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LONDON:

FREDERICK WARNE AND CO.

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PREFATORY NOTE TO THE REVISED EDITIONS OF 1890, 1891 & 1893.

SINCE the first issue of the New Edition of this Dictionary in 1886, the work has naturally been subjected to a good deal of criticism, and a number of friendly suggestions have been offered in the way of correction and improvement. To these criticisms and suggestions the Publishers have felt bound to pay the most respectful attention, and they have taken the earliest opportunity of having the book revised in the light of them. The work has, in consequence, once more undergone a thorough revision, the Editor sparing no pains, and the Publishers no expense, to have all errors removed, and to secure final correctness and completeness. In this revision the Editor has gone over the whole dictionary again, syllable by syllable, and word by word, and been especially careful to test the accuracy in each case of the pronunciation, the definitions and the derivation. The definitions of the scientific terms have been specially overhauled, and some additions have been made to the list of these. In short, the whole revision has been done in such a way as will, it is hoped, further enhance the favour with which the public have already received this New Edition of the Dictionary.

PREFATORY NOTE TO NEW EDITION.

SINCE the first publication of this Dictionary, so many new terms have been added to the language, so much progress made in the study of it, and so many improvements introduced into its lexicography, that it has been deemed necessary to revise the original work and to prepare a New Edition, such as is required by the changes referred to. The Edition now issued, which is the fruit of this determination, is the result of the most careful and minute revision in the light of the new requirements; and the changes introduced will be found to be very

considerable, both in number and importance. These are of a nature calculated, it is believed, to enhance the value, serviceableness, and reputation of the work, and may be best indicated by reference to the following heads :—

1. **Arrangement.**—This, with a few exceptions, mostly phraseological, is strictly *alphabetical*, only abstract nouns and adverbs, as a rule, being grouped with the adjectives which they come from. It is also *etymological*, words that are of different derivation being kept distinct and defined separately.

2. **Vocabulary.**—This has been extended, so as to include *new words* that have come into current usage, both in *science*, *literature*, and *common parlance*, and only reduced where words have fallen into complete disuse.

3. **Definitions.**—These the Editor has given special attention to, and sought to render at once *clear*, *concise*, and *adequate*; while he has been careful to give, as far as possible within the limits, the several meanings that in general usage are attached to each word. It is to be remarked, also, that the meanings of all derivative words are given.

4. **Etymology.**—This is an entirely new feature of the work, and one which will be admitted to be an important improvement. The roots, printed uniformly in italics within parentheses, are given in connection with the leading word of a group, and the language of the root is specified. Where the root is not given, it is because it is not known; where the root is given, but the meaning is not given, it is because its derivative retains it; and where another English word is given instead of the root, it is always in connection with simple words which seemed best accounted for by indicating their relationship to others in common use.

5. **Pronunciation.**—The phonetic system adhered to is that invented by Dr. Nuttall and explained in the Preface, but it is applied to this edition in connection with every word in the vocabulary, compound as well as simple.

6. **Proper Names.**—In this edition there has been added to the original list of Scripture names a list of *Classical names* with their accentuation, and a list of *Geographical names* with their pronunciation.

7. **Classical and Foreign Phrases in Use.**—The list of these, besides being carefully revised, has been considerably extended.

8. **Abbreviations in General Use.**—These also have been materially increased.

9. **Illustrations.**—These, like the Etymologies, form a new feature. They have had special attention paid to them, and serve to embellish as well as otherwise enhance the work.

In this New Edition, the Editor has striven to combine comprehensiveness of matter with clearness and conciseness of definition, and to produce a dictionary of English words that will be found adequate to all ordinary needs.

London, 1886.

PREFACE TO THE ORIGINAL EDITION.

THE "**Standard Dictionary,**" the result of many years' unremitting industry and research, will be found to combine the united labours of the most eminent lexicographers of modern times; among whom may be mentioned the names of Johnson, Webster, Worcester, Latham, Goodrich, Walker, Craig, Richardson, and Ogilvie. These authors have, both as philologers and orthoëpists, largely contributed towards the improvement and perfectibility of our noble language. It only remained, therefore, for the Editor of the present Dictionary to raise a superstructure on their joint labours that should be found every way worthy of their distinguished pre-eminence, and thus produce a standard work of reference, which, with its numerous emendations and additions, should fully accord with the present advanced state of English literature.

In every dictionary, intended for popular use, there are three essentials which require special attention—**Orthography, Orthoëpy,** and **Definition.** The first comprehends the correct spelling and syllabication of words; the second, their just pronunciation; and the third, their exact signification and different meanings. To these essentials the Editor has directed especial attention. Dr. Webster and his American copyists attempted to introduce some orthographical novelties into the language; but as they are entirely opposed to the recognised usage of our country, they have been altogether rejected, and the general system of our best writers adopted. In pronunciation, Worcester, Webster, and Goodrich have adopted a plan of orthoëpical notation which often obscures the orthography; while Craig, on the contrary, follows the phonetic principle of simply re-spelling each word as it ought to be pronounced, and, at the same time, showing its true accentuation and proper syllabic divisions. This plan, which from its simplicity and intelligibility claims a preference over every other, has been adopted in the present edition.

A clear and comprehensive definition of words is a most essential and important feature in all dictionaries; and to this the most especial attention has been devoted,—first, as a rule, by giving the simple radical meaning of a word, then its various collateral significations. "The definition of words," says Dr.

Worcester, "is regarded as the most important feature of a dictionary; and a word should be so defined as to exhibit the meaning or different meanings in which it is used by good writers." To attain the objects thus briefly noticed has been the direct aim of the Editor. The utmost brevity and conciseness has been kept in view, so that the greatest quantity of matter will be found compressed in the smallest compass; and he has only to hope that he has succeeded fully in doing justice to the three essential points in a dictionary—ORTHOGRAPHY, ORTHOËPY, and DEFINITION—so as to render the "STANDARD DICTIONARY" worthy of its title.

In the **Orthography of the "Standard Dictionary"** (as just observed) the innovations of the Transatlantic school have been entirely rejected, and the recognised authorities of our own country in the matter followed as more congenial to English taste and English feeling. However, in consulting a dictionary for the right spelling of words, it should be borne in mind that there are many derivatives or grammatical inflections which are there necessarily omitted, as *desiring, desirest, desires, desireth*, &c., and therefore a few general observations on the orthography or formation of such derivatives may be useful.

It is a general rule in English that when words which end with the silent *e* receive an augment beginning with a vowel, the *e* is omitted, as *give, giving; sense, sensible; cure, curable; fame, famous*, &c. Before *fy* and *ty* the *e* is changed into *i*, as *pure, purity, purify; active, activity.* When the silent *e* is preceded by *c* or *g* soft, it is usually retained before *able* and *ous*, as *peace, peaceable; courage, courageous.* The *e* is also retained before *full, less, ly, ment, ness, some, ty*, as *peaceful, nameless, wisely, excitement, whiteness, wholesome.* It is also an established rule that words which end with the vowel *e*, with the effect of lengthening the sound of a preceding vowel (as in *file, write, endure*), should drop the *e* on receiving a termination and becoming a derivative, if that termination begin with a vowel (as *er, ed, ing, ance*). Thus file—*filer, filing*, not *fileer;* endure—*enduring, endurance*, not *endureance.*

In cases where the *e* affects the sound of a preceding consonant, it forms an exception, as in a word with a soft *g*, or where, in juxtaposition with another *e*, it forms one long vowel: thus, singe, singeing, see, seeing. Monosyllabic words ending in a single consonant, not preceded by a long vowel, and words of more than one syllable, ending in a single accented consonant, and, of course, not preceded by a long vowel, *double the final consonant* in all the derivatives which are formed by a termination beginning with a vowel, as fit, fitted, fitteth, fitting; bar, barred, barreth; abet, abetted; compel, compelled.

But for this doubling of the final consonant, the vowel in the accented syllable of the primitive word (that is, the *e* in *abet*) would be pronounced wrong in the

derivative (abetted, &c.), namely, with its long sound—fīted, bāred, abēted. Hence the reason why verbs, having the long sound of a vowel, do not double the last consonant, as *feared, defiled, bloated.*

Words ending in a single consonant, but not having the accent on the last syllable, do not double the final consonant in derivatives, as limit, limited; civil, civility; enter, entered; yet there still remain a small number which do, such as leveller, traveller, rivalling, worshipper. A word ending in *ll* usually drops one *l* on becoming part of a compound word, as *all, always; fill, fulfil; full, fruitful; till, until.* But there are some exceptions to this rule, as *recall, refill, uphill.* Words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *i* on receiving an augment, as *holy, holier; happy, happiness; pity, pitied.* Exceptions: before *ing, ish*, and *e*, the *y* is retained, as *flying, babyish*, for *pity's* sake; also in *dryness, slyly, shyness.* When the *y* is preceded by a vowel it is retained, as *boy, boyish; day, days; joy, joyful.* Exceptions: *gaiety, said, paid, laid.*

Next to **Orthography**, the science of **Orthoëpy**, as a guide to the rules of pronunciation, is the most important. This term is derived from two Greek words (ὀρθὸς right, and ἔπω to speak), and comprehends that part of grammar which treats of the euphony of oral sounds. Orthography lays down rules for the right spelling of words, while Orthoëpy teaches how to pronounce them. "The pronunciation of the English language, like that of all living languages," says Dr. Worcester, "is in a great measure arbitrary. It is exposed to the caprices of fashion and taste It is liable to change from one age to another; and it varies more or less, not only in the different and distantly separated countries in which it is spoken, but also in the different divisions and districts of the same country. No two speakers or orthoepists, though inhabitants of the same place, would be likely to agree in the pronunciation of all its words. The standard of pronunciation is not the authority of any dictionary, or of any orthoëpist; but it is the present usage of literary and well-bred society. The question may be asked, Where is this standard to be sought, or this usage to be ascertained? To this it may be answered, that London is the great metropolis of English literature, and that it has an incomparably greater influence than any other city in giving law, in relation to style and pronunciation, to the many millions who write and speak the language." Hence it is that English orthoëpists naturally refer to the usage of the best society in London as their safest standard; although, even here, in many words, there is no certain uniformity. Discrepancies are found to exist, and it only remains for the lexicographer or orthoëpist to endeavour to reconcile those discrepancies according to the best of his judgment.

After all, the science of orthoëpy is the surest guide to correct pronunciation;

and hence the importance of some acquaintance with it. Its principles are founded on the letters, which consist of vowels and consonants. Letters are the elements into which the words of any language may be analysed, and they form the necessary alphabet of that language. Words are the due combination of letters and syllables, and form distinct and articulate sounds for conveying our ideas to one another; and a good orthoëpical dictionary may be considered as the best and most important medium for attaining a correct knowledge of the principles and practice of good pronunciation. Some acquaintance, however, with the general properties of vowels and consonants may be necessary to the right understanding of orthoëpical science. The distinction between them is great. A vowel sound may be continued at leisure, or it may be terminated either by discontinuing the vocal effort, in which case it is not articulated by any consonant, as in pronouncing the vowel *o*, or by changing the conformation of the mouth, or relative position of the organs of speech, so that the vowel sound is lost by articulation, as in pronouncing the syllable *on*.

In the pronunciation of consonants there are many peculiarities. Dr. Crombie, in his "Etymology of the English Language," says that in pronouncing consonants there are five distinguishable positions of the organs. The first is the application of the lips to each other, so as to close the mouth. Thus are formed the consonants *p*, *b*, and *m*. In the second position, the under lip is applied to the fore teeth of the upper jaw, and in this manner we pronounce the consonants *f* and *v*. The third position is when the tongue is applied to the fore teeth, and thus we pronounce *th*. In the fourth position, we apply the fore part of the tongue to the fore part of the palate, and by this application we pronounce the letters *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, *r*, *l*, *n*. The fifth position is when the middle part of the tongue is applied to the palate, and thus we pronounce *k*, the hard sound of *g* (as in *ga*), *sh*, *j*, and *ng*. In the first position we have three letters, of which the most simple, and, indeed, the only articulative, being absolutely mute, is *p*. In the formation of this letter, nothing is required but the sudden closing of the mouth, and stopping the vowel sound. *B*, though justly considered as a mute, is not a perfect mute. The mouth being kept in the same position, and the breath being emitted through the nostrils, the letter *m* is produced. In the first position, therefore, we have a perfect mute *p*, having no audible sound, a labial and liquid consonant *m*, capable of a continued sound, and, between these two extremes, we have the letter *b*, somewhat audible, though different from any vocal sound. In the second position we have the letters *f* and *v*, neither of which are perfect mutes. The letter *f* is formed by having the aspiration not altogether interrupted, but emitted forcibly between the fore teeth and the under lip. This is the simple articulation in this position. If to this we join the guttural sound, we shall have the letter *v*, a letter standing in nearly the same relation to *f*, as *b* and

m, in the first position, stand to *p*. Thus we have four distinctions of consonants in our alphabet, namely, of perfect and imperfect consonants, perfect and imperfect mutes. Thus *p* is a perfect mute, having no sound; *b* an imperfect mute, having proper sound, but limited; *m* a perfect consonant, having sound, and continued; *f* an imperfect consonant, having no sound audible.

In the "**Standard Dictionary**" it will be seen that the greatest care has been taken to simplify the elements of orthoëpy, and almost entirely to do away with those numerous orthoëpic marks which, in many of our pronouncing dictionaries, appear confusing to the eye, and are difficult to recollect. The object of the Editor, however, has been to spell each word phonetically, or precisely as it would be written if spelt according to sound. The syllabication and accentuation of dissyllables and polysyllables are minutely noted; but figures, prosodial quantities, and arbitrary marks, generally so puzzling to the student, are entirely laid aside; and although it is often difficult to convey the niceties of pronunciation in particular words, yet it will be found, on the whole, that the system adopted yields results as near to accuracy as any combination of letters can be expected to produce. In the endeavour to avoid all superfluous or arbitrary marks of notation, a difficulty presented itself in the different vocal sounds of the letter *a*. In the long close sound, peculiar to the English, as *fa'tal*, there could be no difficulty; its broad sound is readily expressed by *aw*, as in *fall* (*fawl*); and the close consonantal sound is clearly indicated by the syllabication and accent, as in *an'imal:* but the true expression of the open Italian sound could not be indicated without some peculiar mark; and therefore the single and double dotted *ȧ* and *ä* were adopted as the simplest orthoëpic marks that could be introduced; as in speakable (*speek'ȧbl*), father (*fä'ther*), &c. Again, in some words there is a soft intermediate sound between *u* and *oo*, as in *wood*, or *woman;* which is expressed by the short *oo*, thus marked, *wo͝od*, *wo͝om'un;* and this pronunciation is quite distinct from that of *u* in *wonder* (*wun'der*), or the *oo* in *womb* (*wo͞om*).

In distinguishing the long sound of the vowel *i*, without having recourse to the mark of long quantity (ī), as generally adopted by orthoëpists, there was some little difficulty; for the words find, wind, &c., might naturally be pronounced short instead of long; when *find* would thus become *finn'd;* and the verb *to wind* be sounded like *wind*. To remedy this, the orthoëpic orthography, in perfect agreement with the sound, has been adopted. Thus, we have *fine'd* instead of *finde* or *fīnd*, *wine'd* instead of *winde* or *wīnd*, *mine'd* instead of *minde* or *mīnd*, &c. By this means a long list of mystic characters with which many pronouncing dictionaries are interlarded, is happily avoided.

In connection with orthoëpy, the correct Accentuation of words is an im-

portant feature, and to this the Editor has devoted special attention. Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable of the word, sometimes on the vowel, and sometimes on the consonant, as in *Ma'gi* and *mag'ic*; so that one particular syllable of a word is more fully distinguished than the rest. All the words of the English language, except the monosyllabic ones, have an accented syllable; and most of our polysyllabic words have not only a primary accent, but sometimes a secondary one; but it is only in a few compound words that the secondary accent is noted. It is the general tendency of the language to place the accent on the first syllable of dissyllables, and on the antepenult of polysyllables; but the exceptions to this rule are so numerous, that, in doubtful cases, the best authority is a good Pronouncing Dictionary.

As an appropriate and necessary appendage to a Pronouncing Dictionary, the Editor has annexed some useful articles for explaining the correct pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names; and also a summary of orthoëpical rules for the true pronunciation of those foreign names which are perpetually occurring in the course of conversation or reading.

The **Compound Words** are very numerous in the English language, and materially contribute to its copiousness. The great mass of them are omitted in our ordinary dictionaries; but their great importance has induced the Editor to insert all that are presumed to be of general utility.

Phrases, too, are given in connection with the principal word composing them, and definitions especially of verbs as affected by modifying adverbs and prepositions.

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ON THE

ORIGIN, COMPOSITION, AND DERIVATION

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, which is now spoken over a large section of the globe, and by upwards of 100 millions of its inhabitants, was originally formed from one imported into this country by various small tribes from the north of Germany, who settled in it in the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era, the principal of which were the Jutes, the Saxons, and the Angles. These, on invading the country, gradually drove the greater number of the aboriginal inhabitants, who were of Celtic race, westward, and into the mountainous parts of Wales, where their descendants are now located, and where their language is still spoken. Soon after these settlers arrived, the southern part of Britain was, after the chief tribe, called *Angleland—i.e.*, land of the Angles—or England; and the language which they spoke, formed from the amalgamation of their several dialects, was called Anglo-Saxon. This is a branch of the Teutonic group, and claims kinship therefore with the Indo-European family of languages, of which the Teutonic is a member.

At the present time we find four groups of languages spoken in Europe, viz., the Celtic, the Latin, the Sclavonic, and the Teutonic. The Celtic languages are Welsh, spoken in Wales, Gaelic in the Highlands of Scotland, Erse in Ireland, Manx in the Isle of Man, and Breton in Brittany. The Latin language is, with various modifications, spoken by the Italians, the Spaniards, the French, and the Portuguese. The Sclavonic is spoken by the inhabitants of Russia, Poland, Croatia, and some parts of the Austrian Empire. The other inhabitants of Europe speak the Gothic languages, which are now generally called Teutonic. To the Teutonic belong the German, the Dutch, the Flemish, the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian, and with these accordingly the English stands in close affinity.

The majority of words in the English language, as now spoken, and all the properly English ones, are from the Anglo-Saxon, and include the more common, homely, and familiar words; as, *come, go, can, will, good, see, hear, above, home, bad.* The others are, directly or indirectly, mostly from the Latin or the language of the ancient Romans, while the rest are from the Celtic, French, German, and Scandinavian languages, along with the Greek, which supplies the language with nearly all its scientific terms. Latin words were introduced partly by the Romans themselves, but mainly by the clergy of the Romish Church after Christianity was established, and by learned men after the revival of the study of the ancient languages in the 15th and 16th centuries. French words were added by the Normans after the Conquest, and relate to feudalism, law, the church, the chase, and cuisine. The introduction of Greek words connects itself with the rise and extension of scientific discovery. About the beginning of the 17th century, in the reign of James I., our language had already begun to assume the form in which we now find it, and is from that date entitled to be called the *English* language.

From the time when the *Bible* was translated into English, and, by being printed, spread among the people; when the *Book of Common Prayer* was compiled, and, along with the Bible, read to the people in churches; and when great writers, such as Spenser, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Bacon, and Milton, began to publish their immortal works in the every-day speech of the country, the language may be said to have become fixed; for, although numerous Greek and Latin words have been introduced since then to supply new terms required by the rapid extension of the arts and sciences, the language itself has, in its genius and form, undergone no material change. It is in all essential particulars the same as when it first took shape in the days of Queen Elizabeth and her successor, James.

There are four periods in the history of the English language: (1.) The Anglo-Saxon, or old English, from 450 to 1100, when the vocabulary was Saxon and the words were largely inflected; (2.) The Early English, from 1100 to 1250, when French words began to appear and inflections to disappear or become confused; (3.) The Middle English, from 1250 to 1485, when inflections in many cases disappear altogether, and French, which had been introduced, began to yield to it; (4.) The Modern English, from 1485 to the present time.

LIST OF

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

[Agr.] - - - Agriculture.
[Alg.] - - - Algebra.
[Amer.] - - American.
[Anat.] - - Anatomy.
[Antiq.] - - Antiquity.
[Arch.] - - Architecture.
[Archæol.] - Archæology.
[Arith.] - - Arithmetic.
[Astrol.] - - Astrology.
[Astron.] - Astronomy.
[Bot.] - - - Botany.
[Carp.] - - Carpentry.
[Chem.] - - Chemistry.
[Chron.] - - Chronology.
[Comm.] - - Commerce.
[Conch.] - - Conchology.
[Eccles.] - - Ecclesiastical History.
[Elect.] - - Electricity.
[Entom.] - Entomology.
[Ethn.] - - Ethnology.
[Fort.] - - - Fortification.
[Geneal.] - Genealogy.
[Geog.] - - Geography.
[Geol.] - - Geology.
[Gram.] - - Grammar.
[Her.] - - - Heraldry.
[Hist.] - - - History.
[Hort.] - - Horticulture.
[Hydr.] - - Hydraulics or Hydrostatics.
[Ichth.] - - Icthyology.
[Magnet.] - Magnetism.
[Malac.] - - Malacology.
[Man.] - - - Manège or Horsemanship.
[Math.] - - Mathematics.
[Mech.] - - Mechanics.
[Med.] - - - Medicine.
[Met.] - - - Metaphysics.
[Metal.] - - Metallurgy.
[Meteor.] - Meteorology.
[Mil.] - - - Military affairs.
[Min.] - - - Mineralogy.
[Myth.] - - Mythology.
[Mus.] - - - Music.
[Nat. Hist.] - Natural history.
[Naut.] - - Nautical matters.
[Opt.] - - - Optics.
[Ornith.] - - Ornithology.
[Paint.] - - Painting.
[Paleont.] - Paleontology.
[Path.] - - - Pathology.
[Persp.] - - Perspective.
[Phot.] - - Photography.
[Phren.] - - Phrenology.
[Phys.] - - Physiology.
[Poet.] - - - Poetry.
[Print.] - - Printing.
[Pros.] - - - Prosody.
[Pyr.] - - - Pyrotechny.
[Rhet.] - - Rhetoric.
[Sculp.] - - Sculpture.
[Surg.] - - - Surgery.
[Theol.] - - Theology.
[Zool.] - - - Zoology.

(Ar.) - - - - - - Arabic.
(Arm.) - - - - - - Armoric.
(A.S.) - - - - - - Anglo-Saxon.
(Celt.) - - - - - - Celtic.
(Dan.) - - - - - - Danish.
(Dut.) - - - - - - Dutch.
(Fr.) - - - - - - - French.
(Gael.) - - - - - - Gaelic.
(Ger.) - - - - - - German.
(Gr.) - - - - - - - Greek.
(Heb.) - - - - - - Hebrew.
(Hind.) - - - - - Hindustani.
(Ice.) - - - - - - Icelandic.
(Ir.) - - - - - - - Irish.
(It.) - - - - - - - - Italian.
(L.) - - - - - - - - Latin.
(O. Fr.) - - - - - Old French.
(Per.) - - - - - - Persian.
(Port.) - - - - - - Portuguese.
(Russ.) - - - - - - Russian.
(Sans.) - - - - - Sanscrit.
(Scand.) - - - - - Scandinavian.
(Slav.) - - - - - - Sclavonic.
(Sp.) - - - - - - - Spanish.
(Turk.) - - - - - - Turkish.
(U.S.) - - - - - - United States.
(W.) - - - - - - - Welsh.

Arts, Laws, Logic, and other short words are not abbreviated.

à denotes that the vowel has an open Italian sound, as *à-vale* (avail); *à-wate*, (await); *so'-she-à-bl* (sociable), &c.

ä indicates a broad, open sound, as in *fa'-ther* (father), &c.

o͝o signifies a soft intermediate sound between *u* and *oo*, as *wo͝om'-un* (woman).

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE "PARTS OF SPEECH,"

AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL SIGNIFICATIONS.

THE words that constitute our language are classified under eight different heads, called "Parts of Speech;" and, independently of the articles *a*, *an*, and *the*, consist of the NOUN or SUBSTANTIVE, the ADJECTIVE, the PRONOUN, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION, and the INTERJECTION; and each word in the Dictionary is referred to one or other of these categories according to its function, thus:—

s.	representing	substantive or noun.	*adv.*	representing	adverb.
a.	„	adjective.	*prep.*	„	preposition.
pron.	„	pronoun.	*conj.*	„	conjunction.
v.	„	verb.	*int.*	„	interjection.

As the four first parts of speech vary in inflection or otherwise, these changes are indicated thus:—

s.pl.	representing	substantive plural.	*pp.*	representing	past participle.
v.a.	„	verb active.	*ppr.*	„	present participle.
v.n.	„	verb neuter.	*pret.*	„	preterite.
v.imp.	„	verb impersonal.			

To one or other of the above Parts of Speech each of the many thousand words of which our language is composed belongs, and the same word may belong to this or that division according to its function in a sentence. Thus, a word is a NOUN or SUBSTANTIVE when it names a thing, whether that be a substance or an abstraction, being called a noun as naming, and a substantive as capable of qualification. An ADJECTIVE (from the Latin *adjectum*) is a word "added to" a substantive to qualify it in some way, and in general at once amplify its meaning and limit its application. A PRONOUN (from the Latin *pro nomine*) is a word used "in place of a noun" to avoid its repetition, as well as to indicate certain rhetorical relations or logical connections. The VERB (from the Latin *verbum*) is "the word" of a sentence, and that which makes the assertion, as well as asks a question or expresses a command, and is here called active when it is transitive, and neuter (*i.e.* neither active nor passive) when it is not. An ADVERB (from the Latin *ad verbum*) is a word properly appended "to a verb" to express some modifying circumstance of place, time, manner or cause regarding it, but is also used to qualify attributive words like adjectives as well as verbs. The PREPOSITION (from the Latin *præpositum*) is a word "placed before" a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word in the sentence, and was originally expressive, for most part, of place-relation. The CONJUNCTION (from the Latin *conjunctio*) is a word used to "join together" sentences or clauses of sentences, and to indicate the relation in which these stand to each other. The INTERJECTION (from the Latin *interjectum*) is an abrupt exclamation "thrown between" the words of a sentence to express some related emotion on the part of the speaker. On referring to the Dictionary, the student will find many words which are of different parts of speech, and verbs which are both active and neuter, according to the senses in which they are used; but these are all clearly distinguished, and the definitions given accordingly.

NUTTALL'S

STANDARD DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A, a vowel, is the first letter of the alphabet of all the known languages, except the Ethiopic, in which it is the thirteenth, and the Runic, in which it is the tenth. It has, in English, four distinct sounds: the long or slender, as in *place, fate, cake;* the short, as in *cat, china, fancy;* the open, or Italian, as in *father, cast, glass;* and the broad, as in *wall, appal*, which is shortened in *squad, what.*

A, a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon *an* or *ane*, is called the indefinite article, implying *one, any, someone*, and is used before nouns of the singular number, as *a* man, *a* tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*, it is, for the sake of euphony, changed into *an*, as *an* owl, *an* heir.

A has many significations in our old writers and in our provincial dialects, of which the following are some: ah, he, they, all, on, have, one, always, yes, even, &c. It has also a peculiar signification, denoting proportion, or each, as a hundred *a* year, a pound, *a* man. It is also sometimes placed before a participle, as gone *a-hunting*, come *a-begging*, the house is *a-building.*

A, as a prefix to many English words, is equivalent to the prepositions *in* or *on*, as in *asleep, alive, afoot, aground. A* is also a prefix of Latin and Greek words, and means, when prefixed to Latin words, away from, as *avert*, to turn away from, *vert* meaning to turn; and when prefixed to Greek words, it means not or without, as *atom*, what cannot be divided, *tom* coming from a word meaning to cut.

A, in abbreviations, stands for *artium, anno, ante*, &c., as, A.M., *artium magister*, master of arts; A.D., *anno Domini*, in the year of Our Lord; A.M., *antemeridiem*, before noon. Among the Romans, A.U.C. stood for *anno urbis conditæ*, from the year of the building of the city, or Rome. A, or A.A, in *pharmacy*, are abbreviations of the Greek word *ana*, signifying *of each.*

A in Music is the nominal of the sixth note in the natural diatonic scale, and corresponds to the *la* of Guido. It is also the name of one of the two natural moods; and it is the open note of the second string of the violin, by which the other strings are tuned and regulated.

A1, in Lloyd's shipping list, the mark of a ship of the first class, the A referring to the quality of the ship, and the 1 to that of the equipment; first-rate.

Aaronic, a-ron'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to Aaron or his
Aaronical, -ik-al, } priesthood.

Aaronite, a'-ron-ite, *s.* a descendant of Aaron, a Jew.

Aaron's rod, a'-ronz-rod, *s.* a rod with a serpent twined round it [Arch.]

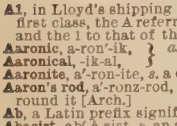
Ab, a Latin prefix signifying from; away from.

Abacist, ab'-a-sist, *s.* an accountant. See **Abacus.**

Aback, a-bak', *ad.* towards the back; driven back by the wind against the mast [Naut.]; *taken aback*, surprised and put out.

Abscot, ab'-a-kot, *s.* a cap of state.

Abactor, ab-ak'-ter, *s.* one who steals cattle in herds [*L.ab*, and *ago, actum*, to drive).



Abacus.

Abacus, ab'-a-kus, *s.* an ancient contrivance still used in elementary schools to teach arithmetical calculations, called also *Abacus Pythagoricus;* a cupboard or buffet (Gr. *abax, abakos*, a board or table). A table constituting the upper member or crowning of a column and its capital [Arch.] *Abacus harmonicus*, the structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument.

Abaddon, a-bad'-don, *s.* the destroying angel; the bottomless pit (Heb. *abad*, to be lost).

Abaft, a-baft', *ad.* at or towards the stern of a ship.

Abalienate, ab-ale'-yen-ate, *v.a.* to transfer the title of a property to another (L. *ab*, and *alienus*, another's).

Abalienation, ab-ale-yen-a'-shun, *s.* act of abalienating [Law].

Abandon, a-ban'-dun, *v.a.* to desert; to give up (Teut. *a.* to, and *ban*, proscription or curse).

Abandoned, a-ban'-dund, *a.* deserted; given up, generally to ruin or vice; extremely profligate.

Abandonment, a-ban'-dun-ment, *s.* the act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned.

Abandon, a-ban'-dun, *s.* unrestrained impulsiveness, frankness or enthusiasm of manner (Fr.)

Abase, a-base', *v.a.* to humble; to degrade (Fr. *a*, and *baisser*, to lower).

Abasement, a-base'-ment, *s.* state of being abased.

Abash, a-bash', *v.a.* to put to confusion through shame on being discovered in a guilty or unworthy action or condition (Fr. *ex* and *bah*, an ejaculation of astonishment).

Abashment, a-bash'-ment, *s.* confusion through shame.

Abatable, a-bate'-a-bl, *a.* that may be abated.

Abate, a-bate', *v.a.* to deduct; to lessen; *v.n.* to become less,; to fail (Fr. *a*, down, and *battre*, to beat).

Abatement, a-bate'-ment, *s.* the act of abating; sum deducted from an account. A mark of dishonour in a coat of arms [Her.] Overthrow or defeat, as of a writ [Law]. **Abater**, a-bate'-er, *s.* the person or thing that abates.

Abatis. See **Abattis.**

Abat-jour, ab-a-joor', *s.* a skylight (Fr. *abattre*, to lower, and *jour*, day).

Abattis, a-bat-te', or ab'-at-tis, *s.* a temporary work, made of felled trees, with the branches pointing outwards, so as to hamper an attack [Fort.] See **Abate.**

Abattoir, a-bat-twor', *s.* a slaughter-house. See **Abate.**

Abat-voix, a-bà-vwà', *s.* the sounding-board or canopy over a pulpit (Fr. *abattre*, and *voix*, the voice).

Abb, ab, *s.* the yarn for a weaver's warp. *Abb-wool*, the wool of which it is made.

Abba, ab'-bà, *s.* in the Chaldee and Syriac, a father; figuratively, an ecclesiastical superior (Heb *ab*, father).

Abbacy, ab'-bà-se, *s.* the rank and privileges of an abbot.

Abbatial, ab-ba'-shal, } *a.* pertaining to an abbey.
Abbatical, ab-bat'-ik-al, }

Abbe', ab'-ba, *s.* an ecclesiastic having no cure; before the French Revolution, a class of persons who had pursued a course of theological study in the hope of obtaining preferment in the Church, many of whom employed themselves as men of letters, or as tutors in families, professors in universities, &c.

Abbess, ab'-bes, *s.* the lady superior of a nunnery.

Abbey, ab'-be, *s.* a residence of persons, of either sex, secluded from the world, and devoted to a life of celibacy and religion; the church attached to an abbey; the residence of the superior; a mansion once an abbey.

Abbey-lubber, ab'-be-lub-ber, *s.* an idle monk or abbey pensioner.

Abbot, ab'-bot, *s.* originally a father or aged monk, but afterwards the superior of an abbey. *Abbots regular* were abbots in function as well as name; *abbots commendatory* were guardians of abbeys, drawing part of the revenues. The *abbot of misrule* or *abbot of un-*

reason, in Scotland, was a sort of histrionic character, similar to the *lord of misrule* in England.

Abbotship, ab'-bot-ship, *s.* the office of an abbot.

Abbreviate, ab-bre'-ve-ate, *v.a.* to shorten; to abridge (L. *ab*, and *brevis*, short).

Abbreviation, ab-bre-ve-a'-shun, *s.* the act of shortening; a letter, or a few letters used for a word, as *Lat.* for *Latin*, *A.D.* for *Anno Domini*. The reduction of fractions to their lowest terms [Math.] One dash or more through the stem of a note, distinguishing it as a quaver, semiquaver, or demisemiquaver [Mus.]

Abbreviator, ab-bre'-ve-a-ter, *s.* one who abridges.

Abbreviatory, ab-bre'-ve-a-to-re, *a.* that abbreviates or shortens.

Abbreviature, ab-bre'-ve-a-tyur, *s.* a letter or character used for shortening; an abridgment; a compend.

Abdalavi, ab-da-la'-vi, *s.* the Egyptian melon.

Abdals, ab'-dalz, *s.* certain Moslem fanatics in Persia (Ar. *abd*, servant, and *Allah*, God).

Abderian, ab-de'-re-an, *a.* given to laughter. See **Abderite.**

Abderite, ab'-de-rite, *s.* an inhabitant of Abdera, in Thrace; a stupid person. Democritus is so called from being a native of this town, and as he was much given to laughter, a disposition to laugh at things has been termed *abderian*.

Abdicant, ab'-de-kant, *a.* abdicating; renouncing; *s.* the person abdicating.

Abdicate, ab'-de-kate, *v.a.* to give up or resign a right, post, or office; to disown and disinherit [Law]. (L. *ab*, and *dico*, *dicatum*, to declare openly, or devote.)

Abdication, ab-de-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of abdicating.

Abdicative, ab'-de-ka-tive, *or* ab-dik'-a-tiv, *a.* causing or implying abdication.

Abditory, ab'-de-to-re, *s.* a place or chest for secreting valuables or relics (L. *ab* and *do*, *datum*, to give).

Abdomen, ab-do'-men *or* ab'-do-men, *s.* the belly; posterior section of an insect [Entom.] (L. *abdo*, to conceal.)

Abdominal, ab-dom'-in-al, *a.* situated in or pertaining to the abdomen. *Abdominal ring*, an oblong tendinous ring in each groin. *Abdominal* is applied to a group of fishes, in which the ventral fins are placed behind the pectoral. The roach, salmon, pike, mullet, herring, carp, and flying-fish belong to this order [Ichthy.]

Abdominous, ab-dom'-in-us, *a.* having a large belly [Med.]

Abdominoscopy, ab-dom-in-os'-ko-pe, *s.* inspection of the abdomen [Med.] (Gr. *scopeo*, to view.)

Abduce, ab-dews', *v.a.* to draw one part from another; to separate [Med.] (L. *ab*, and *duco*, *ductum*, to lead or draw.)

Abducent, ab-dew'-sent, *a.* having the property of drawing back or away; used of those muscles which serve to open or pull back the parts of the body into which they are inserted [Anat.] The *abducent* muscles are called *abductors*, and act in opposition to the *adducent* muscles or *adductors* [Anat.]

Abduct, ab-dukt', *v.a.* to take away by stealth or force.

Abduction, ab-duk'-shun, *s.* the act of drawing apart; the taking and carrying away of a child, a ward, or a wife, &c., either by fraud or open violence [Law].

Abductor, ab-duk'-ter, *s.* one guilty of abduction. A muscle which serves to draw or pull back a certain part of the body [Anat.]

Abeam, a-beem', *ad.* at right angles to the keel [Naut.]

Abecedarian, a-be-se-da'-re-an, } *s.* one who teaches
Abecedary, a-be-se'-da-re, } or is learning the alphabet; a novice: *a.* alphabetical.

Abed, a-bed', *ad.* in bed or on the bed.

Abelian, a-beel'-yan, *a.* relating to Abel, the mathematician.

Abele, a-beel', } *s.* the hoary or white poplar.
Abel-tree, a'-bel-tre, }

Abelians, a-beel'-yanz, } *s.pl.* a sect of the ancient
Abelonians, ab-e-lo'-ne-ans, } Church which married,
Abelites, a'-bel-ites, } but lived in continence, after the manner, as they pretended, of Abel.

Abelmosk, a'-bel-mosk, *s.* a species of the Syrian mallow, so called from the musky odour of its seeds.

Aber, ab'-er, *s.* in Celtic, the mouth of a river, prefixed to the names of many places in Great Britain, and pronounced *ab'-er*, as in Aberdeen.

Aberdevine, a-ber'-de-vine, *s.* a song-bird resembling the goldfinch.

Aberrance, ab-er'-rans, **Aberrancy**, ab-er'-an-se, *s.* a deviation; error (L. *ab*, and *erro*, to wander).

Aberrant, ab-er'-rant, *a.* wandering from the right way; differing materially from the type [Zool. and Bot.]

Aberration, ab-er-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of deviating from the right or normal straight line of course; alienation or estrangement of the mind. A small apparent motion of the fixed stars, occasioned by the progressive motion of light and the earth's diurnal or annual motion in its orbit [Astr.] A deviation of the rays of light when refracted by a lens or reflected by a speculum, by which they are prevented from uniting in one point [Opt.] *Crown of Aberration*, a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays, by which it appears enlarged [Astr.]

Aberring, ab-er'-ring, *a.* wandering; going astray.

Abet, a-bet', *v.a.* to incite by encouragement, countenance, or aid, generally from an interested motive and in a bad sense. See **Bait.**

Abetment, a-bet'-ment, *s.* the act of abetting.

Abetter, Abettor, a-bet'-ter, *s.* one who abets.

Abevacuation, ab-e-vak-yu-a'-shun, *s.* a partial evacuation of morbid humours [Med.] (L. *ab*, *e*, and *vacuus*, empty.)

Abeyance, a-ba'-ans, *s.* expectation or contemplation; a state of suspension or temporary suppression (Fr. *a*, and *bayer*, to gape expectant).

Abhal, ab'-hal, *s.* the fruit of a species of Asiatic cypress, said to be a powerful emmenagogue.

Abhor, ab-hor', *v.a.* to loathe or detest; to shrink from with loathing (L. *ab*, and *horreo*, to shudder).

Abhorrent, ab-hor'-rent, *a.* detesting; repugnant to; inconsistent with. **Abhorrently**, ab-hor'-rent-le, *ad.* with abhorrence.

Abhorrence, ab-hor'-rens, **Abhorrency**, ab-hor'-ren-se, *s.* detestation.

Abhorring, ab-hor'-ring, *s.* object of hatred.

Abib, a'-bib, *s.* the first month of the Jewish year.

Abide, a-bide', *v.n.* to stay in any place for a shorter or longer period; to remain; to continue; to be firm: *v.a.* to wait for; to be prepared for; to await; to endure. *Abide by*, to remain beside; to stand by; to accept.

Abider, a-bide'-er, *s.* one who dwells or continues; a resident.

Abiding, a-bide'-ing, *s.* continuance; residence; an enduring: *a.* continuing; permanent.

Abidingly, a-bide'-ing-le, *ad.* in an abiding manner.

Abietic, ab-e-et'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the fir (L. *abies*, the fir-tree).

Abietine, a-bi'-e-teen, *s.* a resinous substance.

Abigail, ab'-e-gale, *s.* a waiting-maid (Heb. *Abigail*, 1 Sam. xx. 3).

Abigeat, a-bij'-e-at, *s.* the crime of stealing cattle in droves (L. *ab*, and *ago*, to drive).

Ability, a-bil'-e-te, *s.* power, whether bodily or mental, natural or acquired; force of understanding; moral or legal power; wealth; means; solvency: *pl.* faculties or endowments of the mind (L. *habilis*, easily handled, handy, apt).

Abintestate, ab-in-test'-ate, *a.* inheriting the estate of one who died intestate [Law].

Abiogenesis, a-by-o-gen'-e-zis, *s.* the doctrine of spontaneous generation (Gr. *a*, not, *bios*, life, *gennao*, to beget).

Abject, ab'-jekt, *a.* sunk to a low condition; low in estimation; worthless; mean: *s.* a person in the lowest condition, and despicable (L. *ab*, and *jacio*, *jactum*, to throw). **Abjectly**, ab'-jekt-le, *ad.* in an abject manner. **Abjectness**, ab'-jekt-ness, *s.* the state of being abject.

Abjectedness, ab-jekt'-ed-ness, *s.* a low or despicable condition.

Abjection, ab-jek'-shun, *s.* a state of being cast away; a depressed state; baseness; abjectedness.

Abjudicate, ab-ju'-de-kate, *v.a.* to transfer by judgment from one to another (L. *ab*, and *judico*, to judge).

Abjugate, ab'-ju-gate, *v.a.* to unyoke (L. *ab*, and *jugum*, a yoke).

Abjure, ab-jure', *v.a.* to renounce upon oath or formally; to disclaim with solemnity; to recant. *To abjure the realm*, to quit it for ever (L. *ab*, and *juro*, to swear).

Abjuration, ab-ju-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of abjuring. *An abjuration of the realm*, a solemn oath made to quit the kingdom for ever. Anciently in England, felons who took refuge in a church or other sanctuary, and confessed their guilt, might save their lives by *abjuring the realm*.

Abjurement, ab-jure'-ment, *s.* renunciation.

Ablactate, ab-lak'-tate, *v.a.*, to wean from the breast (L. *ab*, and *lac*, *lactis*, milk).

Ablactation, ab-lak-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of weaning from the breast. An old name for the method of grafting by approach, now called *inarching* [Hort.]

Ablaqueation, ab-lak-we-a'-shun, *s.* laying bare the roots of trees (L. *ab*, and *laqueus*, a noose).

Ablation, ab-la'-shun, *s.* the act of taking away what is hurtful or unnecessary (L. *ab*, and *latum*, to take away).

Ablative, ab'-la-tiv, *a.* taking away from: *s.* the sixth case in Latin. *Ablative absolute*, the case in which two words are put in Latin when independent of the rest of the sentence.

Ablaze, ȧ-blaze', *ad.* on fire; in a blaze. See **Blaze.**

Able, a'-bl, *a* having power, bodily or mental; to do a thing; superior intellectual qualifications; competent wealth or means; sufficient knowledge or skill: the requisite qualifications or legal power.

Ableness, a'-bl-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being able: vigour. **Ably**, a'-ble, *ad.* in an able manner. See **Ability.**

Able-bodied, a-bl-bod'-id, *a.* strong of body for work. In the Navy, one who has skill as well as strength.

Ablen, ab'-len, } *s.* a small fresh-water fish, the bleak.
Ablet, ab'-let, }

Ablepsy, ȧ-blep'-se, *s.* privation of sight (Gr. *a*, not, and *blepo*, to see).

Able-seaman, a'-bl-see'-man. See **Able-bodied.**

Ablocate, ab'-lo-kate, *v.a.* to let out on hire; to lease (L. *ab*, and *locus*, a place).

Ablocation, ab-lo-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of ablocating.

Abluent, ab'-lu-ent, *a.* having the power of cleansing; *s.* that which purifies the blood; a detergent. [Med.] (L. *ab*, and *luo*, to wash.)

Ablution, ab-lu'-shun, *s.* the act of washing, especially the body by water preparatory to a religious rite; the water so used. In the Roman Catholic Church, a little wine and water used to wash the chalice and the priest's fingers after communion.

Ablutionary, ab-lu'-shun-ar-e, *a.* pertaining to ablution.

Abluvion, ab-lu'-ve-un, *s.* that which is washed off.

Abnegate, ab'-ne-gate, *v.a.* to deny or renounce (*L. ab*, and *nego*, to deny).

Abnegation, ab-ne-ga'-shun, *s.* renunciation.

Abnodate, ab'-no-date, *v.a.* to cut off the knots, as of trees (L. *ab*, and *nodus*, a knot).

Abnormal, ab-nor'-mal, *a.* not after, or deviating from, the rule or type (L. *ab*, and *norma*, a square or rule).

Abnormality, ab-nor-mal'-e-te, *s.* the state of being abnormal.

Abnormity, ab-nor'-me-te, *s.* abnormality.

Aboard, a-board', *ad.* within a ship or vessel. *To go aboard*, to embark. *To fall aboard of*, to strike a ship's side. *To get aboard*, get foul of. **Aboard**, *prep.* on board.

Abode, ȧ-bode', *s.* stay; continuance in a place for a longer or shorter time; a dwelling-place. *To make abode*, to reside.

Abodement, ȧ-bode'-ment, *s.* a secret foreboding.

Abolish, ȧ-bol'-ish, *v.a.* to annul; to do away with (L. *ab*, and *olesco*, to grow).

Abolishable, ȧ-bol'-ish-ȧ-bl, *a.* that may be abolished.

Abolishment, ȧ-bol'-ish-ment, *s.* the act of abolishing; the state of being abolished.

Abolition, ab-o-lish'-un, *s.* the act of abolishing; state of being abolished; putting an end to slavery.

Abolitionism, ab-o-lish'-un-izm, *s.* the principles of an abolitionist.

Abolitionist, ab-o-lish'-un-ist, *s.* one who is desirous to abolish anything, especially slavery.

Aboma, ȧ-bo'-mȧ, *s.* a large species of serpent found in the fens and morasses of South America.

Abominable, ȧ-bom'-in-ȧ-bl, *a.* detestable; hateful (L. *ab*, and *omen*, an omen of evil). **Abominableness**, ȧ-bom'-in-ȧ-bl-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being abominable. **Abominably**, ȧ-bom'-in-ȧ-ble, *ad.* in an abominable manner; excessively.

Abominate, ȧ-bom'-in-ate, *v.a.* to detest; to abhor.

Abomination, ȧ-bom-in-a'-shun, *s.* extreme hatred; disgust; the object of detestation.

Aboriginal, ab-o-rid'-in-al, *a.* original: *s.* one of the first settlers in a country (L. *ab*, and *origo*, beginning).

Aborigines, ab-o-rid'-in-eez, *s.pl.* the first or primitive inhabitants of a country; its original *flora* and *fauna*.

Abortion, ȧ-bor'-shun, *s.* bringing forth young prematurely; miscarriage; a fœtus brought forth imperfectly formed: anything that does not come to maturity, or that comes to nothing (L. *ab*, not, and *orior*, to arise).

Abortive, ȧ-bor'-tiv, *a.* brought forth in an immature state; imperfectly formed; coming to nought; procuring abortion: *s.* that which is brought forth prematurely; a monstrous birth. **Abortively**, ȧ-bort'-iv-le, *ad.* immaturely; untimely.

Abortiveness, ȧ-bort'-iv-nes, *s.* state of being abortive.

Abound, ȧ-bownd', *v.n.* to be or to have in abundance; to be plentifully supplied; to be very prevalent (L. *ab*, and *unda*, a wave). **Abounding**, *a.* in abundance.

About, ȧ-bowt', *prep.* round; near to; on the point of; concerned or engaged in; relating to; respecting: *ad.* areound; circuitously; nearly; here and there. *About town*, frequenting fashionable places about town.

Above, ȧ-buv', *prep.* higher or superior in any respect; more in number, quantity, or degree; beyond; too proud for; too elevated in mind or rank: *ad.* overhead; in a higher place; before; on high; in heaven: *n.* heaven; the aforesaid. *Above all*, before every other thing or consideration. *Above the rest*, in particular. *Above the world*, above the judgment of the world or dependence on it. *Above-board*, ȧ-buv'-board, *ad.* openly.

Above-cited, ȧ-buv'-site-ed, *a.* cited before.

Above-ground, ȧ-buv'-grownd, *a.* not buried; **alive.**

Abp., abbreviation for archbishop.

Abracadabra, ab-rȧ-kȧ-dab'-rȧ, *s.* a cabalistic word formerly used as a charm against ague and other diseases. To render its powers certain, it was written on paper as many times as it has letters, omitting the last letter each time until only one remained, and placing the words in such a succession as to form an equilateral triangle. It was then worn round the neck.

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

Abracalan, ab-rȧk'-ȧ-lan, *s.* a cabalistic term, to which the rabbis ascribed the virtues of the *Abracadabra*.

Abrade, ab-rade', *v.a.* to rub off or wear away by friction (L. *ab*, and *rado*, *rasum*, to scrape).

Abrading, ab-rade'-ing, *s.* the crumbling down of banks of earth, from the effects of frost, or of the alternate action of drought and moisture [Agr.]

Abrahamic, a-brȧ-ham'-ik, *a.* pertaining to Abraham.

Abraham men, a'-brȧ-ham-men, *s.pl.* a class of lunatics who were at one time allowed out of the asylum on certain days to go about and beg; impostors who wandered about the country affecting lunacy. *To sham Abraham*, to feign sickness.

Abranchia, ȧ-brang'-ke-ȧ, } *s.pl.* an order of annelida,
Abranchians, ȧ-brang'-ke-anz, } which have no gills, as the earth-worms and leeches [Zool.] (Gr. *a*, without, and *branchia*, gills.)

Abrasion, ab-rȧ'-zhun, *s.* the act of wearing or rubbing off; substance worn off by attrition. See **Abrade.**

Abraxas, ab-rax'-as, *s.* the name given by the Basilidians to the Supreme Being, under whom they supposed 365 dependent deities; antique gems or stones with the word *Abraxas* engraven on them, formerly much sought after as amulets; an insect. (Gr. the letters in the word when used numerically amount to 365.)

Abrazite, ab'-rȧ-zite, *s.* a mineral which does not effervesce under the blowpipe (Gr. *a*, not, and *brazo*, to bubble).

Abrazitic, ab-rȧ-zit'-ik, *a.* not effervescing [Min.]

Abreast, ȧ-brest', *ad.* side by side.

Abreption, ab-rep'-shun, *s.* carrying away; the state of being carried away (L. *ab*, and *raptum*, to snatch away).

Abreuvoir, ȧ-bru-vwor', *s.* a watering-place for horses or cattle; the joint between two stones to be filled up with mortar [Masonry]. (Fr. *abreuver*, to water.)

Abridge, ȧ-bridj', *v.a.* to shorten; to epitomise; to lessen; to deprive. See **Abbreviate.**

Abridgment, ȧ-bridj'-ment, *s.* an epitome or a compend of a book; diminution of any kind; contraction.

Abroach, ȧ-broatsh', *ad.* broached; in a posture for letting out the liquor contained, as a cask.

Abroad, ȧ-brawd', *ad.* at large; widely; beyond the bounds of a house or country; before the public at large. *To be all abroad*, to be far astray; to be at a loss.

Abrogable, ab'-ro-gȧ-bl, *a.* that may be abrogated.

Abrogate, ab'-ro-gate, *v.a.* to repeal by authority (L. *ab*, and *rogo*, *rogatum*, to ask).

Abrogation, ab-ro-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of abrogating.

Abrotanoid, ȧ-brot'-ȧ-noyd, *s.* a species of perforated coral (Gr. *abrotanon*, southernwood, and *eidos*, like).

Abrotanum, ȧ-brot'-ȧ-num, *s.* southernwood.

Abrupt, ab-rupt', *a.* steep; craggy; sudden; terminating abruptly, as if the end were cut off [Bot.] (L. *ab*, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break.) **Abruptly**, ab-rupt'-le, *ad.* in an abrupt manner. **Abruptness**, ab-rupt'-nes, *s.* a state of being abrupt.

Abrupted, ab-rupt'-ed, *a.* torn off or asunder.

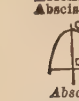
Abruption, ab-rup'-shun, *s.* a sudden or violent separation.

Abs, a Latin prefix the same as *a* and *ab*, and signifying away from, off.

Abscess, ab'-ses, *s.* a collection of purulent matter in some part or organ of the body (L. *abs*, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go). **Abscession**, ab-sesh'-un, *s.* an abscess.

Abscind, ab-sind', *v.a.* to cut off (L. *ab*, and *scindo*, *scissum*, to cut.)

Abscise, ab'-sis, Abscissa, ab-sis'-sa, *s.* a part of the diameter or transverse axis of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex or some other fixed point and a semi-ordinate, as C D in fig. [Math.]



Abscise.

Abscission, ab-sizh'-un, *s.* the cutting off; the being cut off; severance. The separation of any soft part of the body by a sharp instrument [Surg.] An abrupt breaking off in the midst of a sentence, thus: "He is a man of so much honour and of such generosity—but I need say no more." [Rhet.] See **Abscind.**

Abscond, abs-kond', *v.n.* to make off secretly from a place; to quit the country suddenly and secretly in order to avoid a legal process (L. *abs*, and *condo*, to hide).

Absence, ab'-sens, *s.* a state of being absent; inattention to things present, as in the expression *absence of mind.* Non-appearance, or not being in court to answer [Law]. (L. *abs*, and *ens*, *entis*, being.)

Absent, ab'-sent, *a.* not present; away from home; inattentive to what is going on.

Absent, ab-sent', *v.a.* to keep purposely away.

Absentee, ab-sent-e', *s.* one who is absent from his country, estate, or post; applied more particularly, and frequently by way of reproach, to one who lives abroad or away from the district from which he derives his living.

Absenteeism, ab-sent-e'-izm, *s.* the practice of residing away from one's estate.

Absentment, ab-sent'-ment, *s.* state of being absent.

Absinth, ab'-sinth, *s.* wormwood; a bitter plant, used as a tonic.

Absinthian, ab-sin'-the-an, *a.* of the nature of absinth.

Absinthiated, ab-sin'-the-a-ted, *a.* impregnated with absinth.

Absinthic, ab-sin'-thik, *a.* obtained from absinth.

Absinthin, ab-sin'-thin, *s.* the bitter principle in absinth.

Absolescence, ab-sol-es'-ens, *s.* obsolescence.

Absolute, ab'-so-lute, *a.* unconditional and unlimited; unlimited in power; arbitrary; despotic; complete in itself or perfect; not relative; self-dependent or self-existing; pure; unmixed. *The absolute*, *s.* the independent and self-existent being or cause of things; the infinite. **Absolutely,** ab'-so-lute-le, *ad.* in an absolute manner. **Absoluteness,** ab'-so-lute-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being absolute. See **Absolve.**

Absolution, ab-so-lu'-shun, *s.* among Catholics, the remission of sin on account of penitence; among Protestants, declaration of remission on repentance.

Absolutory, ab-sol'-u-to-re *or* ab'-so-lu-to-re, *a.* absolving.

Absolutism, ab'-so-lute-izm, *s.* state of being absolute; the principles of absolute government; the doctrine of predestination.

Absolutist, ab'-so-lute-ist, *s.* one who is in favour of absolute government.

Absolvatory, ab-solv'-a-to-re, *a.* conferring absolution.

Absolve ab-solv', *v.a.* to set free from some engagement or obligation; to acquit (L. *ab*, and *solvo*, *solutum*, to loose).

Absonant, ab'-so-nant, *a.* absurd; contrary to reason; **Absonous,** ab'-so-nus, unmusical (L. *ab*, and *sonus*, sound).

Absorb, ab-sorb', *v.a.* to imbibe; to suck or swallow up; to engage wholly (L. *ab*, and *sorbeo*, *sorptum*, to suck in).

Absorbable, ab-sorb'-a-bl, *a.* that may be absorbed.

Absorbability, ab-sorb-a-bil'-e-te, *s.* the state or quality of being absorbable.

Absorbent, ab-sorb'-ent, *a.* imbibing; having absorbing power: *s.* anything which absorbs fluids. A vessel in the animal system which imbibes nutritive matter, as the lacteals and lymphatics [Physiol.] Any substance which has the property of withdrawing moisture from the atmosphere, or of neutralising acids [Chem.] Any substance used for absorbing acidities in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk, &c. [Med.]

Absorption, ab-sorp'-shun, *s.* the act of absorbing; the state of being absorbed; entire occupation of mind. Taking up of matter by the absorbent vessels [Physiol.] The conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid by union with another substance [Chem.]

Absorptive, ab-sorp'-tiv, *a.* having the power to absorb. See **Absorb.**

Abstain, ab-stane', *v.n.* to forbear; to refrain, especially from what gratifies the appetite (L. *abs*, and *teneo*, to hold).

Abstainer, ab-stane'-er, *s.* one who abstains from intoxicants.

Abstemious, ab-ste'-me-us, *a.* sparing in food, strong drink, and indulgence of every kind; temperate; devoted to abstinence (L. *abs*, and *temetum*, any strong drink). **Abstemiously,** ab-ste'-me-us-le, *ad.* in an abstemious manner. **Abstemiousness,** ab-ste'-me-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being abstemious.

Abstention, ab-sten'-shun, *s.* the act of holding off or refraining. See **Abstain.**

Abstergent, ab-sterj'-ent, *a.* having a cleansing quality: *s.* whatever cleanses; a detergent (L. *abs*, and *tergeo*, *tersum*, to wipe).

Abstersion, ab-ster'-shun, *s.* the act of cleansing.

Abstersive, ab-ster'-siv, *a.* cleansing.

Abstinence, ab'-ste-nens, **Abstinency,** ab'-ste-nen-se, *s.* a voluntary refraining from; a total or partial forbearance from food and drink, as in fasting; abstaining from the use of strong liquors.

Abstinent, ab'-ste-nent, *a.* refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and strong drinks. **Abstinently,** ab'-ste-nent-le, *ad.* with abstinence. See **Abstain.**

Abstract, ab-strakt', *v.a.* to draw away; to separate mentally and consider separately; to epitomize or reduce to a summary; to take secretly for one's own use part of another's property in one's power; to purloin. To separate the volatile parts of a substance [Chem.] (L. *abs*, and *traho*, *tractum*, to draw.)

Abstract, ab'-strakt, *a.* considered apart from its applications, as *abstract science;* considered apart from particulars, or in general, and hence abstruse; quality considered apart from substance. An *abstract idea*, an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it, as the solidity of marble contemplated apart from its colour or figure [Met.] *Abstract terms*, those which express abstract ideas, as *beauty*, *whiteness*, *folly*, *roundness*, without regard to any subject in which they exist; or the names of orders, genera, or species of things [Gram. and Logic.] *Abstract numbers*, numbers used without application to any particular objects, as 3, 7, 9; but when applied to anything, as 6 feet or 8 men, they become *concrete* [Arith.] *Abstract* or *pure mathematics*, that which treats of the properties of magnitude, figure, or quantity, absolutely and generally considered, without restriction to any particular object; thus distinguished from *mixed mathematics*, which treats of the relations of quantity as applied to sensible objects, as astronomy, mechanics, optics, &c. [Math.] **Abstractly,** ab-strakt'-le, *ad.* in an abstract manner. **Abstractness,** ab-strakt'-nes, *s.* the state of being abstract.

Abstract, ab'-strakt, *s.* a summary containing the substance, or the principal heads, of a treatise or writing; an extract, in smaller quantity, containing the essence of a larger. *In the abstract*, in a state of separation; without reference to particular persons or things.

Abstracted, ab-strakt'-ed, *pp.* or *a.* separated; mentally separated; absent in mind. **Abstractedly,** ab-strakt'-ed-le, *ad.* in an abstract or absent manner. **Abstractedness,** ab-strakt'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being abstracted.

Abstraction, ab-strak'-shun, *s.* the act of abstracting; the state of being abstracted; the operation of the mind by which qualities are considered apart from their substances, and abstract ideas, which may be reasoned about apart from things, are formed from concrete objects; a separation from worldly objects; absence of mind; purloining. The separation by heat of the volatile parts of a compound from those which are fixed [Chem.] When the part abstracted is collected, the process is called *distillation* or *sublimation*, according as the process is wet or dry.

Abstractive, ab-strakt'-iv, *a.* having the power or quality of abstracting.

Abstruse, ab-struse', *a.* hidden from view; obscure; difficult to comprehend, as opposed to obvious (L. *abs*, and *trudo*, *trusum*, to thrust). **Abstrusely,** ab-struse'-le, *ad.* in an abstruse manner. **Abstruseness,** ab-struse'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being abstruse.

Absurd, ab-surd', *a.* plainly inconsistent with or opposed to sense and reason (L. *ab*, and *surdus*, deaf). **Absurdness,** ab-surd'-nes, *s.* the quality of being absurd. **Absurdly,** ab-surd'-le, *ad.* in an absurd manner.

Absurdity, ab-surd'-e-te, *s.* absurdness.

Abundant, a-bund'-ant, *a.* plentiful; fully sufficient. **Abundantly,** a-bund'-ant-le, *ad.* in plenty.

Abundance, a-bund'-ans, *s.* great plenty; affluence. See **Abound.**

Abuse, a-bewz', *v.a.* to make a wrong or bad use of; to use ill; to impose on; to treat rudely; to violate; to defile; to pervert the meaning of; to misapply, as words (L. *ab*, and *utor*, *usus*, to use).

Abuse, a-bews', *s.* the ill use, treatment, employment, or application of anything; rude reproach; violation of a female.

Abusive, a-bews'-iv, *a.* containing or practising abuse. **Abusively,** a-bews'-iv-le, *ad.* in an abusive manner. **Abusiveness,** a-bews'-iv-nes, *s.* abusive usage.

Abut, ȧ-but′, *v.n.* to border upon or touch by point or line; to terminate; to rest (Fr. *a*, at, and *bout*, end).

Abutment, ȧ-but′-ment, *s.* a solid support for the extremity of a bridge or an arch, or of anything which presses outward; that which abuts or borders.

Abuzz, ȧ-buz′, *a.* full of buzzing sound.

Abysmal, ȧ-biz′-mal, *a.* bottomless or fathomless.

Abyss, ȧ-bis′, *s.* a depth or gulf without bottom, or fathomless; a deep mass of waters, supposed to have encompassed the earth in its state of chaos; an immense cavern in the earth in which were supposed to have been collected all the waters on the third day of the creation; the ocean; hell; Erebus; that which is immeasurable; that in which anything is lost, as, the *abyss* of time (Gr. *a*, without, and *bussos*, bottom).

Acacia, ȧ-kā′-shē-ȧ, *s.* an extensive genus of elegant tropical trees and shrubs with pinnated leaves. From the juice of one species is produced the *gum arabic*; and of another, an astringent drug called *catechu* (Gr. *akē*, a sharp point).

Academe, ak-ȧ-dēm′, *s.* See **Academy.**

Academian, ak-ȧ-dē′-mē-an, *s.* a member of an academy; a student in a university or college.

Academic, ak-ȧ-dem′-ik, } *a.* belonging or proper to
Academical, ak-ȧ-dem′-ik-al, } an academy, college, or university; pertaining to the school or philosophy of Plato, as, the *academic* sect. **Academically,** ak-ȧ-dem′-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an academical manner.

Academic, ak-ȧ-dem′-ik, *s.* a student in a college or university; one who adheres to the philosophy of Plato, the founder of the *academic school* in Greece, and father of a system which is "the first type and pattern of all metaphysical as well as ethical idealism."

Academician, ak-ȧ-de-mish′-an, *s.* a member of an academy or society for promoting arts and sciences, especially of the French Academy and the Royal Academy of Arts.

Academism, ȧ-kad′-e-mizm, *s.* the doctrine of the academic philosophy. See **Academic.**

Academist, ȧ-kad′-e-mist, *s.* an academician.

Academy, ȧ-kad′-e-me, *s.* originally the school of Plato, so called from the garden, grove, or villa, near Athens, where he and his followers held their philosophical conferences. In present use, a seminary of learning, in which the higher branches of education are taught, in contradistinction to a university or an elementary school; a school for teaching some particular art or science, as, a *military academy*; a society of men united for the promotion of the arts and sciences in general, or of some particular science or art; a house appropriated to the purposes of an academy. *Academy figure*, a drawing or painting after a living model for the use of students at an academy of arts (Gr. *Academus*, an Attic hero to whom the ground of Plato's Academy originally belonged.)

Acadian, ȧ-kā′-dyan, *a.* and *s.* a native of Nova Scotia.

Acalepha, ȧ-kā-le′-fa, *s.* } A class of marine zoophytes.
Acalephæ, ȧ-kā-le′-fē, *s.pl.* } of circular and radiated form, so named from their causing when touched a disagreeable sensation similar to the sting of a nettle. The sea-nettle, jelly-fish, &c., belong to this class (Gr. *akalephe*, a nettle).

Acalephan, ȧ-kal-le′-fan, *a.* belonging to the acalephæ.

Acanaceous, ak-ȧ-nā′-shus, *a.* armed with prickles (Gr. *akanos*, a thorn).

Acantha, ȧ-kan′-thȧ, *s.* the prickle of a plant [Bot.] The spine or prickly fin of a fish; or one of the acute processes of the vertebræ [Zool.] (Gr. *akantha*, a prickle).

Acanthaceous, ak-an-thā′-shus, *a.* armed with sharp prickles.

Acanthice, ȧ-kan′-this, *s.* the sweet juice of ivy buds.

Acanthine, ȧ-kan′-thin, *a.* pertaining to or resembling the acanthus; from a prickly plant.

Acanthocephala, *or* **li,** ȧ-kan-tho-sef′-ȧ-lȧ, *or* li, *s.* a family of intestinal worms, which attach themselves by a proboscis armed with recurved spines [Zool.] (Gr. *akantha*, and *kephale*, the head.)

Acanthoid, ȧ-kan′-thoyd, *a.* spiny.

Acanthopterygii, ȧ-kan-thop-te-rid′-e-i, *s.pl*, a very numerous division of fishes, distinguished by having the rays of their fins, especially the dorsal, hard, bony, and prickly at the extremities, as in the perch [Ichth.] (Gr. *pterygion*, a fin.)

Acanthous, ȧ-kan′-thus, *a.* spinous.

Acanthus.

Acanthus, ȧ-kan′-thus, *s.* the plant bear's beech or brank ursine. An ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders [Arch.] (Gr. *akē*, a point, and *anthos*, a flower.)

Acardiac, ȧ-kar′-de-ak, *a.* without a heart (Gr. *a*, without, and *kardia*, a heart).

Acarida, ȧ-kar′-i-da, *s.* a family of arachnida, including mites, ticks, &c. [Entom.] (Gr. *a*, not, and *keiro*, to cut.)

Acarpous, ȧ-kar′-pus, *a.* unfruitful (Gr. *a*, without, and *karpos*, fruit).

Acarus, ak′-a-rus, *s.* the tick or mite.

Acatalectic, ȧ-kat-ȧ-lek′-tik, *s.* a verse which has the complete number of syllables peculiar to the measure, without defect or excess; *a.* complete in syllables (Gr. *a*, not, *katalego*, to cease).

Acatalepsy, ȧ-kat′-ȧ-lep-se, *s.* uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of diseases [Med.]

Acataleptic, ȧ-kat-ȧ-lep′-tik, *a.* incomprehensible; not to be known with certainty: *s.* one who believes that we know nothing certainly (Gr. *a*, *kata*, down=up, and *lepsis*, taking).

Acatharsia, ȧ-kȧ-thar′-se-ȧ, } *s.* impurity of the blood
Acatharsy, ȧ-kā-thar′-se, } [Med.] The sordes proceeding from a wound [Surg.] (Gr. *a*, and *katharos*, pure.)

Acauline, ȧ-kaw′-lin, } *a.* without a stem; with leaves
Acaulose, ȧ-kaw′-lose, } springing directly from the
Acaulous, ȧ-kaw′-lus, } root, and flowers resting on the ground [Bot.] (Gr. *a*, and *kaulos*, a stalk.)

Accede, ak-seed′, *v.n.* to agree or assent; to come to, as heir (L. *ad*, to, and *cedo*, to go).

Accelerate, ak-sel′-ēr-ate, *v.a.* to hasten; to quicken the speed or rate of (L. *ad*, to, and *celer*, swift).

Accelerando, ak-sel-ēr-an′-do, gradually quicker [Mus.]

Accelerated, ak-sel′-ēr-a-ted, *a.* quickened in motion; hastened in progress. *Accelerated motion*, that which is continually receiving fresh accessions of velocity [Mech.] *Accelerated force*, the increased force which a body exerts in consequence of the acceleration of its motion [Mech.]

Acceleration, ak-sel-ēr-a′-shun, *s.* the act of accelerating; the state of being accelerated. *Acceleration of the moon*, her increase of mean motion, compared with the diurnal motion of the earth, being about 10″ in a hundred years. *Acceleration of a planet* is when its real diurnal motion exceeds its mean diurnal motion. The *diurnal acceleration* of the fixed stars is the time by which they, in one revolution, anticipate the mean diurnal revolution of the sun, which is nearly 3′56″ of mean time sooner each day [Astron.]

Accelerative, ak-sel′-er-a-tiv, *a.* quickening.

Accelerator, ak-sel′-er-a-tor, *s.* what accelerates; a post-office van.

Acceleratory, ak-sel′-er-ȧ-to-re, *a.* accelerating motion.

Accendible, ak-send′-e-bl, *a.* capable of being inflamed (L. *ad*, and *candeo*, to shine or glow).

Accendibility, ak-send-e-bil′-e-te, *s.* inflammability.

Accension, ak-sen′-shun, *s.* the act of kindling; the state of being kindled.

Accensor, ak-sen′-ser, *s.* the servant who trims and lights the candles in the Roman Catholic Church. See **Accendible.**

Accent, ak′-sent, *s.* a particular stress of voice upon a syllable or word; a mark used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation; a modulation of the voice expressive of certain passions or sentiments; words, language, or expressions in general (L. *ad*, and *cano*, *cantum*, to sing).

Accent, ak-sent′, *v.a.* to express or note the accent; to utter.

Accentor, ak-sent′-er, *s.* one that takes or sings the leading part.

Accentual, ak-sent′-yu-al, *a.* relating to accent; rhythmic.

Accentuate, ak-sent′-yu-ate, *v.a.* to mark or pronounce with an accent, or accents; to emphasize.

Accentuation, ak-sent-yu-a′-shun, *s.* the act of placing or pronouncing accents.

Accept, ak-sept′, *v.a.* to take what is offered; to receive with favour, or acquiesce; to agree to; to grant; to receive as terms of a contract, &c. To *accept a bill of exchange*, to subscribe it according to the legal form, and thereby agree to pay the amount when due [Comm.] (L. *ad*, and *capio*, *captum*, to take.)

Acceptable, ak-sept′-ȧ-bl, *a.* sure to be accepted with pleasure. **Acceptableness,** ak-sept′-ȧ-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being agreeable to a receiver. **Acceptably,** ak-sept′-ȧ-ble, *ad.* in an acceptable manner.

Acceptability, ak-sept-ȧ-bil′-e-te, *s.* acceptableness.

Acceptance, ak-sept′-ans, *s.* the act of accepting; favourable reception; agreement to terms of proposals; admission to favour. (See **Acceptation.**) The subscribing of, or subscription to, a bill of exchange; a bill of exchange accepted [Comm.]

Acceptation, ak-sep-tȧ′-shun, *s.* the act of accepting; state of being acceptable; favourable regard; acceptance; the meaning or sense in which a word or expression is generally received.

Accepter, ak-sept′-er, Acceptor, ak-sept′-or, *s.* the

person who accepts; a respecter; he who, being the drawee, has accepted a bill of exchange [Comm.]

Access, ak-ses', *or* ak'-ses, *s.* admission to a place or person; approach, or the means of approach; increase; addition; the return of a fit or paroxysm of disease. See **Accede.**

Accessarily. See **Accessorily.**

Accessariness. See **Accessoriness.**

Accessary. See **Accessory.**

Accessible, ak-ses'-e-bl, *a.* that may be approached; easy of approach. **Accessibly,** ak-ses'-e-ble, *ad.* so as to be accessible.

Accessibility, ak-ses-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being accessible.

Accession, ak-sesh'-un, *s.* a coming to; an acceding or assenting to; the act of being joined to; increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation; the act of arriving at a throne, an office, or a dignity. Acquisition of property due to increase by growth or by labour expended [Law]. The commencement of a disease [Med.]

Accessional, ak-sesh'-un-al, *a.* additional.

Accessory, ak'-ses-or-e, *a.* contributing; aiding to the principal agent, or in a subordinate way to the general effect; *s.* one guilty of a felony, not as principal, but by aiding, abetting, or concealing the offender; an accomplice. Those parts of a design which are added merely for ornament; in general, any secondary accompaniment [Paint. and Sculp.] **Accessorily,** ak'-ses-so-re-le, *ad.* in the manner of an accessory. **Accessoriness,** ak'-ses-so-re-nes, *s.* the state of being accessory.

Accessorial, ak-ses-so'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to an accessory.

Accidence, ak'-se-dens, *s.* that part of grammar which teaches the inflections of words [Gram.]

Accident, ak'-se-dent, *s.* anything which happens; generally an unintended or unexpected untoward occurrence; a mishap; also what happens blindly and without intelligent design. A property or quality of a thing which is not essential to it [Logic]. (L. *ad,* and *cado, casum,* to fall.)

Accidental, ak-se-dent'-al, *a.* happening by chance, or unexpectedly; non-essential; not necessarily belonging to. *Accidental colours,* those complementary colours seen on a white or light ground after looking steadily for some time at a bright coloured object. **Accidentally,** ak-se-dent'-al-le, *ad.* in an accidental manner. **Accidentalness,** ak-se-dent'-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being accidental.

Accidental, ak-se-dent'-al, *s.* a property or quality non-essential; anything accidental.

Accidentalism, ak-se-dent'-al-ism, *s.* effect produced by accidental rays of light.

Accipiter, ak-sip'-e-ter, *s.* one of the order of rapacious birds, distinguished by their hooked beaks and talons, like the vulture; a bandage for the nose, like a hawk's claw (L. *accipiter,* a hawk).

Accipitral, ak-sip'-e-tral, *a.* of accipitrine character.

Accipitrary, ak-sip'-e-trā-re, *s.* a catcher of birds of prey.

Accipitrine, ak-sip'-e-trin, *a.* seizing; rapacious.

Acclaim, ak-klame', *s.* a shout of joy; acclamation (L. *ad,* and *clamo,* to shout).

Acclamation, ak-klā-ma'-shun, *s.* a shout of applause. A representation in sculpture, or on medals, of people expressing joy [Archæol.]

Acclamatory, ak-klam'-à-to-re, *a.* expressive of applause by shouts or clapping of hands.

Acclimate, ak-kli'-mate, *v.a.* to habituate or inure a plant or animal to a climate not native to it.

Acclimation, ak-kli-ma'-shun, **Acclimatation,** ak-kli-ma-ta'-shun, *s.* the process of becoming or state of being habituated to a foreign climate. See **Climate.**

Acclimatize, ak-kli'-mā-tize, *v.a.* or *n.* See **Acclimate.**

Acclimatization, ak-kli-mā-tize-a'-shun. See **Acclimation.**

Acclivity, ak-kliv'-e-te, *s.* an ascending slope; the talus of a rampart (L. *ad,* and *clivus,* a slope).

Acclivous, ak-kli'-vus, *a.* rising with a slope; uphill.

Accolade, ak-ko-lade', *s.* the gentle blow of a sword upon the shoulder in the ceremony of conferring knighthood; so called because originally conferred by putting the hand on the neck (L. *ad,* and *collum,* the neck).

Accolent, ak'-ko-lent, *s.* a borderer; one who dwells near (L. *ad,* and *colo,* to till).

Accommodate, ak-kom'-mo-date, *v.a.* to adapt; to make to agree or harmonise; to adjust; to supply with conveniences of any kind (D. *ad, con,* together, and *modus,* a measure).

Accommodating, ak-kom'-mo-da-ting, *a.* adapting one's self to; obliging.

Accommodation, ak-kom-mo-da'-shun, *s.* adaptation, especially of one thing to another, so as to make them agree or correspond; adjustment; reconciliation; provision of conveniences in supply of a want; *pl.* conveniences; things furnished for use; also in *sing.* a loan of money. *Accommodation bill* or *note,* one given instead of a loan of money, or which has been drawn and accepted expressly for the purpose of borrowing money, in contradistinction to a bill given in payment of goods or value received [Comm.] *Accommodation ladder,* a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway [Naut.]

Accommodative, ak-kom'-mo-da-tiv, *a.* furnishing accommodation.

Accompaniment, ak-kum'-pā-ne-ment, *s.* something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry. The instruments which accompany the voice [Mus.] Dogs, guns, and game in a hunting piece [Paint.]

Accompany, ak-kum'-pā-ne, *v.a.* to go with; to attend as a companion; to escort; to be with as connected. To perform the accompaniment [Mus.]

Accompanier, ak-kum'-pa-ne-er, *s.* one who accompanies.

Accompanist, ak-kum'-pā-nist, *s.* the performer in music who takes the accompanying part. See **Company.**

Accomplice, ak-kom'-plis, *s.* an associate in a crime.

Accompliceship, ak-kom'-plis-ship, *s.* state of being an accomplice (L. *ad,* and *complex,* closely joined with).

Accomplish, ak-kom'-plish, *v.a.* to complete; to execute; to fulfil; to equip (L. *ad,* and *compleo-pletum,* to fill full).

Accomplishable, ak-kom'-plish-à-bl, *a.* capable of execution.

Accomplished, ak-kom'-plisht, *a.* complete; finished; possessed of the accomplishments and graces prized in good or fashionable society.

Accomplishment, ak-kom'-plish-ment, *s.* fulfilment; cultured attainment in either art or manners, according to the standard of good breeding.

Accomptant, ak-kownt'-ant, *s.* See **Accountant.**

Accord, ak-kord', *s.* agreement; harmony of minds; concurrence of opinion or will; harmony of sounds; just correspondence of things; will, or spontaneous impulse; adjustment of a difference: *v.a.* to grant or concede: *v.n.* to agree; to be in correspondence; to harmonise (L. *ad,* and *cor, cordis,* the heart).

Accordant, ak-kord'-ant, *a.* corresponding; consonant. **Accordantly,** ak-kord'-ant-le, *ad.* in an accordant manner.

Accordance, ak-kord'-ans. **Accordancy,** ak-kord'-ans-e, *s.* agreement with a person; conformity with a thing; harmony.

According, ak-kord'-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* agreeing; harmonious. *According to,* in accordance with; agreeably to the statement or opinion of. *According as,* in proportion as.

Accordingly, ak-kord'-ing-le, *ad.* agreeably to something said; consequently.

Accordion, ak-kord'-e-un, *s.* a small keyed wind-instrument, whose tones are generated by a bellows-like action upon metallic reeds.

Accordionist, ak-kord'-e-un-ist, *s.* a player on the accordion.

Accost, ak-kost', *v.a.* to draw near to and address; to salute (L. *ad,* and *costa,* a rib or side).

Accostable, ak-kost'-à-bl, *a.* easy of access; familiar.

Accouchement, ak-koosh'-mong, *s.* delivery in childbed; a lying in.

Accoucheur, ak-koosh-ur', *s.* a man-midwife (Fr.) **Accoucheuse,** ak-koosh-euze', *s.* a midwife (Fr. *a,* to, and *couche,* a bed).

Account, ak-kownt', *s.* computation or method of reckoning; a register of debts and credits; a written statement in detail of moneys due for goods purchased, or services of any kind rendered; the sum total; a narrative; a recital of particular transactions and events, verbal or written; a statement or explanation; reason or consideration, as a motive; importance; estimation; profit; advantage; behalf; sake: *v.a.* to deem or judge. *To account of,* to hold in esteem; to value: *v.n.* to render an account or relation of particulars; to give reasons for (L. *ad,* and *computo,* to count).

Accountable, ak-kownt'-à-bl, *a.* liable to be called to account; responsible. **Accountableness,** ak-kownt'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being accountable. **Accountably,** ak-kownt'-à-ble, *ad.* in an accountable manner.

Accountability, ak-kownt-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* liability to give account; responsibility.

Accountant, ak-kownt'-ant, *s.* one skilled in keeping accounts; a person professionally employed in examining accounts; a book-keeper in a public office: *a.* being accountable to; responsible for. *Accountant-general,* formerly an officer in the Court of Chancery who received all moneys lodged in court, and paid them to the Bank of England; the principal or respon-

sible accountant in the offices of Excise, the Customs, the India Office, Bank of England, &c.

Accountantship, ak-kownt'-ant-ship, *s.* the office or duties of an accountant.

Account-book, ak-kownt'-book, *s.* a book in which accounts are kept.

Accoutre, ak-koo'-ter, *v.a.* to dress; to equip for military service (L. *ad, con,* together, and *suo, sutum,* to sew. Fr. *couture,* sewing).

Accoutrements, ak-koo'-tr-ments, *s.pl.* dress; equipage; military equipments.

Accredit, ak-kred'-it, *v.a.* to give authority to; to procure credit for (L. *ad,* and *credo, creditum,* to trust).

Accrescence, ak-kres'-sens, *s.* gradual growth; accretion.

Accrescent, ak-kres'-sent, *a.* increasing (L. *ad,* and *cresco, cretum,* to grow).

Accretion, ak-kre'-shun, *s.* an increase in growth, particularly by accessions externally. The growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes [Med.] The adhering of property to something else, by which the owner of one thing acquires the right to another, as when a legacy is left to two persons, and one of them dies before the testator, the legacy devolves to the survivor by right of *accretion.*

Accretive, ak-kre'-tiv, *a.* increasing by growth.

Accrue, ak-kru', *v.n.* to proceed or come; to be added to, as increase, profit, or damage (Fr. *cru,* grown).

Accubation, ak-ku-ba'-shun, *s.* a lying or reclining on a couch, as the ancients at their meals (L. *ad,* and *cubo,* to lie down).

Accumbency, ak-kum'-ben-se, *s.* state of being accumbent.

Accumbent, ak-kum'-bent, *a.* leaning or reclining, as the ancients at their meals (L. *cumbo,* to lie).

Accumulate, ak-kew'-mu-late, *v.a.* to heap up; to collect or bring together; to amass: *v.n.* to increase greatly in size, number, or quantity (L. *ad,* and *cumulus,* a heap).

Accumulation, ak-kew-mu-la'-shun, *s.* the act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated; a mass; a heap.

Accumulative, ak-kew'-mu-la-tiv, *a.* that accumulates; that is accumulated. **Accumulatively,** ak-kew'-mu-la-tiv-le, *ad.* in an accumulative manner.

Accumulator, ak-kew'-mu-la-ter, *s.* one that accumulates.

Accuracy, ak'-ku-ra-se, *s.* correctness, resulting from care (L. *ad,* and *cura,* care).

Accurate, ak'-ku-rate, *a.* exact; correct; done with care. **Accurately,** ak'-ku-rate-le, *ad.* in an accurate manner. **Accurateness,** ak'-ku-rate-nes, *s.* accuracy; exactness.

Accursed, ak-kurs'-ed, } *a.* under a curse; doomed to
Accurst, ak-kurst', } ruin; deserving to be cursed; execrable; detestable.

Accusable, ak-kew'-za-bl, *a.* chargeable with a crime; blamable.

Accusation, ak-kew-za'-shun, *s.* the act of accusing; the charge brought against any one.

Accusative, ak-kew'-za-tiv, *a.* accusing: *s.* the objective case [Gram.] **Accusatively,** ak-kew'-za-tiv-le, *ad.* in an accusative manner or the accusative case.

Accusatory, ak-kew'-za-to-re, } *a.* containing an
Accusatorial, ak-kew-za-to'-re-al, } accusation.

Accuse, ak-kewz', *v.a.* to charge with a crime or fault; to blame (L. *ad,* and *causa,* cause).

Accustom, ak-kus'-tum, *v.a.* to make familiar by habit; to habituate: *v.n.* to be wont. See **Custom.**

Accustomable, ak-kus'-tum-a-bl, *a.* usual. **Accustomably,** ak-kus'-tum-a-ble, *ad.* according to custom.

Accustomance, ak-kus'-tum-ans, *s.* custom; use; habit.

Accustomed, ak-kus'-tumd, *a.* usual; often practised; frequent. **Accustomedness,** ak-kus'-tumd-nes, *s.* state of being accustomed.

Ace, ase, *s.* a unit; the one of cards or dice; a particle; a trifle (L. *as,* a unit).

Aceldama, à-sel'-da-ma, *s.* a field near Jerusalem, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master; a field of blood (Heb. *hakal,* field, and *dama,* blood).

Acentric, à-sen'-trik, *a.* not centred (Gr. *a* and *centre*).

Acephalan, à-sef'-à-lan, *s.* one of a class of molluscs having no head, as the oyster [Zool.] (Gr. *a,* and *kephale,* head.)

Acephali, à-sef'-à-li, } *s.pl.* sects under no leader;
Acephalites, à-sef'-à-lites, } churchmen who are under no bishop [Eccl. Hist.] Levellers in the reign of Henry I. [Eng. Hist.]

Acephalism, à-sef'-à-lizm, *s.* being without a head.

Acephalist, à-sef'-à-list, *s.* one who acknowledges no head.

Acephalous, à-sef'-à-lus, *a.* without a head [Bot.]

Acephalus, à-sef'-à-lus, *s.* a tapeworm.

Acer, à'-ser, *s.* the generic name of the maple-tree (L.)

Aceric, à-ser'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the maple. *Aceric acid,* an acid found in its juice.

Acera, as'-e-ra, } *s.pl.* a family of apterous insects,
Acerans, as'-e-rans, } without antennæ; also a family of gastropod molluscs, without tentacles (Gr. *a,* and *keras,* a horn).

Aceraceous, à-ser-a'-shus, *a.* of the maple type [Bot.]

Acerate, as'-er-ate, *s.* a salt of aceric acid [Chem.]

Acerb, à-serb', *a.* sour, with bitterness and astringency (L. *acerbus,* harsh to the taste).

Acerbate, à-serb'-ate, *v.a.* to make sour and bitter.

Acerbity, à-serb'-e-te, } *s.* a harsh sour taste;
Acerbitude, à-serb'-e-tewd, } applied to persons or things; harshness; bitterness.

Acerose, as'-er-ose, } *a.* chaffy [Bot.] (L. *acus, aceris,*
Acerous, as'-er-us, } chaff); narrow, stiff, and prickly, like the fir-tree leaf [Bot.] (L. *acus,* a needle.)

Acervate, à-serv'-ate, *a.* growing in closely-compacted clusters [Bot.] (L. *acervus,* a heap.)

Acescent, à-ses'-sent, *a.* turning sour; slightly sour. **Acescence,** à-ses'-sens, **Ascescency,** à-ses'-sen-se, *s.* a tendency to turn sour; a being slightly sour. See **Acid.**

Acetabulum, à-se-tab'-yu-lum, *s.* a cavity in a bone for receiving the end of another bone; also a glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals [Anat.] (L. *acetabulum,* a cup-shaped vessel for sauce).

Acetarious, as-e-ta'-re-us, *a.* fit for salads, as lettuce.

Acetary, as'-e-tà-re, *s.* an acid pulpy substance found in certain fruits, especially the pear, round the core.

Acetate, as'-e-tate, *s.* a salt of acetic acid.

Acetated, as'-e-tate-ed, *a.* combined with acetic acid.

Acetic, à-se'-tik *or* à-set'-ik, *a.* relating to acetic acid, sour. *Acetic acid,* the pure acid of vinegar (L. *acetum,* vinegar).

Acetification, à-se-te-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the operation of acetifying.

Acetify, à-set'-e-fi, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to turn into acid or vinegar.

Acetimeter, as-e-tim'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

Acetimetry, as-e-tim'-e-tre, *s.* the process of ascertaining the strength of acids.

Acetite, as'-e-tite, *s.* a salt of acetous acid.

Acetone, as'-e-tone, *s.* a light inflammable liquid [Chem.]

Acetopathy, as-et-op'-à-the, *s.* the acetic acid cure (Gr. *pathos,* feeling).

Acetous, à-se'-tus, } *a.* sour; causing acetification.
Acetose, as-e-tose', }

Ache, ake, *v.n.* to be in pain: *s.* a continued pain.

Acheron, ak'-e-ron, *s.* a river of the underworld [Gr. Myth.]

Acherset, ak'-er-set, *s.* an ancient 8-bushel measure.

Achieve, à-tsheev', *v.a.* to perform; to finish (Fr. *à,* to, and *chef,* head).

Achievable, à-tsheev'-à-bl, *a.* that may be achieved.

Achievance, à-tsheev'-ans, *s.* performance.

Achievement, à-tsheev'-ment, *s.* the act of achieving; exploit; a great or heroic deed; an escutcheon; the shield of a person deceased.

Achilles tendon, à-kil'-leez ten'-don, *s.* the great tendon of the heel where Achilles was vulnerable.

Achirite, ak'-e-rite, *s.* emerald malachite [Min.]

Achlamydeous, à-klam-id'-e-us, *a.* without either calyx or corolla [Bot.] (Gr. *a,* and *chlamys,* a cloak.)

Achor, a'-kor, *s.* the scald-head (Gr.)

Achromatic, ak-ro-mat'-ik, *a.* transmitting the light pure and undecomposed [Opt.] (Gr. *a,* and *chroma,* colour.)

Achromaticity, ak-ro-mà-tis'-e-te, **Achromatism,** ak-ro'-mà-tizm, *s.* the state of being achromatic.

Achromotopsy, ak-ro-mo-top'-se, *s.* colour-blindness (Gr. *a, chroma,* and *opsis,* sight.)

Acicula, à-sik'-yu-le, *s.pl.* prickly spikes [Zool. and Bot.] (L. *aciecula,* a little needle.)

Acicular, à-sik'-yu-lar, *a.* in the shape or sharpness of a needle. **Acicularly,** à-sik'-yu-lar-le, *ad.* in the manner of needles.

Aciculate, à-sik'-yu-late, } *a.* in the form of a
Aciculiform, à-sik'-yu-le-form, } needle.

Acid, as'-id, *a.* sour and sharp to the taste: *s.* a sour substance; a substance capable of uniting with salifiable bases and forming salts [Chem.] (L. *acidus* sour.) **Acidness,** as'-id-nes, *s.* the quality of being acid.

Acidiferous, as-id-if'-e-rus, *a.* containing or causing acid.

Acidifiable, à-sid'-e-fi-à-bl, *a.* capable of being acidified.

Acidification, à-sid-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the process of acidifying.

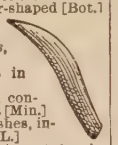
Acidifier, à-sid'-e-fi-er, *s.* a principle whose presence is necessary for acidity.

Acidify, à-sid'-e-fi, *v.a.* to make acid; to convert into an acid.

Acidity, à-sid'-e-te, *s.* acidness.

Acidimeter, as-id-im'-e-ter, *s.* **Acidimetry,** as-id-im'-e-tre, *s.* See **Acetimeter** and **Acetimetry.**

Acidulate, ȧ-sid'-yu-late, *v.a.* to make slightly acid.
Acidulous, ȧ-sid'-yu-lus, *a.* slightly sour; sub-acid.
Aciform, as'-e-form, *a.* needle-shaped.
Acinaceous, as-e-na'-shus, *a.* full of kernels. See **Acini.**
Acinaciform, as-e-nas'-e-form, *a.* scimitar-shaped [Bot.] (Per. *acinaces*, a Persian sabre).
Acini, as'-in-i, *s.pl.* granulations [Anat.]; compound berries [Bot.] (L. *acinus*, seed-stone).
Aciniform, ȧ-sin'-e-form, *a.* of glands in clusters like grapes [Anat.]
Acinose, as'-in-ose, **Acinous**, as'-in-us, *a.* consisting of minute granular concretions [Min.]
Acipenser, as-e-pen'-ser, *s.* a genus of fishes, including, among others, the sturgeon [L.]
Acknowledge, ak-nol'-edj, *v.a.* to own; to admit; to confess; to recognize; to admit the receipt of.


Acinaciform.

Acknowledgment, ak-nol'-edj-ment, *s.* the act of acknowledging; recognition; confession; the acknowledging of a benefit or money received.
Aclide, ak-lide', *s.* a spiked club with a thong attached.
Aclinic, ȧ-klin'-ik, *a.* not inclined [Mag.] (Gr. *a*, hot, and *klino*, to bend.)
Acme, ak'-me, *s.* the highest point attained; the prime; the crisis [Med.] (Gr. *akc*, a point.)
Acne, ak'-ne, *s.* a hard, inflamed pimple (Gr.)
Acnestis, ak-nes'-tis, *s.* that part of the spine in quadrupeds between the shoulder-blade and the loins, and which the animal cannot reach to scratch (Gr. *a*, and *knao*, to scratch).
Acnology, ȧ-kol'-o-je, *s.* the science of therapeutic agents or remedies (Gr. *akos*, cure, and *logos*, science).
Acolothist, ȧ-kol'-o-thist, } *s.* an attendant; a subor-
Acolyte, ak'-o-lite, } dinate officer in the Ro-
Acolyth, ak'-o-lith, } mish Church, who trims the lamps, prepares the elements for the sacraments, &c. (Gr. *akolouthos*, a follower).
Acondylose, ȧ-kon'-dil-ose, } *a.* having stalks without
Acondylous, ȧ-kon'-dil-us, } joints [Bot.] (Gr. *a*, and *kondylos*, the knuckles.)
Aconite, ak'-o-nite, *s.* the herb wolf's-bane [Bot.] (L. and Gr.)
Aconitine, ȧ-kon'-e-teen, *s.* a poisonous extract of aconite.
Acontias, ȧ-kon'-she-as, *s.* a genus of serpents to which the dart-snake belongs (Gr. *akon*, a dart).
Acopic, ȧ-kop'-ik, *a.* preventing or removing weariness [Med.] (Gr. *a*, and *kopos*, weariness.)
Acorn, a'-korn, *s.* the seed or fruit of the oak; a small conical piece of wood, fixed on the spindle above the vane, to keep the vane from being blown off [Naut.] (A.S. from *oak* and *corn*, or *acre.*)
Acorn-cup, a'-korn-kup, *s.* the capsule of the acorn.
Acorned, a'-kornd, *a.* furnished or loaded with acorns; fed with acorns. Having an oak-tree with acorns upon it, as a coat of arms [Her.]
Acorus, ak'-or-us, *s.* the plant sweet-flag (Gr.)
Acotyledon, ȧ-ko-til-e'-don, *s.* a plant whose seed is not furnished with cotyledons.
Acotyledonous, ȧ-ko-til-e'-don-us, *a.* having no cotyledons. See **Cotyledon.**
Acoumeter, ȧ-kow'-me-ter, *s.* an instrument for estimating the sense of hearing (Gr. *akouo*, to hear, and *metron*, a measure).
Acoustic, ȧ-kows'-tik, *a.* pertaining to the sense of hearing, or the doctrine of sounds. *Acoustic duct*, external passage of the ear [Anat.] *Acoustic nerve*, the immediate organ of sound [Anat.]
Acoustician, ȧ-kows-tish'-an, *s.* one skilled in acoustics.
Acoustics, ȧ-kows'-tiks, *s.* the science of hearing and sound.
Acquaint, ak-kwaynt', *v.a.* to make one know or familiar with; to inform. To *acquaint one's self with*, to gain an intimate or particular knowledge of (L. *ad*, and *cognitus*, fully known).
Acquaintance, ak-kwaynt'-ans, *s.* knowledge; familiar knowledge; people with whom we have friendly intercourse, but are not intimate.
Acquaintanceship, ak-kwaynt'-ans-ship, *s.* the state of being acquainted.
Acquest, ak-kwest', *s.* acquisition; possession not acquired by inheritance [Law]. See **Quest.**
Acquiesce, ak-kwe-es', *v.n.* to rest in, or remain satisfied with, generally implying previous opposition; to assent to in a passive way (L. *ad*, and *quiesco*, to rest).
Acquiescent, ak-kwe-es'-sent, *a.* resting satisfied; acquiescing. **Acquiescently**, ak-kwe-es'-sent-le, *ad.* in an acquiescent manner.
Acquiescence, ak-kwe-es'-ens, **Acquiescency**, ak-kwe-es'-sen-se, *s.* a silent submissive assent and compliance.
Acquirable, ak-kwire'-ȧ-bl, *a.* that may be acquired.
Acquirability, ak-kwire-ȧ-bil'-e-te, *s.* the state of being acquirable.
Acquire, ak-kwire', *v.a.* to gain by any means something which is in a degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor (L. *ad*, and *quæro*, *quæsitum*, to seek).
Acquired, ak-kwired', *a.* not originally bestowed by nature.
Acquirement, ak-kwire'-ment, *s.* the act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment.
Acquisition, ak-kwe-zish'-un, *s.* the act of acquiring; the thing acquired.
Acquisitive, ak-kwiz'-e-tiv, *a.* greedily disposed. **Acquisitively**, ak-kwiz'-e-tiv-le, *ad.* in an acquisitive manner; by way of gain. **Acquisitiveness**, ak-kwiz'-e-tiv-nes, *s.* an inordinate or morbid desire to acquire property.
Acquit, ak-kwit', *v.a.* to set free or release from an obligation, charge, or suspicion. To declare not guilty [Law.] (L. *ad* and *quietus*, at rest.)
Acquittal, ak-kwit'-tal, *s.* deliverance from a charge; a judicial discharge.
Acquittance, ak-kwit'-tans, *s.* a discharge from a debt; a writing or receipt which bars a further demand.
Acre, a'-ker, *s.* a measure of land containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4,840 square yards. *God's acre*, the churchyard.
Acreable, a'-ker-ȧ-bl, *a.* per acre.
Acreage, a'-ker-aje, *s.* sum of acres in a piece of land.
Acred, a'-kerd, *a.* possessing acres or land.
Acrid, ak'-rid, *a.* sharp or biting to the taste; pungent; bitter; acrimonious (L. *acer*, *acris*, sharp). **Acridness**, ak'-rid-nes, *s.* an acrid quality.
Acridian, ȧ-krid'-e-an, *s.* an insect of the locust kind (Gr. *akris*, a locust).
Acridity, ak-rid'-e-te, *s.* acridness.
Acrimonious, ak-re-mo'-ne-us, *a.* sharp or bitter in language and temper. **Acrimoniously**, ak-re-mo'-ne-us-le, *ad.* in an acrimonious manner. **Acrimoniousness**, ak-re-mo'-ne-us-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being acrimonious.
Acrimony, ak'-re-mo-ne, *s.* sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of language (L. *acrimonia*, pungency).
Acrisia, ȧ-krizh'-e-ȧ, *s.* state of a disease in which the judgment hesitates or is unfavourable [Med.] (Gr. *a*, and *krisis*, judgment.)
Acrisy, ak'-re-se, *s.* injudiciousness. See **Acrisia.**
Acrita, ak'-re-tȧ, *s.pl.* plant-like animals, such as sponges, having no discernible nervous system (Gr. *a*, and *krino*, to judge).
Acritical, ȧ-krit'-e-kal, *a.* either without, or without sign of crises [Med.]
Acroamatic, ȧ-kro-ȧ-mat'-ik, } *a.* esoteric, and there-
Acroamatical, ȧ-kro-ȧ-mat'-ik-al, } fore abstruse, an epithet applied in the school of Aristotle to instruction fit only for the ear of the initiated, and not committed to writing (Gr. *akroamai*, to hear).
Acroatic, ȧ-kro-at'-ik, *a.* and *s.* See **Acroamatic.**
Acrobat, ak'-ro-bat, *s.* one practised in tumbling, high vaulting, &c., on the slack and tight ropes (Gr. *akros*, on the top, at the end, and *baino*, to go).
Acrocephalic, ak'-ro-sef-al'-ik, *a.* pyramidal-skulled [Ethn.] (Gr. *acros*, and *kephale*, the head.)
Acrogen, ak'-ro-jen, *s.* a cryptogamic plant which grows by increase in length only, like tree-ferns [Bot.] (Gr. *akros*, and *gennao*, to produce).
Acrogenous, ak-rodj'-en-us, *a.* of the nature of an acrogen.
Acrography, ak-rog'-rȧ-fe, *s.* the art of engraving designs in relief on metal, to print from along with type (Gr. —, and *grapho*, to write).
Acrolith, ak'-ro-lith, *s.* a statue of which only the extremities are of stone [Sculp.] (Gr. —, and *lithos*, a stone.)
Acrolithan, ȧ-kro'-lith-an, *a.* formed like an acrolith.
Acromonogrammatic, ȧ-kro-mo-no-gram-mat'-ik, *s.* a kind of poem, in which every line or verse commences with the letter with which the one preceding ends (Gr. *monos*, alone, *gramma*, a letter).
Acronyc, ȧ-kron'-ik, } *a.* of the rising of a star at
Acronycal, ȧ-kron'-ik-al, } sunset, or its setting at sunrise; opposed to cosmical [Astr.] (Gr. —, and *nyx*, night.) **Acronycally**, ȧ-kron'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an acronical manner.
Acropolis, ȧ-krop'-o-lis, *s.* a citadel, particularly that of Athens (Gr. —, and *polis*, a city).
Acrospire, ak'-ro-spire, *s.* the sprout of a seed, especially of barley, developed by germination (Gr. —, and *speira*, a spiral).
Acrospired, ak'-ro-spired, *a.* having sprouts at both ends [Malting].
Across, ȧ-kros', *ad.* or *prep.* from side to side; opposed to along; passing over at any angle; contrarily; in opposition.
Acrostic, ȧ-kros'-tik, *s.* a composition in verse, in which the first letters of the lines, taken in order, form the name of the subject of the composition; a psalm, like the **CXIX.**, in which the successive stanzas commence with the letters of the Hebrew

alphabet taken in order; *a.* that relates to, or contains an acrostic (Gr. —, and *stichos*, a line). **Acrostically**, ă-kros'-tik-al-le, *ad.* as an acrostic.

Acroteleutic, ă-kro-te-lu'-tik, *s.* anything added to the end of a psalm or hymn, as a *doxology* (Gr. —, and *teleute*, the end).

Acroter, ak'-ro-ter, *s.* } a small pedestal placed
Acroteria, ă-kro-te'-re-ă, *s.pl.* } at the middle and at the extremities of a pediment to support a statue or other ornament; pinnacles or other ornaments on the horizontal copings or parapets of buildings [Arch.]

Acroteria.

Acroterial, ă-kro-te'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to acroteria.

Acrothymion, ă-kro-thim'-e-on, *s.* a species of wart.

Acrotic, ă-krot'-ik, *a.* affecting the surface [Med.]

Acrotomous, a-krot'-o-mus, *a.* having a cleavage parallel with the top of a crystal [Min.] (Gr. —, and *tome*, cutting.)

Act, akt, *v.n.* to be in action or motion; to exert power; to produce effects; to operate; to perform; to behave. To *act up to*, to be equal to in action; *v.a.* to perform; to play the part of; *s.* action; performance; a deed; a state of reality, as opposed to possibility; a division of a play during which the action proceeds without interruption; a decree, edict, or law. A deed in writing, proving the truth of some transaction [Law]. In English universities, a thesis maintained in public by a candidate for a degree. At Oxford, the time when the masters and doctors complete their degrees; and which at Cambridge is called commencement (L. *ago*, *actum*, to put in motion, to do).

Acta, ak'-ta, *s.pl.* acts; accounts of acts [Law].

Acting, ak'-ting, *a.* in actual discharge of the duties of an office; *s.* action; performance of an assumed or dramatic part.

Actinia, ak-tin'-e-ă, *s.* a genus of radiate polypes.

Actinic, ak-tin'-ik, *a.* due to the sun's rays.

Actiniform, ak-tin'-e-form, *a.* having a radiated form.

Actinism, ak'-tin-izm, *s.* the action, as in photography, of the sun's rays in their chemical, as distinct from their illuminating and heating, effects (Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray).

Actinograph, ak-tin'-o-graf, *s.* an instrument for measuring and registering actinic effects (Gr. —, and *grapho*, to write).

Actinolite, ak-tin'-o-lite, *s.* ray-stone (Gr. *lithos*, a stone).

Actinolitic, ak-tin-o-lit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to actinolite.

Actinology, ak-tin-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of actinism (Gr. —, and *logos*, science).

Actinometer, ak-tin-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays (Gr. *metron*, a measure).

Action, ak'-shun, *s.* the state of acting or being active; operation; a deed; conduct; behaviour; gesture in speaking; an engagement between troops of war. A suit or process in the form of claim [Law]. The normal or abnormal performance of the function of an organ [Physiol.] The series of events in a piece, called also the *subject* or *fable* [Poet.] The attitude or position of the several parts of the body in a work of art, as expressive of passion [Paint. and Sculp.] In France, *action* is a share in the capital stock of a company, equivalent to our term share.

Actionable, ak'-shun-ă-bl, *a.* that subjects to an action at law; punishable. **Actionably**, ak'-shun-ă-ble, *ad.* in a manner that subjects to legal process.

Active, akt'-iv, *a.* having the power of acting; quick of movement; agile; busy, or constantly engaged in action; vigorous; assiduous; requiring action or exertion; practical, as opposed to speculative. Brisk [Comm.] Quick in operating [Med.] Implying action [Gram.] **Actively**, akt'-iv-le, *ad.* in an active manner or sense. **Activeness**, akt'-iv-nes, *s.* the quality of being active.

Activity, ak-tiv'-e-te, *s.* activeness.

Actor, akt'-er, *s.* he that acts; a stage-player. An advocate or proctor in civil causes [Law].

Actress, akt'-res, *s.* a female play-actor.

Actual, akt'-yu-al, *a.* real; existing in act or fact; existing at present. **Actually**, akt'-yu-al-le, *ad.* really.

Actualist, akt'-yu-al-ist, *s.* one who deals only with the real, as opposed to the ideal.

Actuality, akt-yu-al'-e-te, *s.* the state of being actual.

Actualize, akt'-yu-al-ize, *v.a.* to make actual.

Actualization, akt'-yu-al-ize-a'-tion, *s.* making actual

Actuary, akt'-yu-ă-re, *s.* a registrar, or clerk of a court; one skilled in all computations connected with the business of life-assurance offices.

Actuate, akt'-yu-ate, *v.a.* to move or incite to action; to influence.

Actuation, **akt-yu-a'-shun**, *s.* the state of being actuated.

Actuosity, akt-yu-oz'-e-te, *s.* power of action.

Acuition, ak-yu-ish'-un, *s.* strengthening the action of a medicine.

Aculeate, ă-kew'-le-ate, } *a.* having prickles or a
Aculeated, ă-kew'-le-a-ted, } sting [Bot. and Zool.]

Aculei, ă-kew'-le-i, *s.pl.* prickles (L.)

Acumen, ă-kew'-men, *s.* keenness and quickness of perception (L. *acuo*, to sharpen).

Acuminate, ă-kew'-min-ate, **Acuminated**, ă-kew'-min-a-ted, *a.* sharpened to a tapering point [Bot.]

Acuminate.

Acumination, ă-kew-min-a'-shun, *s.* ending in a sharp point.

Acupressure, ă-kew-presh'-ur, *s.* the checking of hæmorrhage in arteries during an operation by compressing their orifices with a pin or needle instead of tying them [Surg.] (L. *acus*, a needle, and *pressum*, to press.)

Acupuncture, ă-kew-punk'-tyur, } *s.* an
Acupuncturation, ă-kew-pungk-tyur-a'-shun, } operation performed by pricking the part affected with a needle [Surg.] (L. —, and *punctum*, to prick.)

Acute, ă-kewt', *a.* sharp-pointed; keen and penetrating; having nice or quick sensibility. Applied to a tone which is sharp or high, opposed to grave [Mus.]; applied to an elevation of the voice, marked thus (') [Rhet.]; attended with symptoms of severity, opposed to chronic [Med.]; less than a right angle [Mat.] **Acutely**, ă-kewt'-le, *ad.* in an acute manner. **Acuteness**, ă-kewt'-nes, *s.* the quality of being acute.

Acutifoliate, ă-kew-te-fo'-li-ate, *a.* with sharp-pointed leaves [Bot.] (L. —, and *folium*, a leaf.)

Acyanoblepsy, ă-si-an-o-blep'-se, *s.* inability to distinguish blue (Gr. *a*, *kyanos*, blue, and *blepo*, to see).

Ad, a Latin prefix signifying to.

Adactyl, ă-dak'-til, *a.* having no fingers or toes (Gr. *a*, and *daktylos*, a finger).

Adage, ad'-aje, *s.* an old saying (L. *ad*, and *aio*, to say).

Adagial, ad-aje'-yal, *a.* full of adages; proverbial.

Adagio, ă-dă'-jeo, *or* ă-dazh'-e-o, *s.* a slow movement; *ad.* slowly, and with grace [Mus.]; when repeated, very slow.

Adamant, ad'-ă-mant, *s.* a substance of extreme hardness; the diamond (Gr. *a*, and *damao*, to subdue).

Adamantean, ad-ă-mant-e'-an, *a.* hard as adamant.

Adamantine, ad-ă-mant'-in, *a.* made of adamant; that cannot be broken or penetrated.

Adamic, ad-am'-ik, *a.* relating to Adam. *Adamic earth*, a red clay.

Adamites, ad'-am-ites, *s.pl.* visionaries who pretended innocence, and went naked [Eccl. Hist.]

Adam's apple, ad'-amz ap'-pl, *s.* a species of citron; also the prominent part of the throat.

Adapt, ă-dapt', *v.a.* to make to fit; to accommodate (L. *ad*, and *apto*, to fit).

Adaptable, ă-dapt'-ă-bl, *a.* that may be adapted. **Adaptableness**, ă-dapt'-ă-bl-nes, *s.* capability of adaptation.

Adaptability, ă-dapt-a-bil'-e-te, *s.* adaptableness.

Adaptation, ad-apt-a'-shun, *s.* the act of making, or the state of being suitable.

Adaptedness, ă-dapt'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being adapted.

Adar, a'-dar, *s.* a Hebrew month, the twelfth of the sacred year.

Adays, ă-daze', *ad.* on or in days, as in the phrase *nowadays*.

Add, ad, *v.a.* to join on; to sum up; to increase; to subjoin (L. *ad*, and *do*, to give).

Addable, ad'-dă-bl, *a.* that may be added.

Addecimate, ad-des'-e-mate, *v.a.* to take or to ascertain tithes (L. *ad*, and *decem*, ten).

Addendum, ad-den'-dum, *s.* } a thing or things to be
Addenda, ad-den'-dă, *s.pl.* } added; an appendix.

Adder, ad'-der, *s.* a venomous serpent; a viper.

Adder-fly, ad'-der-fli, *s.* the dragon-fly.

Adder's-grass, ad'-derz-gras, *s.* a plant about which serpents are said to lurk.

Adder-stone, ad'-der-stone, *s.* a small perforated stone popularly believed to be efficacious against the bite of an adder.

Adder's-tongue, ad'-derz-tung, *s.* a herb.

Addible, ad'-de-bl, *a.* that may be added. **Addibility**, ad-de-bil'-e-te, *s.* the possibility of being added.

Addict, ad-dikt', *v.a.* to give one's self up to, usually in a bad sense (L. *ad*, and *dico*, to devote).

Addicted, ad-dik'-ted, *a.* given up; habituated. **Addictedness**, ad-dikt'-ed-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being addicted.

Addition, ad-dish'-un, *s.* the act or process of adding; anything added; an accession; the uniting of two or more numbers into one sum. The branch of arithmetic which treats of adding [Arith.] The title annexed to a man's name, to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence [Law]. A dot at the right side of a note, to lengthen its sound one-half [Mus.]

Additional, ad-dish'-un-al, *a.* that is added. **Additionally**, ad-dish'-un-al-le, *ad.* in addition to.
Additive, ad'-de-tiv, *a.* that may be added.
Addle, ad'-dl, **Addled**, ad'-dld, *a.* rotten, applied to eggs that can yield no chick; non-productive; barren (A.S. *adl*, putrid).
Addle, ad'-dl, *v.a.* to make corrupt.
Addled-headed, ad'-dl-hed'-ed, **Addle-pated**, ad'-dl-pa'-ted, *a.* having barren or weak brains.
Addle-plot, ad'-dl-plot, *s.* one who makes a plot addle.
Addorsed, ad-dorst', *a.* having the backs turned to each other [Her.] (L. *ad*, and *dorsum*, the back.)
Address, ad-dres', *v.a.* to direct; to speak or write to; to direct in writing, as a letter; to make suit as a lover; to consign; to get ready: *s.* a speech; a speech written; a message of respect; formal application or communication in writing; direction of a letter; manners; adroitness: *pl.* attentions of a lover. (Fr. *adresser*, to send or speak *direct* to.) See **Direct.**
Addressee, ad-dres'-ee, *s.* one addressed in a letter.
Addresser, ad-dres'-er, *s.* one who addresses.
Adduce, ad-dews', *v.a.* to bring forward by way of proof; to cite (L. *ad*, and *duco*, to lead).
Adducible, ad-dew'-se-bl, *a.* that may be adduced.
Adduction, ad-duk'-shun, *s.* the act of bringing forward.
Adductive, ad-duk'-tiv, *a.* that brings forward.
Adducent, ad-dew'-sent, *a.* applied to those muscles of the body which bring forward or draw together the parts to which they are attached [Anat.]
Adductor, ad-duk'-ter, *s.* a muscle which draws one part of the body towards another [Anat.]
Adelopode, à-del'-o-pode, *s.* an animal whose feet are not apparent (Gr. *a*, *delos*, visible, and *pous*, the foot).
Adelphous, à-delf'-us, *a.* having the stamens collected into a bundle [Bot.] (Gr. *adelphos*, a brother.)
Ademption, ad-emp'-shun, *s.* the revocation of a grant [Law]. (L. *ad*, and *emo*, to buy.)
Adenalgia, ad-en-al'-je-à, *s.* a pain seated in a gland (Gr. *aden*, a gland, *algos*, pain).
Adeniform, ad-en'-e-form, *a.* gland-like, gland-shaped (L. *forma*, shape).
Adenitis, ad-en-i'-tis, *s.* inflammation of a gland.
Adenography, ad-en-og'-rà-fe, *s.* the part of anatomy which treats of the glands (Gr. *grapho*, to write).
Adenoid, ad'-en-oyd, **Adenoidal**, ad-en-oyd'-al, *a.* glandiform (Gr. *eidos*, like).
Adenological, ad-en-o-lodj'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to the doctrine of the glands.
Adenology, ad-en-ol'-o-je, *s.* the doctrine of the glands, their nature and their uses (Gr. *logos*, a word).
Adenose, ad'-en-ose, **Adenous**, ad'-en-us, *a.* like, or appertaining to, a gland.
Adenotomy, ad-en-ot'-o-me, *s.* a cutting or incision of a gland (Gr. *tome*, cutting.)
Adeps, ad'-eps, *s.* the soft fat of the human body (L.)
Adept, ad-ept', *s.* one fully skilled in any art; *a.* well skilled (L. *adeptus*, attained).
Adequacy, ad'-e-kwà-se, *s.* adequateness; a sufficiency for a particular purpose (L. *ad*, and *æquus*, equal).
Adequate, ad'-e-kwate, *a.* equal to; proportionate; fully sufficient. **Adequately**, ad'-e-kwate-le, *ad.* in an adequate manner. **Adequateness**, ad'-e-kwate-nes, *s.* the state of being adequate.
Adfected, ad-fekt'-ed, *a.* consisting of different powers of an unknown quantity [Alg.] (L. *ad*, and *factum*, to do).
Adfiliated, ad-fil'-e-ate-ed, *a.* See **Affiliate.**
Adfiliation, ad-fil-e-a'-shun, *s.* See **Affiliation.**
Adhere, ad-heer', *v.n.* to stick to; to remain firmly attached to (L. *ad*, and *hæreo*, *hæsum*, to stick).
Adherent, ad-heer'-ent, *a.* sticking to; united with: *s.* one who adheres; a follower; a partisan. **Adherently**, ad-heer'-ent-ly, *ad.* in an adherent manner.
Adherence, ad-heer'-ens, **Adherency**, ad-heer'-en-se, *s.* the quality or state of adhering; steady attachment.
Adhesion, ad-he'-zhun, *s.* the act or state of adhering; adherence; steady attachment; the tendency of two surfaces to remain attached when in contact [Physics].
Adhesive, ad-he'-siv, *a.* sticking; tenacious. **Adhesively**, ad-he'-siv-le, *ad.* in an adhesive manner. **Adhesiveness**, ad-he'-siv-nes, *s.* the state of being adhesive; tenacity; propensity to form attachments [Phren.]
Adhibit, ad-hib'-it, *v.a.* to apply; to attach (L. *ad*, and *habeo*, to have).
Adiactinic, à-de-ak-tin'-ic, *a.* impervious to actinic rays [Opt.] (Gr. *a*, *dia*, through, and *aktis*, a ray).
Adiaphorous, à-de-af'-o-rus, *a.* indifferent; doing neither good nor harm [Med.] (Gr. *a*, and *diaphorus*, different).
Adiathermic, à-di-à-ther'-mik, *a.* impervious to heat [Physics]. (Gr. *a*, *dia*, through, and *therma*, heat).
Adieu, à-dew', *ad.* farewell; good bye: *s.* a farewell (Fr. *à*, to, *dieu*, God).
Adipic, à-dip'-ik, *a.* pertaining to fat. See **Adipose.**
Adipocere, ad'-e-po-seer, *s.* a fatty spermaceti-like substance, such as is produced from the decomposition of animal matter when buried in humid places; fatty mineral matter found in argillaceous iron ore [Min.] (L. *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, wax.)
Adipocerate, à-de-pos'-er-ate, *v.a.* to convert into adipocere.
Adipoceration, ad-e-pos'-er-a'-shun, *s.* the process of changing into adipocere.
Adipocerous, ad-e-pos'-er-us, *a.* containing adipocere.
Adipose, ad'-e-pose, } *a.* fat; fatty; consisting of or con-
Adipous, ad'-e-pus, } taining fat (L. *adeps*, fat).
Adipsia, à-dip'-se-à, *s.* a total absence of thirst [Med.] (Gr. *a*, and *dipsa*, thirst.)
Adit, ad'-it, *s.* a horizontal or inclined passage to or from a mine-shaft [Mining.] (L. *ad*, and *itum*, to go.)
Adjacent, ad-ja'-sent, *a.* lying near or contiguous (L. *ad*, and *jaceo*, to lie.) **Adjacently**, ad-ja'-sent-le, *ad.* so as to be adjacent.
Adjacency, ad-ja'-sen-se, *s.* the state of being adjacent.
Adjectival, ad'-jek-tiv-al *or* ad-jek-ti'-val, *a.* like or pertaining to an adjective.
Adjective, ad'-jek-tiv, *s.* a word which qualifies, defines, and particularizes a noun [Gram.]: *a.* pertaining to an adjective. Requiring to be fixed-by some base or mordant to render it permanent [Dyeing]. (L. *ad*, and *jacio*, *jactum*, to throw.) **Adjectively**, ad'-jek-tiv-le, *ad.* as an adjective.
Adjoin, ad-joyn', *v.n.* to lie next to; to be contiguous (L. *ad*, and *jungo*, *junctum*, to join).
Adjoining, ad-joyn'-ing, *a.* adjacent.
Adjourn, ad-jurn', *v.a.* to put off to another day (Fr. *ad*, and *jour*, a day).
Adjourned, ad-jurnd', *a.* existing by adjournment.
Adjournment, ad-jurn'-ment, *s.* the putting off till another day; the interval which elapses in adjourning.
Adjudge, ad-judj' *v.a.* to determine or award; to sentence judicially (L. *ad*, and *judex*, a judge).
Adjudgment, ad-judj'-ment, *s.* the act of adjudging; the decision.
Adjudicate, ad-ju'-de-kate, *v.a.* to adjudge: *v.n.* to try and determine upon judicially.
Adjudication, ad-ju-de-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of adjudging; judgment or decision of a court.
Adjudicator, ad-ju-de-ka'-ter, *s.* one who adjudicates.
Adjunct, ad-jungkt', *a.* conjoined or united with: *s.* something united to another, but not essentially part of it; an attribute of the body or mind, whether natural or acquired [Met.]; word added to illustrate or amplify the force of others [Gram.] See **Adjoin.**
Adjunction, ad-jungk'-shun, *s.* the act of joining; the thing joined.
Adjunctive, ad-jungk'-tiv, *a.* joining; having the quality of joining: *s.* one who or that which is joined. **Adjunctively**, ad-jungk'-tiv-le, *ad.* as an adjunctive.
Adjunctly, ad-jungkt'-le, *ad.* by way of adjunct.
Adjure, ad-jure' *v.a.* to charge on pain of God's wrath; to urge with solemnity (L. *ad*, and *juro*, to swear).
Adjuration, ad-ju-ra'-shun, *s.* the form of oath proposed.
Adjust, ad-just', *v.a.* to fit; to adapt; to put in order; to settle satisfactorily. See **Just.**
Adjustable, ad-just'-à-bl, *a.* that may be adjusted.
Adjustive, ad-just'-iv, *a.* serving to adjust.
Adjustment, ad-just'-ment, *s.* the act of adjusting; arrangement; settlement.
Adjutage, ad'-ju-taje, *s.* a tube fitted to the mouth of a vessel through which water is played.
Adjutancy, ad'-ju-tan-se, *s.* the office of an adjutant; assistance.
Adjutant, ad'-ju-tant, *s.* an officer who assists a commanding officer by receiving and communicating orders. **Adjutant-general** is the chief adjutant [Mil.]; a very large species of crane in India [Ornith.] (L. *ad*, and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.)
Adjuvant, ad-ju'-vant, *or* ad'-ju-vant, *a.* helping: *s.* an assistant; an ingredient added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient [Med.]
Adlegation, ad-le-ga'-shun, *s.* a right formerly claimed by the several states of the old German Empire of consenting to all arrangements affecting their common interests (L. *ad*, and *legatio*, an embassy).
Adlocution, ad-lo-kew'-shun, *s.* See **Allocution.**
Admeasure, ad-mezh'-ur, *v.a.* to ascertain measurements; to apportion to each claimant his right [Law]. See **Measure.**
Admeasurement, ad-mezh'-ur-ment, *s.* the measuring of dimensions by a rule; the dimension ascertained; the adjustment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common [Law].
Admensuration, ad-men-su-ra'-shun, *s.* the act, art, or practice of measuring. See **Mensuration.**
Adminicular, ad-min-ik'-yu-lar, *a.* helping; helpful (L. *adminiculum*, a prop, from *ad*, and *manus*, the

Adminiculator, ad-min-ik-yu-la'-ter, *s.* one who helps the weak or the poor.

Administer, ad-min'-is-ter, *v.a.* to act as minister or agent; to direct the execution or application of laws; to afford; to supply; to dispense; to tender, as an oath; to prescribe; to bring aid or supplies. See **Minister**.

Administerial, ad-min-is-te'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to administration, or the executive.

Administrable, ad- 'in'-is-trà-bl, *a.* capable of administration.

Administration, ad-min-is-tra'-shun, *s.* the act of administering or conducting any office or employment; the executive or administrative power or body; execution; dispensation; the power, office, or commission of an administrator.

Administrative, ad-min'-is-tra-tiv, *a.* that administers, or by which one administers.

Administrator, ad-min'-is-tra-ter, *s.* a man who has the estate of one dying without a will committed to his charge; one who directs, manages, or dispenses.

Administratorship, ad-min-is-tra'-ter-ship, *s.* the office of an administrator.

Administratrix, ad-min-is-tra'-trix, *s.* a female who administers.

Admirable, ad'-me-rà-bl, *a.* having qualities to excite admiration; excellent. See **Admire**. **Admirableness**, ad'-me-rà-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being admirable.

Admirably, ad'-me-rà-ble, *ad.* in an admirable manner.

Admirability, ad-me-rà-bil'-e-te, *s.* admirableness.

Admiral, ad'-me-ral, *s.* the chief commander of a fleet; any flag officer; the ship of the admiral: *s.* a species of shell-fish [*Zool.*]; also a species of butterfly [Entom.] (Ar. *amir* or *emir*, a chief.) The *lord high admiral*, in Great Britain, an officer who formerly superintended all naval affairs. The *admiral of the fleet*, a title of honour given to a few admirals. *Vice-admiral*, an officer next in rank to an admiral. *Rear-admiral*, an officer next in rank to a vice-admiral.

Admiralty, ad'-me-ral-te, *s.* the board of commissioners, commonly called *lords of the admiralty*, appointed for the administration of naval affairs; the building where the business of the department is transacted. The *Admiralty Court*, the supreme court for the trial of maritime causes.

Admiration, ad-me-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of admiring; wonder.

Admire, ad-mire', *v.a.* to regard with wonder; to have an exalted opinion of: *v.n.* to wonder (L. *ad*, and *miror*, to wonder at).

Admirer, ad-mire'-er, *s.* one who admires; a lover.

Admiringly, ad-mire'-ing-le, *ad.* with admiration.

Admissible, ad-mis'-se-bl, *a.* that may be admitted. **Admissibly**, ad-mis'-se-ble, *ad.* so as to be admitted.

Admissibility, ad-mis-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being admissible.

Admission, ad-mish'-un, *s.* the act of admitting; the state of being admitted; permission to enter; concession in argument; acknowledgement.

Admissory, ad-mis'-or-e, *a.* admitting.

Admit, ad-mit', *v.a.* to suffer to enter; to grant entrance into a place, an office, or the mind; to give right of entrance; to allow; to concede as true; to acknowledge (L. *ad*, and *mitto*, *missum*, to let go, or send).

Admittable, ad-mit'-tà-bl, *a.* that may be admitted.

Admittance, ad-mit'-tans, *s.* the act of admitting; admission.

Admix, ad-mix', *v.a.* to mingle with something else. See **Mix**.

Admixture, ad-mix'-tyur, *s.* the act of mixing; mixture added to chief ingredient.

Admonish, ad-mon'-ish, *v.a.* to warn; to reprove with mildness; to exhort (L. *ad*, and *moneo*, to put in mind.)

Admonishment, ad-mon'-ish-ment, *s.* admonition.

Admonition, ad-mo-nish'-un, *s.* gentle reproof; friendly counsel; caution.

Admonitive, ad-mon'-e-tiv, *a.* containing admonition. **Admonitively**, ad-mon'-e-tiv-le, *ad.* by admonition.

Admonitory, ad-mon'-e-to-re, *a.* that admonishes.

Admortization, ad-mort-e-za'-shun, *s.* See **Amortization**.

Adnascent, ad-nas'-sent, *a.* growing on to. See **Nascent**.

Adnate, ad'-nate, *a.* growing to by its whole length [Anat. and Bot.] (L. *ad*, and *natus*, grown.)

Adnubilated, ad-new'-be-la-ted, *a.* clouded; obscured (L. *ad* and *nubes*, a cloud).

Ado, à-doo', *s.* to-do; fuss; bustle; difficulty.

Adolescent, ad-o-les'-sent, *a.* advancing to manhood (L. *ad*, and *olesco*, to grow).

Adolescence, ad-o-les'-sens, **Adolescency**, ad-o-les'-sen-se, *s.* the period between childhood and manhood.

Adolode, ad'-o-lode, *s.* an instrument for testing the purity of distillation (Gr. *a*, and *dolos*, guile).

Adonic, à-don'-ik, *a.* applied to a species of short verse, so called because first used in bewailing the death of Adonis.

Adonis, à-do'-nis, *s.* a youth beloved by Venus, who having received a mortal wound from the tusk of a wild boar while hunting, was changed by her into the flower that bears his name [Myth.] (Heb. *adonai*, lord); pheasant's eye, or bird's eye [Bot.]

Adopt, à-dopt', *v.a.* to receive and regard the child of another as one's own; to embrace, assume as one's own (L. *ad*, and *opto*, to choose).

Adoptable, à-dopt'-à-bl, *a.* fit to be adopted.

Adoptedly, à-dopt'-ed-le, *ad.* by adoption.

Adoption, à-dop'-shun, *s.* the act of adopting.

Adoptive, à-dop'-tiv, *a.* that adopts, or that is adopted.

Adorable, à-dore'-à-bl, *a.* that ought to be adored; worthy of highest honours. **Adorableness**, à-dore'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being adorable. **Adorably**, à-dore'-à-ble, *ad.* in a manner worthy of adoration.

Adoration, ad-o-ra'-shun, *s.* divine worship or homage; homage to one in high station or esteem.

Adore, à-dore', *v.a.* to worship with profound reverence; to love or regard in the highest degree (L. *ad*, and *oro*, to pray).

Adorer, à-dore'-er, *s.* an admirer.

Adorn, a-dorn', *v.a.* to decorate; to embellish; to display the beauty of (L. *ad*, and *orno*, to deck).

Adorning, à-dorn'-ing, *s.* decoration.

Adornment, à-dorn'-ment, *s.* ornament; embellishment.

Adorsed, à-dorst', *a.* See **Adossed**.

Adosculation, ad-os-ku-la'-shun, *s.* the impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistils; the inserting of one part of a plant into another [Bot.] (L. *ad*, and *osculum*, a little mouth.)

Adossed, à-dost', *a.* placed back to back [Her.] (L. *ad*, and *dorsum*, the back.)

Adown, à-down', *prep.* and *ad.* down towards the ground.

Adpressed, ad-prest', *a.* rising, as a leaf, parallel and close to the stem [Bot.]

Adrianople-red, ad-re-an-o'-pl-red, *s.* red dye from madder.

Adrift, à-drift', *a* or *ad.* floating at random; driven (*a* and *drive*).

Adroit, à-droyt', *a.* expert with the hands; dexterous; skilful (Fr. *a*, and *droit*, right). **Adroitly**, à-droyt'-le, *ad.* in an adroit manner. **Adroitness**, à-droyt'-nes, *s.* the quality of being adroit.

Adscititious, ad-se-tish'-us, *a.* adopted by way of supplement (L. *adscitus*, assumed).

Adscript, ad'-skript, *s.* one held to service, as attached to a place; a serf (L. *ad*, and *scriptum*, to write).

Adscriptive, ad-skrip'-tiv, *a.* attached as an adscript.

Adstriction, ad-strik'-shun, *s.* the act of binding together; costiveness (L. *ad*, and *strictum*, to bind).

Adularia, ad-yu-la'-re-à, *s.* moonstone, a semi-transparent variety of feldspar (*Adula*, top of St. Gothard).

Adulation, ad-yu-la'-shun, *s.* flattery; fawning (L. *adulor*, to fawn on).

Adulator, ad'-yu-la-ter, *s.* a flatterer.

Adulatory, ad'-yu-la-to-re, *a.* flattering; servilely praising.

Adult, à-dult', *a.* grown up; arrived at the age of puberty: *s.* any full-grown person, animal, or plant (L. *adultus*, full grown). See **Adolescent**.

Adultness, à-duit'-nes, *s.* the state of being adult.

Adulterant, à-dul'-ter-ant, *s.* the person or thing that adulterates.

Adulterate, à-dul'-ter-ate, *v.a.* to deteriorate by admixture of baser materials: *a.* debased by foreign mixture (L. *ad*, and *alter*, another). **Adulterately**, à-dul'-ter-ate-le, *ad.* in an adulterate manner. **Adulterateness**, à-dul'-ter-ate-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being adulterated.

Adulteration, à-dul-ter-a'-shun, *s.* the act of adulterating; the state of being adulterated.

Adulterer, à-dul'-ter-er, *s.* a man guilty of adultery.

Adulteress, à-dul'-ter-es, *s.* a woman guilty of adultery.

Adulterine, à-dul'-ter-in, *a.* proceeding from adulterous commerce; spurious: *s.* child of adultery [Law].

Adulterous, à-dul'-ter-us, *a.* guilty of adultery; illicit. **Adulterously**, à-dul'-ter-us-le, *ad.* in an adulterous manner.

Adultery, à-dul'-ter-e, *s.* violation of the marriage bed; unfaithfulness of any married person to the marriage bed.

Adumbrant, ad-um'-brant, *a.* giving a faint shadow or resemblance of (L. *ad*, and *umbra*, a shadow).

Adumbrate, ad-um'-brate, *v.a.* to shadow out; exhibit faintly.

Adumbration, ad-um-bra'-shun, *s.* the act of adumbrating; a faint or imperfect representation.

Adumbrative, ad-um'-bra-tiv, *a.* faintly representing.

Aduncous, ad-unk'-us, *a.* bent in the form of a hook (L. *ad*, and *uncus*, a hook).

Adust, à-dust', } *a.* burned and dried up with heat
Adusted, à-dust'-ed, } of any kind, or as if so (L. *ad*, and *ustus*, burnt).

Adustion, à-dust'-yun, *s.* the act of burning, scorch-

ing, or heating to dryness; a state of being thus heated or dried; cauterization [Surg.]

Advance, ad-vans', *v.a,* to bring forward; to promote; to raise; to enhance; to improve; to forward; to supply beforehand or on credit: *v.n.* to go forward; to make progress; to be promoted: *s.* the act of coming forward; gradual progression; promotion; first step; movement towards; rise in price; furnishing of money or goods to others, in expectation of reimbursement; the property so furnished [Com.]; *a.* before. In *advance,* in front; beforehand. (Fr. *avant,* before, from L. *ad,* and *ante,* before).

Advanced, ad-vanst', *a.* in the front rank as regards progress; well up in years.

Advancement, ad-vans'-ment, *s.* the act of advancing; the state of being advanced; promotion; the payment of money in advance; money advanced. Provision of a parent for a child by gift of property during the parent's life, to which the child would be entitled, as heir, after the parent's death [Law].

Advancer, ad-vans'-er, *s.* a promoter.

Advancive, ad-vans'-iv, *a.* tending to advance or promote.

Advantage, ad-vant'-aje, *s.* any favourable state, condition, or circumstance; gain; profit; superiority: *v.a.* to benefit; to promote the interest of. See **Advance.**

Advantage-ground, ad-vant'-aje-grownd, *s.* ground that gives advantage.

Advantageous, ad-van-ta'-jus, *a.* being of advantage; profitable; serviceable. **Advantageously,** ad-van-ta'-jus-le, *ad.* in an advantageous manner. **Advantageousness,** ad-van-ta'-jus-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being advantageous.

Advent, ad'-vent, *s.* coming, or approach; the coming of Christ; the four weeks before Christmas (L. *ad, venio, ventum,* to come).

Adventitious, ad-ven-tish'-us, *a.* accidental; not essentially inherent; out of the ordinary course. **Adventitiously,** ad-ven-tish'-us-le, *ad.* in an adventitious manner. **Adventitiousness,** ad-ven-tish'-us-nes, *s.* the state of being adventitious.

Adventual, ad-vent'-yu-al, *a.* relating to the season of advent.

Adventure, ad-ven'-tyur, *s.* hazard; risk; an enterprise of hazard or risk; a speculation; a remarkable occurrence: *v.a.* to risk or hazard. *A bill of adventure,* a writing or receipt given by one who ships goods at the risk of another, binding himself to account for the proceeds of the said goods. **Adventureful,** ad-ven'-tyur-ful, *a.* given to adventure.

Adventurer, ad-ven'-tyur-er, *s.* one who hazards or attempts extraordinary enterprises; one who seeks to advance his position by pretence or imposture; a speculation.

Adventuresome, ad-ven'-tyur-sum, *a.* See **Adventurous.**

Adventuresomeness, ad-ven'-tyur-sum-nes, *s.* the quality of being adventurous.

Adventurous, ad-ven'-tyur-us, *a.* inclined to adventures; enterprising. **Adventurously,** ad-ven'-tyur-us-le, *ad.* in an adventurous manner. **Adventurousness,** ad-ven'-tyur-us-nes, *s.* the act or quality of being adventurous.

Adverb, ad'-verb, *s.* a word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or another adverb [Gram.] (L. *ad,* and *verbum,* a word.)

Adverbial, ad-verb'-e-al, *a.* pertaining to an adverb. **Adverbially,** ad-verb'-e-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of an adverb.

Adversaria, ad-ver-sa'-re-a, *s.* a commonplace book (L.)

Adversary, ad'-ver-sa-re, *s.* an opponent; an enemy: *a.* having an opposite party [Law]. (L. *adversus,* against.)

Adversative, ad-vers'-a-tiv, *a.* denoting contrariety or contrast [Gram.]: *s.* a word denoting contrariety or contrast.

Adverse, ad'-vers. *a.* acting in a contrary direction; opposing; thwarting; unprosperous (Lat. *ad,* and *versus,* turned). **Adversely,** ad'-vers-le, *ad.* in an adverse manner. **Adverseness,** ad'-vers-nes, *s.* state of being adverse.

Adversity, ad-vers'-e-te. *s.* an adverse state of things; calamity; misfortune.

Advert, ad-vert', *v.n.* to turn attention to; to regard or notice (L. *ad,* and *verto,* to turn).

Advertence, ad-vert'-ens, **Advertency,** ad-vert'-en-se, *s.* attention; regard.

Advertent, ad-vert'-ent, *a.* attentive; heedful. **Advertently,** ad-vert'-ent-le, *ad.* in an advertent manner.

Advertise, ad-ver-tize', *v.a.* to give notice generally to the public.

Advertisement, ad-ver'-tiz-ment, or adver-tize'-ment, *s.* public notice in a newspaper, &c.; legal notification; notice.

Advertiser, ad-ver-tize'-er, *s.* one who, or a paper which, advertises.

Advices, ad-vise', *s.* counsel; deliberate consideration; in the *pl.,* intelligence; information in detail given by one merchant or banker to another, by letter, as to the bills or drafts drawn upon him [Com.] (L. *ad,* and *visum,* as seemed good.)

Advice-boat, ad-vise'-boat, *s.* a swift vessel employed to carry despatches.

Advisable, ad-vize'-a-bl, *a.* proper to be advised; expedient. **Advisableness,** ad-vize'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being advisable. **Advisably,** ad-vize'-a-ble, *ad.* with advice.

Advisability, ad-vize-a-bil'-e-te, *s.* advisableness.

Advise, ad-vize', *v.a.* to counsel; to communicate notice to: *v.n.* to consult. See **Advice.**

Advised, ad-vized', *a.* acted or done with advice or deliberation; intended. **Advisedly,** ad-vize'-ed-le, *ad.* in an advised manner. **Advisedness,** ad-vize'-ed-nes, *s.* deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

Adviser, ad-vize'-er, *s.* one who gives advice, generally with the accessory idea of responsibility; also, in a *bad sense,* one who instigates.

Advisory, ad-vize'-o-re, *a.* having power to advise; containing advice.

Advocacy, ad'-vo-ka-se, *s.* a pleading for; intercessional or judicial pleading (L. *ad,* and *voco, vocatum,* to call).

Advocate, ad'-vo-kate, *s.* one who pleads the cause of another before a judge in a court of law; a barrister; one who defends or promotes a cause: *v.a.* to plead in favour of; to vindicate. *Faculty of Advocates,* in Scotland, the body of barristers permitted to plead in the supreme courts. *Lord Advocate,* in Scotland, the principal crown counsel, the public prosecutor in criminal cases, and a functionary of the government for the time being. *Judge Advocate,* in courts martial, a person who conducts the prosecution. The *Devil's Advocate,* in the Romish Church, a person appointed to show reason why one whom it is proposed to canonize should not receive canonization.

Advocateship, ad'-vo-kate-ship, *s.* the office or duty of an advocate.

Advowee, ad-vow-e', *s* one who has the right of advowson.

Advowson, ad-vow'-sun, *s.* a right of presentation to a vacant benefice (L. *advocatus,* one called to assist).

Adynamia, a-de-na'-me-a, } *s.* weakness occasioned by
Adynamy, a-din'-a-me, } disease [Med.]; diminution of the vital powers (Gr. *a,* and *dynamis,* power).

Adynamic, a-de-nam'-ik, *a.* weak; destitute of strength.

Adytum, a-de-tum, *s.*; *pl.* **Adyta,** the inner and most sacred part of a heathen temple; the chancel (Gr. *a,* and *dyo,* to enter within).

Adz, } ads, } *s.* a cutting or chipping instrument
Adze, } like an axe, with the blade at right angles to the handle; *v.a.* to chip with an adze.

Aedœology, e-de-ol'-o-je, *s.* the branch of science that treats of the organs of generation (Gr. *aidoia,* the secret parts, and *logos,* science).

Ædile, e'-dile, *s.* See **Edile.**

Ægilops, e'-jil-ops, *s.* See **Egilops.**

Ægis, e'-jis, *s.* a protecting shield; specially, the mythic shield of Athena (Gr. *aigis,* a goat's skin, specially that of the goat which suckled Zeus, and was afterwards worn by him as a covering to his shield).

Æglogue, eg'-log, *s.* See **Eclogue.**

Ægrotat, e-gro'-tat, *s.* the name given to a certificate of sickness in the English universities (L. *ægrotat,* he is sick).

Æneid, e-ne'-id, *s.* a celebrated epic poem by Virgil, of which Æneas is the hero.

Æolian, e-o'-le-an, *a.* See **Eolian.**

Æolic, *a.* The *Æolic dialect,* one of the five dialects of the Greek tongue. The *Æolic verse* consists of an iambus or spondee, then of two anapests separated by a long syllable. See **Eolic.**

Æolipile, e-ol'-e-pile, *s.* See **Eolipile.**

Æolist, e'-o-list, *s.* a pretender to inspiration (L. *Æolus.* god of the winds).

Æon, e'-on, *s.* See **Eon.**

Æpiornis, e-pi-or'-nis, *s.* See **Epiornis.**

Aerarian, ee-ra'-re-an, *s.* a freeman in Rome without a vote (L. *æs, æris,* brass).

Aerate, a'-êr-ate, *v.a.* to combine with carbonic or other acid; to change the circulating fluids of animals, by means of air; to arterialize (L. *aër,* air).

Aeration, a-êr-a'-shun, *s.* the operation of aerating, or exposing to the action of air.

Aerator, a-êr-a'-tur, *s.* an apparatus for aerating.

Aerial, a-ê'-re-al, *a.* belonging to the air; consisting of air; produced by air; existing or moving in the air; graceful; high in the air; elevated. *Aerial plants,* those which derive their nourishment chiefly from the atmosphere. *Aerial perspective,* perspective as affected by the atmosphere. *Aerial tints,* such tints as suggest distance [Paint.] **Aerially,** a-ê'-re-al-le, *ad.* in an aerial manner

Aerie, a'-re *or* **e'-re,** *s.* See **Eyrie.**
Aeriferous, ayr-if'-er-us, *a.* conveying air (L. *aër* and *fero,* to carry).
Aerification, ayr-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of aerifying; the state of being aerified; the act of becoming air; the state of being aeriform.
Aeriform, ayr'-e-form, *a.* having the form or nature of air (L. *aër,* and *forma,* shape).
Aerify, ayr'-e-fi, *v.a.* to infuse air into; to fill with air.
Aerocyst, ayr'-ro-sist, *s.* the air-bladder by which algæ float (Gr. *aër* and *kystis,* a bladder).
Aero-dynamics, ayr-o-de-nam'-iks, *s.* the science of the motion of air and its mechanical effects (Gr. *aër,* and *dynamis,* power).
Aerognosy, ayr-og'-no-se, *s.* } See **Aerology.**
Aerography, ayr-og'-ra-fe, *s.* }
Aerolite, ayr'-o-lite, } *s.* a meteoric stone (Gr. *aër,* and
Aerolith, ayr'-o-lith, } *lithos,* a stone).
Aerolitic, ayr-o-lit'-ik, *a.* relating to aerolites.
Aerological, ayr-o-lodj'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to aerology.
Aerologist, ayr-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in aerology.
Aerology, ayr-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science which treats of the air, its constituent parts, properties, and phenomena (Gr. *aër,* and *logos,* science).
Aeromancy, ayr'-o-man-se, *s.* divination by means of the air and winds; also forecasting the weather (Gr. *aer,* and *manteia,* divination).
Aerometer, ayr-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the weight or the density of air and gases (Gr. *aër,* and *metron,* a measure).
Aerometry, ayr-om'-e-tre, *s.* the science of measuring or weighing the air.
Aeronaut, ayr'-o-nawt, *s.* one who sails or floats in the air, as in a balloon (Gr. *aër,* and *nautes,* a sailor).
Aeronautic, ayr-o-nawt'-ik, *a.* pertaining to aerial sailing.
Aeronautics, ayr-o-nawt'-iks, *s.* the science or art of sailing in the air by means of a balloon.
Aeronautism, ayr'-o-nawt-ism, *s.* the practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere in balloons.
Aerophobia, aer-o-fo'-be-a, *s.* a dread of fresh air (Gr. *aër,* and *phobos,* fear).
Aerophyte, ayr'-o-fite, *s.* a plant which lives exclusively in the air (Gr. *aër,* and *phyton,* a plant).
Aeroscopy, ayr-o-skey'-se, *s.* the faculty of perception by the medium of the air ascribed to the antennæ of insects; observation of atmospheric changes (Gr. *aër,* and *skopeo,* to observe closely).
Aeroscopy, ayr-os'-ko-pe, *s.* the observation of variations in the air.
Aerostat, ayr'-o-stat, *s.* a machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; an air balloon (Gr. *aër,* and *statikos,* able to sustain).
Aerostatic, ayr-o-stat'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to aeros-
Aerostatical, ayr-o-stat'-ik-al, } tation.
Aerostatics, ayr-o-stat'-iks, *s.* the science of atmospheric pressure, or equilibrium in air and other gases, and of raising and managing balloons.
Aerostation, ayr-os-ta'-shun, *s.* the art of raising and managing balloons.
Æruginous, e-ru'-jin-us, *a.* like or of the nature of verdigris (L. *ærugo,* rust of copper, verdigris).
Æsthesiometer, es-the-ze-om'-e-tur, *s.* an instrument for testing the sensibility of the skin. See **Æsthetic.**
Æsthetic, es-thet'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the science and preception of the beautiful (Gr. *aisthanomai,* to perceive with the senses). **Æsthetically,** es-thet'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an æsthetic manner.
Æstheticism, es-thet'-e-sizm, *s.* devotion, real or affected, to the study of the beautiful.
Æsthetics, es-thet'-iks, *s.pl.* the science of the beautiful in nature and the fine arts.
Æstival, es'-te-val, *a.* See **Estival.**
Æstho-physiology, es'-tho-fiz-e-ol'-o-je, *s.* the physiology of the organs of sensation.
Æstivation, es-te-va'-shun, *s.* See **Estivation.**
Æther, ee'-ther. See **Ether.**
Æthrioscope, eth'-re-o-skope, *s.* an instrument for measuring changes in temperature due to changes in the sky (Gr. *aithrios,* clear, and *skopeo,* to see).
Ætiology, e-te-ol'-o-je, *s.* See **Etiology.**
Afar, a-far', *ad.* at great distance.
Affable, af'-fa-bl, *a.* of easy access and manners; courteous; complaisant; mild (L. *ad,* and *fari,* to speak).
Affableness, af'-fa-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being affable. **Affably,** af'-fa-ble, *ad.* in an affable manner.
Affability, af-fa-bil'-e-te, *s.* affableness.
Affair, af-fare', *s.* business of any kind; that which is to be done; matter; a partial engagement between troops. *Pl.,* public concerns and their management; finances (Fr. *à,* and *faire,* to do).
Affect, af-fekt', *v.a.* to act upon; to produce an effect or change upon; to move or touch; to aim at; to be fond of; to love; to attempt to imitate in a manner not natural; to make a show or pretence of; to tend to (L. *ad,* and *factum,* to make or do).
Affectation, af-fek-ta'-shun, *s.* assumption and pretence of what is not natural or real; unreal, artificial appearance or show.
Affected, af-fekt'-ed, *a.* inclined or disposed; distressed; full of affectation; assumed; not natural. See **Adfected. Affectedly,** af-fekt'-ed-le, *ad.* in an affected manner. **Affectedness,** af-fekt'-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being affected; affectation.
Affectible, af-fekt'-e-bl, *a.* that may be affected. **Affectibility,** af-fekt-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* the state of being affectible.
Affecting, af-fekt'-ing, *a.* having power to excite or move the affections; pathetic. **Affectingly,** af-fekt'-ing-le, *ad.* in an affecting manner.
Affection, af-fek'-shun, *s.* the state of being affected, generally in one's feelings; feeling; disposition; inclination; attachment; kindness; fondness; love; an attribute, quality, or property; a disease, or any particular morbid state of the body [Med.]
Affectional, af-fek'-shun-al, *a.* implying affection.
Affectionate, af-fek'-shun-ate, *a.* full of affection; fond. **Affectionately,** af-fek'-shun-ate-le, *ad.* with affection. **Affectionateness,** af-fek'-shun-ate-nes, *s.* fondness.
Affectioned, af-fek'-shund, *a.* disposed.
Affective, af-fekt'-iv, *a.* that affects. **Affectively,** af-fekt'-iv-le, *ad.* in an affective or impressive manner.
Affeer, af-feer', *v.a.* to settle a fine [Law]. (L. *ad,* and *ferum,* market.)
Affettuoso, or **Con affetto,** af-fet-too-o'-so, *or* kon af-fet'-to, tenderly [Mus.] (It.)
Affiance, af-fi'-ans, *s.* promise of marriage; faith pledged; trust; *v.a.* to betroth; to bind by promise to marry (L. *ad,* and *fides,* faith).
Affiche, af-feesh', *s.* a placard (Fr.)
Affidavit, af-fe-da'-vit, *s.* a declaration in writing, sworn to before a magistrate. See **Affiance.**
Affiliable, af-fil'-e-à-bl, *a.* that may be affiliated.
Affiliate, af-fil'-e-ate, *v.a.* to receive into a family as a son, into a society as a member, or into intimate relation; to father; to refer to as origin (L. *ad,* and *filius,* a son).
Affiliation, af-fil-e-a'-shun, *s.* adoption; the act of affiliating; the assignment of a bastard child to its father [Law].
Affinage, af-fin-aje, *s.* the act of refining metals [Metal.] (Fr.)
Affined, af-fined', *a.* joined by affinity; related.
Affinity, af-fin'-e-te, *s.* relationship by marriage, in contradistinction to consanguinity or relationship by blood; agreement; connection; the tendency which the particles of dissimilar bodies have to combine and form new compounds [Chem.]; resemblance in structure [Nat. His.] (L. *ad,* and *finis,* a boundary.)
Affirm, af-ferm', *v.a.* to confirm or ratify; to declare positively or solemnly (L. *ad,* and *firmus,* firm).
Affirmable, af-ferm'-à-bl, *a.* that may be affirmed. **Affirmably,** af-ferm'-à-ble, *ad.* in a way capable of affirmation.
Affirmance, af-ferm'-ans, *s.* confirmation.
Affirmant, af-ferm'-ant, *s.* one who affirms.
Affirmation, af-ferm-a'-shun, *s.* the act of affirming; that which is asserted; confirmation; a solemn declaration, made under penalties, by one who conscientiously declines taking an oath [Law].
Affirmative, af-ferm'-à-tiv, *a.* that affirms, as opposed to *negative*; confirmative: *s.* that which contains an affirmation. **Affirmatively,** af-ferm'-à-tiv-le, *ad.* in an affirmative manner.
Affix, af-fix', *v.a.* to annex; to attach (L. *ad,* and *fixum,* to fix).
Affix, af'-fix, *s.* a syllable or letter added to the end of a word.
Affixal, af-fix'-al, *a.* of the nature of an affix.
Affixture, af-fix'-tyur, *s.* that which is affixed.
Aflation, af-fla'-shun, *s.* the act of breathing upon (L. *ad,* and *flatum,* to blow).
Aflatus, af-fla'-tus, *s.* breathing on; inspiration from above (L.)
Afflict, af-flikt', *v.a.* to visit with sore pain, grief, or distress (L. *ad,* and *fictum,* to dash).
Afflicted, af-flikt'-ed, *a.* stricken with some heavy calamity. **Afflictedness,** af-flikt'-ed-nes. *s.* the state of being afflicted.
Afflicting, af-flikt'-ing, *a.* distressing. **Afflictingly,** af-flikt'-ing-le, *ad.* in an afflicting manner.
Affliction, af-flik'-shun, *s.* the state of being afflicted, or its cause; calamity.
Afflictive, af-flikt'-iv, *a.* causing affliction; distressing. **Afflictively,** af-flict'-iv-le, *ad.* in an afflictive manner.
Affluence, af'-flu-ens, } *s.* a flowing to; concourse;
Affluency, af'-flu-en-se, } abundance of wealth (L. *ad,* and *fluo, fluxum,* to flow).
Affluent, af'-flu-ent, *a.* flowing to; wealthy: *s.* a river

tributary to another, or a lake. **Affluently,** af'-fluent-le, *ad.* in an affluent manner.
Affluxion, af-flux'-shun, } *s.* a flowing to, or that which
Afflux, af'-flux, } flows to.
Afford, af-foard', *v.a.* to yield; to be able to bear the cost of (L. *a*, and *forth*).
Afforest, af-for'-est, *v.a.* to convert into forest. See Forest.
Aforestation, af-for-est-a'-shun, *s.* the act of converting ground into forest.
Affranchise, af-fran'-shiz, *v.a.* to make free. See Franchise.
Affranchisement, af-fran'-shiz-ment, *s.* the act of affranchising.
Affray, af-fra', *s.* a fight in a public place, to the terror of the liege; a brawl (Fr. *effrayer*, to frighten).
Affreight, af-frayt', *v.a.* See Freight.
Affreightment, af-frayt'-ment, *s.* the act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods. See Freight.
Affright, af-frite', *v.a.* to impress with sudden fear: *s* sudden or great fear. See Fright.
Affrightedly, af-frite'-ed-le, *ad.* with fright.
Affront, af-frunt', *v.a.* to insult openly; to abash; to front (L. *ad*, and *frons, frontis*, the forehead): *s.* insult; contemptuous or rude treatment.
Affronté, af-frong'-ta, *a.* facing each other or the spectator [Her.]
Affuse, af-fewz', *v.a.* to pour upon; to sprinkle with a liquid (L. *ad*, and *fusum*, to pour).
Affusion, af-few'-shun, *s.* the act of affusing.
Affy, af-fi', *v.a.* to betroth; to bind. See Affiance.
Afield, a-feeld', *ad.* to or in the field.
Aflat, a-flat', *ad.* level with the ground.
Aflame, a-flame', *a* or *ad.* flaming.
Afloat, a-float', *ad.* or *a.* floating; abroad; adrift.
Afoot, a-foot, *ad.* on foot.
Afore, a-fore', *ad.* in front; before; in or towards the front part of a ship [Naut.] *Afore the mast* is applied to a common sailor who does duty on the main deck, or has no special post on board the ship [Naut.]
Aforegoing, a-fore'-go-ing, *a.* going before.
Aforehand, a-fore'-hand, *ad.* in time previous.
Aforementioned, a-fore'-men-shund, *a.* mentioned before.
Aforenamed, a-fore'-naymd, *a.* named before.
Aforesaid, a-fore'-sed, *a.* said or mentioned before.
Aforethought, a-fore'-thawt, *a.* premeditated; prepense.
Aforetime, a-fore'-time, *ad.* in time past; in a former time.
Afoul, a-fowl', *ad.* or *a.* entangled; in collision.
Afraid, a-frayd', *a.* struck with fear. See Affray.
Afresh, a-fresh', *ad.* anew.
Aft, aft, *a.* or *ad.* near or towards the stern. *Fore and aft*, the whole length of a ship. *Right aft*, in a direct line with the stern [Naut.]
After, aft'-er, *a.* later in time; succeeding; further aft [Naut.]: *prep.* behind in place; later in time; in pursuit or search of; in imitation of; according to: next to; concerning: *ad.* posterior; later.
After-ages, aft'-er-a'-jez, *s.pl.* later ages; posterity.
After-all, aft'-er-awl, *ad.* when all has been considered.
After-birth, aft'-er-berth, *s.* what comes away after delivery [Med.]
After-clap, aft'-er-klap, *s.* an unexpected subsequent event.
After-cost, aft'-er-kost, *s.* the expense after the execution of the original plan.
After-crop, aft'-er-krop, *s.* the second crop in the same year.
After-damp, aft'-er-damp, *s.* choke-damp arising from an explosion of fire-damp.
After-game, aft'-er-game, *s.* an expedient after failure of a first.
After-grief, aft'-er-greef, *s.* grief after first grief.
After-growth, aft'-er-groath, *s.* a second and subsequent growth.
After-guard, aft'-er-gärd, *s.* the seaman stationed aft to work the after-sails [Naut.]
After-help, aft'-er-help, *s.* secondary help.
Afterings, aft'-er-ings, *s.pl.* the last milk drawn from the cow.
After-life, aft'-er-life, *s.* future life here or hereafter.
After-love, aft'-er-luv, *s.* the second or later love.
After-math, aft'-er-math, *s.* a second crop of grass in a season.
After-most, aft'-er-moast, *a.* hindmost: nearest the stern [Naut.]
Afternoon, aft'-er-noon, *s.* time between noon and evening.
After-pains, aft'-er-paynz, *s.pl.* pains after childbirth.
After-part, aft'-er-part, *s.* the latter part; towards the stern [Naut.]
After-piece, aft'-er-pees, *s.* a short piece performed after a play.
After-proof, aft'-er-proof, *s.* proof known subsequently.
After-rake, aft'-er-rake, *s.* part of the hull jutting out at the stern [Naut.]
After-sails, aft'-er-saylz, *s.pl.* the sails on the mizzen-mast and stays, between the main and mizzen-masts.
After-swarm, aft'-er-sworm, *s.* a swarm of bees which leaves the hive after the first.
After-taste, aft'-er-tayst, *s.* the taste which remains after eating or drinking.
After-thought, aft'-er-thawt, *s.* reflection after the act.
After-times, aft'-er-timez, *s.* succeeding future times; or it may be used in the *singular*, after-time.
After-tossing, aft'-er-tos'-sing, *s.* the swell on the sea after a storm.
Afterward, aft'-er-werd, } *ad.* in a later or subse-
Afterwards, aft'-er-werdz, } quent time.
After-wise, aft'-er-wize, *a.* wise afterward, or too late.
After-wit, aft'-er-wit, *s.* wit that comes too late.
Aga, ä'-gä, *s.* a chief officer or functionary in Turkey.
Again, a-gen', *ad.* a second time; another time; once more; moreover; back; on the other hand. *Again and again*, with frequent repetition.
Against, a-genst', *prep.* in opposition to; opposite to; bearing or leaning upon; in preparation or provision for.
Agalactia, ag-al-ak'-te-a, *s.* want of milk (Gr. *a*, and *gala, galactos*, milk).
Agalactous, a-gal-ak'-tus, *a.* destitute of milk [Med.]
Agalloch, ag'-al-lok, } *s.* a wood with fragrant
Agallochum, a-gal'-lok-um, } properties, of which aloes wood is a species.
Agalma, ag-al'-ma, *s.* impression of a figure on a seal (Gr.)
Agalmatolite, ag-al-mat'-o-lite, *s.* a soft stone, extensively used in China, where it is cut into images, hence called *figure-stone* (Gr. *agalma*, an image, and *lithos*, a stone).
Agal-wood, a'-gal-wood, *s.* See Agalloch.
Agama, ag'-a-ma, *s.* a genus of saurians [Zool.]
Agamæ, ag'-a-me, *s.pl.* cryptogamic plants [Bot.] (Gr. *a*, and *gamos*, marriage.)
Agami, ag'-a-mi, *s.* a grallatorial bird of Central America.
Agamist, ag'-a-mist, *s.* one opposed to matrimony.
Agamous, ag'-a-mus, *a.* cryptogamic. See Agamæ.
Agape, a-gape', *ad.* staring with the mouth wide open.
Agape, ag'-a-pe, *s.* a primitive Christian love-feast, held before or after the communion (Gr. *agape*, love).
Agaric, ag'-a-rik, *s.* a genus of fungi [Bot.] The *agaric mineral* is a deposit of carbonate of lime, formed in fissures of limestone, so named from its resembling a fungus [Min.] (Gr. *agarikon*, a fungus).
Agast, a-gäst. See Aghast.
Agastric, a-gas'-trik. *a.* destitute of a stomach or intestines [Zool.] (Gr. *a*, and *gaster*, the belly.)
Agate, ag'-et, *s.* a class of variegated semi-pellucid gems, the basis of which is chalcedony, blended with variable proportions of other stones, such as the Scotch pebble, and used for rings, seals, cups, beads, boxes, and handles of small utensils [Min.] An instrument used by goldwire-drawers; so called from the agate in the middle of it, through which the wire is drawn (Gr. *Achates*, a river in Sicily, where agates were found).
Agatiferous, ag-a-tif'-e-rus, *a.* containing agates [Min.] (L. *agate*, and *fero*, to carry.)
Agatine, ag'-a-tin, *a.* pertaining to agate.
Agatized, ag'-a-tized, *a.* having coloured lines like agate [Min.]
Agaty, ag'-a-te, *a.* of the nature of agate.
Agave, a-ga'-ve, *s.* the American aloe.
Agazed, a-gayzd', *a.* struck with amazement.
Age, aje, *s.* the period of time during which a person or thing exists or has existed; extreme verge of a long life; old people; time of life; maturity; majority; a historical period, or epoch; a generation; a century; a long time; a division of time: *v.n.* to grow, or seem to grow, old (L. *ævum*, age. Gr. *aei*, ever).
Aged, a'-jed, *a.* of a certain age; advanced in years: *s.pl.* old persons.
Agency, a'-jen-se, *s.* action; the office or business of an agent. See Act.
Agenda, a-jen'-da, *s.pl.* things to be done: a memorandum-book in which *agenda* are noted down.
Genesis, a-jen'-e-zis, *s.* an imperfect development [Physiol.] (Gr. *a*, and *genesis*, generation.)
Agent, a'-jent, *a.* acting: *s.* an actor; a person or thing that acts, or produces an effect; the means whereby anything is effected; a factor; one who acts for another.
Agential, a-jen'-shal, *a.* pertaining to agency.
Agenstia, a-guse'-te-a, *s.* a defect or loss of taste [Med.] (Gr. *a*, and *geuomai*, to taste.)
Agglomerate, ag-glom'-er-ate, *v.a.* and *n.* to gather into

a ball or mass: *a.* gathered into a ball or mass: *n.* a mass of angular fragment of rock [Geol.] (L. *ad*, and *glomus*, a ball.)

Agglomeration, ag-glom'-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act of agglomerating; the state of being agglomerated; a confused mass or heap.

Agglomerative, ag-glom'-er-ate-ive, *a.* apt to agglomerate.

Agglutinant, ag-glu'-tin-ant, *s.* any viscous substance which causes or strengthens adhesion. An adhesive application: *a.* uniting as glue [Med.] (L. *ad*, and *gluten*, glue.)

Agglutinate, ag-glu'-tin-ate, *v.a.* to unite by adhesion: *a.* united as with glue.

Agglutination, ag-glu-tin-a'-shun, *s.* the act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated. Imperfect union of the inflectional suffix with the root [Phil.].

Agglutinative, ag-glu'-tin-a-tiv, *a.* that tends to cause adhesion or agglutination.

Aggrandize, ag'-grand-ize, *v.a.* to make great or greater in power, rank, or honour; to exalt; to enlarge (L. *ad*, and *grandis*, grown great).

Aggrandizable, ag-grand-ize'-a-bl, *a.* that may be aggrandized.

Aggrandization, ag-grand-iz-a'-shun, *s.* the act of aggrandizing.

Aggrandizement, ag-grand'-iz-ment, *or* ag'-grand-ize-ment, *s.* the act of aggrandizing; the state of being aggrandized; advancement; exaltation; enlargement.

Aggravate, ag'-grà-vate, *v.a.* to make worse or less tolerable; to intensify; to exaggerate; to provoke (L. *ad*, and *gravis*, heavy).

Aggravating, ag'-grà-vate-ing, *a.* provoking; making less excusable. **Aggravatingly**, ag'-grà-vate-ing-le, *ad.* in an aggravating manner.

Aggravation, ag-grà-va'-shun, *s.* the act of aggravating; accession of what aggravates; exaggeration; provocation.

Aggregate, ag'-gre-gate, *v.a.* to collect particulars into a sum or mass: *a.* formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass; composed of several florets united at the base by the receptacle [Bot.] Of a corporation, consisting of two or more persons, and perpetuated by a succession of new members [Law]. Of glands, clustered together [Med.] Consisting of different rocks mechanically separable [Geol.]: *s.* the sum or assemblage of particulars; a whole formed by the union of homogeneous particles [Phys.] (L. *ad*, and *grex, gregis*, a flock.) **Aggregately**, ag'-gre-gate-le, *ad.* collectively.

Aggregation, ag-gre-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of aggregating; the state of being aggregated; an aggregate.

Aggregative, ag'-gre-ga-tiv, *a.* taken together.

Aggress, ag-gres', *v.n.* to be the first to attack; to begin the quarrel (L. *ad*, and *gressus*, to step).

Aggression, ag-gresh'-un, *s.* the first act of injury or hostility.

Aggressive, ag-gres'-iv, *a.* making the first attack.

Aggressor, ag-gres'-er, *s.* he who first commences hostility or gives offence.

Aggrieve, ag-greev', *v.a.* to give pain or sorrow; to oppress. See **Aggravate.**

Aggroup, ag-groop', *v.a.* to group together.

Aghast, à-gast, *a.* or *ad.* struck silent with horror. See **Agast.** (A.S. *a*, and *gæstan*, to terrify).

Agile, adj'-il, *a.* nimble; active (L. *ago*, to do). **Agilely**, adj'-il-le, *ad.* in an agile manner. **Agileness**, adj'-il-nes, *s.* the quality of being agile.

Agility, à-jil'-e-te, *s.* nimbleness; activity.

Agio, ad'-je-o, *s.* the difference in value between metallic and paper money, or between one sort of metallic money and another; premium; sum given above the nominal value; discount. *Agio of Assurance* is a foreign term for policy of assurance (It.)

Agiotage, ad'-je-o-taje, *s.* stock-jobbing.

Agist, à-jist', *v.a.* to pasture the cattle of others at a certain sum [Law]. (F. *a*, and *gîte* (*giste*), place to lie in.)

Agistage, à-jist'-aje, Agistment, à-jist'-ment, } *s.* the feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land; the price paid for such feeding; a tax.

Agitable, adj'-e-tà-bl, *a.* that may be agitated, shaken, or discussed.

Agitate, adj'-e-tate, *v.a.* to shake or move briskly; to stir violently; to disturb; to excite; to revolve in the mind; to discuss: *v.n.* to arouse public attention.

Agitated, adj'-e-tate-ed, *a.* excited; expressing excitement (L. *agito*, to stir).

Agitation, adj-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of agitating or shaking; the state of being agitated; commotion; perturbation; discussion; act of arousing attention.

Agitative, adj'-e-ta-tiv, *a.* having a tendency to agitate.

Agitato, adj-e-tà'-to, *s.* (It.) a broken style of performance, adapted to awaken surprise or perturbation [Mus.]

Agitator, adj'-e-ta-tor, *s.* one who agitates or excites for party or private interest commotion in the state; a machine with a rotatory contrivance for manufacturing paper-pulp [Mech.]

Aglet, ag'-let, *s.* tag of a lace carved into the representation of an animal, generally of a man; a pendant at the ends of the stamens [Bot.] (Fr. *aiguille*, needle).

Aglow, à-glo', *a.* glowing.

Aglutition, ag-lu-tish'-un, *s.* inability to swallow (L. *a*, not, *glutio*, to swallow).

Agmatology, ag-ma-tol'-o-je, *s.* the part of science that treats of fractures (Gr. *agma*, a fracture, and *logos*, science).

Agnail, ag'-nayl, *s.* a whitlow (A.S. *ange*, pain, and *nail*).

Agnate, ag'-nate, *a.* related by the father's side: *s.* any male relation by the father's side (L. *ad*, and *natus*, born).

Agnatic, ag-nat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to descent by the male line.

Agnation, ag-na'-shun, *s.* descent in a direct male line [Law].

Agnomen, ag-no'-men, *s.* name given to a person on account of some exploit or distinguished quality, &c. (L. *ad*, and *nomen*, a name).

Agnomination, ag-nom-in-a'-shun, *s.* an agnomen; allusion of one word to another by sound.

Agnostic, ag-nos'-tik, *s.* one who denies that we know or can know the absolute, or infinite, or God: *a.* belonging to agnosticism (Gr. *a*, and *gnostikos*, able to know).

Agnosticism, ag-nos'-ti-sizm, *s.* the doctrine of the agnostics.

Agnus Dei, ag'-nus-de'-i, *s.* an amulet in the form of a medal or a cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting the cross; a prayer beginning with these words (L. Lamb of God).

Ago, à-go', *ad*, or *a.* past; gone, as, a year *ago.*

Agog, à-gog', *ad.* in a state of excited desire.

Agoing, à-go'-ing, *ad.* in motion, as, to set a mill *agoing.*

Agone, à-gawn, *ad.* ago; past; since.

Agonism, ag'-o-nizm, *s.* contention for a prize.

Agonist, ag'-o-nist, } *s.* an athlete (Gr. *agon*, a
Agonistes, ag-o-nis'-teez, } contest.)

Agonistic, ag-o-nist'-ik, Agonistical, ag-o-nist'-ik-al, } *a.* pertaining to athletic combats.

Agonistically, ag-o-nist'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an agonistic manner.

Agonistics, ag-o-nist'-iks, *s.pl.* the science of the agonist.

Agonize, ag'-o-nize, *v.n.* to be in extreme pain; to suffer violent anguish: *v.a.* to distress with extreme pain; to torture.

Agonizing, ag'-o-nize-ing, *a.* giving extreme pain. **Agonizingly**, ag'-o-nize-ing-le, *ad.* in an agonizing manner.

Agonothete, à-go'-no-theet, *s.* an officer who presided over the games in Greece (Gr. *agon*, and *tithemi*, to appoint).

Agonothetic, à-go-no-thet'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the agonothete's office.

Agony, ag'-o-ne, *s.* extreme pain of body or mind; violent struggle, as for life (Gr. *agonia*, an anxious contest).

Agora, ag'-o-rà, *s.* the market-place of a Grecian town.

Agouta, à-goo'-tà, *s.* a rat-like animal, native of Hayti.

Agouti, } à-goo'-te, } *s.* a quadruped like a rabbit,
Agouty, } peculiar to South America and the West Indies.

Agrarian, à-gra'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to an equal division of public lands. *Agrarian laws*, laws among the Romans regulating the division of the lands. *Agrarian murder*, murder arising out of a dispute about land: *s.* an advocate of an equal division of property among the inhabitants of a country (L. *ager*, a field).

Agrarianism, à-gra'-re-an-izm, *s.* an equal division of lands, or the principles of those who favour such a division.

Agree, à-gre', *v.n.* to be of one mind; to live in concord; to consent; to settle by stipulation; to come to one opinion or mind; to be reconciled; to harmonize; to resemble; to correspond; to suit; to correspond in gender, number, &c. [Gram.] (L. *ad*, and *gratus*, pleasing.)

Agreeable, à-gre'-à-bl, *a.* suitable; conformable to; in conformity with; pleasing; willing to agree. **Agreeably**, à-gre'-à-ble, *ad.* in an agreeable manner. **Agreeableness**, à-gre'-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being agreeable.

Agreeability, à-gre-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* agreeableness; conformity; accordance; a quality that affords pleasure.

Agreement, à-gre'-ment, *s.* the state of being agreed;

harmony of sentiment; correspondence; bargain; contract; concord [Gram.]

Agrestic, ă-gres'-tik, } *a.* rustic, rude.
Agrestical, ă-gres'-tik-al, }

Agriculture, ag'-re-kul-tyur, *s.* the science, art, or practice of cultivating the ground (L. *ager*, and *cultum*, to till).

Agricultural, ag-re-kul'-tyur-al, *a.* pertaining to agriculture.

Agriculturist, ag-re-kul'-tyur-ist, *s.* one skilled in agriculture.

Agrimony, ag'-re-mo-ne, *s.* a genus of plants, a species of which yielded a medicine once valued for its tonic properties (L.)

Agriology, ag-re-ol'-o-je, *s.* the study of man in his primitive state (Gr. *agrios*, going wild, and *logos*, science).

Agrom, a'-grom, *s.* a disease frequent in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies, in which the tongue chaps and cleaves, becomes rough, and is sometimes covered with white spots.

Agrostemma, ag-ro-stem'-mă, *s.* a genus of plants, of which the common corn-cockle is a species (Gr. *agros*, a field, and *stemma*, a wreath).

Agrostography, ă-gros-tog'-rà-fe, *s.* a description of the grasses (Gr. *agrostis*, grass, and *grapho*, to write).

Agrostology, ă-gros-tol'-o-je, *s.* that part of botany which treats of the grasses (Gr. *agrostis*, and *logos*, science).

Aground, à-grownd', *ad.* on the ground; stranded [Naut.]; brought to a stand.

Aguardienta, ăg-wawr-dee-ent-à, *s.* an inferior Spanish brandy (Sp. *agua*, water, and *ardient*, burning).

Aguatoad, ăg'-waw-toad, *s.* a large rat-devouring toad.

Ague, a'-gew, *s.* an intermitting fever, with cold shiverings; a chill, with shivering, though in health (L. *acutus*, sharp).

Ague-cake, a'-gew-kake, *s.* a tumour caused by a hardening of the spleen, frequently due to ague.

Agued, a'-gewd, *a.* having a fit of ague; shivering.

Ague-fit, a'-gew-fit, *s.* a fit of ague, or shivering.

Ague-spell, a'-gew-spel, *s.* a charm to cure or prevent ague.

Ague-tree, a'-gew-tre, *s.* sassafras, on account of its febrifuge qualities.

Aguish, a'-gew-ish, *a.* somewhat cold or shivering; causing ague. **Aguishness**, a'-gew-ish-ness, *s.* the quality of being aguish.

Agynous, ă'-jin-us, *a.* without female organs [Bot.] (Gr. *a*, and *gyne*, a woman.)

Ah, ăh, *int.* an exclamation expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, &c., according to the manner of utterance.

Aha, ă-hă', *int.* an exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or surprise, according to look or utterance: *s.* a sunk fence. See **Haha**.

A-head, à-hed', *ad.* further in advance; headlong. *To go a-head*, to push a-head.

A-heap, à-heep, *a.* or *ad.* trembling with fear; crouching together from fear.

A-hoy, à-hoy, *int.* a sea term, used in hailing [Naut.]

Ahriman, ă'-re-man, *s.* the Zoroastrian impersonation of the dark or evil principle in nature (Per.)

A-hull, à-hul', *ad.* said of a ship when all her sails are furled, and her helm lashed on the lee-side, on account of the violence of a storm,—she then lying nearly with her side to the wind and sea, and her head being somewhat inclined in the direction of the wind.

Ai, ī'-e, *s.* the three-toed sloth, from its plaintive cry.

Aich's-metal, ich's-met'-al, *s.* alloy of copper, zinc, and iron (Johann Aich).

Aid, ayd, *v.a.* to help; to succour; to relieve: *s.* help; succour; the person or thing that helps; an aide-de-camp; a subsidy or tax [Feudal law]. (L. *ad*, and *jutum*, to help.)

Aide de-camp, ayd'-de-kong, *s.*; *pl.* **Aides-de-camp**; a military officer attendant on a general to convey his orders, &c.

Aidless, ayd'-les, *a.* without aid; unsupported.

Aiglet, ayg'-let, *s.* a young eagle [Her.] (Fr. *aigle*, eagle.) See **Aglet**.

Aigre, a'-ger, *s.* an impetuous flow of the sea.

Aigremore, a'-ger-more, *s.* charcoal in that state of preparation for admixture with the other constituents of gunpowder.

Aigret, } a'-gret, *s.* See **Egret** and **Egrette**.
Aigrette, }

Aiguille, a-gweel', *s.* an instrument to pierce a rock for the lodgment of gunpowder in blasting [Mining]. *Aiguilles* are the needle-like points or tops of granite rocks [Geol.] See **Aglet**.

Aiguillette, a-gwil'-et, *s.* See **Aglet**.

Aigulet, a'-gu-let, *s.* See **Aglet**.

Ail, ayl, *v.a.* to affect with pain or uneasiness, either of body or mind: *v.n.* to be in pain or trouble; to be the matter with (A.S. *eglian*, to suffer pain).

Aile, ile, *s.* See **Aisle**.

Aillette, ayl-let', *s.* a shoulder badge worn by knights (Fr. *aile*, a wing).

Ailment, ayl'-ment, *s.* indisposition; disease.

Ailurus, ale-u'-rus, *s.* a soft and thick-furred quadruped inhabiting the north of India, allied to the racoon.

Aim, aym, *v.n.* to point at with a missive weapon; to direct the intention or effort; to endeavour: *v.a.* to direct or point, as a weapon: *s.* the act of aiming; the object aimed at; purpose; design (L. *ad*, and *æstimare*, to reckon).

Aimless, aym'-les, *a.* without aim. **Aimlessly**, aym'-les-le, *ad.* without aim.

Air, ayr, *s.* the atmosphere; an aeriform body or a gas; a light breeze; a tune; melody; peculiar look, appearance, or mien; an affected manner; show of pride; haughtiness. That which expresses action [Paint.]: *pl.* The artificial motions or carriage of a horse [Man.]: *v.a.* to expose to the air; to ventilate; to dry or warm by a fire (Gr. and L. *aër*, air). *To take air*, to be made public. *To take the air*, to go abroad for an airing.

Aira, ayr'-à, *s.* hair-grass, a genus of plants.

Air-balloon, ayr'-bal-loon', *s.* See **Balloon**.

Air-balloonist, ayr'-bal-loon'-ist, *s.* See **Balloonist**.

Air-bed, ayr'-bed, *s.* a bed which is inflated with air.

Air-bladder, ayr'-blad-der, *s.* a vesicle containing air, especially that of a fish, by which it regulates its buoyancy.

Air-bone, ayr'-bone, *s.* hollow bone containing air [Ornith.]

Air-brake, ayr'-brake, *s.* a brake worked by compression of air.

Air-built, ayr'-bilt, *a.* without solid foundation; chimerical.

Air-cells, ayr'-selz, *s.pl.* cavities containing air [Bot. and Anat.]

Air-casing, ayr'-kase-ing, *s.* iron casing filled with air, and enclosing so as to isolate a heated pipe.

Air-condenser, ayr-kon-dens'-er, *s.* an apparatus for condensing air.

Air-cushion, ayr'-kush-un, *s.* cushion that is inflated with air.

Air-drain, ayr'-drayn, *s.* a cavity round the external walls of a building to keep off the earth and prevent dampness.

Air-drawn, ayr'-drawn, *a.* drawn in air; imaginary.

Air-engine, ayr'-en-jin, *s.* engine moved by expansion or compression of air.

Airer, ayr'-er, *s.* one who airs; a clothes-screen.

Air-exhauster, ayr'-egz-hawst-er, *s.* contrivance for draining off air.

Air-filter, ayr'-filt-er, *s.* contrivance for purifying air.

Air-flue, ayr'-flu, *s.* flue distributing heated air over a building.

Air-fountain, ayr'-fownt-en, *s.* a contrivance by which compressed air is made to produce a jet of water.

Air-funnel, ayr'-fun-nel, *s.* contrivance to ventilate the hold of a ship.

Air-gun, ayr'-gun, *s.* a gun which propels bullets by condensed air.

Air-hole, ayr'-hoal, *s.* an opening for air; a flaw in cast metal.

Airing, ayr'-ing, *s.* exposure to the air, or a fire, to warm or dry; a short walk or ride in the open air.

Air-jacket, ayr'-jak-et, *s.* a swimming jacket inflated with air.

Airless, ayr'-les, *a.* not freely communicating with the open air; not airy.

Air-machine, ayr'-mà-sheen, *s.* machine for injecting fresh, and draining off foul, air [Mining].

Air-passage, ayr'-pas-saje, *s.* passage for air [Bot. and Anat.]

Air-pipe, ayr'-pipe, *s.* See **Air-machine**.

Air-plant, ayr'-plant, *s.* See **Aerial**.

Air-poise, ayr'-poize, *s.* instrument to measure weight of air.

Air-port, ayr'-port, *s.* port to admit air [Naut.]

Air-pump, ayr'-pump, *s.* a machine for pumping out air.

Air-sacs, ayr'-saks, *s.pl.* air receptacles, or vesicles, in the hollow bones, quills, and other cavities of birds, all communicating with the lungs [Ornith.]

Air-scuttle, ayr'-skuttl, *s.* See **Air-port**.

Air-shaft, ayr'-shăft, *s.* passage to admit air [Mining].

Air-stove, ayr'-stove, *s.* stove, with pipes distributed over its surface, for supply of heated air.

Air-thermometer, ayr'-ther-mom'-e-ter, *s.* a thermometer in which air takes the place of mercury, &c.

Air-thread, ayr'-thred, *s.* spiders' thread along which they pursue their prey.

Air-tight, ayr'-tite, *a.* impermeable to air.

Air-trap, ayr'-trap, *s.* contrivance for escape of foul air from drains, &c.

Air-trunk, ayr'-trungk, *s.* a contrivance to prevent the stagnation of putrid effluvia in crowded apartments.

Air-valve, ayr'-valv, *s.* a valve attached to steam-boilers.

Air-vessel, ayr'-ves-sel, *s.* vessel for condensing air.

Air-way, ayr'-wa, *s.* passage for admitting air [Mining].

Airy, ayr'-e, *a.* consisting of air; belonging to the air; in air; open to a free current of air; light as, or like, air; unsubstantial; unreal; vain; gay; sprightly; light of heart. Suggestive of distance or atmosphere [Paint.] **Airily**, ayr'-e-le, *ad.* in an airy manner. **Airiness**, ayr'-e-nes, *s.* state of being airy.

Airy, *s.* See **Eyrie.**

Aisle, ile, *s.* the wing or side passage of a church, separated from the central part, called the *nave* and *choir*, by pillars (L. *ala*, a wing).

Aisled, iled, *a.* furnished with aisles.

Ait, ayt, *s.* a small island in a river or lake.

Aitch-bone, aytsh'-bone, *s.* the part of an ox cut from between the rump and the buttock.

Aitch-piece, aytsh'-pees, *s.* where the valve of a pump is inserted [Carp.]

Aitiology, a-te-ol'-o-je, *s.* See **Etiology.**

Ajar, à-jär', *ad.* partly open, as a door (A.S. *a*, and *cerre*, a turn).

Ajuga, à-ju'-gà, *s.* a genus of labiate plants; the bugle.

Ajuru, à-ju'-ru, *s.* a genus of American parrots.

Ajutage, adj'-yu-taje, *s.* See **Adjutage.**

Akee, a-ke', *s.* the fruit of a tree in Guiana.

Aker-staff, a'-ker-stäf, *s.* an instrument for clearing the coulter of the plough [Agri.] (Ger. *Acker*, a field.)

Akimbo, à-kim'-bo, *ad.* See **Kimbo.**

Akin, à-kin', *a.* allied by blood or by nature (A.S. *a*, and *kind*).

Al, a prefix of Arabic origin, equivalent to *the.*

Alabandin, al-à-ban'-din, *s.* a polishable sulphide of manganese.

Alabaster, al'-à-bas-ter, *s.* a compact granular variety of sulphate of calcium or gypsum; *a.* made of alabaster (*Alabastron*, a town in Egypt).

Alabastrian, al-à-bas'-tre-an, **Alabastrine**, al-à-bas'-trine, *a.* pertaining to, or like, alabaster.

Alabastrite, al-à-bas'-trite, *s.* a vase, or other vessel, for holding perfumes, usually made of alabaster [Archæol.]

Alabastrus, al-à-bas'-trus, *s.* a flower-bud.

Alack, à-lak', *int.* alas! an expression of sorrow.

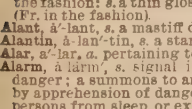
Alack-a-day, à-lak'-à-da, *int.* alas the day! expressing sorrow.

Alacrious, à-lak'-re-us, *a.* cheerful.

Alacrity, à-lak'-re-te, *s.* cheerful or ardent promptitude (L. *alacer*, kindled into eagerness).

Aladinists, à-lad'-in-ists, *s.pl.*, freethinkers among the Mohammedans (*Aladdin*, their leader).

Alæ, a'-le, *s.pl.*, the side petals of a papilionaceous blossom, or membranes attached to a seed, stalk, &c. [Bot.]; the upper and outer parts of the external ear; the lateral cartilages of the nose, &c. [Anat.] (L. *ala*, a wing.)



A la Grecque.

A la Grecque, **A la Grec**, à-là-grek', *s.* one of the varieties of fret-ornament [Arch.] (Fr. after the Greek fashion.)

Alamode, à-la-mode', *ad.* in the fashion: *s.* a thin glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, &c. (Fr. in the fashion).

Alant, à'-lant, *s.* a mastiff dog with short ears [Her.]

Alantin, à-lan'-tin, *s.* a starch from elecampane.

Alar, a'-lar, *a.* pertaining to, or having wings.

Alarm, à-lärm', *s.* signal in warning of approaching danger; a summons to arms; sudden terror excited by apprehension of danger; contrivance for waking persons from sleep, or exciting attention. An appeal or challenge [Fencing]: *v.a.* to rouse to vigilance and exertion in imminency of danger; to disturb with terror (L. *ad*, and *arma*, arms).

Alarm-bell, à-lärm'-bel, *s.* a bell rung to give an alarm.

Alarm-clock, à-lärm'-klok, *s.* a clock contrived so that it can be set to strike an alarm at any hour.

Alarm-gauge, à-lärm'-gaje, *s.* an index of too much pressure on, or too little water in, a boiler.

Alarm-gun, à-lärm'-gun, *s.* gun to signal an enemy's approach.

Alarming, à-lärm'-ing, *a.* exciting alarm or apprehension. **Alarmingly**, à-lärm'-ing-le, *ad.* in an alarming manner.

Alarmist, à-lärm'-ist, *s.* one who is always exciting alarm.

Alarm-post, à-lärm'-poast, *s.* rendezvous in case of an alarm.

Alarm-watch, à-lärm'-wotsh, *s.* a watch like an alarm-clock.

Alarum, à-lär'-um, *a.* Same as **Alarm.**

Alary, al'-à-re, *a.* wing-shaped [Bot. and Anat.] See **Alæ.**

Alas, à-las', *int.* an exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil (L. *lassus*, wearied).

Alasmodon, à-las'-mo-don, *s.* a species of shell.

Alate, a'-late, **Alated**, a'-la-ted, } *a.* bordered by a membranous or leafy expansion [Bot.] Having an expanded lip [Conch.] (L. *ala*, a wing.)

Alb, alb, *s.* a full-length vestment of white linen worn by the Romish clergy (L. *albus*, white).

Albacore, al'-bà-kore, *s.* a fish of the mackerel kind.

Albata, al-bā'-tà, *s.* a composition of nickel, tin, zinc, and copper, used as a substitute for silver (L. *albus*).

Albatross.

Albatross, al'-bà-tros, *s.* a large, long-winged sea-gull, met with in the southern ocean, and regarded with superstitious awe by sailors (Sp. *alcatraz*, a pelican).

Albeit, awl-be'-it, *conj.* although; notwithstanding.

Alberia, al-bee'-re-a, *s.* a shield without arms [Her.] (L. *albus*).

Albert-chain, äl'-bert-tschayn, *s.* a watch-chain attached to a waistcoat buttonhole (*Prince Albert*).

Albescent, al-bes'-sent, *a.* becoming white, or whitish.

Albicore, al'-be-kore, *s.* a sea-fish, like a tunny.

Albigenses, al-be-jen'-seez, *s.pl.* a sect of Reformers who separated from the Church of Rome in the 12th century (*Albigeois*, in France, where they resided).

Albin, al'-bin, *s.* an opaque white mineral.

Albinism, al'-be-nizm, **Albinoism**, al-bī'-no-izm, } *s.* the state or condition of an albino.

Albino, al-bī'-no, *s.* a person, or animal, with preternaturally pale skin and fair hair, also with pupils of a peculiar red or pink colour, and too weak to bear full daylight (L. *albus*).

Albion, al'-be-on, *s.* an ancient, and still a poetic, name for England (Celt., *alb*, cliff, and *ban*, white).

Albite, al'-bite, *s.* a feldspar whose alkali is soda.

Albugineous, al-bew-jin'-e-us, *a.* pertaining to, or resembling, the white of the eye or of an egg (L. *albus*).

Albugo, al-bew'-go, *s.* a white opaque spot growing on the cornea, and obstructing vision.

Album, al'-bum, *s.* a white table containing a list of public officers and transactions [Rom. Antiq.]; a book, originally blank, for autographs, literary pieces, &c., as mementos; a blank book for photographs.

Albumen, al-bew'-men, *s.* a thick glairy substance which forms a constituent principle of plants and animals, and exists nearly pure in the white of an egg and the serum of the blood.

Albuminize, al-bew'-men-ize, *v.a.* to impregnate with albumen.

Albuminoid, al-bew'-min-oyd, *a.* resembling albumen: *s.* a substance resembling albumen (Gr. *eidos*, form).

Albuminous, al-bew'-min-us, *a.* having the properties of albumen.

Albuminuria, al-bew'-min-ew'-re-à, *s.* a disease in the kidneys which leads to urinary secretions, containing albumen [Med.] (Gr. *ouron*, urine.)

Alburn, al'-burn, *s.* a small fish, the bleck.

Alburnum, al-burn'-um, *s.* the white and soft part of the wood, or sap-wood, between the inner bark and the hard wood [Bot.] (L. *albus.*)

Alburnitas, al-bur'-ne-tas, *s.* a disease in which the alburnum does not harden [Bot.]

Alca, al'-kà, *s.* a genus of sea-birds, including the auks.

Alcade, al-kade', *s.* See **Alcaid.**

Alcahest, al'-kà-hest, *s.* See **Alkahest.**

Alcaic, al-kà'-ik, *a.* in a metre invented by Alcæus.

Alcaics, al-kà'-iks, *s.pl.* several kinds of Alcaic verse.

Alcaid, al-kade', *s.* a governor or magistrate among the Moors and Spaniards (Ar. *al*, and *qaid*, chief).

Alcalde, al-kal'-de, *s.* a judge or magistrate in Spain (Ar. *al*, and *qadi*, a judge).

Alcanna, al-kan'-nà, *s.* See **Henna.**

Alcazar, al'-kà-zär, *s.* a palace (Ar.)

Alcedo, al-see'-do, *s.* the kingfisher (L.)

Alces, al'-seez, *s.* the elk (L.)

Alchemic, al-kem'-ik, **Alchemical**, al-kem'-ik-al, *a.* relating to alchemy. **Alchemically**, al-kem'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of alchemy.

Alchemist, al'-ke-mist, *s.* one who practises alchemy.

Alchemistic, al-ke-mist'-ik, **Alchemistical**, al-ke-mist'-ik-al, *a.* practising or relating to alchemy.

Alchemize, al'-ke-mize, *v.a.* to transmute, as by alchemy.

Alchemy, al'-ke-me, *s.* chemistry as originally practised, and often prosecuted to vain ends, such as the discovery of the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life (Ar. *al*, and *chemeia*, mixing).

Alchymy, **Alchymical**, &c. See **Alchemy**, &c.

Alcoate, al'-ko-ate, *s.* See **Alcoholate.**

Alcohol, al'-ko-hol, *s.* pure or highly rectified spirit, obtained from fermented saccharine solutions by

distillation, and the intoxicating principle of all vinous and spirituous liquors (Ar. *al*, and *kohl*, fine powder of antimony).

Alcoholate, al'-ko-hol-ate, *s.* a salt, in which alcohol seems to replace the water of crystallization.

Alcoholic, al-ko-hol'-ik, *a.* pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its properties.

Alcoholimeter, al-ko-hol-im'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the amount of pure alcohol in a liquid (Gr. *metron*, a measure).

Alcoholize, al'-ko-hol-ize, *v.a.* to convert into alcohol; to rectify spirit.

Alcoholization, al-ko-hol-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of rectifying spirit.

Alcoholmeter, al-ko-hol'-me-ter, } *s.* See **Alcoholim-**
Alcoholometer, al-ko-hol-om'-e-ter, } **eter.**

Alcoran, al'-ko-ran, *s.* See **Alkoran.**

Alcove, al'-kove, *or* al-kove', *s.* a recess in a room; an arbour; any sheltered retreat (Ar. *al*, and *cobba*, a chamber).

Alcyon, al'-se-on, *s.* See **Alcedo** and **Halcyon.**

Alcyoneæ, al-se-o'-ne-e, *s.pl.* a family of zoophytes, like sponges (Gr. *alkyonion*, a zoophyte resembling the nest of the halcyon).

Alcyonic, al-se-on'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the alcyoneæ.

Alcyonite, al'-se-on-ite, *s.* a fossil zoophyte, somewhat resembling a fungus.

Aldehyd, al'-de-hid, } *s.* a limpid, very volatile
Aldehyde, al'-de-hide, } liquid, of a suffocating odour, the product of the oxidation of alcohol (*alcohol*, *de*, from, and *hydrogen*, being alcohol deprived of two atoms of hydrogen).

Aldehydic, al-de-hid'-ik, *a.* containing aldehyde.

Alder, awl'-der, *s.* a tree usually growing in moist places (L. *alnus*).

Alderman, awl'-der-man, *s.* a civic dignitary next in rank to the mayor (A.S. *elder* and *man*).

Aldermancy, awl'-der-man-se, **Aldermanry**, awl'-der-man-re, *s.* the office of an alderman.

Aldermanic, awl-der-man'-ik, *a.* pertaining to an alderman.

Aldermanlike, awl'-der-man-like, **Aldermanly**, awl'-der-man-le, *a.* like an alderman.

Aldern, awl'-dern, *a.* made of alder.

Aldine editions, al'-dine e-dish'-unz, *s.pl.* the classics, printed with great care at Venice, by the family of Aldus Manutius, in the 16th century.

Ale, ale, *s.* liquor made from malt by fermentation.

Aleatory, al'-e-a-to-re, *a.* depending on a contingency [Law]. (L. *alea*, a game at dice.)

Ale-bench, ale'-bensh, *s.* a bench in or before an alehouse.

Ale-berry, ale'-ber-re, *s.* ale and sops of bread boiled.

Ale-conner, ale'-kon-ner, *s.* inspector of measures in public houses.

Ale-cost, ale'-kost, *s.* costmary used to flavour ale.

Alectoromachy, a-lek-to-rom'-a-ke, } *s.* the sport of cock-
Alectryomachy, a-lek-tre-om'-a-ke, } fighting (Gr. *alektor*, a cock, and *mache*, a fight).

Alectromancy, a-lek'-to-rom-an-se, } *s.* an ancient prac-
Alectryomancy, a-lek'-tre-o-man-se, } tice of telling events by means of a cock (Gr. *alektryon*, a cock, and *manteia*, prediction).

Alee, a-le', *ad.* on or to the lee side [Naut.] See **Lee.**

Alegar, al'-e-gar, *s.* sour ale (*ale*, and Fr. *aigre*, sour).

Ale-gill, ale'-jil, *s.* a kind of medicated liquor, prepared from the infusion of ground-ivy in malt liquor.

Ale-hoof, ale'-hoof, *s.* ground-ivy, once used instead of hops.

Ale-house, ale'-hows, *s.* a house where ale is sold.

Alembdar, a-lemb'-dar, *s.* an officer who carries the green standard of Mahomet before the Sultan.

Alembic.

Alembic, a-lem'-bik, *s.* a vessel formerly used in distillation, made of glass, metal, or earthenware (Ar. *al*, and *ambik*, a cup).

Alembroth, a-lem'-broth, *s.* the salt of wisdom of the alchemists; a compound of mercury and ammonia.

Alengon Lace, a-lang-song lase, *s.* the finest French lace (*Alençon*).

Alepidote, a-lep'-e-dote, *a.* without scales [Ichth.] (Gr. *a*, and *lepis*, a scale.)

Alert, a-lert', *a.* watchful; brisk. *Upon the alert*, upon the watch (It. *all' erta*, on the erect). **Alertness**, a-lert'-nes, *s.* the state of being alert.

Ale-silver, ale'-sil-ver, *s.* an ale tax once levied in London.

Ale-stake, ale'-stake, *s.* a stake set as a sign before an ale-house.

Ale-taster, ale'-tayst-er, *s.* an inspector of ale.

Alette, a-let', *s.* a side pilaster [Arch.] (L. *ala*, a wing.)

Aleurometer, al-yur-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for estimating the quality of wheaten flour (Gr. *aleuron*, wheaten flour, and *metron*, a measure).

Ale-vat, ale'-vat, *s.* a vat in which ale is fermented.

Ale-wife, ale'-wife, *s.* a woman who keeps an ale-house; an American fish, resembling the shad.

Alexandrine, al-ex-an'-drin, } *s.* verse of twelve syl-
Alexandrian, al-ex-an'-dre-an, } lables, first used in a French poem on Alexander the Great.

Alexipharmic, a-lex-e-fär'-mik, *a.* acting as an antidote: *s.* a counteractive (Gr. *alexo*, to ward off, and *pharmakon*, poison).

Alexipyretic, a-lek'-se-py-ret'-ik, *s.* a febrifuge (Gr. *alexo*, to repel, and *pyretos*, fever).

Alexiteric, a-lex-e-ter'-ik, *a.* counteracting poison: *s.* a medicine to counteract poison (Gr. *alexo*, and *deleterion*, poison).

Algæ, al'-je, *s.pl.* sea-weeds and subaquatic plants [Bot.] (L.)

Algarot, al'-gä-rot, } *s.* an emetic powder prepared
Algaroth, al'-gä-roth, } from antimony (*Algarotti*, its inventor).

Algebra, al'-je-brà, *s.* universal arithmetic, in which symbols are employed to denote operation, and letters to represent number and quantity (Ar. *al*, and *jabr*, reduction of fractions to wholes).

Algebraic, al-je-brà'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to algebra.
Algebraical, al-je-brà'-ik-al, } **Algebraically**, al-je-brà'-ik-al-le, *ad.* by algebraic process.

Algebraist, al-je-brà'-ist, *s.* one who is versed in algebra.

Algebraize, al-je-brà'-ize, *v.a.* to reduce to algebraic form.

Algerine, al-je-reen', *s.* a pirate (*Algiers*).

Algid, al'-jid, *a.* cold [Med.] (L. *algeo*, to be cold).

Algidity, al-jid'-e-te, **Algidness**, al'-jid-nes, *s.* chilliness.

Algific, al-jif'-ik, *a.* producing cold.

Algoid, al'-goyd, *a.* like algæ (Gr. *eidos*, form).

Algor, al'-gor, *s.* an unusual coldness [Med.] (L.)

Algorism, al'-go-rithm, *s.* the art of numerical computation (Ar. *al*, and Gr. *arithmos*, number).

Algous, al'-gus. *a.* pertaining to algæ.

Alguazil, al-gwä-zeel', *s.* a Spanish constable (Ar.)

Al-henna, al-hen'-nä, *s.* See **Henna.**

Alias, a'-le-as, *ad.* at another time: *s.* an assumed name; a second writ, issued when the first has failed to enforce the judgment [Law]. (L. *alias*, otherwise.)

Alibi, al'-e-bi, *s.* an allegation on the part of the accused that he was elsewhere when the crime was committed (L. *alibi*, elsewhere).

Alicante, al-e-kan'-ta, **Alicant**, al-e-kant', *s.* a Spanish wine (Sp.)

Alidade, al'-e-dade, *s.* the moveable arm of a graduated instrument for taking altitudes, distances, &c. (Ar.)

Alien, ale'-yen, *a.* foreign; of a different nature; adverse to: *s.* a foreigner; one born in or belonging to another country; one who has not the privileges of a citizen (L. *alienus*, belonging to another).

Alienability, ale'-yen-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* the capacity of being alienated.

Alienable, ale'-yen-à-bl, *a.* that may be alienated.

Alienage, ale'-yen-aje, *s.* the state of being an alien, or alienated.

Alienate, ale'-yen-ate, *v.a.* to transfer property to another; to estrange; to misapply: *a.* estranged.

Alienation, ale-yen-a'-shun, *s.* a transfer or a conveyance of property to another [Law]. The state of being alienated; estrangement; mental derangement.

Alienee, ale-yen-e', *s.* one to whom a right is transferred.

Alienism, ale'-yen-izm, *s.* the state of being an alien.

Aliferous, à-lif'-er-us, **Aligerous**, à-lidj'-er-us, *a.* having wings (L. *ala*, and *fero*, *gero*, to bear).

Aliform, al'-e-form, *a.* having the shape of a wing.

Alight, à-lite', *v.n.* to get down; descend, and settle, or lodge on; to happen to come upon (A.S.)

Alight, à-lite', *a.*, or *ad.* lighted; into light. See **Light.**

Align, à-line', *v.a.* to form in a line; to adjust or regulate by a line (L. *linea*, a line).

Alignment, à-line'-ment, *s.* act of aligning; the state of being adjusted to a line; the line of adjustment; a ground-plan.

Alike, à-like', *a.* having resemblance; similar: *ad.* in the same manner, form, or degree; equally.

Aliment, al'-e-ment, *s.* nutriment; food. Sum paid to one who has a right to claim support [Scots law]: *v.a.* to maintain by legal obligation [Scots law.] (L. *alo*, to nourish.)

Alimental, al-e-ment'-al, *a.* supplying food; nourishing. **Alimentally**, al-e-ment'-al-le, *ad.* so as to serve for nourishment.

Alimentary, al-e-ment'-à-re, *a.* pertaining to aliment; nourishing; conveying nourishment. The *alimentary canal*, the great intestine where the nutritive ingredients of the food are absorbed, and by which the useless parts are carried off [Anat.] **Alimentariness**, al-e-ment'-à-re-nes, *s.* the quality of being alimentary.

Alimentation, al-e-ment-a'-shun, *s.* the act or power of affording nutriment; the state of being nourished.

Alimentativeness, al e-ment'-à-tiv-nes, } *s.* the organ
Alimentiveness, al-e-ment'-iv-nes, } of desire for food and drink [Phren.]

Alimony, al'-e-mun-e, *s.* allowance, by decree of court, out of a husband's estate, for support of his wife on her legal separation.

Aliped, al'-e-ped, *s.* an animal, like the bat, that has the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing (L. *ala*, a wing, and *pes, pedis*, a foot).

Aliquant, al'-e-kwant, *a.* of a number not contained an exact number of times in another; thus, 6 is an *aliquant* part of 20 [Arith.] (L. *aliquantum*, somewhat).

Aliquot, al'-e-kwot, *a.* of a number contained an exact number of times in another; thus, 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15 [Arith.] (L. *aliquot*, some).

Alish, ale'-ish, *a.* like ale; having the qualities of ale.

Alisma, à-liz'-mà, *s.* the water-plantain, a genus of plants (Gr.)

Alitrunk, al'-e-trungk, *s.* the segment of the body of an insect to which the wings are attached (L. *ala*, and *truncus*, trunk).

Alive, à-live', *a.* living, or in life; in force, action, or operation; astir; lively; keenly attentive to; susceptible of.

Alizarine, à-liz'-à-reen, *s.* a colouring matter obtained from madder [Fr.]

Alkahest, al'-kà-hest, *s.* the pretended universal solvent of the alchemist.

Alkahestic, al-kà-hest'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the alkahest.

Alkalescent, al-kà-les'-sent, *a.* tending to the properties of an alkali.

Alkalescency, al-kà-les'-sen-se, *s.* a tendency to become alkaline.

Alkali, al'-kà-le *or* li, *s.*; *pl.* **Alkalies,** al'-ka-liz; a salifiable base, having an acrid taste and the power of changing blue vegetable colours to green, such as potash, soda, and ammonia (Ar. *al*, and *kali*, ashes).

Alkalifiable, al'-kà-le-fi'-à-bl, *a.* that may be alkalified.

Alkalify, al'-kà-le-fi, *v.a.* to convert into an alkali: *v.n.* to become an alkali.

Alkaligenous, al-kà-lidj'-e-nus, *a.* generating alkali (Gr. *gennao*, to produce).

Alkalimeter, al-kà-lim'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies (*alkali*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure).

Alkalimetry, al-kà-lim'-e-tre, *s.* the art of ascertaining the strength of alkalies.

Alkalimetric, al-kà-le-met'-rik, **Alkalimetrical,** al-kà-le-met'-rik-al, *a.* relating to alkalimetry.

Alkaline, al'-kà-line *or* lin, *a.* having the properties of an alkali.

Alkalinity, al-kà-lin'-e-ty, *s.* the quality which constitutes an alkali.

Alkalization, al-kà-le-za'-shun, *s.* the act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

Alkalize, al'-kà-lize, *v.a.* to render alkaline: *v.n.* to become an alkali.

Alkaloid, al'-kà-loyd, *s.* a nitrogenized substance of vegetable origin possessing in some degree the properties of an alkali: *a.* like an alkali (*alkali*, and Gr. *eidos*, form).

Alkanet, al'-kà-net, *s.* a plant whose root yields a red dye (Ar. *al*, and *hinna*, henna).

Alkekengi, al-ke-ken'-je, *s.* the winter cherry (Ar.)

Alkenna, al-ken'-nà, *s.* See **Henna.**

Alkermes, al-kerm'-eez, *s.* a cordial with kermes for base.

Alkoran, al'-ko-ran, *s.* the sacred book of the Mohammedans (Ar. *al*, and *koran*, book to be read). Also a high tower on Eastern mosques.

Alkoranish, al-ko-ran'-ish, *a.* relating to the Koran.

Alkoranist, al-ko-ran'-ist, *s.* one who adheres strictly to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all traditions.

All, awl, *a.* the whole number of; the whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree: *ad.* wholly; completely; entirely: *s.* the whole; everything. *All but*, almost. *It is all one*, quite the same. *All the better*, better by the whole difference. *All in all*, everything to one; as a whole; altogether. *At all*, in the least degree—used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences. *All along*, throughout. *All in the wind*, too close to the wind, so that the sails shake in it only [Naut.]; wavering; uncertain.

All, in *composition*, enlarges or adds force to the meaning; thus "all-absorbing" means absorbing or engrossing to the exclusion of *everything* else.

Alla, al'-là, *a.* in the manner of [Mus.] (It. in the.)

Alla-breve, al'-là-breev, *s.* quick time (*alla*, and L. *brevis*, short).

Alla-capella, al'-là-kà-pel'-là, *s.* same as **Alla-breve.**

Allah, al'-là, *s.* the one god of the Mohammedans [Ar. *al*, and *ilah*, a god).

Allanite, al'-lan-ite, *s.* a silicious oxide of cerium, so called after *Allan*, the discoverer.

Allantoic, al-lan-to'-ik, *a.* contained in the allantois. *Allantoic acid*, a peculiar acid found in the fluid of the allantois of a fœtal calf.

Allantoid, al-lan'-toyd, } *s.* a thin membrane envelop-
Allantois, al-lan'-toys, } ing the fœtus [Anat.] (Gr. *allas, allantos*, a sausage.)

Allantoine, al-lan'-to-een, *s.* allantoic acid.

Allantotoxicum, al-lan'-to-tox'-e-kum, *s.* sausage poison (Gr. *allas*, and *toxicum*, poison).

Allay, al-la', *v.a.* to quiet; to still; to repress; to alleviate (L. *ad*, and *levis*, light). See **Lay.**

All-bearing, awl-bare'-ing, *a.* producing everything.

All-beauteous, awl-bew'-te-us, *a.* perfectly beautiful.

All-bounteous, awl-bown'-te-us, } *a.* of infinite bounty.
All-bountiful, awl-bown'-te-ful, }

All-changing, awl-tshaynj'-ing, *a.* ever-changing.

All-divine, awl-de-vine', *a.* supremely excellent.

Alledge, al-ledj'. See **Allege.**

Allegation, al-le-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of alleging; assertion; that which is asserted or alleged; an excuse; statement of what a party in a case undertakes to prove [Law].

Allege, al-ledj', *v.a.* to adduce and assert as a fact in proof or in plea (L. *ad*, and *lego, legatum*, to send with a charge).

Allegeable, al-ledj'-à-bl, *a.* that may be alleged.

Allegiance, al-le'-je-ans, *s.* the fidelity of a subject to his sovereign; fealty (L. *ad*, and *ligo*, to bind).

Allegoric, al-le-gor'-ik, **Allegorical,** al-le-gor'-ik-al, *a.* in the manner of allegory; figurative. **Allegorically,** al-le-gor'-ik-al-le, *ad.* by way of allegory. **Allegoricalness,** al-le-gor'-ik-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being allegorical.

Allegorist, al'-le-go-rist, *s.* one who treats a subject allegorically.

Allegorize, al'-le-go-rize, *v.a.* to treat or interpret allegorically: *v.n.* to use allegory.

Allegory, al'-le-go-re, *s.* a figurative manner of speaking or writing, in which a subject of a higher spiritual order is described in terms of that of a lower which resembles it in its properties and circumstances, the principal subject being so kept out of view that we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker from the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject. A figurative representation, in which something else is intended than what is actually exhibited [Paint. and Sculp.] (Gr. *allos*, other, and *agoreuo*, to speak in public.)

Allegretto, al-la-gret'-to, *a.* not so quick as *allegro* [Mus.]

Allegrissimo, al-la-gris'-se-mo, *a.* very lively [Mus.]

Allegro, al-la'-gro, *a.* brisk [Mus.] See **Alacrity.**

Alleluiah, } al-le-lu'-yà, *interj.* See **Halleluiah.**
Allelujah, }

Allerion, al-le'-re-on, *s.* an eagle without beak or feet [Her.]

Alleviate, al-le'-ve-ate, *v.a.* to lighten; to mitigate (L. *ad*, and *levis*, light).

Alleviation, al-le-ve-a'-shun, *s.* the act of alleviating; that which alleviates.

Alleviative, al-le'-ve-à-tiv, *a.* alleviating.

Alley, al'-le, *s.* a way, walk, or passage, generally narrow; a lane (Fr. *aller*, to go).

All-fools' day, awl'-foolz da, *s.* the first of April.

All-fours, awl-foarz', *s.* a game at cards, so called from the chance of four honours which it offers. *On all fours*, on legs and arms.

All-good, awl-good', *s.* the plant Good-Henry.

All-hail, awl-hayl', *int.* a wish of all health.

All-hallow, awl-hal'-lo, } *s.* All Saints' day, the first
All-hallows, awl-hal'-loze, } of November, a feast dedicated to all the saints.

All-hallowmass, awl-hal'-lo-mas, } *s.* the time near All
All-hallow-tide, awl-hal'-lo-tide, } Saints' day.

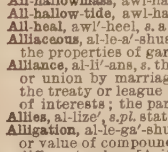
All-heal, awl'-heel, *s.* a popular name of several plants.

Alliaceous, al-le-a'-shus, *a.* pertaining to garlic; having the properties of garlic (L. *allium*, garlic).

Alliance, al-li'-ans, *s.* the state of being allied; relation or union by marriage; union by treaty or league; the treaty or league itself; any union or connection of interests; the parties allied. See **Ally.**

Allies, al-lize', *s.pl.* states in league for mutual defence.

Alligation, al-le-ga'-shun, *s.* a rule for finding the price or value of compounds consisting of ingredients of different values [Arith.]



Alligator.

Alligator, al'-le-ga-ter, *s.* the American crocodile (L. *lacerta*, a lizard).

Alligator-pear, al'-le-ga-ter-pare, *s.* a pear-shaped West Indian fruit.

Alligature, al-lig'-a-tyur, *s.* See **Ligature.**

Allignment, al-line'-ment, *s.* See **Alignment.**

Allision, al-lizh'-un, *s.* a striking against (L. *ad*, and *tesum*, to strike).
Alliteration, al-lit'-er-a'-shun, *s.* the repetition of the same initial letter in closely successive words (L. *ad*, and *litera*, a letter).
Alliterative, al-lit'-er-a-tiv, *a.* pertaining to alliteration.
Allocate, al'-lo-kate, *v.a.* to allot; to assign to each his share (L. *ad*, and *locus*, a place).
Allocation, al-lo-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of allocating; allowance made on an account.
Allocatur, al-lo-ka'-tur, *s.* a certificate of allowance of costs [Law].
Allochroite, all-o-kro'-ite, *s.* variety of garnet, so named from its changing colour under the blowpipe (Gr. *allos*, and *chroia*, colour).
Allochrous, al'-lo-krus, *a.* of variable colour.
Allocution, al-lo-kew'-shun, *s.* an address; a formal address (L. *ad*, and *locutum*, to speak).
Allodial, al-lo'-de-al, *a.* held as allodium; not feudal.
Allodium, al-lo'-de-um, *s.* freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior (L.)
Allograph, al'-lo-graf, *s.* a deed not written by the parties interested (Gr. *allos*, other, and *grapho*, to write).
Allomorphism, al-lo-mor'-fizm, *s.* the power in substances of changing their shape while they remain in other respects the same (Gr. *allos*, other, and *morphe*, shape).
Allonge, al-lunj', *s.* a thrust made by stepping forward and extending the arm; a lunge [Fencing]. (L. *ad*, and *long.*)
Alloo, al-loo', *v.a.* or *n.* See **Halloo**.
Allopathic, al-lo-path'-ik, *a.* pertaining to allopathy.
Allopathically, al-lo-path'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an allopathic manner.
Allopathist, al-lop'-a-thist, *s.* one who practises allopathy.
Allopathy, al-lop'-a-the, *s.* the method, opposed to homœopathy, of treating disease by the production of a condition of the system different from, or opposite to, the condition essential to the disease to be cured (Gr. *allos*, other, and *pathos*, feeling or suffering).
Allophane, al'-lo-fane, *s.* an aluminous mineral, so named because it changes its colour under the blowpipe (Gr. *allos*, other, and *phaino*, to show).
Allophylian, al-lo-fil'-e-an, *s.*, one of another race, particularly that which inhabited Europe prior to the Aryan immigration: *a.* of another race; belonging to the Allophylians (Gr. *allos*, other, and *phyle*, a race).
Allot, al-lot', *v.a.* to distribute by lot; to give to each his share; to assign. See **Lot**.
Allotment, al-lot'-ment, *s.* the act of allotting; the share assigned.
Allotropic, al-lo-trop'-ik, *a.* pertaining to allotropy [Chem.]
Allotropism, al-lot'-ro-pizm, **Allotropy**, al-lot'-ro-pe, *s.* the capability which certain bodies show of assuming different forms and qualities under a presumed diversity of molecular arrangement [Chem.] (Gr. *allos*, and *trope*, change.)
Allottee, al-lot'-tee, *s.* one to whom a share is assigned.
Allow, al-low', *v.a.* to grant; to admit; to permit; to approve; to deduct: *v.n.* to concede as an abatement (Fr. *allouer*, to grant, and *allouer*, to praise).
Allowable, al-low'-a-bl, *a.* that may be allowed; lawful.
Allowableness, al-low'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being allowable. **Allowably**, al-low'-a-ble, *ad.* in an allowable manner.
Allowance, al-low'-ans, *s.* the act of allowing; permission; admission; fixed quantity or sum allowed; approbation; abatement; deduction: *v.a.* to put upon allowance.
Alloxan, al-lox'-an, *s.* a product of the action of nitric on uric acid.
Alloxanic, al-lox-an'-ik, *a.* pertaining to alloxan.
Alloy, al-loy', *v.a.* to reduce the purity of a metal by mixing a baser with it; to reduce or abate by mixture: *s.* a baser metal mixed with a finer; a fusion of different metals, unless one of them be mercury; a base admixture (Fr. *a*, and *loi*, law).
Alloyage, al-loy'-aje, *s.* the alloying of metals; an alloy.
All-saints' day, awl'-sayuts da, *s.* See **All-hallows**.
All-souls' day, awl'-soalz da, *s.* a festival on the second of November to pray for the souls of the faithful deceased.
Allspice, awl'-spice, *s.* the berry of the pimento, so called from the taste, which seems as if it were a composition of many others.
Allude, al-lewd', *v.n.* to refer to something not directly mentioned; to hint at (L. *ad*, and *ludo*, *lusum*, to play).
Allumette, al-lu-met', *s.* a match for lighting lamps, &c. (Fr.)
Alluminate, al-lew'-min-ate, *v.a.* to adorn with ornament; to illuminate.
Alluminor, al-lew'-min-er, *s.* an illuminator of manuscripts.
Allure, al-lewr', *v.a.* to attract or tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to entice. See **Lure**.
Allurement, al-lewr'-ment, *s.* that which allures.
Alluring, al-lewr'-ing, *a.* enticing. **Alluringly**, al-lewr'-ing-le, *ad.* in an alluring manner. **Alluringness**, al-lewr'-ing-nes, *s.* the power of alluring.
Allusion, al-lew'-zhun, *s.* a reference to something not explicitly mentioned. See **Allude**.
Allusive, al-lew'-siv, **Allusory**, al-lew'-so-re, } *a.* having allusion.
Allusively, al-lew'-siv-le, *ad.* by way of allusion. **Allusiveness**, al-lew'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being allusive.
Alluvial, al-lew'-ve-al, *a.* formed by deposit in water.
Alluvion, al-lew'-ve-on, *s.* the gradual increase of land on a shore, or the bank of a river, by the action of water; the land thus added [Law]; the mass of substances so collected.
Alluvium, al-lew'-ve-um, *s.* deposit from water, in plains and valleys, of earth and other substances, washed down from high grounds, and available as more or less serviceable land [Geol.] (L. *ad*, and *luo*, to wash.)
All-wise, awl-wize', *a.* of infinite wisdom.
All-worthy, awl-wur'-*the*, *a.* of infinite worth.
Ally, al-li', *v.a.* to unite by marriage or treaty; to connect, as by similitude or friendship: *s.* one that is allied; a confederate.
Allyl, al'-lil, *s.* the isolated radical of a series of organic compounds [Chem.]
Almacantar, al-ma-kan'-tar, *s.* a circle of the sphere parallel to the horizon; a circle of altitude (Ar. *al*, and *quantara*, to bend). *Almacantar's staff*, an instrument having an arc of 15°, formerly used to take observations of the sun.
Almadie, al'-ma-de, *s.* a bark canoe; a long boat.
Almagest, al'-ma-jest, *s.* a collection of problems in astronomy and geometry made by Ptolemy; any similar collection.
Almagra, al-ma'-gra, *s.* a fine deep-red ochre.
Alma-mater, al-ma-ma'-ter, *s.* the university where one is educated (L. nourishing mother).
Almanac, awl'-ma-nak, *or* al'-ma-nak, *s.* a register beforehand of the days of the year, with the changes, festivals, &c., to happen in them. *Nautical almanac*, a register of astronomical observations calculated for years beforehand, from which the sailor may at any point determine his longitude (Ar. *al*, and *manah*, reckoning).
Almandine, al'-man-dine, *s.* a mineral called precious garnet.
Almé, al'-me, **Almai**, al'-ma, } *s.* one of a set of girls in Egypt, who earn their livelihood by singing and dancing.
Almighty, awl-mite'-e, *a.* possessing all power: *s.* God, as all-powerful. **Almightiness**, awl-mite'-e-nes, *s.* omnipotence.
Almond, ä'-mund, *s.* the fruit or nut-kernel of the almond-tree; piece of rock crystal used in adorning branch candlesticks. *Almond of the throat*, a tonsil.
Almond-cake, ä'-mund-kake, *s.* what is left of the almond after the oil is expressed.
Almond-furnace, ä'-mund-fur'-nase, *s.* a furnace in which the slags of litharge, left in refining silver, are reduced to lead (Fr. *allemand*, German).
Almond-paste, ä'-mund-payst, *s.* a cosmetic composed chiefly of almonds, to soften the skin and prevent chaps.
Almond-tree, ä'-mund-tre, *s.* the tree which produces the almond.
Almond-willow, ä'-mund-wil-lo, *s.* a British species of willow.
Almoner, al'-mun-er, *s.* a distributor of alms. See **Alms**.
Almonry, al'-mun-re, *s.* the place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed; a cupboard.
Almost, awl'-moast, *ad.* nearly; wellnigh.
Alms, ämz, *s.pl.* anything given out of charity to the poor (Gr. *eleemosyne*, pity).
Alms-deed, ämz'-deed, *s.* an act or gift of charity.
Alms-gate, ämz'-gate, *s.* the gate where alms were distributed.
Alms-giving, ämz'-giv-ing, *s.* the bestowment of alms.
Alms-house, ämz'-hows, *s.* a house where poor people are lodged and provided for by private endowment or public support.
Alms-man, ämz'-man, *s.* a person supported by alms.

Alms-men, ämz'-men, } *s.pl.* persons supported by
Alms-people, ämz'-pe-pl, } charity or public provision.
Almucantar, al-mew-kan'-tar, *s.* See **Almacantar.**
Alnage, al'-naje, *s.* a measuring by the ell (Fr.) See **Ell.**
Alnagar, al'-na-gar, } *s.* an officer formerly appointed
Alnager, al'-na-jer, } to inspect woollen cloth.
Alodium, a-lo'-de-um, *s.* See **Allodium.**
Aloe, al'-o, *s.* a genus of succulent plants, all natives of warm climates, and most of them of the south of Africa (Gr.)
Aloes, al'-oze, *s.* the inspissated juice of the aloe [Med.]
Aloes-wood, al'-oze-wood, *s.* See **Agallochum.**
Aloetic, al-o-et'-ik, } *a.* containing aloes: *s.* a me-
Aloetical, al-o-et'-ik al, } dicine consisting chiefly of aloes. *Aloetic acid*, an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid upon aloes.
Aloft, a-loft', *ad.* on high; above; at the mast-head; up the rigging [Naut.]
Alogotrophy, al-o-got'-ro-fe, *s.* an unequal nutrition of different parts of the body [Med.] (Gr. *alogos*, undue, and *trophe*, nutrition.)
Alomancy, al'-o-man-se, *s.* divination by salt (Gr. *hals*, salt, *manteia*, divination).
Alone, a-lone', *a.* single; solitary; only: *ad.* singly; by itself. *To let alone*, to leave undisturbed (A.S. *all one*).
Along, a-long', *ad.* lengthwise; in a line with the length; onward. *All along*, the whole length. *Along with*, in company. *Alongside*, side by side [Naut.] *Along shore*, by the shore [Naut.] *Lying along*, pressed down by the weight of sail [Naut.]
Aloof, a-loof', *ad.* at a distance, though within view; keeping away from (A.S. *a*, and *loof*, windward).
Alopecy, al'-o-pe-se, *s.* the fox-evil or scurf, a disease in which the hair falls off (Gr. *alopex*, a fox).
Aloud, a-lowd', *ad.* loudly; with a loud voice. See **Loud.**
Alp, alp, *s.* a high mountain (Celt. *alp*, a mountain, connected with *albus*, white, *i.e.*, with snow).
Alpaca, al-pa'-ka, *s.* a llama of the Chilian and Peruvian Andes, with long soft woolly hair; cloth made of this.
Alpha, al'-fa, *s.* the first letter in the Greek alphabet; the first or beginning.
Alphabet, al'-fa-bet, *s.* the letters of a language arranged in the usual order; first principles (Gr. *alpha*, *a*, and *beta*, *β*).
Alphabet, *v.a.* to arrange in alphabetical order; to designate by the letters of the alphabet.
Alphabetarian, al-fa-bet-a'-re-an, *s.* one learning the alphabet.
Alphabetic, al-fa-bet'-ik, **Alphabetical**, al-fa-bet'-ik-al, *a.* in the order of, or furnished with an alphabet. **Alphabetically**, al-fa-bet'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an alphabetical order or manner.
Alphenic, al-fen'-ik, *s.* white barley sugar (Sp.)
Alphitomancy, al-fit'-o-man-se, *s.* divination by barley-meal (Gr. *alphiton*, barley-meal, and *manteia*, divination).
Alphonsin, al-fon'-sin, *s.* an instrument for extracting bullets from wounds: so called after the inventor.
Alphonsin tables, al-fon'-sin ta-blz, *s.pl.* astronomical tables compiled under Alphonso X., king of Castile and Leon.
Alphus, al'-fus, *s.* a leprosy called vitiligo, in which the skin is rough, with white spots (Gr. *alphos*, white).
Alpine, al'-pine, *or* al'-pin, *a.* pertaining to the Alps, or any lofty mountain; very high; produced on high mountains: *s.* a kind of strawberry growing on lofty hills.
Alpist, al'-pist, } *s.* the seed of certain grasses used
Alpla, al'-pe-a, } for feeding birds.
Alquifou, al'-ke-foo, *s.* a lead ore called potters' ore, used to give a green varnish.
Already, awl-red'-e, *ad.* by or before a specified time.
Alsirat, al-seef'-rat, *s.* the hair-narrow hell-bridge of the Moslem (Ar.)
Also, awl'-so, *ad.* and *conj.* likewise; besides (*all* and *so*).
Alt, alt', *s.* the high notes in the scale [Mus.]
Altar, awl'-ter, *s.* an elevated erection for offering sacrifices; the communion table; a place of worship (L. *altus*, high).
Altarage, awl'-ter-aje, *s.* offerings upon the altar to the church or priest.
Altar-bread, awl'-ter-bred, *s.* the bread of the eucharist.
Altar-cloth, awl'-ter-kloth, *s.* the cloth which covers an altar.
Altar-piece, awl'-ter-pees, *s.* a painting over the altar; decoration of an altar.
Altar-screen, awl'-ter-skreen, *s.* a screen between the altar and the choir.
Altar-table, awl'-ter-ta-bl, *s.* the communion table.
Altar-tomb, awl'-ter-toom, *s.* altar-like monument over a tomb.
Altar-wise, awl'-ter-wize, *ad.* placed like an altar.
Altazimuth, awl-taz'-e-muth, *s.* a telescope so mounted as to give both altitude and azimuth [Astron.]
Alter, awl'-ter, *v.a.* to change or vary in some degree; to change entirely or materially: *v.n.* to change in some respects (L. *alter*, another).
Alterable, awl'-ter-a-ble, *a.* that may be altered. **Alterably**, awl'-ter-a-ble, *ad.* in a manner that may be altered.
Alterability, awl-ter-a-bil'-e-te, **Alterableness**, awl'-ter-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being susceptible of alteration.
Alteration, awl-ter-a'-shun, *s.* the act of altering; the change made.
Alterative, awl'-ter-a-tiv, *a.* having the power to alter: *s.* a medicine which gradually restores the healthy functions [Med.]
Altercate, al'-ter-kate, *v.n.* to dispute hotly; to wrangle.
Altercation, al-ter-ka'-shun, *s.* warm contention in words; wrangle.
Altered, awl'-terd, *a.* modified [Geol.]
Alter-ego, al-ter-e'-go, *s.* a second self (L.)
Alternant, al-tern'-ant, *a.* composed of alternating layers [Geol.]
Alternat, al-ter-na, *s.* right to precedency in succession [Law]. (Fr.)

Alternate Leaf.

Alternate, al-ter'-nate, *a.* one after the other in regular succession of time or place; succeeding regularly on opposite sides of a branch [Bot.], of a line [Math.]; succeeding with regular breaks [Zool.]: *s.* one who takes the place of another in performing duty [Eccles.] (L. *alter.*)
Alternate, al-ter'-nate, *or* al'-ter-nate, *v.a.* to perform by turns; to cause to succeed by turns, or reciprocally: *v.n.* to happen by turns. **Alternately**, al-ter'-nate-le, *ad.* in reciprocal succession. **Alternateness**, al-ter'-nate-nes, *s.* the quality of being alternate.
Alternation, al-ter-na'-shun, *s.* act of alternating; the state of being alternate; the regular succession of the one after the other; permutation [Math.]; response in church service [Eccles.]
Alternative, al-ter'-na-tiv, *a.* offering a choice of two: *s.* choice of two. **Alternatively**, al-ter'-na-tiv-le, *ad.* in the manner of an alternative. **Alternativeness**, al-ter'-na-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being alternative.
Althæa, al-the'-a, *s.* plants of the marsh-mallow and hollyhock kind (Gr. *altho*, to heal).
Altheine, al-the-een', *s.* an extract of marsh-mallow.
Although, awl-*tho'*, *conj.* granting all that.
Altimeter, al-tim'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for taking altitudes geometrically (L. *altus*, high, and Gr. *metron*, a measure).
Altimetry, al-tim'-e-tre, *s.* the art of measuring altitudes.
Altincar, al-tink'-ar, *s.* a salt used in the fusion of metals.
Altisonant, al-tis'-o-nant, } *a.* high-sounding; pom-
Altisonous, al-tis'-o-nus, } pous in language (L. *altus*, and *sonus*, sound).
Altitude, al'-te-tewd, *s.* height; height above the horizon; highest point or degree.
Altivolant, al-tiv'-o-lant, *a.* flying high (L. *altus*, and *volo*, to fly).
Alto, al'-to, *a.* high: *s.* the contralto; the tenor violin [Mus.] (It.) See **Alt.**
Alto-clef, al'-to-klef, *s.* the C clef placed on the third line of the staff [Mus.]
Altogether, awl-to-geth'-er, *ad.* wholly; completely.
Altometer, al-tom'-e-ter. See **Altimeter.**

Alto-relievo.

Alto-relievo, al'-to-re-le'-vo, *s.* high relief; figures that project half or more from a flat surface [Sculp.] See **Relief.**
Alto-ripieno, al'-to-re-pe-a'-no, *s.* the tenor of the great chorus [Mus.] (It.)
Alto-viola, al'-to-ve'-o-la, *s.* a small tenor viol [Mus.] (It.)
Altruism, al'-troo-izm, *s.* the Comtist doctrine which inculcates sacrifice of self for the interests of others (Fr. *autrui*, others).
Altruistic, al-troo-ist'-ik, *a.* agreeably to altruism.
Alula, al-yu'-la, *s.* a bastard wing (L. *ala*, a wing).
Alum, al'-um, *s.* a double sulphate of alumina and potash, &c., a salt of great use in medicine and the arts: *v.n.* to impregnate with alum (L. *alumen*, alum).
Alumina, a-lew'-min-a, } *s.* the oxide of aluminium,
Alumine, al'-yew-min, } the most abundant of the earths, and the characteristic ingredient of common clay. See **Alum.**
Aluminiferous, a-lew-min-if'-er-us, *a.* containing alum or alumina.

Aluminiform, à-lew'-min-e-form, *a.* having the form of alumina.

Aluminite, à-lew'-min-ite, *s.* a sulphate of alumina.

Aluminium, à-lew-min'-e-um, *s.* the metallic base of alumina. *Aluminium gold*, an alloy in the ratio of 1 to 9 of this metal with copper.

Aluminous, à-lew'-min-us, *a.* pertaining to or containing alum or alumina.

Aluminum, à-lew'-min-um, *s.* See **Aluminium.**

Alumish, al'-um-ish, *a.* somewhat resembling alum.

Alumnus, à-lum'-nus, *s.* a pupil in relation to his alma mater (L. *alo*, to nourish).

Alum-slate, al'-um-slate, *s.* a variety of slate-clay.

Alum-stone, al'-um-stone, *s.* the silicious subsulphate of alumina and potash.

Aluta, à-lew'-tà, *s.* a species of leather-stone [Min.] (L. *aluta*, leather tanned with alum.)

Alutaceous, al-yu-ta'-shus, *a.* of the colour of tanned leather.

Alva-marina, al-va-mà-ri'-na, *s.* dried seaweed for stuffing beds (L. *alga*, and *mare*, the sea).

Alveary, al'-ve-à-re, *s.* a beehive; hollow of the external ear [Anat.] (L. *alveus*, a hollow.)

Alveolar, al'-ve-o-lar, } *a.* containing or pertaining
Alveolary, al'-ve-o-là-re, } to sockets.

Alveolate, al'-ve-o-late, *a.* deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honeycomb.

Alveole, al'-ve-ole, } *s.* cell in a honeycomb, or in
Alveolus, al-ve'-o-lus, } a fossil; the socket in which a tooth is fixed.

Alvine, al'-vin, *a.* in the intestines (L. *alvus*, the belly).

Alway, awl'-wa, } *ad.* continually; regularly.
Always, awl'-wayz, }

Am, am, the first person of the verb *to be.*

Ama, or **Hama**, a'-mà, *s.* a eucharistic wine-flagon; the wine itself (L. *hama*, a pail).

Amacratic, am-à-krat'-ik, *a.* of a lens so photographically perfect as to unite all the chemical rays into one focus (Gr. *hama*, together, and *kratos*, power).

Amadou, am'-à-doo, *s.* German tinder, prepared from a dried fungus steeped in saltpetre (Fr.)

Amain, à-mayn', *ad.* with force; suddenly; at once.

Amalgam, à-mal'-gam, *s.* a compound of mercury with another metal; a compound of different things (Gr. *malasso*, to soften).

Amalgamate, à-mal'-gam-ate, *v.a.* to mix mercury with another metal; to compound: *v.n.* to combine in an amalgam; to blend: *a.* united by amalgamation [Phil.]

Amalgamation, à-mal-gam-a'-shun, *s.* the act of amalgamating; the blending of different things. The process of separating gold and silver from ores by means of mercury [Metal.] The union of two or more companies of the same nature into one concern [Comm.]

Amandola, à-man'-do-là, *s.* a green marble with white spots (It.)

Amanitine, à-man'-e-teen, *s.* the poisonous principle of certain mushrooms (Gr. *amanites*, a mushroom).

Amanuensis, à-man-yu-en'-sis, *s.* one who writes to another's dictation; a secretary (L. *ab*, and *manus*, the hand).

Amaranth, am'-à-ranth, *s.* an amaranthus; an imaginary flower that never fades; a colour inclining to purple (Gr. *a*, and *maraino*, to fade).

Amaranthine, am-à-ranth'-in, *a.* relating to amaranth; unfading.

Amaranthus, am-à-ranth'-us, *s.* the plant genus to which love-lies-bleeding belongs.

Amaryllis, am-à-ril'-lis, *s.* the plant genus of the lily-daffodil.

Amass, à-mas', *v.a.* to collect in large quantity or amount; to accumulate.

Amassette, am-à-set', *s.* a scraper used in grinding colours [Print.] (Fr.)

Amassment, à-mas'-ment, *s.* a heap; an accumulation.

Amasthenic, à-mas-then'-ik, *a.* (Gr. *hama*, together, and *sthenos*, strength). See **Amacratic.**

Amateur, à-mà-tur', *s.* one who cultivates any study or art from mere love to it without pursuing it professionally (L. *amo*, to love).

Amativeness, am'-à-tiv-nes, *s.* the organ supposed to influence sexual desire; the propensity itself [Phren.]

Amatorial, am-à-to'-re-al, **Amatory**, am'-à-to-re, *a.* relating to love. Applied to the muscles of the eye, used in ogling [Anat.] **Amatorially**, am-à-to'-re-al-le, *ad.* in an amatorial manner.

Amaurosis, am-or-o'-sis, *s.* a decay or loss of sight from the paralysis of the optic nerve (Gr. *amauros*, dim).

Amaurotic, am-or-ot'-ik, *a.* affected with amaurosis.

Amaze, à-maze', *v.a.* to confound with fear, surprise, or wonder: *s.* the state of being amazed. See **Maze.**

Amazedness, à-maze'-ed-nes, **Amazement**, à-maze'-ment, *s.* the state of being amazed.

Amazing, à-maze'-ing, *a.* exciting amazement, astonishment, or surprise. **Amazingly**, à-maze'-ing-le, *ad.* in an amazing manner.

Amazon, am'-à-zun, *s.* one of a fabled race of female warriors who dispensed with men and were formidable to their neighbours; a masculine woman; a virago (Gr.)

Amazonian, am-à-zo'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to or resembling an Amazon. *Amazonian stone*, a variety of green felspar found near the River Amazon.

Amb, amb, } a Latin prefix, signifying about; around.
Am, am, }

Ambages, am-ba'-jeez, *s.* a roundabout way of expression; circumlocution; subterfuge (L. *am*, and *ago*, to drive).

Ambarie, am'-ba-re, *s.* a canopied seat on an elephant.

Ambassador, am-bas'-sà-der, *s.* a minister who represents the sovereign power and dignity of his State at a foreign court, being *ordinary* when resident, and *extraordinary* when sent on a mission (L. from Goth. *andbahts*, a servant).

Ambassadorial, am-bas-sà-do'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to an ambassador.

Ambassadress, am-bas'-sà-dres, *s.* the wife of an ambassador.

Amber, am'-ber, *s.* a yellow semi-transparent fossil resin, employed in the manufacture of pipe-mouths and some varnishes: *a.* consisting of or resembling amber (Ar.)

Amber-drink, am'-ber-drink, *s.* a drink of the colour of amber.

Ambergris, am'-ber-grees, *s.* an ash-coloured odorous substance used in perfumery; a morbid secretion of the intestines of the spermaceti whale, and often found floating on the ocean, which it frequents (*amber*, and Fr. *gris*, gray).

Amber-seed, am'-ber-seed, *s.* musk-seed, resembling millet.

Amber-tree, am'-ber-tre, *s.* a shrub whose leaves, when bruised, yield a fragrant odour.

Ambidexter, am-be-dex'-ter, *s.* one who uses both hands with equal facility; a double-dealer; a juror who takes money from both parties, for giving his verdict [Law]. (L. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, right hand.)

Ambidextrous, am-be-dex'-trus, *a.* able to use both hands equally; double-dealing. **Ambidextrously**, am-be-dex'-trus-le, *ad.* in an ambidextrous manner.

Ambient, am'-be-ent, *a.* encompassing (L. *amb.* and *iens*, going).

Ambigu, am'-be-gu, *s.* a feast consisting of a medley of dishes.

Ambiguity, am-be-gew'-e-te, *s.* uncertainty of signification.

Ambiguous, am-big'-yu-us, *a.* of doubtful significations; equivocal; obscure (L. *amb*, and *ago*, to drive). **Ambiguously**, am-big'-yu-us-le, *ad.* in an ambiguous manner. **Ambiguousness**, am-big'-yu-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being ambiguous; ambiguity.

Ambition, am-bish'-un, *s.* the desire generally of superiority in honour and power; sometimes a generous impulse after excellence (L. *ambitio*, from *amb*, and *eo*, *itum*, to go—lit. going round to solicit votes for election to a civic office among the Romans).

Ambitious, am-bish'-us, *a.* desirous of superiority in honour and power; aspiring; very desirous; indicating ambition. **Ambitiously**, am-bish'-us-le, *ad.* in an ambitious manner. **Ambitiousness**, am-bish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being ambitious.

Ambitus, am'-be-tus, *s.* the circumference or outer edge of a thing, as a leaf, shell, &c.; an open space surrounding a building or tomb [Arch.]

Amble, am'-bl, *v.n.* to move at an amble; to move easily, without jolts; to move affectedly: *s.* a peculiar pace of a horse, by lifting his two legs on each side alternately; an easy pace (L. *ambulo*, to walk).

Ambler, am'-bler, *s.* a horse which ambles.

Amblingly, am'-bling-le, *ad.* with an ambling gait.

Amblotic, am-blo'-tik, *a.* producing abortion (Gr. *amblosis*, abortion).

Amblygon, am'-ble-gon, *s.* an obtuse-angled triangle (Gr. *amblys*, blunt, and *gonia*, an angle).

Amblygonal, am-blig'-un-al, *a.* having an obtuse angle.

Amblygonite, am-blig'-un-ite, *s.* a pale green mineral.

Amblyopy, am'-ble-o-pe, *s.* incipient amaurosis (Gr. *amblys*, and *ops*, eye).

Ambo, am'-bo, *s.* an elevated reading-desk [Eccles. Antiq.] (L.)

Ambodexter, am-bo-dex'-ter, *s.* See **Ambidexter.**

Amboyna wood, am-boy'-nà wood, *s.* a variegated wood from Amboyna.

Ambreada, am-bre-a'-dà, *s.* a kind of factitious amber.

Ambreate, am-bre'-ate, *s.* a salt of ambreic acid.

Ambreic acid, am-bre'-ik as'-sid, *s.* an acid formed by digesting ambreine in nitric acid [Chem.]

Ambreine, am'-bre-in, *s.* a fatty substance from ambergris.

Ambrosia, am-bro'-zhe-ä, *s.* the fabled food of the gods which conferred immortality on whoever partook of it [Myth.]; anything very pleasing to the taste or smell (Gr. *a*, and *brotos*, mortal).

Ambrosial, am-bro'-zhe-al, *a.* possessing the qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delicious.

Ambrosially, am-bro'-zhe-al-le, *ad.* with an ambrosial odour.

Ambrosian, am-bro'-zhe-an, *a.* ambrosial; pertaining to St. Ambrose. The *Ambrosial ritual*, a formula of worship in the church of Milan, instituted by St. Ambrose. The *Ambrosian chant*, a chant composed by St. Ambrose.

Ambrosin, am'-bro-sin, *s.* a Milanese coin with St. Ambrose on horseback.

Ambry, am'-bre, *s.* a place where alms are deposited for distribution; a niche with a door near the altar for the sacred vessels; a cupboard. See **Almonry.**

Ambs-ace, aymz'-ase, *s.* a double ace (L. *ambo*, both, and *ace*).

Ambulance, am'-bew-lans, *s.* a movable hospital for the wounded in battle; the waggon which conveys the wounded to the hospital. *Ambulance cart*, or *waggon*, cart or waggon for conveying the wounded to the hospital (L. *ambulo*, to walk).

Ambulant, am'-bew-lant, *a.* moving from place to place.

Ambulate, am'-bew-late, *v.a.* to move backward and forward.

Ambulation, am-bew-la'-shun, *s.* the act of ambulating.

Ambulator, am'-bew-la-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring distances while walking.

Ambulatory, am'-bew-la-to-re, *a.* that has the power of walking; moving from place to place; formed for walking; applied to the feet of birds with three toes before and one behind [Ornith.]: *s.* a space, generally within a religious building, for walking in.

Ambury, am'-bu-re, *s.* a soft swelling on a horse, full of blood (A.S.)

Ambuscade, am-bus-kade', } *s.* a lying concealed in
Ambush, am'-bûsh, } wait to attack an enemy by surprise; the place of ambuscade; the attack; the troops in wait: *v.a.* to lie in wait for; to attack suddenly from a concealed position (**It.** *in*, and *bosco*, a wood).

Ambuscado, am-bus-ka'-do, *s.* and *v.* Same as **Ambuscade.**

Ambushment, am'-bûsh-ment, *s.* See **Ambuscade.**

Ambustion, am-bust'-yun, *s.* a burn or scald (L. *amb*, and *ustum*, to burn).

Ameer, ä-meer', *s.* a prince; a ruler; an emir (Ar.)

Ameliorable, ä-meel'-yor-ä-bl, *a.* that may be ameliorated.

Ameliorate, ä-meel'-yor-ate, *v.a.* to make better; to improve: *v.n.* to grow better (L. *ad-* and *melior*, better).

Amelioration, ä-meel-yor-a'-shun, *s.* a making or becoming better; improvement.

Ameliorative, ä-meel'-yor-ate-iv, *a.* tending to make better.

Amen, ä-men', *ad.* so let it be; verily so (Heb. firm; settled).

Amenable, ä-me'-nä-bl, *a.* liable to be called to account and answer. **Amenably**, ä-me'-nä-ble, *ad.* in an amenable manner.

Amenability, ä-me-nä-bil'-e-te, **Amenableness**, ä-me'-nä-bl-nes, *s.* state of being amenable.

Amend, ä-mend', *v.a.* to alter for the better; to improve: *v.n.* to grow or become better (L. *a*, and *menda*, a fault).

Amendable, ä-mend'-ä-bl, *a.* that may be amended.

Amendatory, ä-mend'-ä-to-re, *a.* supplying amendment; corrective.

Amends, ä-mendz', *s.* a fine by way of compensation; reparation. The *amende honorable*, a public apology for an insult offered or an injury done; originally a mode of punishment in France which required the offender, stripped to his shirt, and led into court with a rope round his neck, held by the public executioner, to beg pardon on his knees, of his God, his king, and his country (Fr.)

Amendment, ä-mend'-ment, *s.* an alteration for the better; reformation; recovery of health; a word, clause, or paragraph, added, or proposed to be added, to a bill or a motion; the correction of an error in a writ or process [Law].

Amends, ä-mendz', *s.pl.* compensation.

Amenity, ä-men'-e-te, *s.* pleasantness (L. *amœnus*, pleasing to sight).

Ament, am'-ent, **Amentum**, ä-ment'-um, *s.* a catkin [Bot.] (L. a thong.)

Amentaceous, am-en-ta'-shus, *a.* growing in an ament; having flowers arranged in amenta.

Amentia, ä-men'-she-ä, *s.* imbecility of mind (L. *a*, and *mens*, mind).

Amerce, ä-mers', *v.a.* to punish with a fine (L. *a*, and *merx*, goods).

Amerceable, ä-mers'-ä-bl, *a.* liable to amercement.

Amercement, ä-mers'-ment, *s.* a fine inflicted at the discretion of the court.

Americament, ä-mers'-yä-ment, *s.* an amercement.

American, ä-mer'-e-kan, *a.* pertaining to America, especially the United States: *s.* a native of America, more especially of the United States. (*Amerigo Vespucci*, an Italian sailor, who, in the service of Portugal, first landed on the American continent.)

Americanism, ä-mer'-e-kan-izm, *s.* an American idiom; the preference of an American citizen for his own country.

Americanize, ä-mer'-e-kan-ize, *v.a.* to render American in character; to naturalize in America.

Ames-ace, aymz'-ase, *s.* See **Ambs-ace.**

Ametabolian, ä-met-ä-bo'-le-an, *s.* a division of insects which do not undergo any metamorphosis (Gr. *a*, and *metabole*, change).

Ametabolic, ä-met-ä-bol'-ik, *a.* not subject to metamorphosis [Entom.]

Amethyst, am'-e-thist, *s.* a violet-blue variety of crystalline quartz, supposed by the ancients to prevent inebriation when worn about the person; a purple colour [Her.] (Gr. *a*, and *methy*, wine.)

Amethystine, am-e-thist'-in, *a.* pertaining to, resembling, or composed of amethyst.

Amia, a'-me-ä, *s.* a genus of abdominal fishes, found in the rivers of Carolina, U.S.

Amiable, a'-me-ä-bl, *a.* possessed of kindly qualities, and so lovable; also lovely (L. *amo*, to love). **Amiably**, a'-me-ä-ble, *ad.* in an amiable manner.

Amiability, a-me-ä-bil'-e-te, **Amiableness**, a'-me-ä-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being amiable.

Amianth, am'-e-anth, } *s.* an incombustible mine-
Amianthus, am-e-an'-thus, } ral substance, somewhat resembling flax, so called because it can be purified by fire without injury (Gr. *a*, and *miaino*, to pollute).

Amianthiform, am-e-an'-the-form, *a.* having the form of amianth.

Amianthoid, am-e-an'-thoyd, *s.* a variety of asbestos: *a.* resembling amianthus in form.

Amicable, am'-e-kä-bl, *a.* friendly; implying a disposition to be friendly. **Amicableness**, am'-e-kä-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being amicable. **Amicably**, am'-e-kä-ble, *ad.* in an amicable manner.

Amice, am'-is, } *s.* a flowing cloak, formerly worn by
Amict, am'-ikt, } pilgrims; a strip of linen cloth worn round the shoulder by a Roman Catholic priest when officiating at mass (L. *amicio*, to clothe, from *am*, and *jacio*, to throw).

Amid, ä-mid', } *prep.* in the midst or middle;
Amidst, ä-midst', } among.

Amidships, ä-mid'-ships, *s.* midway in a line between stern and stern [Naut.]

Amidine, am'-e-din, *s.* a substance procured from wheat and potato starch.

Amir, ä-meer', *s.* See **Ameer** and **Emir.**

Amiss, ä-miss', *a.* wrong: *ad.* in a faulty manner. *Not amiss*, pretty fair.

Amity, am'-e-te, *s.* friendly relationship (L. *amo*).

Amma, am'-mä, *s.* an abbess.

Amma, am'-mä, *s.* a truss (Gr. a band).

Ammodyte, am'-mo-dite, *s.* the sand-eel [Ichth.] (Gr. *ammos*, sand, and *dyo*, to dive.)

Ammonia, am-mo'-ne-ä, *s.* the pungent volatile alkali in hartshorn (Jupiter *Ammon*, near whose temple the salt of it was first obtained).

Ammoniac, am-mo'-ne-ak, } *a.* pertaining to am-
Ammoniacal, am-mo-ni'-ak-al, } monia, or possessing its properties. *Gum-ammoniac*, the concrete juice of an umbelliferous plant used in medicine and manufactures.

Ammonite.

Ammonite, am'-mon-ite, *s.* a fossil shell curved into a spiral form, like the ram's horn on the statues of Jupiter *Ammon*.

Ammonium, am-mo'-ne-um, *s.* the supposed base of ammonia.

Ammunition, am-mew-nish'-un, *s.* military stores in general, the powder, ball, shell, shot, &c., discharged from firearms and ordnance of all kinds. *Ammunition-bread*, *clothing*, &c., such as have been made according to contract for the use of soldiers (L. *ad*, and *munio*, to defend).

Amnesia, am-ne'-se-a, *s.* loss of memory [Med.] See **Amnesty.**

Amnesty, am'-nes-te, *s.* a general pardon of political offenders (Gr. *a*, and *mnesis*, memory).

Amnion, am'-ne-on, } *s.* the innermost membrane sur-
Amnios, am'-ne-os, } rounding the fœtus in the womb; a gelatinous substance, in which the embryo of a seed is suspended and nourished at first (Gr.)

Amniotic, am-ne-ot'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the amnion. *Amniotic acid,* see **Allantoic.**

Amœba, à-mee'-bà, *s.* a microscopic organism of the simplest structure, being a mere mass of protoplasm, which absorbs its food at every point all over its body by means of processes, which are locomotive also, protruded therefrom at will, so that it is constantly changing its shape (Gr. *amoibe,* change).

Amœbean, am-ee-be'-an, *a.* pertaining to the amœba; alternately answering.

Amœbeum, am-ee-be'-um, *s.* a poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately. See **Amœba.**

Amœboid, à-mee'-boyd, *a.* resembling the amœba (Gr. *amœba,* and *eidos,* like).

Amœbous, à-mee'-bus, *a.* pertaining to the amœba.

Amomum, à-mo'-mum, *s.* a genus of plants, such as the cardamom and grains of paradise, whose seeds are remarkable for their pungency and aromatic properties (Ar. *hamma,* to heat).

Among, à-mung' } *prep.* mingled with; in the
Amongst, à-mungst,' } midst or number of.

Amontillado, à-mon'-til-ä'-do, *s.* a sherry wine (Sp.)

Amorosa, am-o-ro'-sà, *s.* a wanton woman (It.)

Amoroso, am-o-ro'-so, *s.* a lover; a man enamoured.

Amorous, am'-o-rus, *a.* inclined to love; fondly in love; inspired by love; pertaining to love (L. *amor,* love).

Amorously, am'-o-rus-le, *ad.* in an amorous manner.

Amorousness, am'-o-rus-nes, *s.* the quality of being amorous.

Amorphs, à-morf'-à, *s.* bastard indigo (Gr. *a,* and *morphe,* shape).

Amorphism, à-mor'-fizm, *s.* state of being amorphous.

Amorphotæ, à-mor-fo'-tee, *s.pl.* stars not fitting into a constellation [Astron.]

Amorphous, à-mor'-fus, *a.* having no determinate form; uncrystallized.

Amorphozoa, à-mor-fo-zo'-à, *s.pl.* shapeless animals like sponges (Gr. *zoon,* an animal).

Amort, à-mort', *a.* in a half-dead state (L. *mors,* death).

Amortization, à-mort-e-za'-shun, } *s.* the act or right
Amortizement, à-mort'-iz-ment, } of amortizing. See **Amortize.**

Amortize, à-mort'-ize, *v.a.* to alienate in mortmain, that is, to transfer lands or tenements in perpetuity to a corporation or fraternity [Law]; to redeem by a sinking fund [Comm.] See **Mortmain.**

Amotion, à-mo'-shun, *s.* deprivation of possession or office [Law].

Amount, à-mownt', *v.n.* to rise to, or reach, a certain sum by accumulation of particulars; to come to, in effect, or substance; to be equivalent: *s.* the sum total; the effect, substance, or result (L. *ad,* and *mons,* a mountain).

Amour, à-moor', *s.* an affair of gallantry; a love intrigue.

Ampelite, am'-pe-lite, *s.* cannel coal; slate (Gr. *ampelitis,* from *ampelos,* a vine, an earth anciently used to sprinkle vines to protect them against caterpillars).

Ampersand, am'-per-sand, *s.* name given to the character &, which is a monogram of *et,* and (*and, per se,* by itself, and *and,* i.e., and by itself and).

Amphi, am'-fe, a prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying both, about, around.

Amphiarthrosis, am-fe-ar-thro'-sis, *s.* an articulation, which being, like that of the vertebræ, of the nature of both diarthrosis and synarthrosis, admits of only a small degree of motion [Anat.] (Gr. *amphi,* and *arthron,* joint).

Amphibia, am-fib'-e-à, } *s.pl.* animals formed so as
Amphibials, am-fib'-e-als, } to be capable, from pos-
Amphibians, am-fib'-e-ans, } sessing gills as well as lungs, of living both under water and on land [Zool.]; animals which frequent, but cannot breathe in, water (Gr. *amphi,* both, and *bios,* mode of life).

Amphibiolite, am-fib'-e-o-lite, *s.* fossil of an amphibian (Gr. *lithos,* stone).

Amphibiology, am-fib-e-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of amphibia.

Amphibiological, am-fib-e-o-lodj'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to amphibiology.

Amphibious, am-fib'-e-us, *a.* able to live in two elements, specially air and water. **Amphibiousness,** am-fib'-e-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being amphibious.

Amphibole, am'-fe-bole, *s.* the mineral hornblende (Gr. equivocal).

Amphibolic, am-fe-bol'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or resembling amphibole.

Amphibolite, am-fib'-o-lite, *s.* trap rock, the basis of which is amphibole.

Amphibology, am-fe-bol'-o-je, *s.* a sentence so arranged as to admit of two different interpretations [Logic.] (Gr. *amphi,* and *logos,* a word).

Amphibological, am-fib-o-lodj'-ik-al, *a.* doubtful. **Amphibologically,** am-fib-o-lodj'-ik-al-le, *ad.* with a doubtful meaning.

Amphiboloid, am-fib'-o-loyd, *s.* rock composed of amphibole and felspar.

Amphibrach, am'-fe-brak, *s.* a foot of three syllables, the middle long, the first and last short (Gr. *amphi,* and *brachys,* short).

Amphicarpic, am-fe-kar'-pik, **Amphicarpous,** am-fe-kar'-pus, *a.* having two kinds of fruit or times of ripening [Bot.] (Gr. *karpos,* fruit.)

Amphictyons, am-fik'-te-ons, *s.pl.* council of deputies from twelve states of Greece, who sat alternately at Thermopylæ and Delphi (Gr.)

Amphictyonic, am-fik-te-on'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the Amphictyons.

Amphigen, am'-fe-jen, *s.* a plant, like a lichen, which grows in all directions (Gr. *gennao,* to produce).

Amphimacer, am-fim'-à-ser, *s.* a foot of three syllables, the middle short, and the others long [Pros.] (Gr. *makros,* long).

Amphipoda, am-fip'-o-dà, *s.pl.* crustaceous animals, with sessile eyes and feet-like appendages directed partly forward and partly backward (Gr. *amphi,* both ways, and *pous, podos,* the foot).

Amphipodous, am-fip'-od-us, *a.* pertaining to the amphipoda.

Amphiprostyle, am-fip'-ro-stile, *s.* an edifice having an equal columned portico at each end, but without columns at the flanks [Arch.] (Gr. *amphi, pro,* in front, and *style,* a pillar).

Amphisbæna, am-fis-be'-nà, *s.* a genus of serpent-like reptiles, supposed by the ancients, from the uniform thickness of their body, to have two heads, and to move forward with either end (Gr. *baino,* to go).

Amphiscii, am-fis'-se-i, } *s.pl.* the inhabitants of
Amphiscians, am-fis'-se-anz, } the torrid zone, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other, to the south [Geog.] (Gr. *amphi,* and *skia,* a shadow).

Amphitheatre, am-fe-the'-à-ter, *s.* an oval or circular theatre, with the arena in the middle, and rows of seats all round, which rose higher as they receded from it; any such building. See **Theatre.**

Amphitheatrical, am-fe-the-at'-rik-al, *a.* pertaining to, or exhibited in, an amphitheatre.

Amphitrite, am'-fe-trite, *s.* a genus of marine mollusca [Zool.] A planetoid between Mars and Jupiter [Astron.]

Amphitrite, Am-fe-tri'-te, *or* Am'-fe-trite, the wife of Neptune [Myth.]

Amphitropal, am-fit'-ro-pal, *a.* of an embryo, so curved upon itself that both ends point the same way [Bot.] (Gr. *amphi,* and *tropos,* turning.)

Amphitype, am'-fe-tipe, *s.* a process of producing either a negative or a positive [Phot.] (Gr. *amphi,* and *typos,* impress.)

Amphora.

Amphora, am'-fo-rà, *s.* an ancient two-handled vessel, usually of earthenware, for wine, oil, &c. (Gr. *amphi,* and *phoreo,* to carry).

Amphoral, am'-fo-ral, *a.* pertaining to or resembling an amphora.

Amphoric, am-for'-ik, *a.* sounding like blowing into an empty amphora [Med.]

Amphoteric, am-fo-ter'-ik, *a.* partly the one, partly the other.

Ample, am'-pl, *a.* large; spacious; capacious; sufficient; liberal; full (L. *amplus,* large).

Amply, am'-ple, *ad.* in an ample manner.

Ampleness, am'-pl-nes, *s.* the state of being ample.

Ampliative, am'-ple-ate-iv, *a.* adding to the primary idea or attributes of a subject [Logic].

Amplification, am-ple-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* enlargement; the act of amplifying. Diffusiveness of description or argument [Rhet.]

Amplificative, am'-ple-fe-kate-iv, *a.* going to amplify.

Amplify, am'-ple-fi, *v.a.* to enlarge or dilate upon: *v.n.* to be diffuse in argument or description; to dilate (L. *amplus,* and *facio,* to make).

Amplitude, am'-ple-tewd, *s.* largeness or extent. The arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the centre of the sun or a star at its rising or setting [Astron.] *Magnetical amplitude,* the arc of the horizon between the sun or a star at rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon by the compass [Magnet.] *Amplitude of the range,* in *projectiles,* the line which measures the horizontal distance a body has moved.

Ampulla, am-pul'-là, *s.* a narrow-necked big-bellied vessel used among the Romans in anointing the body after bathing [Antiq.] A vessel for the wine of the eucharist [Eccles.] The dilated part of the semicircular canals of the ear [Anat.] A small membranaceous float attached to the leaves of some aquatic plants [Bot.] (L.)

Ampullaceous, am-pul-la'-shus, *a.* like a bottle or inflated bladder; swelling.

Amputate, am'-pew-tate, *v.a.* to cut off a limb (L. *am*, and *puto*, to lop off).

Amputation, am-pew-ta'-shun, *s.* the operation of amputating.

Amsel, am'-sel, *s.* a blackbird.

Amuck, à-muk', *s.* rushing madly about and attacking what comes in one's way. From the exclamation *amuck, amuck*, that is, "kill, kill," used by the Malays when maddened by opium.

Amulet, am'-yu-let, *s.* something worn about the person as a charm against evil (Ar. *hamala*, to wear).

Amuletic, am-yu-let'-ik, *a.* of the nature of an amulet.

Amurcous, à-mur'-kus, *a.* full of dregs (L. *amurca*).

Amuse, à-mewz', *v.a.* to occupy attention agreeably with agreeable objects; to divert and to beguile with false promises or representations. See **Muse.**

Amusement, à-mewz'-ment, *s.* that which amuses; state of being amused or agreeably entertained.

Amusing, à-mewz'-ing, **Amusive**, à-mew'-ziv, *a.* that has the power of amusing. **Amusingly**, à-mewz'-ing-le, **Amusively**, à-mew'-ziv-le, *ad.* in an amusing manner.

Amygdalate, à-mig'-dà-late, *a.* pertaining to or made of almonds; *s.* an emulsion of almonds [Med.] A salt of amygdalic acid [Chem.]

Amygdalic, à-mig-dal'-ik, *a.* from bitter almonds [Chem.] (Gr. *amygdalos*, an almond.)

Amygdaline, à-mig'-dà-lin, *a* pertaining to or resembling the almond; *s.* a crystalline substance obtained from the kernel of the bitter almond.

Amygdalinic acid, à-mig-dà-lin'-ik as'-id, *s.* an acid obtained from amygdaline [Chem.]

Amygdaloid, à-mig'-dà-loyd, *s.* a trap rock embedding nodules of various minerals, and resembling almonds in a cake.

Amygdaloid, à-mig'-dà-loyd, **Amygdaloidal**, à-mig'-dà-loyd-al, *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, amygdaloid [Min.]

Amylaceous, am-e-la'-shus, *a.* pertaining to starch, or the farinaceous part of grain (Gr. *amylon*, starch).

Amylic acid, à-mil'-ik as'-id, *s.* a volatile acid from starch.

Amyline, am'-e-lin, *s.* the insoluble part of starch.

Amzel, am'-zel, *s.* See **Amsel.**

An, an. A form of the indefinite article; a form of the Greek prefix *a*; an abbreviation of the Greek prefix *ana*.

Ana, a'-nà, an equal quantity of each in a medical prescription, sometimes abbreviated thus, *āā* or *ā*: annexed to the names of authors, it denotes a collection of their memorable sayings—as, *Johnsoniana*.

Ana, a'-nà, as a Greek prefix, means up, upor all through, back, again, according to.

Anabaptism, an-à-bap'-tizm, *s.* the doctrine of the Anabaptists.

Anabaptist, an-à-bap'-tist, *s.* one who holds that baptism should be by immersion and administered only to adults after professing their faith in Christ, and that those baptised in infancy should be baptised again (Gr. *ana*, again, and *baptizo*, to dip in water).

Anabaptistic, an-à-bap-tist'-ik, **Anabaptistical**, an-à-bap-tist'-ik-al, *a.* relating to the Anabaptists, or anabaptism.

Anabas, an'-à-bas, *s.* an Indian perch fabled to climb trees (Gr. *anabaino*, to go up).

Anacathartic, an-à-kà-thar'-tik, *a.* and *s.* cleansing, or that which cleanses, by exciting vomiting, expectoration, &c. (Gr. *ana*, and *kathairo*, to cleanse).

Anacephalosis, an-à-sef-à-le-o'-sis, *s.* recapitulation [Rhet.] (Gr. *ana*, and *kephale*, the head.)

Anachronism, an-ak'-ro-nizm, *s.* an error in the dating of a historical event (Gr. *ana*, wrong, and *chronos*, time).

Anachronistic, an-ak-ro-nis'-tik, **Anachronous**, an-ak'-ro-nus, *a.* erroneous in date.

Anaclastic, an-à-klas'-tik, *a.* due to refraction [Physics]. (Gr. *ana*, and *klasis*, breaking.)

Anaclisis, an-ak'-li-sis, *s.* attitude in bed [Med.] (Gr. *ana*, and *klino*, to bend.)

Anaconosis, an-à-se-no'-sis, *s.* appeal to an opponent for his opinion on the point in debate [Rhet.] (Gr. *ana*, and *koinos*, common.)

Anacoluthon, an-à-ko-lew'-thon, *s.* a break in the structure of a sentence [Gram.] (Gr. *an*, and *akolutheo*, to follow.)

Anaconda, an-à-kon'-dà, *s.* a huge tropical serpent.

Anacreontic, à-nak-re-on'-tik, *a.* in the manner of Anacreon; in praise of love and wine; jovial; amatory: *s.* a poem in this manner.

Anadem, an'-à-dem, } *s.* a garland or chaplet (Gr. *ana*,
Anademe, an'-à-deem, } and *deo*, to bind).

Anadiplosis, an-à-de-plo'-sis, *s.* the repetition of the last word in a line or clause in the beginning of the next [Rhet.] (Gr. *ana*, and *diploos*, double.)

Anadromous, à-nad'-ro-mus, *a.* passing from the sea into rivers [Ichth.] (Gr. *ana*, and *dromos*, running.)

Anæmia, à-ne'-me-à, *s.* a deficiency of blood [Med.] (Gr. *an*, and *haima*, blood.)

Anæmotrophy, an-e-mot'-ro-fe, *s.* deficiency in blood nourishment [Med.] (Gr. *trophe*, nourishment.)

Anæsthesia, an-es-the'-zhe-à, *s.* loss of the sense of touch or feeling [Med.] (Gr. *an*, and *aisthanomai*, to feel.)

Anæsthetic, an-es-thet'-ik, *a.* deadening the sensibility; insensible: *s.* an agent that deadens sensibility.

Anaglyph, an'-à-glif, *s.* an ornament embossed or chased in relief (Gr. *ana*, and *glypho*, to carve).

Anaglyphic, an-à-glif'-ik, **Anaglyptic**, an-à-glip'-tik, *a.* relating to anaglyphy.

Anaglyphy, an-ag'-lif-e, *s.* the art of enchasing and embossing in relief.

Anaglyptographic, an-à-glip-to-graf'-ik, *a.* representing embossed work on paper.

Anaglyptography, an-à-glip-tog'-rà-fe, *s.* the anaglyptographic art (Gr. *ana*, *glypho*, and *grapho*, to write).

Anagnorisis, à-nag-nor'-e-sis, *s.* the unravelling of a plot in dramatic action [Rhet.] (Gr. *ana*, and *gnorizo*, to make known.)

Anagogy, an'-à-go-je, *s.* allegorical interpretation of the Old Testament; the ejection of blood from the lungs by the mouth [Path.] (Gr. *ana*, and *ago*, to lead.)

Anagogic, an-à-godj'-ik, **Anagogical**, an-à-godj'-ik-al, *a.* allegorical; mystical. **Anagogically**, an-à-godj'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an anagogic sense.

Anagram, an'-à-gram, *s.* a word or sentence, formed by transposing the letters of another (Gr. *ana*, and *gramma*, a letter).

Anagrammatic, an-à-gram-mat'-ik, **Anagrammatical**, an-à-gram-mat'-ik-al, *a.* making an anagram. **Anagrammatically**, an-à-gram-mat'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of an anagram.

Anagrammatism, an-à-gram'-mà-tizm, *s.* the act or practice of making anagrams.

Anagrammatist, an-à-gram'-mà-tist, *s.* a maker of anagrams.

Anagrammatize, an-à-gram'-mà-tize, *v.n.* to make anagrams.

Anal, a'-nal, *a.* near the anus; under the tail [Ichth.]

Analecta, an-à-lek'-tà, *s.* a collection of extracts from different authors (Gr. *ana*, and *lego*, to collect).

Analectic, an-à-lek'-tik, *a.* composed of things selected.

Analemma, an-à-lem'-mà, *s.* a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian [Geom.]; an instrument of wood or brass, on which this kind of projection is drawn. See **Analepsis.**

Analepsis, an-à-lep'-sis, *s.* recovery of strength [Med.] (Gr. *ana*, and *lambano*, to take.)

Analepsy, an'-à-lep'-se, *s.* a species of epileptic attack, of sudden and frequent occurrence.

Analeptic, an-à-lep'-tik, *s.* a restorative.

Analgesia, an-al-ge'-se-à, *s.* absence of pain (Gr. *a*, and *algos*, pain).

Analogical, an-à-lodj'-ik-al, *a.* implying analogy. **Analogically**, an-à-lodj'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an analogical manner. **Analogicalness**, an-à-lodj'-ik-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being analogical.

Analogism, à-nal'-o-jizm, *s.* an argument from the cause to the effect; investigation of things by their analogies.

Analogist, à-nal'-o-jist, *s.* one who adheres to analogy.

Analogize, à-nal'-o-jize, *v.a.* to explain by analogy; to treat analogically.

Analogous, à-nal'-o-gus, *a.* having analogy. **Analogously**, à-nal'-o-gus-le, *ad.* in an analogous manner.

Analogue, an'-à-log, *s.* a word or body which bears resemblance or analogy to another: something that acts similarly, or has the same function.

Analogy, à-nal'-o-je, *s.* an agreement or likeness in certain respects between things which are otherwise entirely different; conformity of words to the structure or general rules of a language [Gram.]; similitude of ratios [Math.] (Gr. *ana*, agreeably to, *logos*, reason, or rule.)

Analysis, à-nal'-e-sis, *s.* the resolution of a compound into its constituent parts or elements; the resolving of problems by algebraical equations [Math.]; an orderly arrangement of the heads of a discourse; a sort of synopsis (Gr. *ana*, and *lyo*, to loosen).

Analyst, an'-à-list, *s.* one versed in analysis.

Analytic, an-à-lit'-ik, **Analytical**, an-à-lit'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to analysis; resolving a compound into its constituents; obtained by analysis. **Analytically**, an-à-lit'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of analysis.

Analytics, an-à-lit'-iks, *s.pl.* the science of analysis.

Analyzable, an-à-lize'-à-bl, *a.* that can be analyzed. **Analyzableness**, an-à-lize'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being analyzable.

Analyze, an'-à-lize, *v.a.* to resolve into elements.

Analyzer, an'-à-lize-er, *s.* one who or that which analyzes.

Anamorphosis, an-à-morf'-o-sis, *or* an-à-mor-fo'-sis, *s.* a distorted image or representation of an object, which, when viewed from a certain point, or reflected from a curved mirror, appears regular and in right proportion [Opt.]; an anomalous development in any part of a plant (Gr. *ana,* and *morphe,* shape).

Ananas, à-na'-nas, *s.* the specific name of the pine-apple.

Anandrous, an-an'-drus, *a.* destitute of a stamen [Bot.] (Gr. *an,* and *aner,* a man.)

Anantherous, an-an'-ther-us, *a.* without anthers [Bot.] (Gr.)

Ananthous, an-an'-thus, *a.* flowerless [Bot.] (Gr. *anthos,* a flower.)

Anapæst, Anapest, an'-à-pest, *s.* a foot of two short syllables and a long [Pros.] (Gr. *ana,* and *paio,* to strike.)

Anapæstic, Anapestic, an-à-pest'-ik, *s.* the anapestic measure: *a.* pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapests.

Anaphora, à-naf'-o-rà, *s.* repetition of the same word or words at the beginning of succeeding clauses of a sentence [Rhet.] (Gr. *ana,* and *phero,* to carry.)

Anaphrodisiac, an-af-ro-diz'-e-ak, *s.* substance to allay sexual desire (Gr. *an,* and *aphrodisia,* venereal pleasure).

Anaphrodisia, an-af'-ro-diz'-e-a, *s.* sexual impotence.

Anaplasty, an'-a-plas-te, *s.* the operation of repairing a part of the body from adjacent structure [Surg.] (Gr. *ana,* and *plasso,* to form.)

Anaplerotic, an-à-ple-rot'-ik, *a.* renewing flesh: *s.* a medicine which renews flesh [Med.] (Gr. *ana,* and *pleroo,* to fill.)

Anarchic, an-ark'-ik, } *a.* without civic rule; in
Anarchical, an-ark'-ik-al, } a state of lawless confusion.

Anarchism, an'-ark-izm, *s.* anarchy.

Anarchist, an'-ark-ist, *s.* one who excites or promotes anarchy.

Anarchy, an'-ark-e, *s* a state of society in which there is either in fact or in effect no governing power; want of law or order generally (L. *an,* and *arche,* rule.)

Anarthrous, an-arth'-rus, *a.* without the article [Gram.] Without limbs [Zool.] (Gr. *an,* and *arthron,* a joint.)

Anas, a'-nas, *s.* water fowl of the duck species (L.)

Anasarca, an-à-sark'-à, *s.* dropsy in the cellular tissue; dropsy [Med.] (Gr. *ana,* and *sarx,* flesh.)

Anasarcous, an-à-sar'-kus, *a.* belonging to anasarca, or dropsy.

Anastaltic, an-à-stal'-tik, *a.* astringent; styptic [Med.] (Gr *ana,* and *stello,* to send.)

Anastatic, an-à-stat'-ik, *a.* with the characters in relief [Print.] (Gr. *ana,* and *statikos,* standing.)

Anastomatic, à-nas-to-mat'-ik. *a.* See **Anastomotic.**

Anastomose, } à-nas'-to-moze, *v.n.* to inosculate.
Anastomoze, }

Anastomosis, à-nas-to-mo'-sis, *s.* inosculation, or the opening of one vessel into another, as of one artery or vein into another [Anat. and Bot.] (Gr. *ana,* and *stoma,* mouth.)

Anastomotic, à-nas-to-mot'-ik, *a,* pertaining to anastomosis; tending to open or remove obstructions.

Anastrophe, } à-nas'-tro-fe, } *s.* an inversion of the
Anastrophy, } natural order of words [Rhet.] (Gr. *ana,* and *strepho,* to turn.)

Anatase, an'-à-tase, *s.* an oxide of titanium [Min.]

Anathema, à-nath'-e-mà, *s.* a curse solemnly pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication [Eccles.] The person or thing accursed; a curse generally; a religious offering [Antiq.] (Gr. *ana,* and *tithemi,* to set.)

Anathematical, à-nath-e-mat'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to or of the nature of anathema. **Anathematically,** à-nath-e-mat'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an anathematical manner.

Anathematism, à-nath'-e-mà-tizm, *s.* excommunication.

Anathematization, à-nath-e-mà-te-za'-shun, *s.* the act of anathematizing.

Anathematize, à-nath'-e-mà-tize, *v.a.* to pronounce an anathema against.

Anatomical, an-à-tom'-ik-al, *a.* relating to anatomy. **Anatomically,** an-à-tom'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an anatomical manner.

Anatomist, à-nat'-o-mist, *s.* one skilled in anatomy.

Anatomization, à-nat-o-me-za'-shun, *s.* the act of anatomizing.

Anatomize, à-nat'-o-mize, *v.a.* to dissect.

Anatomy, à-nat'-o-me, *s.* the art of dissecting an organized body so as to discover the structure, situation, and economy of its parts; also the science thus acquired, which treats of the structure of organized bodies; the act of dissecting or minutely examining anything; a skeleton (Gr. *ana,* and *tome* cutting).

Anatripsis, an-à-trip'-sis, *s.* friction applied to the body [Med.] (Gr. *ana,* and *tribo,* to rub.)

Anatron, an'-à-tron, *s.* scum of melted glass; the salt which collects on the walls of vaults (Gr. soda or potash).

Anatropous, à-nat'-ro-pus, *a.* with an inverted ovule [Bot.] (Gr. *ana,* and *trepo,* to turn.)

Anbury, an'-bew-re, *s.* See **Ambury.**

Ancestor, an'-ses-ter, *s.* one from whom a person has descended; the previous possessor [Law]. (L. *ante,* before, and *cedo, cessum,* to go.)

Ancestorial, an-ses-to'-re-al, *a.* ancestral.

Ancestral, an-ses'-tral, *a.* relating to ancestors; descending from ancestors.

Ancestress, an'-ses-tres, *s.* a female ancestor.

Anastry, an'-ses-tre, *s.* a line of ancestors of honourable lineage.

Anchilops, angk'-e-lops, *s.* an abscess in the inner angle of the eye [Med.] (Gr. *aix, aigos,* a goat, and *ops,* the eye.)

Anchor, angk'-er, *s.* a heavy iron implement dropped from a ship, and so constructed as to grapple the sea-bottom and hold her fast in the water; any firm security: *v.a.* to fix by an anchor or firmly: *v.n.* to cast anchor; to stop or rest on. *To cast anchor,* to drop it [Naut.] *To weigh anchor,* to raise it [Naut.] (*Ang,* or *ank,* crooked or bent).

Anchorable, angk'-er-à-bl, *a.* fit for anchorage.

Anchorage, angk'-er-aje, *s.* ground for anchoring; the hold of a ship at anchor; duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbour.

Anchored, angk'-erd, *a.* shaped like an anchor; forked. Applied to a cross when its extremities are turned back like the flukes of an anchor [Her.]

Anchoret, angk'-o-ret, **Anchorite,** angk'-o-rite, *s.* a hermit; a religious recluse; a monk living in solitude with an allowance from his monastery (Gr. *ana,* and *choreo,* to retire).

Anchoretic, angk-o-ret'-ik, **Anchoretical,** angk-o-ret'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to a hermit, or his mode of life.

Anchor-ground, angk'-er-grownd, *s.* ground for anchoring.

Anchor-hold, angk'-er-hoald, *s.* the hold which the anchor takes; security.

Anchor-ice, angk'-er-ise, *s.* ice formed in water beds.

Anchovy, an-tsho'-ve, *s.* a small fish used in sauce.

Anchovy-pear, an-tsho'-ve-pare, *s.* a fruit of the taste of mango.

Anchylose, ank'-e-loze, *v.a.* to stiffen by anchylosis.

Anchylosis, ank-e-lo'-sis, *s.* an immovable stiffening of a joint [Med.] (Gr. *angkyle,* a stiff joint.)

Anchylotic, ank-e-lot'-ik, *a.* pertaining to anchylosis.

Ancient, ayn'-shent, *a.* old; that happened or existed in former times, or antiquity; past; former (L. *ante,* before). *Ancients, pl.* those who lived chiefly in Greek and Roman antiquity, opposed to *moderns*; elders of a people [Scrip.]; senior barristers. **Anciently,** ayn'-shent-le, *ad.* in ancient times. **Ancientness,** ayn'-shent-nes, *s.* the state of being ancient; existence from old times.

Ancient, *s.* an ensign, both as flag and as flag-bearer.

Ancientry, ayn'-shent-re, *s.* the honour of ancient lineage; something with the stamp of antiquity.

Ancillary, an'-sil-là-re, *a.* subservient (L. *ancilla,* a maid-servant).

Ancipital, an-sip'-e-tal, **Ancipitous,** an-sip'-e-tus, *a.* doubtful; double-faced or double-formed; double-edged (L. *am,* on both sides, and *caput,* the head).

Ancome, an'-kum, *s.* a small ulcerous swelling (*an,* in, and *come*).

Ancon, an'-kon, *s.* the upper end of the elbow (Gr. elbow).

Ancones, an'-koans, *s.pl.* ornamental brackets cut on the keystone of an arch or the sides of door-cases; the corners or quoins of walls, cross beams, or rafters. [Arch.]

And, and, *conj.* signifying addition, and connecting words and sentences.

Andante, an-dan'-ta, *a.* moderately slow: *s.* a movement moderately slow [Mus.] (It.)

Andantino, an-dan-te'-no, *a.* slow, but quicker than andante [Mus.] (It. going.)

Andarac, an'-dar-ak, *s.* red orpiment.

Andiron, and'-i-urn, *s.* a horizontal iron bar inserted at each end of a hearth, to support the logs in a wood fire; an iron fixed at either end of a grate, in which the spit turns; movable fire-irons.

Andorinha, an-do-reen'-à, *s.* the Brazilian swallow.

Androginal, an-drodj'-e-nal, } *a.* partaking of both
Androginous, an-drodj'-e-nus, } sexes; hermaphroditical: bearing both staminiferous and pistilliferous flowers on the same root [Bot.] (Gr. *aner, andros,* a man, and *gyne,* a woman.) **Androgynally,** an-drodj'-e-nal-le, *ad.* in the manner of a hermaphrodite.

Androgynous, an-drodj'-e-nus, *s.* a hermaphrodite.

Android, an'-droyd, *s.* an automaton, so made as to resemble a man in form and certain actions; pertaining to an automaton (Gr. *aner*, and *eidos*, like).

Andropetalous, an-dro-pet'-al-us, *a.* having, as in double flowers, the stamens converted into petals [Bot.] (Gr. — and *petalon*, a leaf).

Androtomy, an-drot'-o-me, *s.* the dissection of the human body, as distinguished from zootomy. See **Anatomy.**

Anear, à-neer', *prep.* near.

Anecdote, an'-ek-dote, *s.* a relation of an isolated fact or incident of a biographic nature (Gr. *an*, *ek*, forth, and *dotos*, given).

Anecdotal, an'-ek-do-tal, **Anecdotical**, an-ek-dot'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, anecdotes.

Anecdotist, an'-ek-do-tist, *s.* one who deals in anecdotes.

Anelace, an'-e-lase, *s.* See **Aniace.**

Anele, à-neel', *v.a.* to give extreme unction to (A.S. *an*, and *ele*, oil).

Anelectric, an-e-lek'-trik, *a.* non-electric. See **Electric.**

Anelectrode, an-e-lek'-trode, *s.* the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Anemograph, à-nem'-o-graph, *s.* an apparatus which registers the amount and variation of the force of the wind (Gr. *anemos*, wind, and *grapho*, to write).

Anemography, an-e-mog'-ra-fe, *s.* a description of the winds.

Anemology, an-e-mol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the winds (Gr. —, and *logos*, science).

Anemometer, an-e-mom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the course, force, and velocity of the wind (Gr. — and *metron*, a measure).

Anemone, à-nem'-o-ne, *s.* the wind-flower.

Anemonin, à-nem'-o-nin, *s.* a substance obtained from the anemone.

Anemony, à-nem'-o-ne, *s.* See **Anemone.**

Anemophilous, an-e-mof'-e-lus, *a.* fecundating by means of the wind [Bot.] (Gr. —, and *phileo*, to love.)

Anemoscope, à-nem'-o-skope, *s.* a machine which shows the direction of the wind (Gr. —, and *skopeo*, to view)

Anent, à-nent', *prep.* concerning.

Aneroid, an'-ee-royd, *s.* a barometer, consisting of a small watch-shaped, air-tight, air-exhausted, metallic box, provided with an internal spring-work, and an external index, which are affected by the pressure of the air on plates exposed to its action (Gr. *a*, *neros*, wet, *eidos*, form.)

Anesthesia, an-es-the'-se-à, *s.* See **Anæsthesia.**

Aneurism, an'-yu-rizm, *s.* a swelling in the coat of an artery (Gr. *ana*, and *eurys*, wide.)

Aneurismal, an-yu-riz'-mal, *a.* pertaining to an aneurism.

Anew, à-new', *ad.* over again; once more; in a new form.

Anfractuose, an-frak'-tew-ose, **Anfractuous**, an-frak'-tew-us, *a.* full of windings and turnings. (L.)

Anfractuosity, an-frak-tew-os'-e-te, **Anfractuousness**, an-frak'-tew-us-nes, *s.* the state of being anfractuous.

Angel, ayn'-jel, *s.* a messenger; a spiritual intelligence employed by God to minister to man; an evil spirit; an old English coin, worth 10*s.*, bearing the figure of the archangel Michael (Gr. *angelos*, a messenger of orders or tidings).

Angel-bed, ayn'-jel-bed, *s.* an open bed without posts.

Angel-fish, ayn'-jel-fish, *s.* a species of shark; so named from its wing-like pectoral fins.

Angelic, an-jel'-ik, **Angelical**, an-jel'-ik-al, *a.* resembling, or of the nature of, an angel. **Angelically**, an-jel'-ik-al-le, *ad.* like an angel. **Angelicalness**, an-jel'-ik-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being angelic, or more than human.

Angelica, an-jel'-e-kà, *s.* an herb used in medicine.

Angel-like, ayn'-jel-like, *a.* resembling angels.

Angelology, ayn-jel-ol'-o-je, *s.* the doctrine of angelic beings.

Angelot, an'-je-lot, *s.* an instrument of music, somewhat like a lute; an old English gold coin, worth about 5*s.*; a small rich cheese, made in Normandy.

Angel-shot, ayn'-jel-shot, *s.* chain shot.

Angelus, an'-jel-us, *s.* a devotional service in the Roman Catholic Church in commemoration of the incarnation.

Angel-water, ayn'-jel-waw-ter, *s.* a perfume and cosmetic.

Anger, ang'-ger, *s.* passion of the mind, prompted by a sense of wrong and provoking resentment; indignation of mind; *v.a.* to excite to anger; to provoke (L. *ango*, to press tightly, to strangle).

Angerly, ang'-ger-le, *ad* in an angry manner.

Angina, an-ji'-nà, *s.* any inflammatory, and as if constricted, affection of the throat. *Angina Pectoris*, an acutely painful constriction in the lower and left side of the chest.

Angiography, an-je-og'-rà-fe, *s.* a description of the vessels of the human body [Med.] (Gr. *angeion*, vessel, and *grapho*, to write.)

Angiology, an-je-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the vessels of the human body [Med.] (Gr. —, and *logos*, science.)

Angioscope, an'-je-o-skope, *s.* an instrument for examining the capillary vessels (Gr. —, and *skopeo*, to view).

Angiosperm, an'-je-o-sperm, *s.* a plant which has its seeds enclosed in a pericarp [Bot.] (Gr. —, and *sperma*, seed.)

Angiotomy, an-je-ot'-o-me, *s.* the dissection of the vessels of the human body (Gr. —, and *tome*, cutting).

Angle, ang'-gl, *s.* a corner; the inclination of two straight lines at a point; a hook; a fishing-rod with a line and a hook: *v.a.* to fish for; to entice: *v.n.* to fish with an angle (*ang*, bent, L. *angulus*, a corner).

Angled, ang'-gld, *a.* having angles.

Angler, ang'-gler, *s.* one that fishes with an angle.

Angle-rod, ang'-gl-rod, *s.* an angling-rod.

Anglemeter, ang'-gl-mee-ter, *s.* an angle measurer. See **Metre.**

Anglesite, ang'-gl-site, *s.* sulphate of lead got in Anglesea.

Anglican, ang'-glik-an, *a.* English: *s.* a member of the English Church (the *Angles*).

Anglicanism, ang'-glik-an-izm, *s.* attachment to English institutions; the principles of the English Church.

Anglicè, ang'-gle-se, in English or an English manner (L.)

Anglicism, ang'-gle-sizm, *s.* an English idiom.

Anglicize, ang'-gle-size, *v.a.* to give an English form to.

Angling, ang'-gling, *s.* fishing with a rod and line.

Anglo-American, ang'-glo-à-mer'-e-kan, *s.* an American of English descent; *a.* pertaining to Anglo-Americans.

Anglo-catholic, ang'-glo-kath'-o-lik, *a.* embracing the principles of the English Church; embracing high church principles and ritual; *s.* an English churchman; a high churchman.

Anglo-catholicism, ang'-glo-ka-thol'-e-sizm, *s.* English Church principles; high church principles.

Anglo-Indian, ang'-glo'-ind'-yan, *s.* an Englishman born or living in India.

Anglo-mania, ang'-glo-ma'-ne-a, *s.* a mania for everything English.

Anglo-Norman, ang'-glo-nor'-man, *a.* and *s.* English Norman.

Anglophobia, ang'-glo-fo'-be-a, *s.* a hatred of everything English.

Anglo-Saxon, ang'-glo-sax'-un, *a.* and *s.* English Saxon.

Anglo-Saxonism, ang'-glo-sax'-on-izm, *s.* an Anglo-Saxon peculiarity and idiom.

Angola, ang-go'-la, *s.* a cloth of angora-wool.

Angola cat, an-go'-là kat, *s.* a cat with silky hair.

Angor, ang'-gor, *s.* intense pain; intense anxiety (L.)

Angora-wool, ang-go'-ra-wool, *s.* hair of the angora goat.

Angostura, an-gos-tu'-rà, *s.* a medicinal bark.

Angry, ang'-gre, *a.* provoked; expressing anger; inflamed [Med.] **Angrily**, ang'-gre-le, *ad.* in an angry manner.

Anguilliform, an-gwil'-le-form, **Anguilloid**, an'-gwil-loyd, *a.* resembling an eel or serpent (L. *anguis*, a serpent).

Anguine, an'-gwin, **Anguineal**, an-gwin'-e-al, *a.* pertaining to or resembling a snake.

Anguish, ang'-gwish, *s.* extreme pain of body or mind; any keen feeling: *v.n.* to distress with extreme pain or grief. See **Anger.**

Angular, ang'-gew-lar, *a.* having angles or corners. **Angularly**, ang'-gew-lar-le, *ad.* with angles or corners. **Angularity**, ang-gew-lar'-e-te, **Angularness**, ang'-gew-lar-nes, *s.* the quality of being angular.

Angulated, ang'-gew-la-ted, *a.* formed with angles.

Angustate, an-gust'-ate, *a.* diminishing in breadth (L. *angustus*, narrow).

Angustifoliate, an-gust-e-fo'-le-ate, **Angustifolious**, an-gust-e-fo'-le-us, *a.* narrow leaved (L. *angustus*, and *folium*, a leaf).

Anhelation, an-he-la'-shun, *s.* a panting (L. *anhelo*, to pant).

Anhydrite, an-hi'-drite, *s.* a sulphate of lime.

Anhydrous, an-hi'-drus, *a.* without water (Gr. *an*, and *hydor*, water).

Anights, à-nites', *ad.* at night.

Anil, an'-il, *s.* a species of indigo plant.

Anile, an'-file, *a.* doting from age, like an old woman (L. *anus*, an old woman).

Anileness, à-nile'-nes, **Anility**, à-nil'-e-te, *s.* the state of being anile.

Animadversion, an-e-mad-ver'-shun, *s.* the act or power of observing; criticism or censure.

Animadversive, an-e-mad-ver'-siv, *a.* having observing power. **Animadversiveness**, an-e-mad-ver'-sive-nes, *s.* the power of animadverting.

Animadvert, an-e-mad-vert', *v.n.* to direct attention to; to remark upon by way of criticism or censure (L. *ad*, *animus*, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn).

Animal, an'-e-mal, *s.* an organized being endowed with life, sensation, and power of voluntary motion; a living being inferior to man: *a.* belonging to animals; belonging to the mere animal; consisting of the flesh of animals (L. *anima*, the life). **Animalness**, an'-e-mal-nes, *s.* animality.

Animalcula, an-e-mal'-kew-là, *s.pl.* of *animalculum*, animals discernible only by the microscope (L. *anima*, and *culum*, little).

Animalcular, an-e-mal'-kew-lar, **Animalculine**, an-e-mal'-kew-lin, *a.* pertaining to animalcules.

Animalcule, an-e-mal'-kewl, *s.* a very minute animal.

Animalculist, an-e-mal'-kew-list, *s.* one versed in the knowledge of animalcules.

Animal-flower, an'-e-mal-flow'-er, *s.* a zoophyte resembling a flower, but especially the sea-anemone.

Animalism, an'-e-mal-izm, *s.* the state of being actuated by sensual appetites only.

Animality, an-e-mal'-e-te, *s.* the qualities distinctive of an animal.

Animalization, an-e-mal-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of or process of animalizing.

Animalize, an'-e-mal-ize, *v.a.* to give animal life to; to convert into animal substance; to lower to a mere animal.

Animal-magnetism, an'-e-mal-mag'-ne-tizm, *s.* See **Magnetism**.

Animate, an'-e-mate, *v.a.* to give life to; to give spirit to.

Animated, an'-e-ma-ted, *a.* possessing life; full of life; full of spirit.

Animatingly, an'-e-ma-ting-le, *ad.* so as to animate.

Animation, an-e-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of animating; the state of being animated.

Animative, an'-e-ma-tiv, *a.* capable of animating.

Animé, an'-im-a, *a.* with excited eyes [Her.]

Anime, an'-im-e, *s.* a transparent amber-coloured resin (Sp.)

Animetta, an-e-met'-tà, *s.* cloth to cover the eucharistic cup.

Animism, an'-e-mizm, *s.* the theory which refers organized life and its movements to a separately existing immaterial principle or soul; the related theory which refers derangement in the organism to derangement in the soul; the theory which refers religious ideas to this belief.

Animist, an'-e-mist, *s.* one who maintains one or other form of animism.

Animosity, an-e-mos'-e-te, *s.* bitter hatred; active enmity.

Animus, an'-e-mus, *s.* spirit; hostile spirit (L. *animus*, the soul as the moved and moving spiritual principle.)

Aninga, à-ning'-gà, *s.* a root used in refining sugar.

Anise, an'-is, *s.* an annual plant, the seeds of which are used against flatulence.

Anisette, an-is-et', *s.* a liqueur distilled from anise-seed.

Aniso, an'-e-so, *a.* unequal; a prefix to terms in botany and natural history (Gr. *a*, and *isos*, equal).

Anisodactylæ, an-e-so-dak'-te-le, **Anisodactyles**, an-e-so-dak'-tilz, *s.pl.* birds having toes of unequal length [Ornith.] (Gr. —, and *daktylos*, a toe.)

Anisodynamous, an-e-so-din'-à-mus, *a.* growing at first with more force on one side of the axis than on the other [Bot.] (Gr. *aniso*, and *dynamis*, power.)

Anitrogenous, à-ni-trodj'-e-nus, *a.* non-nitrogenous. See **Nitrogen**.

Anker, angk'-er, *s.* a liquid measure of 10 wine gallons.

Ankle, angk'-l, *s.* the joint of the foot with the leg. See **Anchor**.

Ankle-bone, angk'-l-bone, *s.* the bone of the ankle.

Anklet, angk'-let, *s.* a little ankle; an ornament for the ankle; a support for the ankle.

Anlace, an'-lase, *s.* a broad dagger.

Ann, an, **Annat**, an'-nat, } *s.* the right of the executors of a deceased clergyman to a half-year's revenue of his benefice [Scots law].

Anna, an'-nà, *s.* one-sixteenth of a rupée.

Annal, an'-nal, *s.* in the Romish Church, a mass said for a person every day or statedly throughout the year (L. *annus*, a year).

Annalist, an'-nal-list, *s.* a writer of annals.

Annals, an'-nalz, *s.pl.* a relation of events in order of time

Annats, an'-nats, *s.pl.* first year's income of a living.

Anneal, an-neel', *v.a.* to temper glass or metals by subjecting them to intense heat and then letting them cool very slowly; to heat glass and earthenware so as to fix colours; to temper by heat; to bake, as tiles (A.S. *an*, and *ælan*, to burn)

Annealing, an-neel'-ing, *s.* the art or process of tempering glass or metals, &c., so as to fix colours.

Annectant, an-nekt'-ant, *a.* connecting. See **Annex**.

Annelida, an-nel'-e-dà, } *s.pl.* animals, like the earth-
Annellata, an-nel-la'-tà, } worm, whose bodies are formed by a succession of rings (L. *annulus*, a ring, and *eidos*, form).

Annex, an-nex', *v.a.* to unite; to add on at the end; to unite a smaller thing to a greater; to connect: *v.n.* to join; to be united (L. *ad*, and *necto*, *nexum*, to tie).

Annexation, an-nex-a'-shun, *s.* the act of annexing.

Annexationist, an-ex-a'-shun-ist, *s.* one favourable to annexation.

Annexe, an-neks', *a.* a building attached.

Annihilable, an-ni'-he-là-bl, *a.* that may be annihilated.

Annihilate, an-ni'-he-late, *v.a.* to reduce to nothing: to destroy a thing as such: *a.* annihilated (L. *ad*, and *nihil*, nothing).

Annihilation, an-ni-he-la'-shun, *s.* the act of annihilating; the state of being annihilated.

Anniversary, an-ne-vers'-à-re, *a.* recurring at a stated time; yearly: *s.* the day of the year on which a remarkable event happened; its annual celebration.

Annoisance, an-noy'-sans, *s.* a nuisance [Law.]

Annomination, an-nom-in-a'-shun, *s.* a pun; alliteration.

Annona, an-no'-nà, *s.* corn for a year; tax in corn (L.)

Annotate, an'-no-tate, *v.a.* to explain difficult passages in a book by the addition of notes (L. *noto*, to mark).

Annotation, an-no-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of annotating; note in explanation; the first symptoms of a fever [Med.]

Annotator, an'-no-ta-ter, *s.* a writer of annotations.

Annotatory, an-no'-tà-to-re, *a.* containing annotations.

Annotinous, an-not'-e-nus, *a.* a year old [Bot.]

Annotta, an-not'-tà, } See **Anotta**.
Annotto, an-not'-to, }

Announce, an-nowns', *v.a.* to make known or proclaim; to pronounce or declare judicially (L. *ad*, and *nuncio*, to tell as tidings).

Announcement, an-nowns'-ment, *s.* the act of announcing; the notice given.

Annoy, an-noy', *v.a.* to plague by continued or repeated acts; to tease; to molest: *s.* injury; molestation (L. *in odio esse*, to be hateful).

Annoyance, an-noy'-ans, *s.* the act of annoying; the state of being annoyed; that which annoys.

Annoying, an-noy'-ing, *a.* causing trouble and vexation.

Annual, an'-new-al, *a.* returning every year; lasting only one year or season; reckoned by the year; performed in a year: *s.* a plant that lives but one year or season; a book published yearly (L. *annus*, a year).

Annually, an'-new-al-le, *ad.* yearly; every year.

Annuent, an'-new-ent, *a.* bending the head forwards; applied to the muscles used in nodding (L. *ad*, and *nuo*, to nod).

Annuitant, an-new'-e-tant, *s.* one who receives an annuity.

Annuity, an-new'-e-te, *s.* a sum of money payable yearly.

Annul, an-nul', *v.a.* to render void or null; to abolish (L. *ad*, and *nullum*, nothing).

Annular, an'-new-lar, *a.* in the form of a ring (L. *annulus*, a ring). *Annular eclipse* of the sun, when the moon so covers his disc that only a bright ring is seen round the border. **Annularly**, an'-new-lar-le, *ad.* in an annular manner.

Annulary, an'-new-là-re, *a.* having the form of a ring.

Annulate, an'-new-late, **Annulated**, an'-new-la-ted, *a.* formed or divided into rings.

Annulation, an-new-la'-shun, *s.* a circular, ring-like, or annulate formation.

Annulet, an'-new-let, *s.* a little ring; a fillet [Arch.]

Annulment, an-nul'-ment, *s.* the act of annulling.

Annulosa, an-new-lo'-sà, *s.pl.* See **Articulata**.

Annulose, an'-new-lose, *a.* furnished with rings [Zool.]

Annumerate, an-new'-me-rate, *v.a.* to add to a former number. See **Number**.

Annumeration, an-new-me-ra'-shun, *s.* addition to a former number.

Annunciate, an-nun'-se-ate, *v.a.* to bring tidings; to announce. See **Announce**.

Annunciation, an-nun-se-a'-shun, *s.* the act of announcing. *Annunciation-day*, a Church festival on the 25th of March, in commemoration of the angel's salutation of the Virgin Mary.

Annunciative, an-nun'-she-ate-iv, **Annunciatory**, an-nun'-she-à-to-re, *a.* announcing.

Annunciator, an-nun'-she-a-ter, *s.* a mechanism connected with a bell to indicate the room where the bell was pulled; one who announces.

Anoa, a-no'-à, *s.* a wild animal, half antelope, half buffalo, roaming in herds over the rocky mountains of the island of Celebes.

Anode, an'-ode, *s.* the way by which the electric current enters substances through which it passes [Elect. chem.] (Gr. *ana*, and *hodos*, a way.)

Anodyne, an'-o-dine, *s.* any medicine which allays pain: *a.* assuaging pain (Gr. *an*, and *odyne*, pain).

Anodynous, an'-o-di-nus, *a.* having the qualities of an anodyne.

Anoint, à-noynt', *v.a.* to pour oil on; to rub over with oil; to consecrate with oil (L. *in*, and *ungo*, *unctum*, to smear).

Anointing, à-noynt'-ing, } *s.* the act of anointing, or
Anointment, à-noynt'-ment, } state of being anointed.

Anolis, an'-o-lis, *s.* an American lizard.

Anomaliped, à-nom'-al-e-ped, } *a.* and *s.* having the
Anomalipod, à-nom'-al-e-pod, } middle toe united to the outer by three phalanges, and to the inner by one only [Ornith.] (L. *ped.* and Gr. *pod.* foot.) See **Anomalous.**

Anomalism, à-nom'-à-lizm, *s.* an anomaly; irregularity.

Anomalistic, à-nom'-à-list'-ik, } *a.* irregular; de-
Anomalistical, à-nom'-à-list'-ik-al, } parting from common or established rule. The *anomalistic year*, the time in which the earth traverses her orbit, which is 25 minutes longer than the tropical year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes.

Anomalite, à-nom'-à-lite, *s.* an irregular mineral [Min.]

Anomalous, à-nom'-à-lus, *a.* irregular; deviating from rule (Gr *an*, and *homalos*, equal). **Anomalously**, à-nom'-à-lus-le, *ad.* irregularly. **Anomalousness**, à-nom'-à-lus-nes, *s.* irregularity.

Anomaly, à-nom'-à-le, *s.* irregularity; deviation from rule; the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion; an irregularity in a planet's motion [Astron.]; slight deviation from a perfect interval [Mus.]

Anon, à-non', *ad.* immediately thereupon; soon thereafter; then again (A.S. *in one*). *Ever and anon*, every now and then.

Anona, à-no'-nà, *s.* the class of tree that yields the custard apple.

Anonymous, à-non'-e-mus, *a.* having no name; without the name of the author, &c., attached (Gr. *an*, and *onyma*, a name). **Anonymously**, à-non'-e-mus-le, *ad.* without a name. **Anonymousness**, à-non'-e-mus-nes.

Anonymity, à-non-im'-e-te, *s.* the condition of being anonymous.

Anoplothere, an'-o-plo-theer, } *s.* a genus of
Anoplotherium, an-o-plo-the'-re-um, } extinct pachydermatous animals (Gr. *an*, *hoplon*, a weapon, and *ther*, a beast).

Anorexy, an'-o-rex-e, *s.* want of appetite (Gr *an*, and *orexis*, longing).

Anormal, à-norm'-al, *a.* See **Abnormal.**

Anorthic, an-or'-thik, *a.* not at right angles [Min.] (Gr. *an*, and *orthos*, right).

Anorthite, à-nor'-thite, *s.* a variety of felspar [Min.]

Anosmia, an-os'-me-a, *s.* loss of smell (Gr. *an*, and *osme*, smell).

Another, an-uth'-er, *a.* not the same; one more; any other.

Anotta, à-not'-tà, **Anotto**, à-not'-to, *s.* a reddish-yellow vegetable substance used for colouring butter, cheese, and chocolate, and for dyeing.

Anoura, à-now'-rà, *s.* batrachian reptiles which, as the toad and frog, lose the tail on arriving at maturity [Zool.] (Gr. *an*, and *oura*, a tail.)

Ansated, an'-sa-ted, *a.* having a handle (L. *ansa*, a handle.)

Anserine, an'-sêr-ine, *a.* belonging to the goose (L. *anser*, a goose).

Anseridæ, an-ser'-e-dee, *s.pl.* the goose family of web-footed birds [Ornith.]

Answer, an'-ser, *v.a.* to reply to; to respond to; to refute; to atone for; to be sufficient for; to suit; to be opposite to; to solve; *v.n.* to reply; to respond; to be suitable: *s.* a reply; an account to be rendered to justice; a solution. A written defence [Law]. *To answer for*, to be responsible for; to become answerable for. *To answer to*, to correspond; to accord. (A.S. *and*, against, and *swear*.)

Answerable, an'-ser-à-bl, *a.* that may be replied to; obliged or liable to give an account; correspondent.

Answerableness, an'-ser-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being answerable. **Answerably**, an'-ser-à-ble, *ad.* correspondingly.

Answerless, an'-ser-les, *a.* that has no answer, or that cannot be answered.

Ant, ant, *s.* an emmet; a pismire.

Ant, a prefix. See **Anti.**

Anta, an'-tà, *s.*; *pl.* **Antæ**; a pilaster, or square projection of the side wall of a temple.

Antacid, ant-as'-id, *a.* counteractive of acidity: *s.* any medicine that counteracts acidity of the stomach.

Antacrid, ant-ak'-rid, *s.* a corrective of acrimony in secretions.

Antagonism, an-tag'-o-nizm, *s.* opposition in a struggle or strife. See **Agonist.**

Antagonist, an-tag'-o-nist, *s.* one who contends or strives with another; an opponent. A muscle which acts in opposition to another [Anat.]: *a.* counteracting; opposing [Anat.]

Antagonistic, an-tag-o-nist'-ik, *a.* contending against; antagonist. **Antagonistically**, an-tag-o-nist'-ik-al-e, *ad.* in an antagonistic manner.

Antagonize, an-tag'-o-nize, *v.n.* to contend against.

Antalgic, ant-al'-jik, *s.* an anodyne (Gr. *anti*, and *algos*, pain).

Antalkali, ant-al'-ka-le, } *s.* a medicine to neutralize
Antalkaline, ant-al'-ka-lin, } the action of alkalies.

Antanaclasis, ant-an-à-kla'-sis, *s.* a repetition of the same word in a different sense, as, whilst we *live*, let us *live* [Rhet.] It is also a repetition of words, beginning a sentence, after a long parenthesis [Gram.] (Gr. *anti*, *ana*, and *klasis*, breaking.)

Antanagoge, ant-an-à-go'-je, *s.* replying to an adversary by recrimination [Rhet.] (Gr. *anti*, and *anagoge*, taking up.)

Antaphrodisiac, ant-af-ro-diz'-e-ak, *a.* See **Anaphrodisiac.**

Antapoplectic, ant-ap-o-plek'-tik, *a.* efficacious against apoplexy.

Antarchism, ant-ar'-kizm, *s.* opposition to all government.

Antarctic, ant-ark'-tik, *a.* belonging to the circle and zone round the south pole corresponding to those round the north. See **Arctic.**

Antarthritic, ant-ar-thrit'-ik. See **Antiarthritic.**

Antasthmatic, ant-ast-mat'-ik See **Antiasthmatic.**

Antatrophic, an-tà-trof'-ik, *a.* efficacious against atrophy. See **Atrophy.**

Ant-bear, ant'-bare, *s.* a large American ant-eater.

Ant-catcher, ant'-katsh-er, *s.* a thrush which chiefly lives on ants [Ornith.]

Ante, an'-te, a Latin prefix, signifying before, also against.

Ant-eater, ant'-eet-er, *s.* a quadruped that feeds on ants.

Antecedaneous, an-te-se-da'-ne-us, *a.* preceding in time.

Antecede, an-te-seed', *v.a.* to precede (L. *ante*, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go).

Antecedence, an-te-seed'-ens, } *s.* the act or state of
Antecedency, an-te-seed'-en-se, } going before in time; precedence; an apparent motion of a planet towards the west, or contrary to the order of the signs [Astron.]

Antecedent, an-te-seed'-ent, *a.* going before in time; prior: *s.* that which goes before in time or place; the noun to which a relative refers [Gram.] The conditional clause of a hypothetical proposition [Logic.] The first of two terms of a ratio [Math.]: *pl.* prior conduct. **Antecedently**, an-te-seed'-ent-le, *ad.* previously.

Antecessor, an-te-ses'-sor, *s.* one who goes before; previous possessor [Law].

Antechamber, an'-te-tshame-ber, *s.* See **Anteroom.**

Antechapel, an'-te-tshap-el, *s.* passage to the choir or body of it.

Antechthon, an-tek'-she-an, *s.* living under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator, but on opposite sides of it [Geog.] (Gr. *anti*, against, and *oikeo*, to dwell.)

Antecursor, an-te-kur'-ser, *s.* a forerunner. See **Course.**

Antedate, an'-te-date, *v.a.* to date before the true time; to anticipate. See **Date.**

Antediluvial, an-te-de-lew'-ve-al, } *a.* existing or hap-
Antediluvian, an-te-de-lew'-vi-an, } pening before the deluge: *s.* one who lived before the deluge (L. *ante*, and *diluvium*, the flood).

Ant-eggs, ant'-egz, *s.pl.* the ant's larvæ, once supposed to be eggs.

Antelope, an'-te-lope, *s.* a ruminant of kin to the deer and goat.

Antelucan, an-te-lew'-kan, *a.* before daylight (L. *ante*, and *lux*, light).

Antemeridian, an-te-me-rid'-e-an, *a.* before noon.

Antemetic, ant-e-met'-ik, *s.* a medicine which allays vomiting.

Antemosaic, an-te-mo-za'-ik, *a.* before the time of Moses.

Antemundane, an-te-mun'-dane, *a.* before the world was made.

Antenatal, an-te-na'-tal, *a.* existing before birth.

Antennæ, an-ten'-ne, *s.pl.* feelers attached to the heads of insects and of the crustacea (L. a sail-yard).

Antennal, an-ten'-nal, *a.* belonging to the antennæ.

Antenniferous, an-ten-nif'-er-us, *a.* bearing antennæ.

Antenniform, an-ten'-ne-form, *a.* shaped like antennæ.

Antenuptial, an-te-nup'-shal, *a.* preceding marriage.

Antepaschal, an-te-pas'-kal, *a.* of the time before Easter.

Antepast, an-te-past, *s.* a foretaste (L. *ante*, and *pastus*, fed).

Antepenult, an'-te-pe-nult, *s.* the last syllable of a word except two.

Antepenultimate, an-te-pe-nul'-te-mate, *a.* pertaining to the antepenult. See **Penult.**

Antepileptic, ant-ep-e-lep'-tik, *s.* a remedy for epilepsy.

Anteport, an'-te-port, *s.* outer gate or harbour.

Anteposition, an-te-po-zish'-un, *s.* placing of a word

before another, which, by ordinary rules, ought to follow it [Gram.]

Anteprandial, an-te-pran'-de-al, *a.* before dinner. See **Postprandial.**

Anterior, an-te'-re-or, *a.* before in time or place (*L. ante*). **Anteriorly**, an-te'-re-or-le, *ad.* previously.

Anteriority, an-te-re-or'-e-te, *s.* the state of being anterior.

Anteroom, an'-te-room, *s.* a room leading into the chief apartment.

Antes, an'-teez, *s.pl.* See **Anta.**

Antestomach, an-te-stum'-ak, *s.* a cavity which leads into the stomach, as the crop in birds.

Antetemple, an'-te-tem-pl, *s.* the nave in a church.

Anthelix, ant-he'-lix, *s.* See **Antihelix.**

Anthæmorrhagic, ant-hee-mor-adj'-ik, *s.* medicine to check hæmorrhage.

Anthelmintic, an-thel-min'-tik, *s.* a remedy for worms (Gr. *anti*, and *helmins*, a worm).

Anthem, an'-them, *s.* a hymn sung in alternate parts; a piece of music set to words from scripture (Gr. *anti*, and *phone*, the voice).

Anthem-wise, an'-them-wize, *ad.* in the manner of an anthem; alternately.

Anthemis, an'-the-mis, *s.* composite plants, such as the chamomile (Gr. *anthos*, a flower).

Anther, an'-ther, *s.* the bag containing the pollen [Bot.]

Antheral, an'-ther-al, *a.* pertaining to anthers.

Anther-dust, an'-ther-dust, *s.* the pollen of an anther.

Antheriferous, an-ther-if'-er-us, *a.* producing anthers.

Antherogenous, an-ther-odj'-e-nus, *a.* turning the anthers into petals [Bot.]

Antheroid, an'-ther-oyd, *a.* resembling an anther.

Anthesis, an-the'-sis, *s.* that state of inflorescence in which the flowers have arrived at their full expansion.

Ant-hill, ant'-hil, *s.* a little tumulus formed by ants for a nest.

Anthobian, an-tho'-be-an, *s.* an animal that lives on flowers (Gr. —, and *bios*, life).

Anthocephalus, an-tho-sef'-a-lus, *a.* having a head in the form of a flower (Gr. —, and *kephale*, head).

Anthodium, an-tho'-de-um, *s.* the inflorescence of a compound flower.

Antholite, an'-tho-lit, *s.* impression of inflorescence on shale Gr. —, and *lithos*, a stone).

Anthological, an-tho-lodj'-ik-al, *a.* relating to anthology.

Anthology, an-thol'-o-je, *s.* a collection of flowers; a collection of poems, epigrams, or choice passages from various authors; a collection of devotional pieces [Eccles.] (Gr. —, and *lego*, to gather.)

Antholysis, an-thol'-e-sis, *s.* the backward change of the parts of a flower, as of stamens into petals, &c. (Gr. —, and *lyo*, to loose).

Anthomania, an-tho-ma'-ne-à, *s.* a mania for certain flowers.

Anthony's fire, an'-to-niz fire, *s.* erysipelas.

Anthophore, an'-tho-fore, *s.* the receptacle extended into a stalk and bearing at its apex the petals, stamens, and pistil [Bot.] (Gr. —, and *phero*, to bear.)

Anthophyllite, an-thof'-il-lite, *s.* hornblende of a clove-brown colour [Min.] (Gr. a clove).

Anthorism, an'-tho-rizm, *s.* a description or definition contrary to that given by the adverse party [Rhet.] (Gr. *anti*, and *horos*, a boundary.)

Anthracite, an'-thrà-site, *s.* a hard coal which burns without smoke, with intense heat and with almost no flame (Gr. *anthrax*, coal).

Anthracitic, an-thrà-sit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to anthracite.

Anthracolite, an-thrak'-o-lite, *s.* Same as **Anthracite.**

Anthraconite, an-thrak'-on-ite, *s.* black Kilkenny marble.

Anthracosaurus, an-thrak'-o-saw-rus, *s.* large fossil lizard found in coal [Geol.] See **Sauria.**

Anthracotherium, an-thrà-ko-the'-re-um, *s.* an extinct pachydermatous animal [Geol.] (Gr. *anthrax*, and *ther*, a beast.)

Anthrax, an'-thrax, *s.* a carbuncle (Gr.)

Anthropic, an-throp'-ik, *a.* belonging to man (Gr. *anthropos*, a man).

Anthropoglot, an-throp'-o-glot, *s.* an animal which has a tongue like a man, as the parrot (Gr. —, and *glotta*, tongue).

Anthropography, an thro-pog'-rà-fe, *s.* a description of the characteristics of the different races of man distributed over the globe (Gr. —, and *grapho*, to write).

Anthropoid, an'-thro-poyd, *a.* resembling man [Zool.] (Gr. —, and *eidos*, like.)

Anthropolite, an-throp'-o-lite, *s.* a petrefaction of the human body (Gr. —, and *lithos*, a stone).

Anthropological, an-thro-po-lodj'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to anthropology.

Anthropologist, an-thro-pol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in anthropology.

Anthropology, an-thro-pol'-o-je, *s.* the science of man and mankind as regards physical constitution, condition, and connexion (Gr. —, and *logos*, science).

Anthropomancy, an-thro'-po-man-se, *s.* divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being (Gr. —, and *manteia*, divination).

Anthropometry, an-thro-pom'-e-tre, *s.* measurement of the human body (Gr. —, and *metron*, a measure).

Anthropomorphic, an-thro-po-morf'-ik, *a.* characterized by anthropomorphism; anthropoid.

Anthropomorphism, an-thro-po-morf'-izm, *s.* ascription of (*a*) a human form to deity; (*b*) of human qualities and affections to deity; (*c*) of human faculties to the lower animals (Gr. —, and *morphe*, form).

Anthropomorphist, an-thro-po-morf'-ist, **Anthropomorphite**, an-thro-po-morf'-ite, *s.* one who ascribes to deity human form and passions.

Anthropomorphitic, an-thro-po-morf-it'-ik, *a.* according to anthropomorphism.

Anthropomorphitism, an-thro-po-morf'-it-izm, *s.* the doctrines of the anthropomorphites.

Anthropomorphous, an-thro-po-morf'-us, *a.* having a form resembling that of man.

Anthropopathical, an-thro-po-path'-ik-al, *a.* subject to human passions. **Anthropopathically**, an-thro-po-path'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an anthropopathical manner.

Anthropopathy, an-thro-pop'-à-the, *s.* the ascription of human passions to God (Gr. —, and *pathos*, passion).

Anthropophagi, an-thro-pof'-à-ji, *s.pl.* men that eat human flesh (Gr. —, and *phago*, to eat).

Anthropophagous, an-thro-pof'-à-gus, *a.* feeding on human flesh.

Anthropophagy, an-thro-pof'-à-je, *s.* cannibalism.

Anthroposcopy, an-thro-pos'-ko-pe, *s.* art of judging of character from bodily lineaments (Gr. —, and *skopeo*, to view).

Anthropotomy, an-thro-pot'-o-me, *s.* human anatomy. See **Anatomy.**

Anthypnotic, ant-hip-not'-ik, *a.* See **Antihypnotic.**

Anthypochondriac, ant-hip-o-kond'-re-ak. See **Antihypochondriac.**

Anthypophora, ant-he-pof'-o-rà. See **Antihypophora.**

Anthysteric, ant-his-ter'-ik. See **Antihysteric.**

Anti, an'-te, a Greek prefix signifying against, opposite, or in place of. See **Ante.**

Antiabolitionist, an'-te-ab-o-lish'-un-ist, *s.* one opposed to the abolition of slavery. See **Abolition.**

Antiacid, an'-te-as'-id, *s.* See **Antacid.**

Antiades, an-ti'-à-deez, *s.pl.* the tonsils [Anat.] (Gr. *antios*, opposite.)

Antiadītis, an-ti-à-di'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the tonsils.

Antiarine, an'-te-à-reen, *s.* the active principle of upas poison.

Antiaristocrat, an-te-a-ris'-to-krat, *s.* one opposed to aristocracy or aristocrats.

Antiarthritic, an-te-ar-thrit'-ik, *s.* a remedy for the gout (Gr. —, and *arthritis*, gout).

Antiasthmatic, an-te-ast-mat'-ik, *s.* a remedy for the asthma (Gr. —, and *asthma*, asthma).

Anti-attrition, an-te-at-trish'-un, *s* a counteractive of friction.

Antibacchius, an-te-bak'-ke-us, *s.* a foot of three syllables, the first two long, and the last short [Pros.]

Antibasilican, an-te-ba-zil'-ik-an, *a.* opposed to royal state and magnificence (Gr. —, and *basilikos*, regal).

Antibilious, an-te-bil'-yus, *a.* counteractive of bilious complaints.

Antibrachial, an-te-brak'-e-al, *a.* belonging to the forearm (L. *ante*, and *brachium*, the arm).

Antic, an'-tik, *a.* odd; whimsical; fantastic: *s.* a buffoon; a piece of buffoonery; fantastic figure (L. *antiquus*, old). **Anticly**, an'-tik-le, *ad.* in an antic manner.

Anticachectic, an-te-kà-kek'-tik, *s.* a medicine that tends to correct an ill habit of body.

Anticardium, an-te-kar'-de-um, *s.* the pit of the stomach (Gr. *anti*, and *kardia*, the heart).

Anticatarrhal, an-te-kà-tar'-al, *s.* a remedy for catarrh.

Anticausotic, an-te-kaw-sot'-ik, *s.* a remedy for a burning fever (Gr. *anti*, and *kausos*, heat).

Antichrist, an'-te-krist, *s.* the opposite and opponent of Christ.

Antichristian, an-te-krist'-yan, *a.* opposite to, and opposing, Christ and the spirit of Christ.

Antichristianism, an-te-krist'-yan-izm, **Antichristianity**, an-te-kris-te-an'-e-te, *s.* what is contrary and opposed to the Christian religion.

Antichristianize, an-te-krist'-yan-ize, *v.a.* to make antichristian.

Antichthon, an-tik'-thone, *s.* one who lives in the opposite hemisphere (Gr. *anti*, and *chthon*, the earth).

Anticipant, an-tis'-e-pant, *a.* anticipating; recurring at a shorter interval than the preceding [Med.]

Anticipate, an-tis'-e-pate, *v.a.* to be beforehand in acting, in seeing, or in realizing; to forestall; to foresee; to foretaste; to be prepared for: *v.n.* to take up beforehand (*L. ante*, and *capio*, to take).

Anticipation, an-tis-e-pa'-shun, *s.* the act of anticipating; foretaste; preconception; expectation; the occurrence of any affection before the usual time [Med.]

Anticipative, an-tis'-e-pa-tiv, **Anticipatory**, an-tis'-e-pa-to-re, *a.* in anticipation.

Anticlimax, an-te-kli'-max, *s.* a bathos.

Anticlinal, an-te-kli'-nal, *a.* dipping in opposite directions, like the opposite sides of a roof from the ridge [Geol.] (Gr. *anti*, and *klino*, to bend.)

Anticlinic, an-te-klin'-ik, **Anticlinical**, an-te-klin'-ik-al, } *a.* See **Anticlinal**.

Anticmask, an'-tik-mask, *s.* a mask of antics.

Anticonstitutional, an-te-kon-ste-tew'-shun-al, *a.* opposed to the constitution.

Anticontagious, an-te-kon-ta'-jus, *a.* destroying contagion.

Anticonvulsive, an-to-con-vuls'-iv, *a.* good against convulsions.

Anticor, an'-te-kor, *s.* a swelling in a horse's chest, opposite the heart (Gr. *anti*, and L. *cor*, the heart).

Anticosmetic, an-te-kos-met'-ik, *a.* injurious to beauty: *s.* any preparation which injures beauty.

Anticourt, an'-te-koart, *a.* in opposition to the court.

Anticourtier, an-te-koart'-yer, *s.* one who opposes the court.

Anous, an'-te-kus, *a.* having the line of dehiscence in an anther turned towards the pistil [Bot.] (Gr. *antikos*, in front.)

Anticum, an-ti'-kum, *s.* a front porch [Arch.] (L. *ante.*)

Anticyclone, an'-te-ci-klone, *s.* outward flow of air from a region of high pressure.

Antidemocratic, an-te-dem-o-krat'-ik, **Antidemocratical**, an-te-dem-o-krat'-ik-al, } *a.* opposed to democracy.

Antidotal, an'-te-do-tal, **Antidotary**, an-te-do'-ta-re, *a.* having the quality of an antidote. **Antidotally**, an-te-do'-tal-le, *ad.* in the manner of an antidote.

Antidote, an'-te-dote, *s.* a medicine given to counteract the effects of poison; a counteractive against any evil (Gr. *anti*, and *dotos*, given).

Antidotical, an-te-dot'-ik-al, *a.* serving as an antidote. **Antidotically**, an-te-dot'-ik-al-le, *ad.* as an antidote.

Antidysenteric, an-te-dis-en-ter'-ik, *a.* good against dysentery.

Antiemetic, an-te-e-met'-ik, *s.* a medicine which checks or allays vomiting.

Antienthusiastic, en-te-en-thu-ze-ast'-ik, *a.* opposing enthusiasm.

Antiepileptic, an-te-ep-e-lep'-tik, *a.* opposing epilepsy.

Antiepiscopal, an-te-e-pis'-ko-pal, *a.* adverse to episcopacy.

Antievangelical, an-te-e-van-jel'-ik-al, *a.* opposed to evangelicism.

Antifanatic, an-te-fa-nat'-ik, *s.* an enemy of fanaticism.

Antifebrile, an-te-fe'-bril, *or* an-te-feb'-ril, *a.* allaying fever: *s.* a medicine that cures or allays fever.

Antifederal, an-te-fed'-e-ral, *a.* opposed to federalism.

Antifederalism, an-te-fed'-e-ral-izm, *s.* opposition to federalism. See **Federal**.

Antifriction, an-te-frik'-shun, *a.* reducing friction.

Antigalactic, an-te-ga-lak'-tik, *a.* diminishing the secretion of milk [Med.] (Gr. *anti*, and *gala*, milk.)

Antigraph, an'-te-graf, *s.* a copy [Law]. (Gr. *anti*, and *grapho*, to write.)

Antiguggler, an-te-gug'-gler, *s.* a small syphon to empty liquors without disturbing the sediment.

Antihectic, an-te-hek'-tik, *s.* a medicine for the cure of hectic disorders.

Antihelix, an-te-he'-lix, *s.* the semicircular prominence of the ear, situated before and within the helix.

Antihypnotic, an-te-hip-not'-ik, *a.* preventing sleep: *s.* a medicine that prevents or tends to prevent sleep.

Antihypochondriac, an-te-hip-o-kon'-dre-ak, *s.* a remedy for hypochondriac affections and low spirits.

Antihypophora, an-te-he-pof'-o-ra, *s.* the refutation of an objection by the opposition of a contrary sentence [Rhet.] (Gr. *anti*, and *hypophora*, an inference.)

Antihysteric, an-te-his-ter'-ik, *s.* a medicine to counteract hysterical affections.

Antilegomena, an-te-le-gom'-e-na, *s.pl.* books admitted into the New Testament canon whose inspiration was questioned (Gr. *anti*, and *lego*, to speak).

Antilibration, an-te-li-bra'-shun, *s.* balancing.

Antilithic, an-te-lith'-ik, *a.* or *s.* good against stone.

Antilogarithm, an-te-log'-a-rithm, *s.* the number which a logarithm represents; also, the complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant, to 90 degrees.

Antilogy, an-til'-o-je, *s.* a contradiction (Gr. *anti*, and *lego*, to speak).

Antiolmic, an-te-loy'-mik, *a.* efficacious against the plague (Gr. *loimos*, plague).

Antilope, an'-te-lope, *s.* See **Antelope**.

Antimacassar, an'-te-ma-kas'-sar, *s.* a protective covering of openwork against *Macassar* oil on the hair.

Antimaniac, an-te-ma'-ne-ak, **Antimaniacal**, an-te-ma-ni'-ak-al, } *a.* effective against madness.

Antimask, an'-te-mask, *s.* a lighter mask introduced as interlude into a more serious one.

Antimasonic, an-te-ma-son'-ik, *a.* opposed to freemasonry.

Antimeter, an-tim'-e-ter, *s.* an optical instrument for measuring angles under 10° (Gr. *anti*, and *metron*, a measure).

Antimetrical, an-te-met'-rik-al, *a.* contrary to the rules of metre.

Antiministerial, an-te-min-is-te'-re-al, *a.* opposed to the ministry.

Antimonarchical, an-te-mo-nark'-ik-al, *a.* opposed to monarchy, or government by one person.

Antimonial, an-te-mo'-ne-al, *a.* pertaining to, or composed of, antimony: *s.* a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient. ***Antimonial wine***, wine with tartar emetic dissolved in it.

Antimoniate, an-te-mo'-ne-ate, *s.* a salt of antimonic acid and a base.

Antimoniated, an-te-mo'-ne-a-ted, *a.* prepared with antimony.

Antimonic, an-te-mon'-ik, **Antimonious**, an-te-mo'-ne-us, } *a.* composed of antimony.

Antimonic acid, *s.* an acid composed of two equivalents of antimony and five of oxygen.

Antimonious acid, *s.* an acid consisting of two equivalents of antimony and four of oxygen.

Antimonite, an'-te-mo-nite, *s.* a compound of antimonious acid and a base.

Antimony, an'-te-mo-ne, *s.* a brittle silvery-white unoxidizable metal, greatly valued both in the arts and in medicine.

Antinatural, an-te-nat'-tyu-ral, *a.* opposed to what is natural.

Antinephritic, an-te-ne-frit'-ik, *s.* a medicine efficacious in diseases of the kidneys.

Antinomian, an-te-no'-me-an, *a.* against the law; pertaining to the Antinomians: *s.* one of a sect who maintain that the law is superseded and set aside by the gospel (Gr. *anti*, and *nomos*, law).

Antinomianism, an-te-no'-me-an-izm, *s.* the tenets of the Antinomians.

Antinomy, an'-te-no-me, *or* an-tin'-o-me, *s.* a contradiction between two laws, or two parts of the same law; the contradiction which arises when we carry the categories of the understanding above experience, and apply them to the sphere of the absolute [Kant's metaphysics].

Antipapal, an-te-pa'-pal, *a.* opposing the Pope, or popery.

Antipapistic, an-te-pa-pist'-ik, **Antipapistical**, an-te-pa-pist'-ik-al, } *a.* opposed to popery.

Antiparalytic, an-te-par-a-lit'-ik, *a.* good against the palsy.

Antipathetic, an-te-pa-thet'-ik, **Antipathetical**, an-te-pa-thet'-ik-al, **Antipathous**, an-tip'-a-thus, } *a.* having a natural contrariety or antipathy to.

Antipathic, an-te-path'-ik, *a.* opposite, and opposed.

Antipathy, an-tip'-a-the, *s.* a natural contrariety or opposition; aversion (Gr. *anti*, and *pathos*, feeling).

Antipatriotic, an-te-pa-tre-ot'-ik, *or* an-te-pat-re-ot'-ik, *a.* opposed or indifferent to the welfare of one's country.

Antipedobaptist, an-te-pe-do-bap'-tist, *s.* one who is opposed to the baptism of infants.

Antiperiodic, an-te-pee-re-od'-ik, *a.* effective against a periodic return [Med.]

Antiperistaltic, an-te-per-e-stal'-tik, *a.* effective against peristaltic motion.

Antiperistasis, an-te-per-is'-ta-sis, *s.* the opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength; conceding a point, but drawing a different conclusion [Rhet.] (Gr. *anti*, and *peristasis*, standing round.)

Antiperistatic, an-te-per-is-stat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to antiperistasis.

Antiperistiential, an-te-pes-te-len'-shal, *a.* efficacious against contagion or infection.

Antiphlogistic, an-te-flo-jis'-tik, *a.* counteracting inflammation [Med.]; opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston: *s.* any medicine or diet which tends to counteract preternatural heat.

Antiphon, an'-te-fon, *s.* the chant or alternate singing in choirs (Gr. *anti*, and *phone*, a voice).

Antiphonal, an-tif'-on-al, **Antiphonic**, an-te-fon'-ik, **Antiphonical**, an-te-fon'-ik-al, } *a.* pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing.

Antiphonal, an-tif'-o-nal, *s.* a book of antiphons or anthems.

Antiphonary, an-tif'-o-na-re, *s.* a service book used in Catholic churches, containing the responses, &c.

Antiphony, an-tif'-o-ne, *s.* the alternate singing of two choirs.

Antiphrasis, an-tif'-rà-sis, *s.* the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning [Rhet.] (Gr. *anti*, and *phrasis*, form of speech.)

Antiphrastic, an-te-fras'-tik, **Antiphrastical**, an-te-fras'-tik-al, *a.* pertaining to antiphrasis. **Antiphrastically**, an-te-fras'-tik-al-le, *ad.* in an antiphrastic manner.

Antipodal, an-tip'-o-dal, **Antipodean**, an-tip'-o-de'-an, *a.* pertaining to the antipodes.

Antipode, an'-te-pode, *s.* one of the antipodes; directly opposite.

Antipodes, an-tip'-o-deez, *s.pl.* those who, living exactly on the opposite side of the globe, have their feet opposite to each other's (Gr. *anti*, and *pous*, *podos*, foot).

Antipoison, an-te-poy'-zn, *s.* an antidote for poison.

Antipole, an'-te-pole, *s.* one at the opposite pole (Gr. *anti*, and *pole*).

Antipope, an'-te-pope, *s.* one who usurps the popedom.

Antiport, an'-te-poart, *s.* See **Anteport.**

Antiprelatical, an-te-pre-lat'-ik-al, *a.* opposed to prelacy.

Antipsoric, an-tip-sor'-ik, *a.* good against the itch (Gr. *psora*, the itch).

Antiptosis, an-tip-to'-sis, *s.* the putting of one case for another [Gram.] (Gr. *anti*, and *ptosis*, a case.)

Antipyretic, an-te-pi-ret'-ik, *a.* effective against fever (Gr. *anti*, and *pyretos*, fever).

Antiquarian, an-te-kwà'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity: *s.* an antiquary.

Antiquarianism, an-te-kwà'-re-an-izm, *s.* a fondness for antiquities.

Antiquary, an'-te-kwa-re, *s.* one devoted to the study of antiquities. See **Antique.**

Antiquated, an'-te-kwa-ted, *a.* old-fashioned; fallen obsolete. **Antiquatedness**, an'-te-kwa-ted-nes, *s.* the state of being antiquated.

Antique, an-teek', *a.* ancient; old-fashioned: *s.* anything very old; a relic of antiquity (L. *antiquus*, ancient). **Antiquely**, an-teek'-le, *ad.* in an antique manner. **Antiqueness**, an-teek'-nes, *s.* the quality of being antique.

Antiquities, an-tik'-we-tiz, *s.pl.* relics of ancient times.

Antiquity, an-tik'-we-te, *s.* great age; ancient times; the people of ancient times; a relic of old times.

Antirevolutionary, an-te-rev-o-lew'-shun-à-re, *a.* adverse to revolutions in government.

Antirheumatic, an-te-ru-mat'-ik, *a.* efficacious in cases of rheumatism.

Antisabbatarian, an-te-sab-bà-ta'-re-an, *s.* one opposed to the observance of the Sabbath.

Antisacerdotal, an-te-sas-er-do'-tal, *a.* adverse to priests.

Antiscians, an-tis'-she-ans, } *s.pl.* people living on oppo-
Antiscii, an-tis'-se-i, } site sides of the equator, with their shadows at noon cast in contrary directions (Gr. *skia*, a shadow).

Antiscorbutic, an-ti-skor-bu'-tic, *s.* a remedy for the scurvy.

Antiscriptural, an-te-skrip'-tyur-al, *a.* opposed to Scripture.

Antiseptic, an-te-sep'-tik, *a.* resisting putrefaction: *s.* any substance used to resist or counteract putrefaction.

Antislavery, an-te-slave'-er-e, *s.* opposition to slavery.

Antisocial, an-te-so'-shal, *a.* averse to society; tending to interrupt or destroy social intercourse.

Antisocialist, an-te-so'-shal-ist, *s.* one opposed to socialism.

Antispasis, an-tis'-pà-sis, *s.* a revulsion of the humours from one part of the body to another [Med.] (Gr. *anti*, and *spao*, to draw.)

Antispasmodic, an-te-spaz-mod'-ik, *a.* counteractive of spasms.

Antispast, an'-te-spast, } *s.* a foot of four syllables,
Antispastus, an-te-spas'-tus, } in which the first and last are short, and the two middle ones long [Pros.]

Antispastic, an-te-spas'-tik, *a.* causing a revulsion of fluids or humours; counteracting spasms.

Antisplenetic, an-te-sple-net'-ik, *a.* good against diseases of the spleen.

Antistasis, an-tis'-tà-sis, *s.* the defence of an action by appeal to the evil results of its omission [Rhet.] (Gr. *anti*, and *stasis*, placing.)

Antistes, an-tis'-teez, *s.* a chief priest or prelate (L. *ante*, and *sto*, to stand).

Antistrophe, } an-tis'-tro-fe, { *s.* the stanza of an ode
Antistropy, } { alternating with the strophe, and originally sung by the chorus in returning to the right, the strophe having been sung in moving to the left; the inversion of the same terms in different clauses [Rhet.]

Antistrophic, an-te-strof'-ik, *a.* belonging to the antistrophe.

Antistrumatic, an-te-stru-mat'-ik, } *a.* good against
Antistrumous, an-te-stru'-mus, } scrofula.

Antisyphilitic, an-te-sif-e-lit'-ik, *a.* efficacious against syphilis.

Antitheism, an-te-the'-izm, *s.* opposition to theism.

Antithenar, an-tith'-e-nar, *s.* the muscle which moves the thumb [Anat.] (Gr. *anti*, and *thenar*, the palm of the hand).

Antithesis, an-tith'-e-sis, *s.* opposition; contrast; expression by contrast [Rhet.]

Antithetic, an-te-thet'-ik, **Antithetical**, an-te-thet'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to, abounding in, or prone to, antithesis. **Antithetically**, an-te-thet'-ik-al-le, *ad.* by antithesis.

Antitragus, an-tit'-rà-gus, *s.* the process of the outer ear, opposite the tragus.

Antitrinitarian, an-te-trin-e-ta'-re-an, *s.* one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity: *a.* opposing the Trinity.

Antitrinitarianism, an-te-trin-e-ta'-re-an-izm, *s.* the denial of the Trinity.

Antitype, an'-te-tipe, *s.* that of which the type is the prefiguration.

Antitypical, an-te-tip'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type. **Antitypically**, an-te-tip'-ik-al-le, *ad.* by way of antitype.

Antivariolous, an-te-va-ri'-o-lus, *a.* preventive of smallpox.

Antivenereal, an-te-ve-ne'-re-al, *a.* resisting venereal poison.

Antlers.

Antizymic, an-te-zim'-ick, *a.* preventive of fermentation.

Antler, ant'-ler, *s.* the branch of a stag's horn.

Antlered, ant'-lerd, *a.* furnished with antlers.

Antlia, ant'-le-à, *s.* the suction-tongue of lepidopterous insects (Gr. a pump).

Antlike, ant'-like, *a.* resembling the habits of ants.

Antœci, an-te'-si, *s.pl.* See **Antecian.**

Antonomasia, an-to-no-ma'-zhe-à, *s.* a form of speech, in which a common noun is used for a proper, as the philosopher for Aristotle, or a proper noun for a common, as Cicero for an orator [Rhet.] (Gr. *anti*, and *onoma*, a name.)

Antre, an'-ter, *s.* a cavern, a cave, a den (L. *antrum*).

Anubis, an-yu'-bis, *s.* an Egyptian deity, with the body of a man and the head of a jackal, who was at once guardian and judge of the souls of the departed.

Anus, a'-nus, *s.* the lower orifice of the intestines [Anat.] (L.)

Anvil, an'-vil, *s.* an iron block on which smiths hammer and shape their work; anything on which blows are laid. *To be on the anvil*, to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation (A.S.)

Anviled, an'-vild, *a.* wrought on an anvil.

Anxiety, ang-zi'-e-te, *s.* the state of being anxious.

Anxious, angk'-shus, *a.* greatly concerned respecting something future or unknown; full of solicitude; very desirous (L. *ango*, to press tightly, to vex). **Anxiously**, angk'-shus-le, *ad.* in an anxious manner. **Anxiousness**, angk'-shus-nes, *s.* the state of being anxious.

Any, en'-ne, *a.* one indefinitely; some or any number indefinitely.

Anywise, en'-ne-wize, *ad.* in any manner.

Aonian, a-o'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to the Muses or Aonia.

Aorist, a'-o-rist, *s.* an indeterminate past tense in the Greek verb [Gram.] (Gr. *a*, and *horos*, a limit.)

Aoristic, a-o-rist'-ik, *a.* indefinite as regards time.

Aorta, a-ort'-à, *s.* the great artery, or main trunk of the arterial system, proceeding immediately from the left ventricle of the heart [Anat.] (Gr.)

Aortal, a-ort'-al, } *a.* pertaining to the aorta.
Aortic, a-ort'-ik, }

Aortitis, a-or-ti'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the aorta [Med.]

Apace, à-pase', *ad.* quickly; steadily; step by step.

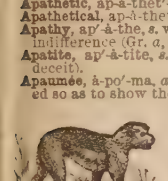
Apagoge, } ap'-à-go-je, { *s.* an argument in which
Apagogy, } { the major is evident, but the minor requires further proof [Logic]; proving a proposition by exposure of the absurdity that would follow from denying it [Logic]. A progress from one proposition to another, when the first, being proved, is used to prove others [Math.] (Gr. *apo*, from, and *ago*, to lead.)

Apagogical, ap-à-godj'-ik-al, *a.* proving indirectly by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary.

Apagynous, à-padj'-e-nus, *a.* fructifying only once, and then perishing [Bot.] (Gr. *hapax*, once, and *gyne*, a female.)

Apanage, ap'-an-aje, *s.* See **Appanage.**

Apanthropy, à-pan'-thro-pe, *s.* an aversion to human society (Gr. *apo*, from, and *anthropos*, a man).
Aparithmesis, ap-à-rith'-me-sis, *s.* enumeration of particulars [Rhet.] (Gr. *apo*, and *arithmos*, number.)
Apart, à-part', *ad.* separately, as regards –(*a*) place, (*b*) purpose, (*c*) thought, (*d*) wholeness; aside. See **Part.**
Apartment, à-part'-ment, *s.* a room in a house: *pl.* a set of rooms; lodgings (L. *pars*, a part).
Apathetic, ap-à-thet'-ik, } *a.* in a state of apathy.
Apathetical, ap-à-thet'-ik-al, }
Apathy, ap'-à-the, *s.* want of feeling; want of passion; indifference (Gr. *a*, and *pathos*, feeling).
Apatite, ap'-à-tite, *s.* a phosphate of lime (Gr. *apate*, deceit).
Apaumée, à-po'-ma, *a.* with the hand open and extended so as to show the palm [Her.] (Fr.)


Ape.

Ape, ape, *s.* a quadrumanous animal with human teeth and without a tail; a servile or silly imitator: *v.a.* to imitate servilely; to mimic.
Apeak, à-peek', *ad.* on the point; in a posture to pierce. Perpendicular, or nearly so [Naut.]
Apellous, à-pel'-lus, *a.* without skin (Gr. *a*, and L. *pellis*, skin).
Apepsia, à-pep'-se-à, *s.* defective digestion. See **Dyspepsia.**
Aper, a'-per, *s.* one who apes.
Aperient, à-pe'-re-ent, *a.* laxative: *s.* laxative medicine (L. *aperio*, to open).
Aperitive, à-pér'-e-tiv, *a.* aperient.
Apertor, à-pert'-er, *s.* a muscle that raises the upper eyelid [Anat.]
Aperture, ap'-er-tyure, *s.* an opening; a gap or passage.
Apetalose, à-pet'-à-lose, **Apetalous**, à-pet'-à-lus, *a.* having no petals [Bot.] (Gr. *a*, and *petalon*, a leaf.) **Apetalousness**, à-pet'-à-lus-nes, *s.* the state of being without petals.
Apex, a'-pex, *s.*; *pl.* **Apices**, ap'-e-seez, *or* **Apexes**, a'-pex-ez; the tip, point, or summit of anything (L.)
Aphæresis, à-fe'-re-sis, } *s.* the taking of a letter or
Apheresis, à-fer'-e-sis, } syllable from the beginning of a word. The removal of anything noxious [Med.] Amputation [Surg.] (Gr. *apo*, and *haireo*, to take away.)
Aphanesite, à-fan'-e-site, *s.* an indistinct arseniate of copper [Min.] See **Aphanistic.**
Aphanistic, af-an-is'-tik, *a.* indistinct [Min.] (Gr. *a*, and *phanes*, evident.)
Aphanite, af'-à-nite, *s.* an indistinct compound of hornblende, quartz, and felspar [Min.]
Aphasia, à-fa'-ze-a, *s.* loss of power of expression [Med.] (Gr. *phasis*, speech.)
Aphelion, à-fe'-le-un, *s.* that point of a planet or comet's orbit most distant from the sun [Astron.] (Gr. *apo*, and *helios*, the sun.)
Aphides, af'-e-deez, *s.pl.* of **Aphis**, which see.
Aphidian, à-fid'-e-an, *a.* pertaining to the aphides.
Aphidivorous, af-e-div'-e-rus, *a.* devouring aphides.
Philanthropy, à-fe-lan'-thro-pe, *s.* want of love to mankind; the first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society [Med.] See **Philanthropy.**
Aphis, a'-fis, *s.* vine-fretter, or plant-louse (L.)
Aphlogistic, af-lo-jis'-tik, *a.* burning without flame.
Aphonia, à-fo'-ne-à, *s.* a loss of voice (Gr. *a*, and *phone*, the voice).
Aphonous, af'-o-nus, *a.* destitute of voice.
Aphorism, af'-o-rizm, *s.* a principle or truth briefly and pithily expressed (Gr. *apo*, and *horizo*, to bound).
Aphorismer, af'-o-riz-mer, *s.* a dealer in aphorisms.
Aphorist, af'-o-rist, *s.* a writer of aphorisms.
Aphoristic, af-o-ris'-tik, } *a.* in the form of apho-
Aphoristical, af-o-ris'-tik-al, } risms. **Aphoristically**, af-o-ris'-tik-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of aphorisms.
Aphrite, af'-rite, *s.* an earthy variety of carbonate of lime, having a silvery lustre [Min.] (Gr. *aphros*, foam.)
Aphrisite, af'-re-zite, *s.* a variety of black tourmalin.
Aphrodisiac, af-ro-diz'-e-ak, } *a.* exciting venereal
Aphrodisiacal, af-ro-de-zi'-ak-al, } desire (Gr. *Aphrodite*, the Greek goddess of beauty and love).
Aphthæ, af'-thee, *s.pl.* small white ulcers upon the tongue, gums, inside of the lips, and palate; the thrush [Med.] (Gr.)
Aphthitalite, af-thit'-à-lite, *s.* prismatoidal glauber salt.
Aphthous, af'-thus, *a.* pertaining to, of the nature of, the thrush.
Aphyllose, af'-il-lose, } *a.* destitute of leaves [Bot.]
Aphyllous, af'-il-lus, } (Gr. *a*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)
Apiarian, a-pe-a'-re-an, *a.* relating to bees: *s.* an apiarist.
Apiarist, a'-pe-à-rist, *s.* one who rears bees.
Apiary, a'-pe-à-re, *s.* a place where bees are kept (L. *apis*, a bee).
Apical, ap'-ik-al, *a.* belonging to the apex.
Apices, ap'-e-seez, *s.pl.* See **Apex.**
Apicillary, ap-e-sil'-a-re, *a.* near the apex.
Apiculated, à-pik'-yu-la-ted, *a.* terminated abruptly in point [Bot.] See **Apex.**
Apiculture, ap-e-kult'-yure, *s.* the rearing of bees. See **Culture.**
Apiece, à-pees', *ad.* to each; each by itself.
Apiocrinite, a-pe-ok'-re-nite, *s.* the pear-encrinite (Gr. *apion*, a pear, and *krinon*, a lily).
Apis, a'-pis, *s.* the sacred bull of the Egyptians, kept in state at Memphis.
Apish, ape'-ish, *a.* like an ape; servilely imitative; foolish. **Apishly**, ape'-ish-le, *ad.* in an apish manner. **Apishness**, ape'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being apish.
Apitpat, à-pit'-pat, *ad.* with quick palpitation.
Apium, a'-pe-um, *s.* celery, a genus of umbelliferous plants (L.)
Aplanatic, ap-là-nat'-ik, *a.* entirely corrective of the aberration of the rays of light [Opt.] (Gr. *a*, and *planao*, to wander.)
Aplastic, à-plas'-tik, *a.* not plastic or easily moulded. See **Plastic.**
Aplomb, à-plong', *s.* self-possession; assurance (Fr. perpendicularity).
Aplome, à-plome', *s.* a garnet [Min.] (Gr. *haplos*, simple.)
Aplustre, à-plus'-ter, *s.* an ornamental flag carried by ancient ships, usually at the stern (L.)
Apo, ap'-o, a Greek prefix signifying away from.
Apocalypse, à-pok'-à-lips, *s.* revelation; the Revelation of St. John (Gr. *apo*, off, and *kalypto*, to cover).
Apocalyptic, à-pok-à-lip'-tik, **Apocalyptical**, à-pok-à-lip'-tik-al, *a.* pertaining to revelation, or the Apocalypse. **Apocalyptically**, à-pok-à-lip'-tik-al-le, *ad.* in an, or the, apocalyptic manner.
Apocarpous, ap-o-karp'-us, *a.* of fruits, as having their carpels either entirely or partially distinct [Bot.] (Gr. *apo*, and *karpos*, fruit.)
Apocatastasis, ap-o-kà-tas'-tà-sis, *s.* the time a planet takes to return to the same point in the zodiac [Astron.] (Gr. *apo*, and *katastasis*, settlement.)
Apocopate, à-pok'-o-pate, *v.a.* to cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of a word [Gram.] (Gr. *apo*, and *kopto*, to cut.)
Apocope, à-pok'-o-pe, *s.* the cutting off or dropping of the last letter or syllable of a word [Gram.]
Apocrustic, ap-o-krust'-ik, *a.* repelling; astringent [Med.] (Gr. *apo*, and *krouo*, to strike.)
Apocrypha, à-pok'-re-fà, *s.* certain books appended to the Old Testament which are regarded as canonical by the Roman Catholic Church, and uncanonical by the Greek and the Protestant Churches (Gr. *apo*, and *krypto*, to hide).
Apocryphal, à-pok'-re-fal, *a.* pertaining to the Apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authorship or intent; fictitious. **Apocryphally**, à-pok'-re-fal-le, *ad.* in an apocryphal manner; uncertainly. **Apocryphalness**, à-pok'-re-fal-nes, *s.* the quality of being apocryphal.
Apodal, ap'-o-dal, *a.* destitute of ventral fins.
Apode, ap'-ode, *s.* fish which has no ventral fins [Ichth.] (Gr. *a*, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot.)
Apodeictic, ap-o-dike'-tik, } *a.* clearly demonstra-
Apodeictical, ap-o-dike'-tik-al, } tive (Gr. *apo*, and *deiknymi*, to show). **Apodeictically**, ap-o-dike'-tik-al-le, *ad.* so as to be evident beyond contradiction.
Apodeixis, ap-o-dixe'-is, *s.* full demonstration.
Apodictic, ap-o-dik'-tic, *a.* See **Apodeictic.**
Apodosis, à-pod'-o-is, *s.* the consequent clause in conditional and other propositions [Gram.] (Gr. *apo*, and *didomi*, to give.)
Apogee, ap'-o-je, *s.* that point in the orbit of the moon or a planet which is at the greatest distance from the earth [Astron.] (Gr. *apo*, and *ge*, the earth.)
Apogean, ap-o-je'-an, *a.* belonging to the apogee.
Apograph, ap'-o-graf, *s.* a transcript (Gr. *apo*, and *grapho*, to write).
Apollyon, à-pol'-yon, *s.* the destroying angel (Ar. *apo*, and *ollymi*, to destroy).
Apologetic, à-pol-o-jet'-ik, } *a.* said or written in
Apologetical, à-pol-o-jet'-ik-al, } defence, or by way of apology. **Apologetically**, à-pol-o-jet'-ik-al-le, *ad.* by way of apology.
Apologetics, à-pol-o-jet'-iks, *s.* that branch of theology which seeks to vindicate the claims of the Christian religion, or show reason why it must be accepted as of divine authority.
Apologist, à-pol'-o-jist, } *s.* one who pleads in apo-
Apologizer, à-pol'-o-jize-er, } logy or defence.
Apologize, à-pol'-o-jize, *v.n.* to make an apology or excuse.
Apologue, ap'-o-log, *s.* a moral fable.
Apology, à-pol'-o-je, *s.* something said or written in

justification or extenuation, as a thing which may be, or may seem, called for (Gr. *apo*, and *logos*, a word).

Aponeurosis, ap-o-new-ro'-sis, *s.* a membrane of interlaced fibre in the form of an extension of a tendon or the envelope of a muscle [Anat.] (Gr. *apo*, and *neuron*, a tendon.)

Aponeurotic, ap-o-new-rot'-ik, *a.* relating to aponeurosis.

Apophasis, à-pof'-à-sis, *s.* the seeming waiving or omission by a speaker of what he would plainly insinuate [Rhet.] (Gr. *apo*, and *phasis*, expression.)

Apophlegmatic, ap-o-fleg-mat'-ik, *a.* exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus: *s.* a medicine which excites a discharge of phlegm or mucus.

Apophlegmatism, ap-o-fleg'-mà-tizm, *s.* an apophlegmatic or its action [Med.] See **Phlegmatic.**

Apophthegm, ap'-o-them, *s.* See **Apothegm.**

Apophyge, à-pof'-e-je, *s.* the part of a column where it springs out of its base [Arch.] (Gr. *apo*, and *phyge*, flight.)

Apophysis, à-pof'-e-sis, *s.* the process of a bone [Anat.] (Gr. *apo*, and *physis*, growth.)

Apoplectic, ap-o-plek'-tik, } *a.* pertaining to or
Apoplectical, ap-o-plek'-tik-al, } predisposed to apoplexy.

Apoplectic, *s.* a person affected with apoplexy.

Apoplexy, ap'-o-plex-e, *s.* a sudden deprivation of sense and voluntary motion, occasioned by some enforced suspension of the functions of the cerebrum (Gr. *apo*, and *plesso*, to strike).

Aporia, à-po'-re-à, *s.* profession of being at a loss where to begin, or what to say [Rhet.] Febrile uneasiness due to obstructions [Med.] (Gr. *a*, and *poros*, a passage.)

Aposepedin, à-po-sep'-e-din, *s.* a crystallized substance from putrid cheese (Gr. *apo*, and *sepedon*, putridity).

Aposiopesis, à-pos-e-o-pe'-sis, *s.* a sudden stopping short in a discourse, generally for rhetorical effect, out of a real or pretended disinclination to proceed further [Rhet.] (Gr. *apo*, and *siopao*, to be silent.)

Apostasy, à-pos'-tà-se, *s.* the abandonment of a faith or of principles once professed; desertion of one's party (Gr. *apo*, and *stasis*, standing).

Apostate, à-pos'-tate, *s.* one who has apostatized: *a.* false; traitorous.

Apostatical, ap-os-tat'-ik-al, *a.* after the manner of an apostate.

Apostatize, à-pos'-tà-tize, *v.n.* to forsake one's principles, faith, or party.

Apostemate, à-pos'-te-mate, *v.n.* to form into an abscess.

Apostemation, à-pos-te-ma'-tion, *s.* the formation of an apostem.

Apostematous, ap-os-tem'-à-tus, *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an apostem.

Aposteme, ap'-os-teem, *s.* an abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter (Gr. *apo*, and *histemi*, to stand).

Apostil, à-pos'-til, *s.* a marginal note; a postscript. See **Postil.**

Apostle à-pos'-sl, *s.* one of the twelve expressly commissioned by Christ to preach the Gospel; one sent on or dedicated to some high mission; an early or first missionary. *Apostles' Creed*, a confession of faith, supposed to have been drawn up by the Apostles themselves (Gr. *apo*, and *stello*, to send).

Apostleship, à-pos'-sl-ship, *s.* the office or dignity of an apostle.

Apostolate, à-pos'-to-late, *s.* a mission; apostleship, specially that of the pope.

Apostolic, ap-os-tol'-ik, } *a.* pertaining or accord-
Apostolical, ap-os-tol'-ik-al, } ing to the Apostles. *Apostolic Fathers*, Christian teachers in part contemporary with the Apostles. *Apostolic See*, the see of Rome or the Pope. *Apostolic succession*, the lineal transmission from the Apostles of the qualification necessary to constitute any one a minister of the grace of Christ. **Apostolically**, ap-os-tol'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of Apostles. **Apostolicalness**, ap-os-tol'-ik-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being apostolical.

Apostrophe, à-pos'-tro-fe, *s.* a digression in the course of a speech, generally one in which a direct appeal is made to some one absent or dead as if he were present [Rhet.]; the contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, and the insertion of a comma [Gram.]; the comma so used (Gr. *apo*, and *strophe*, turning).

Apostrophic, ap-o-strof'-ik, *a.* pertaining to an apostrophe.

Apostrophize, à-pos'-tro-fize, *v.a.* to address by apostrophe; to omit a letter and insert the apostrophe.

Apostume, ap'-os-tewm, *s.* See **Aposteme.**

Apothecary, à-poth'-e-kà-re, *s.* one who prepares and sells medicines; an inferior practitioner (Gr. *apotheca*, a storehouse).

Apothegm, ap'-o-them, *s.* a terse pithy saying; a sententious maxim (Gr. *apo*, and *phthegma*, a word).

Apothegmatic, ap-o-theg-mat'-ik, } *a.* of the cha-
Apothegmatical, ap-o-theg-mat'-ik-al, } racter of an apothegm; given to use it.

Apothegmatist, ap-o-theg'-mà-tist, *s.* a collector or maker of apothegms.

Apothegmatize, ap-o-theg'-mà-tize, *v.n.* to utter apothegms.

Apotheosis, ap-o-the'-o-sis, *s.* deification; enrolment among the gods (Gr. *apo*, and *theos*, a god).

Apotheosize, ap-o-the'-o-size, *v.a.* to deify.

Apotome, } à-pot'-o-me, } *s.* the difference between two
Apotomy, } } quantities that are commensurate, or commensurable, only in power [Math.]; a major semitone [Mus.] (Gr. *apo*, and *tome*, cutting).

Apotrepsis, ap-o-trep'-sis, *s.* the resolution of a suppurating tumour [Med.] (Gr. *apo*, and *trepo*, to turn.)

Apozem, ap'-o-zem, *s.* a decoction from plants (Gr. *apo*, and *zeo*, to boil.)

Apozemical, ap-o-zem'-ik-al, *a.* like a decoction.

Appal, ap-pawl', *v.a.* to depress with fear; to terrify; to dismay (O. Fr. *apalir*, to grow pale).

Appalling, ap-pawl'-ing, *p.* calculated to inspire dismay or horror. **Appallingly**, ap-pawl'-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to appal.

Appalment, ap-pawl'-ment, *s.* depression from fear.

Appanage, ap'-pan-age, *s.* lands and revenue assigned to a younger son of a royal house (L. *ad*, and *panis*, bread).

Appanagist, ap'-pan-à-jist, *s.* a prince to whom an appanage is granted.

Apparatus, ap-pà-ra'-tus, *s.* a set of instruments or utensils for performing any operation or experiment, or for practising any art; a group of organs in the animal economy all subserving the same purpose [Physiol.] (L. *ad*, and *paro*, to prepare.)

Apparel, ap-par'-el, *s.* clothes; dress; decorations to ecclesiastical vestments; the equipment of a ship, as sails, rigging, anchors, &c.: *v.a.* to dress or clothe; to adorn; to furnish (Fr. *à*, and *pareil*, like).

Apparent, ap-payr'-ent, *a.* that may be easily seen; obvious; seeming, not real. An *heir apparent*, one whose right to succeed to an estate or throne is indefeasible (L. *ad*, and *pareo*, to appear). **Apparently**, ap-payr'-ent-le, *ad.* evidently; seemingly. **Apparentness**, ap-payr'-ent-nes, *s.* the state of being apparent.

Apparition, ap-pà-rish'-un, *s.* the act of appearing; appearance; a visible object; a ghost, or a spectre; the first appearance of a luminary after having been obscured, opposed to *occultation* [Astron.]

Apparitor, ap-par'-e-ter, *s.* an officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders [Rom. Antiq.]; an officer who serves the process of a spiritual court [English Eccles.]; the beadle in a university, who carries the mace.

Appeal, ap-peel', *v.n.* to refer to a superior judge or court; to refer to another as witness; to invoke aid, pity, or mercy; to have recourse to: *v.a.* to remove a cause from an inferior to a superior court: *s.* the act of appealing; the right of appeal; a summons to answer a charge; a reference to another; recourse [L. *appellare*, to call to).

Appealable, ap-peel'-à-bl, *a.* that may be appealed; that may be accused.

Appear, ap-peer', *v.n.* to come into view; to become visible; to come before; to be manifest; to be evident; to seem. See **Apparent.**

Appearance, ap-peer'-ans, *s.* the act of appearing; the thing seen; a phenomenon; apparent likeness; semblance; outward show; introduction to the public in a particular character; look and bearing. A coming into court [Law].

Appeasable, ap-peez'-à-bl, *a.* that may be appeased. **Appeasableness**, ap-peez'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being appeasable.

Appease, ap-peez', *v.a.* to quiet; to pacify; to allay (L. *ad*, and *pax*, peace).

Appeasement, ap-peez'-ment, *s.* the act of appeasing; the state of being in peace.

Appeasive, ap-pe'-siv, *a.* calculated to appease.

Appellant, ap-pel'-lant, *s.* one who appeals to a higher tribunal; one who makes complaint before a judge: *a.* relating to appeals.

Appellate, ap-pel'-late, *a.* pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals. *Party appellate*, the party appealed against.

Appellation, ap-pel-la'-shun, *s.* the name by which a person or thing is called; a specific name.

Appellative, ap-pel'-là-tiv, *a.* serving to name; common [Gram.]: *s.* a common, as distinct from a proper name; a specific designation. **Appellatively**, ap-pel'-là-tiv-le, *ad.* in the manner of an appellative noun.

Appellatory, ap-pel'-là-to-re, *a.* containing an appeal.

Appellee, ap-pel-le', *s.* the defendant in an appeal.

Appellor, ap-pel'-lor, *s.* a prosecutor.

Appenage, ap'-pen-aje, *s.* See **Appanage.**

Append, ap-pend', *v.a.* to hang or attach; to subjoin (L. *ad*, and *pendo*, to hang).

Appendage, ap-pend'-aje, *s.* something appended or attendant.

Appendant, ap-pend'-ant, **Appendent**, ap-pend'-ent, *a.* annexed; attached: *s.* that which is annexed or appended.

Appendices, ap-pend'-e-seez, *pl.* of **Appendix.**

Appendicle, ap-pend'-e-kl, *s.* a small appendage.

Appendiculate, ap-pen-dik'-yu-late, *a.* furnished with appendages [Bot.]

Appendix, ap-pend'-ix, *s.*; *pl.* **Appendixes**, ap-pend'-ix-es: something appended; a supplement.

Apperception, ap-per-sep'-shun, *s.* perception with consciousness of self.

Appertain, ap-per-tayn', *v.n.* to belong to; to relate to.

Appertainment, ap-per-tayn'-ment. **Appertenence**, ap-per'-te-nens, *s.* See **Appurtenance.**

Appertinent, ap-per'-te-nent, *a.* See **Appurtenant.**

Appetent, ap'-pe-tent, *a.* desiring; very desirous (L. *ad*, and *peto*, to seek).

Appetence, ap'-pe-tens, } *s.* desire or craving of any
Appetency, ap'-pe-ten-se, } kind, especially bodily craving; natural inclination or propensity.

Appetible, ap'-pe-te-bl, *a.* desirable for gratification.

Appetibility, ap-pe-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being desirable.

Appetite, ap'-pe-tite, *s.* desire for what gratifies, generally the senses, especially that of hunger or thirst; craving; longing.

Appetitive, ap'-pe-te-tiv, *a.* that desires gratification.

Applaud, ap-plawd', *v.a.* to praise in any way, but more particularly by clapping the hands, or by acclamation (L. *ad*, and *plaudo*, *plausum*, to clap).

Applause, ap-plawz', *s.* praise; the act of applauding; praise loudly expressed.

Applausive, ap-plaw'-siv, *a.* applauding.

Apple, ap'-pl, *s.* the fruit of the apple-tree. *Apple of the eye*, the pupil. *Apple of discord*, cause of contention. *Apple of Sodom*, apple fair to the eye, but false to the touch.

Apple-brandy, ap'-pl-bran'-de, *s.* a liquor distilled from cider.

Apple-butter, ap'-pl-but-ter, *s.* a sauce of apples stewed in cider.

Apple-dumpling, ap'-pl-dump'-ling, *s.* a dumpling containing apples.

Apple-faced, ap'-pl-fased, *a.* chubby-faced.

Apple-graft, ap'-pl-graft, *s.* graft of an apple-tree.

Apple-harvest, ap'-pl-har'-vest, *s.* the time of apple gathering.

Apple-jack, ap'-pl-jak, *s.* apple-brandy.

Apple-john, ap'-pl-jon, *s.* an apple which keeps, but becomes withered.

Apple-pie, ap'-pl-pi, *s.* apples in a dish covered with paste, and baked. *Apple-pie order*, perfect order.

Apple-pip, ap'-pl-pip, *s.* apple-seed.

Apple-sauce, ap'-pl-saws, *s.* sauce of apples.

Apple-scoop, ap'-pl-skoop, *s.* an ancient scooped fruit-knife.

Apple-tart, ap'-pl-tärt, *s.* a tart containing apples.

Apple-tree, ap'-pl-tree, *s.* a tree yielding apples.

Apple-woman, ap'-pl-woom'-an, *s.* a woman who sells fruit.

Appliance, ap-pli'-ans, *s.* the act of applying; the thing applied.

Applicable, ap'-ple-ka-bl, *a.* that may be applied; suitable. **Applicableness**, ap'-ple-ka-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being applicable. **Applicably**, ap'-ple-ka-ble, *ad.* in such a manner that it may be applied.

Applicability, ap-ple-ka-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being applicable.

Applicancy, ap'-ple-kan-se, *s.* state of being applicable.

Applicant, ap'-ple-kant, *s.* one who applies; a petitioner.

Applicate, ap'-ple-kate, *s.* a chord bisected by the diameter [Math.]; *a.* applied. *Applicate-ordinate*, a right line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve.

Application, ap-ple-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of applying; the thing applied; request, or petition; the employment of means; close attention.

Applicatory, ap'-ple-ka-to-re, *a.* that which applies.

Apply, ap-pli', *v.a.* to lay or put on; to employ; to devote; to address to: *v.n.* to suit; to refer to; to make application (L. *ad*, and *plico*, to fold).

Appoggiato, ap-podj-ä'-to, *pp.* a direction to let the notes insensibly glide and melt into each other [Mus.] (It.)

Appoggiatura, ap-podj-ä-too'-rä, *s.* a grace-note [Mus.] (It.)

Appoint, ap-poynt', *v.a.* to fix; to settle; to set apart; to ordain; to assign; to furnish, or to equip: *v.n.* to determine. See **Point.**

Appointable, ap-poynt'-ä-bl, *a.* that may be appointed.

Appointment, ap-poynt'-ment, *s.* the act of appointing to an office; situation, or office assigned; fixing by mutual agreement; what is decreed or appointed; command or order; allowance; a devise or grant to a charitable use [Law]: *pl.* equipments of a ship, an army, an officer, &c.; accoutrements.

Apportion, ap-poar'-shun, *v.a.* to divide and assign in just shares; to distribute. See **Portion.**

Apportionment, ap-poar'-shun-ment, *s.* the act of apportioning; a dividing into just shares.

Apposer, ap-poze'-er, *s.* an examiner; a questioner.

Apposite, ap'-po-zit, *a.* suitable; very applicable (L. *ad*, and *pono*, *positum*, to place). **Appositely**, ap'-po-zit-le, *ad.* in an apposite manner. **Appositeness**, ap'-po-zit-nes, *s.* the quality of being apposite.

Apposition, ap-po-zish'-un, *s.* the act of adding to; addition; the placing of a noun in the same case with another which it attributively explains and defines [Gram.]

Appraisal, ap-praze'-al, *s.* a valuation by authority.

Appraise, ap-praze', *v.a.* to value, particularly as an appraiser (L. *ad*, and *pretium*, price).

Appraiser, ap-praze'-er, *s.* one who values; properly, one licensed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estates.

Appraisement, ap-praze'-ment, *s.* the act of appraising; a valuation.

Appraising, ap-praze'-ing, *s.* the act of valuing.

Appreciable, ap-pre'-she-ä-bl, *a.* that may be estimated or determined.

Appreciate, ap-pre'-she-ate, *v.a.* to value; to estimate duly: *v.n.* to rise in value.

Appreciation, ap-pre-she-a'-shun, *s.* the act of (*a*) valuing, (*b*) duly valuing, and (*c*) rising in value.

Appreciative, ap-pre'-she-ate-ive, **Appreciatory**, ap-pre'-she-ate-o-re, *a.* capable of duly appreciating.

Apprehend, ap-pre-hend', *v.a.* to take hold of; to seize; to arrest; to lay hold of with the mind; to understand; to think with fear: *v.n.* to form a conception; to incline to think (L. *ad*, and *prehendo*, to seize).

Apprehensible, ap-pre-hen'-se-bl, *a.* that may be apprehended.

Apprehension, ap-pre-hen'-shun, *s.* the act of apprehending or seizing; the act of arresting; the faculty of conception; opinion; fear or dread of future evil.

Apprehensive, ap-pre-hen'-siv, *a.* fearful; suspicious; distrustful. **Apprehensively**, ap-pre-hen'-siv-le, *ad.* in an apprehensive manner. **Apprehensiveness**, ap-pre-hen'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being apprehensive; fearfulness.

Apprentice, ap-pren'-tis, *s.* one bound for a term of years to serve at some craft or trade under a master, who in turn binds himself to instruct him; in *old law books*, a barrister; a learner of law: *v.a.* to bind under a master to a craft or trade. *Apprentice-fee*, a sum given to a master for receiving an apprentice. (Fr. *apprendre*, to learn). See **Apprehend.**

Apprenticeship, ap-pren'-tis-ship, *s.* the state of an apprentice; the term for which he is bound to serve.

Appressed, }
Apprest, } ap-prest', *a.* See **Adpressed.**

Apprise, } ap-prize', } *v.a.* to give notice of; also to
Apprize, } value. See **Appraise.**

Apprizement, ap-prize'-ment, *s.* See **Appraisement.**

Appriser, ap-prize'-er, *s.* See **Appraiser.**

Apprizing, ap-prize'-ing, *s.* See **Appraising.**

Approach, ap-proatsh', *v.n.* to come or go near; to draw near; to approximate: *v.a.* to come near to; to resemble: *s.* the act of drawing or advancing near; access; an avenue: *s.pl.* the works thrown up by besiegers, to protect them in their advances [Mil.] *To graft by approach*, to inarch (L. *ad*, and *prope*, near).

Approachable, ap-proatsh'-a-bl, *a.* that may be approached; accessible. **Approachableness**, ap-proatsh'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being approachable.

Approaching, ap-proatsh'-ing, *s.* the ingrafting a shoot of one tree into another without cutting it from the parent stock [Hort.]

Approachless, ap-proatsh'-les, *a.* that cannot be approached.

Approachment, ap-proatsh'-ment, *s.* the act of approaching.

Approbate, ap'-pro-bate, *v.a.* to approve; to license. See **Approve.**

Approbation, ap-pro-ba'-shun, *s.* the act of approving; approval; commendation; probation.

Approbative, ap'-pro-ba-tiv, } *a.* implying or express-
Approbatory, ap'-pro-ba-to-re } ing approbation.

Appropriable, ap-pro'-pre-ä-bl, *a.* that may be appropriated.

Appropriate, ap-pro'-pre-ate, *v.a.* to take and make one's own as by an exclusive right; to set apart to one particular use; to alienate a benefice [Law]: *a.* set apart for a particular use or person; most suit-

able; belonging peculiarly (L. *ad*, and *proprius*, one's own). **Appropriately**, ap-pro'-pre-ate-le, *ad.* in an appropriate manner. **Appropriateness**, ap-pro'-pre-ate-nes, *s.* the quality of being appropriate, or peculiarly suitable.

Appropriation, ap-pro-pre-a'-shun, *s.* the act of appropriating to one's own use or to some special purpose; the sequestering of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation [Law].

Appropriative, ap-pro'-pre-a-tiv, *a.* that appropriates.

Appropriator, ap-pro'-pre-a-ter, *s.* one who appropriates; one possessed of an appropriated benefice [Law].

Appropriatory, ap-pro'-pre-e-tà-re, *s.* a lay possessor of the profits of a benefice.

Approvable, ap-proov'-à-bl, *a.* meriting approbation.

Approvableness, ap-proov'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being approvable.

Approval, ap-proov'-al, *s.* approbation; sanction.

Approve, ap-proov', *v.a.* to be pleased with; to think favourably of; to commend; to ratify; to improve [Law]. (L. *ad*, and *probo*, to test.)

Approved, ap-proovd', *a.* tried; proved; worthy of approbation.

Approvement, ap-proov'-ment, *s.* approbation; liking; the confession of a felony and accusation of his accomplices by one who, not being the principal, thereby secures his own pardon [Law]; the improvement of common lands, by enclosing and converting them to the uses of husbandry [Law].

Approver, ap-proov'-er, *s.* one who approves; one who makes approvement [Law].

Approvingly, ap-proov'-ing-le, *ad.* in an approving manner.

Approximate, ap-prox'-e-mate, *a.* approaching; nearly correct; of the teeth, close together [Zool.]; of leaves, close to the stem [Bot.]; of quantities, nearly but not absolutely equal [Math.]: *v.a.* to carry or advance near; to cause to approach: *v.n.* to come near; to approach. See **Proximate.** **Approximately**, ap-prox'-e-mate-le, *ad.* in an approximate manner.

Approximation, ap-prox-e-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of approximating; approach; a continual approach nearer and nearer to a quantity sought, when no process is known for arriving at it exactly [Math. and Physics.]

Approximative, ap-prox'-e-ma-tiv, *a.* that approaches.

Appulse, ap-puls', *s.* the act of striking against; the approach of a planet to conjunction with the sun or a star [Astron.] (L. *ad*, and *pulsus*, driven.)

Appulsion, ap-pul'-shun, *s.* the act of striking against.

Appulsive, ap-puls'-iv, *a.* striking against. **Appulsively**, ap-puls'-iv-le, *ad.* by appulsion.

Appurtenance, ap-pur'-ten-ans, *s.* that which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage. See **Appertain.**

Appurtenant, ap-pur'-ten-ant, *a.* belonging or pertaining to of right.

Apricot, a'-pre-kot, *s.* a fruit of the plum kind (L. *præ*, before, and *coquo*, to ripen).

April, a'-pril, *s.* the fourth month. See **Aperient.**

April-fool, a'-pril-fool, *s.* one befooled on the 1st of April.

Apron, a'-prun, *s.* a piece of cloth or leather worn on the fore part of the body to keep the clothes clean or defend them from injury; a piece of leather drawn before a person in a gig; the fat skin covering the belly of a goose; a flat piece of lead that covers the vent of a cannon; a piece of curved timber just above the foremost end of the keel of a ship; a platform or flooring of planks at the entrance of a dock (Fr. *nappe*, a table-cloth).

Aproned, a'-prund, *a.* wearing an apron.

Apron-man, a'-prun-man, *s.* a mechanic.

Apse, aps, *s.* a domed semicircular or polygonal recess, generally at the east end of the choir of a church [Arch.]; any vaulted or semi-vaulted recess.

Apsis, ap'-sis, *s.*; *pl.* **Apsides**; the point of greatest and the point of least distance from the sun [Astron.]—the line connecting these is called *the line of the apsides;* an apse.

Apsidal, ap'-sid-al, *a.* pertaining to the apsides or the apsis.

Apt, apt, *a.* fit; suitable; pertinent; liable; inclined; prompt and ready; quick (L. *aptus*, fitted). **Aptly**, apt'-le, *ad.* in an apt manner. **Aptness**, apt'-nes, *s.* the quality of being apt.

Aptera, ap'-ter-à, *s.pl.* insects without wings [Entom.] (Gr. *a*, and *pteron*, a wing.)

Apteral, ap'-ter-al, *a.* destitute of wings; having columns in front or rear, but none along the sides [Arch.]

Apterous, ap'-ter-us, *a.* destitute of wings; destitute of membranous expansions [Bot.]

Apteryx, ap'-ter-ix, *s.* a rare bird of New Zealand, with only short rudiments of wings, and without a tail.

Apthous, ap'-thus, *a.* See **Aphthous.**

Aptitude, apt'-e-tewd, *s.* fitness; tendency; readiness in learning.

Aptote, ap'-tote, *s.* an indeclinable noun [Gram.] (Gr. *a*, and *ptito*, to fall.)

Aptotic, ap-tot'-ik, *a.* without declension [Phil.]

Apyretic, à-pi-ret'-ik, *a.* with absence or intermission of fever (Gr. *a*, and *pyretos*, fever).

Apyrexy, ap'-e-rex-e, *s.* absence or intermission of fever.

Apyrous, à-pi'-rus, *a.* unchanged by heat (Gr. *a*, and *pyr*, fire).

Aqua, à'-kwà, *s.* water (L.) *Aqua fortis*, impure nitric acid (L. *fortis*, strong). *Aqua marina*, a beryl, on account of its sea-green colour (L. *mare*, the sea). *Aqua regia*, nitro-muriatic acid (L. *regius*, royal). *Aqua Tofano*, Tofano's poison, supposed to be a solution of arsenic.

Aquarium, à-kwa'-re-um, *s.* a tank, a vessel, or a collection of such for aquatic plants and animals.

Aquarius, à-kwa'-re-us, *s.* the Water-bearer, the 11th sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January.

Aquatic, à-kwat'-ik, **Aquatical**, à-kwat'-ik-al, *a.* inhabiting or growing in water; on the water.

Aquatic, *s.* a plant which grows in water: *pl.* exercises in or on the water.

Aquatint, ak'-wà-tint, **Aquatinta**, à-kwà-tint'-à, *s.* a variety of engraving-like drawings in Indian ink (L. *tingo*, to dye).

Aquatinting, à-kwà-tint'-ing, *s.* the art of aquatint.

Aqua vitæ, ak'-wà vi'-te, *s.* brandy, or spirit of wine; whisky (*lit.* water of life).

Aqueduct, ak'-we-dukt, *s.* an artifical channel or structure for conveying water, generally from a distance to a large city.

Aqueous, a'-kwe-us, *a.* consisting of, containing, or formed in, water. *Aqueous humour* of the eye, a transparent limpid fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens. *Aqueous rocks*, rocks formed by deposit in water. **Aqueousness**, a'-kwe-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being aqueous.

Aquiferous, à-kwif'-e-rus, *a.* conducting water.

Aquiform, ak'-we-form, *a.* in the state of water.

Aquilated, ak'-we-la-ted, *a.* adorned with eagles' heads [Her.]

Aquiline, ak'-we-lin, *or* line, *a.* belonging to the eagle; like the beak of an eagle (L. *aquila*, an eagle).

Aquosity, à-kwos'-e-te, *s.* aqueousness.

Arab, ar'-ab, *s.* a native of Arabia; a child without a home, or an outcast; an Arabian steed: *a.* belonging to Arabia.

Arabesque, } ar'-à-besk, } *a.* after the manner of the **Arabesk**, } } Arabians; in a style of ornamentation in favour among the Arabians, and which, religiously excluding animal forms, consisted of painted or inlaid delineations of imaginary intertwined foliage, stalks, plants, and geometrical figures: *s.* an ornament executed in the arabesque style: *v.a.* to ornament with arabesque.

Arabian, à-ra'-be-an, *a.* pertaining to Arabia: *s.* a native of Arabia; an Arabian steed.

Arabic, ar'-à-bik, *a.* of or from Arabia: *s.* the language of the Arabians. **Arabical**, à-rab'-ik-al, Arabic. **Arabically**, à-rab'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an Arabian manner.

Arabine, ar'-a-bin, *s.* gum-arabic.

Arabism, ar'-à-bizm, *s.* an Arabic idiom.

Arabist, ar-à-bist, *s.* one well versed in the Arabic language or literature.

Arable, ar'-à-bl, *a.* fit for ploughing or tillage.

Araby, ar'-à-be, *s.* a poetical name for Arabia.

Arachnida, à-rak'-ne-dà, *s.pl.* articulata, including spiders, mites, and scorpions (Gr. *arachne*, a spider, and *eidos*, form).

Arachnoid, à-rak'-noyd, *a.* resembling a spider's web; belonging to the arachnida. The *arachnoid tunic*, a thin membrane spread over the brain and spinal cord between the dura mater and the pia mater; a fine slender tunic, encompassing the crystalline humour of the eye [Anat.]

Arachnology, à-rak-nol'-o-je, *s.* the science which treats of the arachnida (Gr. —, and *logos*, science).

Arachnologist, à-rak-nol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in arachnology.

Arack, a'-rak, *s.* See **Arrack.**

Aræostyle, a-re'-o-stile, *s.* an arrangement of columns at wide intervals [Arch.]

Aræosystyle, a-re-o-sis'-tile, *s.* columns in pairs, with an interval generally of half a diameter betwixt the coupled ones, and of three diameters and a half betwixt the pairs (Gr. *araios*, rare, *syn*, with, and *stylos*, a pillar).

Aralgnée, ar-rane-ya', } *s.* the branch or gallery of a **Arralgn**, ar-rane', } mine [Fort.]

Aramaic, ar-a-ma'-ik, **Aramean**, ar-à-mé'-an, *a.* pertain-

ing to the Syrians and Chaldeans, or their language, the Syro-Chaldaic (*Aram*, a son of Shem).

Aramaic, *s.* the northern Semitic language.

Aramæanism, ar-á-me'-an-izm, *s.* an Aramean idiom.

Araneidæ, á-rā-ne'-e-de, *s.pl.* the spider family.

Araneiform, á-rā-ne'-e-form, *a.* in the shape of a spider.

Araneose, á-ra'-ne-ose, *a.* covered with hairs crossing each other, like the rays in a spider's web.

Araneous, á-ra'-ne-us, *a.* resembling a cobweb.

Arango, á-rang'-go, *s.* a bead of rough cornelian.

Arapunga, ar-á-pung'-gà, *s.* the bell-bird.

Arbalist, ar'-bal-ist, *s.* a cross-bow (L. *arcus*, a bow, and Gr. *ballo*, to throw).

Arbalister, ar'-bal-ist-er, *s.* a cross-bowman. See **Ballista**.

Arbiter, ar'-be-ter, *s.* a person chosen by parties in a dispute to decide between them; an umpire, whose decision in any matter is regulative and beyond control (L.)

Arbitral, ar'-be-tral, *a.* belonging to arbitration.

Arbitrament, ar-bit'-rà-ment, *s.* decision; award.

Arbitrary, ar'-be-trà-re, *a.* determined solely by one's own judgment or good pleasure; exercised according to one's own discretion; subject to the will or control of no other; absolute; despotic; capricious.

Arbitrarily, ar'-be-trà-re-le, *ad.* in an arbitrary manner.

Arbitrariness, ar'-be-trà-re-nes, *s.* the quality of being arbitrary.

Arbitrate, ar'-be-trate. *v.n.* to hear and decide as an arbitrator; to determine: *v.a.* to decide; to judge of.

Arbitration, ar-be-tra'-shun, *s.* the hearing and determining of a dispute by a person or persons chosen by the parties.

Arbitrator, ar'-be-tra-ter, *s.* an umpire in arbitration; an arbiter.

Arbitratrix, ar'-be-tra-trix, } *s.* a female arbitrator.

Arbitress, ar'-be-tres, }

Arbitrement, ar-bit'-re-ment, *s.* See **Arbitrament**.

Arbor, ar'-bor, *s.* a tree, as distinguished from a shrub [Bot.]; the principal spindle or axis which communicates motion to the other parts of a machine. *Arbor Dianæ*, the tree of Diana, a beautiful arborescent precipitate, made by putting mercury into a solution of nitrate of silver. *Arbor Saturni*, the tree of Saturn, a similar precipitate, made by putting zinc into a solution of acetate of lead. *Arbor vitæ*, the tree of life, a beautiful evergreen [Bot.] (L.) See **Arbour**.

Arborator, ar'-bo-ra-ter, *s.* a planter or pruner of trees.

Arbored, ar'-bord, *a.* See **Arboured**.

Arboreous, ar-bo'-re-us, } *a.* belonging to a tree; resem-

Arboreal, ar-bo'-re-al, } bling a tree; growing on trees.

Arborescent, ar-bo-res'-ent, *a.* resembling a tree; growing like a tree; dendritical (L. *arboresco*, to grow to a tree).

Arborescence, ar-bo-res'-ens, *s.* the state of being arborescent, or in the form of a tree.

Arboret, ar'-bo-ret, *s.* a small tree; a shrub.

Arboretum, ar-bo-re'-tum, *s.* a place in which the different species of trees and shrubs are cultivated for scientific purposes.

Arboriculture, ar-bor-e-kult'-yur, *s.* the cultivation of trees. See **Culture**.

Arboriculturist, ar'-bor-e-kult'-ur-ist, *s.* one who cultivates trees.

Arboriform, ar-bor'-e-form, *a.* having the form of a tree.

Arborist, ar'-bor-ist, *s.* one who makes trees his study.

Arborization, ar-bor-e-za'-shun, *s.* arborescence in minerals.

Arborized, ar'-bor-ized, *a.* arborescent.

Arborous, ar'-bo-rous, *a.* belonging to a tree.

Arbor-vine, ar'-bor-vine, *s.* a species of bindweed.

Arbour, ar'-bur, *s.* a seat covered with branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a bower. See **Harbour**.

Arboured, ar'-burd, *a.* furnished with an arbour.

Arbuscle, ar'-bus-sl, *s.* a dwarf tree, or a tree-like shrub.

Arbuscular, ar-bus'-kew-lar, *a.* resembling a shrub.

Arbustum, ar-bust'-um, *s.* a copse of shrubs or trees (L. *arbor*).

Arbustive, ar-bust'-iv, *a.* covered with shrubs.

Arbute, ar'-bewt, *s.* the strawberry-tree (L.)

Arbutean, ar-bew-te'-an, *a.* pertaining to the strawberry-tree.

Arc, ark, *s.* a segment or part of a circle (L. *arcus*, a bow).

Arca, ar'-kà, *s.* coffer [Eccles.]; the **ark**-shell (L. a chest).

Arcade, ar-kade', *s.* a series of arches supported on columns; a walk arched above; a long arched building or gallery, lined on each side with shops.

Arcaded, ar-kade'-ed, *a.* furnished with an arcade.

Arcadian, ar-kā'-de-an, } *a.* pertaining to Arcadia; pas-

Arcadic, ar-ka'-dik, } toral.

Arcanum, ar-ka'-num, *s.* a secret: *pl.* **Arcana**, secret things; mysteries (L.)

Arc-boutant, ark-boo'-tong, *s.* a flying buttress (Fr.)

Arch, artsh, *s.* an arc; a curved structure of stone or brick, so arranged that the parts by mutual pressure support each other; any place covered with an arch; the vault of heaven, or the sky. *Triumphal arch*, an arch erected to adorn or commemorate a triumph: *v.a.* to cover with an arch; to form into a curve: *v.n.* to make an arch or arches (L. *arcus*, a bow).

Arch, artsh, *a.* crafty; shrewd; waggish; roguish; mischievous for sport (Ger. *arg*, mischievous). **Archly**, artsh'-le, *ad.* in an arch manner. **Archness**, artsh'-nes, *s.* the quality of being arch.

Arch, artsh, *a.* chief; of the first class; used as a prefix to words from the Greek (*archos*, chief).

Archæologic, ar-ke-o-lodj'-ik, **Archæological**, ar-ke-o-lodj'-ik-al, *a.* relating to archæology. **Archæologically**, ar-ke-o-lodj'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an archæological manner.

Archæologist, ar-ke-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in archæology.

Archæology, ar-ke-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science which treats of antiquities, and especially prehistoric remains (Gr. *archaios*, ancient, *logos*, science).

Archaic, ar-ka'-ik, } *a.* ancient; obsolete (Gr. *ar-*

Archaical, ar-ka'-ik-al, } *chaios*).

Archaiology, ar-ka-ol'-o-je, *s.* See **Archæology**.

Archaism, ark'-a-izm, *s.* an archaic or obsolete expression.

Archangel, ark-ayn'-jel, *s.* an angel of the highest order; one of the family of the dead-nettle [Bot.] (Gr. *archos*, and *angel*.) **Archangelic**, ark-an-jel'-ik, *a.* belonging to archangels.

Archarchitect, artsh-ark'-e-tekt, *s.* the Supreme Architect.

Archbishop, artsh-bish'-up, *s.* a chief bishop, or the bishop of a province, and also of his own diocese.

Archbishopric, artsh-bish'-up-rik, *s.* the province of an archbishop.

Arch-brick, artsh-brik, *s.* a brick for building arches.

Archbutler, artsh-but'-ler, *s.* the chief butler; an officer who presented the cup to the old German emperor on solemn occasions.

Archbuttress, artsh-but'-tres, *s.* a flying buttress.

Archchamberlain, artsh-tshame'-ber-lane, *s.* the chief chamberlain, an officer of the old German empire.

Archchancellor, artsh-tshan'-sel-ler, *s.* a chief chancellor, an officer in the old German empire, who presided over the secretaries of the court.

Archchanter, artsh-tshant'-er, *s.* the chief chanter.

Archchemic, artsh-kem'-ik, *a.* of highest chemical power.

Archcount, artsh-kownt', *s.* a chief count.

Archdapifer, artsh-dap'-e-fer, *s.* an officer of the German empire, who at the coronation of the emperor carried the first dish of meat to table on horseback.

Archdeacon, artsh-de'-kn, *s.* a dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, with jurisdiction over the whole diocese, or a part of it.

Archdeaconate, artsh-de'-kn-ate, *s.* the jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

Archdeaconry, artsh-de'-kn-re, *s.* the office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.

Archdeaconship, artsh-de'-kn-ship, *s.* the office of an archdeacon.

Archdiocese, artsh-di'-o-sees, *s.* the diocese of an archbishop.

Archdruid, artsh-dru'-id, *s.* chief pontiff of the Druids.

Archducal, artsh-dew'-kal, *a.* pertaining to an archduke.

Archduchess, artsh-dutsh'-es, *s.* wife of an archduke; a daughter of the houses of Russia and Austria.

Archduchy, artsh-dutsh'-e, } *s.* the territory or

Archdukedom, artsh-dewk'-dum, } rank of an archduke or archduchess.

Archduke, artsh-dewk', *s.* a prince of the houses of Russia and Austria.

Archeal, ark-e'-al, *a.* belonging to the archeus.

Archebiosis, ar-ke-bi'-o-sis, *s.* the alleged derivation of life from that which has none (Gr. *arche*, beginning, and *bios*, life).

Archegonium, ar-ke-go'-ne-um, *s.* the ovary of cryptogams (Gr. —, and *gonos*, offspring).

Archegony, ar-keg'-o-ne, *s.* the doctrine of the genesis of life, specially of ablogenesis.

Archelogy, ar-kel'-o-je, *s.* the science of first principles.

Archenemy, artsh-en'-e-me, *s.* a principal enemy.

Archer, artsh'-er, *s.* a bowman.

Archeress, artsh'-er-es, *s.* a female archer.

Archery, artsh'-er-e, *s.* the art or act of shooting with a bow and arrow.

Arches Court, artsh'-ez-koart, *s.* the supreme court of appeal in ecclesiastical causes lying within the province of Canterbury, so called from the church of

St. Mary-le-Bow, whose top is of stone pillars built archwise, where it was anciently held.

Archetypal, ark'-e-tipe-al, *a.* pertaining to or constituting an archetype.

Archetype, ark'-e-tipe, *s.* the original model from which, or ideal after which, anything is made; the standard weight by which others are adjusted [Coining].

Archeus, ark-e'-us, *s.* the all-formative vital principle which constitutes, according to certain alchemist philosophers, the *anima mundi*, or soul of the world (Gr. *arche*, beginning).

Archfiend, artsh-feend', *s.* a chief fiend; Satan.

Archflamen, artsh-fla'-men, *s.* a chief flamen or priest.

Archheresy, artsh-hĕr'-e-se, *s.* the chief or mother heresy.

Archhypocrite, artsh-hip'-o-krit, *s.* a great hypocrite.

Archiater, ark-i'-a-ter, *s.* an imperial physician (Gr.)

Archical, ark'-ik-al, *a.* chief; primary.

Archidiaconal, ark-e-de-ak'-on-al, *a.* pertaining to an archdeacon.

Archiepiscopacy, ark-e-e-pis'-ko-pă-se, *s.* the dignity of an archbishop.

Archiepiscopal, ark-e-e-pis'-ko-pal, *a.* belonging to an archbishop.

Archiepiscopate, ark-e-e-pis'-ko-pate, *s.* archbishopric.

Archierey, ar-ki'-e-re, *s.* the higher order of clergy in Russia (Gr. —, and *hiereus*, a priest).

Archil, artsh'-il, *s.* a rich purple colour, from a lichen so called.

Archilochian, ark-e-lo'-ke-an, *a.* in a verse of seven feet, the first four dactyls or spondees, the last three trochees (*Archilochus*).

Archimagus, ark-e-ma'-gus, *s.* the high priest of the magi.

Archimandrite, ark-e-mand'-rite, *s.* the chief of one or more monasteries in the Greek Church (Gr. —, and *mandra*, enclosure).

Archimedean Screw.

Archimedean, ar-kim-e-de'-an, *a.* pertaining to Archimedes. *Archimedean screw*, originally a machine for raising water, invented by Archimedes, and consisting of a tube rolled in a spiral form round a cylinder; now a screw for propelling ships on the same model.

Arching, artsh'-ing, *a.* curving like an arch: *s.* the arch proper.

Archipelago, ark-e-pel'-ă-go, *s.* a sea interspersed with many islands; a group of islands; specially the Egean Sea (Gr. —, and *pelagos*, the sea).

Architect, ark'-e-tekt, *s.* one who plans and designs buildings, and superintends their erection; a contriver or maker (Gr. —, and *tekton*, a constructor).

Architective, ark-e-tekt'-iv, *a.* used in, or proper for, building.

Architectonic, ark-e-tekt-on'-ik, *a.* having skill in architecture.

Architectonics, ark-e-tekt-on'-iks, *s.pl.* the science of architecture.

Architectural, ark-e-tekt'-yur-al, *a.* pertaining to or according to the rules of architecture.

Architecture, ark-e-tekt'-yur, *s.* the art or science of building, especially houses, bridges, and other structures; frame; structure; workmanship. *Military architecture*, the art of fortification. *Naval architecture*, the art of building ships.

Architrave, ark'-e-trave, *s.* that part of an entablature which rests immediately on the column [Arch.] (Gr. —, and L. *trabs*, a beam.)

Archival, ark'-e-val, *a.* pertaining to archives.

Archives, ar'-kivez, *s.pl.* the place in which the public papers or records of a state or community are kept; the papers themselves (Gr. *archeion*, a government house).

Archivist, ar'-ke-vist, *s.* the keeper of archives.

Archivolt, } ark'-e-volt, { *s.* the inner contour of an
Archivault, } { arch, or a band adorned with mouldings, running over the faces of the arch-stones [Arch.]

Archlike, artsh'-like, *a.* built like an arch.

Archlute, artsh'-lute, } *s.* a large or double-stringed
Archilute, ark'-e-lute, } lute.

Arch-marshal, artsh-mar'-shal, *s.* the grand marshal of the German empire.

Archon, ark'-on, *s.* a chief magistrate of ancient Athens (Gr.)

Archonship, ark'-on-ship, *s.* the office of an archon.

Arch-pillar, artsh-pil'-lar, *s.* the main pillar.

Archpolitician, artsh-pol-e-tish'-an, *s.* leading politician.

Archpresbyter, artsh-pres'-be-ter, *s.* a chief presbyter.

Archpriest, artsh-preest', *s.* a chief priest.

Archstone, artsh-stone, *s.* the keystone.

Archtreasurer, artsh-trezh'-ur-er, *s.* the great treasurer of the German empire.

Archway, artsh'-wa, *s.* a way or passage under an arch.

Archwayed, artsh'-wayd, *a.* having an archway

Archwise, artsh'-wize, *ad.* in the form of an arch.

Arcograph, ark'-o-graf, *s.* an instrument for drawing a circular arc without a central point (L. *arcus*, a bow, and *grapho*, to write).

Arctation, ark-ta'-shun, } *s.* constriction, especially in
Arctitude, ark'-te-tewd, } the intestinal canal in constipation [Med.] (L. *arctus*, tight.)

Arctic, ark'-tik, *a.* northern; pertaining to the region round the north pole. The *arctic* circle, a lesser circle, parallel to the equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole. (*Arctos*, the Great Bear, a constellation overhead).

Arctic-fox, ark'-tik-fox, *s.* a small species of fox, celebrated for the beauty and fineness of its fur.

Arcturus, ark-tew'-rus, *s.* a fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Bootes (Gr. —, and *oura*, a tail).

Arcuate, ark'-yu-ate, *a.* bent, as a bow (L. *arcus*, a bow).

Arcuation, ark-yu-a'-shun, *s.* the act of bending; the state of being bent; a method of raising trees by bending the branches to the ground, and covering the small shoots with earth.

Arcubalist, ar'-ku-bal-ist, *s.* a cross-bow. See **Arbalist.**

Arcubalister, ar-ku-bal'-is-ter, *s.* a cross-bowman.

Ardassine, ar-das'-sin, *s.* a very fine quality of Persian silk, the finest used in the looms of France (Fr. from Per.)

Ardea, ar'-de-ă, *s.* the generic name of the heron (L.)

Ardent, ar'-dent, *a.* hot; burning; fierce; intense; eager; zealous. *Ardent spirits*, alcoholic spirits (L. *ardeo*, to burn). **Ardently**, ar'-dent-le, *ad.* in an ardent manner. **Ardentness**, ar'-dent-nes, **Ardency**, ar'-dense, *s.* the quality of being ardent.

Ardour, ar'-der, *s.* heat; warmth of affection; zeal.

Arduous, ard'-yu-us, *a.* difficult to attain or accomplish; laborious (L. *arduus*, steep). **Arduously**, ard'-yu-us-le, *ad.* in an arduous manner. **Arduousness**, ard'-yu-us-nes, *s.* state or quality of being arduous.

Are, ar, the plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*: *s.* the unit of French superficial measure, containing 100 square metres, or 1076·44 English square feet.

Area, a'-re-ă, *s.* any plain surface included within limits; a vacant space about the sunken basement of a building; the superficial contents of any figure [Geom.]; a compass of ore allotted to diggers [Mining].

Areal, a'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to an area.

Areca, à-re'-kà, *s.* the palm which yields the betel-nut.

Arefaction, ar-e-fak'-shun, *s.* the act of drying. See **Arid**

Arena, à-re'-nà, *s.* an open space strewed with sand in the centre of an amphitheatre for the exhibition of gladiatorial and other combats; any place or scene of public contest or exertion; the middle of a temple or enclosed place [Arch.] (L. sand.)

Arenaceous, ar-e-na'-shus, } *a.* sandy; composed of
Arenarious, ar-e-na'-re-us, } sand-grains (L. *arena*).

Arenation, ar-e-na'-shun, *s.* bath of sprinkled hot sand.

Arenicolites, à-ren-ik'-o-lites, *s.* markings on some sand stones, supposed to be worm burrows [Geol.] (L. — *colo*, to dwell, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)

Arenilitic, à-ren-e-lit'-ik, *a.* consisting of sandstone.

Arenose, ar-e-noze', *a.* sandy; full of sand.

Arenulous, à-ren'-yu-lus, *a.* full of fine sand.

Areola, à-re'-o-là, *s.* the coloured circle round the
Areole, à-re'-o-le, *s.pl.* } nipple, or a pustule; an inter-
Areole, ar'-e-ole, *s.* } stitial space or mesh in tissue [Bot. and Anat.] (L. *area*, a vacant space.)

Areolar, à-re'-o-lar, *a.* containing areolæ. *Areolar tissue*, cellular tissue.

Areolate, à-re'-o-late, *a.* divided into small spaces or areolations.

Areolation, à-re-o-la'-shun, *s.* any small space bounded by some part differing in colour, texture, &c.

Areometer, ar-e-om'-e-ter, *s.* any instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids (Gr. *araios*, thin and *metron*, a measure).

Areometrical, ar-e-o-met'-rik-al, *a.* pertaining to areometry.

Areometry, ar-e-om'-e-tre, *s.* the measuring or art of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

Areopagite, ar-e-op'-ă-jite, *s.* a judge of the Areopagus

Areopagitic, ar-e-op-ă-jit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the Areopagus.

Areopagus, ar-e-op'-ă-gus, *s.* a celebrated tribunal of ancient Athens (Gr. *Ares*, Mars, and *pagos*, a hill).

Areostyle, a'-re-o-stile, *s.* See **Aræostyle.**

Areosystyle, a-re-o-sis'-tile, *s.* See **Aræosystyle.**

Aretology, ar-e-tol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the natur

and cultivation of virtue (Gr. *arete*, virtue, and *logos*, science).

Argal, ar'-gal, *s.* hard crust of crude tartar found adhering to the sides of wine-casks, and used by dyers.

Argali, ar'-gal-e, *s.* a wild sheep of Siberia and Central Asia.

Argand, ar'-gand, *a.* applied, from the name of the inventor, to a wick or a burner that is hollow and circular, so as to increase the current of air and intensify the flame.

Argent, ar'-jent, *s.* silver: the white colour, representing silver, the symbol of purity, of justice, and gentleness, in coats of arms [Her.] (Fr.): *a.* silvery; bright, like silver (L. *argentum*, silver).

Argental, ar-jent'-al, } *a.* consisting of or resembling

Argentic, ar-jent'-ik, } silver.

Argentan, ar'-jent-an, *s.* an alloy of nickel with copper and zinc; German silver.

Argentation, ar-jent-a'-shun, *s.* a coating with silver.

Argentiferous, ar-jent-if'-er-us, *a.* containing silver (L. —, and *fero*, to carry).

Argentina, ar-jen-ti'-na, *s.* a fish of the salmon family.

Argentine, ar'-jent-ine, *a.* like silver; silvery: *s.* a silvery-white variety of carbonate of lime.

Argil, ar'-jil, *s.* potters' earth; alumina (Gr. *argos*, white).

Argillaceous, ar-jil-la'-shus, *a.* of the nature, or consisting, of clay.

Argilliferous, ar-jil-lif'-er-us, *a.* containing clay.

Argillite, ar'-gil-lite, *s.* clay-slate.

Argillitic, ar-jil-lit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to argillite.

Argillo-arenaceous, ar-jil'-lo-ar-e-na'-shus, *a.* consisting of clay and sand.

Argillo-calcareous, ar-jil'-lo-kal-ka'-re-us, *a.* consisting of clay and calcareous earth.

Argillo calcite, ar-jil'-lo-kal'-site, *s.* a calcareous earth, with a large proportion of clay.

Argillous, ar-jil'-lus, *a.* consisting of clay; clayey.

Argive, ar'-give, *a.* Greek (*Argos*, a chief city in Greece).

Argol, ar'-gol, *s.* See **Argal**.

Argonaut, ar'-go-nawt, *s.* one who sailed in the Argo in quest of the golden fleece; the nautilus (Gr. *Argo*, and *nautes*, a sailor).

Argonautic, ar-go-nawt'-ic, *a.* pertaining to the Argonauts.

Argosy, ar'-go-se, *s.* a large richly-laden merchantman.

Argot, ar'-got, *or* ar-go, *s.* a jargon among professional thieves (Fr.)

Arguable, ar'-gew-à-bl, *a.* capable of being argued.

Argue, ar'-gew, *v.n.* to show reason; to dispute; to debate: *v.a.* to debate or discuss; to prove or evince; to persuade by reasons (L. *arguo*, to show).

Arguing, ar'-gew-ing, *s.* reasoning; argumentation.

Argument, ar'-gew-ment, *s.* a reason offered in proof; a debate or discussion; the subject of a discourse or writing; an abstract or summary of a book.

Argumentable, ar-gew-ment'-à-bl, *a.* that may be argued.

Argumental, ar-gew-ment'-al, *a.* belonging to argument; consisting in argument.

Argumentation, ar-gew-ment-a'-shun, *s.* the act, or a process, of reasoning.

Argumentative, ar-gew-ment'-à-tiv, *a.* consisting of argument; showing reasons for; addicted to argument. **Argumentatively**, ar-gew-ment'-à-tiv-le, *ad.* in an argumentative manner. **Argumentativeness**, ar-gew-ment'-à-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being argumentative.

Argus, ar'-gus, *s.* a watchful person; a large and beautiful species of Asiatic pheasant [Ornith.] *Argus-eyed*, having the eyes of Argus. *Argus-shell*, a species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots. (*Argus*, a mythological being with a hundred eyes.)

Argute, ar-gewt', *a.* subtle; ingenious (L.)

Aria, à'-re-à, *s.* an air, song, or tune (It.)

Arian, a'-re-an, *s.* a follower of Arius, who denied the proper deity of Christ.

Arianism, a'-re-an-izm, *s.* the doctrines of the Arians.

Aricina, à-ris'-e-nà, } *s.* an alkaloid obtained from cin-

Aricine, ar'-is-een } chona bark, first brought from Arica, in Peru.

Arid, ar'-id, *a.* dry; parched up with heat (L. *areo*, to be dry).

Aridity, à-rid'-e-te, **Aridness**, ar'-id-nes, *s.* the state of being arid.

Aridas, ar'-id-as, *s.* a kind of East Indian taffety.

Aries, a'-re-ees, *s.* the Ram, a constellation, the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters on the 21st of March; a battering ram [Antiq.] (L.)

Arietta, à-re-et'-tà, *s.* a short air or song [Mus.] (It.)

Aright, à-rite', *ad.* rightly; without mistake.

Aril, ar'-il, } *s.* the exterior coat or covering of a

Arillus, à-ril'-lus, } seed, fixed to it at the base only (L.)

Arillated, ar'-il-la-ted, **Arilled**, ar'-ild, *a.* furnished with an aril.

Ariman, ä'-re-man, *s.* See **Ahriman**.

Ariolation, ar-re-o-la'-shun, *s.* soothsaying (L. *hariolus*, a soothsayer).

Arioso, ar-e-o'-so, *a.* in the manner of an air [Mus.] (It.)

Arise, à-rize', *v.n.* to rise up; to spring up; to appear.

Arista, à-ris'-tà, *s.* the awn or pointed beard of corn-grasses (L.)

Aristarch, ar'-is-tark, *s.* a severe critic (*Aristarchus* of Alexandria).

Aristarchian, ar-is-tark'-e-an, *a.* severely critical.

Aristate, à-ris'-tate, *a.* furnished with awns. See **Arista**.

Aristocracy, ar-is-tok'-rà-se, *s.* government by the nobles; the nobility (Gr. *aristos*, best, and *kratos*, strength, sway).

Aristocrat, ar'-is-to-krat, *or* à-ris'-to-krat, *s.* one of the aristocracy; a haughty, supercilious person; one who favours an aristocracy.

Aristocratic, ar-is-to-krat'-ik, } *a.* under or belong-

Aristocratical, ar-is-to-krat'-ik-al, } ing to an aristocracy. **Aristocratically**, ar-is-to-krat'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an aristocratical manner. **Aristocraticalness**, ar-is-to-krat'-ik-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being aristocratical.

Aristocratism, ar-is-tok'-rat-izm, *s.* the spirit and manners of the aristocracy.

Aristophanic, ar-is-to-fan'-ik, *a.* shrewd; witty. (*Aristophanes*, a celebrated comic poet of Athens.)

Aristotelian, ar-is-to-te'-le-an, } *a.* pertaining to the

Aristotelic, ar-is-to-tel'-ik, } philosophy of Aristotle: *s.* a follower of the philosophy of Aristotle.

Aristotelianism, ar-is-to-te'-le-an-izm, *s.* the philosophy of Aristotle.

Arithmancy, ar'-ith-man-se, *or* à-rith'-man-se, *s.* divination by the use or observation of numbers (Gr. *arithmos*, number, and *manteia*, divination).

Arithmetic, à-rith'-me-tik, *s.* the science of numbers, or the art of computation.

Arithmetic, Arithmetical, ar-ith-met'-ik, ar-ith-met'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or methods of arithmetic. **Arithmetically**, ar-ith-met'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of arithmetic.

Arithmetician, à-rith-me-tish'-an, *s.* one skilled in arithmetic.

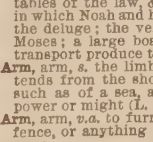
Arithmometer, ar-ith-mom'-e-ter, *s.* an abacus.

Ark, ark, *s.* a depository; the sacred repository of the tables of the law, &c., among the Jews; the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge; the vessel which concealed the infant Moses; a large boat, used on American rivers to transport produce to market (L. *arca*, a chest).

Arm, arm, *s.* the limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; any branch, such as of a sea, a tree, a machine, or a service; power or might (L. *armus*, the shoulder).

Arm, arm, *v.a.* to furnish with arms, or means of defence, or anything requisite to fortify: *v.n.* to take arms.

Armada, ar-ma'-dà, *s.* a fleet of armed ships, especially that equipped against England in A.D. 1588.



Armadillo.

Armadillo, ar-ma-dil'-lo, *s.* a small quadruped peculiar to South America, armed with a hard bony shell.

Armament, arm'-à-ment, *s.* a force equipped for war; the munitions of war with which a ship is armed.

Armature, arm'-à-tewr, *s.* armour; means of defence; a piece of iron which connects the two poles of a magnet, to keep the magnetic power undiminished [Magnet.]

Arm-chair, arm'-tshayr, } *s.* a chair with arms; an

Armed-chair, armd'-tshayr, } elbow-chair.

Armed, armd, *a.* fortified; fortified with an armature [Magnet.]; of a different colour from the rest of the body [Her.] *Armed at all points*, completely sheathed in armour.

Armenian bole, ar-me'-ne-an bole, *s.* a species of clay from Armenia.

Armenian stone, ar-me'-ne-an stone, *s.* a blue carbonate of copper.

Armful, arm'-fûl, *s.* as much as the arms can hold.

Armhole, arm'-hole, *s.* the cavity under the shoulder, or the armpit; a hole in a garment for the arm.

Armiger, arm'-e-jer, *s.* an armour-bearer; a squire; an esquire (L. *arma*, arms, and *gero*, to bear).

Armilla, ar-mil'-là, *s.* a bracelet for the arm or wrist; an iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move; a circular ligament of the wrist, binding the tendons of the hand.

Armillary Sphere.

Armillary, arm'-il-là-re, *a.* resembling an armilla; consisting of rings or circles. *The armillary sphere,* an astronomical artificial sphere, composed of hoops or circles representing the different circles of the sphere, as the equator, ecliptic. &c., put together in their natural order and relative positions.

Armillated, arm'-il-la-ted, *a.* furnished with bracelets.

Armillet, ar'-mil-let, *s.* a small armilla or armlet.

Arminian, ar-min'-yan, *a.* pertaining to Arminius or his principles: *s.* one of a sect of Christians, so called from Arminius, mainly distinguished for their assertion of free-will in opposition to the necessitarianism of Calvin.

Arminianism, ar-min'-yan-izm, *s.* the tenets of the Arminians.

Armipotent, arm-ip'-o-tent, *a.* mighty in war (L. —, and *potens,* powerful).

Armipotence, arm-ip'-o-tens, *s.* power in arms.

Armistice, ar'-mis-tis, *s.* a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties (L. —, and *sisto,* to stand still).

Armless, arm'-les, *a.* without an arm; destitute of arms.

Armlet, arm'-let, *s.* a small arm, as of the sea; armour, or an ornament, for the arm.

Armorer, Armourer, arm'-ur-er, *s.* a maker of armour or arms; one who has the care of the arms of another, and dresses him in armour.

Armorial, ar-mo'-re-al, *a.* belonging to armour, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family.

Armoric, Armorican, ar-mor'-ik, *a.* belonging to Armorica, now Bretagne, or Britany.

Armoric, *s.* the language of the Armoricans, a Celtic dialect still spoken.

Armorist, arm'-ur-ist, *s.* one skilled in heraldry.

Armory, Armoury, arm'-ur-e, *s.* a place where arms are deposited or made; armour; arms; an armorial ensign; skill in heraldry.

Armour, arm'-ur, *s.* defensive arms; any habit worn to protect the body in battle.

Armour-bearer, arm'-ur-bare-er, *s.* one who carries the armour of another.

Armpit, arm'-pit, *s.* the hollow place under the shoulder.

Arms, armz, *s.pl.* weapons of war; armour for the body; war; armorial bearings. *To arms!* a summons to take arms. *To be in arms,* to be in a state of hostility. *To be under arms,* to be armed and ready for action. *Bred to arms,* trained to be a soldier. *A pass of arms,* a combat with swords. *A stand of arms,* a complete set for one soldier. *Coats of arms,* heraldic devices.

Arm's-end, armz'-end, *s.* at the end of the arm; a good distance off.

Arm's-length, armz'-length, *s.* at a distance.

Arm's-reach, armz'-reetsh, *s.* the reach of the arm.

Armstrong-gun, arm'-strong-gun, *s.* a spirally-grooved gun of wrought iron.

Army, ar'-me, *s.* a body of armed men; a great number; a vast multitude.

Army-corps, ar'-me-kore, *s.* a division of an army.

Army-list, ar'-me-list, *s.* list of officers of the army.

Arnot, ar'-not, *s.* the pig-nut or earth-nut.

Arnotto, ar-not'-to, *s.* See **Anotta.**

Aroma, à-ro'-mà, *s.* the fragrance in plants and other substances; a pleasant, often a spicy, odour; a spiritual fragrance (Gr.)

Aromatic, ar-o-mat'-ik **Aromatical,** ar-o-mat'-ik-al, *a.* yielding aroma; produced by an aroma.

Aromatic, *s.* a plant or drug with a fragrant smell, and usually a warm pungent taste.

Aromatite, à-ro'-mà-tite, *s.* a mineral resembling myrrh; a factitious wine, containing various aromatics.

Aromatize, à-ro'-mà-tize, *or* ar'-o-mà-tise, *v.a.* to impregnate with aroma.

Aromatization, ar-o-mat'-e-zà'-shun, *s.* the act of aromatizing.

Aromatizer, à-ro'-mà-tize-er, *or* ar'-o-mà-tize-er, *s.* that which communicates an aromatic quality.

Aromatous, à-ro'-mà-tus, *a.* containing aroma.

Arose, à-roze', the *pret.* of the verb *to arise.*

Around, à-rownd', *prep.* about; on all sides; encircling; from place to place: *ad.* in a circle; on every side; about; near.

Aroura, à-row'-rà, *s.* a Grecian measure of 50 feet; an Egyptian measure of 100 square feet.

Arouse, à-rowz', *v.a.* to wake up; to stir up; to excite.

Arow, à-ro', *ad.* in a row; successively.

Arpeggio, ar-pedj'-e-o, *s.* the striking of notes on a violin, or similar instrument, in quick succession, after the manner of playing on a harp; the distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord [Mus.] (It.)

Arquebus, ar'-kwe-bus, *s.* See **Arquebuse.**

Arquebusade, ar-kwe-bus-ade', *s.* a distilled water used for the cure of wounds; the shot of an arquebuse.

Arquebuse, ar'-kwe-bus, *s.* an old-fashioned hand-gun or musket fired from a forked rest (Dan. *haak,* a hook, and *bus,* box, or gun).

Arquebusier, ar-kwe-bus-eer', *s.* a soldier armed with an arquebuse.

Arquerite, ar'-kwe-rite, *s.* an amalgam of silver found at *Arqueros.*

Arquifoux, ar'-ke-foo, *s.* a kind of lead ore, used by potters to give their ware a green varnish.

Arrach, ar'-ratsh, *s.* a plant. See **Orach.**

Arrack, ar'-rak, *s.* a spirituous liquor, especially that distilled from the juice of the cocoa-nut-tree or fermented rice.

Arragonite, ar'-rà-gon-ite, *s.* a species of carbonate of lime.

Arrain, ar-rayn', *v.a.* to call or set a prisoner at the bar of a court, to answer to an indictment; to impeach; to set in order, or fit for trial; to call to account at any bar; to accuse (L. *ad,* and *ratio,* account).

Arraignment, ar-rayn'-ment, *s.* the act of arraigning; accusation.

Arrange, ar-raynj', *v.a.* to put in the proper order for any purpose; to adjust, or settle; to adapt [Mus.] See **Rank.**

Arrangement, ar-raynj'-ment, *s.* the act of arranging; the state of being arranged; settlement; adjustment; classification.

Arrant, ar'-rant, *a.* notorious, in an ill sense; downright. **Arrantly,** ar'-rant-le, *ad.* notoriously; infamously (Ger. *arg,* bad, or L. *errans,* vagabond).

Arras, ar'-ras, *s.* tapestry. (*Arras,* in France, noted for its manufacture.)

Arraswise, ar'-ras-wize, *a.* of a square form when one corner is placed in front, so as to show the top and two of the sides, in the manner of a lozenge [Her.]

Array, ar-ra', *s.* order, especially of battle; a body of men or force in military order; an orderly arrangement for show; dress, ornamentally disposed; the act of impannelling a jury; a jury impannelled; those summoned to serve [Law]: *v.a.* to dispose in order, as troops in battle; to deck, or dress; to set a jury in order for a trial; to envelop. See **Ready.**

Arrear, ar-reer', *s.* what remains still to pay; generally used in the plural. *In arrears,* behind in payment (Fr. *arrière,* behind).

Arrearage, ar-reer'-aje, *s.* arrears.

Arrect, Arrected, ar-rekt', *a.* erect; attentive (L. *ad,* and *rectus,* straight).

Arrentation, ar-ren-ta'-shun, *s.* licensing the owner of land in a forest to enclose it, in consideration of a yearly rent [Law].

Arrest, ar-rest', *v.a.* to stop; to check; to seize or apprehend by legal warrant; to seize and fix: *s.* stoppage by seizure; hindrance; interruption; a legal caption or seizure of the person; a mangy humour on the hind legs of a horse. *Arrest of judgment,* the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned [Law]. See **Rest.**

Arrester, Arrestor, ar-rest'-er, *s.* one who arrests. In *Scotch law,* the person at whose suit an arrest is made.

Arrestment, ar-rest'-ment, *s.* the act of arresting; the detention of a criminal till he finds bail; a warrant which enables a creditor to attach money or movable property held by another belonging to his debtor [Scots Law].

Arret, à-ra', *or* à-ret', *s.* the decision of a court or council; a decree published; the edict of a sovereign prince; an arrest (Fr.)

Arriere, ar-yare' *or* ar-reer', *s.* the rear of an army; the back [Her.] (Fr.) *Arriere-ban,* a general proclamation of the French kings, by which not only their immediate feudatories, but the vassals of the latter, were summoned to take the field for war; the troops thus collected. *Arriere-fee* or *fief,* a fee or fief held of a feudatory. *Arriere-vassal,* the vassal of a vassal.

Arris, ar'-ris, *s.* the line or edge at which two bodies forming an exterior angle meet each other [Carp.] (Fr. *arête,* angle.)

Arriswise, ar-is'-wize, *ad.* arranged diagonally.

Arrival, ar-rive'-al, *s.* the act of arriving from a distance; the attainment of any object; the persons or things that have arrived.

Arrive, ar-rive', *v.n.* to come to or reach a place; to gain or compass by effort (L. *ad,* and *ripa,* bank of a river).

Arrogance, ar'-ro-gans, *s.* the act or quality of being arrogant; undue assumption; overbearing conceit.

Arrogant, ar'-ro-gant, *a.* given to claim or assume too

much; full of assumption; proceeding from an undue claim or self-importance (L. *ad*, and *rogo*, to ask).

Arrogantly, ar'-ro-gant-le, *ad.* in an arrogant manner.

Arrogate, ar'-ro-gate, *v.a.* to make undue claims, from vanity, pride, or false pretensions.

Arrogation, ar-ro-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of arrogating.

Arrogative, ar'-ro-ga-tiv, *a.* assuming too much.

Arrondée, ar-rong-da', *a.* used of a cross when the arms are composed of sections of a circle [Her.]

Arrondissement, ar-rong'-dis-mong, *s.* a circuit or district forming a sub-division of a department (Fr. *arrondir*, to make round).

Arrow, ar'-ro, *s.* a straight, slender, pointed, and barbed weapon, made to be shot with a bow (A.S.)

Arrow-head, ar'-ro-hed, *s.* the head of an arrow; aquatic plants whose leaves resemble the head of an arrow [Bot.]

Arrow-headed, ar'-ro-hed'-ed, *a.* shaped like the head of an arrow. *Arrow-headed characters*, certain characters, called also cuneiform or wedge-shaped, from their resemblance to a wedge, composing inscriptions found on bricks, rocks, and monuments at Babylon, Persepolis, Nineveh, and other ancient ruined cities of the East.

Arrow-root, ar'-ro-root, *s.* a nutritive farinaceous substance, manufactured from the roots of the several species of the maranta, and so called from the juice having been applied by the Indians to cure the wounds of poisoned arrows.

Arrow-shaped, ar'-ro-shaypt, *a.* shaped like an arrow.

Arrowy, ar'-ro-e, *a.* formed or moving like an arrow.

Arse, ars, *s.* the buttocks or hind part of an animal.

Arsenal, ar'-se-nal, *s.* a public establishment where naval and military engines are manufactured or stored (Ar.)

Arsenate, ar'-sen-ate, } *s.* a salt formed by arsenic
Arseniate, ar-se'-ne-ate, } acid combined with any base.

Arsenic, ar'-sen-ik, *s.* a brittle elementary metal, of a steel-grey colour; a virulent poison, which is a white oxide of the metal (Gr. *arsen*, male, from its great strength).

Arsenic acid, ar-sen'-ik as'-id, *s.* an acid composed of two equivalents of arsenic and five of oxygen.

Arsenical, ar-sen'-ik-al, *a.* belonging to, or containing arsenic.

Arsenicate, ar-sen'-ik-ate, *v.a.* to combine with arsenic.

Arsenious, ar-se'-ne-us, *a.* pertaining to or containing arsenic. *Arsenious acid*, an acid composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of oxygen.

Arsenite, ar'-sen-ite, *s.* a salt formed by the union of arsenious oxide with a base.

Arseniuret, } ar-sen'-u-ret, *s.* compound of arsenic with
Arsenuret, } a metallic or other base.

Arse-smart, ars'-smart, *s.* smartweed.

Arsis, ar'-sis, *s.* the rising inflection of the voice, as distinguished from the thesis, or falling; that part of a foot on which the stress of the voice falls, the rest of the foot being called the thesis [Pros.]; the elevation of the voice, more commonly called accentuation; also, the elevation of the hand in beating time [Mus.] (Gr. *airo*, to raise.)

Arson, ar'-sun, *s.* the wilful burning of a house or other building [Law]. (L. *arsum*, to burn.)

Art, art, the second person singular, indicative mood, present tense, of the verb *to be*.

Art, art, *s.* the employment of means to the accomplishment of some end, directed by knowledge and skill; a system of rules directive of the skill in the attainment of a certain end; the practice of a system directed to the production of a work of art, generally of fine art; practical skill; dexterity; cunning. See **Arts**. *Art and part*, the contriving and partaking in a criminal act, said to be an abridgment of *artifex particeps* [Scots Law]. (Gr. *aro*, to fit.)

Artemisia, ar-te-miz'-yä, *s.* southernwood, and wormwood; a genus of plants.

Arterial, ar-te'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to or contained in an artery.

Arterialize, ar-te'-re-al-ize, *v.a.* to convert venous blood into arterial.

Arterialization, ar-te-re-al-ize-a'-shun, *s.* the process of making arterial.

Arteriography, ar-te-re-og'-ra-fe, *s.* a description of the arteries (Gr. —, and *grapho*, to write).

Arteriology, ar-te-re-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the arteries (Gr. —, and *logos*, science).

Arteriotomy, ar-te-re-ot'-o-me, *s.* the opening of an artery; the dissection of the arteries (G. —, and *tome*, cutting).

Artery, ar'-te-re, *s.* one of the vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body (Gr. *arteria*, the windpipe, arteries being originally supposed to circulate the vital air).

Artesian, ar-te'-zhe-an, *a.* belonging to Artois, in France. *Artesian wells*, wells first made at Artois by boring for water to a bed where it is lower than its source, so as to obtain a constant supply of it.

Artful, art'-fûl, *a.* performed with art or skill; artificial; cunning; crafty. **Artfully**, art'-fûl-le, *ad.* in an artful manner. **Artfulness**, art'-fûl-nes, *s.* the quality of being artful.

Arthritic, ar-thrit'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to or affect-
Arthritical, ar-thrit'-ik-al, } ing the joints (Gr. *arthron*, a joint).

Arthritis, ar-thri'-tis, *s.* any inflammation of the joints; the gout.

Arthrodia, ar-thro'-de-à, *s.* an articulation, in which the head of one bone is received into the socket of another.

Arthrodic, ar-throd'-ik, *a.* pertaining to arthrodia.

Arthrodynic, ar-thro-din'-ik, *a.* relating to a painful affection of the joints (Gr. —, *odyne*, pain).

Artichoke, ar'-te-tshoke, *s.* a plant extensively cultivated for culinary purposes, like a thistle, with large scaly heads like the cone of a pine [Ar.] *Jerusalem artichoke*, a species of sunflower.

Article, ar'-te-kl, *s.* a single particular in a statement, treaty, contract, or account; a point of faith; a distinct part; a separate substance or commodity; a contribution to a pediodical; that part of a stalk or stem which is between two joints [Bot.]; a word used before nouns, to limit or define their application [Gram.] *In the article of death*, at the moment of death. *Articles of war*, a military code. (L. *artus*, a joint.)

Article, ar'-te-kl, *v.a.* to draw up in distinct particulars; to bind by articles of agreement; to accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles: *v.n.* to stipulate.

Articular, ar-tik'-yu-lar. *a.* belonging to the joints. **Articularly**, ar-tik'-yu-lar-le, *ad.* in an articular or articulate manner.

Articulata, ar-tik-yu-la'-tà, *s.pl.* animals having a jointed structure, but no internal skeleton, comprising insects, animals of the crab kind, and worms.

Articulate, ar-tik-yu'-late, *a.* formed with joints; distinctly syllabled by opening and shutting the organs of speech; expressed in articles: *v.n.* to speak distinctly; to think distinctly: *v.a.* to form into distinct sounds, syllables, or words; to unite by a joint. **Articulately**, ar-tik'-yu-late-le, *ad.* in an articulate manner. **Articulateness**, ar-tik'-yu-late-nes, *s.* the quality of being articulate.

Articulation, ar-tik-yu-la'-shun, *s.* the act of articulating; distinct utterance; a consonant, as representing the contact of two organs of speech [Gram.]; the joining or juncture of the bones [Anat.]; the connection of the parts of a plant by joints; also, the knots or joints, as in cane [Bot.]

Artifice, ar'-te-fis, *s.* an artful or crafty device or contrivance; a trick (L. *ars*, art, and *facio*, to make).

Artificer, ar-tif'-e-ser, *s.* a skilled workman; a mechanic; an inventor.

Artificial, art-e-fish'-al, *a.* made by art; not natural; affected; fictitious; cultivated; not indigenous. **Artificiality**, art-e-fish-e-al'-e-te, **Artificialness**, art-e-fish'-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being artificial. **Artificially**, art-e-fish'-al-le, *ad.* in an artificial manner.

Artillerist, ar-til'-le-rist, *s.* one skilled in gunnery.

Artillery, ar-til'-le-re, *s.* weapons of war; great guns, or ordnance, such as cannon, mortars, &c., together with all that belongs to their equipment; the officers and soldiers by whom the guns are managed; also, the science of gunnery *Train of artillery*, a number of pieces mounted on carriages in marching order (Fr.)

Artilleryman, ar-til'-le-re-man, *s.* a soldier of the artillery.

Artillery-level, ar-til'-le-re-lev'-el, *s.* a contrivance to adjust the angle of the gun.

Artisan, art-e-zan', *s.* one skilled in a mechanic art.

Artist, art'-ist, *s.* one who professes and practises one of the fine arts.

Artiste, ar-teest', *s.* a professional expert in any art requiring skill and dexterity.

Artistic, ar-tist'-ik, **Artistical**, ar-tist'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to an artist; conformed to art. **Artistically**, ar-tist'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an artistic manner.

Artless, art'-les, *a.* without art; especially without guile, craft, or stratagem; sincere; simple; unadorned. **Artlessly**, art'-les-le, *ad.* in an artless manner. **Artlessness**, art'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being artless.

Artocarpus, ar-to-kär'-pus, *s.* the bread-fruit-tree (Gr. *artos*, bread, and *karpos*, fruit).

Arts, arts, *s.pl.* those occupations which require skill and ingenuity, divided into the *liberal* or *fine arts*, and the *useful* or *mechanical arts*; the former, those requiring the exercise of the mind more than that of the body, as poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, &c.; and the latter, those in which manual

labour is chiefly concerned, including all the various trades and manufactures; the circle of studies, proficiency in which constitutes an academical education.

Arts-man, arts'-man, *s.* a man instructed in the arts.

Art union, art yune'-yun, *s.* an association for the promotion of art and the encouragement of artists.

Arum, a'-rum, *s.* a plant of the wake-robin genus.

Arundelian, ar-un-deel'-yan, *a.* belonging to the Earl of Arundel; a term applied to the Grecian marbles collected by him, and in the possession of the university of Oxford.

Arundiferous, ar-un-dif'-er-us, *a.* producing reeds (L. *arundo*, a reed, and *fero*, to bear).

Arundinaceous, ar-un-din-a'-shus, *a.* of or like reeds.

Arundineous, ar-un-din'-e-us, *a.* abounding with reeds.

Aruspice, à-rus'-pis, *s.* one who foretels the future by aruspicy (L.)

Aruspicy, à-rus'-pe-se, *s.* the art of prognosticating by inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.

Aryan, âr'-e-an, *or* a'-re-an, *a.* belonging to the Indo-European family or language: *s.* an Indo-European.

As, az, *ad.* like to; in the manner in which; when; for example; in the state of: *conj.* since: *pron.* that. *As if*, as it would be if; *as to*, *as for*, with respect to. *As though*, as if. *As well as*, equally with. *As yet*, till now.

As, as, *s.* the Roman pound of 12 ounces; a Roman bronze coin; an integer; a whole.

Asa, as'-à, *s.* the old name of a gum.

Asadulcis, as-à-dul'-sis, *s.* an old name of benzoin.

Asafœtida, **Asafetida**, as-à-fet'-e-dà, *s.* a fetid inspissated sap from an Indian tree, much used in medicine as an antispasmodic (L. *asa*, a gum, and *fetidus*, fetid).

Asarabacca, as-à-rà-bak'-kà, *s.* a plant with bitter nauseous leaves, used as an emetic, and in the manufacture of medicated snuffs (L. *asarum*, wild spikenard, and *bacca*, a berry).

Asarine, as'-à-rin, *s.* a crystallized substance resembling camphor, obtained from the *Asarum Europæum*.

Asbestos, as-bes'-tos, *s.* an incombustible mineral of a flax-like fibrous texture, which has been manufactured into cloth, paper, and lamp-wick (Gr. *a*, and *sbestos*, extinguishable).

Asbestic, as-bes'-tik, **Asbestous**, as-bes'-tus, *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, asbestos.

Asbestiform, as-bes'-te-form, *a.* having the structure of asbestos.

Asbestine, as-bes'-tin, *a.* pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.

Asbestinite, as-bes'-tin-ite, *s.* the actinolite or strahlstein. *Calciferous asbestinite*, a variety of actinolite.

Asbolin, az'-bo-lin, *s.* a yellow oil-like matter, acrid and bitter, obtained from soot (Gr.)

Ascarides, as-kar'-e-deez, *s.pl.* intestinal threadworms (Gr. *askarizo*, to leap).

Ascend, as-send', *v.n.* to rise; to mount up; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree; to go backwards in the order of time; to rise to a more acute note [Mus.]: *v.a.* to climb up anything (L. *ad*, and *scando*, *scansum*, to climb).

Ascendable, as-send'-à-bl, *a.* that may be ascended.

Ascendancy, as-send'-an-se, *s.* See **Ascendency.**

Ascendant, as-send'-ant, *a.* superior; predominant; above the horizon [Astron.]: *s.* superiority or commanding influence; an ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy; height; elevation; that sign of the zodiac which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth, supposed to have influence on a person's life and fortune [Astrol.]; hence, *to be in the ascendant*, to have commanding power or influence.

Ascendency, as-send'-en-se, *s.* governing or controlling influence.

Ascendent, as-send'-ent, *a.* See **Ascendant.**

Ascension, as-sen'-shun, *s.* the act of ascending; a rising; the visible elevation of our Lord to heaven. *Right ascension* of a star, &c., that degree of the equator, reckoned from the beginning of Aries, which comes to the meridian at the same instant with the star [Astron.] *Oblique ascension*, an arc of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises at the same time with a star.

Ascension day, as-sen'-shun-da, *s.* a festival in commemoration of our Lord's ascension.

Ascensive, as-sen'-siv, *a.* rising; tending to rise.

Ascent, as-sent', *s.* the act of ascending; upward motion; the way of ascending an eminence; degree of elevation.

Ascentional, as-sen'-shun-al, *a.* relating to ascension; ascending.

Ascertain, as-ser-tayn', *v.a.* to make certain; to determine; to find out accurately; to establish (L. *ad*, and *certus*, sure).

Ascertainable, as-ser-tayn'-à-bl, *a.* that may be ascertained by examination.

Ascertainment, as-ser-tayn'-ment, *s.* the act of ascertaining; finding out.

Ascessancy, as-ses'-san-se, *s.* See **Accescency.**

Ascessant, as-ses'-sant, *a.* See **Acescent.**

Ascetic, as-set'-ik, *a.* austerely self-denying and devoted: *s.* one who retires from the world and devotes himself to a life of severe self-denying discipline (Gr. *askeo*, to exercise).

Asceticism, as-set'-e-sizm, *s.* the state or practice of an ascetic.

Asci, as'-si, *s.pl.* small membranous bags, in which the spores of lichens, fungi, &c., are enclosed [Bot.] (Gr. *askos*, a leather bottle.)

Ascians, as'-se-anz, } *s.pl.* the inhabitants of the torrid
Ascii, as'-se-i, } zone, so called as, the sun being then in its zenith, their bodies twice a year project no shadow at noon (Gr. *a*, and *skia*, a shadow).

Ascidia, as-sid'-e-à, } *s.pl.* naked acephalous mol-
Ascidians, as-sid'-e-anz, } lusca, found adhering to rocks, &c., in the ocean (Gr. *askidion*, a little bottle, or bottle-shaped).

Ascidiform, as-sid'-e-form, *a.* bottle-shaped [Bot.]

Ascidium, as-sid'-e-um, *s.* a hollow appendage, resembling a small pitcher or bottle, which occurs on some plants [Bot.] See **Ascidia.**

Ascites, as-si'-teez, *s.* dropsy of the belly [Med.] See **Asci.**

Ascitic, as-sit'-ik, **Ascitical**, as-sit'-ik-al, *a.* dropsical; affected with ascites.

Ascititious, as-se-tish'-us, *a.* See **Adscititious.**

Asclepiad, as-kle'-pe-ad, *s.* a verse of four feet, a spondee, a choriambus, and two dactyls [Pros.] (*Asklepiades*, its inventor.)

Asclepiadæan, as-kle-pe-à-de'-an, **Asclepiadic**, as-klepe-ad'-ik, *a.* pertaining to an asclepiad.

Asclepias, as-kle'-pe-as, *s.* plants of the swallow-wort kind.

Ascophorous, as-kof'-o-rus, *a.* bearing ascii (Gr. *askos*, and *phero*, to carry).

Ascribable, as-kribe'-à-bl, *a.* that may be ascribed.

Ascribe, as-kribe', *v.a.* to attribute, impute, or assign; to allege; to belong (L. *ad*, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write).

Ascription, as-krip'-shun, *s.* the act of ascribing.

Ascriptitious, as-krip-tish'-us, *a.* attached to the soil; adscript.

Aseity, à-se'-e-te, *s.* independency of existence (L. *a*, by, and *se*, one's self).

Aseptic, a-sep'-tik, *a.* not subject to putrefaction (Gr. *a*, and *sepomai*, to putrefy).

Asexual, à-sex'-yu-al, *a.* destitute of sex (L. *a*, not, and *sexual*).

Asgard, as'-gard, *s.* the abode of the Scandinavian gods (*as*, god, and *gard*, yard).

Ash, ash, *s.* a well-known forest tree; the wood of the ash-tree: *a.* pertaining to, like, or made of ash. **Ash**, ash. See **Ashes.**

Ashamed, à-shaymd', *a.* affected with shame.

Ash-coloured, ash'-kul-erd, *a.* of a colour between brown and grey.

Ashen, ash'-en, *a.* pertaining to, or made of ash; ash-coloured.

Ashery, ash'-er-e, *s.* a place for ashes.

Ashes, ash'-ez, *s.pl.* the remains of anything burnt; the remains of a human body burnt on the funeral pyre; a dead body; the dust of the dead.

Ash-fire, ash'-fire, *s.* a slow fire used in chemical operations.

Ash-fly, ash'-fli, *s.* the oak-fly.

Ash-hole, ash'-hole, *s.* a repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace.

Ashlar, **Ashler**, ash'-ler, *s.* freestones as they are brought rough from the quarry; hewn stones used for the facing of walls, presenting a surface varied according to the tooling they receive; a facing of wrought and squared stones [Arch.] (L. *assula*, a small board or chip.)

Ashlering, ash'-ler-ing, *s.* quartering for lathing to in garrets; the setting of an ashlar facing.

Ashore, a-shore', *ad.* on shore; to the shore; on land.

Ash-pan, ash'-pan, *s.* a pan beneath a grate for ashes.

Ash-pit, ash'-pit, *s.* receptacle or place for ashes.

Ash Wednesday, ash wenz'-da, *s.* the first day of Lent: so called from the custom of sprinkling ashes on the head on that day.

Ashy, ash'-e, *a.* belonging to, composed of, or like ashes: ash-coloured; pale.

Ashy-pale, ash'-e-pale, *a.* pale as ashes.

Asia, aysh'-yà, *s.* one of the four quarters of the globe.

Asian, aysh'-yan, *a.* pertaining to Asia.

Asiarch, a'-she-ark, *s.* a chief or pontiff of Proconsular Asia; one who had the direction of the public games.

Asiatic, a-she-at'-ik, *a.* belonging to Asia: *s.* a native of Asia.

Asiaticism, a-she-at'-e-sizm, *s.* imitation of the Asiatic manner.

Aside, à-side', *ad.* on or to one side; apart; away; off; off the right.

Asinine, Asinary, as'-e-nine, as'-e-nar-e, } *a.* belonging to the ass. (L. *asinus*, an ass.)

Asitia, à-sish'-e-a, *s.* inappetency for food (Gr. *a*, and *sitos*, food).

Ask, ăsk, *v.a.* to request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition; to require, expect, or claim; to demand; to question; to inquire about; to invite: *v.n.* to request or petition; to make inquiry (A.S. *ascian*).

Askance, Askant, as-kans', as-kant', } *ad.* sideways; obliquely; towards one corner of the eye (*squint* or *skant*).

Asker, ăsk'-er, *s.* a water-newt.

Askew, à-skew', *ad.* awry; asquint; with contempt.

Aslant, à-slant', *ad.* on one side; obliquely.

Asleep, à-sleep', *a.* or *ad.* sleeping; in a state of sleep.

Aslope, à-slope', *ad.* in a sloping or leaning attitude.

Asoak, a-soak', *ad.* in a soaking state.

Asomatous, à-so'-ma-tus, *a.* incorporeal (Gr. *a*, and *soma*, a body).

Asp, Aspic, asp, asp-ik, } *s.* a small poisonous serpent of Egypt (Gr.)

Asparagus, as-par'-à-gus, *s.* a well-known culinary plant.

Asparagin, as-par'-à-jin, *s.* a crystallizable substance, first discovered in asparagus.

Asparaginous, as-pa-raj'-in-us, *a.* with tender shoots that are eaten like asparagus.

Aspartate, as-par'-tate, *s.* salt of aspartic acid.

Aspartic acid, as-par'-tik as'-id, *s.* a concrete or crystalline acid obtained from asparagin.

Aspect, as'-pekt, *s.* look; view; appearance. Position as regards the points of the compass; the situation of one planet with respect to another [Astron.] (L. *ad*, and *specio*, *spectum*, to look.)

Aspen, asp'-en, *s.* a species of poplar, remarkable for the trembling of its leaves: *a.* pertaining to or like the aspen; made of aspen wood.

Asper, *s.* a sign (') ; called the "spiritus asper," or rough breathing, preceding words in Greek beginning with a vowel and *r*, and pronounced "h." (L. rough.)

Asperate, as'-per-ate, *v.a.* to make rough or uneven.

Asperation, as-per-a'-shun, *s.* a making or becoming rough.

Aspergilliform, as-per-jil'-le-form, *a.* shaped like an aspergillus [Bot.]

Aspergillus, as-per-jil'-lus, *s.* the brush used in the Roman Catholic Church to sprinkle holy water on the people; a genus of fungi [Bot.] See **Asperse.**

Asperifoliate, as-per-e-fo'-le-ate, } *a.* having rough

Asperifolious, as-per-e-fo'-le-us, } leaves [Bot.] (L. *asper*, and *folium*, a leaf.)

Asperity, as-per'-e-te, *s.* roughness; harshness; sharpness; sourness.

Aspermous, à-sperm'-us, *a.* without seed [Bot.] (Gr. *a*, and *sperma*, seed).

Asperse, as-pers', *v.a.* to besprinkle; to bespatter with evil reports; to slander; to defame (L. *ad*, and *spargo*, *sparsum*, to sprinkle).

Aspersion, as-per'-shun, *s.* the act of aspersing; calumny; slander.

Aspersive, Aspersory, as-pers'-iv, as-pers'-o-re } *a.* tending to asperse.

Aspersorium, as-per-so'-re-um, *s.* a vessel for holy water.

Asphalt, Asphaltum, as-falt', as-falt'-um, } *s.* a hard, bituminous substance used by the ancients as a cement, and now much employed in paving, flooring, roofing, &c. (Gr.)

Asphaltic, Asphaltite, as-falt'-ik, as-falt'-ite, } *a.* pertaining to or containing asphalt; bituminous.

Asphodel, as'-fo-del, *s.* a plant of the genus asphodelus; the day-lily, kingspear (Gr. a plant sacred to Proserpina).

Asphyxia, Asphyxy, as-fix'-e-à, as-fix'-e } *s.* suspended animation, particularly from suffocation, drowning, or inhaling irrespirable gases; collapse (Gr. *a*, and *sphyxis*, pulse).

Asphyxial, as-fix'-se-al, *a.* indicating asphyxia.

Asphyxiant, as-fix'-e-ant, *s.* a substance causing asphyxia.

Asphyxiated, as-fix'-e-ate-ed, *a.* in a state of asphixia.

Aspic, asp'-ik, *s.* the asp; a cannon carrying a 12-lb. shot; a species of lavender [Bot.]

Aspirant, as-pire'-ant, *s.* one who aspires; a candidate.

Aspirate, as'-pe-rate, *v.a.* to pronounce with an audible breathing, or the sound of "h"; to mark with an asper: *s.* an aspirated sound, or a letter marked with an asper: a mark of aspiration: *a.* pronounced with a full breath.

Aspiration, as-pe-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of aspiring; an aspirant sound; an eager desire after something high.

Aspiratory, as-pi'-ra-to-re, *a.* pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.

Aspire, as-pire', *v.n.* to desire and seek eagerly after what is above one; to rise or soar up (L. *ad*, and *spiro*, to breathe).

Aspirement, as-pire'-ment, *s.* the act of aspiring.

Aspiring, as-pire'-ing, *a.* ambitious; animated with an eager desire of power or excellence. **Aspiringly,** as-pire'-ing-le, *ad.* in an aspiring manner. **Aspiringness,** as-pire'-ing-nes, *s.* the state of being aspiring.

Asportation, as-port-a'-shun, *s.* the felonious displacement of goods [Law]. (L. *abs*, and *porto*, to carry.)

Asquint, à-skwint', *ad.* to the corner of the eye; obliquely.

Ass, as, *s.* a well-known quadruped of the equine genus; a dull, stupid fellow; a dolt.

Assafetida, as-sa-fet'-e-dà, *s.* See **Asafœtida.**

Assagai, as'-sà-ga, *s.* a Kaffir javelin or spear made of the tree assagay.

Assai, as-sä'-e, *ad.* enough; very [Mus.] (It. from *satis*, enough.)

Assail, as-sayl', *v.a.* to fall upon with violence; to attack; to assault (L. *ad*, and *salio*, *saltum*, to leap).

Assailable, as-sayl'-à-bl, *a.* that may be assailed.

Assailant, as-sayl'-ant, *s.* one who assails: *a.* attacking; assaulting.

Assapan, as-sà-pan', **Assapanic,** as-sà-pan'-ik, *s.* the flying squirrel.

Assart, as-sart', *s.* the offence of grubbing up trees, and destroying coverts [Law]: *v.a.* to grub up trees (L. *ex*, out of, and *sartum*, to hoe).

Assassin, as-sas'-sin, *s.* one who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault. (*Hashashin*, a fanatical military sect who infested the district of Lebanon, and fortified themselves to deeds of murder by drinking *hashish*, an intoxicating liquor made from hemp.)

Assassinate, as-sas'-sin-ate, *v.a.* to kill, or attempt to kill, by surprise or secret assault; also to attack one off guard and unarmed.

Assassination, as-sas-sin-a'-shun, *s.* the act of assassinating.

Assassinator, as-sas'-sin-a-ter, *s.* an assassin.

Assault, as-sawlt', *s.* a violent, often sudden, attack; an attack by storm; an attack by hostile words or proceedings; an attempt or threat to beat or do bodily injury to another [Law]: *v.a.* to attack with hostile intention; to fall on with violence; to storm; to attack by words, arguments, or unfriendly measures. *Assault-at-arms*, *s.* a public exhibition of military exercises. See **Assail.**

Assaultable, as-sawlt'-à-bl, *a.* that may be assaulted.

Assay, as-sa', *s.* examination; the determination of the quantity of any particular metal in an ore, alloy, or other metallic compound, and more especially of the quantity of gold or silver in coin or bullion; the substance to be assayed [Metal.]: *v.a.* to examine; to determine the amount of a particular metal in an ore, alloy, or other metallic compound: *v.n.* to attempt, or endeavour. See **Essay.**

Assay-balance, as-sa'-bal'-ans, *s.* a very delicate balance used in chemical analysis and in assaying metals.

Assayer, as-sa'-er, *s.* one who assays: an officer of the Mint, whose business is to assay both the bullion and the coin.

Assay-furnace, as-sa'-fur'-nase, *s.* a furnace used in the process of assaying.

Assaying, as-sa'-ing, *s.* the determination of the amount of any particular metal in a metallic compound.

Assay-master, as-sa'-mäs'-ter, *s.* an officer appointed to determine the purity of gold or silver.

Assegai, as-se-ga, *s.* See **Assagai.**

Assemblage, as-sem'-blaje, *s.* the act of assembling; the state of being assembled; a collection of individuals or of particular things.

Assemble, as-sem'-bl, *v.a.* to bring or call together a number of individuals or things into one place or body: *v.n.* to meet or come together; to convene (L. *ad*, and *simul*, together).

Assembling, as-sem'-bling, *s.* a meeting together; a fitting together [Mech.]

Assembly, as-sem'-ble, *s.* a company or collection of individuals assembled in the same place for a common purpose—(*a*) for the transaction of public business; (*b*) for legislation; (*c*) for dancing. The second beating of the drum before a march [Mil.] *The General Assembly*, the supreme court of the Established and the Free Churches in Scotland.

Assembly-room, as-sem'-ble-room, *s.* a room in which persons assemble, especially for dancing.

Assentation, as-sent-a'-shun, *s.* compliance.
Assent, as-sent', *s.* the act of admitting, agreeing to, or approving; acquiescence; agreement; approval. *Royal assent,* the assent of the sovereign to Bills passed by Parliament: *v.n.* to admit as true; to agree to; to concur (L. *ad,* and *sentio, sensum,* to think).
Assentient, as-sen'-she-ent, *a.* assenting: *s.* one who assents.
Assentingly, as-sent'-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to express assent; by agreement.
Assert, as-sert', *v.a.* to declare positively; to affirm; to maintain or defend; to vindicate a claim or title to (L. *ad,* and *sero, sertum,* to join).
Assertion, as-ser'-shun, *s.* the act of asserting; positive declaration; affirmation.
Assertive, as-sert'-iv, *a.* positive; affirming confidently. **Assertively,** as-sert'-iv-le, *ad.* in an assertive manner.
Assertor, as-sert'-er, *s.* one who asserts.
Assertory, as sert'-o-re, *a.* affirming; maintaining.
Assess, as-ses', *v.a.* to charge with a certain sum upon, as a tax; to value property for the purpose of being taxed; to rate; to set or fix (L. *assessum,* to sit by as judge, from *ad,* and *sedeo,* to sit).
Assessable, as-ses'-á-bl, *a.* that may be assessed. **Assessably,** as-ses'-á-ble, *ad.* by assessment.
Assessionary, as-sesh'-un-á-re, *a.* pertaining to assessors
Assessment, as-ses'-ment, *s.* the act of assessing; a valuation of property, &c., for taxation, or a specific sum charged on the person or property; the act of determining the amount of damages by a jury.
Assessor, as-ses'-er, *s.* one appointed to assess property for taxation; an inferior officer of justice, who assists the judge; one who sits by another as next in dignity, and assistant in council; a legal adviser in a court.
Assessorial, as-ses-so'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to an assessor.
Assets, as'-sets, *s.pl.* the stock-in-trade and entire property of a merchant or of a trading association; goods or estate of a deceased person, subject to the payment of his debts; the property of an insolvent debtor (Fr. *assez,* enough, from L. *ad,* and *satis,* enough).
Assever, as-sev'-er, } *v.a.* to affirm or aver positively and
Asseverate, as-sev'-er-ate, } seriously or with solemnity (L. *ad.* and *severus,* serious).
Asseveration, as-sev-er-a'-shun, *s.* solemn affirmation.
Ass-head, as'-hed, *s.* one dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a blockhead.
Assibilate, as-sib'-e-late, *v.a.* to make sibilant.
Assident, as'-se-dent, *a.* accompanying. *Assident signs,* such as usually attend a disease [Med.] (L. *ad,* and *sedeo,* to sit.)
Assiduity, as-se-dew'-e-te, *s.* constant or close application to any business or enterprise; diligence; attentiveness to persons; *pl.* studied and persevering attentions. See **Assident.**
Assiduous, as-sid'-yu-us, *a.* constant in application; attentive; performed with assiduity. **Assiduously,** as-sid'-yu-us-le, *ad.* in an assiduous manner. **Assiduousness,** as-sid'-yu-us-ness, *s.* assiduity; the quality of being assiduous.
Assiento, as-se-ent'-o, *s.* a contract formerly entered into between Spain and other powers for the importation of negro slaves into the Spanish dominions in South America.
Assiette, ash'et, *s.* an oblong flat dish.
Assign, as-sine', *v.a.* to allot; to apportion; to fix, specify, or designate; to appoint; to transfer; to allege or show in particular; to point out: *s.* a person to whom property or an interest is, or may be, transferred; an assignee (L. *ad,* and *signum,* a mark).
Assignable, as-sine'-á-bl, *a.* that may be assigned; that may be transferred by writing.
Assignat, as'-sin-yá, *s.* a public note or bill issued by the revolutionary government of France.
Assignation, as-sig-na'-shun, *s.* the act of assigning; an appointment to meet, used chiefly of love-appointments. A making over by transfer of title, or the deed of transfer [Scots Law].
Assignee, as-se-ne', *s.* a person to whom an assignment is made; one appointed by another to do some act or enjoy some right or privilege. *Assignees in bankruptcy,* persons appointed under a commission of bankruptcy to manage the estate of a bankrupt for his creditors; trustees [Law].
Assignment, as-sine'-ment, *s.* an allotting or appointment to a particular person or use; a transfer of title or interest; the writing by which an interest is transferred; the thing or property transferred; a pointing out [Law]. *Assignment in bankruptcy,* the transfer of a bankrupt's property to assignees for the benefit of the creditors.
Assignor, as-se-nor', *s.* an assigner; a person who assigns or transfers an interest.
Assimilable, as-sim'-e-lá-bl, *a.* that may be assimilated.
Assimilate, as-sim'-e-late, *v.a.* to bring to a likeness; to convert into a like organic substance: *v.n.* to become similar; to perform the act of converting food into the substance of the body; to be converted into the substance of the body (L. *ad,* and *similis,* like).
Assimilation, as-sim-e-la'-shun, *s.* the act or process of assimilating; the state of being assimilated; the process by which plants and animals absorb and convert nutriment into their own substance [Physiol.]
Assimilative, as-sim'-e-la-tiv, *a.* having power of converting to a likeness, or to a like substance.
Assimilatory, as-sim'-e-la-to-re, *a.* tending to assimilate; assimilative.
Assinego, as-se-ne'-go, *s.* a little ass.
Assist, as-sist', *v.a.* to aid, help, or succour; to support: *v.n.* to lend aid; to be present; to take part in (L. *ad,* and *sisto,* to make to stand).
Assistance, as-sist'-ans, *s.* help; aid; support.
Assistant, as-sist'-ant, *a.* helping; supporting; auxiliary: *s.* one who assists another; an auxiliary.
Assistless, as-sist'-les, *a.* without aid or help.
Assize, as-size', *s.* originally an assembly of knights and substantial men, with a bailiff or justice for public business; any court of justice; an ordinance regulating weight, measure, and price of certain articles of common consumption; the weight, measure, or price itself. See **Assess.**
Assizes, as-size'-er, *s.pl.* courts held twice a year in every county of England, by special commission to one or more of the judges of the superior courts; the time or place of holding the court of assize.
Assize, *v.a.* to fix the weight, measure, or price of commodities; to assess, as taxes.
Assizement, as-size'-ment, *s.* inspection of weights and measures, &c.
Assizer, as-size'-er, *s.* an officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures.
Assizor, as-size'-er, *s.* a juror [Scots Law].
Associable, as-so'-she-á-bl, *a.* that may be joined to or associated; sociable; companionable; liable to be affected by sympathy [Med.]
Associability, as-so-shá-bil'-e-te, **Associableness,** as-so'-shá-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being associable.
Associate, as-so'-she-ate, *v.a.* to join in company, as a friend, companion, or confederate; to unite; to combine: *v.n.* to unite in, or to keep, company, implying intimacy; to join in association; to unite in action, or be affected by the action of a different part of the body: *a.* joined in interest, purpose, or office; connected by habit or sympathy [Med.]: *s.* a companion; a partner; an ally (L. *ad,* and *socius,* a companion).
Associateship, as-so'-she-ate-ship, *s.* the state or office of an associate.
Association, as-so'-she-á-shun, *s.* the act of associating; a society formed for promoting some object; connexion. *Association of ideas,* that relation among ideas and feelings by which they tend to suggest and recall one another.
Associational, as-so-she-a'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to an association.
Associative, as-so'-she-á-tiv, *a.* having the quality of associating.
Assoilzie, as-soil'-yee, *v.a.* to acquit [Scots Law]. (L. *ab,* and *solvo,* to loose).
Assonant, as'-so-nant, *a.* having a resemblance in sound; rhyming, in which the syllables contain the corresponding vowel sounds to the neglect of the consonants [Pros.] (L. *ad,* and *sono,* to sound.)
Assonance, as'-so-nans, *s.* the quality of being assonant.
Assort, as-sort', *v.a.* to arrange into sorts or lots as required: *v.n.* to agree; to be in accordance with (L. *ad,* and *sors,* lot).
Assortment, as-sort'-ment, *s.* the act of assorting; a quantity of things assorted; the class under which they are assorted.
Assuage, as-swaje', *v.a.* to soften; to mitigate; to allay; to soothe: *v.n.* to abate or subside (L. *ad,* and *suavis,* mild).
Assuagement, as-swaje'-ment, *s.* mitigation; abatement.
Assuager, as-swaje'-er, *s.* one who, or that which assuages.
Assuasive, as-swa'-siv, *a.* softening; mitigating.
Assuefaction, as-swe-fak'-shun, *s.* the act of accustoming; the state of being accustomed.
Assuetude, as'-swe-tewd, *s.* custom; use; habit (L. *ad,* and *suesco,* to become used).
Assume, as-sewm', *v.a.* to take on; to take upon one's self; to arrogate; to take for granted; to appropriate; to admit; to affect: *v.n.* to be arrogant; to claim more than is due; to take upon one's self an obligation [Law]. (L. *ad,* and *sumo,* to take.)
Assumer, as-sewm'-er, *s.* an arrogant person.

assuming, as-sewm'-ing, *a.* arrogant; haughty: *s.* presumption; arrogance.

assumption, as-sump'-shun, *s.* the act of assuming; the thing, often the postulate or proposition, assumed; the minor proposition in a categorical syllogism; the taking up a person into heaven; in particular a festival of the Romish and Greek Churches, celebrated in honour of the miraculous ascent of the Virgin Mary to heaven.

assumptive, as-sump'-tiv, *a.* that is or may be assumed.

Assumptively, as-sump'-tiv-le, *ad.* in an assumptive manner.

assurable, à-shure'-à-bl, *a.* that may be assured or insured.

Assurance, à-shure'-ans, *s.* † act of assuring; confidence; firmness of mind; intrepidity; impudence; any written or other legal evidence of the conveyance of property [Law]; insurance, now of life, or a contract to pay a given sum in the event of a person's death.

assure, à-shure', *v.a.* to make certain; to give confidence by a promise, declaration, or other evidence; to protest with assurance; to make confident; to insure. See **Sure.**

assured, à-shured', *pp.* certain; undoubting; confident. **Assuredly**, à-shure'-ed-le, *ad.* certainly. **Assuredness**, à-shured'-nes, *s.* the state of being assured.

Assurer, à-shure'-er, *s.* an insurer or underwriter.

assurgent, à-sur'-jent, *a.* rising in a curve or arch [Bot.] (L. *ad*, and *surgo*, to rise.)

assuringly, à-shure'-ing-le, *ad.* in a way to create assurance.

Assyrian, as-sir'-e-an, *a.* pertaining to Assyria: *s.* a native of Assyria.

Astatic, à-stat'-ik, *a.* without polarity [Mag.] (Gr. *a*, and *stao*, to stand).

Asteism, as'-te-ism, *s.* refined irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another (Gr. *astu*, city).

Aster, as'-ter, *s.* a plant with radiated compound flowers (Gr. *aster*, a star).

Asteria, as-te'-re-à, *s.* a sapphire which, cut in a certain way, resembles a star of six rays.

Asterialite, as-te'-re-à-lite, *s.* a fossil asterias.

Asterias, as-te'-re-as, *s.* star-fish, or radiate animals.

Asteriated, as-te'-re-a-ted, *a.* radiated like a star.

Asterisk, as'-ter-isk, *s.* the little star (*) used in printing to refer to a note, or denote omission; a star-cluster.

Asterism, as'-ter-izm, *s.* a small cluster of stars either included or not in a constellation.

Asterite, as'-ter-ite, *s.* Same as **Asteria.**

Astern, à-stern', *ad.* in, at, or towards the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship, at any indefinite distance backward.

Asteroid, as'-ter-oyd, *s.* one of the little planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter (Gr. —, and *eidos*, form).

Asteroidal, as-ter-oyd'-al, *a.* resembling a star; pertaining to the asteroids, or to the star-fishes.

Asteroida, as-ter-oy'-da, *s.pl.* an order of polypes, with a star-like radiation of their tentacles.

Asterolepis, as-ter-ol'-e-pis, *s.* a gigantic fossil ganoid of the old red sandstone [Geol.] (Gr. —, and *lepis*, a scale.)

Asterophyllite, as-ter-of'-il-lite, *s.* star-leaf, an extinct fossil plant [Geol.] (Gr. —, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

Asthenic, as-then'-ik, *a.* feeble; without strength (Gr. *a*, and *sthenos*, strength).

Asthenology, as-then-ol'-o-je, *s.* † doctrine of diseases arising from debility (Gr. —, and *logos*, science).

Asthma, ast'-mà, *s.* a chronic intermittent disorder of respiration, commonly attended with cough, wheezing, and constriction of the chest (Gr.)

Asthmatic, ast-mat'-ik, **Asthmatical**, ast-mat'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to asthma; affected by asthma.

astir, à-stur', *ad.* in motion; stirring.

Astomatous, a-stom'-a-tus, } *a.* without a mouth [En-
Astomous, as'-to-mus, } tom. and Bot.] (Gr. *a*, and *stoma*, a mouth.)

astonish, as-ton'-ish, *v.a.* to strike with sudden wonder or surprise; to amaze; to surprise (L. *ex*, out, and *tono*, to thunder. A.S. *stunian*, to stun).

Astonishing, as-ton'-ish-ing, *a.* very wonderful; fitted to astonish. **Astonishingly**, as-ton'-ish-ing-le, *ad.* in an astonishing manner or degree. **Astonishingness**, as-ton'-ish-ing-nes, *s.* the quality of exciting astonishment.

astonishment, as-ton'-ish-ment, *s.* the state of astonished amazement; surprise.

astound, as-townd', *v.a.* to astonish; to strike dumb with amazement.

astounding, as-townd'-ing, *a.* calculated to astound.

astraddle, à-strad'-dl, *ad.* astride.

Astræa, as-tre'-à, *s.* the goddess of justice [Myth.]; a species of coral zoophytes (Gr. *aster*, a star).

Astragal, as'-tra-gal, *s.* a little moulding round the top or bottom of a column, in the form of a ring [Arch.]; a round moulding on cannon near the mouth (Gr. *astragalos*, the ankle-bone).

Astragalus, as-trag'-à-lus, *s.* the ankle or sling-bone; the bone articulating with the tibia [Anat.]; the milk-vetch [Bot.]

Astral, as'-tral, *a.* belonging to the stars; starry. *Astral spirits*, an order of fallen demoniacal beings, conceived as infesting the stars and the atmosphere. *Astral lamp*, a lamp whose light is so placed under a concave glass as to concentrate the light on the table.

Astray, à-stra', *ad.* out of the right way.

Astræa, as-tre'-à, *s.* See **Astræa.**

Astrict, as-trikt', *v.a.* to astringe or confine; to constrict; to restrict [Scots Law]. See **Astringent.**

Astriction, as-trik'-shun, *s.* the act of binding close; a contraction of parts by applications; the stopping of hemorrhages; constipation. Binding a tenant of lands to grind at a particular mill [Scots Law].

Astrictive, as-trikt'-iv, **Astrictory**, as-trikt'-o-re, *a.* binding; styptic.

Astride, à-stride', *ad.* with the legs apart.

Astringent, as-trinj'-ent, *a.* binding; contracting; strengthening, opposed to laxative: *s.* a medicine that contracts the tissues and checks discharges [Med.] (L. *ad*, and *stringo*, *strictum*, to draw tight.) **Astringently**, as-trinj'-ent-le, *ad.* in an astringent manner.

Astringency, as-trinj'-en-se, *s.* the quality of being astringent.

Astrite, as'-trite, } *s.* star-stone. Also, a species of
Astroit, as'-troyt, } petrified madrepore. See **Asteria.**

Astrography, as-trog'-rà-fe, *s.* a description of the stars, or the art of describing them (Gr. *astron*, a star, and *grapho*, to write).

Astrolabe, as'-tro-labe, *s.* an instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea; a stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of one of the great circles, the equator, or a meridian (Gr. —, and *labo*, to take).

Astrolatry, as-trol'-à-tre, *s.* the worship of the stars (Gr. —, and *latreia*, worship).

Astrologer, as-trol'-o-jer, *s.* one versed in astrology.

Astrologic, as-tro-lodj'-ik, **Astrological**, as-tro-lodj'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to, or practising, astrology. **Astrologically**, as-tro-lodj'-ik-al-le, in the manner of astrology.

Astrologize, as-trol'-o-jize, *v.n.* to practise astrology.

Astrology, as-trol'-o-je, *s.* an exploded science, grounded on the conviction that the heavenly bodies had a determinative influence on the character and destiny, not only of the earth, but of its several inhabitants and races, and which affected to foretell future events by the situation and different aspects of the stars (Gr. —, and *logos*, science).

Astrometeorology, as-tro'-me-te-o-rol'-o-je, *s.* the art of foretelling the weather from the aspect of the moon and stars. See **Meteorology.**

Astrometer, as-trom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for testing the comparative brightness of the stars (Gr. —, and *metron*, a measure).

Astronomer, as-tron'-o-mer, *s.* one versed in astronomy.

Astronomic, as-tro-nom'-ik, **Astronomical**, as-tro-nom'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to astronomy. **Astronomically**, as-tro-nom'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an astronomical manner; by the principles of astronomy.

Astronomize, as-tron'-o-mize, *v.n.* to study astronomy.

Astronomy, as-tron'-o-me, *s.* the science which treats of the celestial bodies, their positions, magnitudes, motions, and all relative phenomena (Gr. —, and *nemos*, a law).

Astroscope, as'-tro-skope, *s.* an old astronomical instrument, of two cones, on which the constelations were delineated (Gr. —, and *skopeo*, to view).

Astrotheology, as-tro-the-ol'-o-je, *s.* theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. See **Theology.**

Astrut, à-strut', *ad.* in a strutting manner.

Astute, as-tewt', *a.* shrewd; penetrating; cunning; sagacious. **Astutely**, as-tewt'-le, *ad.* in an astute manner. **Astuteness**, as-tewt'-nes, *s.* the quality of being astute. (L. *astus*, craft.)

Asunder, à-sun'-der, *ad.* apart; into parts; separately.

Asylum, à-si'-lum, *s.* a sanctuary or place of refuge where a criminal might take shelter and be free from arrest; any place of retreat and security; an institution for the care or relief of the dumb, blind, destitute, &c. (Gr. *a*, and *sylao*, to take and carry off).

Asymmetry, à-sim'-me-tre, *s.* the want of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing. See **Symmetry.**

Asymmetrical, à-sim-met'-rik-al, *a.* without symmetry.

Asymptote, as'-imp-tote, *or* à-simp'-tote, *s.* a line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it [Math.] (Gr. *a*, *syn*, with, and *pipto*, to fall.)

Asymptotical, as-imp-tot'-ik-al, *a.* of the nature of an asymptote.

Asynartete, à-sin'-ar-teet, *a.* disconnected. An *asynartete sentence*, one whose members are not united by connecting particles, as, "I came, I saw, I conquered" [Gram.] An *asynartete verse*, one consisting of two members, having different rhythms [Pros.] (Gr. *a*, and *syn*, with, and *artao*, to fasten.)

Asyndeton, à-sin'-de-ton, *s.* a figure which omits the connective, as, *veni, vidi, vici*, I came, I saw, I conquered [Rhet.] (Gr. *a, syn*, and *deo*, to bind.)

At, at, *prep.* denotes in general presence or nearness, but less definitely than in or on; also, towards, with, in, on, by, near by, in consequence of.

Atabal, at'-à-bal, *s.* a kettle-drum; a Moorish tabour (Ar.)

Atacamite, à-tak'-à-mite, *s.* a native muriate of copper: so called from Atacama, in Chili, where first found.

Ataghan, at'-à-gan, *s.* a small Turkish sabre or long dagger.

Ataman, at'-à-man, *s.* chief of the Cossacks [Rus.]

Atavism, at'-a-vizm, *s.* tendency in offspring to return to the ancestral type; resemblances in special features to remote ancestry. The recurrence of an ancestral peculiarity or weakness in a remote descendant [Med.] (L. *atavus*, an ancestor.)

Ataxy, at'-ax-e, *s.* want of order; disorder; irregularity in the functions of the body or forms of a disease [Med.] (Gr. *a*, and *taxis*, order.)

Ataxic, à-tax'-ik, *a.* irregular [Med.]

Ate, et, the preterit of the verb *to eat*.

Ate, a'-te, *s.* the goddess of mischief [Myth.] (Gr. mischief.)

Atechnic, à-tek'-nik, *a.* unversed in the technic of an art: *s.* one unacquainted with technic.

Atelene, at'-e-leen, *a.* imperfect; amorphous [Min.] (Gr. *ateles*, imperfect.)

Atelier, at'-le-a, *s.* a sculptor's or painter's studio or workshop (Fr.)

Athalamous, à-thal'-à-mus, *a.* said of lichens whose thallus is without shields or beds for the spores [Bot.] (Gr. *a*, and *thalamos*, a marriage bed.)

Athalin, a-tha'-le-a, *s.* the turnip-fly (Gr. *athales*, not blooming).

Athanasian, ath-à-na'-zhe-an, *a.* pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century. The *Athanasian Creed*, a formulary of faith, formerly supposed to have been drawn up by Athanasius, but now generally ascribed to Hilary, bishop of Arles, in 430: *s.* one who espouses the doctrines of Athanasius.

Atheism, a'-the-izm, *s.* disbelief in the existence of a God.

Atheist, a'-the-ist, *s.* a disbeliever in the existence of a God: *a.* atheistical (Gr. *a*, and *theos*, God).

Atheistic, a-the-ist'-ik, **Atheistical**, a-the-ist'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to, implying, or containing atheism; impious. **Atheistically**, a-the-ist'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an atheistical manner. **Atheisticalness**, a-the-ist'-ik-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being atheistical.

Atheize, a'-the-ize, *v.a.* to render atheistic.

Athenæum, **Atheneum**, ath-e-ne'-um, *s.* a temple in Athens, dedicated to Athene, frequented by scholars and poets for rehearsal of their works; an institution provided with library, lectureships, and appliances for the encouragement of literary and scientific culture (*Athene*, the goddess of wisdom, especially in art).

Athenian, à-the'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to Athens: *s.* a native or inhabitant of Athens.

Atheous, a'-the-us, *a.* atheistic; impious.

Atherina, ath-e-ri'-nà, **Atherine**, ath'-e-rin, *s.* a genus of fishes allied to the mullet.

Athermanous, à-ther'-man-us, *a.* resisting the transmission of heat (Gr. *a*, and *thermos*, heat).

Atheroma, ath-e-ro'-mà, *s.* a kind of wen or encysted tumour (Gr.)

Atheromatous, ath-e-rom'-à-tus; *a.* pertaining to or resembling an atheroma.

Athirst, à-therst', *a.* thirsty; wanting drink; eager.

Athlete, ath-leet', *s.*; *pl.* **Athletæ**, ath-le'-te; a contender for victory in feats of strength; one possessed of great strength of body, and trained to exercise it (Gr. *athlos*, contest).

Athletic, ath-let'-ik, *a.* belonging to trials of trained strength, as in wrestling, boxing, running, &c.; strong; robust; vigorous. **Athletically**, ath-let'-ik-al-ie, *ad.* in an athletic manner.

Athleticism, ath-let'-e-sizm, *s.* the practice of athletic exercises.

Athletism, ath'-le-tizm, *s.* muscular strength.

Athwart, à-thwawrt', *prep.* across, so as to transverse: *ad.* in a manner to cross and perplex. See **Thwart**.

Atilt, à-tilt', *ad.* in the position or with the action of a man making a thrust; in the manner of a cask tilted. See **Tilt**

Atlantes.

Atlantean, at-lan-te'-an, *a.* pertaining to or resembling Atlas. See **Atlas**.

Atlantes, at-lan'-teez, *s.pl.* figures of men, used instead of columns or pilasters, to support an entablature [Arch.]

Atlantic, at-lan'-tik, *a.* pertaining to the Atlantic Ocean: *s.* the ocean so called.

Atlantides, at-lan'-te-deez, *s.pl.* the Pleiades [Astron.]

Atlas, at'-las, *s.* a collection of maps in a volume; work which presents a subject in a tabular form, as, a historical atlas; a large-sized paper: a rich satin stuff, manufactured in the East: the first vertebra of the neck, which supports the head atlas-wise [Anat.] (*Atlas*, a Titan who was fabled to bear the world on his shoulders.)

Atmidometer, at-me-dom'-e-ter, *s.* See **Atmometer**.

Atmological, at-mo-loj'-ik-al, *a.* belonging to atmology.

Atmologist, at-mol'-o-jist, *s.* an expert in atmology.

Atmology, at-mol'-o-je, *s.* the science which treats of vaporization and its phenomena (Gr. *atmos*, vapour, and *logos*, science).

Atmometer, at-mom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer (Gr. —, and *metron*, a measure).

Atmosphere, at'-mos-feer, *s.* the air surrounding the earth; the air with which any body is surrounded; a spiritual influence pervading a sphere (Gr. —, and *sphaira*, a globe).

Atmospheric, at-mos-fer'-ik, **Atmospherical**, at-mos-fer'-ik-al, *a.* of or dependent on the atmosphere. *Atmospheric engine*, an engine whose piston is driven up by steam, and down by pressure of the atmosphere.

Atoll, at'-ol, *s.* a coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon.

Atom, at'-um, *s.* a particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division; a molecule: anything extremely small. (Gr. *a*, and *tome*, cutting.)

Atomic, à-tom'-ik, **Atomical**, à-tom'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of atoms; extremely minute. The *Atomic philosophy*, of the ancient Epicureans, that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, by which all things were formed without the agency of God. The *Atomic theory*, or the doctrine of *definite proportions*, that all chemical combinations take place between the ultimate particles of bodies, and that these unite, either atom with atom, or in a proportion expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms [Chem.] *Atomic weights*, the relative weights of bodies, and therefore their atoms in chemical combination. See **Equivalent**.

Atomism, at'-um-izm, *s.* the doctrine of atoms.

Atomist, at'-um-ist, *s.* one who holds the atomic philosophy.

Atomize, at'-um-ize, *v.a.* to reduce to atoms.

Atomization, at-om-ize-a'-shun, *s.* the formation of a liquid into spray [Med.]

Atomology, at-um-ol'-o-je, *s.* See **Atomism**.

Atomy, at'-o-me, *s.* an atom; a skeleton.

Atone, à-tone', *v.n.* to make reparation, amends, or satisfaction for an offence or a crime: *v.a.* to expiate or make amends for (A.S. *at*, and *one*).

Atonement, à-tone'-ment, *s.* the act of atoning; reparation; expiation; the expiation of sin made by the sufferings of Christ [Theol.]

Atonic, à-ton'-ik, *a.* wanting tone [Med.]; unaccented [Gram.]: *s.* soothing medicine [Med.]; an unaccented word [Gram.]

Atony, at'-o-ne, *s.* debility; want of tone [Med.] See **Tone**.

Atop, à-top', *ad.* on or at the top.

Atrabilarian, at-rà-bil-a'-re-an, **Atrabiliar**, at-tra-bil'-yar, **Atrabilarious**, at-rà-bil-a'-re-us, *a.* affected with melancholy, or a melancholic temperament (L. *ater*, black, and *bilis*, bile). **Atrabiliariousness**, at-rà-bil-a'-re-us-nes, *s.* the state of being atrabiliar.

Atrabiliary, at-rà-bil'-yà-re, *a.* atrabiliar.

Atramentaceous, at-rà-ment-a'-shus, **Atramental**, at-rà-ment'-al, **Atramentous**, at-rà-ment'-us, *a.* inky; black like ink (L. —, and *mentum*, ink).

Atramentarious, at-rà-ment-a'-re-us, *a.* like ink; suitable for making ink.

Atrip, à-trip', *ad.* said of the anchor when it is drawn perpendicularly out of the ground, and of the sails when hoisted to the mast-head [Naut.]

Atrium, at'-re-um, *s.* the entrance hall and chief apartment in a Roman house; a fore-court (L.)

Atrocious, à-tro'-shus, *a.* extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel; horrible; outrageous (L. *atrox*, horribly cruel.) **Atrociously**, à-tro'-shus-le, *ad.* in an atrocious manner. **Atrociousness**, à-tro'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being atrocious.

Atrocity, ă-tros'-e-te, *s.* horrible cruelty or wickedness.
Atrophy, at'-ro-fe, *s.* a wasting away of the body, due specially to defective nutrition or digestive power (Gr. *a*, and *trophe*, nourishment).
Atropina, at-ro-pi'-nă, } *s.* a vegetable alkaloid extract-
Atropine, at'-ro-pin, } ed from the deadly night-
Atropia, ă-tro'-pe-ă, } shade (Gr. *Atropos*, the one of the three Fates that cuts the thread of life).
Attach, at-tatsh', *v.a.* to fasten on; to bind; to connect with; to lay hold on; to win or gain over. To arrest the person or lay hold of property by writ [Law]. See **Tack**.
Attachable, at-tatsh'-ă-bl, *a.* that may be attached.
Attaché, at-tă-shā, *s.* one attached to an embassy, or the suite of an ambassador.
Attachment, at-tatsh'-ment, *s.* the act of attaching; that which attaches; the thing attached, or adjunct; adherence; fidelity; regard; affection; a taking of the person, goods, or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand; a writ directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, to secure his appearance before a court [Law]; *foreign attachment*, an arrest on property of the debtor in the hands of a third person [Law].
Attack, at-tak', *v.a.* to fall upon with violence; to assault; to assail, so as to discredit and damage; to assail unlawfully: *v.n.* to make an attack: *s.* the act of attacking, or assault; falling on with violence; abuse, injury, or disease. See **Attach**.
Attackable, at-tak'-ă-bl, *a.* that can be attacked.
Attacottic, at-tă-kot'-tic, *a.* pertaining to the Attacotti, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots.
Attagas, at'-tă-gas, } *s.* a variety of the pheasant, found
Attagen, at'-tă-jen, } in the south of Europe.
Attaghan, at'-ta-gan. See **Ataghan**.
Attain, at-tayn', *v.n.* to reach: to arrive at: *v.a.* to reach, gain, or achieve by exertion an object, a place, or a position (L. *ad*, and *teneo*, to hold).
Attainable, at-tayn'-ă-bl, *a.* that may be attained. **Attainability**, at-tayn-ă-bil'-e-te, **Attainableness**, *s.* the quality of being attainable.
Attainder, at-tayn'-der, *s.* the act of attainting; the state of being attainted; deprivation of all civil rights and of the power to inherit or transmit property, consequent on a sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony [Law].
Attainment, at-tayn'-ment, *s.* the act of attaining; that which is attained; an acquisition; an acquirement.
Attaint, at-taynt', *v.a.* to taint; to disgrace; to stain or corrupt. See **Taint**.
Attaint, at-taynt', *v.a.* to convict of felony, especially of treason, and deprive of all inheritance and civil rights.
Attainment, at-taynt'-ment, } *s.* the being attainted
Attainture, at-tayn'-yur, }
Attar, at'-tar, *s.* perfume extracted from flowers.
Attar of roses, at'-tar ov ro'-zez, *s.* See **Otto**.
Attemper, at-tem'-per, *v.a.* to moderate by mixture; to soften or mollify; to mix in just proportion; to fit or make suitable. See **Temper**.
Attemperate, at-tem'-per-ate, *a.* tempered; proportioned; suited: *v.a.* to attemper.
Attemperment, at-tem'-per-ment, *s.* tempering or due proportion.
Attempt, at-tempt', *v.a.* to try; to endeavour; to attack; to try to seduce: *s.* an essay, trial, or endeavour; an effort to gain a point; an attack [L. *ad*, and *tento*, to try).
Attemptable, at-tempt'-ă-bl, *a.* that may be attempted, tried, or attacked; liable to an attempt.
Attemptability, at-tem-tă-bil'-e-te, *s.* a thing attemptable.
Attend, at-tend', *v.a.* to accompany; to wait on; to be present at; to accompany as a consequence: *v.n.* to listen; to regard with attention; to be in attendance (L. *ad*, and *tendo*, *tentum*, to stretch).
Attendance, at-tend'-ans, *s.* the act of attending; presence; service; the persons attending; a retinue.
Attendant, at-tend'-ant, *a.* accompanying as subordinate or consequential; depending on or owing service to [Law]: *s.* one who attends or accompanies; one who owes duty or service to, or depends on, another [Law].
Attendingly, at-tend'-ing-le, *ad.* with attention.
Attentates, at-tent'-ayts, *s.pl.* proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition has been decreed [Law].
Attention, at-ten'-shun, *s.* the act of attending; heeding; regarding attentively; act of civility or courtesy: *pl.* acts of special regard.
Attentive, at-tent'-iv, *a.* heedful; intent; regardful. **Attentively**, at-tent'-iv-le, *ad.* in an attentive manner. **Attentiveness**, at-tent'-iv-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being attentive.
Attenuant, at-ten'-yu-ant, *a.* making thin; diluting: *s.* a medicine which thins the fluid; a diluent (L. *ad*, and *tenuis*, thin).
Attenuate, at-ten'-yu-ate, *v.a.* to make thin; to dilute; to make slender; to refine away: *v.n.* to become thin or slender: *a.* made thin, or less viscid; made slender.
Attenuated, at-ten'-yu-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* made attenuate; growing slender towards the extremity [Bot.]
Attenuation, at-ten-yu-a'-shun, *s.* the act of attenuating; the conversion of the saccharine ingredients in malt into alcohol.
Attest, at-test', *v.a.* to bear witness to, especially officially; to certify; to call to witness; to invoke; to manifest (L. *ad*, and *testis*, a witness).
Attestation at-test-a'-shun, *s.* the act of attesting or certifying as a witness or officially.
Attester, } at-test'-er, *s.* one who attests or bears tes-
Attestor, } timony; a witness.
Attic, at'-tik, *a.* pertaining to Attica, or to its principal city, Athens: *s.* a native of Attica; the Attic dialect of Greek. A low storey erected over a principal order, generally decorated with pilasters and a cornice, but having neither capital nor base; usually an uppermost room in a house where the ceiling is square with the sides, to distinguish it from a *garret*, but the latter is also frequently termed an *attic*. *Attic wit*, or *Attic salt*, poignant, delicate wit, such as the Athenians were famous for. *Attic style*, a pure, classical, and elegant style. *Attic faith*, inviolable faith. *Attic dialect*, the dialect of Greek spoken by the Athenians. *Attic base*, a peculiar base, consisting of an upper torus, a scotia, and lower torus, with fillets between them, used by ancient architects in the Ionic order or column, and sometimes in the Doric. *Attic order*, an order of small square pillars at the uppermost extremity of a building. *Attic storey*, the upper storey of a house.
Attical, at'-tik-al, *a.* pertaining to Athens; pure; classical.
Atticise, } at'-te-size, } *v.a.* to make comformable to
Atticize, } the language or idiom of Attica: *v.n.* to use Atticisms, or the idiom of the Athenians; to side with the Athenians.
Atticism, at'-te-sizm, *s.* the peculiar style and idiom of the Greek language used by the Athenians; refined and elegant Greek; a concise and elegant expression; partiality for the Athenians.
Attire, at-tire', *v.a.* to dress; to array; to adorn with elegant or splendid apparel: *s.* dress; clothes; headdress. The horns of a stag, &c. [Her.] (L. *ad*, and Fr. *tirer*, to draw.)
Attired, at-tired', *a.* provided with horns [Her.]
Attitude, at'-te-tewd, *s.* the posture or position of the body or a figure, as appropriate to some affection or action; bearing; gesture; posture of things as well as persons as possessing significance (L. *aptus*, fit).
Attitudinal, at-te-tew'-din-al, *a.* pertaining to attitude.
Attitudinarian, at-te-tew-din-a'-re-an, *s.* one who affects attitudes.
Attitudinize, at-te-tew'-din-ize, *v.n.* to assume affected attitudes or airs.
Attollent, at-tol'-lent, *a.* that raises or lifts up: *s.* a muscle which raises some part, as the upper eyelid, &c. [Anat.] (L. *ad*, and *tollo*, to raise.)
Attorn, at-turn', *v.n.* to transfer homage to a new possessor [Feud. Law]. See **Turn**.
Attorney, at-turn'-e, *s.*; *pl.* **Attorneys**; one who is legally qualified to manage matters in law for others, to prosecute and defend actions, &c.; a solicitor; one who is duly authorized to transact business for another, as his agent or factor. *Attorney-general*, an officer appointed to manage all law affairs for the sovereign, state, or public, and whose duty is to act for the state in all cases, in particular to prosecute persons guilty of crimes. *Letter, power, or warrant of attorney*, a formal written authority by which a person authorizes another person to transact business for him (Fr. *attorner*, to transfer).
Attorneyship, at-turn'-e-ship, *s.* the office of an attorney; agency for another.
Attornment, at-turn'-ment, *s.* the act of a feudatory vassal or tenant, by which he consents, on the alienation of an estate, to receive the new lord as superior.
Attract, at-trakt', *v.a.* to draw to or cause to approach; to draw by influence of a moral kind; to allure; to entice: *v.n.* to have power to attract (L. *ad*, and *traho*, *tractum*, to draw). **Attractingly**, at-trakt'-ing-le, *ad.* in an attracting manner.
Attractable, at-trakt'-ă-bl, *a.* that may be attracted; subject to attraction.
Attractability, at-trakt-ă-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being attractable.
Attractile, at-trakt'-il, *a.* that has power to attract.
Attraction, at-trak'-shun, *s.* the power or act of attracting; the force inherent in bodies and their particles, by which they are drawn towards each other and resist separation [Physics].

Attractive, at-trakt'-iv, *a.* having the quality or power of attracting; alluring. **Attractively**, at-trakt'-iv-le, *ad.* in an attractive manner. **Attractiveness**, at-trakt'-iv-nes, *s.* the quality of being attractive.

Attrahent, at'-tra-hent, *a.* drawing to or attracting: *s.* that which draws to.

Attrectation, at-trekt-a'-shun, *s.* frequent handling (L. *attrecto*, to handle).

Attributable, at-trib'-yu-tà-bl, *a.* that may be attributed.

Attribute, at-trib'-yute, *v.a.* to ascribe, impute, or assign, as belonging or due (L. *ad*, and *tribuo*, *tributum*, to give).

Attribute, at'-tre-bute, *s.* that which is attributed as a property or a characteristic; an adjective [Gram.]; a symbol of office or character, added to the principal figure, as the trident of Neptune, the club of Hercules [Paint. and Sculp.]

Attribution, at-tre-bew'-shun, *s.* the act of attributing; the quality ascribed; commendation.

Attributive, at-trib'-yu-tiv, *a.* pertaining to or expressing an attribute: *s.* the thing attributed; a word significant of an attribute, as an adjective, verb, or participle [Gram.] **Attributively**, at-trib'-yu-tiv-le, *ad.* as an adjective, and not as a predicate [Gram.]

Attrite, at-trite', *a.* worn by friction; penitent only through fear of punishment [Theol.] See **Trite.**

Attriteness, at-trite'-nes, *s.* the being much worn.

Attrition, at-trish'-un, *s.* abrasion; the act of rubbing down; the state of being rubbed down; penitence arising only from fear of punishment.

Attune, at-tewn', *v.a.* to tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant. See **Tune.**

Atypic, a-tip'-ik, *a.* of no special type [Med.] See **Type.**

Aubaine, o-bane', *s.* inheritance by the crown of the property of an alien dying unnaturalized, a right in force till lately in France, and called *droit d'aubaine* (Fr. from elsewhere).

Aubin, aw'-bin, *s.* a broken kind of gait in a horse, between an amble and a gallop, popularly called a Canterbury gallop [Man.] (A.S. *hobble.*)

Auburn, aw'-burn, *a.* reddish brown (L. *alburnus*, whitish).

Auction, ok'-shun, *s.* a public sale of property to the highest bidder, by a person licensed for the purpose; the things sold at auction. *Dutch auction*, the setting up of property above its value, and gradually lowering the price till some one takes it (L. *augeo*, *auctum*, to increase).

Auctionary, ok'-shun-à-re, *a.* belonging to an auction.

Auctioneer, ok-shun-eer', *s.* one licensed to sell property by public sale; the manager of an auction.

Audacious, aw-da'-shus, *a.* daring; impudent; implying effrontery. **Audaciously**, aw-da'-shus-le, *ad.* in an audacious manner. **Audaciousness**, aw-da'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being audacious (L. *audeo*, to dare).

Audacity, aw-das'-e-te, *s.* boldness; impudence; effrontery.

Audible, awd'-e-bl, *a.* that may be heard; loud enough to be heard (L. *audio*, *auditum*, to hear). **Audibleness**, awd'-e-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being audible. **Audibly**, awd'-e-ble, *ad.* in an audible manner.

Audience, awd'-e-ens, *s.* the act of hearing; admittance to a hearing or a formal interview; an auditory, or an assembly of hearers; an archiepiscopal court, now abolished, for hearing ecclesiastical cases [Eccles.]

Audience-chamber, awd'-e-ens-tschame'-ber, *s.* a chamber in which to give formal audience.

Audiometer, awd-e-om'-e-ter, *s.* a contrivance to test the sense of hearing (L. —, and Gr. *metron*, a measure).

Audiophone, awd'-e-o-fone, *s.* an instrument invented to make deaf people hear, so constructed as to convey the waves of sound to the nerve of hearing through the teeth (L. —, and Gr. *phone*, sound).

Audit, awd'-it, *s.* an authorized examination of accounts, with a hearing of the parties concerned in the result of such an examination; a final account: *v.a.* to examine and adjust accounts. *Commissioner of audit*, a commissioner having cognizance of all public accounts.

Audit-house, awd'-it-howes, *s.* an appendage to a cathedral, in which the business belonging to it is transacted.

Audition, awd-ish'-un, *s.* the sensation of hearing.

Auditive, awd'-it-iv, *a.* having the power of hearing.

Audit-office, awd'-it-of'-fis, *s.* office where accounts are audited; the office of the commissioner of audit.

Auditor, awd'-it-er, *s.* a hearer; a person appointed to audit accounts. *Auditor of the court of session*, an officer appointed in connection with the Scotch courts to estimate expenses decreed in court.

Auditorship, awd'-it-er-ship, *s.* the office of an auditor.

Aural, awd'-it-o-re, *a.* pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing: *s.* an audience or assembly of hearers; a place for hearing; a bench on which a judge sits to hear causes.

Auf, awf, *s.* a fool; a simpleton. See **Oaf.**

An fait, o-fa', up to in skill or knowledge (Fr.)

Augean, aw-je'-an, *a.* full of accumulated filth; arduous and toilsome (*Augeas*, whose stables, containing 3,000 oxen, had not been cleansed for 30 years, till Hercules swept them clean by turning the river Alpheus into them).

Auger, aw'-ger, *s.* a tool for boring large holes, used by carpenters, &c.: an instrument for perforating soils or rock (A.S. *nafa*, nave, and *gar*, a sharp-pointed thing).

Auget, aw'-jet, *s.* a tube filled with powder, used in exploding mines (Fr. *auge*, a trough).

Aught, awt, *s.* anything; a jot or tittle (A.S. *a*, one, and *wiht*, thing).

Augite, aw'-jite, *s.* a mineral of a black or greenish-black colour, found in volcanic rocks; pyroxene [Min.] (Gr. *auge*, brightness.)

Augitic, aw-jit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to, resembling, or composed of augite.

Augment, awg-ment', *v.a.* to make large; to increase; to prefix an argument [Gram.]: *v.n.* to grow larger; to increase. See **Auction.**

Augment, awg'-ment, *s.* increase: a syllable prefixed to a word; or an increase of the quantity of the initial vowel [Gram.]; the period of a fever between its commencement and its height [Med.]

Augmentable, awg-ment'-à-bl, *a.* that may be augmented.

Augmentation, awg-ment-'a-shun, *s.* the act of augmenting; the state of being augmented; addition, or thing added. A doubling the value of the notes of the subject of a fugue or canon [Mus.] *Augmentation Court*, a court erected by Henry VIII. to augment his revenues by the suppression of monasteries. *Process of augmentation*, action at the instance of a parish clergyman for increase of stipend [Scots Law].

Augmentative, awg-ment'-à-tiv, *a.* having the quality or power of augmenting: *s.* opposite of diminutive [Gram.]

Augmenter, awg-ment'-er, *s.* he who or that which augments.

Augur, aw'-gur, *s.* among the Romans one who foretold future events by observing various actions of birds, and also other signs or omens; a soothsayer: *v.n.* to conjecture from signs or omens; to forebode: *v.a.* to foretell by signs (L. *avis*, a bird).

Augural, aw'-gu-ral, *a.* pertaining to augury.

Auguration, aw-gu-ra'-shun, *s.* the practice of augury.

Augurial, aw-gu'-re-al, *a.* relating to augurs or augury.

Augurship, aw'-gur-ship, *s.* the office of an augur.

Augury, aw'-gu-re, *s.* the art or practice of auguring [Gram.]; prognostication.

August, aw-gust', *a.* grand; majestic; impressing awe or reverence (L. *augeo*, to honour). **Augustness**, aw-gust'-nes, *s.* the quality of being august.

August, aw'-gust, *s.* the eighth month of the year, named in honour of the Emperor Augustus.

Augustan, aw-gust'-an, *a.* under *Augustus*, as, the *Augustan* age; distinguished by refined and brilliant literary activity; pertaining to Augusta, or Augsburg. The *Augustan confession*, drawn up at Augusta, by Luther and Melancthon, in 1530, as a statement of the principles of the Protestants, and their reasons for separating from the Romish Church.

Augustin, aw-gust'-in, } *s.pl.* an order of
Augustinians, aw-gust-in'-e-anz, } monks, so called as following the doctrines and rules of St. Augustin.

Augustinians, *s.pl.* the followers of St. Augustin in respect to original sin, election, irresistible grace, &c.

Auk, awk, *s.* various species of aquatic birds.

Aularian, aw-la'-re-an, *s.* at Oxford, a member of a hall as distinguished from a member of a college: *a.* appertaining to a hall (L. *aula*, a court, a hall).

Aulic, aw'-lik, *a.* pertaining to a royal court. The *Aulic council*, formerly the supreme court of the German emperor, now a chief council in any department of German administration.

Aunel-weight, awn'-sel-wayt, *s.* an ancient kind of balance.

Aunt, ant, *s.* the sister of one's father or mother. *Aunt Sally*, a game which consists in aiming a bludgeon at the head of a figure to smash a pipe out of the mouth of it (L. *amita*, a father's sister).

Aura, aw'-ra, *s.* a gentle current of air; a sensation like a stream of air, preceding an attack, as of epilepsy [Med.]; any subtile, invisible fluid supposed to exhale from a body, as the electric aura (L. *aura*, air in gentle motion).

Aural, aw'-ral, *a.* pertaining to the air.

Aural, aw'-ral, *a.* connected with the ear (L. *auris*, the ear).

Aurate, aw'-rate, *s.* a sort of pear; a combination of auric acid with a base [Chem.]

Aurated, aw'-ra-ted, *a.* combined with auric acid.

Aurated, aw'-ra-ted, *a.* having ears, as in the scallop-shell (L. *auris*, the ear).

Aureat, aw'-re-at, } *a.* golden; gilded (L. *aurum*,
Aureate, aw'-re-ate, } gold).

Aurelia, aw-re'-le-a, *s.* the chrysalis of an insect.

Aurelian, aw-re'-le-an, *a.* like or belonging to an aurelia.

Aureola, aw-re'-o-la, *s.* a halo or circle of rays with which painters surround the head of Christ, the Virgin, and the saints (L. *aureolus*, golden).

Auric, aw'-rik, *a.* pertaining to gold. *Auric acid*, a combination of gold and oxygen [Chem.]

Auricle, aw'-re-kl, *s.* the external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head: *pl.* two muscular cavities of the heart, resembling ears, and placed above the ventricles.

Auricled, aw'-re-kld, *a.* having appendages like ears.

Auricula, aw-rik'-yu-la, *s.* a species of primrose, called, from the shape of its leaves, bear's ear.

Auricular, aw-rik'-yu-lar, *a.* pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing; confided to the ear, specially of a priest in the confessional; known by hearsay or transmitted report; pertaining to the auricles of the heart. **Auricularly**, aw-rik'-yu-lar-le, *ad.* in an auricular manner; by way of whisper, or voice addressed to the ear.

Auriculate, aw-rik'-yu-late, } *a.* ear-shaped; having
Auriculated, aw-rik'-yu-la-ted, } ear-like appendages.

Auriferous, aw-rif'-er-us, *a.* containing or yielding gold.

Auriform, aw'-re-form, *a.* ear-shaped.

Aurigerous, aw-rid'-er-us, *a.* having a golden colour.

Aurigraphy, aw-rig'-ra-fe, *s.* a writing with liquid gold (L. —, and *grapho*, to write).

Auripigmentum, aw-re-pig-men'-tum, *s.* See **Orpiment.**

Auriscalp, aw'-re-skalp, *s.* an instrument to clean the ears (L. *auris*, and *scalpo*, to scrape).

Aurist, aw'-rist, *s.* one skilled in disorders of the ear.

Aurited, aw'-re-ted, *a.* having lobes or appendages like the ear [Zool. and Bot.]

Aurochs, aw'-roks, *s.* a wild ox (Gr.)

Aurora, aw-ro'-ra, *s.* the goddess of the morning or dawn; the rising light of the morning. *Aurora borealis*, the northern aurora, an extraordinary luminous appearance or meteor frequently visible in northern latitudes, which usually appears in streams of light ascending toward the zenith from a dusky line a few degrees above the horizon; the northern lights or streamers. The *Aurora australis*, a corresponding phenomenon in the southern hemisphere (L.)

Auroral, aw-ro'-ral, *a.* belonging to the aurora or northern lights.

Aurous, aw'-rus, *a.* pertaining to gold. *Aurous acid*, an oxide of gold [Chem.]

Aurulent, aw'-ru-lent, *a.* of a golden colour.

Aurum, aw'-rum, *s.* gold. *Aurum fulminans*, or *fulminating gold*, gold dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitated by ammonia.

Auscultator, aws-kul-ta'-tor, *s.* one who practises auscultation; one who has taken his degree, and is on the outlook for an appointment.

Auscultation, aws-kul-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of listening; a method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by observing the sounds in the part, either directly, by applying the ear, or by means of a stethoscope (O. L. *ausiscula*, the ear).

Auscultatory, aws-kul'-ta-to-re, *a.* pertaining to auscultation.

Auspicate, aw'-spe-kate, *v.a.* to inaugurate formally; to foreshow.

Auspicatory, aw'-spe-ka-to-re, *a.* pertaining to augury.

Auspex, aw'-speks, *s.* one who takes the auspices.

Auspice, aw'-spis, *s.* } an omen drawn from birds
Auspices, aw'-spis-ez, *s.pl.* } or otherwise; augury; protection; patronage; influence, generally in the plural (L. *avis*, and *specio*, to view).

Auspicious, aw-spish'-us, *a.* having omens of success, or favourable appearances; prosperous; fortunate; propitious. **Auspiciously**, aw-spish'-us-le, *ad.* in an auspicious manner, or with favourable omens. **Auspiciousness**, aw-spish'-us-nes, *s.* state of being auspicious, or of fair promise.

Auster, aws'-ter, *s.* the south wind (L.)

Austere, aw-steer', *a.* severe; harsh; rigid; stern; sour; rough to the taste; strictly true to fact and nature (Gr. *austeros*, rough to the taste, from *auo*, to parch).

Austerely, aw-steer'-le, *ad.* in an austere manner.

Austereness, aw-steer'-nes, *s.* the quality of being austere.

Austerity, aw-ster'-e-te, *s.* severity of manners or life; rigour; strictness; harsh discipline.

Austin, aw'-stin, *a.* of the order of Augustins.

Austral, aws'-tral, *a.* southern; lying or being in the south. The *austral signs*, the signs of the zodiac south of the equator. *Austral pole*, the pole of the needle which seeks the north [Magnet.] (L. *auster.*)

Australasia, aws-tral-a'-zhe-a, *s.* a general name for those islands situated to the south-east of Asia.

Australasian, aws-tral-a'-zhe-an, *a.* pertaining to Australasia.

Australia, aws-tra'-le-a, *s.* the largest of the insular countries in Australasia.

Australian, aws-tra'-le-an, *a.* pertaining to Australia: *s.* a native of Australia.

Australize, aws'-tral-ize, *v.n.* to tend southward.

Austromancy, aws'-tro-man-se, *s.* the act of predicting future events from observation of the wind (L. —, and *manteia*, divination.)

Authentic, aw-then'-tik, } *a.* having a genuine ori-
Authentical, aw-then'-tik-al, } gin or authority; being what it professes to be; genuine; true; of approved authority, and reliable; vested with all due formalities, and legally attested [Law]. *Authentic melodies*, such as have their principal notes contained between the key-note and its octave [Mus.] (Gr. *authentes*, one who does a thing himself, from *autos*, self). **Authentically**, aw-then'-tik-al-le, *ad.* in an authentic manner. **Authenticalness**, aw-then'-tik-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being authentic.

Authenticate, aw-then'-tik-ate, *v.a.* to render authentic; to give authority to by the necessary formalities, so as to insure credit; to determine as genuine.

Authentication, aw-then-tik-a'-shun, *s.* the act of authenticating.

Authenticity, aw-then-tis'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being authentic; genuineness.

Authenticly, aw-then'-tik-le, *ad.* in an authentic manner.

Author, aw'-ther, *s.* one who produces, creates, or brings into being; the beginner, or first mover; the cause; one who composes or writes a book (L. *auctum*, to increase). **Authoress**, aw'-ther-es, *s.* a female author.

Authoritative, aw-thor'-e-ta-tiv, *a.* having due authority; having an air of authority; dictatorial. **Authoritatively**, aw-thor'-e-ta-tiv-le, *ad.* in an authoritative manner. **Authoritativeness**, aw-thor'-e-ta-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being authoritative.

Authority, aw-thor'-e-te, *s.* legal power, or a right to command or to act; one, or in the plural, people, invested with this power; power, weight, or influence derived from rank, office, character, age, experience, &c.; what has power to determine on the ground of knowledge, credibility, or character; precedent, or official declaration.

Authorization, aw-thor-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of authorizing; establishment by authority.

Authorize, aw'-ther-ize, *v.a.* to give authority to; to empower; to make legal; to establish by authority; to justify.

Authorless, aw'-ther-les, *a.* without an author.

Authorship, aw'-ther-ship, *s.* the quality or state of being an author; author.

Autobiographer, aw-to-bi-og'-raf-er, *s.* one who writes an account of his own life.

Autobiographical, aw-to-be-o-graf'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to, or containing, autobiography.

Autobiographically, aw-to-be-o-graf'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of autobiography.

Autobiography, aw-to-be-og'-ra-fe, *s.* the memoirs of a man's life written by himself (Gr. *autos*, self, and *biography*).

Autocarpous, aw-to-karp'-us, *a.* said of such fruit as consists of pericarp only [Bot.] (Gr. *autos*, and *karpos*, fruit).

Autochthon, aw-tok'-thon, *s.* an aboriginal inhabitant; first employed by the ancient Greeks to designate native races supposed to be indigenous, and to have sprung from the soil they inhabit; that which is original to a particular country, or which had its first origin there (Gr. —, *chthon*, the soil).

Autochthonic, aw-tok-thon'-ik, **Autochthonous**, aw-tok'-tho-nus, *a.* indigenous.

Autocracy, aw-tok'-ra-se, *s.* independent power; supreme, uncontrolled authority, or right of governing, vested in a single person (Gr. —, and *kratos*, power).

Autocrat, aw'-to-krat, } *s.* an absolute prince or
Autocrator, aw-tok'-ra-ter, } sovereign; a title assumed by the emperors of Russia.

Autocratic, aw-to-krat'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to au-
Autocratical, aw-to-krat'-ik-al, } tocracy; absolute.

Autocratically, aw-to-krat'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an autocratic manner.

Autocratrix, aw-tok'-ra-trix, } *s.* a female absolute
Autocratrice, aw-tok'-ra-tris, } sovereign.

Autocratship, aw'-to-krat-ship, *s.* the office of an autocrat.

Auto de fé, aw'-to da fa', *s.* ; *pl.* **Autos da fé**, aw'-tos-da-fa: properly a solemn ceremony held by the Court of the Inquisition in Spain preliminary to the execution of a heretic; the sentence pronounced and read to the criminal; the session of the Court of Inquisition (Sp. an act of faith).

Autogenous, aw-todj'-e-nus, *a.* self-begotten; generating itself (Gr. *autos*, self, and *gennao*, to beget).

Autograph, aw'-to-graf, *s.* a person's own handwriting (Gr. *autos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Autographal, aw-tog'-rà-fal, } *a.* pertaining to an
Autographic, aw-to-graf'-ik, } autograph; per-
Autographical, aw-to-graf'-ik-al, } taining to, or used in, autography; self-reproducing [Telegr.]

Autography, aw-tog'-rà-fe, *s.* the science of autographs; an original manuscript; a process in lithography, by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone.

Automata, aw-tom'-à-tà, *s.pl.* See **Automaton.**

Automath, aw'-to-math, *s.* one who is self-taught (Gr. *autos*, and *manthano*, to learn).

Automatic, aw-to-mat'-ik, } *a.* having the power
Automatical, aw-to-mat'-ik-al, } of an automaton, said of those functions which are performed involuntarily in the animal system [Phys.]

Automatism, au-tom'-at-izm, *s.* automatic action.

Automaton, aw-tom'-à-ton, *s.* a self-moving figure, so constructed as, by means of secret springs, to imitate the action of a living body; any machine so constructed as to be mechanically self-acting, like a watch (Gr. *autos*, and *mao*, to strive after, to move).

Automatous, aw-tom'-à-tus, *a.* having the power of motion within itself.

Automorphic, aw-to-mor'-fik, *a.* after one's own image (Gr. *autos*, and *morphe*, shape).

Autonomasy, aw-to-nom'-à-se, *s.* a common noun used for a proper, as city for London [Rhet.] (Gr. *autos*, and *onoma*, a name.)

Autonomian, aw-to-no'-me-an, *a.* pertaining to autonomy.

Autonomic, aw-to-nom'-ik, } *a.* under self-govern-
Autonomous, aw-ton'-o-mus, } ment.

Autonomy, aw-ton'-o-me, *s.* the power or right of self-government; the living according to one's own law, according to right of reason as sovereign [Meta.] (Gr. *autos*, and *nomos*, law.)

Autophagi, aw-tof'-a-ji, *s.* birds that can feed themselves as soon as hatched (Gr. *autos*, and *phago*, to eat).

Autoplasty, aw'-to-plas-te, *s.* reparation of a lesion from an adjoining healthy part [Surg.] (Gr. *autos*, and *plasso*, to form).

Autopsical, aw-top'-sik-al, *a.* See **Autoptical.**

Autopsia, aw-top'-se-a, *s.* personal observation (Gr. *autos*, and *opsis*, sight).

Autopsy, aw-top-se, *s.* autopsia.

Autoptical, aw-top'-tik-al, *a.* seen with one's own eyes.

Autoptically, aw-top'-tik-al-le, *ad.* by one's own observation.

Autumn, aw'-tum, *s.* the third season of the year, astronomically, beginning at the equinox, when the sun enters libra, and ending at the winter solstice: but popularly comprising September, October, and November; a period of decay (L. *auctum*, to increase).

Autumnal, aw-tum'-nal, *a.* belonging or peculiar to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; belonging to the decline of life: *s.* a plant that flowers in autumn. The *Autumnal equinox*, the time when the sun crosses the equinox, about the 22nd of September.

Auxesis, awx-e'-sis, *s.* a figure by which anything is magnified too much [Rhet.] (Gr. increasing.)

Auxetic, awx-et'-ik, *a.* amplifying; magnifying.

Auxiliary, awg-zil'-yà-re, *a.* helping; aiding. (L. *auxilium*, help, from *augeo*, to increase).

Auxiliaries, awg-zil'-yà-riz, *s.pl.* foreign troops, confederate and auxiliary in war.

Auxiliary, awg-zil'-yà-re, *s.* a helper; an assistant; a confederate. A verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs [Gram.]

Auxometer, awks-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument to measure optical power (Gr. *auxano*, to increase, and *metron*, a measure).

Avail, à-vayl', *v.a.* to be of value or use; to profit or assist: *v.n.* to be of use or service; to have the effect: *s.* profit; advantage; benefit; utility (L. *ad*, and *valeo*, to be strong or of value).

Available, à-vayl'-à-bl, *a.* that may be made use of; that may be of use or efficacious. **Availably**, à-vayl'-à-ble, *ad.* in an available manner. **Availability**, à-vayl-à-bil'-e-te, **Availableness**, à-vayl'-à-bl-nes; *s.* the quality of being available.

Avalanche, av'-à-longsh, *s.* a snow-slip; a large body of snow or ice sliding down a mountain and sweeping all before it; anything that comes on with sudden overwelming force (L. *ad*, and *vallis*, a valley).

Avant-courier, à-vong-koo'-re-a, *or* koor'-e-er, *s.* one dispatched before another to notify his approach (Fr. *avant*, before, and *courir*, to run).

Avant-guard, à'-vong-gard, *s.* See **Van-guard.**

Avanturine, à-van'-tew-rin, *s.* a glittering variety of micaceous quartz (Fr. *aventure*, chance, the artificial kind having been discovered by chance).

Avarice, av'-à-ris, *s.* an inordinate desire of gain; covetousness (L. *avarus*, greedy).

Avaricious, av-à-rish'-us, *a.* greedy of gain; covetous.

Avariciously, av-à-rish'-us-le, *ad.* in an avaricious manner. **Avariciousness**, av-à-rish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being avaricious.

Avast, à-väst', *int.* cease; stop; stay [Naut.]

Avatar, av-à-tär', *or* à-vä'-tar, *s.* the incarnation or visible appearance on earth of a deity (Hindu Myth.] (Sans. descent.)

Avaunt, à-vawnt', *int.* begone; depart; a word of contempt or abhorrence (L. *ab*, from, and *ante*, before.)

Ave, a'-ve, *s.* an ave Mary (L. be well, or propitious.)

Avel, av'-el, *s.* an awn of barley.

Ave Maria, à'-ve mà-ri'-à, } *s.* in the Roman Catholic
Ave Mary, a'-ve ma'-re, } Church, an invocation to the Virgin Mary.

Avenaceous, av-e-na'-shus, *a.* belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of oats (L. *avena*, oats).

Avenage, av'-e-naje, *s.* a certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty [Old Law].

Avener, } av'-e-ner, *s.* an officer of the king's stable,
Avenor, } who had charge of the horses' provender in feudal times.

Avenge, à-venj', *v.a.* to take satisfaction for an injury by inflicting suffering on the injuring party; to vindicate the just or a just cause by the defeat of the adversary; a term now restricted to the taking of just punishment, while revenge, originally synonymous, is the inflicting of pain or evil, maliciously, in an illegal manner. In the passive, to have or receive just satisfaction, by the punishment of the offender: *v.n.* to execute vengeance. See **Vengeance.**

Avengeance, à-venj'-ans, *s.* punishment; vengeance.

Avengement, à-venj'-ment, *s.* the act of avenging; vengeance; punishment.

Avens, av'-enz, *s.* the herb bennet.

Aventaile, av'-ent-ayl, *s.* ventail of a helmet. See **Ventail.**

Aventine, av'-en-tine, *a.* pertaining to Mount Aventinus, one of the seven hills of Rome: *s.* a secure position.

Aventure, à-ven'-tyure, *s.* a mischance causing a person's death without felony [Old Law]. (Fr. chance.)

Aventurine, à-vent'-yu-rine. See **Avanturine.**

Avenue, av'-e-new, *s.* an entrance or approach to a place; an alley planted with trees, leading to a house; a wide street (L. *ad*, and *venio*, to come).

Aver, à-yer', *v.a.* to declare to be true; to affirm in a positive manner; to offer to verify [Law]. (L. *ad*, and *verus*, true.)

Average, av'-er-aje, *s.* the mean sum, quantity, or value, made out of unequal sums, quantities, or values, by adding these together and dividing by the number of them: *a.* containing a mean proportion; ordinary: *v.a.* to find the mean of unequal sums or quantities; to reduce to a mean; to divide according to an average: *v.n.* to form a mean sum or quantity. *A general average*, a contribution to a general loss, when, for the safety of a ship in distress, any destruction to the ship is incurred, all persons who have goods on board, or property in the ship, contribute to the loss according to their average, that is, the goods of each on board [Comm.] *Petty* or *accustomed averages*, charges payable by the shippers of goods to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods. *Upon* or *on an average*, taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities (L. *habeo*, to have; Fr. *avarie*, damage)

Averment, à-ver'-ment, *s.* the act of averring; affirmation; positive assertion; establishment by evidence; an offer of either party to justify or prove what he alleges [Law].

Avernian, à-ver'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to the lake Avernus, in Italy, famous for its poisonous exhalations, and fabled by the ancients to be the entrance to the infernal regions.

Averpenny, av'-er-pen-ne, *s.* a contribution in money formerly paid towards conveying the king's carriages [Old Law].

Averruncate, av-er-rungk'-ate, *v.a.* to turn off or away (L. *a*, and *verruncо*, turn).

Averruncation, av-er-rungk-a'-shun, *s.* the act of averruncating; removal.

Averruncator, av-er-rungk'-a-ter, *s.* an instrument for

pruning trees, consisting of a pair of shears fixed on the end of a rod or pole.

Aversant, ă-vers'-ant, *a.* showing the back of the right hand [Her.]

Averse, a-vers', *a.* averted; feeling a repugnance or dislike; unwilling; disinclined. **Aversely,** ă-vers'-le, *ad.* in an averse manner. **Averseness,** ă-vers'-nes, *s.* the state of being averse; disinclination.

Aversion, ă-ver'-shun, *s.* repugnance of mind; hatred; dislike; disinclination; opposition; contrariety of nature; the cause or object of dislike.

Avert, ă-vert', *v.a.* to turn from or away (L. *a,* and *verto, versum,* to turn).

Averter, ă-vert'-er, *s.* one who or that which averts or prevents.

Aves, a'-veez, *s.pl.* birds (L.)

Avesta, ă-vest'-a, *s.* the Zend-avesta.

Avian, a'-ve-an, *a.* belonging to birds (L. *avis,* a bird).

Aviary, a'-ve-ă-re, *s.* a place for keeping birds.

Avidity, ă-vid'-e-te, *s.* greediness; eagerness (L. *avidus,* greedy).

Avifauna, av-e-faw'-na, *s.* the bird fauna of a place. See **Fauna.**

Aviform, av'-e-form, *a.* bird-shaped (L *forma,* shape).

Avigato, av-e-gä'-to, *s.* See **Avocado.**

Avignon berry, ă'-vin-yong ber'-re, *s.* a berry used as a yellow dye.

Avizandum, av-e-zan'-dum, *s.* consideration [Scots Law].

Avocado, av-o-ca'-do, *s.* the alligator-pear.

Avocat, av'-o-kä, *s.* an advocate; a counsellor at law (Fr.)

Avocative, ă-vo'-ca-tive, *a.* calling off.

Avocation, av-o-ka'-shun, *s.* originally the act of calling aside, or diverting from one's proper calling, or that which does so; now that calling, business, trade, or profession itself (L. *a,* and *voco,* to call).

Avocet, av'-o-set, *s.* See **Avoset.**

Avoid, ă-voyd', *v.a.* to keep at a distance from; to shun; to eschew; to make void [Law]; to annul: *v.n.* to become void or vacant. See **Void.**

Avoidable, ă-voyd'-ă-bl, *a.* that may be avoided.

Avoidance, ă-voyd'-ans, *s.* the act of shunning, annulling, or becoming vacant; the state of being vacant.

Avoidless, ă-voyd'-les, *a.* unavoidable; inevitable.

Avoirdupois, av-er-du-poyz', *s.* or *a.* a system of weights used for the larger and coarser commodities, of which the pound contains 16 ounces (Fr. to have weight). See **Poise.**

Avoset, av'-o-set, } *s.* different species of aquatic
Avosetta, av-o-set'-tă, } birds, with long legs, and long slender bills turned up towards the tip (It.)

Avouch, ă-vowtsh', *v.a.* to affirm or own openly; to maintain; to vindicate: *s.* evidence. See **Vouch.**

Avouchable, ă-vowtsh'-ă-bl, *a.* that may be avouched.

Avouchment, ă-vowtsh'-ment, *s.* declaration; the act of avouching.

Avoué, ă-voo-a, *s.* a lawyer (Fr.)

Avow, ă-vow', *v.a.* to declare openly as prepared to justify; to own; to admit and justify [Law]. (L. *ad, voveo, votum,* to vow.)

Avowable, ă-vow'-ă-bl, *a.* that may be avowed. **Avowably,** *ad.* in an avowable manner.

Avowal, ă-vow'-al, *s.* an open declaration; frank acknowledgment.

Avowance, ă-vow'-ans, *s.* avowal.

Avowant, ă-vow'-ant, *s.* the defendant in replevin, who *avows* the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking [Law].

Avowedly, ă-vow'-ed-le, *ad.* in an open manner; with frank acknowledgment.

Avowee, ă-vow-e', *s.* See **Advowee.**

Avowry, ă-vow'-re, *s.* the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, *vows* and justifies the taking in his own right [Law].

Avulsion, ă-vul'-shun, *s.* a pulling or tearing from or asunder; a rending or forcible separation (L. *a,* and *vulsum,* to pull).

Avuncular, a-vung'-ku-lar, *a.* through an uncle (L.)

Await, ă-wayt', *v.a.* to wait for; to look for or expect; to be in store for; to attend. See **Wait.**

Awake, ă-wake', *v.a.* to rouse from sleep, or a state resembling it; to put into action or new life: *v.n.* to bestir; to rise; to waken or bestir out of sleep, or a state resembling it: *a.* not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

Awaken, ă-wake'-n, *v.a.* and *n.* See **Awake.**

Awakener, ă-wake'-n-er, *s.* he or that which awakens.

Awakening, ă-wake'-n-ing, *s.* the act of awaking.

Awanting, ă-wawnt'-ing, *a.* wanting; absent.

Award, ă-wawrd', *v.a.* to adjudge; to assign by sentence; to apportion: *v.n.* to judge; to determine; to make an award: *s.* judgment; sentence; the decision of arbitrators in a case; the paper containing such a decision. See **Ward.**

Awarder, ă-wawrd'-er, *s.* one who awards, or assigns by judicial determination; a judge.

Aware, ă-ware', *a.* apprised; conscious; vigilant.

Away, ă-wa', *ad.* absent; at a distance; apart: *int.* begone; *away with,* cannot bear or endure; *to make away with,* to destroy; *away-going,* leaving.

Awe, aw, *s.* dread; reverential fear or veneration; dread inspired by something sublime: *v.a.* to strike with fear and reverence; to influence by fear, terror, or respect.

Aweary, ă-we'-re, *a.* tired; weary.

Aweather, ă-weth'-er, *ad.* on the weather side, or towards the wind; opposed to alee [Naut.]

Awe-band, aw'-band, *s.* a check.

Awe-commanding, aw -kom-mand'-ing, *a.* influencing by awe.

Aweigh, ă-wa', *ad.* atrip [Naut.]

Awe-struck, aw'-struk, *a.* impressed with awe.

Awful, aw'-fûl, *a.* inspiring or expressing awe; dreadful; fearful.

Awful-eyed, aw'-fûl-ide, *a.* having eyes exciting awe.

Awfully, aw'-fûl-le, *ad.* in an awful manner. **Awfulness,** aw'-fûl-nes, *s.* the quality of being awful.

Awhile, ă-while', *ad.* for a space of time; some time; for a short time.

Awkward, awk'-ward, *a.* wanting dexterity; bungling; ungraceful; inelegant (A.S. *awk,* wrong). **Awkwardly,** awk'-ward-le, *ad.* in an awkward manner. **Awkwardness,** awk'-ward-nes, *s.* the quality of being awkward.

Awl, awl, *s.* a sharp iron instrument for piercing small holes, used by shoemakers and other workers in leather.

Awless, aw'-les, *a.* wanting reverence; void of respectful fear; wanting power to awe.

Awlwort, awl'-wurt, *s.* a plant with awl-shaped leaves.

Awn, awn, *s.* the beard or slender sharp process issuing from the chaff or glume in corn and grasses.

Awned, awnd, *a.* bearded; having awns [Bot.]

Awnless, awn'-les, *a.* without awns; beardless.

Awny, awn'-e, *a.* having awns.

Awning, awn'-ing, *s.* a cover of canvas or other material to shelter from the sun's rays; that part of a poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin [Naut.]

Awry, ă-ri', *a.* or *ad.* twisted towards one side or position; asquint. See **Wry.**

Axal, ax'-al, *a.* relating to the axis.

Axe, ax, *s.* an instrument, usually of iron, for hewing timber and chopping wood.

Axe-helve, ax'-helv, *s.* the handle of an axe.

Axestone, ax'-stone, *s.* a light green material, used for making axes and other instruments.

Axial, ax'-e-al, *a.* pertaining to an axis.

Axiferous, ax-if'-er-ous, *a.* having simply an axis without leaves or appendages, as certain fungi, lichens, &c. [Bot.]

Axiform, ax'-e-form, *a.* in the form of an axis.

Axil, ax'-il, } *s.* the armpit; the angle formed on
Axilla, ax-il'-lă, } the upper side by a branch with the stem, or by a leaf with the stem or branch [Bot.]

Axile, ax'-il, *a.* lying in the axis of anything [Bot.]

Axillar, ax'-il-lar, } *a.* pertaining to the armpit, or
Axillary, ax'-il-lă-re, } to the axil of plants. *Axillary* leaves, those which proceed from the axilla.

Axiom, ax'-e-um, *s.* a self-evident truth; an established principle in an art or science (Gr. *axiao,* to deem worth, to take for granted).

Axiomatic, ax-e-o-mat'-ik, } *a.* having the nature of
Axiomatical, ax-e-o-mat'-ik-al, } self-evident truths or received principles. **Axiomatically,** ax-e-o-mat'-ik-al-le, *ad.* by the use of axioms.

Axis, ax'-is, *s.*: *pl.* **Axes**; the straight line, real or imaginary, round which a body revolves; a straight line in a plain figure, about which it revolves to produce a solid [Geom.]; a right line dividing the section into two equal parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles [Conic Sections]; the second vertebra of the neck, with an upward process on which the atlas turns [Anat.]; the central part or column of a plant, around which the other parts are disposed [Bot.]; a particular ray of light from any object falling perpendicularly on the eye, called also the *optic* or *visual axis* [Opt.]. The *axis of a balance,* that line about which it turns [Mech.]; the *axis of oscillation,* a right line parallel to the horizon, about which a pendulum vibrates [Physics]; the *axis in peritrochio,* or *wheel and axis,* one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel concentric with a cylindrical axis, with which it revolves [Mech.] (L. and Gr.)

Axle, ax'-l, } *s.* a piece of timber, or bar of iron,
Axletree, ax'-l-tre, } which passes through the centre of a wheel, and on which it revolves (A.S. *eaxl*).

Axled, ax'-ld, *a.* provided with an axle.

Axolotl, ax'-o-lotl, *s.* an amphibian found in Mexico.

Axotomous, ax-ot'-o-mus, *a.* having a cleavage with a

single face, perpendicular to the axis [Min.] (Gr. *axis*, and *temno*, to cut.)

Axunge, ax'-unnj, *s.* hog's lard; grease used for wheels (L. *axis*, and *ungo*, to smear).

Ay, Aye, } i, *ad.* yea; yes; indeed; more than that (A.S. *a*).

Ayah, a'-yà, *s.* a native Indian waiting woman.

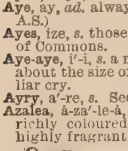
Aye, ay, *ad.* always; for ever; continually (Gr., L., and A.S.)

Ayes, ize, *s.* those who vote for a motion in the House of Commons.

Aye-aye, ï'-ï, *s.* a nocturnal quadruped of Madagascar, about the size of a hare, and so named from its peculiar cry.

Ayry, a'-re, *s.* See **Eyrie.**

Azalea, à-za'-le-à, *s.* a beautiful shrubby plant, with richly coloured or bell-shaped flowers, and often highly fragrant (Gr. *azaleos*, dry).



Azimuth Compass.

Azarole, az'-à-role, *s.* a species of thorn.

Azimuth, az'-e-muth, *s.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the centre of a heavenly body [Astron]. *Azimuths*, or *vertical circles*, great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles. *Magnetic azimuth*, an arc of the horizon, intercepted between the azimuth passing through the centre of any heavenly body, and the magnetic meridian. *Azimuth compass*, an instrument for finding either the magnetic azimuth or the amplitude of a heavenly object. *Azimuth dial*, a dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon (Ar. *assamt*, a way.)

Azimuthal, az'-e-muth-al, *a.* pertaining to the azimuth.

Azoic, à-zo'-ik, *a.* without vestige of organic life (Gr. *a*, and *zoe*, life).

Azote, à-zote', *s.* nitrogen; originally so named from its destructive effects on animal life [Chem.]

Azoth, az'-oth, *s.* the first principle of metals; a universal medicine [Alchem.]

Azotic, à-zot'-ic, *a.* pertaining to, or formed of, azote.

Azotite, az'-o-tite, *s.* a salt of nitrous oxide.

Azotize, az'-o-tize, *v.a.* to impregnate with azote; to deprive of life.

Azotized, az'-o-tized, *pp.* or *a.* impregnated with azote.

Azure, ayzh'-yur, *or* azh'-yur, *a.* resembling the clear blue colour of the sky: *s.* a fine blue colour like that of the sky; the sky, or azure vault of heaven; a blue colour in coats of all persons under the degree of baron [Her.]: *v.a.* to colour blue (Pers.)

Azured, ayzh'-yurd, *or* azh'-yurd, *a.* coloured azure.

Azure-stone, ayzh'-yur-stone, *s.* lapis lazuli; lazulite.

Azurite, ayzh'-yur-ite, *s.* lazulite; blue malachite.

Azygos, az'-e-gos, *a.* applied to muscles, veins, bones, &c., that occur singly and not in pairs [Anat.] (Gr. *a*, and *zygon*, a yoke).

Azymous, az'-e-mus, *a.* unleavened; unfermented (Gr. *a*, and *zyme*, leaven).

B

B is the second letter, and the first consonant in the English as well as most other alphabets. It is a mute and a labial, being formed by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity with the labial letters P and V, and in some languages is interchanged with them.

B, as an abbreviation in writing, generally stands for bachelor, as B.A., bachelor of arts. In B.C., it stands for before. *Not to know a B from a bull's foot*, to be extremely ignorant.

B, as a numeral, was used by the Hebrews and Greeks, as now by the Arabians, for 2, by the Romans for 300, and with a dash over it, thus, $\bar{B}$ for 3,000.

B, in music, is the designation of the seventh note in the natural diatonic scale of C; it also stands for base, and B. C. for *basso continuo*, or thorough base.

Baa, bà, *s.* the cry or bleating of sheep: *v.n.* to cry or bleat as sheep.

Baal, ba'-al, *s.* a principal deity among the Canaanites and Phœnicians, generally identified with the sun, as his symbol (Heb. lord).

Babble, bab'-bl, *v.n.* to utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children; to utter sounds incessantly and indistinctly as a brook; to talk idly or irrationally; to talk much; to tell secrets: *v.a.* to prate; to utter: *s.* idle talk; senseless prattle (Fr. from the *ba*, *ba* of a child,).

Babblement, bab'-bl-ment, *s.* idle talk; senseless prate.

Babbler, bab'-bler, *s.* an idle talker; a teller of secrets.

Babbling, bab'-bling, *s.* idle or foolish talk.

Babe, babe, *s.* an infant; a young child of either sex.

Babel, ba'-bl, *s.* a confusion of sounds; tumult; disorder (Heb. place of the first confusion of tongues).

Babish, babe'-ish, *a.* like a babe; childish; foolish. **Babishly**, babe'-ish-le, *ad.* childishly. **Babishness**, babe'-ish-nes, *s.* childishness.

Bablah, bab'-là, *s.* the rind of certain acacias brought from the East, containing gallic acid and tannin, and used in dyeing drab.

Baboon, bab-boon', *s.* a monkey of a large species with short tail, long face, and strong tusks (Fr. *babouin*).

Babu, ba-boo', *s.* a title or respect to a gentleman among the Hindus.

Baby, ba'-be, *s.* a young child of either sex; a doll: *a.* pertaining to an infant.

Baby-farming, ba'-be-fàrm-ing, *s.* a system of provision for the nursing of newly-born infants whom, as illegitimately begotten for the most part, their parents may wish removed out of sight.

Babyhood, ba'-be-hood, *s.* the state of infancy.

Baby-house, ba'-be-hows, *s.* a place for children's dolls.

Babyish, ba'-be-ish, *a.* like a baby; childish.

Babyism, ba'-be-izm, *s.* being babyish in speech.

Babylonian, bab-e-lo'-ne-an, } *a.* pertaining to Babylon;

Babylonish, bab-e-lo'-nish, } like the language of Babel; mixed; confused.

Babylonic, bab-e-lon'-ic, } *a.* made at Babylon; tu-

Babylonical, bab-e-lon'-ik-al, } multuous; disorderly.

Babylonite, bab'-e-lon-ite, *s.* a cuneiform character.

Babyroussa, bab-e-rows'-sà, *s.* the Indian hog [Zool.]

Bac, bak, *s.* a ferry-boat; a tub used in brewing and distilling.

Baccara, bak'-kà-rà, } *s.* a French game at cards now

Baccarat, bak'-kà-rat, } played in England and America.

Baccalaureate, bak-kà-law'-re-ate, *s.* the degree of bachelor of arts. See **Bachelor.**

Baccate, bak'-kate, *a.* berried; pulpy, like a berry [Bot.]

Bacchanal, bak'-kà-nal, } *s.* one who indulges

Bacchanalian, bak-kà-nà'-le-an, } in drunken revels: *a.* revelling in intemperate drinking; riotous; noisy. **Bacchanalianly**, bak-kà-nà'-le-an-le, *ad.* in the manner of bacchanals (L. *Bacchus*, the god of wine).

Bacchanalia, bak-ka-nà'-le-à, } *s.pl.* drunken feasts;

Bacchanals, bak'-kà-nals, } feasts in honour of Bacchus [Class. Antiq.]

Bacchant, bak'-kant, *s.* a bacchanal; priest of Bacchus.

Bacchante, bak-kan'-ta, *s.*; *pl.* **Bacchantes**, bak-kan'-teez; a priestess of Bacchus, or one who joined in the Bacchanalia.

Bacchic, bak'-kik, *a.* relating to Bacchus; drunken; mad, or as if mad, with intoxication.

Bacciferous, bak-sif'-er-us, *a.* berry-bearing (L. *bacca*, and *fero*, to bear).

Baccivorous, bak-siv'-o-rus, *a.* subsisting on berries (L. *bacca*, and *voro*, to devour).

Bachelor, batsh'-e-ler, *s.* an unmarried man; one who has taken his first degree in any faculty at a university. Anciently, a knight in the first or lowest stage of knighthood (Fr. *bachelier*, a lad).

Bachelor's-buttons, batsh'-e-lers-but'-tnz, *s.pl.* a species of ranunculus.

Bachelorship, batsh'-e-ler-ship, *s.* the state of a bachelor.

Bacillus, bà-sil'-us, *s.* a rod-shaped bacteria found in certain diseases or diseased tissues (L.)

Back, bak, *s.* the hinder part of the human body; the upper part of an animal; the part of anything, opposed to front; the part most remote from that which fronts the speaker or actor; the part of a cutting tool opposed to the edge; the upper part; the under part: *a.* that lies beyond, or distant; returning backward: *ad.* to the place from which one came; to a former state, condition, or station; behind, not advancing, or not coming or bringing forward; towards times or things past; again; in return; away: *v.a.* to mount or get upon the back; to second or support; to sign or endorse, as a warrant or note of exchange; to put backward; to cause to retreat or recede; to furnish with a back; to bet in favour of: *v.n.* to move or go backward. *Behind the back*, when one is not there, or not looking. *To see the back of*, to be rid of. *To turn the back on*, to turn coldly away from. To *back the field*, to bet against a particular horse that some one of all the other horses in the field will beat it. To *back the oars*, to pull the oars backwards so as to stay the motion of a boat [Naut.] To *back astern*, to row the boat stern foremost [Naut.] To *back up*, to second or support.

Backbite, bak'-bite, *v.a.* to speak evil of the absent.

Backbiting, bak'-bite-ing, *s.* the act of maligning the absent.

Backboard, bak'-board, *s.* a board for the back, either to lean against in the after part of a boat, or to correct an ill habit of stooping in young persons.

Backbone, bak'-bone, *s.* the bone of the back; what is like a backbone or serves as such; decision. *To the backbone*, through and through.

Backboxes, bak'-box-ez, *s.pl.* boxes on the top of the upper case, usually for small capitals [Print.]

Back door, bak' dore, *s.* a back or private entrance; an indirect way.

Backed, bakt', *a.* having a back (used in composition).

Backer, bak'-er, *s.* one who backs another in a contest.

Backgammon, bak-gam'-mun, *s.* a game played by two persons upon a board with box and dice (*back* and *game*).

Background, bak'-grownd, *s.* ground in the rear; the space behind the principal group in a picture; the shade, where one is not noticed or seen; a situation little seen or noticed.

Backhand, bak'-hand, *s.* writing leaning to the left.

Backhand, bak'-hand, } *a.* with the hand turned

Backhanded, bak'-hand-ed, } backward; unfair; indirect; reverse: *ad.* with the hand directed backward.

Backing, bak'-ing, *s.* mounting; supporting; endorsing; putting or going back; furnishing with a back, &c.

Backing-up, bak'-ing-up, *s.* stopping the ball and driving it back [Cricket.]

Backpainting, bak'-paynt-ing, *s.* the method of staining *mezzotinto* prints when pasted on glass so as to be like stained glass work.

Backpiece, bak'-pees, *s.* the piece of armour which covers the back.

Back-rent, bak'-rent, *s.* rent paid after reaping and selling the first year's crop [Scots Law].

Back-room, bak'-room, *s.* a room in the back part of a house.

Back-settlement, bak-set'-tl-ment, *s.* outlying land that is being colonized and broken in.

Backsheesh, **Backshish**, bak'-sheesh, *s.* a present of money [Pers.]

Backside, bak'-side, *s.* the back part or rear of anything.

Back-slang, bak'-slang, *s.* slang formed by spelling words backwards.

Backslide, bak'-slide, *v.n.* to fall off; to apostatize.

Backslider, bak-slide'-er, *s.* one who backslides either in faith or morals.

Backsliding, bak-slide'-ing, *s.* the act of apostatizing; lapsing into unbelief or sin.

Backstaff, bak'-staf, *s.* an old-fashioned quadrant.

Backstairs, bak'-stayrz, *s.pl.* back or private stairs: *a.* underhand.

Backstays, bak'-stayz, *s.pl.* stays on both sides of a ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast when strained by a weight of sail [Naut.]

Backsword, bak'-soard, *s.* a sword with one sharp edge; a fencing-stick with a basket handle.

Backward, bak'-ward, *a.* unwilling; hesitating; dilatory; dull of apprehension; behind in progress; behind in time. **Backwardly**, bak'-ward-le, *ad.* in a backward manner. **Backwardness**, bak'-ward-nes, *s.* the state of being backward.

Backward, bak'-ward, } *ad.* with the back foremost; to-

Backwards, bak'wardz, } wards the back; on the back; towards past times; by way of reflection; from a better to a worse state; in time past; reversely; from the end to the beginning; in a contrary manner.

Backwardation, bak-ward-a'-shun, *s.* allowance to purchasers of stock or shares for an extension of time in the delivery [Comm.]

Back-water, bak'-waw-ter, *s.* water which sets *back* in a stream, owing to some obstruction or rise in the tide below; water kept back at high tide to cleanse the channel; water thrown *back* by the turning of a water-wheel, or of paddles.

Backwoods, bak'-woods, *s.pl.* unreclaimed forest land on the outskirts of a new country.

Backwoodsman, bak'-woodz-man, *s.* a settler in the backwoods.

Backworm, bak'-wurm, *s.* See **Filanders**.

Bacon, ba'-kn, *s.* the flesh of a hog salted or pickled, and dried, usually in smoke. To *save one's bacon*, to guard one's self from harm (O.D. *bak*, a pig).

Baconian, ba-ko'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to the inductive philosophy, of which Bacon was the founder.

Bacteria, bak-ta'-re-a, *s.* minute organisms in decomposition; organic bodies (Gr. little sticks).

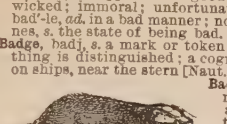
Bactris, bak'-tris, *s.* a slender palm, one species producing Tobago canes (Gr. *baktron*, a staff).

Baculite, bak'-yu-lite, *s.* a fossil shell of an elongated conical form (L. *baculus*, a staff, and *lithos*, a stone).

Baculometry, bak-yu-lom'-e-tre, *s.* the art of measuring distance or altitude by staves (L. *baculus*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure).

Bad, bad, *a.* opposite of good; ill; evil; hurtful; wicked; immoral; unfortunate; unhappy. **Badly**, bad'-le, *ad.* in a bad manner; not well. **Badness**, bad'-nes, *s.* the state of being bad.

Badge, badj, *s.* a mark or token by which a person or thing is distinguished; a cognizance; an ornament on ships, near the stern [Naut.] (L. *bagia*, a mark.)



Badger.

Badger, badj'-er, *s.* an animal with a thick body and short legs, about the size of a fox, dwelling in burrows, and living on carrion and fruit; an artist's brush of badger's hair: *v.a.* to pursue with eagerness: to pester; to annoy (L. *bladarius*, a corn dealer, from *bladum*, corn, the animal being supposed to store up corn).

Badger-legged, badj'-er-legd, *a.* having short thick legs, like a badger.

Badiaga, bad-e-a'-gà, *s.* a small sponge, found in northern Europe.

Badiane, bad'-e-ane, } *s.* the seed of the Chinese anise-

Bandian, ban'-de-an, } tree, which yields an oil used for seasoning.

Badigeon, bà-dij'-on, *s.* a cement used by statuaries to fill up small holes and repair other defects in the material of their work; a cement used for a similar purpose by joiners (Fr.)

Badinage, bad'-in-azh, *s.* light, playful talk, or banter (Fr.)

Badminton, bad'-min-ton, *s.* an outdoor game played with shuttlecocks over a net.

Baffetas, baf'-fe-tas, } *s.* a cotton cloth, or plain mus-

Baftas, baf'-tas, } lin, manufactured in India.

Baffle, baf'-fl, *v.a.* to elude by artifice; to frustrate; to defeat; to contend in vain (O.Fr. *buffer*, to bemock).

Baffling, baf'-fling, *a.* perplexing and defeating. **Baffingly**, baf'-fing-le, *ad.* in a baffling manner. **Baffingness**, baf'-fing-nes, *s.* quality of baffling.

Bag, bag, *s.* a sack; a pouch; a receptacle in animal bodies containing some secretion; a determinate quantity of a commodity [Comm.]: *v.a.* to put into a bag; to distend; to shoot: *v.n.* to swell like a full bag (A.S.)

Bagasse, bà-gas', *s.* the refuse stalks of the sugar-cane (Fr.)

Bagatelle, bag-à-tel', *s.* a trifle; a game played on a nine-holed board with nine balls and a cue (Fr.)

Baggage, bag'-gaje, *s.* the tents, utensils, and other necessaries of an army; the clothing and other conveniences of a traveller (Fr.)

Baggage, bag'-gaje, *s.* a low worthless woman, playful saucy female (Fr. *bagasse*, a prostitute).

Baggage-check, bag'-gaje-tshek, *s.* a label attached to passengers' luggage on the United States railways.

Bagging, bag'-ging, *s.* cloth or material for bags.

Baggy, bag'-ge, *a.* bulging out like a bag.

Bagman, bag'-man, *s.* a commercial traveller, so called from at one time carrying his market samples in saddle-bags.

Bagnio, ban'-yo, *s.* a bathing-house; a brothel.

Bagpipe, bag'-pipe, *s.* an ancient musical wind instrument, still used in Scotland and Ireland, consisting of a leathern bag, which receives the air by a tube, stopped by a valve, and of pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer.

Bagpiper, bag'-pipe-er, *s.* one who plays on a bagpipe.

Baguette, ba-get', *s.* a little round moulding [Arch.]

Bah, bäh, *int.* an exclamation of incredulous contempt.

Bahar, bà-har', } *s.* weights used in the East Indies.

Barre, bar'-re, }

Baikalite, bay'-al-ite, *s.* a mineral, a variety of augite [Min.] (*Lake Baikal.*)

Bail, bayl, *s.* the release of a prisoner from custody upon security being given for his appearance in court when required; the person or persons who become surety, or the sum of money in which they are bound: *v.a.* to give security on the release of a prisoner for his appearance at trial: to admit to bail; to release upon bail; to deliver goods in trust, upon a contract; to lave out water from a boat. *To admit to bail*, to release a security. *To find bail*, to procure security (L. *bajulus*, a bearer).

Bail, bayl, *s.* a small stick resting on the wickets.

Bailable, bayl'-à-bl, *a.* that may be bailed.

Bailage, bayl'-aje, *s.* See **Balliage**.

Bailbond, bayl'-bond, *s.* a bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety upon being bailed.

Bailee, bayl-e', *s.* the person to whom goods are committed in trust [Law].

Bailer, Bailor, bayl'-er, *s.* one who delivers goods to another in trust.

Bailer, bayl'-er, *s.* the man or the vessel employed in bailing out.

Bailey, bayl'-e, *s.* an open space within fortress walls.

Bailie, bayl'-e, *s.* a municipal officer in Scotland, corresponding to an alderman. See **Bailiff.**

Bailiff, bayl'-if, *s.* an officer of the sheriff who serves writs, &c., and executes arrests; a land steward. *A water bailiff*, an officer to guard rivers from poachers (Fr. *bailli*, an officer of justice).

Bailiwick, bayl'-e-wik, *s.* the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

Bailment, bayl'-ment, *s.* a delivery of goods in trust [Law.]

Bailpiece, bayl'-pees, *s.* a slip of parchment or paper containing a recognizance of bail [Law].

Bairn, bayrn, *s.* a child (A.S. *beran*, to bear).

Bait, bayt, *s.* a lure or enticement, generally to deceive and catch fish or other animals; food or refreshment on a journey; whitebait: *v.a.* to put food on a hook or among snares, to entice fish, fowls, and other animals into one's power; to allure; to give food and drink to a beast upon the road; to provoke and harass by dogs, or in any way: *v.n.* to take food and drink for refreshment on a journey. See **Bite.**

Baiting, bayt'-ing, *s.* the act of baiting; refreshment on a journey.

Baize, bayz, *s.* a coarse woollen cloth.

Bajadere, bä'-yä-deer, *s.* See **Bayadeer.**

Bake, bake, *v.a.* to dry and harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the solar rays; to prepare for food by drying and hardening in an oven; to harden in any way: *v.n.* to do the work of baking; to dry and harden in heat (A.S.)

Bakehouse, bake'-hows, *s.* a house or building for baking.

Bakemeats, bake'-meets, *s.pl.* meats cooked in an oven.

Baker, bake'-er, *s.* one who bakes bread, biscuits, &c.; a small oven. *Baker's dozen*, thirteen.

Baker-foot, bake'-er-foot, *s.* a distorted foot.

Baker-legged, bake'-er-legd, *a.* with legs that bend in at the knees.

Bakery, bake'-er-e, *s.* the trade of a baker; a bakehouse.

Baking, bake'-ing, *s.* the act of baking; the quantity baked at once.

Bakshish, bak'-sheesh, *s.* See **Backsheesh.**

Balalaika, bal-à-ly'-ka, *s.* a guitar, among the Tartars, of two strings.

Balance, bal'-ans, *s.* a pair of scales; one of the simple mechanical powers; equipoise, or equality of weight or power; the weight or sum necessary to make two unequal weights or sums equal; the difference between the debtor and creditor side of an account; the part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats; an impartial state of mind in deliberating; that which renders weight or authority equal; a sign in the zodiac, called, in Latin, *Libra* [Astron.]: *v.a.* to bring to an equipoise; to compare by weighing or estimating as in a balance; to keep in equipoise; to counterpoise; to adjust an account; to make the two sides equal: *v.n.* to have equal weight, or be in equipoise; to hesitate. *Balance of power*, that equality of power in different states which offers a security for the general safety [Politics]. *Balance of trade*, the difference in value between the exports and imports of a country (L. *bis*, double, and *lanx*, a dish).

Balance-fish, bal'-ans-fish, *s.* a kind of shark.

Balance-knife, bal'-ans-nife, *s* a table-knife which rests on the handle without the blade touching the tablecloth.

Balancer, bal'-ans-er, *s.* specifically the organ in certain insects placed under the wing, useful in balancing [Entom.]

Balance-reef, bal'-ans-reef, *s.* a reef-band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm [Naut.]

Balance-sheet, bal'-ans-sheet, *s.* a summary statement on a sheet of the condition of several accounts.

Balance-wheel, bal'-ans-hweel, *s.* the contrivance in a watch which regulates the beat.

Balancing, bal'-ans-ing, *s.* equilibrium; poise.

Balanite, bal'-à-nite, *s.* a fossil shell of the barnacle family (L. *balanus*, an acorn).

Balass ruby, Balas ruby, bal'-as-ru'-be, *s.* a variety of spinel ruby of a somewhat orange colour.

Balaustine, bà-laws'-tin, *s.* the wild pomegranate-tree (Gr.)

Balconied, bal'-ko-nid, *a.* having balconies.

Balcony, bal'-ko-ne, *s.* a platform provided with a railing or parapet, projecting from the external wall of a house, and usually in front of windows (A.S. *balk*, a beam).

Bald, bawld, *a.* without hair on the head; without the usual covering on the head or top; bare; unadorned.

Baldly, bawld'-le, *ad.* in a bald manner. **Baldness,** bawld'-nes, *s.* the state of being bald.

Baldachin, bawl'-dà-kin, **Baldachino,** bal-dà-ke'-no, *s.* a structure in form of a canopy, supported by columns, and placed over thrones, altars, &c.; a canopy of various kinds (It.)

Balderdash, bawl'-der-dash, *s.* words jumbled together without sense or judgment; a worthless mixture.

Baldhead, bawld'-hed, *s.* a man bald on the head.

Baldpate, bawld'-pate, *s.* a pate without hair.

Bald-pated, bawld'-pate-ed, *a.* destitute of hair.

Baldrick, bawld'-rik, *s.* a richly ornamented shoulder belt (O.Fr.)

Bale, bale, *s.* a bundle or package of goods: *v.a.* to make up into a bale; to throw water from a boat.

Bale, bale, *s.* calamity; destruction (A.S.)

Baleen, ba-leen', *s.* whalebone (L. *balæna*, a whale).

Bale-fire, bale'-fire, *s.* a signal or alarm-bell (A.S. funeral-pyre).

Baleful, bale'-fûl, *a.* bringing bale and sorrow. **Balefully,** bale'-fûl-le, *ad.* in a baleful manner. **Balefulness,** bale'-fûl-nes, *s.* the quality of being baleful.

Baling-paper, bale'-ing-pa'-per, *s.* paper for packing.

Baling-press, bale'-ing-pres, *s.* a press for compressing goods to be put up in bales.

Balister, bal'-is-ter, *s.* a cross-bow. See **Ballista.**

Balistic, bà-lis'-tik, *a.* See **Ballistic.**

Balistraria, bal-is-tra'-re-à, *s.* a cross-shaped aperture in the wall of a fortress, through which the crossbowmen discharged their arrows; a projecting turret to shoot from.

Balize, bà-leez', *s.* a pole raised on a bank; a sea-mark (Fr.)

Balk, bawk, *s.* a ridge of land left unploughed; a beam; frustration; disappointment: *v.a.* to disappoint; to frustrate; to leave untouched; to omit: *v.n.* to stop suddenly (A.S. *balca*, a ridge, a beam).

Balker, bawk'-er, *s.* among fishermen, one who stands on an eminence to espy the shoals of herrings, and signal their whereabouts.

Balkingly, bawk'-ing-le, *ad.* so as to balk.

Balky, bawk'-e, *a.* apt to stop suddenly.

Ball, bawl, *s.* anything round or roundish; a bullet; the globe; a game with a ball: *v.a.* to form into a ball: *v.n.* to form into balls, as snow on horses' hoofs, in travelling. *Ball and socket*, an instrument made usually of brass, with a universal screw, so as to move horizontally, vertically, and obliquely, used in managing surveying and astronomical instruments. *Ball and socket joint*, a particular kind of joint, one part of which is shaped like a ball, and the other, in which it moves, is a hollow socket of the same diameter (Fr. *balle*, a ball).

Ball, bawl, *s.* an entertainment of dancing (Low L. *ballare*, to dance).

Ballad, bal'-lad, *s.* a popular semi-epic or patriotic tale of adventure or daring in verse, originally sung to the harp; a short air of simple construction (Fr.)

Ballader, bal'-lad-er, *s.* a writer or singer of ballads.

Ballad-maker, bal'-lad-make'-er, *s.* a composer of ballads.

Ballad-monger, bal'-lad-mung'-ger, *s.* a trader in ballads.

Balladry, bal'-lad-re, *s.* the subject or style of ballads.

Ballad-singer, bal'-lad-sing'-er, *s.* one who sings ballads in the streets.

Ballad-style, bal'-lad-style, *s.* the air or manner of a ballad.

Ballast, bal'-last, *s.* heavy matter laid in the hold of a ship, to keep it steady, when there is no cargo; that which is used to make anything steady; the earth or gravel used to fill up the spaces between the rails on a railway: *v.a.* to place ballast in; to keep steady (Dan. *bag*, behind, and *last*, load).

Ballastage, bal'-last-age, *s.* a duty paid for leave to take ballast.

Ballasting, bal'-last-ing, *s.* anything used for ballast.

Ball-cartridge, bawl-kar'-trid, *s.* a cartridge furnished with a ball.

Ball-caster, bawl-kast'-er, *s.* a caster with a ball.

Ball-cock, bawl'-kok, *s.* a water-cock of a cistern, with a lever attached, bearing a hollow metal ball, which, as it rises and sinks with the water, regulates the supply.

Ballet, bal'-la, *s.* a more or less complicated dance; a scenic representation of actions, characters, and passions, by means of gesture and music, accompanied with dancing: *v.a.* to express, as in a ballet (Fr.)

Ball-flower, bawl'-flow-er, *s.* an ornament like a ball placed in a circular flower, the three petals of which form a cup round it [Arch.]

Balliage, bal'-le-aje, *s.* a small duty formerly paid to the City of London on certain commodities exported.

Balling-gun, bawl'-ing-gun, *s.* an instrument for forcing medicine rolled into balls into a horse's gullet.

Ballista, bal-lis'-tà, *s.* a military engine used by the ancients for throwing darts, stones, &c. (Gr. *ballo*, to throw).

Ballistic, bal-lis'-tik, *a.* pertaining to the art of shooting by the ballista. *Ballistic pendulum*, an instrument for measuring the velocity of cannon and rifle balls.

Ballistics, bal-lis'-tiks, *s.pl.* the science of throwing missive weapons by the use of a ballista or engine.

Ballium, bal'-le-um, *s.* the court within a fortified castle [Ancient Arch.]

Balloon, bal-loon', *s.* any spherical hollow body; a large spherical bag of silk or other light material, which, being filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, rises and floats in the air; a glass receiver, of a spherical form, used in distilling [Chem.]; a kind of firework resembling a bomb [Pyr.]; a ball, or globe, on the top of a pillar, cupola, &c. [Arch.] (Fr.)

Ballooning, bal-loon'-ing, **Balloonery**, bal-loon'-e-re, *s.* the management of balloons.

Balloonist, bal-loon'-ist, *s.* one who makes or ascends in a balloon.

Ballot, bal'-lot, *s.* a little ball, ticket, or anything used to give a secret vote; the act or practice of voting by balls or tickets; the number of votes given: *v.n.* to choose or elect by ballot: *v.n.* to vote by ballot (Fr.)

Ballotade, bal'-lo-tade, *s.* See **Balotade.**

Ballot-box, bal'-lot-box, *s.* a box used in voting by ballot.

Balloting, bal'-lot-ing, *s.* the act of voting by ballot.

Ball-room, bawl'-room, *s.* a room for balls.

Balm, bäm, *s.* the sap or juice of trees or shrubs that are specially odoriferous or aromatic; any fragrant or valuable ointment; anything which heals, or which soothes or mitigates pain; the name of several aromatic plants, particularly of the genus melissa [Bot.]: *v.a.* to anoint with balm; to assuage; to soothe. *Balm of Gilead*, the much-esteemed juice of a tree of Arabia Felix, the leaves of which yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent. See **Balsam.**

Balm-cricket, bäm-krik'-it, *s.* the field-cricket.

Balmy, bäm'-e, *a.* like balm; fragrant; soothing; mild.

Balmily, bäm'-e-le, *ad.* in a balmy manner.

Balneum, bal'-ne-um, *s.* a bath [Chem.] (L.)

Balotade, bal'-o-tade, *s.* a leap of a horse, as between two pillars or upon a straight line, so that when his fore-feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hind-feet without jerking out [Man.]

Balsa, bäl'-sa, *s.* a Peruvian double-boat raft of great buoyancy.

Balsam, bawl'-sum, *s.* an oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously, or by incision, from certain plants (Gr.)

Balsamic, bal-sam'-ik, } *a.* having the qualities of
Balsamical, bal-sam'-ik-al, } balsam; unctuous; soft; soothing: *s.* a warm, demulcent, oily medicine.

Balsamically, bal-sam'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a balsamic manner.

Balsamiferous, bal-sam-if'-er-us, *a.* producing balsam.

Balsamine, bawl'-sa-mine, *s.* the plant touch-me-not.

Baltimore-bird, bawl'-te-more-burd, *s.* an American bird, about the size of a linnet, with a black head and a body of bright gold colour.

Baluster, bal'-us-ter, *s.* a small column or pilaster used for balustrades (Fr.)

Balustered, bal'-us-terd, *a.* having balusters.

Balustrade, bal'-us-trade, *s.* a row of balusters, joined by a coping, serving as a fence or enclosure, or for ornament.

Bam, bam, *s.* a cheat (from *bamboozle*).

Bambino, bam-be'-no, *s.* a figure of the infant Christ in swaddling-bands, surrounded by a halo and a group of angels (It. a child).

Bamboociata, bam-botch-i-ä'-tà, *s.* a picture of rustic homely life, as seen in fairs and merry-makings. (*Bamboccio*, child or simpleton, the nickname of Van Laar, the inventor.)

Bamboo, bam-boo', *s.* a species of cane or reed which grows in the East Indies and other tropical countries, of a hard woody texture, with jointed stem, and often of very great height.

Bamboozle, bam-boo'-zl, *v.a.* to confound; to mystify.

Ban, ban, *s.* proclamation; interdiction; proscription; curse; excommunication; a pecuniary mulct or penalty: *v.a.* and *n.* to curse; to interdict [A.S.]

Ban, ban, *s.* a muslin, from *banana* fibre.

Banana, bá-ná'-ná, *s.* a tropical herbaceous plant, closely allied to the plantain, with a clustering fruit that is very nutritious, and in some parts forms a most important article of food.

Banal, ban'-al, *a.* trite; commonplace; vulgar (Fr.)

Banality, bá-nal'-e-te, *s.* a commonplace; vulgarity.

Banco, bangk'-ko, *s.* a bench or a bank. On the continent, bank money in contrast with the current money of the place [Com.] *Sittings in banco*, when all the judges are together on the bench [Law]. (It.)

Band, band, *s.* anything which binds together; a narrow strip of cloth for binding; a fillet; a tie; a chain; something worn about the neck, as a clergyman's *band;* any fiat, low member or moulding, broad, but not deep [Arch.]; a belt for the transmission of power in a machine [Mech.]: *v.a.* to bind with a band; to unite in a troo , company, or confederacy; to bind with a band of a different colour from the charge [Her.]: *v.n.* to associate (A.S. *bind*).

Band, band, *s.* a body of armed men; a company of musical performers; a company of persons united in any common design (Fr.)

Bandage, band'-aje, *s.* a fillet or swath used in dressing and binding up wounds, &c.; that which is bound over something else: *v.a.* to bind with a bandage.

Bandana, } ban-dan'-à, } *s.* a kind of silk handker-
Bandanna, } chief manufactured in India, having a red, blue, or other dark ground, with small white or brightly-coloured spots; a process in calico-printing in which the same effect is obtained on a dark ground by discharging the colour.

Bandbox, band'-box, *s.* a slight box for bands, caps, bonnets, or other light articles.

Bandeau; *pl.* **Bandeaux**; ban'-do, *s.* a head-band (Fr.)

Banded, band'-ed, *a.* striated with coloured bands.

Bandelet, band'-e-let, *s.* a little band or fiat moulding.

Banderilla, ban-de-ril'-lä, *s.* a bull-fighter's barbed dart.

Banderole, band'-er-ole, *s.* a narrow streamer under the crook of a crosier, and folding over the staff [Her.]: a streamer (Fr.)

Bandicoot, band'-e-koot, *s.* a huge Indian rat, whose flesh is used for food; a small Australian animal, like a hedgehog.

Bandit, ban'-dit, *s.*; *pl.* **Banditti**, ban-dit'-te; an outlaw; a robber; a highwayman; a lawless or desperate fellow (It. one under ban).

Bandle, ban'-dl, *s.* an Irish measure of two feet.

Bandlet, band'-let, *s.* See **Bandelet.**

Bandog, ban'-dog, *s.* a large dog kept chained (*bind*, and *dog*).

Bandoleer, ban-do-leer', *s.* a leathern belt formerly worn by musketeers over the right shoulder to sustain their firearms; small cases of wood or leather attached to a bandoleer, each containing a charge of powder (Sp. *banda*, a sash).

Bandoline, band'-do-leen, *s.* a substance applied to the hair to keep it fiat and smooth.

Bandore, ban'-dore, *s.* an ancient rude kind of lute (It.)

Bandrol, band'-role, *s.* a little flag or streamer.

Bandy, band'-e, *s.* a club bent at the end for striking a ball; a game at ball with such a club: *v.a.* to beat to and fro, as at bandy; to toss to and fro; to give and take; to toss about: *v.n.* to contend as at bandy: *a.* crooked (Fr. *bandé*, bent).

Bandy-legged, band'-e-legd, *a.* having crooked legs.

Bane, bane, *s.* poison; any fatal cause; ruin; destruction; the rot in sheep (A.S. *bana*, destruction).

Baneberry, bane'-ber-re, *s.* the herb Christopher, the berries of which are very noxious.

Baneful, bane'-fül, *a.* destructive; deadly. **Banefully**, bane'-fül-le, *ad.* in a baneful manner. **Banefulness**, bane'-fül-nes, *s.* the quality of being baneful.

Banewort, bane'-wurt, *s.* the plant deadly-nightshade.

Bang, bang, *v.a.* to beat; to handle roughly; to force to with a loud noise; to surpass: *v.n.* to resound with a loud noise; to thump at; a sudden slamming sound (Ice. a knocking).

Bang, bang, *s.* See **Bangue.**

Bangle, bang'-gl, *s.* an ornament worn upon the arms and ankles by the natives in some parts of India and Africa.

Bangle-ears, bang'-gl-eerz, *s.pl.* loose hanging ears, like those of a dog; an imperfection in a horse.

Bangue, bang, *s.* a narcotic and intoxicant from hemp,

Banian, ban'-yan, *s.* a caste among the Hindus of travelling merchants, very strict in abstinence from animal food; a man's morning gown, resembling the loose dress worn by the Banians; the banyan-tree. *Banian day*, among seamen, a day on which no flesh meat was served.

Banish, ban'-ish, *v.a.* to condemn to exile; to drive or force away. See **Ban.**

Banishment, ban'-ish-ment, *s.* the act of banishing; the state of being banished; exile; expulsion.

Banister, ban'-is-ter, *s.* a corruption of baluster, when applied to the railings of a staircase (*balustер*).

Banjo, ban'-jo, *s.* a musical instrument of six strings played with the fingers. See **Bandore.**

Bank, bangk, *s.* a mound or ridge of earth or of sand; a slope on the margin of a river or lake: *v.a.* to raise a mound about; to enclose, defend, or fortify with a bank. *To bank a fire*, to cover up or shut in a fire so that it may burn low (A.S.)

Bank, bangk, *s.* an establishment which trades in money, by receiving, lending, exchanging it, &c.; the banking office; a company associated in banking business; a fund; a bench of rowers: *v.a.* to deposit money in a bank: *v.n.* to do banking (A.S. *banc*, a bench).

Bankable, bangk'-à-bl, *a.* receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes.

Bank-agent, bangk-a'-jent, *s.* the manager of a branch banking office.

Bank-bill, bangk'-bil, *s.* a note, or a bill of exchange of a bank, payable at some future specified time; a bank-note.

Bank-book, bangk'-book, *s.* a pass-book in which the officers of a bank enter the debit and credit of a customer.

Bank-credit, bangk-kred'-it, *s.* permission, on security given, to draw to a certain amount.

Banker, bangk'-er, *s.* one who keeps a bank or traffics in money; a vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland; a stone bench on which masons cut and square their work.

Banking, bangk'-ing, *s.* the act of casting up a bank; the business of a banker: *a.* pertaining to or conducted by a bank.

Bank-note, bangk'-note, *s.* a promissory note, payable on demand, issued by a banking company.

Bankrupt, bangk'-rupt, *s.* one who is unable to pay his debts; an insolvent person: *a.* unable to pay one's debts; insolvent: *v.a.* to break one in trade; to make insolvent. (It. *banca*, a bench or money-counter, and *ruptus*, broken).

Bankruptcy, bangk'-rupt-se, *s.* the state of being a bankrupt; the act of becoming a bankrupt. *Act of bankruptcy*, an act by which a debtor renders himself liable to be declared a bankrupt.

Bankrupt-laws, bangk'-rupt-laws, *s.pl.* laws requiring the bankrupt to deliver up all his property, and in that case insuring his discharge.

Bank-stock, bangk'-stok, *s.* a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

Banlieue, bong'-lyu, *s.* the territory without the walls, but within the legal limits of a town (*ban*, jurisdiction, and Fr. *lieue*, a league).

Banner, ban'-ner, *s.* a flag, ensign, or standard, adorned with some device or emblem; the upper petal of a papilionaceous coral [Bot.] (Fr.)

Bannered, ban'-nerd, *a.* furnished with banners.

Banneret, ban'-ner-et, *s.* a knighthood conferred on the field of battle, in reward for valour; a knight so created; a Swiss officer who had charge of the banner of his canton.

Bannerol, ban'-ner-ole, *s.* See **Bandrol**.

Bannock, ban'-nok, *s.* a cake made of oat, pease, or barley-meal, baked on an iron plate over the fire (Celt.)

Banns, } banz, } *s.pl.* notice of an intention of marriage,
Bans, } given in a church. See **Ban**.

Banquet, bank'-kwet, *s.* a sumptuous feast; a rich entertainment of meat and drink: *v.a.* to treat with a feast or rich entertainment: *v.n.* to feast; to regale one's self with rich fare (Fr. *banc*, a bench).

Banqueter, bank'-kwet-er, *s.* a feaster; one who gives rich feasts.

Banqueting, bank'-kwet-ing, *s.* the act of feasting; luxurious living.

Banquette, bang-ket', } *s.* a foot bank, behind a para-
Banquet, banc'-ket, } pet, on which the besieged stand to fire upon the enemy; the footway of a bridge, raised above the carriage-way.

Banshee, ban'-she, *s.* an Irish fairy attached to a house.

Banstickle, ban'-stik-l, *s.* a small fish, the stickleback.

Bantam, ban'-tam, *s.* a small fowl, with feathered shanks, probably first brought from *Bantam*, in Java; a kind of painted or carved work, like that from Japan, but more gaudy: *a.* of bantam breed; small.

Banter, ban'-ter, *v.a.* to rail at humorously; to make a joke of: *s.* a joking or jesting; pleasant raillery.

Bantering, ban'-ter-ing, *s.* the act of railing humorously.

Banting-system, bant'-ing-sis'-tem, *s. Banting's* dietary for keeping down fat.

Bantling, bant'-ling, *s.* a young child (*bands* for swathing).

Banyan, ban'-yan, *s.* the Indian fig, *Ficus Indica*, of botanists, a tree whose branches, bending to the ground, take root and form new stocks, till they cover a prodigious extent of ground.

Baobab, ba'-o-bab, *s.* an African tree, the largest known.

Baphometic, baf-o-met'-ik, *a.* consecrated as a Templar, under the curse of *Baphomet*, or Mahomet, if one retracts.

Baptism, bap'-tizm, *s.* the initiatory rite or sacrament of the Christian Church, by solemn immersion in or sprinkling with water (Gr. *bapto*, to dip in water).

Baptismal, bap-tiz'-mal, *a.* pertaining to baptism.

Baptist, bap'-tist, *s.* one who administers baptism; Anabaptist.

Baptistery, bap'-tist-er-e, *s.* the place where baptism is administered.

Baptize, bap-tize', *v.a.* to administer baptism.

Bar, bär, *s.* a rod of wood, iron, or other solid substance, used as a lever, an axis, or an obstruction; a cross beam or bolt; a barrier for defence; a bank of sand, gravel, or earth, forming a shoal at the mouth of a river or harbour, obstructing entrance, or rendering it difficult; the railing that encloses the place which counsels occupy in courts of justice; the place in a court at which criminals stand during trial; those who plead at the bar; any tribunal, as, the *bar* of public opinion; the enclosed place of a tavern, inn, or coffee-house, where liquors are served out; anything laid across another, as, stripes in colour, and the like; the highest part of the place in a horse's mouth between the grinders and tusks; an ordinary, consisting of the space included by two straight lines drawn across the escutcheon [Her.]; a peremptory exception, sufficient to destroy the plaintiff's action [Law]; a line drawn perpendicularly across the lines of the staff, including between each two a certain quantity of time, or number of beats [Mus.]; an ingot, lump, or wedge, from the mines, run in a mould, and unwrought [Comm.]; *v.a.* to fasten with a bar; to obstruct; to exclude; to except; to cross with stripes of a different colour (Fr. *barre*).

Barb, bärb, *s.* a beard, or that which resembles it, or grows in the place of it; the down covering the surface of some plants [Bot.]; the points that stand backward in an arrow, fish-hook, &c., to prevent its being extracted: *v.a.* to furnish with barbs, as a fish-hook, spear, &c.; to clothe with armour (L. *barba*, a beard).

Barb, bärb, *s.* a horse of Barbary breed; a Barbary pigeon. See **Barbe**.

Barbacan, bär'-bä-kan, **Barbican**, bär'-be-kan, *s.* a fortification, defence to a town or castle outside the walls, generally in front of the gate, or at the end of a drawbridge; an opening in the wall of a fortress, through which guns are levelled and fired [Ar.]

Barbadoes-cherry, bar-ba'-doze-tsher'-re, *s.* a tree with a pleasant acid fruit.

Barbadoes-leg, bar-ba'-doze-leg, *s.* a disease common in Barbadoes, characterized by a swelling and deformity of the leg.

Barbadoes-tar, bär-ba'-doze-tär, *s.* a mineral tar.

Barba hispanica, bär-ba his-pan'-e-kä, *s.* Spanish moss.

Barbarian, bar-ba'-re-an, *s.* a man in a rude uncivilized state; a savage; one destitute of pity or humanity: *a.* rude; uncivilized; cruel; inhuman (Gr. and L. *barbaros*, speaking a language foreign to that of either Greece or Rome).

Barbaric, bar-bar'-ik, *a.* indicating barbarism.

Barbarism, bar'-bä-rizm, *s.* a form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a language; a rude, ignorant, uncivilized state; brutality; cruelty.

Barbarity, bar-bar'-e-te, *s.* the state of being barbarous.

Barbarize, bar'-bar-ize, *v.a.* to make barbarous.

Barbarous, bar'-bar-us, *a.* rude; uncivilized; barbaric; cruel; unidiomatic. **Barbarously**, bar'-bar-us-le, *ad.* in a barbarous manner. **Barbarousness**, bar'-bar-us-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being barbarous.

Barbary ape, bär'-bar-re-ape, *s.* a tailless monkey of great docility.

Barbastel, bar'-bas-tel, *s.* a bat with bearded lips.

Barbate, bar'-bate, } *a.* bearded; awned [Bot.] (L.
Barbated, bar'-ba-ted, } *barba*, a beard.)

Barbe, barb, *s.* a piece of the defensive armour of a knight's war-horse; a piece of linen worn by nuns and widows about the chin. *To fire in barbe*, to fire the cannon over the parapet [Mil.] (Fr. *barbe*, a beard.)

Barbecue, bar'-be-kew, *s.* a hog, ox, or any large animal roasted whole; hence, an entertainment in the open air, at which animals dressed whole, and provisions of other kinds, are consumed; a terrace: *v.a.* to roast a hog or other large animal whole.

Barbed, barbd, *a.* bearded; furnished with barbs; furnished with armour.

Barbe-feathers, barb-feth'-erz, *s.pl.* feathers under a hawk's beak.

Barbel, barb'-el, *s.* a fish, allied to the carp, with four beard-like appendages on its upper jaw: *pl.* small cylindrical processes appended to the mouths of some fishes.

Barbellate, bar'-bel-late, *a.* bearded by short stiff bristles [Bot.]

Barber, barb'-er, *s.* one who shaves beards, and cuts and dresses hair (L. *barba*, a beard).

Barber-surgeon, barb'-er-sur'-jun, *s.* formerly, one who practised both shaving and surgery.

Barber-monger, barb'-er-mung'-ger, *s.* a man who frequents the barber's shop; a fop.

Barberry, bar'-ber-re, *s.* a thorny shrub; the small, red, acid fruit of this plant (Ar.)

Barbet, bar'-bet, *s.* a tropical climbing bird; a dog with long, coarse, curly hair.

Barbette, bar-bet', *s.* a terrace inside a parapet, so raised as to admit of the cannon being fired over the top [Fort.] (Fr.)

Barbican, bar'-be-kan, *s.* See **Barbacan.**

Barbule, bar'-bule, *s.* a very minute barb or beard.

Barcarolle, bar'-ka-rol, *s.* a melody sung by Venetian gondoliers; a piece of music similar (It. *barca*, a boat).

Bard, bard, *s.* a Celtic minstrel; a poet [Celt.]

Bard, bard, *s.* a thin slice of bacon for larding (Fr.)

Bardic, bard'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to bards, or their
Bardish, bard'-ish, } poetry; written by a bard.

Bardism, bard'-izm, *s.* the learning and maxims of bards.

Bare, bare, *a.* naked; uncovered; with the head uncovered, from respect; unadorned; poor; destitute; much worn: *v.a.* to strip; to make bare. *Bare poles*, the masts of a ship at sea without sails (A.S.) **Barely**, bare'-le, *ad.* in a bare manner. **Bareness**, bare'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being bare.

Barenecked, bare'-nekt, *a.* having the neck uncovered.

Barebacked, bare'-bakt, *a.* without cover or saddle.

Bareboned, bare'-boand, *a.* lean, so that the bones stand out.

Barefaced, bare'-fayst, *a.* with the face uncovered; without concealment; open, or aboveboard; shameless. **Barefacedly**, bare'-fayst-le, *ad.* in a barefaced manner. **Barefacedness**, bare'-fayst-nes, *s.* the quality of being barefaced.

Barefoot, bare'-foot, *a.* or *ad.* with the feet bare.

Barefooted, bare'-foot-ed, *a.* having the feet bare.

Barege, ba-razhe', *s.* a thin fabric of worsted and silk or cotton. (*Barèges*, in the south of France.)

Baregnawn, bare'-nawn, *a.* eaten bare.

Bareheaded, bare'-hed-ed, *a.* having the head uncovered.

Barelegged, bare'-legd, *a.* having the legs bare.

Barepicked, bare'-pikt, *a.* picked to the bone.

Bareribbed, bare'-ribd, *a.* very lean.

Baret, bar'-et, *s.* a bishop or cardinal's cap (Fr.)

Bargain, bar'-gen, *s.* a contract, generally concerning sale and purchase; the thing bought or sold; an advantageous purchase: *v.n.* to make a contract or agreement; *v.a.* to sell; to transfer for a consideration. *To strike a bargain*, to complete a bargain. *Into the bargain*, over and above. (Fr. *barguigner*, to higgle, or *barca*, a boat for carriage of goods.)

Bargainee, bar-gen-e', *s.* he who accepts a bargain.

Bargainer, bar'-gen-er, *s.* he who makes a bargain.

Barge, barj, *s.* a flat-bottomed boat, used for loading and unloading ships, or for carrying heavy burdens on rivers and canals; a boat of state; the boat of the commanding officer of a ship of war; a boat for passengers and goods taken under tow of a steamboat (It. *barca*, a boat).

Barge-board, barj'-board, *s.* an inclined projecting board placed at the gable of a building, and hiding the horizontal timbers of the roof [Arch.] (*Vergeboard.*)

Barge-couples, barj'-kup-lz, *s.pl.* two beams mortised the one into the other, to strengthen the building [Arch.]

Barge-course, barj'-koars, *s.* that part of the tiling of a roof which projects beyond the external face of the gable; also, the coping of a wall formed by a course of bricks set on edge.

Bargeman, barj'-man, *s.* the manager of a barge.

Bargemaster, barj'-mas-ter, *s.* the owner of a barge.

Baria, ba'-re-a, *s.* See **Baryta.**

Barilla, ba-ril'-la, *s.* a plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the best kind of mineral alkali is obtained; the alkali procured from this plant (Sp.)

Barillet, bar-il'-let, *s.* the cylindrical case containing the mainspring of a watch (Fr. *baril*, a barrel).

Bar-iron, bar'-i-urn, *s.* iron wrought into malleable bars.

Bark.

Baritone, bar'-e-tone, *s.* See **Barytone.**

Barium, ba'-re-um, *s.* the metallic base of baryta.

Bark, } bark, } *s.* a small
Barque, } ship; a ship which has three masts, and carries a gaff top-sail instead of a square mizzen top-sail (It. *barca*, a boat).

Bark, bark, *s.* the rind or exterior covering of a tree; Peruvian bark; tanner's bark: *v.a.* to peel; to strip off the bark; to cover with bark (Dan.)

Bark, bark, *s.* the peculiar noise made by a dog, wolf, &c.: *v.n.* to make the noise of dogs; to clamour (A.S. connected with *break*).

Bark-bared, bark'-bayrd, *a.* stripped of the bark.

Bark-bed, bark'-bed, *s.* a hotbed made of tanner's bark; any similar hotbed [Hort.]

Bark-bound, bark'-bownd, *a.* having the bark too firm or close.

Barker, bark'-er, *s.* one who strips trees of their bark; one who clamours unreasonably; one who stands at a shop door to invite customers.

Barker's-mill, bark'-erz-mill, *s.* a machine for grinding, which moves by the centrifugal force of water, so called from its inventor.

Barkery, bark'-er-e, *s.* a tan-house.

Bark-galled, bark'-gawld, *a.* having the bark galled.

Barking-irons, bark'-ing-i-urnz, *s.pl.* instruments used in taking off the bark of trees used in tanning; pistols.

Bark-mill, bark'-mill, *s.* a mill for crushing bark.

Bark-pit, bark'-pit, *s.* a tan-vat.

Bark-stove, bark'-stove, *s.* See **Bark-bed.**

Barky, bark'-e, *a.* consisting of or containing bark.

Barley, bar'-le, *s.* a species of grain, used especially for making malt. *Pot-barley*, barley stripped of the husk. *Pearl-barley*, dressed barley (A.S. *bere*, barley, and *ærc*, a plant).

Barley-brake, bar'-le-brake, *s.* an ancient rustic game played round stacks of grain.

Barley-broth, bar'-le-broth, *s.* a broth made by boiling barley and flesh along with certain vegetables; beer.

Barleycorn, bar'-le-korn, *s.* a grain of barley; the third of an inch.

Barley-meal, bar'-le-meel, *s.* barley ground into flour.

Barley-mill, bar'-le-mil, *s.* a mill for making pot and pearl-barley.

Barley-mow, bar'-le-mow, *s.* place for storing reaped barley.

Barley-sugar, bar-le-shŭg'-ar, *s.* sugar boiled till it is brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley.

Barley-water, bar-le-waw'-ter, *s.* a cooling drink made by boiling pearl-barley in water.

Barm, barm, *s.* yeast; the scum rising upon malt liquor when fermenting, and used as leaven (connected with *bear*).

Barmy, barm'-e, *a.* containing barm.

Barmecide, bär'-me-side, **Barmacide**, bär'-ma-side, *a.* unreal; imaginary. (From the imaginary feast provided for the beggar by the Barmecide prince in the Arabian Nights.)

Barmaid, bar'-made, *s.* a female who attends the bar of an inn or tavern.

Barmaster, bär'-mäs-ter, *s.* a superintendent of mines (Ger. *berg*, a mountain, and *meister*, master).

Barn, bärn, *s.* a covered building for storing grain, hay, straw, &c.; or for cattle: *v.a.* to lay up in a barn.

Barnacle, bar'-na-kl, *s.* a shell-fish, commonly found on the bottoms of ships, rocks, and timber, below the surface of the sea; a species of goose, formerly fabulously supposed by some to grow from trees, and by others to be generated by the shell-fish from which it takes its name: *pl.* an instrument put upon a horse's nose, to confine him for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing; a pair of spectacles.

Barn-door, bärn'-door, *s.* door of a barn. *Barn-door fowls*, domestic fowls.

Barograph, bar'-o-graf, *s.* a contrivance for recording the variations in atmospheric pressure (Gr. *baros*, weight, and *grapho*, to write).

Barology, bar-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of weight (Gr. *baros*, and *logos*, science).

Barometer, bä-rom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere, and so indicating changes of weather, as well as determining altitudes (Gr. *baros*, and *metron*, a measure).

Barometrical, bar-o-met'-rik-al, *a.* pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer. **Barometrically**, bar-o-met'-rik-al-le, *ad.* by means of a barometer.

Barometz, bar'-o-metz, *s.* a fern which, from its shaggy nature and position, resembles a crouching animal.

Baron, bar'-un, *s.* a peer; a title or degree of nobility, the lowest in the British peerage; a judge of the Exchequer; a husband, as, *baron and femme*, husband and wife [Law]. *A baron of beef*, two sirloins not cut asunder. *Barons of the Cinque Ports*, those members of the House of Commons formerly elected by the Cinque Ports (Fr.)

Baronage, bar'-un-aje, *s.* the body of the barons; the dignity of a baron; the land giving title to a baron.

Baroness, bar'-un-es, *s.* a baron's wife or lady.

Baronet, bar'-un-et, *s.* a hereditary degree of honour next below a baron and above a knight.

Baronetage, bar'-un-et-aje, *s.* the collective body of baronets; the rank of baronet.

Baronetcy, bar'-o-net-se, *s.* the dignity of a baronet.
Baronial, bā-ro'-ne-al, *a.* pertaining to a baron.
Barony, bar'-o-ne, *s.* the lordship of a baron; a territorial division in Ireland.
Baroque, bā-roke', *s.* a design, the ornamentation of which is more lavish and showy than true and tasteful (Fr.)
Baroscope, bar'-o-skope, *s.* a barometer (Gr. *baros*, and *skopeo*, to view).
Baroselenite, bar-o-sel'-e-nite, *s.* sulphate of baryta.
Barouche, bā-roosh', *s.* a double-seated four-wheel carriage, with a falling top (L. *bis*, double, and *rota*, a wheel).
Bar-posts, bar'-posats, *s.pl.* posts sunk in the ground to form the sides of a field-gate.
Barquantine, bark'-an-tine, *s.* a three-masted vessel, with a square rig on the foremast and a fore-and-aft on the main and mizzen (Fr. *barque*).
Barracan, bar'-rā-kan, *s.* a thick strong stuff like camlet (Per.)
Barrack, bar'-rak, *s.* a large building to lodge soldiers in, generally plural; originally a collection of huts covered with branches (Celt.)
Barrack-master, bar'-rak-mās'-ter, *s.* an officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers.
Barracoon, bar'-rā-koon, *s.* an African fortified slave depot.
Barracuda, bar-rā-koo'-dà, *s.* a large voracious fish.
Barras, bar'-ras, *s.* a resinous exudation from fir-trees.
Barrator, bar'-rā-ter, *s.* an encourager of litigation; one who commits barratry [Comm.] (O. Fr. *barat*, fraud.)
Barratrous, bar'-rā-trus, *a.* guilty of barratry.
Barratry, bar'-rā-tre, *s.* the practice of exciting or encouraging lawsuits; any species of fraud by a shipmaster or mariner, by which the owners, freighters, or insurers are injured.
Barrel, bar'-rel, *s.* a round oblong vessel, bulging in the middle, built of staves or bars, girt with hoops, and closed at both ends; the quantity which a barrel should contain; anything hollow and long, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder about which anything is wound: *v.a.* to pack in a barrel. The *barrel of the ear*, a cavity behind the tympanum (Fr.)
Barrel-bellied, bar'-rel-bel'-lid, *a.* having a large belly.
Barrel-bulk, bar'-rel-bulk, *s.* five cubic feet [Naut.]
Barrelled, bar'-reld, *a.* having a barrel or tube.
Barrel-organ, bar'-rel-awr'-gan, *s.* an instrument containing a cylinder studded with pegs, which, as the cylinder revolves, open a succession of valves that let in air to pipes, to the production of a piece of music.
Barren, bar'-ren, *a.* not producing young, or fruit, or ideas; unproductive; unfruitful; uninventive: *s.* any unproductive tract of land; in the Western States of America, land, not unproductive, but partly prairie and partly covered with stunted trees. *Barren flowers*, either those which have stamens, but no pistils, or which have neither stamens nor pistils. **Barrenly**, bar'-ren-le, *ad.* in a barren manner. **Barrenness**, bar'-ren-nes, *s.* the quality of being barren.
Barren-spirited, bar'-ren-spir'-it-ed, *a.* of a poor spirit.
Barret, bar'-et, *s.* a clerical or a military cap (Fr.)
Barricade, bar-re-kade', *s.* a fortification made in haste, of anything that will serve to obstruct the progress of enemy, or shelter from attack; any bar or obstruction; that which defends: *v.a.* to stop up a passage; to fortify. See **Bar.**
Barricado, bar-re-kā'-do, *s.* See **Barricade.**
Barrier, bar'-re-er, *s.* anything which hinders approach or attack; an enclosing fence; any limit or boundary. *Barrier Act*, an act in the Presbyterian Church which provides that no law shall be changed without the sanction of a majority of presbyteries. *Barrier reef*, a barrier of coral round islands and along shores with a lagoon between.
Barring, bar'-ring, *prep.* excepting.
Barring-out, bar'-ring-owt, *s.* exclusion, especially of a schoolmaster by his pupils in sport at Christmas.
Barrister, bar'-ris-ter, *s.* one qualified to plead at the bar.
Barrow, bar'-ro, *s.* a large mound of earth anciently raised over graves (A.S. a hillock).
Barrow, bar'-ro, *s.* a light small carriage. A *handbarrow*, a frame covered in the middle with boards, and borne between two men. A *wheelbarrow*, a frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man (*bear*).
Barrow, bar'-ro, *s.* a hog, or male hog castrated.
Barrulet, bar'-ru-let, *s.* a fourth part of the bar [Her.]
Barruly, bar'-ru-le, *a.* divided across from side to side [Her.]
Barry, bar'-re, *a.* divided across from side to side into an even number of partitions, consisting of two or more tinctures interchangeably disposed. *Barry-bendy*, divided evenly, bar and bend-ways, by lines drawn transverse and diagonal, interchangeably varying the tinctures of which it consists. *Barry-pily*, a particular manner of dividing the field into six or more pieces [all Her.]
Bar-shear, bar'-sheer, *s.* a contrivance for cutting metal bars.
Bar-shoe, bar'-shoo, *s.* a kind of horseshoe to protect a tender frog from injury.

Bar-shot.

Bar-shot, bar'-shot, *s.* double-headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a half-ball or round head at each end.
Barter, bar'-ter, *v.n.* to traffic by exchange: *v.a.* to give one thing for another: *s.* traffic by exchange of commodities.
Bartizan, bar'-te-zan, *s.* a small overhanging turret, projecting from the walls of ancient fortifications (Fr.)
Barton, bar'-tun, *s.* the domain lands of a manor; the manor itself; the outhouses (A.S. *bere*, barley, and *town*).
Bartram, bar'-tram, *s.* the plant pellitory.
Barwood, bar'-wood, *s.* a red dye-wood from Africa.
Baryta, bā-rī'-tà, *s.* an oxide of barium, the heaviest of the earths [Min.]
Barytes, bā-rī'-teez, *s.* sulphate of baryta, heavy spar.
Barytic, bā-rit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to, formed of, or containing barytes or baryta.
Barytone, bar'-e-tone, *a.* pertaining to a grave, deep voice: *s.* a male voice between base and tenor [Mus.]; the last syllable without an accent, the grave being understood [Gram.] (Gr. *barys*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone.)
Basal, bā'-sal, *a.* pertaining to, or constituting, the base.
Basalt, bà-zolt', *s.* a rock of igneous origin, often columnar, of a dark colour, and consisting chiefly of augite and felspar, with grains of magnetic or titanic iron.
Basaltic, bà-zolt'-ik, *a.* pertaining to basalt; formed of, or containing, basalt.
Basaltiform, bà-zolt'-e-form, *a.* having the columnar structure of basalt.
Basaltine, bà-zolt'-in, *s.* a hornblende found in basalt and lavas; a column of basalt.
Basanite, baz'-à-nite, *s.* Lydian stone, or touchstone (Gr.)
Bascinet, bas'-se-net, *s.* a spherical helmet, originally without a vizor, worn by our infantry in olden times.
Base, base, *a.* low in value, or worth, or origin, or station, or spirit; worthless; mean; deep-toned, grave, commonly written *bass* [Mus.]: *s.* the foundation on which a thing stands or rests, as, the base of a pillar; the broad part of anything, as the bottom of a cone; the place from which racers or tilters start; an old game, still extant; the lowest side of a figure on which it is supposed to stand [Geom.]; a fortified line from which the operations of an army proceed [Mil.]; that with which an acid unites to form a salt [Chem.]; the lowest or gravest part, whether vocal or instrumental [Mus.]: *v.a.* to found; to lay the base or foundation of; to set or place. **Basely**, base'-le, *ad.* in a base manner. **Baseness**, base'-nes, *s.* the state of being base (Fr. *bas*, low).
Base-ball, base'-bawl, *s.* a game with ball that has become national in the United States.
Base-born, base'-born, *a.* born out of wedlock; born of low parentage; vile; mean.
Base-bred, base'-bred, *a.* of base breeding.
Base-court, base'-koart, *s.* the back yard, opposed to the chief court in front of a house; the farm-yard.
Basel, baz'-il, *s.* the skin of a sheep tanned.
Baseless, base'-les, *a.* without base or foundation.
Basement, base'-ment, *s.* the ground floor of a building.
Basenet, bas'-e-net, *s.* a helmet. See **Bascinet.**
Base-string, base'-string, *s.* the lowest string.
Base-viol, base'-vi-ol, *s.* See **Bass-viol.**
Bashaw, bà-shaw', *s.* a pasha; a proud, tyrannical man.
Bashful, bash'-fùl, *a.* easily disconcerted or put out; shy; diffident. See **Abash.**
Bashfully, bash'-fùl-le, *ad.* in a bashful manner. **Bashfulness**, bash'-fùl-nes, *s.* the quality of being bashful.
Bashi-bazouk, bash'-ee-bà-zook', *s.* an irregular in the Turkish army.
Basic, ba'-sik, *a.* relating to a base; performing the office of a base in a salt; having the base in excess [Chem.]
Basifier, ba'-se-fi-er, *s.* that which basifies [Chem.]
Basify, ba'-se-fi, *v.a.* to convert into a salifiable base.
Basil, baz'-il, *s.* the slope at the edge of a chisel, plane, &c.: *v.a.* to grind the edge of a cutting tool to an angle (Fr.)
Basil, baz'-il, *s.* an aromatic culinary herb, allied to thyme.

Basilar, baz'-il-ar, } *a.* serving as basis [Anat.] See
Basilary, baz'-il-a-re, } **Basis.**

Basilica, bà-zil'-e-kà, *s.* an oblong public hall among the Romans for the transaction of business and the administration of justice, with at length a semi-circular recess at the end for the judges; a Christian church on the same plan; a structure over the grave of a royal person; the middle vein of the arm [Anat.] (Gr. *basilikos*, royal.)

Basilic, bà-zil'-ik, } (*a.* in the manner of a basilica;
Basilical, bà-zil'-ik-al, } belonging to the basilica vein.

Basilicon, ba-zil'-e-kun, *s.* a kind of salve or ointment.

Basilisk, baz'-e-lisk, *s.* a fabulous animal of monstrous size, variously conceived, the mere breath and even look of which the ancients alleged to be fatal; a species of crested lizard; a kind of large cannon.

Basil-weed, baz'-il-weed, *s.* wild basil.

Basin, bà'-sn, *s.* a hollow vessel to hold water for washing and other uses; a pond, a dock, or any reservoir for water; the scale of a balance when hollow and round; a depression in strata, forming a hollow [Geol.]; the entire tract of country drained by some river [Phys. Geog.]; a concave piece of metal, by which convex glasses are formed [Opt.] (Fr.)

Basined, bà'-snd, *a.* enclosed in a basin.

Basis, bà'-sis, *s.*; *pl.* **Bases**; the base or foundation of anything; the lowest part of a column; the ground-work, or first principle (Gr.) See **Base.**

Bask, bask, *v.n.* to lie in genial warmth or under fostering influence: *v.a.* to warm by continued exposure to heat (Ice. to warm or bathe one's self).

Basket, bäsk'-et, *s.* a domestic vessel made of plaited twigs, rushes, or other flexible material; as much as a basket will contain: *v.a.* to put in a basket (W. *basg*, network).

Basket-fish, bäsk'-et-fish, *s.* a species of star-fish.

Basket-hilt, bäsk'-et-hilt, *s.* a hilt of basketwork.

Basket-hilted, bäsk'-et-hilt'-ed, *a.* having a basket hilt.

Basking-shark, bäsk'-ing-shark, *s.* the sun-fish, a species of shark.

Bastard, bas'-tard, *s.* a small dagger on a gentleman's girdle.

Basnet, bas'-net, *s.* See **Bascinet.**

Basque, bask, *s.* a language spoken on the borders of France and Spain towards the Bay of Biscay, and presumed to date from a period prior to the Aryan immigration.

Bas-relief, bà-re-leef', *s.* See **Bass-relief.**

Bass, bäs, *s.* a perch of several species; the American linden-tree, called also *bass-wood*; the inner bark of this tree; matting made of it.

Bass, base, *s.* the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition: *a.* low; deep; grave: *v.a.* to sound in a deep tone: *v.n.* to take the bass part. See **Base.**

Bass, bäs, *s.* a bitter ale, so called from the brewer.

Basselisse, bas-lis', *a.* with the warp horizontal (Fr. low, warp).

Basset, bas'-set, *s.* a game at cards (It. *basso*, low).

Basset, bas'-set, *v.n.* to incline upward, as strata: *s.* the outcrop: *a.* inclined upward, as, the *basset* edge of strata [Mining]. (Fr.)

Basset-horn, bas'-set-horn, *s.* a clarinet of great compass.

Bassetting, bas'-set-ing, *s.* cropping-out [Mining].

Bassette, bas-set', } *s.* a tenor or small base viol.
Bassetto, bas-set'-to, }

Bass-horn, base'-horn, *s.* a deep-toned bassoon.

Bassinet, bas'-sin-et, *s.* a cradle of wickerwork with a hood (Fr.)

Bassock, bas'-sok, *s.* a mat. See **Bass.**

Bassoon, bas-soon', *s.* a reed wind instrument of bass note.

Bassoonist, bas-soon'-ist, *s.* a performer on the bassoon.

Basso-relievo, bas'-so-re-le-a'-vo, *s.* See **Bass-relief.**

Bassorine, bas'-so-rin, *s.* a substance obtained by treating certain gums with water, alcohol, and ether (*Bassora*).

Bass-relief, bas-re-leef', *s.* low relief, when figures do not stand out far from the ground. See **Relief.**

Bass-viol, base'-vi-ol, *s.* the violoncello.

Bast, bast, *s.* the inner bark of the lime and other trees; rope or matting made of it. See **Bass.**

Bastard, bas'-tard, *s.* a child born out of wedlock; anything spurious: *a.* begotten as a bastard; not genuine; so impure as to be practically worthless [Geol.] **Bastardly**, bas'-tard-le, *ad.* in the manner of a bastard; spuriously: *a.* bastard; spurious.

Bastardize, bas'-tard-ize, *v.a.* to declare illegitimate.

Bastard-wing, bas'-tard-wing, *s.* three or five quill-like feathers attached to the bone of a bird's wing.

Bastardy, bas'-tard-e, *s.* state of being a bastard.

Baste, bayst, *v.a.* to beat with a stick; to drip butter or fat upon meat while roasting (Ice. *beysta*, to beat).

Baste, bayst, *v.a.* to sew with long stitches; to sew slightly (O.Fr. *bastir*).

Basterna, bas-ter'-nà, *s.* a close litter for women, borne between two mules (L.)

Bastile, } bas'-teel, } *s.* an old castle in Paris, long
Bastille, } used as a state prison and demolished by the enraged populace in 1789 (Fr. *bastille*, a fortress).

Bastinade, bas-te-nade', } *s.* a beating with a stick or
Bastinado, bas-te-na'-do, } cudgel; a mode of punishment in the East by beating an offender on the soles of his feet: *v.a.* to inflict bastinado on (Fr.)

Basting, bayst'-ing, *s.* a sewing with long stitches.

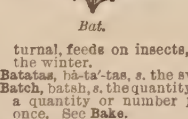
Bastion, bas'-te-un, *s.* an advanced work with two flanks and two faces, standing out from the angles of a rampart [Fort.] (O.Fr. *bastir*, to build.)

Basto, bas'-to, *s.* the ace of clubs at quadrille.

Baston, bas'-ton, } *s.* a baton; a round moulding in
Batoon, bà-toon', } the base of a column [Arch.] (Fr. a baton.)

Basyle, bas'-il, *s.* a radical [Chem.] (Gr. *basis*, base, and *hyle*, substance.)

Bat, bat, *s.* a heavy stick or club; a thick broad piece of wood, with a round handle, used to strike the ball in cricket; a batman; shale, or bituminous shale; a sheet of cotton prepared for quilting; a piece of brick: *v.n.* to wield a bat at cricket (A.S. a club, connected with *beat*).



Bat.

Bat, bat, *s.* a mammiferous animal with a body like a mouse, and a pair of membranes which, commencing at the sides of the neck and extending between the front feet and toes, form wings that enable it to take short flights with great rapidity. It is nocturnal, feeds on insects, &c., and lies torpid during the winter.

Batatas, bà-ta'-tas, *s.* the sweet potato.

Batch, batsh, *s.* the quantity of bread baked at one time; a quantity or number produced or dispatched at once. See **Bake.**

Bate, bate, *v.a.* and *n.* See **Abate.**

Bateau, bat'-to, *s.* a long narrow light boat; a pontoon (Fr.)

Bat-fowling, bat'-fowl-ing, *s.* a mode of catching birds at night, by holding a light before a net, and beating the roost.

Bath, bäth, *s.* a vessel, or the water in it, for bathing in; a bath-house; the act of bathing; a vessel holding a liquid to immerse any body in [the Arts]; a substance to regulate or modify the rate of a body immersed in it [Chem.] (A.S.); a Hebrew measure.

Bath, Order of the, *s.* a British order of knighthood, consisting of three classes, viz., knights grand crosses, knights commanders, and knights companions, abbreviated thus: G.C.B., K.C.B., and C.B., initiation into the order being originally preceded by immersion in a bath, in token of renunciation and consecration.

Bath-brick, bäth'-brik, *s.* a preparation of silicious earth in the form of a brick for cleaning and polishing metal.

Bath-bun, bäth'-bun, *s.* a sweet bun with currants (the town of *Bath*).

Bath-chair, bäth'-tshayr, *s.* a wheeled-chair for invalids.

Bathe, bayth, *v.a.* to wash or immerse, as in a bath, or in the sea; to moisten or suffuse with a liquid: *v.n.* to be or lie in a bath: *s.* the act of bathing, especially in the sea.

Bathing, bayth'-ing, *s.* the act or practice of bathing. *Bathing-box*, a wooden hut for bathers to dress in. *Bathing machine*, a covered carriage to bathe from.

Bath-metal, bäth'-met-al, *s.* an alloy of brass and zinc.

Bathorse, bat'-hors, *s.* a horse allowed a batman for carrying the utensils in his charge; a pack-horse.

Bathos, ba'-thos, *s.* a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech (Gr. depth).

Bath-room, bäth'-room, *s.* an apartment for bathing.

Bathybius, bà-thib'-e-us, *s.* a gelatinous matter of alleged protoplasmic properties found at the sea-bottom at great depths, and sometimes in beds of great thickness (Gr. *bathys*, deep, and *bios*, life).

Bathymetry, bà-thim'-e-tre, *s.* the art of taking soundings (Gr. *bathos*, depth, and *metron*, a measure).

Bathymetrical, bath-e-met'-rik-al, *a.* as regards depth in the sea.

Bating, bate'-ing, *ppr.* abating; deducting; excepting.

Batiste, bat-eest', *s.* a species of cambric (Fr. *Baptiste*, the inventor).

Batlet, bat'-let, *s.* a small bat for beating linen.

Batman, bat'-man, *s.* a man allowed to each company of the army when on service in the field, who has the charge of the cooking utensils, &c. (Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle).

Baton, bat'-ton, *s.* a short staff or truncheon held in the hand as a badge of office; a marshal's staff; a mark of illegitimate birth [Her.] (Fr.)

Batrachia, bà-tra'-ke-à, *s.pl.* an order of amphibians, including frogs, toads, and other reptiles (Gr. *batrachos*, a frog).

Batrachian, bà-tra'-ke-an, *a.* pertaining to the batrachia: *s.* an animal of the order.

Batrachite, bat'-rà-kite, *s.* a fossil like a batrachian; a mineral, a silicate of magnesia.

Batrachoid, bat'-ra-koyd, *a.* having the form of a frog.

Batrachomyomachy, bat'-rà-kom-e-om'-à-ke, *s.* the battle between the frogs and mice, a burlesque poem ascribed to Homer (Gr. *batrachos*, *mus*, a mouse, and *mache*, a battle).

Batrachophagous, bat-rà-kof'-à-gus, *a.* feeding on frogs (Gr. *batrachos*, and *phago*, to eat).

Batsman, bats'-man, *s.* in cricket, and similar games, the one who wields the bat.

Batta, bat'-tà, *s.* an allowance, in addition to their pay, made to troops in India when in the field.

Battalion, bat-tal'-yun, *s.* a body of infantry of from 500 to 800 or 1,000 men.

Battalioned, bat-tal'-yund, *a.* formed into battalions.

Battel, bat'-tl, *s.* *A wager of battel*, a species of trial by single combat for the decision of causes between parties. See **Battle**.

Battel, bat'-tl, *s.* provisions from the buttery at Oxford; the charge for these: *v.n.* to stand indebted in the college books at Oxford for battel; to reside at a university (O.E. *bat*, increase, and *deal*).

Battler, bat'-tl-er, } *s.* one who stands indebted in the
Battler, bat'-tler, } college books at Oxford for battel; one who resides at a university.

Batten, bat'-tn, *v.a.* to make fat; to fertilize: *v.n.* to grow or become fat; to live in ease and luxury (Ice. *batna*, to become better).

Batten, bat'-tn, *v.a.* to form or secure with battens: *s.* a piece of board or scantling of a few inches in breadth.

Battening, bat'-tn-ing, *s.* the act of attaching battens to walls for nailing up laths; the battens thus attached.

Batter, bat'-ter, *v.a.* to beat with successive blows, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish; to attack with engines of war, as cannon, &c.; to wear or impair with beating, or by use; to paste together (Scotch): *v.n.* to incline backwards from its base, as a wall: *s.* a mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, milk, &c., beaten together [Cookery]; the leaning back of a wall; paste (Fr. *battre*, to beat).

Battering-gun, bat'-ter-ing-gun, *s.* a heavy gun to act against strong defensive works [Mil.]

Battering-ram, bat'-ter-ing-ram, *s.* an ancient military engine used to batter the walls of besieged places.

Battering-train, bat'-ter-ing-train, *s.* a siege train [Mil.]

Battery, bat'-ter-e, *s.* an instrument for battering or attack; a certain number of cannon for the field, their equipment, and the artillerymen; the men of a battery; a raised work on which cannon are placed, usually protected by a parapet, to screen the gunners; the unlawful beating or even touching of another [Law]; a number of coated jars placed in such a manner that they may be charged at the same time, and discharged in the same manner [Elect.]; a pile or series of plates of copper and zinc, or of any substances susceptible of galvanic action [Galv.]

Battery-gun, bat'-ter-e-gun, *s.* a many-barrelled or a many-chambered gun.

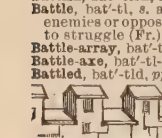
Batting, bat'-ting, *s.* the management of a bat at play; cotton or wool in sheets, prepared for quilts, &c.

Battish, bat'-tish, *a.* resembling a bat.

Battle, bat'-tl, *s.* a fight or an engagement between enemies or opposing armies: *v.n.* to contend in fight; to struggle (Fr.)

Battle-axe, bat'-tl-ax, *s.* an axe formerly used in war.

Battled, bat'-tld, *pp.* battlemented.



Battlement.

Battledoor, } bat'-tl-dore, } *s.* a light
Battledore, } bat which to strike a ball or shuttlecock.

Battlement, bat'-tl-ment, *s.* a parapet with openings or embrasures raised round the top of a building.

Battlemented, bat'-tl-ment-ed, *a.* having battlements.

Battle-piece, bat'-tl-pees, *s.* a picture representing a battle.

Battle-royal, bat'-tl-roy'-al, *s.* a fight of more than two.

Battology, bat-tol'-o-je, *s.* a needless repetition of words (Gr. *battos*, a stammerer, and *logos*, speech).

Battologist, bat-tol'-o-jist, *s.* one who needlessly repeats the same thing.

Batton, bat'-ten, *s.* See **Batten**.

Battue, bat'-tu, *s.* the surrounding of a preserve by a number of men, who by cries and beating drive the game towards the sportsmen; the game beaten up (Fr.)

Batty, bat'-te, *a.* resembling a bat.

Baubee, baw-be', *s.* See **Bawbee**.

Bauble, baw'-bl, *s.* See **Bawble**.

Baudekin, baw'-de-kin, *s.* a rich embroidered silk or cloth.

Bauge, bawj, *s.* a kind of coarse cloth or drugget.

Baulk, bawk, *s.* See **Balk**.

Bavin, bav'-in, *s.* a brushwood faggot.

Bawbee, baw-be', *s.* a halfpenny (Scotch).

Bawble, baw'-bl, *s.* a piece of showy finery without real value; a childish gewgaw; a court fool's truncheon (Fr. *babiole*, a toy).

Bawd, bawd, *s.* a procurer or procuress; now generally a procuress of women for lewd purposes (O.F. *baud*, bold). **Bawd-born**, bawd'-born, *a.* descended from a bawd.

Bawdrick, bawd'-rik, *s.* a belt. See **Baldrick**.

Bawdry, bawd'-re, *s.* the practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust; obscenity; filthy, unchaste language.

Bawdy, bawd'-e, *a.* unchaste; lewd; obscene. **Bawdily**, bawd'-e-le, *ad.* obscenely; lewdly. **Bawdiness**, bawd'-e-nes, *s.* obscenity; lewdness.

Bawdy-house, bawd'-e-hows, *s.* a house of prostitution.

Bawl, bawl, *v.n.* to cry out, or aloud, with vehemence: *v.a.* to shout aloud: *s.* violent clamour.

Bawling, bawl'-ing, *s.* the act of crying with a loud sound.

Bawn, bawn, *s.* an enclosure for cattle; a fortification.

Bawsin, Bawson, baw'-sn, *s.* a badger (O.Fr. streaked white).

Bay, ba, *a.* inclining to a chestnut colour, as a horse (Fr. from *badius*, chestnut-coloured).

Bay, ba, *s.* a recess of the sea, caused by a bend inward of the land; a roadstead; a pond formed by a dam, for the purpose of driving mill-wheels; that part on each side between decks which lies between the bitts [Naut.]; a recess or opening in walls [Arch.] (Fr.)

Bay, ba, *s.* the laurel-tree (L. *bacca*, a berry). See **Bays**.

Bay, ba, *s.* the bark of a dog: *v.n.* to bark, as a dog at his game; *v.a.* to bark at; to follow with barking; so to chase as to bring to bay. *At bay*, the state of being compelled to turn upon pursuers from an inability to escape. To *keep at bay*, to ward off an attack, or to keep an enemy from closing in; also, to watch, as, to keep a man *at bay* (O. Fr. *abbayer*, to bark).

Bayadeer, Bayadere, ba'-yà-deer, *s.* a dancing girl in India.

Bayard, ba'-ard, *s.* a bay horse; a horse (*bay*).

Bayard, ba'-ard, *s.* one who stares unmannerly (Fr. *bayer*, to gape). **Bayardly**, ba'-ard-le, *a.* blind; stupid.

Bay-berry, ba'-ber-re, *s.* the fruit of the bay-tree; also, of the wax-myrtle; or the plant itself. *Bayberry tallow*, a waxy substance obtained from the wax-myrtle, also called myrtle-wax.

Bayed, bayd, *a.* having bays, as a building.

Bayonet, ba'-o-net, *s.* a kind of dagger, made to fix on the end of a musket; a pin which plays in and out of a hole made to receive it, and thus serves to engage or disengage some part of a machine: *v.a.* to stab with a bayonet; to compel or drive by the bayonet (*Bayonne*, where it was first made).

Bayou, bi'-oo, *s.* in America, the outlet of a lake; a channel out of a river into the lower country adjoining.

Bays, bayz, *s.pl.* honorary garland, usually of laurel, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory; literary fame or distinction (*bay*, a laurel).

Bay-salt, ba'-solt, *s.* salt formed in pits or basins by exposure of sea-water to evaporation.

Bay-tree, ba'-tre, *s.* a species of laurel.

Bay-window, ba'-win'-do, *s.* window of a bay or recess in a room.

Bay-yarn, ba'-yarn, *s.* woollen yarn.

Bayze, bayz, *s.* See **Baize**.

Bazar, Bazaar, } bà-zär', } *s.* an exchange, market-place, or place in the East, where goods of various kinds are exposed for sale; in Europe, a spacious hall or suite of rooms, fitted up with separate stalls for the sale of goods; a sale of articles provided gratuitously for a benevolent object (Pers. *bazar*, a market).

Bdellium, del'-le-um, *s.* an aromatic gum-resin, produced by a tree in Arabia and the East Indies.

Be, be, *v.n.* to exist; to have a real state or existence; to be fixed; to be made to be; to become; to remain. *Let be*, to omit, or let alone.

Be, be, a Saxon prefix to make, about, for, over, by, &c.

Beach, beetsh, *s.* the shore of the sea, or of a lake, washed by the tide and waves; the strand: *v.a.* to run on a beach (akin to *bank*).

Beach comber, beetsh'-koamer, *s.* a long rolling wave; one who lies in wait for wrecks with a view to plunder.

Beached, beetsht, *a.* drawn or driven on a beach.

Beachy, beetsh'-e, *a.* having a beach or beaches.

Beacon, be'-kn, *s.* a fire lighted on an eminence as a signal, generally of danger; anything that warns of danger: *v.a.* to afford light, as a beacon; to light up: *v.n.* to act as a beacon. See **Beckon**.

Beaconage, be'-kn-aje, *s.* money paid for the maintenance of beacons, buoys, lighthouses, &c.

Beaconed, be'-knd, *pp.* or *a.* having a beacon.

Bead, beed, *s.* a small perforated ball of glass, coral, pearl, &c., of which necklaces and rosaries are made; any small globular body; a round moulding [Arch.]; a bubble on spirits. *To be at one's beads*, or *to tell one's beads*, to be at prayer (A.S. *bead*, a prayer, hence applied to the stringed beads used in counting prayers).

Beaded, beed'-ed, *a.* like beads.

Beadle, beed'-l, *s.* a messenger or crier of a court; a petty officer of a church, parish, college, &c. See **Bid**.

Beadleship, beed'-l-ship, *s.* the office of a beadle.

Bead-proof, beed'-proof, *s.* a rude method of determining the strength of spirituous liquors by the time the bubbles remain on the surface after shaking.

Bead-roll, beed'-role, *s.* among Roman Catholics, a list of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers is to be repeated; a list generally.

Beads, beedz, *s.pl.* glass globules of various sizes, formerly used to determine the strength of spirit, which was said to be of the strength numbered on the bead that remained suspended on its surface.

Beads-man, beedz'-man, *s.* one employed in praying for others; one belonging to a bedehouse.

Beads-woman, beedz'-woom-an, *s.* the feminine of beadsman.

Bead-tree, beed'-tre, *s.* a species of melia, the nuts of which are bored and manufactured into rosaries.

Beagle, be'-gl, *s.* a small hound, chiefly used to hunt hares.

Beak, beek, *s.* the bill of a bird; anything ending in a point like a beak; a pointed piece of wood, fortified with brass, fastened to the end of ancient galleys, intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy: *v.a.* among cock-fighters, to take hold with the beak (Fr. *bec*).

Beaked, beekt, *a.* having a beak; sharp-pointed.

Beaker, beek'-er, *s.* a drinking-cup or vessel (Ger. *Becher*).

Beakiron, beek'-i-urn, *s.* a bickern; an iron tool, ending in a point, used by blacksmiths, &c.

Beam, beem, *s.* a large piece of timber or metal laid across the walls to support the principal rafters in a building; a transverse piece of timber, the width of a ship, supporting the deck and staying the sides; any large and long piece of timber; the part of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended; the pole of a carriage; a cylinder, or part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp; also, a cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, as it is woven; the main piece of a plough, in which the plough-tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn; the shank of an anchor; the part on the head of a stag which bears the antlers; a collection of parallel rays of light emitted from the sun, or other luminous body; a ray: *v.a.* to send forth; to emit: *v.n.* to emit rays of light; to shine. *On the beam*, at right angles to the keel. *On her beam ends*, when a ship is thrown so much over on one side that the beams approach a vertical position. *To be on one's beam ends*, to be in extreme embarrassment (A.S. *beam*, a tree; a ray of light).

Beamed, beemd, *a.* having all its antlers, as a stag.

Beam-bird, beem'-herd, *s.* the spotted flycatcher, so called from its often building its nest on the end of a rafter in a building; the pettychaps.

Beam-compass, beem'-kum-pas, *s.* an instrument for describing large circles, consisting of a small beam of wood or brass, furnished with sliding sockets, that carry steel or pencil points.

Beam-feather, beem'-*feth*-er, *s.* a long feather in a hawk's wing.

Beam-filling, beem'-fil-ing, *s.* the filling in of masonwork between beams or joists; cargo between the beams [Naut.]

Beaming, beem'-ing, *s.* the emission of light in rays; first indication.

Beamless, beem'-les, *a.* emitting no rays of light.

Beam-tree, beem'-tre, *s.* a tree yielding a hard tough wood for axletrees, &c.; the white-beam, the wood of which, being very tough, is much used for beams.

Beamy, beem'-e, *a.* emitting rays of light; radiant; resembling a beam in size and weight; having horns or antlers.

Bean, been, *s.* a name given to several kinds of pulse, or leguminous seeds, and the plants producing them (A.S.)

Bean-caper, been'-ka-per, *s.* a plant yielding buds used as capers.

Bean-fly, been'-fli, *s.* a beautiful fly of a pale purple colour.

Bean-goose, been'-goos, *s.* a migratory wild goose.

Bean-stalk, been'-stawk, *s.* the stem of the bean.

Bean-trefoil, been'-tre-foyl, *s.* a small leguminous tree.

Bear, bayr, *v.a.* to support; to carry; to wear; to suffer; to endure; to cherish; to admit of; to bring forth or produce; to possess and use, as power; to behave: *v.n.* to suffer; to press or to weigh upon; to imply; to take effect; to relate; to be situated as to the point of compass with respect to something else. *To bear off*, to carry off; to keep from approach; to remove to a distance [Naut.] *To bear down*, to overthrow or crush by force. *To bear down upon*, to make all sail to come up with [Naut.] *To bear hard*, to press or urge. *To bear on*, to press against; also, to incite or animate. *To bear out*, to give countenance to; to support; to justify. *To bear up*, to keep afloat. *To bear a hand*, to make haste, be quick. *To bear away*, to change the course of a ship, when close-hauled, or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind [Naut.] *To bear down*, to drive or tend to [Naut.] *To bear in*, to run or tend toward [Naut.] *To bear up*, to bear away [Naut.]; to have fortitude; to be firm. *To bear against*, to approach for attack or seizure. *To bear with*, to endure what is unpleasing.

Bear, bayr, *s.* a carnivorous animal with long and usually shaggy hair and hooked claws; a rude unmannerly man. Either of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Greater and Lesser Bear [Astron.] One who contracts to deliver stock, at a certain fixed price, on a specified day, in contradistinction to the *bull*, or he who contracts to take it; the interest of the former, in the intervening time, being that the stocks should be depressed, as the *bear* pulls down with its paws, and of the latter that they should rise, as the *bull* throws upwards with his horns [Stock Exchange].

Bear, } *s.* a kind of barley raised in Scotland and
Bere, } the North of England; called also bigg.

Bearable, bayr'-à-bl, *a.* that can be borne; tolerable.

Bearably, bayr'-à-ble, *ad.* in a bearable manner.

Bear-baiting, bayr'-bayt-ing, *s.* baiting bears with dogs.

Bear-berry, bayr'-ber-re, *s.* a plant of the heath tribe, whose leaves possess tonic and astringent properties.

Bear-bind, bayr'-bind, *s.* a plant, a species of bindweed.

Beard, beerd, *s.* the hair that grows on the chin and the adjacent parts; the sharp prickles on the ears of corn; the barb of an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument; the part of a horse under the lower mandible and above the chin, which bears the curb of the bridle; the gills of the oyster, and other bivalves; the fine threads or hairs of the mussel, and similar shell-fish; the rays of a comet: *v.a.* to take or pull by the beard; to oppose to the face; to set at defiance (A.S.)

Bearded, beerd'-ed, *a.* having a beard.

Beardless, beerd'-les, *a.* without a beard; youthful.

Beardlessness, beerd'-les-nes, *s.* state of being beardless.

Bearer, bayr'-er, *s.* one who bears, sustains, or conveys; a carrier; a supporter; one who bears a corpse to the grave, at a funeral; one who wears anything; a tree or plant that yields fruit.

Bear-garden, bayr'-gar-dn, *s.* a place where bears were formerly kept for sport; a rude, turbulent assembly.

Bear-herd, bayr'-herd, *s.* one who tends bears.

Bearing, bayr'-ing, *s.* patient endurance; deportment; the situation of one object with respect to another; connection; production; the distance between the points of support of a piece of timber [Arch.]: *pl.* the charges that fill an escutcheon or coat of arms [Her.]

Bearish, bayr'-ish, *a.* having the qualities of a bear.

Bearlike, bayr'-like, *a.* resembling a bear; bearish.

Bear's-breech, bayrz'-breetsh, *s.* brank-ursine.

Bear's-ear, bayrz'-eer, *s.* the primula auricula.

Bear's-ear sanicle, bayrz'-eer san'-e-kl, *s.* a species of cortusa.

Bear's-foot, bayrz'-fôot, *s.* a species of hellebore.

Bear's-grease, bayrz'-grees, *s.* fat of bears made into a pomatum, for promoting the growth of the hair

Bearskin, bayr'-skin, *s.* the skin of a bear; a cap made of it; a shaggy woollen cloth for overcoats.
Bearward, bayr'-wawrd, *s.* a keeper of bears.
Beast, beest, *s.* any four-footed animal, as distinguished from bird, insect, or fish, or from man; an irrational animal; a person rude, coarse, filthy, or acting in a manner unworthy of a rational creature; a game at cards, like loo (L. *bestia*, a beast). **Beastly**, beest'-le, *a.* like a beast in form or nature; brutal; filthy; coarse: *ad.* in the manner of a beast. **Beastliness**, beest'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being beastly.
Beastings, beest'-ingz, *s.pl.* See **Biestings.**
Beastish, beest'-ish, } *a.* like a beast; brutal.
Beast-like, beest'-like, }
Beat, beet, *v.a.* to strike repeatedly; to bruise or break, by beating or pounding; to extend by beating; to strike, as bushes, to rouse game; to thrash; to mix or agitate by beating; to dash or strike, as water; to strike or brush, as wind; to tread, as a path; to vanquish or conquer; to harass; to overlabour; to baffle: *v.n.* to move with pulsation; to throb; to strike or dash with force, as a storm; to knock, as at a door. *To beat down*, to break, or throw down; to lay flat down; to crush; to lower the price. *To beat back*, to compel to retire. *To beat into*, to instil. *To beat up*, to attack suddenly, by repetition. *To beat the wing*, to flutter. *To beat off*, to drive back. *To beat out*, to hammer out. *To beat the hoof*, to go on foot. *To beat time*, to measure or regulate the time in music by the motion of the hand or foot. *To beat the general*, to give the signal to march [Mil.] *To beat the tattoo*, to summon to quarters [Mil.] *To beat about*, to try to find, or search by various means or ways. *To beat about the bush*, to address one's self to a question in an underhand, indirect way. *To beat up*, to make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line, or traverse [Naut.] *To beat up for*, to go about, in order to procure. *To beat up and down*, to run first one way and then another [Hunting].
Beat, beet, *s.* a stroke or blow; a recurring stroke; pulsation or throb; a footfall; a round or course which is often trodden; a place of habitual resort; the rise or fall of the hand and foot, in regulating the time [Mus.]; a transient grace-note, struck immediately before the note it is intended to ornament [Mus.] *Beat of drum*, a succession of beats on a drum variously arranged for different orders.
Beat, beet, *a.* exhausted with exertion.
Beaten, beetn, *a.* trodden into a path; defeated; fatigued; hackneyed.
Beater, beet'-er, *s.* one who beats or strikes; an instrument for pounding substances. *Beater-up*, one who beats up game for sportsmen.
Beatific, be-a-tif'-ik, } *a.* that has the power to
Beatifical, be-a-tif'-ik-al, } make perfectly blessed.
Beatifically, be-a-tif'-ik-al-le, *a.* in a beatific manner.
Beatification, be-at'-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of beatifying; the act of the Pope in beatifying, the first step towards canonization.
Beatify, be-at'-e-fi, *v.a.* to make happy; to bless with celestial enjoyment; in the Romish Church, to declare, by a public act, that a person is received into heaven, and is to be reverenced as blessed (L. *beatus*, blessed, and *facio*, to make).
Beating, beet'-ing, *s.* the act of striking or giving blows; punishment or chastisement by blows; pulsation or throbbing; knocking; overthrow; defeat; sailing against the wind [Naut.]; the keeping of time in music, with the hands or feet [Mus.]
Beatitude, be-at'-e-tewd, *s.* felicity of the highest kind; heavenly bliss; a saying, ascribing blessedness to particular virtues.
Beau, bo, *s.*; *pl.* **Beaux**, boze; a man studious of fashion in dress; a suitor to a lady (Fr. beautiful).
Beau-ideal, bo-i-de'-al, *s.* ideal excellence, or the conception in the mind of perfection in anything (Fr.)
Beauish, bo'-ish, *a.* like a beau; foppish; fine.
Beau-monde, bo-mongd', *s.* the fashionable world.
Beauteous, bew'-te-us, *a.* endowed with beauty. **Beauteously**, bew'-te-us-le, *ad.* in a beauteous manner. **Beauteousness**, bew'-te-us-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being beauteous.
Beautifier, bew'-te-fi-er, *s.* he or that which beautifies.
Beautiful, bew'-te-fûl, *a.* having the attributes of beauty. *The beautiful*, that which constitutes beauty. **Beautifully**, bew'-te-fûl-le, *ad.* in a beautiful manner. **Beautifulness**, bew'-te-fûl-nes, *s.* the quality of being beautiful.
Beautify, bew'-te-fi, *v.a.* to make or render beautiful; to adorn.
Beautiless, bew'-te-les, *a.* without beauty.
Beauty, bew'-te, *s.* an assemblage of properties in a person or object, which attracts and pleases the senses, especially the eye; a particular feature, grace, or ornament; any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing; a beautiful person (Fr.)
Beauty-spot, bew'-te-spot, *s.* a patch or spot placed on the face by way of foil to heighten beauty.
Beaver, be'-ver, *s.* an amphibious quadruped, valuable for its fur; the fur of the beaver; a hat made of beaver (A.S.)
Beaver, be'-ver, *s.* that part of a helmet which covers the face, and is movable up and down (O.Fr. *bavière*, a child's bib).
Beavered, be'-verd, *a.* covered with or wearing a beaver.
Beaverteen, be'-ver-teen, *s.* a kind of fustian cloth.
Bebeerin, be-be'-rin, *s.* an alkaloid, with the properties of quinine, obtained from the *bebeeru-tree* of British Guiana.
Beblubbered, be-blub'-berd, *a.* swelled with weeping.
Becafico, bek-a-fe'-ko, *s.* the fig-pecker (*beak*, and It. *fico*, a fig).
Becalm, be-käm', *v.a.* to calm or still; to appease.
Becalmed, be-käm'd', *a.* motionless for want of wind.
Becalming, be-käm'-ing, *s.* a calm at sea.
Because, be-kawz', *conj.* by cause, or by the cause; on this account; for this reason; inasmuch as.
Beccabunga, bek-ka-bung'-ga, *s.* the plant brooklime.
Béchamel, baysh'-a-mel, *s.* a sauce made of cream, so called from its inventor.
Bechance, be-tshans', *v.a.* to befall; to happen to.
Becharm, be-tsharm', *v.a.* to charm; to captivate.
Bêche-de-mer, baysh'-de-mare, *s.* the trepang, when dried in the sun, a dainty among the Chinese (Fr. sea-spade).
Beck, bek, *s.* a nod, or a motion of the hand, especially as a sign of command: *v.n.* to nod or make a sign with the head or hand: *v.a.* to call by a motion of the head or hand. See **Beckon.**
Becket, bek'-et, *s.* a device in ships to confine loose ropes, tackles, or spars, as a large hook, a wooden bracket, or a rope with an eye at one end.
Beckon, bek'-kn, *v.n.* or *a.* to make a sign by a nod, a motion of the hand, or other gesture (A.S. *becen*, a sign).
Becloud, be-klowd', *v.a.* to cloud; to obscure; to dim.
Become, be-kum', *v.n.* to pass from one state to another; to come to be: *v.a.* to suit; to befit; to accord with; to adorn. *To become of*, to be the fate or end of: it is generally preceded by *what*.
Becoming, be-kum'-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* suitable; befitting; graceful. **Becomingly**, be-kum'-ing-le, *ad.* in a becoming manner. **Becomingness**, be-kum'-ing-nes, *s.* the quality of being becoming.
Bed, bed, *s.* an article of furniture to sleep and rest on; marriage; a division or plot of ground in a garden; the channel of a river; that on which anything lies or is embedded; a layer or a stratum; the horizontal surfaces of stones in position: *v.a.* to place in bed; to plant in beds; to lay in bed; to lay in a stratum; to lay in order, or flat: *v.n.* to cohabit; to use the same bed. *Bed of justice*, a formal session of the French Parlement, under the presidency of the king, for the compulsory registration of the royal edicts. *To bring to bed*, or *to put to bed*, to deliver of a child. *To be brought to bed*, to be delivered of a child. *From bed and board*, the separation of husband and wife [Law].
Bedabble, be-dab'-bl, *v.a.* to wet; to sprinkle.
Bedaggle, be-dag'-gl, *v.a.* to soil by trailing in the dirt.
Bedarkened, be-dark'-nd, *pp.* or *a.* buried in darkness.
Bedash, be-dash', *v.a.* to bespatter with a liquid or mud.
Bedaub, be-dawb', *v.a.* to daub over; to besmear with anything viscous, or thick and dirty.
Bedazzle, be-daz'-zl, *v.a.* to confound with splendour. **Bedazzlingly**, be-daz'-zling-le, *ad.* so as to bedazzle.
Bed-chair, bed'-tshayr, *s.* a frame with a movable back, to support a sick person while sitting up.
Bed-chamber, bed'-tshame-ber, *s.* a room to sleep in. *Lords of the Bedchamber*, certain officers of the royal household, whose duty is to wait upon the sovereign. *Ladies of the Bedchamber*, and *Bedchamber women*, certain ladies of high degree, officially appointed to wait upon the queen in rotation.
Bed-clothes, bed'-kloathz, *s.pl.* sheets, blankets, coverlets, &c., for beds.
Bedder, bed'-der, } *s.* the nether stone of an oil-
Bedetter, be-det'-ter, } mill (*bed*).
Bedding, bed'-ding, *s.* a bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.
Bedeck, be-dek', *v.a.* to deck; to adorn; to dress up.
Bedeguar, bed'-e-gar, *s.* an excrescence found on rose-bushes, produced by certain insects for their eggs (Fr.)
Bede-house, beed'-hows, *s.* an hospital or almshouse, where the poor prayed for their benefactors. See **Bead.**
Bedel, be'-dl, *s.* a beadle.

Bedelry. be'-dl-re, *s.* the extent of a bedel's office.
Bedeman, Bedesman, beeds'-man, *s.* See Beadsman.
Bedevil, be-dev'-vl, *v.a.* to throw into utter disorder and confusion; to destroy, or to render unfit for use.
Bedevilment, be-dev'-il-ment, *s.* state of utter confusion.
Bedew, be-dew', *v.a.* to moisten gently, as with dew.
Bedewer, be-dew'-er, *s.* that which bedews.
Bedfast, bed'-fast, *a.* kept close to bed.
Bedfellow, bed'-fel-lo, *s.* a joint occupant of a bed.
Bed-hangings, bed'-hang-ings, *s.pl.* curtains of a bed.
Bedight, be-dite', *v.a.* to adorn, or set off with ornaments.
Bedim, be-dim', *v.a.* to make dim; to obscure.
Bedinner, be-din'-ner, *v.a.* to pay homage with a dinner.
Bedizen, be-diz'-zn, *v.a.* to adorn; to dress out gaudily.
Bedlam, bed'-lam, *s* a madhouse; an hospital for lunatics; a scene of wild uproar: *a.* belonging to or fit for a madhouse. (*Bethlehem*, a priory in London, afterwards converted into an hospital for lunatics.)
Bedlamite, bed'-lam-ite, *s.* a madman.
Bed-linen, bed-lin'-en, *s.* linen for beds.
Bedmaker, bed'-make-er, *s.* one whose office is to make the beds in a college or university.
Bedmate, bed'-mate, *s.* a bedfellow.
Bed-moulding, bed'-moald-ing, *s.* the members of a cornice, which are placed below the coronet [Arch.]
Bedouin, bed'-oo-in, *s.* one of those Arab nomades who live in tents (Ar. dwellers in the desert).
Bed-pan, bed'-pan, *s.* a utensil for the use of invalids in bed.
Bed-presser, bed'-pres-er, *s.* a lazy fellow.
Bed-quilt, bed'-kwilt, *s.* the thick outer covering of a bed.
Bedraggle, be-drag'-gl, *v.a.* to soil, as the garments, by allowing them, while walking, to drag in the dirt.
Bedrench, be-drensh', *v.a.* to drench; to saturate.
Bedrid, bed'-rid, } *a.* confined to the bed by age
Bedridden, bed'-rid-dn, } or infirmity.
Bed-room, bed'-room, *s.* an apartment for sleeping in.
Bedrop, be-drop', *v.a.* to besprinkle; to speckle.
Bedsore, bed'-sore, *s.* sore caused by lying in bed.
Bedstaff, bed'-staf, *s.* a pin formerly inserted on the sides of bedsteads, to keep the clothes from slipping.
Bedstead, bed'-sted, *s.* a frame for supporting a bed.
Bed-straw, bed'-straw, *s.* straw laid under a bed to make it soft.
Bedswerver, bed'-swerv-er, *s.* one unfaithful to the marriage vow.
Bedtick, bed'-tik, *s.* a case of linen or cotton cloth, used for enclosing feathers or other materials of a bed.
Bedtime, bed'-time, *s.* the usual hour of going to bed.
Bedust, be-dust', *v.a.* to sprinkle or cover with dust.
Bedwarf, be-dworf', *v.a.* to make little; to stunt.
Bedwork, bed'-wurk, *s.* work easily performed.
Bedye, be-di', *v.a.* to dye; to stain.
Bee, be, *s.* a name common to all the insects of the genus *Apis*, but particularly the honey-bee; an industrious frugal person. In *America*, a meeting of neighbours and friends to aid a person in need, or of ladies to sew for the poor. *A spelling-bee*, a contest in spelling.
Bee-bird, be'-berd, *s.* the spotted flycatcher.
Bee-bread, be'-bred, *s.* the pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young.
Beech, beetsh, *s.* a well-known forest tree, with a smooth bark, and producing nuts (A.S. *bece*).
Beech-coal, beetsh'-koal, *s.* charcoal from beech-wood.
Beechen, beetsh'-n, *a.* consisting of beech-wood or bark.
Beech-gall, beetsh'-gawl, *s.* a hard excrescence on the leaf of a beech, produced by the maggot of a fly.
Beech-mast, beetsh'-mast, } *s.* the fruit or nut of the
Beech-nut, beetsh'-nut, } beech.
Beech-oil, beetsh'-oyl, *s.* oil expressed from beech-nuts.
Beech-tree, beetsh'-tree, *s.* a beech.
Bee-eater, be'-eet-er, *s.* a bird that feeds on bees.
Beef, beef, *s.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, when killed: *a.* consisting of the flesh of the ox, &c. (Fr. *bœuf*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox).
Beefeater, beef'-eet-er, *s.* a yeoman of the royal guard (Fr. *buffetier*, one who serves at a sideboard).
Beef-steak, beef'-stake, *s.* a slice of beef for broiling.
Beef-tea, beef'-tee, *s.* soup extracted from pure beef.
Beef-witted, beef'-wit-ted, *a.* dull in intellect; stupid.
Bee-garden, be'-gar-dn, *s.* an enclosure for bee-hives.
Bee-glue, be'-glu, *s.* a soft, unctuous matter, with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells.
Bee-hive, be'-hive, *s.* a case for bees.
Beehive-house, be'-hive-hows, *s.* a small ancient structure to be met with (sometimes in clusters) in Ireland and the west of Scotland, with a conical roof formed of long stones overlapping each other.
Beele, beel, *s.* a pickaxe used by miners, for separating the ores from the rocks in which they lie (akin to *bill*).
Bee-line, be'-line, *s.* a straight course, as that of the bee making for its hive.
Beelzebub, be-el'-ze-bub, *s.* the prince of demons or devils: Satan (Heb. *baal*, lord, and *zebub*, a fly).
Bee-master, be'-mäs-ter, *s.* one who keeps bees.
Beemol, be'-mol, *s.* a semitone [Mus.]
Bee-moth, be'-moth, *s.* a moth pernicious to bees.
Been, been *or* bin, *pp.* of the verb *to be*.
Been, been, *s.* an Indian guitar having nineteen frets.
Beer, beer, *s.* a fermented liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from malted barley, flavoured with hops; an inferior beverage, as *ginger beer*, *spruce beer*, &c. (A.S. *beor*).
Beer-barrel, beer'-bar-rel, *s.* a barrel for holding beer.
Beer-house, beer'-hows, } *s.* a house where malt liquors
Beer-shop, beer'-shop, } are sold; an alehouse.
Beer-money, beer'-mun-e, *s.* allowance in the army and certain households in lieu of beer.
Beer-pump, beer'-pump, *s.* a pump to pump beer from the cellar.
Beery, beer'-e, *a.* beer-stained; beer-besotted.
Beestings, beest'-ings, *s.pl.* See **Biestings**.
Beeswax, beez'-wax, *s.* a substance collected by bees, and employed by them in the construction of their combs.
Bees-wing, beez'-wing, *s.* a gauze-like film on port wine.
Beet, beet, *s.* the plant which yields beet-root (A.S. *beta*).
Beetle, be'-tl, *s.* a heavy wooden mallet: *v.a.* to beat with a beetle: *v.n.* to jut out; to hang over (A.S. *beatan*, to beat).
Beetle, be'-tl, *s.* an insect with hard or shelly wing-cases (A.S. *bitan*, to bite.)
Beetle-brow, be'-tl-brow, *s.* a prominent brow.
Beetle-browed, be'-tl-browd, *a.* having prominent or overhanging brows.
Beetle-head, be'-tl-hed, *s.* a stupid fellow.
Beetle-headed, be'-tl-hed-ed, *a.* dull; stupid; heavy.
Beetle-stock, be'-tl-stok, *s.* the handle of a beetle.
Beetling, be'-tling, *a.* jutting; prominent.
Beet-rave, beet'-rave, } *s.* a kind of beet, used for
Beet-radish, beet'-rad-ish, } salad.
Beet-root, beet'-root, *s.* a succulent root used as a vegetable, and also in the manufacture of sugar.
Beeves, beevz, *s.pl.* of *beef*; animals of the ox kind.
Befall, } **befawl**', } *v.a.* to happen to: *v.n.* to happen; **Befal**, } } to come to pass.
Befana, bĕ-fā'-nā, *s.* a fairy believed to bring children presents on Epiphany-eve (It.)
Befit, be-fit', *v.a.* to suit; to be suitable to; to become.
Beflatter, be-flat'-ter, *v.a.* to flatter; to cajole.
Beflower, be-flow'-er, *v.a.* to sprinkle with eruptive spots.
Befog, be-fog', *v.a.* to involve in a fog.
Befool, be-fool', *v.a.* to fool; to delude; to infatuate.
Before, be-fore', *prep.* preceding in space, in time, or in rank; in front of; in presence or sight of; under the cognizance of; in preference to: *ad.* farther onward in place, or progress in a place; preceding; previously; already; hitherto. *Before the wind*, moving in the direction of the wind and by its impulse [Naut.] *Before the mast*, not allowed aft the mainmast, as being only a common sailor.
Before-cited, be-fore'-site-ed, *a.* cited in a preceding part.
Before-going, be-fore'-go-ing, *a.* preceding.
Beforehand, be-fore'-hand, *ad.* in anticipation; by way of preparation; before the time.
Before-mentioned, be-fore'-men-shund, *a.* mentioned before.
Befoul, be-fowl', *v.a.* to soil; to make dirty; to pollute.
Befreckle, be-frek'-l, *v.a.* to freck; to spot.
Befriend, be-frend', *v.a.* to act as a friend to.
Befringe, be-frinj', *v.a.* to furnish or decorate with a fringe.
Befur, be-fur', *v.a.* to cover with fur.
Beg, beg, *v.a.* to ask or supplicate in charity; to ask earnestly; to entreat or beseech; to take for granted: *v.n.* to practise begging; to live by asking alms (A.S. *bedecian*, to beg, connected with *bid*).
Beg, beg, } *s.* the governor of a town or district, more
Bey, ba, } particularly the lord of a sanjak, or banner, in Turkey; the prince or king in Tunis.
Beget, be-get', *v.a.* to procreate; to generate; to produce; to cause.
Begetter, be-get'-ter, *s.* one who begets; a father.
Beggable, beg'-gā-bl, *a.* that may be begged.
Beggar, beg'-gar, *s.* one who lives by begging; one reduced to complete poverty; one who takes for granted what he does not prove; *v.a.* to reduce to beggary; to exhaust. *Beggar-my-neighbour*, a juvenile game with cards. **Beggarly**, beg'-gar-le, *a.* indi-

gent; poor; mean: *ad.* in a beggarly manner. **Beggarliness**, beg'-gar-le-nes, *s.* the state of being beggarly.

Beggary, beg'-gar-e, *s.* extreme indigence; poverty; beggarly appearance.

Begging, beg'-ging, *s.* the act or practice of soliciting alms.

Beghard, } ba'-gar, } *s.* one of an independent religious
Begnard, } { order that arose in Belgium in the 13th century, connected with the Beguines.

Begin, be-gin', *v.n.* to have an original or first existence; to take rise; to commence: *v.a.* to do the first act of; to enter on; to commence; to trace from anything, as the first ground.

Beginner, be-gin'-ner, *s.* originator; author; first mover; one who is only learning, and has had little experience.

Beginning, be-gin'-ning, *s.* the first cause or origin; the first state or commencement; the rudiments.

Begird, be-gérd' } *v.a.* to bind with a girdle; to
Begirdle, be-gérd'-l, } surround; to enclose.

Beglerbeg, beg'-ler-beg, *s.* the governor of a Turkish province.

Begnaw, be-naw', *v.a.* to eat away; to corrode; to nibble at.

Begone, be-gawn', *interj.* go away; depart; haste away.

Begonia, be-go'-ne-a, *s.* a hothouse plant from Central and S. America, named after *Begon*, a French botanist.

Begored, be-goard', *a.* besmeared with gore.

Begrease, be-greez', *v.a.* to soil or daub with grease.

Begrime, be-grime', *v.a.* to soil deeply with dirt or soot.

Begroan, be-groan', *v.a.* to greet with a groan.

Begrudge, be-grudj', *v.a.* to envy the possession of.

Beguile, be-gile', *v.a.* to deceive or cheat; to elude by craft; to pass pleasingly.

Beguilement, be-gile'-ment, *s.* act of beguiling; deceit.

Beguiler, be-gile'-er, *s.* he or that which beguiles.

Beguilingly, be-gile'-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to beguile.

Beguine, ba-geen', *s.* one of an order of females in Germany and the Netherlands, who, without taking any monastic vow, devote themselves to religious exercises and charity (Fr. *béguin*, a child's cap).

Begum, be'-gum, } *s.* in the East Indies, a princess
Begaum, be'-gawm, } or lady of high rank.

Behalf, be-háf', *s.* favour; advantage; support; defence; side; stead (A.S. *half*, side).

Behave, be-have', *v.a.* to conduct; to demean: *v.n.* to act; to conduct one's self; to conduct one's self well (A.S. *behabban*, to hold in).

Behaviour, be-have'-yur, *s.* manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; manners; demeanour; the manner in which a thing acts.

Behead, be-héd', *v.a.* to cut off the head; to decapitate.

Beheading, be-héd'-ing, *s.* the act of decapitating.

Behemoth, be'-he-moth, *s.* a large animal mentioned in Job, probably the hippopotamus (Heb. beasts).

Behest, be-hest', *s.* command; mandate (A.S. *hæs*, command).

Behind, be-hínd', *prep.* at the back of; after; inferior to. *Behind the back*, out of notice or regard. *Behind one's back*, when not present: *ad.* at the back or in the rear; backwards; held back; out of sight; remaining; past in time.

Behindhand, be-hínd'-hand, *a.* in a backward state; tardy; late; in arrears.

Behold, be-hoald', *v.a.* to fix the eyes upon; to look at; to observe with care: *v.n.* to look; to fix the attention upon an object: *interj.* see; lo; observe.

Beholden, be-hoald'-n, *a.* obliged; bound in gratitude; beheld.

Behoney, be-hun'-e, *v.a.* to sweeten with honey.

Behoof, be-hoof', *s.* advantage; profit; benefit.

Behoove, } be-hoov', } *v.a.* and *n.* to be necessary, fit,
Behove, } { or proper for (A.S. *behoflan*).

Behung, be-hung', *a.* draped.

Beige, bazhe, *s.* a fabric of undyed wool (Fr.)

Being, be'-ing, *s.* existence; a thing or person existing.

Bejuco, be-hu'-co, *s.* a twisting cane of tropical America (Sp.)

Bekah, be'-ká, *s.* a half shekel (Heb. half).

Belabour, be-la'-bur, *v.a.* to beat soundly; to thump.

Belace, be-lase', *v.a.* to adorn with lace.

Belate, be-late', *v.a.* to make too late.

Belated, be-late'-ed, *a.* detained till late; benighted.
Belatedness, belate'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being belated.

Belay, be-la', *v.a.* to fasten a rope, by winding, round a strong pin in the side of a vessel or the mast [Naut.]

Belaying-pin, be-la'-ing-pin, *s.* the pin round which the ropes are belayed [Naut.]

Belch, beltsh', *v.a.* to eject with force or with violence, as wind from the stomach: *v.n.* to eject wind from the stomach; to issue out, as by eructation: *s.* the act of belching (A.S.)

Belching, beltsh'-ing, *s.* eructation.

Beldam, bel'-dam, *s.* an old woman; a hag (Fr. *belle*, fine, and *dame*, lady).

Beleaguer, be-le'-ger, *v.a.* to besiege; to blockade (*be*, round, and Ger. *lagern*, to encamp).

Belectured, be-lek'-tyurd, *a.* much lectured to.

Belee, be-lé', *v.a.* to place on the lee.

Belemnite, be-lem'-nite, *s.* a straight tapering-shelled fossil, called arrow-head, finger-stone, thunder-bolt, or thunder-stone.

Beleper, be-lep'-er, *v.a.* to infect with leprosy.

Bel esprit, bel-es-pree, *s.*; *pl.* **Beaux esprits**, boze-espree, a man of wit: a fine genius (Fr.)

Belfry, bel'-fre, *s.* that part of a steeple, or the tower, in which a bell is hung; a movable tower, of several storeys, erected by besiegers to overlook or command the place besieged; a watch-tower near a fortified place (O. Ger. *bergan*, to protect, and *frid*, a fortress).

Belgravian, bel-gra'-ve-an, *a.* belonging to Belgravia: an aristocratic quarter of London, or to high life: *s.* one of the aristocracy or upper class.

Belial, be'-le-al, *s.* worthlessness; wickedness; Satan; the spirit of evil. *Sons of Belial*, worthless, wicked men: *a.* worthless, wicked (Heb. *belî*, without, and *yaal*, use).

Belibel, be-lí'-bel, *v.a.* to libel or traduce.

Belie, be-lí', *v.a.* to give the lie to; to speak falsely of; to calumniate; to counterfeit.

Belief, be-leef', *s.* a persuasion of the truth of anything; faith or persuasion in regard to religious truth; the thing believed; creed.

Believable, be-leev'-a-bl, *a.* that may be believed. **Believability**, be-leev-a-bil'-e-te, **Believableness**, be-leev'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being believable.

Believe, be-leev', *v.a.* or *n.* to be persuaded of as true; to confide in; to think or suppose loosely (A.S. *be*, and *lyfan*, to leave).

Believer, be-leev'-er, *s.* one who believes; one who has faith, especially in Christianity.

Believing, be-leev'-ing, *a.* having all faith. **Believingly**, be-leev'-ing-le, *ad.* in a believing manner.

Belike, be-like', *ad.* probably; likely; perhaps.

Belittle, be-lit'-tl, *v.a.* to depreciate.

Bell, bel, *s.* a hollow body of metal, enlarged or expanded at the mouth, so compounded as to emit a clear, ringing sound when struck; anything in form of a bell: *v.a.* to put on a bell: *v.n.* to grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers. *To bear the bell*, to be leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock. *To shake the bells*, to give an alarm (*Shak.*) *To bear away the bell*, to take the prize *To curse by bell, book, and candle*, an excommunication accompanied by the tolling of a bell. *To bell the cat*, to encounter and cripple one of greatly superior force; from the fable of the mice resolving to put a bell on the cat. *Passing bell*, a bell rung when any one was dying, that the neighbours might pray for his soul (A.S. *bellan*, to sound loudly).

Belladonna, bel-la-don'-na, *s.* the deadly nightshade.

Bell-bird, bel'-burd, *s.* a S. American bird whose note is like a tolling bell; one in Australia with a tinkling note [Ornith.]

Belle, bel, *s.* a fashionable young lady; any young lady much admired (Fr.)

Belled, beld, *a.* hung with bells.

Belles-lettres, bel-let-tr, *s.pl.* polite literature, or that department of literature, such as poetry, which impiles culture, and belongs to the domain of art.

Bell-fashioned, bel'-fash-und, *a.* of the form of a bell.

Bell-flower, bel'-flow-er, *s.* the campanula, from the shape of its flowers; a variety of apple.

Bell-founder, bel'-fownd-er, *s.* a caster or maker of bells.

Bell-foundery, } bel'-fownd-re, } *s.* a place for found-
Bell-foundry, } { ing or casting bells.

Bell-glass, bel'-glas, *s.* a bell-shaped covering for plants.

Bell-gable, bel'-ga-bl, *s.* a gable surmounted by a turret for one or more bells.

Bell-hanger, bel'-hang-er, *s.* one who hangs or fixes bells.

Bell-hanging, bel'-hang-ing, *s.* the act of hanging bells.

Bellicose, bel'-le-koze, *a.* inclined to war; warlike.

Bellied, bel'-lid, *pp.* or *a.* swelled out like the belly; swelled out in the middle [Bot.]

Belligerent, bel-lidj'-er-ent, *a.* waging war: *s.* a nation or state carrying on war (L. *bellum*, war, and *gero*, to carry on).

Belling, bel'-ing, *a.* growing full and ripe: *s.* the noise of a roe in rutting-time.

Bellipotent, bel-lip'-o-tent, *a.* powerful in war (L. —, and *potens*, powerful).

Bellis, bel'-lis, *s.* the daisy (L. *bellus*, beautiful).

Bell-man, bel'-man, *s.* a town-crier who rings a bell to summon attention.

Bell-metal, bel'-met-tl, *s.* a mixture of copper and tin, and usually a small portion of zinc, used for making bells.

Bellona, bel-lo'-nâ, *s.* the goddess of war [Myth.]

Bellow, bel'-lo, *v.n.* to make a hollow loud noise, as a bull; to make a loud, hollow, continued sound, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; in contempt, to vociferate or clamour: *s.* a loud outcry; a roar. See **Bell.**

Bellowing, bel'-lo-ing, *s.* a loud hollow sound, or roar, as of a bull; loud outcry.

Bellows, bel'-loze, *sing.* and *pl.* a contrivance for blowing a fire, or supplying wind to an organ (A.S. *belig*, a bag).

Bellows-fish, bel'-loze-fish, *s.* the trumpet-fish, or sea-snipe.

Bellows-maker, bel'-loze-make-er, *s.* a maker of bellows.

Bell-pepper, bel'-pep-per, *s.* guinea pepper.

Bell-pull, bel'-pool, } *s.* the rope by which a bell is
Bell-rope, bel'-rope, } rung.

Bell-ringer, bel'-ring-er, *s.* the ringer, sometimes musically, of a church or other bell.

Bellows-sound, bel'-loze-sownd, *s.* a puffing sound [Med.]

Bell-shaped, bel'-shaypt, *a.* having the form of a bell.

Bell-telegraph, bel'-tel-e-graf, *s.* a telegraph in which the signal is given by bells.

Bell-turret, bel'-tur-ret, *s.* a turret containing a bell.

Bell-wether, bel'-*weth*-er, *s.* the wetner or sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

Bell-wort, bel'-wurt, *s.* a plant, the uvularia.

Belly, bel'-le, *s.* the part of the body from the chest to the thighs; the part corresponding of a beast; the womb; the part of anything which swells or bulges out; any hollow enclosed place: *v.a.* to fill; to swell out: *v.n.* to swell and become protuberant. See **Bellows.**

Belly-band, bel'-le-band, *s.* a band that passes under the belly of a horse; a girth.

Belly-fretting, bel'-le-fret-ting, *s.* the chafing of a horse's belly with a girth; a violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

Bellyful, bel'-*le*-ful, *s.* as much as satisfies the appetite; a sufficiency; more than enough.

Belly-god, bel'-le-god, *s.* a glutton; a greedy epicure.

Bellying, bel'-le-ing, *a.* protuberant; swelling out.

Belly pinched, bel'-le-pinsht, *a.* pinched with hunger.

Belly-roll, bel'-le-role, *s.* a roller protuberant in the middle, used to roll land between ridges or in hollows.

Belly-slave, bel'-le-slave, *s.* a slave to appetite.

Belock, be-lok', *v.a.* to lock or fasten as with a lock.

Belomancy, bel'-o-man-se, *s.* a kind of divination by marked arrows (Gr. *belos*, an arrow, and *manteia*, divination).

Belone, bel'-o-ne, *s.* the gar, garfish, or sea-needle.

Belong, be-long', *v.n.* to be the property, attribute, or appendage of; to be the concern or business of; to appertain; to be a resident or native of; to be suitable for; to be rated to (A.S. *be*, and *long*).

Belongings, be-long'-ings, *s.pl.* qualities; possessions.

Beloved, be-luv'-ed, *a.* greatly loved; very dear.

Below, be-lo', *prep.* beneath in place; inferior in rank or excellence; unworthy of: *ad.* in a lower place; on earth; in hell or in the regions of the dead; in an inferior court [Law].

Belswagger, bel'-swag-ger, *s.* a lewd man; a bully.

Belt, belt, *s.* a girdle; a band or strap by which a weapon is hung; anything similar; a strait [Geog.]; a ring of Jupiter [Astron.]: *v.a.* to encircle; to encompass as with a belt (A.S.)

Beltane, bel'-tane, } *s.* ancient festival connected with
Beltein, bel'-tin, } sun-worship, kept in Ireland on the 21st of June, and in the Highlands of Scotland on the 1st of May, old style, during which fires are kindled on the tops of the hills, and various ceremonies gone through (Celt. *bel*, the sun, and *tein*, fire).

Belted, belt'-ed, *a.* wearing a belt; worn in a belt.

Belting, belt'-ing, *s.* belts collectively, especially as connected with machinery; the material of which belts are made

Beluga, be-lew'-gâ, *s.* a species of dolphin.

Belvedere, bel'-ve-deer, *s.* a pavilion or turret on the top of a house, or a small edifice in a park garden, as a prospect tower, and as a lounge in the cool of the evening [Arch.]; a gallery in the Vatican, which gives name to a famous statue of Apollo [Arch.] (L. *bellus*, beautiful, and *video*, to see.)

Belzebub, bel'-ze-bub, *s.* Satan. See **Beelzebub.**

Bema, be'-mâ, *s.* a platform in the early Church represented by the modern pulpit, and railed off with a screen; originally the judge's seat in a basilica, and afterwards the site of the altar (Gr. a rostrum).

Bemire, be-mire', *v.a.* to soil or drag in the mire.

Bemoan, be-moan', *v.a.* to lament; to bewail.

Bemock, be-mok', *v.a.* to treat with mockery; to deride.

Bemoisten, be-moys'-n, *v.a.* to moisten; to wet.

Bemouth, be-mowth', *v.a.* to mouth.

Bemuddle, be-mud'-dl, *v.a.* to confuse; to stupefy.

Bemused, be-mewzd', *a.* overcome with musing; stupefied; dazed.

Ben, ben, *s.* a high mountain (Gaelic).

Ben-nut, ben'-nut, *s.* a nut which yields an oil by pressure, called *oil of ben*, or *ben-oil*, used in pharmacy and perfumery.

Bench, bensh, *s.* a long seat or form; a carpenter's or mechanic's work-table; a ledge left on the edge of a cutting in an earthwork to strengthen it; the seat where judges sit in court, or the seat of justice; the persons who sit as judges, or the court: *v.a.* to furnish with benches; to sit on a bench: *v.n.* to sit on a seat of justice. *The bench of bishops*, the bishops of the English Church, who rank as peers of the realm. *King's* or *Queen's Bench*, a court at first really, latterly nominally, presided over by the sovereign. (A.S. *benc*, akin to *bank*).

Bencher, bensh'-er, *s.* a senior member of an inn of court, with governing powers and other privileges.

Bench-marks, bensh'-marks, *s.pl.* marks left on a line of survey for reference at a future time [Survey.]

Bench-warrant, bensh'-worrant, *s.* a warrant issued by the judge for the apprehension of an offender [Law].

Bend, bend, *v.a.* to make crooked, or to curve; to direct to a certain point, as one's course; to apply closely; to incline; to be determined; to subdue; to fasten by a knot [Naut.]: *v.n.* to be crooked or incurvated; to incline; to lean or turn; to jut over; to be prone to; to bow; submissive: *s.* a curve; a turn in a road or river; a particular kind of knot made by seamen [Naut.]; an honourable ordinary, supposed to represent a shoulder-belt or scarf, formed by lines drawn from the dexter corner to the sinister base, and containing a third part of the field when charged, and a fifth when plain [Her.] *To bend the brow*, to knit the brow; to frown. *Bends of a ship*, the thickest and strongest planks in her sides, more commonly called *wales* [Naut.] *The bend sinister*, drawn from the sinister corner to the dexter base, denotes illegitimacy [Her.] (A.S. *bendan*, to bend, connected with *bind*.)

Bendable, bend'-â-bl, *a.* that may be bent.

Bender, bend'-er, *s.* an instrument for bending; a spree (Amer.); a log (Amer.)

Bend leather, bend' *leth*-er, *s.* leather for shoe-soles.

Bendlet, bend'-let, *s.* a little bend, which occupies a sixth part of the shield [Her.]

Bendy, bend'-e, *a.* with the field divided into parts diagonally, and varying in metal and colour [Her.]

Bene, ben'-e, *s.* the *Sesamum orientale*, or oil-plant.

Beneaped, be-neept', *a.* See **Neaped.**

Beneath, be-neeth', *or* be-neeth', *prep.* under; lower in rank or excellence; unworthy of: *ad.* in a lower place; below; on earth.

Benedict, ben'-e-dikt. } *s.* a man who, like *Benedick* in
Benedick, ben'-e-dick, } "Much Ado about Nothing," from seeming a confirmed bachelor, suddenly changes his mind and takes to matrimony; also, a bachelor.

Benedictine, ben-e-dik'-tin, *s.* a monk of the order of St. Benedict: *a.* pertaining to this order.

Benediction, ben-e-dik'-shun, *s.* the act of blessing or invoking a blessing; a giving praise or thanks to God for blessings; a blessing pronounced; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness; thanks; the advantage conferred by blessing; the form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop [Eccl.] (L. *bene*, well, and *dico*, to say.)

Benedictive, ben-e-dik'-tiv, *a.* expressing benedic-

Benedictory, ben-e-dik'-to-re, } tion.

Benefaction, ben-e-fak'-shun, *s.* the act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation (L. —, and *facio*, *factum*, to do).

Benefactor, ben-e-fak'-ter, *s.* he who confers a benefit.

Benefactress, ben-e-fak'-tres, *s.* a lady who confers a benefit.

Benefice, ben'-e-fis, *s.* an ecclesiastical living.

Beneficed, ben'-e-fist, *a.* possessed of a benefice.

Beneficence, be-nef'-e-sens, *s.* the practice of doing good; active goodness; kindness.

Beneficent, be-nef'-e-sent, *a.* doing good. **Beneficently**, be-nef'-e-sent-le, *ad.* in a beneficent manner.

Beneficial, ben-e-fish'-al, *a.* profitable; useful; helpful; entitled to the benefit. **Beneficially**, ben-e-fish'-al-le, *ad.* in a beneficial manner. **Beneficialness**, ben-e-fish'-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being beneficial.

Beneficiary, ben-e-fish'-â-re, *a.* holding in subordination to another; holding in gift: *s.* one who holds a benefice; one who receives anything as a free gift.

Benefit, ben'-e-fit, *s.* an act of kindness; a favour conferred; advantage; profit; a performance at a theatre, or place of entertainment, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors, some indigent or deserving person, or some public institution or charity: *v.a.* to do good to; to advantage: *v.n.* to gain advantage; to make improvement.

Bene placito, ba-na-plach'-e-to, at pleasure [Mus.]

Benevolence, be-nev'-o-lens, *s.* disposition to do good; goodwill; an act of kindness; a tax, formerly levied by the kings of England, regarded as a gratuity (L. —, and *volo*, to wish).

Benevolent, be-nev'-o-lent, *a.* wishing well to others, and doing them good; kind. **Benevolently,** be-nev'-o-lent-le, *ad.* in a benevolent manner.

Bengal, ben-gawl', *s.* a thin stuff, made of silk and hair; stuff in imitation (*Bengal*).

Bengalee, Bengali, ben-gawl-e', *s.* the language or dialect spoken in Bengal.

Bengalese, ben-gal-eez', *s.*, *sing.* and *pl.*, a native or the natives of Bengal.

Bengal-light, ben'-gawl-lite, *s.* a species of firework, producing a steady and vivid blue-coloured light.

Bengal stripes, ben'-gawl stripes, *s.* a cotton cloth woven with coloured stripes; a gingham.

Benighted, be-nite'-ed, *a.* overtaken with night; involved in moral darkness or ignorance.

Benign, be-nine', *a.* of, or proceeding from, a kindly nature or disposition; favourable; mild. **Benignness,** be-nine'-es, *s.* the quality of being benign. **Benignly,** be-nine'-le, *ad.* in a benign manner.

Benignant, be-nig'-nant, *a.* kind; gracious; favourable. **Benignantly,** be-nig'-nant-le, ad. in a benignant manner.

Benignity, be-nig'-ne-te, *s.* graciousness; mildness.

Benison, ben'-e-zn, *s.* blessing; benediction.

Benitier, ba'-ne-te-e, *s.* the vessel for holding the holy-water [Eccl.] (Fr. *bénir*, to bless.)

Benjamin, ben'-ja-min, *s.* a gum or balsam; a kind of overcoat. See **Benzoin.**

Benjy, ben'-je, *s.* a low broad-brimmed straw hat.

Benne, ben-e, *s.* See **Bene.**

Bennet, ben'-net, *s.* the herb bennet.

Benshi, *or* **Benshie,** ben'-she, *s.* See **Banshee.**

Bent, bent, *s.* utmost exertion; inclination; leaning or bias of mind; fixed tendency; particular direction.

Bent, bent, } *s.* the agrostis, a wiry creep-
Bent-grass, bent'-gräs, } ing grass; a withered stalk of grass.

Benthamism, ben'-tham-izm, *s.* the utilitarian philosophy of Jeremy Bentham.

Benthamite, ben'-tham-ite, *s.* a disciple of Bentham.

Benting-time, bent'-ing-time, *s.* the time before peas are ripe, when pigeons feed on bents.

Benumb, be-num', *v.a.* to make torpid or numb.

Benumbedness, be-numd'-nes, *s.* destitution of feeling.

Benumbment, be-num'-ment, *s.* the act of benumbing.

Benzine, ben'-zin, *s.* a distilled liquid, good for removing grease-stains.

Benzoate, ben'-zo-ate, *s.* a salt of benzoic acid.

Benzoic, ben-zo'-ik, *a.* pertaining to benzoin. *Benzoic acid* or *flowers of benzoin*, a peculiar vegetable acid, obtained from benzoin and other balsams by sublimation or decoction.

Benzoin, ben'-zo-in, *s.* gum benjamin; a fragrant, concrete resinous juice, flowing from the *styrax benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra, &c., used as a cosmetic, and burned as incense (Ar.)

Benzole, ben'-zole, **Benzoline,** ben'-zo-lin, *s.* See **Benzine.**

Benzoyle, ben'-zoyl, *s.* the radical of benzoic acid, and of a series of compounds produced from the volatile oil of bitter almonds.

Bepaint, be-paynt', *v.a.* to cover with paint.

Bepinch, be-pintsh', *v.a.* to mark with pinches.

Beplaster, be-plás'-ter, *v.a.* to plaster over.

Bepommel, be-pum'-el, *v.a.* to pommel well.

Bepowder, be-pow'-der, *v.a.* to besprinkle with powder.

Bepraise, be-prayz', *v.a.* to praise extravagantly.

Bepuff, be-puff', *v.a.* to belaud with puffery.

Bequeath, be-kweeth', *v.a.* to leave by will; to transmit (A.S. *be*, and *cwoethan*, to say).

Bequeathable, be-kweeth'-a-bl, *a.* that may be bequeathed.

Bequeathment, be-queeth'-ment, *s.* the act of bequeathing.

Bequest, be-kwest', *s.* something left by will; a legacy.

Bequote, be-kwote', *v.a.* to quote frequently.

Berate, be-rate', *v.a.* to chide vehemently; to scold.

Berber, ber'-ber, *s.* the language (a branch of the Semitic) spoken in the mountainous regions of Barbary and farther south.

Berberin, ber'-be-rin, *s.* a yellow bitter principle, contained in the alcoholic extract of the barberry plant.

Berberry, ber'-ber-re, *s.* See **Barberry.**

Bere, beer, *s.* a species of barley grown in Scotland.

Bereave, be-reev', *v.a.* to deprive, to make destitute.

Bereavement, be-reev'-ment, *s.* deprivation, particularly by the loss of a relative or friend by death.

Berg, berg, *s.* a mountain; a towering mass, as of ice (A.S. and Ger.)

Bergamot, ber'-ga-mot, *s.* a variety of pear; a species of citron; an essence or perfume from the citron; a species of snuff perfumed with bergamot; a kind of coarse tapestry, so called from *Bergamo*, in Italy.

Bergander, ber'-gan-der, *s.* a duck that breeds in holes under cliffs (A.S. *berg*, and *gander*).

Berggilt, berg'-gilt, *s.* the sea-perch (Ice. *berg*, a rock, and *galti*, a hog).

Bergmanite, berg'-man-ite, *s.* a mineral found in Norway; a variety of natrolite.

Bergmaster, berg'-mas-ter, *s.* the bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

Bergmote, berg'-mote, *s.* a court held in Derbyshire, to decide controversies between the miners.

Bergomask, ber'-go-mäsk, *s.* a rustic dance (*Bergamo*).

Berhyme, be-rime', *v.a.* to celebrate in rhyme or verse.

Berlin, ber'-lin, *or* ber-lin', *s.* a chariot carriage, first made, it is said, at *Berlin*; Berlin wool.

Berlin blue, ber'-lin blu, *s.* Prussian blue.

Berlin-iron, ber'-lin-i-urn, *s.* iron capable of a high degree of fluidity.

Berlin warehouse, ber'-lin ware'-hous, *s.* a warehouse for fancy goods.

Berlin wool, ber'-lin wool, *s.* fine worsted for fancy work, called Berlin-work.

Berm, berm, *s.* a space of ground of four or five feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or fosse [Fort.]; the slanting bank on the side opposite the towing-path in canals (O.Fr. *barme*, brim).

Bernacle, ber'-na-kl, *s.* See **Barnacle.**

Bernardine, ber'-nar-din, *a.* pertaining to the order of monks founded in 1115, by St. Bernard, bishop of Clairvaux, in France; *s.* a monk of the order of St. Bernard.

Bernouse, ber-noos', *s.* a loose mantle worn by the Arabs.

Beroe, ber'-o-e, *s.* a medusa, remarkable for emitting a phosphoric light (*Beroe*, a sea-nymph).

Berried, ber'-rid, *a.* furnished with berries.

Berry, ber'-re, *s.* a succulent or pulpy fruit, containing naked seeds: *v.n.* to bear or produce berries.

Berry, ber'-re, *s.* a small mound (corruption of *barrow*).

Berry-bearing, ber'-re-bare'-ing, *a.* producing berries.

Berserker, ber'-ser-ker, *s.* one of the old Norse warriors, who were said to be inspired with such fury in battle as to be invulnerable and irresistible: *a.* inspired with similar fierce battle fury (Ice. *bear*, and *sark*, shirt).

Berth, berth, *s.* a station in which a ship rides at anchor; a room in a ship; a sleeping-place in a ship; situation or appointment: *v.a.* to allot berths in a ship (connected with *bear*). *To give a wide berth to*, to keep well clear of.

Berthage, berth'-aje, *s.* money paid for accommodation in a dock; the accommodation itself.

Bertholetia, ber-tho-le'-she-a, *s.* a tall tree of South America, the fruit of which is the Brazil nut.

Bertram, ber'-tram, *s.* bastard pellitory, an herb.

Beryl, ber'-il, *s.* gem nearly identical with the emerald, but less brilliant in colour (L. and Gr.)

Beryline, ber'-il-lin, *a.* resembling beryl.

Beryllium, be-ril'-le-um, *s.* See **Glucinium.**

Besaint, be-saynt', *v.a.* to make a saint.

Besayle, be-say', *s.* a great-grandfather [Law].

Bescrawl, be-skrawl', *v.a.* to scrawl; to scribble over.

Bescreen, be-skreen', *v.a.* to screen; to shelter; to conceal.

Bescribble, be-skrib'-bl, *v.a.* to scribble over.

Beseech, be-seetsh', *v.a.* to ask for with urgency; to entreat (A.S. *be*, and *secan*, to seek).

Beseechingly, be-seetsh'-ing-le, *ad.* in a beseeching manner.

Beseem, be-seem', *v.a.* to become; to befit; to be worthy of.

Beseeming, be-seem'-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* becoming; meet; fit. **Beseemingly,** be-seem'-ing-le, *ad.* in a beseeming manner. **Beseemingness,** be-seem'-ing-nes, *s.* quality of being beseeming.

Beseemly, be-seem'-le, *a.* becoming; fit; suitable.

Beset, be-set', *v.a.* to surround; to press on all sides, so as to perplex; to fall upon (A.S. *be*, and *settan*, to set).

Besetment, be-set'-ment, *s.* the state of being beset; a failing to which one is prone.

Besetting, be-set'-ting, *a.* habitually attending, or pressing.

Beshmet, besh'-met, *s.* grapes reduced to a pulp.

Beshrew, be-shru', *v.a.* to wish a curse to; to wish ill to happen to.

Beshrouded, be-shrowd'-ed, *a.* covered as with a shroud.

Beside, be-side', *prep.* at the side of; near; over and above; distinct from; aside from; out of. *To be beside one's self*, to be out of one's wits from some excitement.

Besides, be-sidz', *prep.* over and above; distinct from: *ad.* moreover; more than that.

Besidery, be-sid'-er-e, *s.* a species of pear.
Besiege, be-seedj', *v.a.* to lay siege to, or surround with armed forces.
Besiegement, be-seedj'-ment, *s.* act of besieging; state of being besieged.
Besieging, be-seedj'-ing, *a.* surrounding in a hostile manner. **Besiegingly**, be-seedj'-ing-le, *ad.* in a besieging manner.
Beslaver, be-slave'-er, *v.a.* to defile or cover with slaver.
Beslime, be-slime', *v.a.* to daub with slime; to soil.
Beslobber, be-slob'-ber, } *v.a.* to beslaver; to besmear.
Beslubber, be-slub'-ber, }
Besmear, be-smeer', *v.a.* to bedaub with anything soft, viscous, or adhesive; to soil.
Besmirch, be-smurtsh', *v.a.* to soil; to discolour.
Besmoke, be-smoke', *v.a.* to foul with smoke.
Besmut, be-smut', *v.a.* to blacken with smut or soot.
Besnowed, be-snode', *a.* besprinkled as with snow.
Besnuffed, be-snuft', *pp.* foul with snuff.
Besom, be'-zum, *s.* a broom made of twigs or hair (A.S. *besm*).
Besort, be-sort', *v.a.* to suit; to fit; to become.
Besot, be-sot', *v.a.* to make sottish; to stupefy with liquor.
Besotted, be-sot'-ted, *pp.* stupefied as if with drink. **Besottedly**, be-sot'-ted-le, *ad.* in a besotted manner. **Besottedness**, be-sot'-ted-nes, *s.* the state of being besotted.
Besottingly, be-sot'-ting-le, *ad.* in a besotting manner.
Bespangle, be-spang'-gl, *v.a.* to adorn as with spangles.
Bespatter, be-spat'-ter, *v.a.* to soil by spattering; to asperse.
Bespeak, be-speek', *v.a.* to speak for or engage beforehand; to speak so as to gain favour; to speak to; to betoken.
Bespeckle, be-spek'-l, *v.a.* to mark with speckles or spots.
Bespew, be-spew', *v.a.* to foul with vomit.
Bespice, be-spise', *v.a.* to season with spices or drugs.
Bespirt, } be-spurt', *v.a.* to spurt out, upon, or over.
Bespurt, }
Bespit, be-spit', *v.a.* to soil with spittle.
Bespot, be-spot', *v.a.* to mark with spots.
Bespread, be-spred', *v.a.* to spread or cover over.
Besprent, be-sprent', *pp.* besprinkled; sprinkled over.
Besprinkle, be-sprink'-l, *v.a.* to sprinkle or scatter over.
Besputter, be-sput'-ter, *v.a.* to sputter over.
Bessemer, bes'-e-mer, *s.* a process for converting cast iron into steel by passing currents of air through it when molten, so named from H. *Bessemer*, the inventor.
Best, best, *a.*, *superl.* of good, good or excellent in the highest degree; most desirable. *At best*, in the utmost degree or extent. *To the best of*, to the utmost extent of. *To make the best of*, to realize the most that one can out of anything; to make the most of. *The best of the way*, the greater part: *ad. superl.* of well, in the highest degree; beyond all others; most easily, successfully, &c.: *s.* utmost; highest endeavour, as to do one's *best*. See **Better**.
Bestain, be-stayn', *v.a.* to mark with spots or stains.
Bestead, be-sted', *a.* circumstanced; treated.
Bestial, best'-yal, *a.* belonging to a beast; like a beast; brutal; sensual. **Bestiality**, best-yal'-e-te, *s.* the state or quality of being bestial. **Bestially**, best'-yal-le, *ad.* in a bestial manner. See **Beast**.
Bestialize, best'-yal-ize, *v.a.* to make like a beast.
Bestir, be-stur', *v.a.* to rouse into vigorous action.
Bestow, be-sto', *v.a.* to give; to confer; to give in marriage; to apply or make use of; to lay up or deposit for safe keeping.
Bestowal, be-sto'-al, *s.* the act of bestowing; disposal.
Bestowment, be-sto'-ment, *s.* the act of bestowing; that which is bestowed; donation.
Bestraddle, be-strad'-dl, *v.a.* to bestride.
Bestraught, be-strawt', *a.* distracted; mad.
Bestreak, be-streek', *v.a.* to mark with streaks.
Bestrew, be-stru', *v.a.* to scatter over; to besprinkle.
Bestride, be-stride', *v.a.* to stand or sit over with the legs astraddle; to step over.
Bestuck, be-stuk', *a.* pierced in many places.
Bestud, be-stud', *v.a.* to adorn with studs or bosses.
Bet, bet, *s.* a wager; a stake: *v.a.* to lay a wager; to bet.
Betail, be-tale', *v.a.* to provide with, or to deprive of, a tail.
Betake, be-take', *v.a.* to take, in the sense of to remove or repair to.
Beteem, be-teem', *v.a.* to bring forth; to shed.
Betel, be'-tl, *s.* a species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed with the areca, or betel-nut, and lime, by the natives of the East Indies. *Betel-nut*, the nut of the areca-palm.
Bethal, beth'-al, *s.* a dissenting place of worship.
Bethink, be-think', *v.a.* to recall to mind: *v.n.* to have in recollection; to consider.
Bethlemite, beth'-lem-ite, *s.* a sort of monk; a lunatic. See **Bedlam**.
Bethral, be-thrawl', *v.a.* to enslave.
Bethump, be-thump', *v.a.* to beat soundly.
Betide, be-tide', *v.a.* to happen to: *v.n.* to happen.
Betime, be-time', } *ad.* in good time; early; in a short
Betimes, be-timez', } time.
Betize, ba'-teez, *s.* stupidity; nonsense (Fr.)
Betoken, be-to'-kn, *v.a.* to be a sign of; to foreshow.
Beton, bet'-on, *s.* a kind of concrete (Fr.)
Betony, bet'-on-e, *s.* a genus of plants, of several species.
Betorn, be-toarn', *a.* torn in pieces.
Betoss, be-tos', *v.a.* to toss; to agitate violently.
Betray, be-tra', *v.a.* to deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or breach of trust; to prove unfaithful to, as a trust; to disclose treacherously what has been intrusted for secrecy; to expose to injury by violation of confidence; to deceive; to mislead; to discover; to show (A.S. *be*, and L. *trado*, to hand over).
Betrayal, be-tra'-al, *s.* betrayment; breach of trust.
Betrim, be-trim', *v.a.* to array in order; to deck.
Betroth, be-troth', *v.a.* to promise to give in marriage; to affiance; to promise to marry; to nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration.
Bethrothal, be-troth'-al, *s.* the act of betrothing.
Betrothment, be-troth'-ment, *s.* a mutual contract between two persons, with a view to marriage; betrothal.
Betso, bet'-so, *s.* the smallest Venetian coin (It.)
Better, bet'-ter, *a.*, *comp.* of good, good or excellent in a greater degree than another; more desirable; improved in health; greater in degree: *ad.*, *comp.* of well, in a superior or more excellent manner; more correctly or fully; with more profit; in a higher degree; more: *v.a.* to improve; to exceed; to give advantage to: *s.pl.* superiors; those who have a claim to precedence on account of their rank, age, or office. *To be better off*, to be in better circumstances. *To have the better*, to have the advantage. *To get or gain the better*, to obtain the advantage, superiority, or victory. *For the better*, for the advantage, superiority, or victory; for the advantage or improvement (A.S. *bat*, good).
Betterment, bet'-ter-ment, *s.* improvement.
Bettermost, bet'-ter-moast, *a.* best.
Betterness, bet'-ter-nes, *s.* the quality of being better.
Betting, bet'-ting, *s.* the proposing or laying of a wager.
Bettong, bet'-tong, *s.* the kangaroo rat.
Bettor, bet'-ter, *s.* one who bets or lays wagers.
Bettty, bet'-te, *s.* an instrument to break open doors; a Florence flask.
Betumbled, be-tum'-bld, *a.* rolled about; disordered.
Betutor, be-tew'-ter, *v.a.* to instruct; to tutor.
Between, be-tween', } *prep.* in the intermediate space of;
Betwixt, be-twixt', } from one to another; belonging to two or more; having mutual relation to two or more; noting difference or discrimination of one from another (A.S. *be*, and *twa* or *tweg*, two).
Between, be-tween', *s.* a needle between a sharp and a blunt.
Beudantite, bew'-dan-tite, *s.* a crystallized mineral.
Bevel, bev'-el, *s.* among masons, carpenters, &c., an instrument, or kind of square, for taking angles, movable on a pivot, and capable of being set to any angle; a slant or inclination of a surface from a right line: *a.* slant; having the form of a bevel: *v.a.* to cut to a bevel angle: *v.n.* to slant, or incline off to a bevel edge. *Bevel angle*, either an obtuse or an acute angle (Fr.)

Bevel-gear.

Bevel-gear, bev'-el-geer, *s.* wheel-work whose cogs stand *bevelling*, or at oblique angles to the shaft.
Bevelled, bev'-eld, *pp.* or *a.* formed to a bevel angle.
Bevelling, bev'-el-ling, *a.* slanting towards a bevel angle; bending from a right line: *s.* a hewing of timber with a slant towards a bevel angle; the slant or bevel of timber.
Bevelment, bev'-el-ment, *s.* the replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the including faces or adjoining planes [Min.]
Beverage, bev'-er-aje, *s.* liquor for drinking; generally an agreeable liquor; a mixture of cider and water; a treat in drink on wearing a new suit of clothes, or on first coming into prison (O.Fr. from *bibo*, to drink).
Bevile, } bev'-il, } *s.* a chief broken or opening like
Beville, } } a carpenter's bevel [Her.]
Bevilled, bev'-ild, *a.* said of ordinaries, &c., the outward lines of which are turned aside in a sloping direction [Her.]

Bevilways, bev'-il-ways', *ad.* represented bevilled [Her.]
Bevy, bev'-e, *s.* a flock of birds, particularly of quails; an assembly, generally of women (It.)
Bewail, be-wayl', *v.a.* to lament: *v.n.* to express grief.
Bewailable, be-wayl'-à-bl, *a.* that may be lamented.
Bewailing, be-wayl'-ing, *s.* lamentation. **Bewaillingly**, be-wayl'-ing-le, *ad.* in a bewailing manner.
Bewailment, be-wayl'-ment, *s.* the act of bewailing.
Beware, be-ware', *v.n.* to regard with caution; to avoid; to take care (A.S. *be*, and *ware*, wary).
Beweep, be-weep', *v.a.* to weep over; to bedew with tears.
Bewet, be-wet', *v.a.* to wet; to moisten.
Bewhore, be-hore', *v.a.* to pronounce one a whore.
Bewilder, be-wil'-der, *v.a.* to perplex; to lead astray.
Bewilderedness, be-wil'-derd-nes, } *s.* state of being
Bewilderment, be-wil'-der-ment, } bewildered; act of bewildering; perplexity.
Bewilderingly, be-wil'-der-ing-le, *ad.* so as to bewilder.
Bewinter, be-win'-ter, *v.a.* to make like winter.
Bewitch, be-witsh', *v.a.* to enchant, as by a spell of witchcraft; to fascinate to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.
Bewitchedness, be-witsh'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being bewitched.
Bewitchery, be-witsh'-er-e, *s.* resistless power of anything that fascinates.
Bewitchful, be-witsh'-ful, } *a.* alluring; fascinating;
Bewitching, be-witsh'-ing, } that has power to bewitch. **Bewitchingly**, be-witsh'-ing-le, *ad.* in a bewitching manner. **Bewitchingness**, be-witsh'-ingnes, *s.* power of bewitching.
Bewitchment, be-witsh'-ment, *s.* bewitchery.
Bewits, be'-wits, *s.pl.* straps of leather by which bells are fastened to a hawk's legs [Falcon.]
Bewondered, be-wun'-derd, *a.* amazed.
Bewrap, be-rap', *v.a.* to wrap up; to enclose.
Bewray, be-ra', *v.a.* to disclose; to betray (A.S. *be*, and *wregan*, to disclose).
Bewrayer, be-ra'-er, *s.* a divulger of secrets.
Bewrayingly, be-ra'-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to bewray.
Bewrayment, be-ra'-ment, *s.* act of bewraying.
Bewrought, be-rawt', *a.* worked.
Bey, ba, *s.* See **Beg.**
Beylick, ba'-lik, *s.* a province governed by a bey.
Beyond, be-yond', *prep.* on the farther side of; farther onward than; farther than any given limit; before, or at a place not yet reached; past, or out of reach of; above, or in a degree exceeding or surpassing. *To go beyond*, to exceed in ingenuity, in research, or in anything else; in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent: *ad.* at a distance; yonder (A.S. *be*, and *geond*, yonder).
Bezan, bez'-an, *s.* a cotton cloth made in Bengal.
Bezant, bez'-ant, *s.* a gold coin; its representation [Her.] See **Byzant.**
Bezantier, be-zant'-ler, *s.* the branch of a deer's horn next above the brow antler (L. *bis*, twice, and *antler*).
Bezel, } bez'-zl, } *s.* the upper part of the collet of
Bezil, } a ring, which encompasses and fastens the stone; the groove into which the glass of a watch fits (Fr.)
Bezetta, be-zet'-ta, *s.* a pigment of red or blue (Fr.)
Bezique, be-zeek', *s.* a French game at cards (Fr.)
Bezoar, be'-zoar, *s.* a calculous concretion found in the intestines of animals, formerly supposed to possess antidotal qualities. *Fossil bezoar*, a figured stone resembling the animal bezoar. *Bezoar mineral*, an oxide of antimony (Per.)
Bezoardic, bez-o-ar'-dik, *a.* composed of bezoar: *s.* a medicine compounded with bezoar.
Bhang, bang, *s.* See **Bangue.**
Bi, bi, a Latin prefix signifying two, twice, or twofold.
Biacid, bi-as'-id, *a.* combining with an acid in two different proportions [Chem.]
Biangular, bi-ang'-gew-lar, *a.* having two angles or corners.
Biarticulate, bi-ar-tik'-yu-late, *a.* having two joints.
Bias, bi'-as, *s.* a weight in the side of a bowl to turn it from a straight line in its course; a leaning of the mind; inclination; prepossession: *v.a.* to cause to incline to one side; to prepossess; to prejudice (Fr. *biais*, slant, from *bis*, and *facies*, the face).
Biauriculate, bi-aw-rik'-yu-late, *a.* having two auricles [Anat.]
Biaxal, bi-ax'-al, } *a.* having two axes.
Biaxial, bi-ax'-e-al, }
Bib, bib, *s.* a small piece of linen to put under the chin of an infant when feeding or teething: *v.n.* to sip; to tipple; to drink frequently (L. *bibo*, to drink).
Bib, bib, *s.* a fish of the cod family; the pout.
Bibacious, bi-ba'-shus, *a.* addicted to drinking.
Bibasic, bi-base'-ik, *a.* combining with a base in two different proportions [Chem.]
Bibber, bib'-ber, *s.* a tippler; a man given to drinking.
Bibble-babble, bib'-bl-bab'-bl, *s.* prating; idle talk.
Bibbs, bibz, *s.pl.* wooden brackets bolted to the hounds of a mast to support the trestle-trees [Naut.]
Bible, bi'-bl, *s.* the book which contains the scripture that is accepted as sacred by the Christian Church. *Bible Society*, a society for the distribution of the Bible (Gr. *biblion*, a book).
Biblical, bib'-lik-al, *a.* pertaining to the Bible. **Biblically**, bib'-lik-al-le, *ad.* according to the Bible.
Biblicist, bib'-le-sist, *s.* one skilled in biblical knowledge.
Bibliographer, bib-le-og'-rà-fer, *s.* one skilled in bibliography; one who compiles a history of literary productions.
Bibliographic, bib-le-o-graf'-ik, } *a.* relating to bib-
Bibliographical, bib-le-o-graf'-ik-al, } liography.
Bibliography, bib-le-og'-rà-fe, *s.* a description of books, as to authorship, subject, date, edition, &c. (Gr. —, and *grapho*, to write).
Bibliolater, bib-le-ol'-à-ter, *s.* a Bible worshipper.
Bibliolatry, bib-le-ol'-à-tre, *s.* making an idol of a book, especially of the Bible.
Bibliological, bib-le-o-lodj'-ik-al, *a.* relating to bibliology.
Bibliology, bib-le-ol'-o-je, *s.* biblical literature or doctrine; bibliography (Gr. —, and *logos*, science).
Bibliomancy, bib'-le-o-man-se, *s.* divination from chance passages of Scripture (Gr. —, and *manteia*, divination).
Bibliomania, bib-le-o-ma'-ne-à, *s.* a rage for possessing rare and curious books (Gr. —, and *mania*, madness).
Bibliomaniac, bib-le-o-ma'-ne-ak, *s.* one who has bibliomania.
Bibliomaniacal, bib-le-o-ma-ni'-ak-al, *a.* possessed by a passion for books.
Bibliomanist, bib-le-om'-à-nist, *s.* a bibliomaniac.
Bibliophile, bib'-le-o-file, *s.* a lover of books (Gr. —, and *phileo*, to love).
Bibliophilism, bib-le-of'-e-lizm, *s.* love of bibliography or of books.
Bibliophilist, bib-le-of'-e-list, *s.* a lover of bibliography or of books.
Bibliophobia, bib-le-o-fo'-be-à, *s.* a dread of books (Gr. —, and *phobos*, fear).
Bibliopole, bib'-le-o-pole, *s.* a bookseller (Gr. —, and *poleo*, to sell).
Bibliopolic, bib-le-o-pol'-ik, } *a.* relating to book-
Bibliopolical, bib-le-o-pol'-ik-al, } selling or booksellers.
Bibliopolist, bib-le-op'-o-list, *s.* a bookseller.
Bibliotheca, bib-le-o-the'-kà, *s.* a library (Gr. —, and *theka*, a case).
Bibliothecal, bib-le-o-the'-kal, *a.* belonging to a library.
Bibliothecary, bib-le-oth'-e-ka-re, *s.* a librarian.
Biblist, bib'-list, *s.* one who is conversant with the Bible; one who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith.
Biblus, bib'-lus, *s.* the papyrus (Gr.)
Bibulous, bib'-yu-lus, *a.* imbibing; inclined to tippling. **Bibulously**, bib'-yu-lus-le, *ad.* in a bibulous manner.
Bicalcarate, bi-kal'-kar-ate, *a.* armed with two spurs (L.)
Bicameral, bi-kam'-e-ral, *a.* consisting of two chambers or legislative assemblies (L. *bi*, and *camera*, a chamber).
Bicapitated, bi-kap'-e-ta-ted, *a.* having two heads [Her.] (L.)
Bicapsular, bi-kap'-su-lar, *a.* with two seed-capsules to a flower [Bot.] (L.)
Bicarbonate, bi-kar'-bon-ate, *s.* a carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base [Chem.]
Bicaudal, bi-kaw'-dal, *s.* with two tails (L. *bi*, and *cauda*, a tail).
Bice, } bise, *s.* { a colour used in painting, of which there are two varieties, a pale blue and a green.
Bicentenary, bi-sen'-te-nà-re, *s.* two hundred years; celebration of an event two hundred years after: *a.* occurring after two hundred years.
Bicentennial, bi-sen-ten'-e-al, *a.* lasting two hundred years, or occurring every two hundred years.
Bicephalous, bi-sef'-à-lus, *a.* two-headed (L. *bi*, and Gr. *kephale*, the head).
Biceps, bi'-seps, *s.* a muscle having two heads; fore-muscle of upper arm [Anat.] (L. *bi*, and *caput*, the head.)
Bicipital, bi-sip'-it-al, } *a.* having two heads or ori-
Bicipitous, bi-sip'-it-us, } gins, as a muscle.
Bicker, bik'-er, *v.n.* to quarrel; to contend in petulant altercation; to move quickly; to quiver; to be tremulous: *s.* a confused fight (Celt. *bicra*, to fight).
Bicker, bik'-er, *s.* a wooden bowl. See **Beaker.**
Bickering, bik'-er-ing, *s.* quarrel; noisy altercation.
Bickern, bik'-ern, *s.* an iron ending in a beak or point.

Biconjugate, bi-kon'-ju-gate, *a.* in pairs, side by side [Bot.]

Bicorn, Bicornous, bi'-korn, bi-korn'-us, } *a.* having two horns [Bot.]

Bicorporal, bi-kor'-po-ral, *a.* having two bodies [Her.]

Bicuspid, Bicuspidate, bi-kus'-pid, bi-kus'-pid-ate, } *a.* having two points, or two fangs [Anat. and Bot.] (L. *bi*, and *cuspis*, a spear-point.)

Bicycle, by'-se-kl, *s.* a velocipede with two wheels in line, and propelled by the rider's feet (L. *bi*, and Gr. *kyklos*, a circle).

Bicyclist, by'-se-klist, *s.* one skilled in bicycle riding.

Bid, bid, *v.a.* to invite; to command; to offer; to propose; to proclaim; to wish. *To bid beads*, to pray with beads. *To bid fair*, to open or offer a good prospect; to appear likely.

Bid, bid, *s.* an offer of a price, as at an auction.

Bidale, bid'-ale, *s.* an invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, and contribute to his relief.

Biddable, bid'-á-bl, *a.* inclined to do what is required.

Biddeford ware, bid'-der-e-ware, *s.* a ware made at *Bidar* in India, and composed of copper, lead, tin, and spelter.

Bidding, bid'-ding, *s.* command; offer at an auction.

Biddy, bid'-de, *s.* a fowl; a chicken.

Bide, bide, *v.n.* to dwell; to remain.

Bide, bide, *v.a.* to endure; to suffer; to wait for. See Abide.

Bident, bi'-dent, *s.* a spear having two prongs [Arch.]

Bidental, bi-dent'-al, **Bidentate,** bi-dent'-ate, **Bidentated,** bi-dent'-a-ted, } *a.* two-toothed; having two teeth-like processes (L. *bi*, and *dens*, a tooth).

Bidery, bid'-er-e, *s.* See **Biddery-ware.**

Bidet, bid'-a *or* be-det', *s.* a small horse, formerly allowed to a trooper to carry his baggage; an article of bed-room furniture (Fr.)

Bidon, bid'-on, *s.* a measure of liquids, of about five quarts, used by seamen.

Biennial, bi-en'-ne-al, *a.* lasting for only two years; happening once in two years: *s.* a plant which lasts but two years (L. *bi*, and *annus*, a year). **Biennially,** bi-en'-ne-al-le, *ad.* once in two years; at the return of two years.

Bier, beer, *s.* a carriage or frame of wood for conveying the dead to the grave. See **Bear.**

Bier-balk, beer'-bawk, *s.* a church road for burials.

Biestings, beest'-ings, *s.* first milk given by a cow after calving.

Bifacial, bi-fa'-shal, *a.* having the opposite faces or surfaces alike.

Bifarious, bi-fa'-re-us, *a.* twofold; arranged in two rows [Bot.] (L.) **Bifariously,** bi-fa'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a bifarious manner.

Biferous, bif'-er-us, *a.* bearing fruit twice a year (L. *bi*, and *fero*, to bear).

Biffin, bif'-fin, *s.* a baked apple pressed flat (*beef*).

Bifid, bi'-fid, **Bifidated,** bif'-id-a-ted, } *a.* two-cleft; opening with a cleft [Bot.] (L. *bi*, and *findo*, *fidi*, to cleave.) **Bifidly,** bif'-id-le, *ad.* in a bifid manner.

Bifilar, bi-fi'-lar *or* bif'-e-lar, *a.* with two fine threads (L. *bi*, and *filum*, a thread).

Biflorous, bi-flo'-rus, *a.* bearing two flowers.

Bifold, bi'-foald, *a.* twofold; double; of two kinds.

Bifoliate, bi-fo'-le-ate, *a.* having two leaves [Bot.]

Bifollicular, bi-fol-lik'-yu-lar, *a.* having two follicles [Bot.]

Biforate, bi'-fo-rate, *a.* having two pores (L. *foro*, to pierce).

Biform, bi'-form, **Biformed,** bi'-formd, } *a.* having two forms.

Biformity, bi-form'-e-te, *s.* the state of being biform.

Bifronted, bi-frunt'-ed, *a.* having two fronts or faces.

Bifurcate, bi-fur'-kate, **Bifurcated,** bi-fur'-ka-ted, **Bifurcous,** bi-fur'-kus, } *a.* divided into two branches or prongs (L. *bi*, and *furca*, a fork).

Bifurcation, bi-fur-ka'-shun, *s.* a forking into two branches.

Big, big, *a.* large or great in bulk; pregnant; full and ready to bring forth; haughty in air; proud; great in spirit; lofty; brave. **Bigly,** big'-le, *ad.* in a haughty, blustering manner. **Bigness,** big'-nes, *s.* the quality of being big.

Big, big, *s.* See **Bigg.**

Biga, bi'-gà, *s.* a chariot drawn by two horses abreast (L.)

Bigamist, big'-á-mist, *s.* one who has committed bigamy.

Bigamous, big'-á-mus, *a.* involving bigamy.

Bigamy, big'-á-me, *s.* the crime of having two wives or two husbands at a time (L. *bi*, and Gr. *gamos*, marriage).

Bigaroon, big-à-roon', *s.* the large white-heart cherry.

Big-bellied, big'-bel-lid, *a.* having a protuberant belly.

Big-boned, big'-boand, *a.* having large bones; strong.

Big-corned, big'-kornd, *a.* having large grains.

Bigeminate, bi-jem'-in-ate, *a.* twin-forked [Bot.] (L. *bi*, and *geminus*, double.)

Bigener, bi'-jen-er, *s.* a cross between two species of different genera (L. *bi*, and *genus*, a kind).

Bigential, bi-jen'-shal, *a.* of two tribes (L. *bi*, and *gens*, a tribe).

Bigg, big, *s.* a kind of barley.

Biggin, big'-gin, *s.* a child's cap. See **Biggonet.**

Biggin, big'-gin, *s.* a small wooden vessel; a coffee-pot with a top furnished with a percolator.

Biggonet, big'-gon-et, *s.* a large cap with ear-like flaps, worn especially by the Beguines.

Bight, bite, *s.* a small bay; the loop or coil of a rope; the inward bent of a horse's chambrel, and the bent of the fore knees (A.S. *bûgan*, to bend).

Biglandular, bi-gland'-yu-lar, *a.* having two glands [Bot.]

Bignonia, big-no'-ne-à, *s.* the trumpet-flower (*M. Bignon*).

Bigot, big'-ut, *s.* one who is blindly and obstinately devoted to a particular creed, system, or party (*By God*, or *Visigoth*, or *bigotta*, an Italian bigot).

Bigoted, big'-ut-ed, *a.* affected with bigotry. **Bigotedly,** big'-ut-ed-le, *ad.* in the manner of a bigot.

Bigotry, big'-ut-re, *s.* blind, obstinate, and narrow-minded zeal in the interest of some creed, system, or party.

Big-sounding, big'-sownd-ing, *a.* having a pompous sound.

Big-swoln, big'-swoaln, *a.* turgid; ready to burst.

Big-wig, big'-wig, *s.* a person of weight and authority, like a judge.

Bijou, be'-zhoo, *s.*; *pl.* **Bijoux;** a jewel; anything small and pretty (Fr.)

Bijoutry, be-zhoo'-tre, *s.* jewelry; trinkets.

Bijugous, bi-ju'-gus, **Bijugate,** bi-ju'-gate, } *a.* having two pairs of leaflets [Bot.] (L. *bi*, and *jugum*, a yoke.)

Bilabiate, bi-là'-be-ate, *a.* having two lips [Bot.] (L. *bi*, and *labium*, a lip.)

Bilander, bil'-an-der, *s.* a kind of hoy, broad and flat, used chiefly on the Dutch canals (D. *bij*, by, and *land*).

Bilateral, bi-lat'-er-al, *a.* having two sides.

Bilberry, bil'-ber-re, *s.* a shrub, or its fruit; a whortleberry.

Bilbo, bil'-bo, *s.* a rapier; a sword (*Bilbao*, in Spain).

Bilboes, bil'-boze, *s.pl.* long bars of iron with shackles, used at sea to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders.

Bilboquet, bil'-bo-ket, *s.* the toy called a *cup and ball* (Fr.)

Bile, bile, *s.* a thick, yellow, bitter liquid, secreted by the liver; ill humour; inflamed tumour or boil (L. *bilis*, gall).

Bileduct, bile'-dukt, *s.* a vessel or canal to convey bile.

Bilestone, bile'-stone, *s.* a biliary concretion; gallstone.

Bilge, bilj, *s.* the bulging part of a cask; the broadest part of a ship's bottom: *v.n.* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge [Naut.] See **Bulge.**

Bilged, biljd, *a.* having a fracture in the bilge. *Bilge-pump*, a pump to draw the water from a ship. *Bilge-water*, water which accumulates in the bilge of a ship.

Biliary, bil'-yà-re, *a.* belonging to the bile; conveying the bile. *Biliary calculus*, a gall-stone.

Biliation, bil-e-a'-shun, *s.* the excretion of bile.

Bilin, bil'-in, *s.* the resinous matter of bile [Chem.]

Bilingsgate, bil'-ings-gate, *s.* See **Billingsgate.**

Bilingual, bi-ling'-gwal, **Bilinguar,** bi-ling'-gwar, } *a.* in two languages (L. *bi*, and *lingua*, tongue).

Bilinguous, bi-ling'-gwus, *a.* speaking two languages.

Bilious, bil'-yus, *a.* biliary; affected by excess of bile; melancholic. **Biliousness,** bil'-yus-nes, *s.* the state of being bilious.

Biliteral, bi-lit'-er-al, *a.* consisting of two letters.

Biliverdine, bil-i-ver'-din, *s.* a green pigment found in bile (L., and *vert*, green).

Bilk, bilk, *v.a.* to defraud by not paying, or not fulfilling an engagement. See **Balk.**

Bill, bil, *s.* the beak of a bird: *v.n.* to caress, as doves, by joining bills; to fondle (A.S.)

Bill, bil, *s.* a short axe or hatchet with a hooked point; a kind of halbert or battle-axe (A.S.)

Bill, bil, *s.* a written statement of particulars; an account; a promissory note; draft of a proposed law; an advertisement posted up. See **Bull.** A declaration in writing, expressing a wrong sustained or committed [Law]. *Bill of credit*, a document empowering another to receive money from a third party; a note issued on the credit of the state and passed as money [Comm.] *A bill of exchange*, an order drawn on a person at a distance, requesting him to pay money to some

person assigned by the drawer, in consideration of value received [Comm.] A *bill of entry*, a written account of goods entered at the custom-house. A *bill of sight*, a provisional entry, at the custom-house, of goods respecting which the importer has not full information so as to describe them exactly [Comm.] A *bill of lading*, a formal receipt signed by the master of a merchant vessel, acknowledging that he has received the goods specified in it on board his ship, and binding himself, under certain exceptions, to the safe delivery of them [Comm.] *Bill of parcels*, an account of goods bought, with their prices given by the seller to the buyer; an invoice [Comm.] A *bill of sale*, a written conveyance of certain goods, therein named, by a debtor to a creditor, authorizing him to dispose of the same if his debt be not paid according to the terms of the contract [Law]. A *bill of health*, a certificate from the proper authorities as to the state of health of a ship's company at the time of her leaving port [Comm.] A *bill of mortality*, an account of the number of deaths in a place in a given time. A *bill of rights*, a summary of rights and privileges claimed by a people. A *bill of divorce*, in the Jewish law, a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved. A *true bill*, a declaration by a grand jury that the evidence against a prisoner is sufficient to warrant a trial (A.S.)

Billage, bil'-lage, *s.* See **Bilge.**

Bill-book, bil'-book, *s.* a book in which a trader makes a formal entry of all bills accepted and received by him.

Bill-broker, bil-bro'-ker, *s.* one who trades in money-bills.

Bill-chamber, bil'-tshame-ber, *s.* a department of the Scotch law court in constant session for the issue of edicts in urgent cases.

Billed, bild, *a.* furnished with a bill.

Billet, bil'-let, *s.* a small note; a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge; lodging thus obtained, or otherwise: *v.a.* to quarter or lodge, as soldiers: *v.n.* to be quartered.

Billet, bil'-let, *s.* a small log of wood; an ornament in Norman architecture; a bearing of an oblong square form [Her.]

Billet-doux, bil'-le-doo, *s.* a short love-letter (Fr.)

Bill-fish, bil'-fish, *s.* a large fish of the great North American lakes.

Billiard, bil'-yard, *a.* pertaining to the game of billiards.

Billiards, bil'-yardz, *s.pl.* a game played on a rectangular table with small ivory balls, which the players aim to drive into pockets, at the sides and corners of the tables, by impelling one ball against another with maces or cues (Fr. *bille*, a ball).

Billing, bil'-ling, *a.* or *s.* caressing or fondling, like doves.

Billingsgate, bil'-lingz-gate, *s.* foul language, like that used at the London fish-market of the name.

Billion, bil'-yun, *s.* a million millions.

Billon, bil'-lon, *s.* an alloy of silver and copper, with the object of reducing the bulk of the coins (Fr.)

Billot, bil'-lot, *s.* gold or silver in the bar or mass (Fr. a block).

Billow, bil'-lo, *s.* a large rolling wave: *v.n.* to swell; to rise and roll in large waves or surges. See **Bulge.**

Billowed, bil'-lode, *a.* swelled like a billow.

Billowy, bil'-lo-e, *a.* swelling or swelled into billows.

Bill-sticker, bil'-stik-er, *s.* one who sticks up bills.

Billy-boy, bil'-le-boy, *s.* a flat-bottomed rigged river craft.

Billy-cock, bil'-e-kok, *s.* a low wide-awake.

Bilobed, bi'-loabd, } *a.* divided into two lobes.
Bilobate, bi-lo'-bate, }

Bilocular, bi-lok'-yu-lar, *a.* containing two cells [Bot.] (L. *bi*, and *locus*, a place.)

Bimaculate, bi-mak'-yu-late, *a.* having two spots (L. *bi*, and *macula*, a spot).

Bimana, bi-ma'-nà, *s.* two-handed animals; the highest order of mammalia including only man (L. *bi*, and *manus*, a hand).

Bimanous, bi-ma'-nus, *a.* having two hands.

Bimarginate, bi-mar'-jin-ate, *a.* having a double margin [Conch.]

Bimensal, bi-men'-sal, } *a.* occurring once in two
Bimestrial, bi-mes'-tre-al, } months; continuing two months (L. *bi*, and *mensis*, a month).

Bimetallic, bi-met-al'-ik, *a.* consisting of two metals.

Bimetallism, bi-met'-al-izm, *s.* the employment of two metals in the currency of a country at a fixed relative value.

Bimonthly, bi-month'-le, *a.* every two months.

Bimuscular, bi-mus'-ku-lar, *a.* having two attaching muscles and two muscular impressions, as a mollusk.

Bin, bin, *s.* a receptacle for corn, flour, dust, coal, &c.; a partition in a cellar for wine-bottles: *v.a.* to store in a bin.

Binacle, bin'-à-kl, *s.* See **Binnacle.**

Binary, bi'-nà-re, *a.* composed of two (L. *bini*, two by two).

Binate, bi'-nate, *a.* being double; growing in pairs.

Binaural, bi-naw'-ral, *a.* with two ears; adapted to the two ears (L. *bi*, and *auris*, the ear).

Bind, bind, *v.a.* to fasten together with a band; to wrap or gird with a cover or bandage; to confine or restrain with a bond or otherwise; to oblige; to engage; to compel; to confirm or ratify; to make costive; to make hard or firm; to form a border; to fasten with a band or anything that strengthens the edges; to sew together and cover with leather, or anything firm, as a book; to cover or secure by a band; to oblige to serve by contract: *v.n.* to contract; to grow hard or stiff; to become costive; to be obligatory.

Bind, bind, *s.* a stalk of hops; the indurated clay of coal-mines [Min.] A ligature or tie which groups notes together [Mus.] *A kind of eels*, a quantity numbering 250.

Binder, bind'-er, *s.* a person who binds, especially books or sheaves; anything that binds, as a fillet or band.

Bindery, bind'-er-e, *s.* a place where books are bound.

Binding, bind'-ing, *a.* that binds; that obliges; obligatory: *s.* the act of binding; anything that binds; a bandage; the cover of a book; something that secures the edges of cloth. **Bindingly**, bind'-ing-le, *ad.* in a binding manner. **Bindingness**, bind'-ing-nes, *s.* the quality of being binding.

Bindweb, bind'-web, *s.* the connective tissue of the nervous system [Anat.]

Bindweed, bind'-weed, *s.* a species of convolvulus.

Bine, bine, *s.* a slender stem, as of the hop plant.

Binervate, bi-nerv'-ate, *a.* having two longitudinal ribs [Bot.]

Bing, bing, *s.* a heap, especially of corn or alum.

Binnacle, bin'-nà-kl, *s.* the compass-box of a ship (L. *habitaculum*, a dwelling).

Binny, bin'-ne, *s.* a fish, the barbel of the Nile.

Binocle, bin'-o-kl, *s.* a telescope fitted with two tubes, so as to enable one to see an object with both eyes at once (L. *bi*, and *oculus*, eye).

Binocular, bi-nok'-u-lar, } *a.* having two eyes; suited
Binoculate, bi-nok'-u-late, } for both eyes.

Binomial, bi-no'-me-al, *s.* an expression consisting of two terms, connected by *plus* or *minus* [Alg.] (L. *bi*, and *nomen*, a name.)

Binomial, bi-no'-me-al, *a.* pertaining to binomials.

Binominal, bi-nom'-in-al, *a.* having two names.

Binotonous, bi-not'-o-nus, *a.* consisting of two notes. See **Tone.**

Binous, bi'-nus, *a.* double; in a pair [Bot.]

Binoxide, bi-nox'-ide, *s.* a peroxide [Chem.]

Binuclear, bi-nu'-kle-ar, *a.* with two nuclei.

Bioblast, bi'-o-blast, *s.* a minute structureless mass of protoplasm, with formative power (Gr. *bios*, and *blastos*, a bud).

Biocellate, bi-o'-el-late, *a.* marked with two eye-like spots (L. *bi*, and *ocellus*, a little eye).

Biodynamics, bi-o-de-nam'-iks, *s.pl.* the doctrine of vital energy.

Biogenesis, bi-o-jen'-e-sis, *s.* the science of the origin of life in its specific forms; specially the doctrine that life is derived from life only; also the theory of life development generally (Gr. *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation).

Biographer, bi-og'-rà-fer, *s.* a writer of biography.

Biographic, bi-o-graf'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to, or con-
Biographical, bi-o-graf'-ik-al, } taining biography.

Biographically, bi-o-graf'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of a biography.

Biography, bi-og'-rà-fe, *s.* the history of the life and character of a particular person; biographic literature (Gr. —, and *grapho*, to write).

Biological, bi-o-loj'-ik-al, *a.* relating to biology.

Biologist, bi-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one skilled in biology.

Biology, bi-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of life in its various forms (Gr. —, and *logos*, science).

Biolytic, bi-o-lit'-ik, *a.* destructive to life (Gr. —, and *lyo*, to loosen).

Biomagnetism, bi-o-mag'-net-izm, *s.* animal magnetism.

Biometry, bi-om'-e-tre, *s.* the science which calculates the probable duration of life (Gr. —, and *metron*, a measure).

Bioplasm, bi'-o-plazm, *s.* protoplasm as the matter of life. See **Protoplasm.**

Biotaxy, bi-o-tax'-e, *s.* the grouping of living organisms (Gr. —, and *taxeo*, to arrange).

Biotine, bi'-o-tin, *s.* See **Anorthite.**

Biparous, bip'-à-rus, *a.* bringing forth two at a birth (L. *bi*, and *pario*, to bring forth).

Bipartible, bi-part'-e-bl, } *a.* divisible into two parts
Bipartile, bip'-ar-til, } (L. *bi*, and *partior*, to divide).

Bipartient, bi-par'-shent, *a.* dividing into two parts.

Bipartite, bip'-ar-tite, *a.* having two correspondent parts; divided into two parts to the base, as a leaf [Bot.]

Bipartition, bi-par-tish'-un, *s.* the act of dividing into two parts, or of making two corresponding parts.

Biped, bi'-ped, *s.* an animal having only two feet (L. *bi*, and *pes*, foot).

Bipedal, bip'-e-dal, *a.* having two feet; two feet long.

Bipeltate, bi-pel'-tate, *a.* double shielded [Zool.] (L. *bi*, and *pelta*, a shield.)

Bipennate, bi-pen'-nate, } *a.* having two wings (L.
Bipennated, bi-pen'-na-ted, } *bi*, and *penna*, a wing).

Bipennis, be-pen'-nis, *s.* a two-edged axe (L.)

Bipetalous, bi-pet'-a-lus, *a.* having two petals.

Bipinnate, bi-pin'-nate, } *a.* doubly pinnate. See
Bipinnated, bi-pin'-na-ted, } Bipennate.

Bipolar, bi-po'-lar, *a.* doubly polar; having two poles.

Bipont, bi'-pont, } *a.* relating to editions of
Bipontine, bi-pont'-in, } classic authors printed at Deux-Ponts.

Bipunctual, bi-pungkt'-yu-al, *a.* having two points.

Biquadratic, bi-kwod-rat'-ik, *s.* the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square by itself [Math.]

Biramous, be-ra'-mus, *a.* double-branched (L. —, and *ramus*, a branch).

Birch, bertsh, *s.* a tree of several species; a bundle of birch twigs formerly used in schools for correction.

Birch, bertsh, } *a.* made of birch; consisting of
Birchen, bertsh'-n, } birch.

Birch-water, bertsh'-waw-ter, *s.* the sugary sap of the birch.

Birch-wine, bertsh'-wine, *s.* a medicinal drink from birch-water.

Bird, berd, *s.* a feathered animal; a name of endearment; *v.a.* to catch or snare birds. *Birds of passage*, migratory birds.

Bird-bolt, berd'-boalt, *s.* a blunt arrow to shoot birds.

Bird-cage, berd'-kaje, *s.* a framework with interstitial spaces, made of wire and wicker, for keeping birds.

Bird-call, berd'-kawl, *s.* a pipe constructed to imitate the notes of birds and decoy them.

Bird-catcher, berd'-katsh-er, *s.* one who catches birds.

Bird-catching, berd'-katsh-ing, *s.* the art of taking birds.

Bird-cherry, berd'-tsher-re, *s.* a cherry whose fruit is peculiarly grateful to birds.

Bird's, berd'-i, *a.* See **Bird's-eye.**

Bird-eyed, berd'-ide, *a.* quick-sighted or glancing.

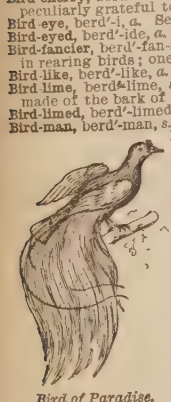
Bird-fancier, berd'-fan-se-er, *s.* one who takes pleasure in rearing birds; one who keeps birds for sale.

Bird-like, berd'-like, *a.* resembling a bird.

Bird-lime, berd'-lime, *s.* a viscous substance, usually made of the bark of the holly, used to catch birds.

Bird-limed, berd'-limed, *a.* smeared with bird-lime.

Bird-man, berd'-man, *s.* a fowler, or bird-catcher.



Bird of Paradise.

Bird of Paradise, berd ov par'-a-dise, *s.* an Eastern bird, of several species, remarkable for the beauty of its plumage.

Bird-organ, berd'-or-gan, *s.* a small barrel-organ, used in teaching birds to sing.

Bird-pepper, berd'-pep-per, *s.* a species of capsicum.

Bird's-eye, berdz'-i, *a.* seen from above, or at a glance, as by a flying bird; hence, general, not minute or detailed, as, a *bird's-eye* view of the subject: *s.* a kind of tobacco; the popular name of Adonis.

Bird's-eye maple, berdz'-i ma'-pl, *s.* a kind of spotted maple.

Bird's-foot, berdz'-foot, *s.* a plant of the ornithopus genus.

Bird's-foot trefoil, berdz'-foot tre'-foyl, *s.* a leguminous plant.

Bird's-mouth, berdz'-mowth, *s.* a notch cut at the end of a piece of timber to receive the edge of another piece [Carp.]

Bird's-nest, berdz'-nest, *s.* the nest in which a bird lays eggs, and hatches her young; the nest of a species of swift, formed from a marine plant that has been first digested by the bird, esteemed a great delicacy in China.

Bird's-tares, berdz'-tayrs, } *s.pl.* names of various
Bird's-tongue, berdz'-tung, } plants.

Bird-witted, berd'-wit-ted, *a.* without the faculty of attention.

Bireme, bi'-reem, *s.* in *antiq.*, a vessel with two tiers of oars (L. *bi*, and *remus*, an oar).

Biretta, bi-ret'-ta, *s.* a square clerical cap (L. *birrus*, a hood).

Birgander, ber'-gan-der, *s.* a species of wild goose.

Birhomboidal, bi-rom-boyd'-al, *a.* having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces.

Birk, birk, *s.* a birch.

Birostrate, bi-ros'-trate, } *a.* having a double beak,
Birostrated, bi-ros'-tra-ted, } or beak-like process (L. *bi*, and *rostrum*, a beak).

Birt, burt, *s.* a fish of the turbot kind.

Birth, berth, *s.* the act of coming into life, or of being born; the act of bringing forth; the condition in which a person is born; rank by birth, especially high rank; that which is born; that which is produced, whether animal or vegetable (*bear*).

Birthday, berth'-da, *s.* the day of one's birth, or its recurrence: *a.* relating to the day of one's birth.

Birthdom, berth'-dum, *s.* privilege of birth.

Birthing, berth'-ing, *s.* anything added to raise a ship's sides.

Birthless, berth'-les, *a.* destitute of birth.

Birth-mark, berth'-mark, *s.* a mark on the body peculiar to a family.

Birthplace, berth'-plase, *s.* the place of one's birth.

Birthright, berth'-rite, *s.* right acquired by birth.

Birthsong, berth'-song, *s.* a song sung at one's birth.

Birth-strangled, berth'-strang'-gld, *a.* strangled at birth.

Bis, bis, *ad.* to be repeated [Mus.] See **Bi.**

Biscotin, bis'-ko-tin, *s.* a kind of cake or biscuit made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs (Fr.)

Biscuit, bis'-kit, *s.* bread baked hard to keep; a kind of unglazed earthenware (L. *bis*, and Fr. *cuit*, cooked).

Bise, beez, *s.* a cold north-west wind on the Mediterranean (Fr.)

Bisect, bi-sekt', *v.a.* to cut or divide into two equal parts (L. *bis*, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut).

Bisection, bi-sek'-shun, *s.* division into two equal parts.

Bisegment, bi-seg'-ment, *s.* one half of a bisected line.

Biseriate, bi-se'-re-ate, *a.* arranged in two series.

Biserrate, bi-ser'-rate, *a.* doubly serrated [Bot.]

Bisetose, bi-se'-tose, } *a.* having two bristle-like ap-
Bisetous, bi-se'-tus, } pendages [Bot. and Zool.] (L. *bis*, and *seta*, a bristle.)

Bisexual, bi-sex'-yu-al, *a.* containing stamens and pistils in the same envelope [Bot.]

Bishop, bish'-up, *s.* a spiritual overseer, or one invested with the care of souls; a dignitary of the Church who presides over the clergy within a district called his diocese; a drink, composed of wine, oranges, and sugar; part of a lady's dress; a song-bird of America; a piece in the game of chess (Gr. *epi*, over, and *skopeo*, to view).

Bishop, bish'-up, *v.a.* to use arts to make an old horse look like a young, or give a good appearance to a bad one.

Bishop-like, bish'-up-like, *a.* resembling a bishop.

Bishopric, bish'-up-rik, *s.* the jurisdiction or the office of a bishop.

Bishop's cap, bish'-up's cap, *s.* mitre-wort.

Bishop-sleeve, bish'-up-sleev, *s.* a sleeve shaped like a bishop's.

Bishopsweed, bish'-ups-weed, *s.* a plant so called by the Scotch as being troublesome to weed out.

Bisk, bisk, *s.* soup made by boiling up several meats.

Bismillah, bis-mil'-lâ, *inter.* by Allah! (Ar.)

Bismuth, biz'-muth, *s.* a brittle yellowish or reddish-white metal used in the arts and in medicine (Ger.)

Bismuthal, biz'-muth-al, **Bismuthic**, biz'-muth-ik, *a.* consisting of bismuth.

Bismuthine, biz'-muth-in, *s.* native sulphuret of bismuth.

Bismuthite, biz'-muth-ite, *s.* native carbonate of bismuth.

Bison, bi'-sun, *s.* a wild ox; the buffalo.

Bisque, bisk, *s.* an unglazed earthenware. See **Biscuit.**

Bissextile, bis-sex'-til, *s.* leap-year: *a.* pertaining to the leap year (L. *bis*, and *sextus*, sixth, because on that year the sixth day before the kalends of March, that is, the 24th February, was reckoned *twice*).

Bistipuled, bi-stip'-yuld, *a.* having two stipules [Bot.]

Bistort, bis'-tort, *s.* snakeweed (L. *bis*, and *tortus*, twisted).

Bistre, bis'-ter, *s.* a brown pigment from wood-soot.

Bistoury, bis'-tu-re, *s.* a surgical knife (*Pistoja*, where made).

Bisulcate, bi-sul'-kate, *a.* cloven-footed (L. *bis*, and *sulcus*, a furrow).

Bit, bit, *s.* a morsel; a small piece; a whit or degree; an instrument for boring holes; the cutting part of a carpenter's plane; the iron part of the bridle put into a horse's mouth: *v.a.* to put the bit in the mouth. See **Bite.**

Bitch, bitsh, *s.* the female of the dog, wolf, and fox; a woman of loose character.

Bite, bite, *v.a.* to break, crush, or seize with the teeth; to pinch or pain, as with cold; to make the mouth smart; to pierce, cut, or wound; to wound with reproach or sarcasm; to cheat; to trick; to enter the ground and hold fast, as an anchor; to take hold as a screw; to eat into, as an acid: *s.* seizure by the teeth or mouth; a wound made by the teeth; a mouthful; a cheat; a trick; a part of the impression which is improperly printed, owing to the frisket not being sufficiently cut away [Printing]. (A.S.)

Biter, bite'-er, *s.* one who or that which bites: a cheat.

Biternate, bi-tern'-ate, *a.* doubly ternate [Bot.]

Biting, bite'-ing, *a.* sharp; severe; sarcastic. **Bitingly,** bite'-ing-le, *ad.* in a biting manner.

Biting-in, bite'-ing-in, *s.* corrosion by acids in the arts.

Bitless, bit'-les, *a.* without a bit or bridle.

Bitmaker, bit'-make-er, *s.* one who makes bits.

Bitmouth, bit'-mowth, *s.* the bit proper of a bridle.

Bitnoben, bit-no'-ben, *s.* a saline compound, of high repute as a specific among the natives of India.

Bitt, bit, *v.a.* to put the cable round the bitts [Naut.]

Bitter, bit'-ter, *a.* sharp or biting to the taste; acrid; harsh; piercing; painful; distressing; mournful: *s.* anything bitter: *v.a.* to make bitter. See **Bitters.** See **Bite. Bitterly,** bit'-ter-le, *ad.* with a bitter taste; in a bitter manner. **Bitterness,** bit'-ter-nes, *s.* the quality of being bitter.

Bitter-almond, bit'-ter-ä'-mund, *s.* a variety of the almond.

Bitter-apple, Bitter-cucumber, Bitter-gourd, bit'-ter-ap'-pl, bit'-ter-kew'-kum-ber, bit'-ter-goord, *s.* an annual plant of the East, or its fruit; a drastic purgative.

Bittering, bit'-ter-ing, *s.* a preparation to adulterate beer.

Bitterish, bit'-ter-ish, *a.* somewhat bitter. **Bitterishness,** bit'-ter-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being bitterish.

Bittern, bit'-tern, *s.* a bird of the heron family.

Bittern, bit'-tern, *s.* the brine remaining after the salt is concreted in salt works; bittering.

Bitters, bit'-terz, *s.pl.* a liquor, generally spirituous, in which bitter herbs or roots have been steeped.

Bitter-salt, bit'-ter-solt, *s.* Epsom salt.

Bitter-spar, bit'-ter-spar, *s.* dolomite or rhomb-spar.

Bitter-sweet, bit'-ter-sweet, *s.* woody nightshade, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste; a variety of the apple.

Bitter-vetch, bit'-ter-vetsh, *s.* a lentil, cultivated for fodder.

Bitter-wort, bit'-ter-wurt, *s.* a plant of the genus gentian.

Bitts, bits, *s.pl.* two strong pieces of timber, in the fore part of a ship, to fasten the cables on when she rides at anchor.

Bitumen, be-tew'-men *or* bit'-yu-men, *s.* a name of various inflammable substances, such as naphtha, petroleum, and asphalt (L.)

Bituminate, be-tew'-min-ate, *v.a.* to impregnate with bitumen.

Bituminiferous, be-tew-min-if'-er-us, *a.* producing bitumen (L. —, and *fero*, to bear).

Bituminize, be-tew'-min-ize, *v.a.* to form into, or impregnate with, bitumen.

Bituminization, betew-min-e-za'-shun, *s.* the transformation of organic matters into bitumen.

Bituminous, be-tew'-min-us, *a.* containing or having the qualities of bitumen.

Bivalve, bi'-valv, *s.* a molluscous animal having a shell of two valves or parts, like the oyster [Zool.]; a pericarp whose seed-vessel opens into two valves [Bot.] **Bivalve,** bi'-valv, *a.* having two shells or valves, which open and shut.

Bivalvular, bi-valv'-yu-lar,
Bivalvous, bi-valv'-us,

Bivaulted, bi-vawlt'-ed, *a.* having two vaults or arches.

Biventral, bi-ven'-tral, *a.* having two belly-shaped parts (L. *bi*, and *venter*, the belly).

Bivouac, biv'-oo-ak, *s.* an encampment of soldiers for the night, without tents, in readiness for action: *v.n.* to pass the night in bivouac (Ger. *bei*, at, *Wache*, watch).

Biweekly, bi-week'-le, *a.* every two weeks or fortnightly.

Bizantine, biz'-an-tine, *s.* and *a.* See **Byzantine.**

Bizard, biz'-ard, *s.* a carnation with two stripes and a variety of colours.

Bizarre, be-zär', *a.* odd; fantastic; whimsical (Fr.)

Blab, blab, *v.a.* to tell in a thoughtless manner what ought to be kept secret: *v.n.* to tattle; to tell tales: *s.* a blabber; a tell-tale; one who blabs.

Blabber, blab'-ber, *s.* a tell-tale: *v.n.* to blab.

Blabber-lipped. blab'-ber-lipt, *a.* See **Blobber-lipped.**

Black, blak, *a.* of the darkest colour; destitute of light; dark; sullen; having a cloudy look or countenance; atrociously wicked; horrible; dismal; mournful: *s.* want of colour; the darkest of all colours; a negro; a black dress; mourning; a particle of soot or black dirt: *v.a.* to blacken; to soil. *Black and blue*, livid. *Black and white*, writing or print. **Blackly,** blak'-le, *ad.* darkly; atrociously. **Blackness,** blak'-nes, *s.* the quality of being black (A.S.)

Blackamoor, blak'-a-moor, *s.* a negro; a black man (Moor.)

Black art, blak' art, *s.* magic; necromancy (so called on the supposition that the word necromancy came from *niger*, black).

Blackball, blak'-bawl, *s.* a black ball used as a negative in balloting: *v.a.* to reject by black ball or by vote.

Black-band, blak'-band, *s.* a carbonaceous ironstone [Mining].

Black beer, blak' beer, *s.* a black syrupy German beer.

Black-beetle, blak'-be-tl, *s.* the cockroach.

Blackberry, blak'-ber-re, *s.* the fruit of the bramble.

Blackbird, blak'-berd, *s.* a species of thrush, a well-known and much-admired singing bird; the American grackle, and other birds.

Blackboard, blak'-board, *s.* a board painted black, used to write or draw on, for purposes of instruction.

Black-boding, blak'-bode-ing, *a.* betokening evil.

Black-bonnet, blak'-bonnet, *s.* the reed-bunting.

Black book, blak' book, *s.* a book containing an account of the Exchequer and its officers, said to have been composed in 1175; a book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries, under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the enormities practised in religious houses, to *blacken* them, and hasten their dissolution; a book which treats of necromancy; a book of misdemeanours kept at some universities.

Black-browed, blak'-browd, *a.* frowning; threatening.

Black-cap, blak'-kap, *s.* the mock nightingale; an apple roasted till black.

Black cattle, blak' kat-tl, *s.pl.* cattle of the ox kind.

Black chalk, blak' tshawk, *s.* a mineral of a bluish-black colour; a variety of argillaceous slate.

Black-coat, blak'-koat, *s.* a familiar name for a clergyman.

Black-cock, blak'-kok, *s.* the heath-cock, or black grouse.

Black currant, blak' kur-rant, *s.* a well-known garden fruit.

Black death, blak' deth, *s.* the black plague.

Black draught, blak' draft, *s.* an aperient of senna and salts.

Blackdrop, blak'-drop, *s.* an infusion of opium in vinegar.

Black-earth, blak'-erth, *s.* rich dark mould.

Blacken, blak'-kn, *v.a.* to make black; to darken; to sully; to make infamous: *v.n.* to grow black or dark.

Blackey, blak'-e, *s.* a black person; a negro.

Black-fish, blak'-fish, *s.* a fish caught off New England; a small species of whale; a fish just spawned.

Black-fly, blak'-fli, *s.* a beetle injurious to turnips.

Black-flux, blak'-flux, *s.* a mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, used as a flux.

Black friar, blak' fri-er, *s.* a Dominican friar.

Black-game, blak'-game, *s.* black grouse.

Blackguard, blag'-gärd, *s.* a low worthless fellow; also a kind of snuff made in Ireland, usually called Irish blackguard: *v.a.* to revile in scurrilous language: *a.* vile; worthless (applied originally to the lowest menial about a house). **Blackguardly,** blag'-gard-le, *ad.* in the manner of a blackguard.

Blackguardism, blag'-gärd-izm, *s.* the conduct or language of a blackguard.

Black-gum, blak'-gum, *s.* a North American tree.

Black-heart, blak'-hart, *s.* a kind of cherry.

Black-hearted, blak'-hart-ed, *a.* having a wicked heart.

Black-hole, blak'-hole, *s.* a place of confinement for soldiers, or for refractory prisoners.

Blacking, blak'-ing, *s.* a substance used for blacking.

Blackish, blak'-ish, *a.* somewhat black.

Black-jack, blak'-jak, *s.* a name given by miners to *blende*; a leathern cup of old times.

Black-lead, blak'-led, *s.* plumbago or graphite.

Blackleg, blak'-leg, *s.* a low gambler; a swindler; a disease among cattle and sheep.

Black-letter, blak'-let -ter, *s.* old English or modern Gothic: *a.* written or printed in black letter.

Black-list, blak'-list, *s.* an official or private list of fraudulent or insolvent people.

Black-mail, blak'-mayl, *s.* a tax paid to robbers to secure freedom or protection from molestation; extortion of money, or otherwise, on threat of exposure in the public journals; also, **black-rent.**

Black-martin, blak'-mar-tin, *s.* the swift.

Black-match, blak'-matsh, *s.* a pyrotechnic match or sponge.

Black monday, blak′ mun-de, *s.* any inauspicious day: among schoolboys, the Monday on which the school re-opens after a vacation; originally a fatal Easter Monday, in the reign of Edward III., of unusual gloom and bitterly cold.

Black monks, blak′ munks, *s.pl.* the Benedictines.

Black-mouthed, blak′-mowthd, *a.* using foul language.

Blackness, blak′-nes, *s.* the quality of being black.

Black-peopled, blak′-pe-pld, *a.* having a black population.

Black-pudding, blak′-pūd-ding, *s.* a sausage of blood and meat.

Black-rent, blak′-rent, *s.* rent paid in corn, kind, or base coin; money paid to the Irish chiefs by the English to secure allegiance.

Black-rod, blak′-rod, *s.* the usher of the order of the garter: so called from the *black rod* he carries. He is of the king's chamber, and usher of Parliament.

Black-rust, blak′-rust, *s.* a disease in wheat.

Black-sheep, blak′-sheep, *s.* a person of bad character.

Black-silver, blak′-sil-ver, *s.* a mineral consisting of silver, antimony, and sulphur.

Blacksmith, blak′-smith, *s.* a smith who works in iron.

Black-snake, blak′-snāke, *s.* a harmless serpent found in North America.

Black-spaul, blak′-spawl, *s.* a cattle disease. See **Blackleg.**

Blackstrap, blak′-strap, *s.* a kind of coarse liquor.

Blacktail, blak′-tayl, *s.* a kind of perch.

Blackthorn, blak′-thorn, *s.* the sloe-tree.

Black-tin, blak′-tin, *s.* tin ore ready for smelting.

Black-vomit, blak′-vom-it, *s.* a copious vomiting of dark-coloured matter, a fatal symptom of yellow fever.

Black-wadd, blak′-wod, *s.* an ore of manganese.

Black-wash, blak′-wawsh, *s.* a lotion of calomel and lime-water.

Blackwork, blak′-wurk, *s.* iron wrought by blacksmiths.

Bladder, blad′-der, *s.* a thin membranous bag in animals, serving as the receptacle of some secreted fluid, especially that containing the urine; any vesicle, blister, or pustule; anything inflated with air. See **Blow.**

Bladder-angling, blad′-der-ang′-gling, *s.* angling by means of a baited hook attached to an inflated bladder.

Bladdered, blad′-derd, *a.* inflated like a bladder.

Bladder-kelp, blad′-der-kelp, *s.* sea-weed with vesicles on its fronds.

Bladder-wrack, blad′-der-rak, *s.* bladder-kelp.

Bladdery, blad′-der-e, *a.* like a bladder; containing bladders.

Blade, blade, *s.* a leaf of grass; a spire of grass; the broad part of a leaf; the cutting part of a knife, sword, &c.; the flat part of an oar; the shoulder-bone; a dashing rakish fellow: *v.a.* to furnish with a blade (A.S. a leaf).

Blade-bone, blade′-bone, *s.* the upper bone of the shoulder.

Bladed, blade′-ed, *a.* having a blade or blades; with plates like a blade [Min.]

Bladesmith, blade′-smith, *s.* a sword cutler.

Blain, blayn, *s.* a pustule; a blister; a disease in cattle.

Blamable, blame′-a-bl, *a.* deserving of blame. **Blamableness,** blame′-a-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being blamable. **Blamably,** blame′-a-ble, *ad.* in a blamable manner.

Blame, blame, *v.a.* to censure; to find fault with: *s.* imputation of a fault; censure; a fault; sin. *To be to blame,* to be blamable (Fr. from *blaspheme*).

Blameful, blame′-fūl, *a.* deserving of blame. **Blamefully,** blame′-fūl-le, *ad.* in a blameful manner. **Blamefulness,** blame′-fūl-nes, *s.* state of being blameful.

Blameless, blame′-les, *a.* innocent; not meriting censure. **Blamelessly,** blame′-les-le, *ad.* in a blameless manner. **Blamelessness,** blame′-les-nes, *s.* the state of being blameless.

Blameworthy, blame′-wur-*th*e, *a.* deserving censure. **Blameworthiness,** blame′-wur-*th*e-nes, *s.* the quality of deserving censure.

Blancard, blank′-ard, *s.* a linen cloth made in Normandy.

Blanch, blansh, *v.a.* to whiten, by taking out the colour; to whiten by exclusion of the light [Hort.]: *v.n.* to grow white (Fr. *blanc,* white).

Blanch-ferm, blansh′-ferm, } *s.* a farm of which the **Blanch-farm,** blansh′-farm, } rent was paid in silver, and not in cattle.

Blanch-holding, blansh′-hoald-ing, *s.* a tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only a nominal rent [Law].

Blanchimeter, blansh-im′-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the bleaching power of certain substances (Fr. —, and Gr. *metron,* a measure).

Blanching, blansh′-ing, *a.* whitening. *Blanching liquor,* a bleaching solution of chloride of lime.

Blanc-mange, blong-mongzh′, **Blanc-manger,** blong-mong′-zha, *s.* a white jelly, made of dissolved isinglass, milk, sugar, &c., boiled to a thick consistence (Fr. —, and *manger,* to eat).

Bland, bland, *a.* mild; gentle; kindly; affable (L. smooth-tongued). **Blandness,** bland′-nes, *s.* state of being bland.

Blandiloquence, bland-il′-o-kwens, *s.* fair flattering speech.

Blandish, bland′-ish, *v.a.* to fawn; to render bland.

Blandishing, bland′-ish-ing, } *s.* soft, flattering,
Blandishment, bland′-ish-ment, } often enticing, speech or treatment.

Blank, blangk, *a.* white or pale; not written upon or marked; void; empty; confused; dispirited; dejected; pure: *s.* a paper unwritten upon or not filled in; a ticket in a lottery which draws no prize; any void space; a white point to aim at in the centre of a target; aim: *v.a.* to make or render blank. *Point-blank,* see under **Point. Blankly,** blangk′-le, *ad.* in a blank manner. **Blankness,** blangk′-nes, *s.* state of being blank.

Blank-cartridge, blangk′-kar-tridj, *s.* cartridge without ball.

Blank-credit, blangk′-kred-it, *s.* permission to draw on an individual or firm to a certain amount.

Blank-door, blangk′-dore, *s.* a recess in a wall like a door.

Blanket, blangk′-et, *s.* a soft loosely-woven woollen cloth, used for bed-coverings, wrappers, &c.

Blanketing, blangk′-et-ing, *s.* cloth or materials for blankets; the punishment of tossing in a blanket.

Blank-verse, blangk′-vers, *s.* unrhymed verse, particularly the heroic verse of five feet.

Blanquette, blang′-ket, *s.* a ragout.

Blare, blayr, *v.n.* to emit a bellowing noise: *s.* a trumpet or bellowing noise.

Blarney, blar′-ne, *s.* coarse flattery; grossly deceitful speech; gammon. (Castle *Blarney,* which contained a stone that, among other virtues, endowed the person that kissed it with a fair-spoken tongue.)

Blasé, blä-za, *a.* used up; all relish and energy exhausted (Fr.)

Blaspheme, blas-feem′, *v.a.* to speak blasphemously of: *v.n.* to utter blasphemy.

Blaspheming, blas-feem′-ing, *s.* the act of blasphemy.

Blasphemous, blas′-fe-mus, *a.* uttering or containing blasphemy. **Blasphemously,** blas′-fe-mus-le, *ad.* in a blasphemous manner.

Blasphemy, blas′-fe-me, *s.* impious contemptuous speech or behaviour in reference to God and things sacred; profane speaking (Gr. *blapto,* to injure, and *phemi,* to speak).

Blast, bläst, *s.* a violent gust of wind; a forcible stream of air, or the sound made by blowing any wind instrument; explosion of gunpowder in splitting rocks, or of inflammable air in a mine; air introduced into a furnace artificially; any pernicious or destructive influence upon animals or plants; a blight; a flatulent disease in sheep: *v.a.* to strike with and make to wither under some pernicious influence; to blight; to ruin; to strike with terror or calamity; to split rocks with gunpowder. See **Blow.**

Blasted, bläst′-ed, *a.* confounded.

Blastema, blas-te′-mä, *s.* the axis of growth of an embryo [Bot.]; the homogeneous, gelatinous, and granular basis of the ovum [Phys.] (Gr. *blastano,* to bud).

Blastemal, blas-te′-mal, *a.* relating to the blastema.

Blaster, bläst′-er, *s.* he or that which blasts or destroys.

Blast-furnace, bläst′-fur-nase, *s.* a furnace for smelting by means of a steady blast of hot air.

Blastide, blas′-tide, *s.* a small clear space on the fecunded ovum of an organism which precedes the appearance of the nucleus (*blastos,* a bud, and *eidos,* like).

Blasting, bläst′-ing, *s.* a blast; blight; the splitting of rocks by gunpowder or other explosive.

Blastocarpous, blas′-to-kar′-pus, *a.* germinating inside the pericarp [Bot.] (Gr. *blastos,* a sprout, and *karpos,* fruit.)

Blastoderm, blas′-to-derm, *s.* the germinal membrane which lies immediately beneath the *membrana vitelli* of the ovum (G. —, and *derma,* skin).

Blastogenesis, blas-to-gen′-e-sis, *s.* the multiplication of organisms by budding or germination (Gr. *blastos,* a germ, and *gennao,* to produce).

Blast-pipe, bläst′-pipe, *s.* a pipe in locomotives to convey waste steam up the chimney, and urge the fire by creating a stronger current of air.

Blatant, blä′-tant, *a.* bellowing like a beast; noisy. See **Bleat.**

Blatta, blat′-tä, *s.* the cockroach or black-beetle.

Blatter, blat′-ter, *v.n.* to make a senseless noise; to patter.

Blattering, blat'-ter-ing, *s.* senseless blustering.
Blay, bla, *s.* a small river-fish, the bleak.
Blaze, blaze, *s.* the stream of light from a body when burning; full streaming light; outburst of display: *v.n.* to flame; to send forth a bright and expanded light; to be conspicuous: *v.a.* to make known far and wide (A.S.)
Blaze, blaze, *s.* a white spot on the forehead or face of a horse; a mark made on trees by removing the bark with a hatchet: *v.a.* to mark trees by paring off a part of the bark (Dut. *bles*).
Blazing, blaze'-ing, *a.* emitting flame or light; flaming.
Blazing star, blaze'-ing-star, *s.* a comet.
Blazon, bla'zn, *v.a.* to explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial; to embellish; to make known far and wide; *s.* the act or art of drawing or explaining coats of arms; publication; pompous display. See **Blaze.**
Blazoner, bla'-zn-er, *s.* one who blazons; a herald; a propagator of scandal.
Blazonment, bla'-zn-ment, *s.* publication.
Blazonry, bla'-zn-re, *s.* the art of delineating or of explaining coats of arms; emblazonry.
Blea, ble, *s.* the liber or inner bark of a tree.
Bleach, bleetsh, *v.a.* to make white, especially by bleaching: *v.n.* to grow white (Fr. *blanc*, white).
Bleacher, bleetsh'-er, *s.* one who or that which bleaches.
Bleachery, bleetsh'-er-e, *s.* a place for bleaching.
Bleach-field, bleetsh'-feeld, *s.* a field for bleaching in.
Bleaching, bleetsh'-ing, *s.* the act or art of whitening, especially cloth, by means of decolourizing agents. *Bleaching liquid*, a solution of *bleaching powder*, or chloride of lime.
Bleak, bleek, *a.* unsheltered; cold; cheerless (A.S. pale). **Bleakly,** bleek'-le, *ad.* in a bleak manner. **Bleakness,** bleek'-nes, *s.* the state of being bleak.
Bleak, bleek, *s.* a small river-fish, with silvery scales.
Bleakish, bleek'-ish, *a.* rather bleak.
Bleaky, bleek'-e, *a.* bleak.
Blear, bleer, *a.* sore and dim, with a watery rheum: *v.a.* to make the eyes watery, sore, or dim. **Bleared-ness,** bleer'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being bleared.
Blear-eyed, bleer'-ide, *a.* having sore weak eyes.
Bleat, bleet, *v.n.* to cry as a sheep: *s.* a sheep's cry.
Bleating, bleet'-ing, *s.* the cry of a sheep.
Bleb, bleb, *s.* a little vesicle or blister; a bubble.
Blebby, bleb'-be, *a.* abounding with blebs.
Bleed, bleed, *v.n.* to lose blood; to die a violent death; to drop or issue, as blood: *v.a.* to let blood; to take blood from.
Bleeding, bleed'-ing, *s.* a running or issuing of blood; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, or of drawing sap.
Blemish, blem'-ish, *v.a.* to mark; to impair; to tarnish: *s.* what stains, mars, or impairs; a flaw; what tarnishes or impairs reputation (O.Fr. *blesmir*, to spot).
Blemishless, blem'-ish-les, *a.* without blemish or spot.
Blench, blensh, *v.n.* to shrink; to flinch; to blink. See **Blink.**
Blench-holding, *s.* See **Blanch-holding.**
Blend, blend, *v.a.* to mingle together; to confound: *v.n.* to be mixed; to be united: *s.* a mixture of spirits from different distilleries [Comm.] (A.S. *blandan.*)
Blende, blend, *s.* an ore, the native sulphide of zinc (Ger. *blenden*, to dazzle).
Blender, blend'-er, *s.* one who or that which blends.
Blenheim, blen'-em, *s.* a spaniel, kept pure at *Blenheim* House.
Blend-water, blend'-waw-ter, *s.* a liver distemper in cattle.
Blennogenous, blen-noj'-en-nus, *a.* producing mucus.
Blennorrhœa, blen-nor-re'-a, *s.* inordinate discharge of mucus; gonorrhœa (Gr. *blenna*, mucus, and *rheo*, to flow).
Blenny, blen'-ne, *s.* a small fish of different species.
Bless, bles, *v.a.* to invoke a blessing upon; to wish happiness to; to make happy or prosperous; to consecrate or pronounce holy; to praise; to esteem or count happy (A.S. *blessian*).
Blessed, bles'-ed, *a.* happy; prosperous, enjoying, or bestowing, or connected with blessing. **Blessedly,** bles'-ed-le, *ad.* in a blessed manner. **Blessedness,** bles'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being blessed, especially by Heaven. *Single blessedness*, the state of being unmarried.
Blessed-thistle, bles'-ed-this'-sl, *s.* a medicinal plant.
Blessing, bles'-ing, *s.* an invocation of happiness or success; any means or cause of happiness; a gift, benefit, or advantage; divine favour.
Blest, blest, *a.* blessed.
Blet, blet, *s.* a spot produced in fruit in a state of decay.
Bletonism, ble'-tun-izm, *s.* the pretended faculty of perceiving subterraneous movements by sensation: so called from one *Bleton*, a Frenchman, who professed to possess this faculty.
Bletonist, ble'-tun-ist, *s.* a pretender to the faculty of bletonism.
Bletted, blet'-ted, *a.* marked with blots.
Bleyme, bleem, *s.* an inflammation in a horse's foot. See **Blain.**
Blight, blite, *s.* a disease in plants variously caused, under which they wither; mildew; anything which blasts or destroys: *v.a.* to affect with blight; to frustrate; to blast.
Blighting, blite'-ing, *s.* act of blasting. **Blightingly,** blite'-ing-le, *ad.* in a blighting manner.
Blind, blind, *a.* destitute of the sense of sight, destitute of vision of any kind, such as understanding or judgment; unseen; dark; obscure; heedless; inconsiderate; admitting no light; having no outlet: *v.a.* to deprive of sight; to darken; to deceive: *s.* a window-screen; a blinker; something to mislead; reckless (A.S.) **Blindly,** blind'-le, *ad.* in a manner as if blind. **Blindness,** blind'-nes, *s.* the state of being blind.
Blind-coal, blind'-cole, *s.* a coal that does not flame or smoke.
Blinder, blind'-er, *s.* a horse's blinker.
Blind fire, blind'-fire, *s.* fuel in a grate all ready to kindle.
Blindfold, blind'-foald, *a.* having the eyes covered, so as not to see: *v.a.* to cover the eyes.
Blind Harry, blind-har'-re, *s.* blindman's-buff.
Blindman, blind'-man, *s.* one in the post office whose business it is to make out ill-written addresses.
Blindman's-buff, blind'-manz-buf, *s.* a play in which one, who is blindfolded, tries to catch another and give his name.
Blinds, blindz, *s.pl.* a defence of interwoven branches to shelter the workmen in the trenches [Mil.]
Blind-shell, blind'-shell, *s.* a shell that alights without exploding.
Blind-side, blind'-side, *s.* the side most easily assailed; the weak side; a foible.
Blind-vessel, blind'-ves-sel, *s.* a vessel with an opening on only one side [Chem.]
Blind-worm, blind'-wurm, *s.* the slow-worm, supposed blind.
Blink, blingk, *v.n.* to wink; to peer with the eyes half shut; to twinkle: *v.a.* to shut out of sight; to avoid or purposely evade: *s.* a glimpse; a glimmer; a glance. *Blink ice*, reflection from snow or ice-fields over the horizon. (A.S. *blican*, to gleam.)
Blinkard, blink'-ard, *s.* one with bad eyes; that which twinkles.
Blink-beer, blink'-beer, *s.* beer kept till it is sharp.
Blinkers, blink'-erz, *s.pl.* broad pieces of leather attached to a horse's head, to prevent him from seeing sideways.
Blirt, blirt, *s.* a gust accompanied with rain [Naut.]
Bliss, blis, *s.* the highest happiness or blessedness.
Blissful, blis'-fûl, *a.* full of bliss. **Blissfully,** blis'-fûl-le, *ad.* in a blissful manner. **Blissfulness,** blis'-fûl-nes, *s.* the state of being blissful.
Blissless, blis'-les, *a.* destitute of bliss.
Blister, blis'-ter, *s.* a pustule or thin vesicle raised by some injury on the skin, containing watery matter or serum; a plaster to raise a blister; any similar rising on a surface: *v.n.* to rise in blisters: *v.a.* to raise a blister; to apply a blistering plaster. See **Blast.**
Blister-fly, blis'-ter-fli, *s.* the Spanish fly, used in blistering.
Blister-steel, blis'-ter-steel, *s.* steel covered with blisters.
Blistery, blis'-ter-e, *a.* full of blisters.
Blite, blite, *s.* strawberry spinach, the flower-gentle.
Blithe, blith, *a.* gay; merry; joyous; sprightly (A.S.) **Blithely,** blith'-le, *ad.* in a blithe manner.
Blitheness, blith'-nes, } *s.* the quality of being
Blithesomeness, blith'-sum-nes, } blithe or blithesome.
Blithesome, blith-sum, *a.* gay; merry; cheerful.
Blizzard, bliz'-ard, *s.* a sudden violent cold snow-storm [U.S.]
Bloat, bloat, *v.a.* to cause to swell; to puff up; to make vain; to dry by smoke: *v.n.* to grow turgid; to dilate.
Bloated, bloat'-ed, *a.* large and unwieldy from over self-indulgence. **Bloatedness,** bloat'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being bloated.
Bloater, bloat'-er, *s.* a herring dried with smoke.
Blobber, blob'-ber, *s.* a bubble; blubber.
Blobber-lip, blob'-ber-lip, *s.* a thick hanging lip.
Blobber-lipped, blob'-ber-lipt, *a.* having thick lips.
Block, blok, *s.* a solid mass of wood or stone; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; a frame of wood, with one or more sheaves for ropes; a solid piece of hard wood, on which figures are cut or engraved; a

wooden or other mould, on which a thing is shaped; a continuous row of buildings; an obstruction; a stop, as block section of a railway; a blockhead; *v.a.* to enclose or shut up; to stop up; to stop a train by a block signal; to shape roughly. *Block signal*, a signal to stop a train in consequence of the next block section not being reported clear.

Blockade, blok-ade', *s.* a siege carried on by so surrounding a place as to prevent the besieged having any communication with the outside: *v.a.* to surround by blockade. *Blockade-runner*, a ship for breaking through a blockade by sea.

Blockhead, blok'-hed, *s.* a stupid dull person.

Blockheadism, blok'-hed izm, *s.* the quality of a blockhead.

Block-house, blok'-hows, *s.* a small temporary fort, constructed chiefly of hewn timber.

Blockish, blok'-ish, *a.* stupid; dull. **Blockishly**, blok'-ish-le, *ad.* in a blockish manner. **Blockishness**, blok'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being blockish.

Block-like, blok'-like, *a.* like a block; stupid.

Block-machine, blok'-ma-sheen, *s.* a machine for making blocks.

Block-printing, blok'-print-ing, *s.* a mode of printing from engraved wooden blocks.

Block tin, blok' tin, *s.* tin run into blocks.

Block system, blok' sis-tem, *s.* a system of traffic on railways which requires a section (usually of three or four miles) of the line to be reported clear before a train is allowed to enter it.

Blomary, bloom'-a-re, *s.* the first forge through which iron passes after it is smelted from the ore.

Blonde, blond, *s.* a person of very fair complexion, with light hair and light blue eyes; a silk lace used by ladies (Fr.)

Blond-lace, blond'-lase, *s.* lace made with silk.

Blood, blud, *s.* the vital fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of animals; offspring; connexion by descent; honourable or high birth; the royal family; slaughter; murder; carnal part opposed to spiritual; temper; passion; a man of a fiery spirit; a rake, or dissipated character; being of pure descent; the juice of anything, especially if red: *v.a.* to bleed by opening a vein; to stain with blood; to inure to blood, as a hound; to exasperate: *a.* like blood; of good breed. *Whole blood*, connexion through both parents. *Half blood*, connexion through one parent only. *Flesh and blood*, man, especially as he is (A.S. *blod*, from *blowan*, to bloom).

Blood-baptism, blud'-bap-tizm, *s.* baptism by martyrdom, reckoned a valid substitute for water baptism.

Blood-bespotted, blud'-be-spot-ted, *a.* spotted with blood.

Blood-boltered, blud'-boal-terd, *a.* blood-soiled.

Blood-bought, blud'-bawt, *a.* got by shedding blood.

Blood-brother, blud'-bruth-er, *s.* a brother of both parents.

Blood-consuming, blud'-kon-sewm-ing, *a.* wasting the blood.

Blooded, blud'-ed, *a.* of pure or nearly pure blood or breed.

Blood-flower, blud'-flow-er, *s.* the red-flowered hæmanthus.

Blood-frozen, blud'-froze-n, *a.* having the blood chilled.

Blood-guiltiness, blud'-gilt-e-nes, *s.* the guilt of shedding blood.

Blood guilty, blud'-gilt-e, *a.* guilty of murder.

Blood-heat, blud'-heet, *s.* heat of the blood, about 99° Fahrenheit.

Blood-horse, blud'-hors, *s.* a horse of the purest and most highly prized origin or stock.

Blood-hot, blud'-hot, *a.* of the same heat as the blood.

Bloodhound, blud'-hownd, *s.* a dog, remarkable for the acuteness of its scent, formerly employed in tracking fugitives.

Bloodily, blud'-e-le, *ad.* in a bloody manner. **Bloodiness**, blud'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being bloody.

Bloodless, blud'-les, *a.* without blood, or bloodshed, or spirit. **Bloodlessly**, blud'-les-le, *ad.* without bloodshed.

Bloodletting, blud'-let-ting, *s.* the act of letting blood.

Blood-pudding, blud'-pud-ding, *s.* a black-pudding.

Blood-red, blud'-red, *s.* red as or red with blood.

Blood-relation, blud'-re-la-shun, *s.* one related by descent.

Blood-root, blud'-root, *s.* a plant whose root bleeds when cut.

Blood-shaken, blud'-shake-n, *a.* with the blood in commotion.

Bloodshed, blud'-shed, *s.* the shedding of blood; slaughter.

Bloodshedding, blud'-shed-ding, *s.* the shedding of blood.

Bloodshot, blud'-shot, *a.* red and inflamed, as the eye by a turgid state of the blood-vessels.

Blood-spavin, blud'-spav-in, *s.* a dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse.

Blood-stained, blud'-staynd, *a.* stained with blood.

Bloodstone, blud'-stone, *s.* a dark-green chalcedony, spotted with jasper, as if with blood; a heliotrope; an amulet thought to prevent bleeding at the nose.

Bloodsucker, blud'-suk-er, *s.* an animal that sucks blood; a cruel man; a usurer.

Bloodsucking, blud'-suk-ing, *a.* that sucks blood.

Blood-swelled, blud'-sweld, } **Blood-swoln**, blud'-swoaln, } *a.* suffused with blood.

Bloodthirsty, blud'-therst-e, *a.* desirous to shed blood; vindictive. **Bloodthirstiness**, blud'-therst-e-nes, *s.* a bloodthirsty disposition.

Blood-vessel, blud'-ves-sel, *s.* any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery; a vein.

Blood-warm, blud'-wawrm, *a.* warm as blood; lukewarm.

Blood-wite, blud'-wite, *s.* a fine paid as a composition for the shedding of blood [Ancient Law]. (*Blood* and *wite*, a penalty.)

Blood-won, blud'-wun, *a.* won by shedding blood.

Bloodwood, blud'-wood, *s.* a name given to logwood.

Bloodwort, blud'-wurt, *s.* the plant *rumex sanguineus*.

Bloody, blud'-e, *a.* blood-stained; cruel; murderous; attended with bloodshed: *v.a.* to stain with blood.

Bloody-eyed, blud'-e-ide, *a.* having bloody or fierce eyes.

Bloody-faced, blud'-e-fayst, *a.* having a bloody appearance.

Bloody-flux, blud'-e-flux, *s.* dysentery with blood.

Bloody-minded, blud'-e-mind-ed, *a.* of a cruel disposition.

Bloody-red, blud'-e-red, *a.* having the colour of blood.

Bloody-sceptred, } **Bloody-sceptered**, } blud'-e-sep'-terd, *a.* having a sceptre obtained by shedding blood.

Bloody-sweat, blud'-e-swet, *s.* a sweat accompanied by a discharge of blood; the sweating sickness.

Bloom, bloom, *s.* a blossom or flower; the blue colour upon newly-gathered plums, grapes, &c.; full maturity; the rosy flush of full life; a mass of iron that has passed the blomary, and undergone the first hammering: *v.n.* to put forth blossoms; to flower; to be in a state of bloom. See **Blow**.

Bloomary, bloom'-a-re, *s.* See **Blomary**.

Bloomer, bloom'-er, *s.* a lady who adopts the style of Mrs. Bloomer, the skirt, trousers, and headdress constituting the costume.

Blooming, bloom'-ing, *a.* in a state of bloom; flourishing; the process of converting cast into malleable iron [Metal]; a clouded appearance which varnish sometimes assumes on the surface of a picture [Paint.] **Bloomingly**, bloom'-ing-le, *ad.* in a blooming manner. **Bloomingness**, bloom'-ing-nes, *s.* state of being blooming.

Bloomy, bloom'-e, *a.* full of bloom; blooming.

Blossom, blos'-sum, *s.* the flower, especially in anticipation of the fruit: *v.n.* to put forth blossoms. See **Blow**.

Blot, blot, *v.a.* to spot or stain; to stain with infamy; to obliterate or efface; to dry with blotting-paper; *s.* a spot or stain; an obliteration of something written; a spot in reputation; a disgrace (Dan. *plet*, a stain).

Blotch, blotsh, *s.* a pustule or eruption upon the skin: *v.a.* to mark with blotches (connected with *black* or *blot*).

Blotchy, blotsh'-e, *a.* having blotches; spotted.

Blote, bloat, *v.a.* to dry by smoke, as a fish.

Blotting, blot'-ting, *s.* the drying of blots. *Blotting-paper*, a soft unsized paper for blotting. *Blotting-book*, a waste-book [Comm.]

Blouse, blowz, *s.* a light, loose, outer garment (Fr.)

Blow, blo, *v.n.* to make a current of air; to pant; to sound as a horn by being blown; to flower; to blossom; *v.a.* to drive a current of air upon; to drive by a current of air; to put out of breath; to inflate with air; to puff up; to sound a wind instrument; to spread by report; to taint by depositing eggs upon, as flies; to shatter by explosives; to come to blossom; *s.* a stroke; an act of hostility; a sudden calamity; the blossoms; the bloom; a gale of wind; breath; an ovum or egg deposited by a fly. *To blow hot and cold*, to vacillate; to side now with one party, now with the other. *To blow over*, to pass away without effect; to subside. *To blow up*, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder. *To blow out*, to extinguish by blowing upon; to scatter, as by a pistol-shot. *To blow up*, to inflate; to kindle; to burst or scatter by the explosion of gunpowder; to bring to nought suddenly; to scold. *To blow upon*, to make stale or common, as a passage in a writer; to speak ill of; to regard as worthless; to divulge.

Blow-ball, blo'-bawl, *s.* the downy head of the dandelion.

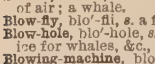
Blower, blo'-er, *s.* a contrivance for producing a current of air; a whale.

Blow-fly, blo'-fli, *s.* a fly which taints meat by its eggs.

Blow-hole, blo'-hole, *s.* the nostril of a whale; a hole in ice for whales, &c., to breathe through.

Blowing-machine, blo'-ing-ma-sheen, *s.* a machine for creating a current of air.

Blow-milk, blo'-milk, *s.* milk with the cream blown off.



Blow-pipe.

Blow-pipe, blo'-pipe, *s.* an instrument by which a current of air is driven through a flame, and that flame is directed upon a mineral substance, to fuse or vitrify it.

Blowpoint, blo'-poynt, *s.* a kind of play among children.

Blowse, blowz, *s.* See **Blouse.**

Blowth, bloath, *s.* bloom; blossoms; state of blossoming.

Blowy, blo'-e, *a.* windy; blowing.

Blowze, blowz, *s.* a ruddy, fat-faced woman. See **Blush.**

Blowzed, blowzd, *a.* blowzy.

Blowzy, blowz'-e, *a.* ruddy and coarse-faced.

Blubber, blub'-ber, *s.* the fat of whales and other large sea animals; the sea-nettle: *v.n.* to weep noisily, so as to swell the cheeks: *v.a.* to swell the cheeks with weeping. See **Blow.**

Blubber-lip, blub'-ber-lip, *s.* See **Blobber-lip.**

Blucher, blu'-cher, *s.* a kind of half-boot, so called from Marshal *Blücher.*

Bludgeon, bludj'-un, *s.* a short heavy stick. See **Block.**

Blue, blu, *s.* a primary colour of various shades; the azure sky: *a.* of a blue colour; sky-coloured; cast down or low in spirits; obscene: *v.a.* to make blue; to temper iron. *The blues* (a contraction for *blue devils*), lowness of spirits. *True blue*, genuine and thorough. **Bluely**, blu'-le, *ad.* of a blue colour. **Blueness**, blu'-nes, *s.* the quality of being blue.

Blue-bell, blu'-bel, *s.* the popular name of well-known plants.

Blueberry, blu'-ber-re, *s.* a bilberry.

Blue-bird, blu'-berd, *s.* a small singing bird, the harbinger of spring to the Americans.

Blue-blood, blu'-blud, *s.* pure aristocratic descent.

Blue-bonnet, blu'-bon-net, *s.* an annual plant; a small British bird; a Scotch trooper.

Blue-book, blu'-book, *s.* a book containing an official account, statement, or report, usually in a blue cover; a list of Government officials in the U.S.

Bluebottle, blu'-bot-tl, *s.* a pretty wild flower; a fly with a large blue belly; a policeman.

Blue-breast, blu'-brest, *s.* a pretty song-bird resembling the redstart and wagtail.

Blue-cap, blu'-kap, *s.* a fish of the salmon kind; a titmouse.

Blue-cat, blu'-kat, *s.* a species of Siberian cat.

Blue-coat, blu'-koat, *a.* belonging to Christ's Hospital, London: *s.* a Christ's Hospital boy.

Blue-devils, blu'-dev-lz, *s.pl.* lowness of spirits; delirium tremens.

Blue-fish, blu'-fish, *s.* a fish, a species of Coryphæna; also, a fish allied to the mackerel.

Blue-gown, blu'-gown, *s.* in Scotland, a bedesman of the king, who held a royal licence to beg, so called from his blue gown, the gift of the king.

Blueing, blu'-ing, *s.* the giving a bluish tint to clothes; the heating metal until it assumes a blue colour.

Blue-jacket, blu'-jak-et, *s.* a sailor.

Blue-john, blu'-jon, *s.* fluor-spar [Mining].

Blue-light, blu'-lite, *s.* a blue-flamed signal light.

Blue-ointment, blu'-oynt-ment, *s.* mercurial ointment.

Blue-peter, blu'-pe-ter, *s.* a blue flag with a white square in the centre, used as a signal for sailing, &c.

Blue-pill, blu'-pil, *s.* mercurial pill.

Blue-ribbon, blu'-rib-bon, *s.* a badge of the order of the garter; a badge of success; success itself.

Blue-ruin, blu'-ru-in, *s.* a cant name for gin, whisky, &c.

Blues, blews, *s.* See **Blue.**

Blue-stocking, blu'-stok-ing, *s.* a literary lady, originally one of a club of literary ladies and gentlemen, one of the latter of whom always appeared in blue stockings.

Blue-stockingism, blu'-stock-ing-izm, *s.* female pedantry.

Blue-stone, blu'-stone, *s.* sulphate of copper.

Blue-throat, blu'-throat, *s.* a bird found in northern countries marked with a sky-blue crescent on its throat.

Blue vitriol, blu vit'-re-ol, *s.* sulphate of copper.

Bluff, bluf, *a.* full-faced; frank and free; outspoken; gruff; steep and overhanging: *s.* a high steep bank; a game at cards: *v.a.* to repulse unceremoniously (Ger. *blaf*, broad-faced).

Bluff-bowed, bluf'-bowd, *a.* having broad bows [Naut.]

Bluff-headed, bluf'-hed-ed, *a.* having an upright stem [Naut.]

Bluffness, bluf'-nes, *s.* bloatedness; surliness.

Bluffy, bluf'-e, *a.* having bluffs or bold points of coast.

Bluish, blu'-ish, *a.* slightly blue. **Bluishly**, blu'-ish-le, *ad.* in a bluish manner. **Bluishness**, blu'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being bluish.

Bluism, blu'-izm, *s.* blue-stockingism.

Blunder, blun' der, *v.n.* to mistake grossly: to err stupidly; to flounder about: *s.* a gross mistake.

Blunderbuss, blun'-der-bus, *s.* a short gun with a large bore; a stupid, blundering fellow.

Blunderhead, blun'-der-hed, *s.* a stupid fellow; a dolt.

Blunderingly, blun'-der-ing-le, *ad.* in a blundering manner.

Blunt, blunt, *a.* having an obtuse edge or point; dull in understanding; abrupt in address; unceremonious: *v.a.* to dull the edge or point; to repress or weaken. **Bluntly**, blunt'-le, *ad.* in a blunt manner. **Bluntness**, blunt'-nes, *s.* the quality of being blunt.

Bluntish, blunt'-ish, *a.* somewhat blunt.

Blunt-witted, blunt'-wit-ted, *a.* dull; stupid.

Blur, blur, *s.* a blot; a stain; a blemish: *v.a.* to soil; to obscure; to dim. See **Blear.**

Blurt, blurt, *v.a.* to utter hastily and unadvisedly, or inadvertently (Sc. *blirt*, an outburst).

Blush, blush, *v.n.* to grow red in the face from shame, confusion, &c.; to feel ashamed: *s.* redness in the cheeks from shame, confusion, &c.; a red or reddish colour; a glance (akin to *blaze*).

Blushful, blush'-ful, *a.* full of blushes. **Blushfully**, blush'-ful-le, *ad.* in a blushful manner.

Blushing, blush'-ing, *s.* the act of turning red; colour, as of blushing: *a.* with blushes; blooming. **Blushingly**, blush'-ing-le, *ad.* in a blushing manner.

Blushless, blush'-les, *a.* without a blush; unblushing.

Bluster, blus'-ter, *v.n.* to make a loud boisterous noise; to brawl; to swagger; to boast: *s.* a loud confused noise, as of wind in impotent gusts; boasting; boisterousness. See **Blast.**

Blusterer, blus'-ter-er, *s.* a noisy swaggerer or boaster.

Blustering, blus'-ter-ing, *a.* windy; noisy; tumultuous; boastful. **Blusteringly**, blus'-ter-ing-le, *ad.* in a blustering manner.

Blusterous, **Blustrous**, } blus'-trus, *a.* noisy; tumultuous,

Bo, bo, *excl.* a word used by children to frighten.

Boa, bo'-a, *s.* a genus of large serpents, crushing their prey in their coils; a boa-shaped cravat of fur worn by ladies. *Boa constrictor*, the largest known boa, or serpent, peculiar to tropical America, 30 or 40 feet in length, and which can crush even bullocks to pieces in its folds (L. *bos, bovis*, an ox).

Boanerges, bo-an-er'-jeez, *s.* a vehement preacher (Gr. from Heb. *pl.* sons of thunder.)

Boar, boar, *s.* the male of swine; the wild boar: *v.n.* to shoot out the nose as high as the ears, and toss it in the wind [Man.] (A.S. *bar.*)

Board, board, *s.* a piece of timber sawn thin, of considerable length and breadth; a table for food; food served at table; a table at which a council or court sits; a number of persons who have the management of some public trust; a table or frame for a game, as a chess-board; pasteboard; cover of a book; *pl.* the stage; the deck of a ship; the interior part of a ship or boat; the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack [Naut.]: *v.a.* to cover with boards; to enter a ship by force; to accost; to furnish with board; to place as a boarder: *v.n.* to be furnished with board. *By the board*, close to the deck; completely [Naut.] (A.S. *bord*, a table.)

Boardable, board'-a-bl, *a.* that may be boarded, as a ship.

Boarder, board'-er, *s.* one who boards with another; one who boards a ship in action.

Boarding-clerk, board'-ing-klark, *s.* a clerk in the custom house, of a shipping firm, whose duty it is to communicate with ships on their arrival in port.

Boarding-house, board'-ing-hows, *s.* a house where board may be had.

Boarding-pike, board'-ing-pike, *s.* a sailor's boarding weapon.

Boarding-school, board'-ing-skool, *s.* a school, the scholars of which board with the master.

Board-rule, board'-rule, *s.* a figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board, without calculation.

Board-school, board'-skool, *s.* a school under a school board.

Board-wages, board'-wa-jez, *s.pl.* money allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

Boarish, boar'-ish, *a.* swinish; brutal; cruel.

Boar-spear, boar'-speer, *s.* a spear used in boar-hunting.

Boast, boast, *v.n.* to brag; to glory in: *v.a.* to brag of;

to magnify or exalt; to vaunt: *s.* an expression of ostentation or pride; a brag; cause of boasting; laudable exultation.

Boaster, boast'-er, *s.* a broad chisel used by stone-masons.

Boastful, boast'-fûl, *a.* given to boasting. **Boastfully**, boast'-fûl-le, *ad.* in a boastful manner. **Boastfulness**, boast'-fûl-nes, *s.* state of being boastful.

Boasting, boast'-ing, *s.* act of boasting; vaunting. **Boastingly**, boast'-ing-le, *ad.* in a boasting manner.

Boastless, boast'-les, *ad.* without boasting.

Boat, boat, *s.* a small open vessel, moved by oars or rowing; a vessel moved by steam or sails: *v.a.* to transport in a boat: *v.n.* to go in a boat. *In the same boat*, in the same category (A.S. *bât*).

Boatable, boat'-à-bl, *a.* navigable for small boats.

Boat-bill, boat'-bil, *s.* a bird of the heron tribe.

Boat builder, boat'-bild-er, *s.* one who makes boats.

Boat-fly, boat'-fli, *s.* an insect that glides like a boat.

Boat-hook, boat'-hòòk, *s.* an iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat.

Boat-house, boat'-hows, *s.* a kind of shed to shelter boats.

Boating, boat'-ing, *s.* the act or practice of rowing; that of transporting in boats.

Boatman, boat'-man, } *s.* a man who manages a boat;
Boatsman, boats'-man, } a rower of a boat.

Boat-rope, boat'-rope, *s.* See **Painter**.

Boat-shaped, boat'-shaypt, *a.* having the shape of a boat.

Boatswain, bo'-sn, *s.* an officer on board of ships, who has charge of the boats, sails, rigging, &c., and calls the men to their duty (A.S. *bât*, and *swâin*, a lad).

Bob, bob, *s.* a short jerking motion or action; a slight blow; anything which swings with a bob; a pendant; an ear-ring; the ball of a pendulum; a knot of worms, at the end of a line, used in catching eels; a bob-wig; a shilling: *v.a.* to move with a short jerking motion; to cut short; to cheat: *v.n.* to play backward and forward; to angle with a bob. Among *bell-ringers*, a peal of several courses, or sets of changes.

Bobbin, bob'-bin, *s.* a pin or a reel on which thread is wound; a spool; round tape.

Bobbinet, bob'-bin-et, *s.* a machine-made net.

Bobbin-work, bob'-bin-wurk, *s.* work woven with bobbins.

Bobbish, bob'-bish, *a.* hearty; in good spirits.

Bob cherry, bob'-tsher-re, *s.* a child's game of catching a bobbing cherry in the teeth.

Bobolink, bob'-o-link, } *s.* a popular name of the rice-
Boblink, bob'-link, } bird or reed-bird of America.

Bobstays, bob'-stayz, *s.pl.* ropes to steady the bowsprit.

Bobtail, bob'-tayl, *s.* a tail cut short; the rabble.

Bobtailed, bob'-tayld, *a.* having the tail cut short.

Bobtail-wig, bob'-tayl-wig, } *s.* a wig of short hair.
Bobwig, bob'-wig,

Bob-white, bob'-hwite, *s.* the American partridge.

Bock-beer, bok'-beer, *s.* an intoxicating lager beer (A.S. *boc*, a goat).

Bockelet, bok'-e-let, } *s.* a kind of long-winged hawk.
Bockeret, bok'-e-ret, }

Bocking, bok'-ing, *s.* a coarse woollen cloth; a red herring.

Bockland, bok'-land, *s.* See **Bookland**.

Bode, bode, *v.a.* and *n.* to portend; to be an omen of. See **Bid**.

Bodeful, bode'-fûl, *a.* ominous of evil.

Bodhi-tree, bo'-de-tree, *s.* the bo-tree (Sans. *bodha*, knowledge). See **Bo-tree**.

Bodice, bod'-is, *s.* women's stays, as fitting the *body*.

Bodied, bod'-id, *a.* having a body.

Bodiless, bod'-e-les, *a.* having no body; incorporeal.

Bodily, bod'-e-le, *a.* relating to the body; in the form of a body: *ad.* corporeally; united with a body or matter; in a body.

Boding, bode'-ing, *s.* an omen: *a.* foreshowing.

Bodkin, bod'-kin, *s.* an instrument (*a*) for piercing holes; (*b*) with an eye for drawing thread, tape, or ribbon through a loop, &c.; (*c*) to dress the hair; a small dagger.

Bodleian, bod'-le-an, *a.* pertaining to Sir Thomas *Bodley*, or the library which he founded at Oxford.

Body, bod'-e, *s.* the organized material of an animal; the trunk of an animal; a solid substance; matter, as opposed to spirit; a person; a collective mass or collection; a number of individuals united for a purpose; a corporation; the main part; strength or substance; a solid [Geom.]: *v.a.* to produce in some form (A.S. *bodig*).

Body-clothes, bod'-e-kloa*th*z, *s.pl.* clothing for the body; coverings for a horse.

Body-colour, bod'-e-kul-ur, *s.* a pigment possessing consistence, body, and tinging power; pigment laid on thickly and mixed with white.

Body-guard, bod'-e-gârd, *s.* a life-guard, especially of a sovereign; a guardian escort.

Body-politic, bod'-e-pol'-e-tik, *s.* a nation viewed as a body.

Body-snatcher, bod'-e-snatsh-er, *s.* one who disinters bodies for dissection.

Body-snatching, bod'-e-snatsh-ing, *s.* the robbing of graves.

Bœotian, be-o'-she-an, *a.* belonging to Bœotia; dull; stupid.

Boer, boor, *s.* a Dutch farmer at the Cape [Dut.]

Bog, bog, *s.* a marsh; a quagmire: *v.a.* to whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire (Celt. soft).

Bog-bean, bog'-been, *s.* a marsh plant.

Bog-berry, bog'-ber-re. *s.* a name of the cranberry.

Bog-butter, bog'-but-ter, *s.* a fatty substance found in peat-bogs.

Bog-earth, bog'-erth, *s.* an earth or soil composed of sand and a portion of decomposed vegetable fibre.

Bogie, bo'-ge, *s.* a four-wheeled truck. *Bogie carriage*, one mounted on two bogies connected with it by swivel joints, adapted to take a curve readily.

Boggle, bog'-gl, *v.n.* to stop, as if afraid to proceed; to waver; to dissemble. See **Bogle**.

Boggler, bog'-gler, *s.* a doubter; a timorous man.

Boggy, bog'-ge, *a.* full of bogs; marshy; swampy.

Bog-house, bog'-hows, *s.* a privy.

Bog-iron-ore, bog'-i-urn-oar, *s.* See **Bog-ore**.

Bog-land, bog'-land, *s.* a boggy country; marshy land.

Bogle, bo'-gl, *s.* a bugbear; a spectre.

Bogmoss, bog'-mos, *s.* a genus of aquatic moss plants.

Bog-oak, bog'-oke, *s.* oak found preserved in bogs.

Bog-ore, bog'-oar, *s.* an iron ore found in boggy land.

Bog-rush, bog'-rush, *s.* a rush of the bogs; a bird nestling in the rush.

Bog-spavin, bog'-spav-in, *s.* an encysted tumour on the inside of a horse's hough.

Bogtrotter, bog'-trot-ter, *s.* one accustomed to traverse bogs; a name originally given to the Scotch moss-troopers, now to certain Irish, for their agility in escaping over bogs.

Bogus, bo'-gus, *a.* spurious; counterfeit (*Borghese*, an American forger).

Bog-whort, bog'-hwurt, *s.* the bilberry or whortle-berry.

Bogy, bo'-ge, *s.* a bugbear; a spectre (*bogle*).

Bohea, bo'-he, *s.* an inferior sort of black tea.

Bohemian, bo-he'-me-an, *s.* a person, generally affecting art of some kind, who leads a gipsy life and despises conventionality (Fr. *bohémien*, a gipsy).

Bohemianism, bo-he'-me-an-izm, *s.* the life of a Bohemian.

Boiar, boy'-ar, *s.* See **Boyar**.

Boil, boyl, *v.n.* to be agitated by action of heat; to be agitated from any other cause, as waves; to be cooked by boiling; to be agitated with passion: *v.a.* to heat to a boiling state; to cook by boiling; to subject to heat in a boiling liquid. *To boil away*, to evaporate by boiling. *To boil down*, to reduce by boiling; to abridge (L. *bulla*, a bubble).

Boil, boyl, *s.* an inflamed tumour (A.S. *byl*).

Boiler, boyl'-er, *s.* a vessel in which anything is boiled; a vessel in which the steam is generated.

Boiling, boyl'-ing, *a.* in a state of ebullition by heat. *Boiling-point*, the temperature at which a fluid is converted into vapour with ebullition. *Boiling spring*, a spring emitting hot or boiling water; a geyser.

Boiobi, boy-o'-be, *s.* a green snake found in America.

Boisterous, boys'-ter-us, *a.* noisy; turbulent; violent (Welsh, *buyst*, wildness). **Boisterously**, boys'-ter-us-le, *ad.* in a boisterous manner. **Boisterousness**, boys'-ter-us-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being boisterous.

Bola, bo'-la, *s.* a ball of stone or metal attached to a cord or thong used by the natives of S. America, either as a weapon of war or a hunting implement.

Bolary, bo'-là-re, *a.* partaking of the nature of clay.

Bold, boald, *a.* courageous; daring; exhibiting courage; planned or executed with courage and spirit; rude; impudent standing out to view; striking; steep; abrupt (A.S. *bald*). **Boldly**, boald'-le, *ad.* in a bold manner. **Boldness**, boald'-nes, *s.* the quality of being bold. *To make bold*, or *to be bold*, to venture.

Bold-face, boald'-fase, *s.* impudence; an impudent person.

Bold-faced, boald'-fayst, *a.* impudent.

Bold-spirited, boald'-spir-it-ed, *a.* courageous; daring.

Bole, bole, *s.* the trunk of a tree (Scan.)

Bole, bole, *s.* a friable clayey earth tinged with peroxide of iron [Geol.] A bisilicate of alumina [Min.] (Gr. *bolos*, a clod.)

Bolero, bo-lare'-o, *s.* a popular Spanish dance.

Boletic, bo-let'-ik, *a.* obtained from the boletus, a fungus.

Bolis, bol'-is, *s.pl.* } meteoric fireballs (Gr. *bolis*, a
Bolides, bol'-e-deez, *s.* } missile, and *eidos*, like).

Boll, boal, *s.* the pod or capsule of a plant. See **Bole**.

Boll, boal, *s.* an old measure of four or six bushels: *v.n.* to form into a boll.

Bollard, bol'-lard, *s.* a strong post with blocks, used in docking ships [Naut.]

Bolling, boal'-ing, *s.* a tree with top and branches cut off.

Bologna-flask, bo-lone'-ya-flask, *s.* a flask of glass suddenly cooled, and which flies in pieces when scratched.

Bologna-sausage, bo-lone'-ya-saw'-saje, *s.* a large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork suet, chopped fine.

Bolognian stone, bo-lone'-yan stone, *s.* radiated sulphate of barium, first discovered near Bologna.

Bolster, boal'-ster, *s.* a round long pillow; a pad for various purposes; *v.a.* to support with a bolster, or any soft pad; to support or hold up (A.S.)

Bolster-case, boal'-ster-kase, *s.* a case to hold a bolster.

Bolsterer, boal-ster'-er, *s.* one who bolsters; a supporter.

Bolstering, boal'-ster-ing, *s.* a prop; a support.

Bolt, boalt, *s.* an arrow; a stout pin of iron or other metal; an elongated bullet; a thunderbolt; a stream of lightning; a sudden start; the act of bolting food; *v.a.* to fasten with a bolt; to secure; to blurt out; to swallow hastily. Among sportsmen, to start or dislodge; *v.n.* to dart forth, or off; to run away; to desert one's party suddenly. *A bolt of canvas*, a piece of 28 ells (O.Fr.)

Bolt, boalt, *v.a.* to sift; to separate bran from flour; to examine by sifting; to purify; to discuss or argue (A.S.)

Bolt-auger, boalt'-aw-ger, *s.* a large boring instrument.

Bolt-boat, boalt'-boat, *s.* a strong boat for a rough sea.

Bolter, boalt'-er, *s.* a machine for separating bran from flour.

Bolt-head, boalt'-hed, *s.* a matrass or receiver [Chem.]

Bolting, boalt'-ing, *s.* the act of bolting; a private arguing of cases [Law].

Bolting-cloth, boalt'-ing-kloth, *s.* linen or hair cloth for bolters.

Bolting-house, boalt'-ing-hows, *s.* a house where meal is bolted.

Bolting-hutch, boalt'-ing-hutsh, *s.* a tub for bolted flour.

Bolting-mill, boalt'-ing-mil, *s.* a machine for sifting meal.

Bolting-tub, boalt'-ing-tub, *s.* a tub to sift meal in.

Boltonite, boal'-tun-ite, *s.* a granular mineral (*Bolton*, U.S.)

Bolt-rope, boalt'-rope, *s.* a rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them.

Bolt-sprit, boalt'-sprit, *s.* See **Bowsprit.**

Bolt-upright, boalt'-up-rite, *a.* perfectly upright.

Bolus, bo'-lus, *s.* a large pill, to be swallowed at once; what must be accepted, however reluctantly (Gr. *bolos*, a lump).

Bom, bom, *s.* a large serpent found in America.

Bomb, bom, *s.* a large hollow iron ball filled with explosives, and thrown from a mortar (Gr. *bombos*, a deep dull sound). See **Boom.**

Bombard, bom-bard', *v.a.* to attack with bombs or cannon.

Bombardier, bom-bard-eer', *s.* an artilleryman who attends to the firing of mortars; a beetle [Entom.]

Bombardment, bom-bard'-ment, *s.* an attack with bombs.

Bombardon, bum-bar'-don, *s.* a musical wind instrument, much like the bassoon, used as a bass to the hautboy.

Bombasin, bum-ba-zeen', *s.* a twilled fabric of silk and worsted (Gr. *bombyx*, silk).

Bombast, bom'-bast, *s.* a loose stuff used to swell garments; language inflated with senseless high-sounding words; fustian (L. *bombax*, cotton).

Bombastic, bom-bast'-ik, *a.* infected with bombast.

Bombastry, bom'-bast-re, *s.* bombast; fustian.

Bombax, bom'-bax, *s.* the silk-cotton tree.

Bombazette, bum-ba-zet', *s.* a sort of thin woollen cloth.

Bombazine, bum-ba-zeen', *s.* See **Bombasin.**

Bomb-chest, bum'-tshest, *s.* a chest filled with combustibles to place underground, and explode destructively.

Bombernickel, bom-ber-nik'-el, *s.* a kind of coarse bran bread.

Bombiate, bom'-he-ate, *s.* a salt of bombic acid.

Bombic, bom'-bik, *a.* pertaining to the silk-worm. *Bombic acid*, an acid obtained from the silk-worm.

Bombilate, bum'-be-late, *v.n.* to make a humming noise (L.)

Bomb-ketch, bum'-ketsh, } *s.* a small, strongly-built
Bomb-vessel, bum'-ves-sel, } ship, for throwing bombs.

Bomb-proof, bum'-proof, *a.* proof against bombs.

Bomb-shell, bum'-shel, *s.* a bomb.

Bombycinous, bom-bis'-e-nus, *a.* silken; made of silk; of the colour of the silk-worm. See **Bombyx.**

Bombyx, bom'-bix, *s.* the silk-worm (Gr.)

Bona fide, bo'-na-fi'-de, *a.* with good faith; without fraud or deception (L.)

Bonanza, bon-an'-za, *s.* a windfall of good fortune (Sp. a fair wind).

Bona-roba, bo'-na-ro'-ba, *s.* a showy wanton (It. fine dress).

Bonasus, bo-na'-sus, } *s.* a species of bison or wild
Bonassus, bo-nas'-sus, } ox (L.)

Bonbon, bong'-bong, *s.* sugar confectionery; a sugar-plum (Fr.)

Bon-chretien, bong-kret'-yang, *s.* a species of pear (Fr. good Christian).

Bond, bond, *s.* anything that binds, as a cord or band; link of connection; an obligation or promise in writing to do or pay something on or before a given day [Law]; any written promise; a government store for goods till the duty is paid; chains; imprisonment; captivity; the disposition of stones or bricks in a wall so that the vertical joints are separated from each other: *a.* in a state of servitude or slavery: *v.a.* to put imported goods in a customs warehouse till the duties chargeable thereon are paid. See **Bind.**

Bondage, bond'-aje, *s.* slavery; captivity.

Bondager, bond'-aj-er, *s.* in Scotland, a tenant on a farm bound at stated seasons to assist the farmer in his operations.

Bond-creditor, bond'-kred-it-er, *s.* a creditor secured by a bond.

Bond-debt, bond'-det, *s.* a debt contracted under the obligation of a bond.

Bonded, bond'-ed, *a.* under a bond. *Bonded goods*, those for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom house.

Bondmaid, bond'-mayd, *s.* a young female slave.

Bondman, bond'-man, *s.* a man slave.

Bondservant, bond'-ser-vant, *s.* a slave.

Bondservice, bond'-serv-is, *s.* a state of slavery.

Bondslave, bond'-slave, *s.* a person in a state of slavery.

Bondsman, bondz'-man, *s.* a surety; a slave.

Bondswoman, bondz'-woom-an, } *s.* a woman slave.
Bondwoman, bond'-woom-an, }

Bone, bone, *s.* a firm hard substance, composing the skeleton of an animal body; a piece of the skeleton: *pl.* pieces of bone held between the fingers and rattled together in time to a tune: *a.* made of bone: *v.a.* to take out the bones; to put bones in. *To make no bones*, to make no scruple. *To have a bone to pick*, to have something disagreeable to settle. *Body and bones*, altogether (A.S. *ban*).

Bone-ace, bone'-ase, *s.* a game at cards.

Bone-ache, bone'-ake, *s.* pain in the bones.

Bone-ash, bone'-ash, *s.* the residue of burnt bones.

Boneblack, bone'-blak, *s.* a black substance; bones charred in close vessels.

Bonebreaker, bone'-brake-er, *s.* the sea-eagle or osprey.

Bone-cave, bone'-cave, *s.* a cave with the bones of prehistoric animals.

Boned, boand, *a.* deprived of bones; having bones.

Bone-dust, bone'-dust, *s.* bones ground for manure.

Bone-earth, bone'-erth, *s.* the earthly residuum of bones.

Bonelace, bone'-lase, *s.* a lace of linen thread. See **Bones.**

Boneless, bone'-les, *a.* without bones; wanting bones.

Bones, boanz, *s.pl.* bobbins of bone for weaving lace.

Bonesetter, bone'-set-ter, *s.* one who professes to set and restore dislocated or broken bones.

Bonesetting, bone'-set-ting, *s.* the art of setting bones.

Bone-spavin, bone'-spav-in, *s.* a bony excrescence, or hard swelling, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.

Bonetta, bo-net'-ta, *s.* See **Bonito.**

Bonfire, bon'-fire, *s.* a large fire made on festive occasions.

Bonhomie, bon'-no-me, *s.* good-nature; simplicity (Fr.)

Boniface, bon'-e-face, *s.* a jolly-faced, jolly-hearted landlord.

Boning, bone'-ing, } *s.* the act of judging of a plane
Borning, bor'-ning, } surface, or of setting objects in the same plane or line by the eye. *Boning-rod*, poles used in boning or borning by being set up at certain distances (O.F. *bonne*, and *borne*, a limit).

Bonito, bo-ne'-to, *s.* a fish of the tunny kind (Sp.)

Bon mot, bong-mo, *s.* a witty repartee (Fr. a good saying).

Bonne bouche, bun'-boosh, *s.* a delicious morsel (Fr. good mouth).

Bonnet, bon'-net, *s.* a covering for the head worn by women; also a cap worn by men; a covering for other purposes; a small sail attached to a larger; a kind of little ravelin [Fort.]: *v.a.* to pull off the bonnet: *v.a.* to crush hat over eyes.

Bonneted, bon'-net-ed, *a.* wearing a bonnet.

Bonnet-pepper, bon'-net pep'-per, *s.* a species of capsicum.

Bonnet-rouge, bon-ne-roozh, *s.* an extreme Republican (Fr. red cap).

Bonnilass, bon'-ne-las, *s.* a beautiful girl.

Bonnivis, bon'-ne-vis, *s.* a kind of kidney bean.

Bonny, bon'-ne, *a.* handsome; pretty. **Bonnily**, bon'-ne-le, *ad.* in a bonny manner. **Bonniness**, bon'-ne-nes, *s.* the quality of being bonny.

Bonny, bon'-ne, *s.* an isolated bed of ore [Min.]

Bonny-clabber, bon'-ne-klab'-ber, *s.* milk thickened and sour (Ir. *baine*, milk, and *clabar*, mud).

Bonten, bon'-ten, *s.* a narrow woollen stuff.

Bon-ton, bong-tong, *s.* the height of fashion (Fr.)

Bonum magnum, bon'-num mag'-num, *s.* a species of plum (L.)

Bonus, bo'-nus, *s.* a consideration for a service; a premium given for a privilege, or, in addition to interest, for a loan; an extra dividend to shareholders out of accumulated profits.

Bon-vivant, bong'-ve-vong, *s.* a high or luxurious liver; a jovial companion (Fr. living well).

Bony, bo'-ne, *a.* consisting of, or pertaining to, bones; having large or prominent bones; stout; strong.

Bonze, bonz, *s.* a buddhist priest in China, Japan, &c.

Booby, boo'-be, *s.* a dunce; a gannet, so called from its apparent stupidity in allowing itself to be caught.

Booby-hut, boo'-be-hut, *s.* a kind of covered sleigh.

Booby-hutch, boo'-be-hutsh, *s.* a clumsy, ill-contrived, covered carriage or seat, used in the east of England.

Boodhism, bood'-izm, *s.* See **Buddhism**.

Book, book, *s.* a collection of sheets printed on, written on, or blank, and bound in a volume; a literary composition, or one of its larger divisions; a writing: *v.a.* to enter, write, or register in a book: to get booked. *In books*, in kind remembrance; in favour. *Without book*, by memory; without authority. *To bring to book*, to require to give an exact reckoning. *To speak by book*, to speak on accurate knowledge (A.S. *boc*, the beech).

Book-account, book'-ak-kownt, *s.* an account or register of debt or credit in a book.

Bookbinder, book'-bind-er, *s.* one who binds books.

Bookbindery, book'-bind-er-e, *s.* a place for binding books.

Bookbinding, book'-bind-ing, *s.* the art or act of binding books.

Bookcase, book'-kase, *s.* a case with shelves for books.

Book-debt, book'-det, *s.* a debt charged in an account-book.

Booked, bookt, *a.* registered; provided with a ticket; bound.

Bookful, book'-ful, *a.* full of notions gleaned from books: *s.* as much as a book contains.

Book-hunter, book'-hunt-er, *s.* an eager collector of old and rare books.

Booking, book'-ing, *s.* registry in a book. *Booking office*, the office where the tickets are obtained for a railway or other journey. *Booking clerk*, the clerk who supplies the tickets.

Bookish, book'-ish, *a.* given to reading; acquainted only with what is written in books. **Bookishly**, book'-ish-le, *ad.* in the manner of one who is bookish. **Bookishness**, book'-ish-nes, *s.* a bookish disposition.

Book-keeper, book'-keep-er, *s.* a keeper of accounts.

Book-keeping, book'-keep-ing, *s.* the art of keeping accounts.

Book knowledge, book'-nol-ledj, *s.* book learning.

Bookland, book'-land, *s.* charter-land, or land held by a simple deed under certain rents and free services (Old Law).

Book-learned, book'-lern-ed, *a.* versed in books; well-read.

Book-learning, book'-lern-ing, *s.* learning acquired by reading, often as opposed to that by experience and observation.

Book-madness, book'-mad-nes, *s.* bibliomania.

Bookmaker, book'-make-er, *s.* one who writes or compiles books; one who wagers largely and systematically upon horse-races, entering his bets in a book.

Bookmaking, book'-make-ing, *s.* the practice of compiling books; the practice of betting systematically upon horse-races.

Bookman, book'-man, *s.* a scholar by profession.

Bookmate, book'-mate, *s.* a schoolfellow.

Bookmonger, book'-mung-ger, *s.* a dealer in books.

Book-muslin, book'-muz-lin, *s.* a kind of coarse muslin.

Book-oath, book'-oath, *s.* an oath made on the Bible.

Book-post, book'-poast, *s.* the transmission by the post office of books, &c., when left open, at a lower charge than by letter post.

Bookseller, book'-sel-ler, *s.* one who trades in books.

Bookselling, book'-sel-ling, *s.* the business of a bookseller.

Bookstall, book'-stawl, *s.* an open stall for retailing books.

Bookstand, book'-stand, *s.* a stand or a case for books.

Bookstore, book'-store, *s.* in the U.S., a bookseller's shop.

Bookworm, book'-wurm, *s.* a mite that eats holes in books; an indiscriminate reader and devourer of books.

Boom, boom, *s.* a long pole or spar to extend a sail; a strong iron chain, line of spars, or other bar, extended across a river, or harbour mouth, to obstruct the passage; a pole set up as a mark in a channel to direct seamen (D. *boom*, a tree).

Boom, boom, *s.* a hollow sound, as of waves, &c.; a sudden and increasing demand for a thing; a sudden outburst of popular favour [U.S.]: *v.n.* to rush, as a ship under a press of sail; to sound with a boom.

Boomerang, boom'-e-rang, *s.* a missile of hard wood, peculiar to the aborigines of Australia, of two feet in length, and so constructed that, though thrown forward, it takes a whirling course upwards till it stops, when it returns with a swoop and falls in the rear of the thrower.

Boomkin, boom'-kin, *s.* See **Bumkin**.

Boon, boon, *s.* a gift; a favour; a privilege (Ice. *bon*, a prayer).

Boon, boon, *s.* the refuse from dressed flax.

Boon, boon, *a.* gay; merry (L. *bonus*, good).

Boops, bo'-ops, *s.* a genus of fishes found chiefly in the Mediterranean; the pike-headed whale.

Boor, boor, *s.* a peasant; a rustic; a clown; a rude unlettered man (Dut. *boer*, a tiller).

Boorish, boor'-ish, *a.* clownish; rude in manners; illiterate.

Boorishly, boor'-ish-le, *ad.* in a boorish manner. **Boorishness**, boor'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being boorish.

Boose, booz, *v.n.* to drink intemperately; to guzzle.

Boost, boost, *v.a.* to lift or raise by pushing.

Boosy, boo'-ze, *a.* a little intoxicated; merry with liquor.

Boot, boot, *s.* a solid covering for the leg, or part, generally of leather; a kind of rack for the leg, formerly used to torture criminals; a box or receptacle in the fore or hind part of a coach; an apron of leather to protect the riders in a chaise, gig, &c.; a leathern case in which to put a filled bottle, to guard against accident in corking: *v.a.* to put boots on (Fr. *botte*).

Boot, boot, *v.a.* to profit; to advantage: *s.* profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to make the exchange equal. *To boot*, in addition to; over and above (A.S. *bót*, compensation).

Boot-catcher, boot'-katsh-er, *s.* the boots at an inn.

Bootcrimp, boot'-krimp, *s.* a frame used by bootmakers for drawing in and shaping the body of a boot.

Booted, boot'-ed, *a.* having boots on.

Bootee, boot-e', *s.* a kind of half or short boot.

Booth, booth, *s.* a temporary erection built of slight materials; a stall at a fair (Ice. *buth*).

Boot-hook, boot'-hook, *s.* a hook to pull on long boots.

Boot-hose, boot'-hoze, *s.* spatterdashes, in lieu of boots.

Bootied, boot'-ed, *a.* laden with plunder.

Bootikin, boot'-e-kin, *s.* a little boot; a soft glove or boot.

Bootjack, boot'-jak, *s.* an instrument to draw off boots.

Boot-last, boot'-last, *s.* See **Boot-tree**.

Bootleg, boot'-leg, *s.* leather cut for the leg of a boot.

Bootless, boot'-les, *a.* unavailing; useless. **Bootlessly**, boot'-les-le, *ad.* so as to be bootless. **Bootlessness**, boot'-les-nes, *s.* state of being bootless.

Bootlick, boot'-lik, *s.* a lickspittle [U.S.]

Boots, boots, *s.* the servant at an inn who cleans the boots; the youngest officer in a regiment.

Boot-topping, boot'-top-ping, *s.* the cleansing of a ship's bottom, near the surface of the water, and rubbing it with tallow, &c.

Boot-tree, boot'-tre, *s.* an instrument for stretching boots.

Booty, boot'-e, *s.* spoil taken in war, or by force; plunder. *To play booty*, to play dishonestly with intent to lose (Ice. *byta*, to divide).

Bopeep, bo-peep', *s.* a play to amuse children by peeping from behind something and crying *bo!*

Borachio, bo-ratsh'-yo, *s.* a bottle or cask (Sp. *borracha*, a vessel of skin).

Boracic, bo-ras'-ik, *a.* pertaining to, or produced from, borax. *Boracic acid*, a compound of boron and oxygen.

Boracite, bo'-ra-site, *s.* native borate of magnesia.

Borage, bur'-raje, *s.* a plant, the flowers of which were believed to be cordial, and infused in drinks.

Borate, bo'-rate, *s.* a salt of boracic acid.

Borax, bo'-rax, *s.* a compound of boracic acid and soda, used as a flux and a solder, also in pharmacy.

Borborygm, bor'-bo-rim, *s.* a rumbling noise of wind in the bowels (Gr.)

Borcer, bor'-ser, *s.* an instrument to bore holes in rocks for blasting.

Bord, bord, *s.* the face of the coal parallel to the cleavage [Min.]

Bordage, bord'-aje, *s.* See **Bord-land.**

Bordel, bord'-el, *s.* a brothel (Fr. a little house).

Border, bord'-er, *s.* the edge of anything; margin; boundary; frontier; a flower-bed: *v.n.* to be adjacent; to approach: *v.a.* to make or adorn with a border; to reach or be contiguous to (Fr. *bord*).

Borderer, bord'-er-er, *s.* one who dwells on the borders of a country or near to a place.

Border-land, bord'-er-land, *s.* land on the border, usually debatable.

Bord-halfpenny, bord'-ha-pen-e, *s.* duty formerly paid for liberty to set up a stall in a fair or market.

Bord-land, bord'-land, *s.* the domain land which a lord reserved for the maintenance of his *bord* or table [Law].

Bord-lode, **Board-load**, } bord'-load, { *s.* the service required of a tenant to carry forest timber to the lord's house.

Bord-man, bord'-man, *s.* a tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with provisions.

Bord-service, bord'-serv-is, *s.* the tenure of bord-lands.

Bordure, bord'-yur, *or* bor'-dewr, *s.* a compass of metal within the escutcheon and around it [Her.]

Bore, bore, *v.a.* to pierce or drill a hole in; to weary with repetition of what does not interest: *v.n.* to be pierced; to pierce by boring; to push forward toward a certain point; to carry the nose near the ground, as a horse: *s.* the hole made by boring; the cavity or calibre of a gun; an instrument used for boring; a person or thing that bores (A.S. *borian*).

Bore, bore, *s.* a sudden influx in certain estuaries of a tidal wave often of great volume, and rushing up with great violence and a loud noise. See **Bear.**

Boreal, bo'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to the north or the north wind. See **Boreas.**

Boreas, bo'-re-as, *s.* the north wind (L. and Gr.)

Borecole, bore'-koal, *s.* a winter cabbage, the leaves of which are curled or wrinkled.

Boredom, bore'-dum, *s.* the society of bores; the state of being bored.

Boree, bo-re', *s.* a kind of dance.

Borer, bore'-er, *s.* a boring instrument; a sea-worm, the piercer.

Boring, bore'-ing, *s.* the act of, or a hole made by, boring: *s.pl.* the chips, &c., produced in boring.

Born, born, *pp.* of bear, brought forth. *To be born*, to be brought into life. *Born again*, imbued, through conversion, with a new and nobler principle of life. *Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth*, born to a fortune.

Borne, boarn, *pp.* of bear; carried; supported; defrayed.

Borné, bor-na, *a.* narrow-minded (Fr.)

Bornite, bor'-nite, *s.* a tellurite of bismuth; a copper ore.

Boron, bo'-ron, *s.* the elementary base of boracic acid.

Borough, bur'-o, *s.* a town with a municipal governing body, which sends a representative to parliament; a town or township with privileges of its own (A.S. *burg*, a fortified place, a city).

Borough-english, bur'-o-ing'-glish, *s.* a customary descent of lands to the youngest son, or brother, instead of the eldest [Law].

Borough-head, bur'-o-hed, } *s.* a head-borough,
Borough-holder, bur'-o-hoald'-er, { a borsholder.

Borough-master, bur'-o-mas'-ter, *s.* the mayor, governor, or bailiff of a borough.

Boroughmonger, bur'-o-mung'-ger, *s.* one who buys or sells the parliamentary representation of boroughs.

Borrow, bor'-ro, *v.a.* to obtain by solicitation a loan; to appropriate and employ; to copy; to assume (A.S. *borg*, a pledge).

Borrowing, bor'-ro-ing, *s.* the act of obtaining a loan.

Borsholder, bors'-hoald-er, *s.* the head of a tithing.

Bort, bort, *s.* coarse or broken diamonds pounded into dust, and used in grinding and polishing operations.

Bosa, bo'-za, *s.* a fermented liquor from hemp and other seed (Per. and Turk.)

Boscage, bosk'-aje, *s.* wood or brushwood growing in a dense leafy mass; food for cattle yielded by bushes and trees [Law]; a landscape representing boscage [Painting]. (O.Fr. a grove.) See **Bush.**

Bosh, bosh, *s.* foolish nonsense (Turk. empty).

Boshbok, bosh'-bok, *s.* a S. African species of antelope.

Bosh-butter, bosh'-but-ter, *s.* an inferior butter used in adulterating other kinds, made up at Hamburg.

Bosjesmans, boz'-jez-manz, *s.pl.* bushmen of S. Africa.

Bosk, bosk, *s.* a basket.

Basket, } bosk'-et, { *s.* a grove; a compartment in
Bosquet, } a garden, formed by branches
Busket, busk'-et, { of trees.

Bosky, bosk'-e, *a.* thickly wooded; shady.

Bosom, booz'-um, *s.* the breast of a human being; the folds of the dress that cover the breast; the breast as the seat of the tender affections and passions; the breast, as containing the secrets of the heart; any enclosed place; the interior; the embrace: *a.* intimate; confidential; dear: *v.a.* to enclose in the bosom; to keep with care; to conceal; to cherish; (A.S. *bosm*).

Boson, bo'-sn, *s.* a corruption of boatswain.

Bosphorian, bos-fo'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to a strait between two seas.

Bosphorus, bos'-fo-rus, *s.* a strait, originally that of Constantinople, where it was fabled Jupiter, in the fashion of an ox, crossed from Asia with Europa on his back (Gr. *bous*, an ox, and *poros*, a passage).

Boss, bos, *s.* a protuberant part; a stud or knob; a raised ornament (Fr. *bosse*, a swelling).

Boss, bos, *s.* a master mechanic; a foreman or superintendent [U.S.] (D. *baas*, a master.)

Bossage, bos'-saje, *s.* a stone in building left projecting and rough, to be afterwards carved; rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the nave or level of the building.

Bossy, bos'-e, *a.* containing a boss; ornamented with bosses.

Bostangi, bos-tan'-je, *s.pl.* the guards of the Sultan's seraglio.

Bostrychite, bos'-tre-kite, *s.* a gem in the form of a lock of hair (Gr. *bostrychos*, a lock of hair).

Botanic, bo-tan'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to botany; con-
Botanical, bo-tan'-ik-al, { taining plants. *Botanic garden*, a garden for the culture of plants collected to illustrate the science of botany. **Botanically**, bo-tan'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a botanical reference.

Botanist, bot'-à-nist, *s.* one skilled in botany.

Botanize, bot'-à-nize, *v.n.* to seek for plants for the purpose of botanical investigation; to study plants.

Botanomancy, bot'-an-o-man-se, *s.* divination by fig and other leaves.

Botany, bot'-à-ne, *s.* the science which treats of plants (Gr. *botane*, a plant, from *bosco*, to graze).

Botargo, bo-tar'-go, *s.* a food made of mullet-roes.

Botch, botsh, *s.* an eruptive discoloured swelling on the skin; a clumsy patch; ill-finished work: *v.a.* to mend or patch clumsily; to put together unsuitably or unskilfully. See **Boss.**

Botchery, botsh'-e-re, *s.* botched work; patchwork.

Botchy, botsh'-e, *a.* marked with blotches; full of blotches.

Bote, bote, *s.* compensation, satisfaction, or reparation, as, *man-bote*, a compensation for a man slain; a privilege or allowance of necessaries, as *house-bote*; a sufficiency of wood to repair a house, or for fuel [Law]. (A.S. *bot*, reparation.)

Bot-fly, bot'-fli, *s.* the gad-fly.

Both, boath, *a.* the one and the other: *conj.* as well.

Bother, both'-er, *v.a.* to tease or perplex: *v.n.* to trouble one's self: *s.* annoyance; a plague (Gael. *buair*, to trouble).

Botheration, both-er-a'-shun, *s.* trouble; worry.

Bothersome, both'-er-sum, *a.* causing trouble.

Bothie, } both'-e, { *s.* in Scotland, a cottage in which
Bothy, } farm servants of either sex that are unmarried are housed together. See **Booth.**

Bothrodendron, both-ro-den'-dron, *s.* an extinct genus of fossil plants, found in coal formations.

Bo-tree, bo'-tree, *s.* the tree under which the light of life first dawned on Buddha, and sacred in Buddhism.

Botryoid, bot'-re-oyd, } *a.* having the form of a
Botryoidal, bot-re-oyd'-al, { bunch of grapes (Gr. *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, and *eidos*, likeness).

Botryolite, bot'-re-o-lite, *s.* salt of lime, occurring in botryoidal forms [Min.] (Gr. —, and *lithos*, a stone.)

Botts, } bots, { *s.pl.* small worms found in the intes-
Botts, } tines of horses; the larvæ of the gad-fly (Gael.)

Böttger-ware, bet'-ger-ware, *s.* a white Dresden china (made first at *Böttger*).

Bottine, bot'-teen, *s.* a half-boot; a boot for weak ankles, &c., in children.

Bottle, bot'-tl, *s.* a vessel with a narrow mouth, for holding liquors; the contents of a bottle: *v.a.* to put into bottles (Fr. *bouteille*).

Bottle, bot'-tl, *s.* a bundle of hay (Fr. *botte*, a bundle).

Bottle-bellied, bot'-tl-bel'-lid, *a.* potbellied.

Bottle-companion, bot'-tl-kom-pan'-yun, } *s.* a friend or
Bottle-friend, bot'tl-frend, { companion in drinking.

Bottle-flower, bot'-tl-flow-er, *s.* a plant, the cyanus.

Bottle-glass, bot'-tl-glas, *s.* a coarse green glass used for making bottles.

Bottle-gourd, bot'-tl-goord, *s.* the common gourd.
Bottle-green, bot'-tl-green, *a.* of the colour of bottle glass.
Bottle-holder, bot'-tl-hoald'-er, *s.* one who waits on a combatant in a prize fight with refreshment, and to assist: a second; an abettor: a groom's man.
Bottle-nose, bot-tl-noze, *s.* a kind of whale.
Bottle-nosed, bot'-tl-noazd, *a.* having a large thick nose.
Bottler, bot'-ler, *s.* one who bottles liquors.
Bottle-rack, bot'-tl-rak, *s.* a rack for bottles.
Bottom, bot'-tum, *s.* the lowest, deepest, or remotest part of anything; the ground under any body of water; the foundation or base; the part on which a thing rests or sits; a dale; a valley; the extremity of the trunk of animals; a ship; the dregs of liquor; cause; stamina; strength: *v.a.* to found or build upon; to furnish with a bottom; to fathom: *v.n.* to rest upon: *a.* at the very bottom; in a low situation. *Bottom heat,* the temperature communicated to certain soils, by fermenting and decomposing substances placed underneath them [Hort.] *On one's own bottom,* independently of others (A.S. *botm.*)
Bottomless, bot'-tum-les, *a.* without a bottom; fathomless.
Bottomry, bot'-tum-re, *s.* borrowing of money on the security of a ship [Maritime Law].
Bottony, bot'-ton-e, *s.* a cross which terminates at each end in three buds, knots, or buttons [Her.]
Bouche, boosh, *s.* provision accorded by the king to knights on service: *v.a.* to drill a new hole in a spiked gun (Fr. mouth).
Bouchet, boo'-sha, *or* boo-shet', *s.* a sort of pear (Fr.)
Bond, bood, *s.* an insect that breeds in grain.
Boudoir, boo-dwor, *s.* a lady's private apartment (Fr.)
Bough, bow, *s.* an arm or large branch of a tree (A.S. *bóg*).
Bougie, boo'-zhe, *s.* a contrivance for insertion in cases of stricture into the urethra, rectum, or gullet, to remove obstructions [Surg.] (Fr. a wax taper.)
Bouilli, boo'-ye, *s.* boiled or stewed meat (Fr.)
Bouillon, boo'-yong, *s.* broth; soup (Fr.)
Boulder, boal'-der, *s.* a large stone worn roundish by water; a mass of more or less rounded rock that has been transported to a distance from its native bed: *a.* containing boulders (Dan. *buldre,* to thunder).
Boulet, boo-let, *s.* said of a horse when the fetlock or pastern joint bends forward and out of its natural position [Man.]
Boulevard, **Boulevart,** boo'-var, *s.* originally, the rampart of a fortified city, then a street or promenade occupying the line of demolished fortifications, and now any promenade planted with trees around or in a town (Fr.)
Boulimy, boo'-le-me, *s.* See **Bulimy.**
Boultin, boal'-tin, *s.* a moulding, the convexity of which is one-fourth of a circle [Arch.]
Bouleversament, bool-vers-mang, *s.* overthrow (Fr.)
Bounce, bowns, *v.n.* to leap, spring, or rush out suddenly; to hit with force so as to rebound; to thump so as to make a loud noise; to boast or brag: *v.a.* to drive against: *s.* a heavy blow, thrust, or thump; a sound, as by an explosion; a boast; a species of dogfish (D. *bonzen,* to strike).
Bouncer, bown'-ser, *s.* a boaster; a bully; a bold lie; a liar: anything large and bouncing.
Bouncing, bown'-sing, *a.* large and heavy; stout; strong. **Bouncingly,** bown'-sing-le, *ad.* boastingly; with a bounce.
Bound, bownd, *s.* boundary; limit: *v.a.* to set limits to; to restrain; to confine (Fr. *borne*).
Bound, bownd, *s.* a leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound: *v.n.* to leap; to move forward by leaps (Fr. *bondir*).
Bound, *pp.* of the verb *to bind*: *a.* destined; going, or intending to go.
Boundary, bownd'-à-re, *s.* a mark indicating a limit; limit.
Bound-bailiff, bownd'-bayl-if, *s.* a sheriff's officer (as duty *bound*).
Bounden, bownd'-en, *a.* morally binding.
Boundless, bownd'-les, *a.* without bound or limit. **Boundlessly,** bownd'-les-le, *ad.* in a boundless manner. **Boundlessness,** bownd'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being boundless.
Bounteous, bown'-te-us, *a.* liberal; bountiful. **Bounteously,** bown'-te-us-le, *ad.* in a bounteous manner; largely. **Bounteousness,** bown'-te-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being bounteous.
Bountiful, bown'-te-fûl, *a.* liberal; generous; munificent. **Bountifully,** bown'-te-fûl-le, *ad.* in a bountiful manner. **Bountifulness,** bown'-te-fûl-nes, *s.* the quality of being bountiful.
Bounty, bown'-te, *s.* liberality; generosity in giving; a gift freely bestowed; a premium given to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage a branch of industry. *Queen Anne's bounty,* a provision made in her reign for augmenting poor church livings (L. *bonus,* good).
Bouquet, boo'-ka, *s.* a nosegay; a bunch of flowers; an aromatic odour from the best wines when uncorked (Fr.)
Bourbonism, boor'-bon-izm, *s.* adherence to the legitimate royal line, so called from partizanship to the House of Bourbon in France.
Bourdon, boor'-don, *s.* a pilgrim's staff (Fr.)
Bourg, boorg, *s.* a fortified town.
Bourgeois, bur-joys', *s.* a kind of printing type larger than brevier and smaller than long primer.
Bourgeois, boor'-zhwà, *s.* a middle-class citizen (Fr. from *bourg,* a town).
Bourgeoisie, boor-zhwà'-ze, *s.* the middle classes in towns.
Bourgeon, bur'-jun, *v.n.* to sprout; to shoot forth: *s.* a branch, bud [Bot.] (Fr.)
Bourn, boorn, *or* boarn, *s.* a bound; a limit (Fr. *borne*).
Bournonite, boor'-noan-ite, *s.* an antimonial sulphuret of lead.
Bourse, boors, *s.* an exchange where merchants meet to transact business (Fr.) See **Purse.**
Bouse, booz, *v.n.* See **Boose.**
Boustrophedon, bow-stro-fe'-don, *s.* an ancient mode of writing from right to left, and then from left to right, as in ploughing (Gr. *bous,* an ox, and *strepho,* to turn).
Bout, bowt, *s.* a turn, or round; trial; essay; attempt (Dan. *bugt,* a bend).
Boutade, boo-tàd', *s.* a whim; a fancy; a caprice (Fr.)
Bovey-coal, bo'-ve-koal, *s.* a species of bituminous coal.
Bovine, bo'-vine, *a.* pertaining to oxen and cows (L. *bos, bovis,* an ox or cow).
Boviform, bo'-ve-form, *a.* having the form of an ox.
Bow, bow, *v.a.* to bend; to bend, as the head or body, in token of respect or condescension; to depress; to crush; to subdue: *v.n.* to bend or incline the body out of respect; to stoop; to sink under pressure: *s.* a respectful inclination of the head, or bending of the body; the rounded fore-part of a ship (A.S. *bugan,* to bend).
Bow, bo, *s.* a well-known weapon or instrument to shoot arrows with; anything bent or in form of a curve, as the rainbow; the doubling of a string, ribbon, &c., in a slip knot; the instrument with which the chords of a violin are sounded; an instrument for turning a drill.
Bow-bent, bo'-bent, *a.* bent like a bow.
Bow-brace, bo'-brase, *s.* guard on the left arm against the springing back of the bow-string.
Bow-compasses, bo'-kum-pas-sez, *s.pl.* compasses, one leg of which slides on a curved plate of metal, which is riveted into the other; an instrument for bending a lath of wood or steel into an arch.
Bow-drill, bo'-dril, *s.* a drill worked by a bow and spring.
Bow-dye, bo'-di, *s.* a kind of scarlet colour.
Bowed, boad, *a.* bent like a bow [Her.]
Bowel, bow'-el, *v.a.* to take out the bowels.
Bowels, bow'-elz, *s.pl.* the intestines of an animal, especially of man; the interior part of anything; tenderness. *Soft bowels,* pity (Fr. *boyau,* from L. *botulus,* a small gut).
Bower, bow'-er, *s.* a shelter made with boughs of trees; a shady recess (A.S. *bur,* a chamber).
Bower, bow'-er, *s.* an anchor at the *bow* of a ship.
Bower, bow'-er, *s.* a muscle that bends a joint [Anat.]
Bower, bow'-er, *s.* one of two knaves in euchre. See **Boor.**
Bowery, bow'-er-e, *a.* shading; containing bowers.
Bowess, bow'-es, **Bowet,** bow'-et, *s.* a young hawk [Falconry].
Bow-grace, bow'-grase, *s.* a frame of junk, to guard the sides or bows of ships from injury by ice [Naut.]
Bow-hand, bo'-hand, *s.* the hand that draws a bow.
Bowie-knife, bo'-e-nife, *s.* a long knife, used as a weapon in the Western States, invented by Col. *Bowie.*
Bowingly, bow'-ing-le, *ad.* in a bending manner.
Bowl, boal, *s.* a round hollow; a basin; a drinking-cup; the hollow part of anything (A.S. *bolla*).
Bowl, boal, *or* bowl, *s.* a ball of wood for rolling along the ground: *v.n.* to play at bowling; to roll a bowl; to move smoothly and rapidly like a ball; to aim a ball at a wicket: *v.a.* to roll as a bowl or ball; to pelt with anything rolled. To *bowl out* at cricket, to break down one's wicket by bowling (Fr. *boule*).
Bowlder, boal'-der, *s.* See **Boulder.**
Bow-leg, bo'-leg, *s.* a leg crooked as a bow.
Bow-legged, bo'-legd, *a.* having crooked legs.
Bowler, boal'-er, *or* bowl'-er, *s.* one who plays at bowls, or who bowls the balls at cricket.
Bowless, bo'-les, *a.* destitute of a bow.

Bowline, bō'-lin, *or* bow'-lin, *s.* a rope to draw a sail into *line* with the *bow*, and keep it close to the wind.

Bowling, boal'-ing, *or* bowl'-ing, *s.* playing at bowls, or delivering the ball at the wicket in cricket. *Bowling-alley*, a place for playing at bowls. *Bowling-green*, a level piece of ground kept smooth for playing at bowls.

Bowman, bō'-man, *s.* a man who uses a bow; an archer.

Bowman, bow'-man, *s.* the man who pulls the leading oar.

Bow-net, bō'-net, *s.* a kind of wicker basket used for catching lobsters and crayfish.

Bow-pen, bō'-pen, *s.* a metallic ruling-pen, having the part which holds the ink bowed out toward the middle.

Bow-piece, bow'-pees, *s.* a gun at the bow of a ship.

Bow-saw, bō'-saw, *s.* a flexible saw for cutting curves.

Bowse, bowz, *v.n.* to pull or haul together [Naut.]

Bow-shot, bō'-shot, *s.* the space an arrow may traverse.

Bowsprit, bō'-sprit, *s.* a large boom or spar, which projects over the stem of a ship to carry sail forward.

Bow-string, bō'-string, *s.* the string of a bow; *v.a.* to furnish with a bow-string; to strangle with the string of a bow, as is done in Turkey.

Bow-window, bō'-win-do, *s.* a rounded bay-window.

Bow-wow, bow'-wow, *s.* the bark of a dog.

Box, box, *s.* a case of any size and material for containing anything; the contents of the case; a money-chest; the case that contains the compass; an enclosed space, such as a seat in a theatre; a cylindrical hollow iron used in wheels, in which the axletree runs; a hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve; the driver's seat on a coach; a small lodge: *v.a.* to enclose in a box; to furnish with a box; to make a hole or cut in a tree, to procure the sap (A.S.)

Box, box, *s.* a blow with the hand or fist: *v.a.* to give a box to: *v.n.* to fight with the fists (Dan. *bask*, a slap).

Box, box, *s.* a shrub with its wood: *v.a.* to make to turn on her keel [Naut.] *To box the compass*, to go over the points of the compass in either order. *Wrong box*, mistaken.

Box-day, box'-day, *s.* day for lodging papers [Law].

Box-drain, box'-drayn, *s.* an underground drain, *boxed up* on the sides and on the top.

Box-elder, box-el'-der, *s.* the ash-leaved maple.

Boxen, box'-n, *a.* made of box-wood; resembling box.

Boxer, box'-er, *s.* one who fights with his fists; a pugilist.

Boxhaul, box'-hawl, *v.a.* to veer a ship in a particular manner in going from one tack to another.

Boxing, box'-ing, *s.* the art or act of fighting with the fists.

Boxing-day, box'-ing-day, *s.* day after Christmas, when Christmas presents are sent.

Box-iron, box'-i-urn, *s.* box containing a heater for ironing.

Box-thorn, box'-thorn, *s.* a plant of the genus Lycium.

Box-tree, box'-tre, *s.* a tree or shrub of the genus Buxus.

Box-wood, box'-wōod, *s.* the wood of the box-tree.

Boy, boy, *s.* a male child; a lad of immature age.

Boyar, boy'-ar, *s.* a Russian nobleman.

Boyau, boy'-o, *s.*; *pl.* **Boyaux**; a connecting ditch covered with a parapet [Fort.] (Fr. gut.)

Boycott, boy'-kot, *v.a.* to combine together to have no dealings with one on account of his political opinions, a mode of persecution so called from *Captain Boycott*, who was the first victim of it in Ireland in 1880.

Boyer, boy'-er, *s.* a Flemish sloop, with a castle at each end.

Boyhood, boy'-hōod, *s.* the state of being a boy.

Boyish, boy'-ish, *a.* like a boy; puerile. **Boyishly,** boy'-ish-le, *ad.* in a boyish manner. **Boyishness,** boy'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being boyish.

Boy's-play, boyz'-pla, *s.* amusement worthy of a boy.

Boyuna, bo-yu'-na, *s.* a large serpent of America.

Brabble, brab'-bl, *s.* a brawl; a broil (D. to confound.)

Braccate, brak'-kate, *a.* having the feet concealed by long feathers [Ornith.] (L. *braccæ*, breeches.)

Brace, brase, *s.* that which holds anything tight; a cincture or bandage; a thick strap which supports the body of a coach; a strap to support the trousers; a pair or a couple; tension; tightness; a crooked line connecting two or more words or lines, thus: } [Print.]; a piece of timber, framed in with bevel joints, to keep the building from swerving either way [Arch.]; a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard [Naut.]: *pl.* the cords on the sides of a drum for tightening the heads and snares: *v.a.* to tighten; to bind or tie close; to make tense; to strain up; to furnish with braces; to strengthen (Gr. and L. *brachium*, the arm).

Bracelet, brase'-let, *s.* an ornament for the wrist; a piece of defensive armour for the arm.

Bracer, bra'-ser, *s.* that which braces; a band or bandage; a defence for the arm; a tonic medicine.

Brach, brash, *s.* a bitch of the hound kind.

Brachelytrous, brak-e-li'-trus, *a.* with short elytra [Entom.] (Gr. *brachys*, short, and *elytron*, a wing-case.)

Brachial, bra'-ke-al, *a.* belonging to the arm.

Brachiate, brak'-e-ate, *a.* having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next [Bot.]

Brachiocephalic, brak-e-o-sef-al'-ik, *a.* connected with the artery which supplies blood to the arms and head [Anat.] (Gr. *brachion*, and *kephale*, the head.)

Brachiopod, brak'-e-o-pod, *s.* an acephalous bivalve mollusc with two fleshy arms at the sides of the mouth (Gr. *brachion*, the arm, and *pous*, foot).

Brachiopodous, brak-e-op'-o-dus, *a.* belonging to the brachiopod class.

Brachistocephalic, bra-kis'-to-se-fal'-ik, *a.* with a head whose diameter across is in the ratio of 78 : 1 to that lengthwise (Gr. *brachistos*, shortest, and *kephale*, the head).

Brachistochrone, brā-kist'-o-krone, *s.* the curve of swiftest descent under gravity (Gr. —, and *chronos*, time).

Brachycatalectic, brak-e-kat-a-lek'-tik, *s.* a verse wanting two syllables at the end [Gr. and L. pros.] (Gr. *brachys*, short, and *katalectikos*, defective.)

Brachycephalic, brak-e-se-fal'-ik, *a.* with a head whose diameter across is in the ratio of 8 : 1 lengthwise (Gr. —, and *kephale*).

Brachydiagonal, brak-e-de-ag'-o-nal, *s.* the shortest diagonal of a rhombic prism.

Brachygraphy, brā-kig'-rā-fe, *s.* shorthand writing (Gr. —, and *grapho*, to write).

Brachylogy, brā-kil'-o-je, *s.* conciseness of speech [Rhet.] (Gr. —, and *logos*, speech.)

Brachypterous, brā-kip'-ter-us, *a.* short-winged [Ornith.] (Gr. —, and *pteron*, a wing.)

Brachytypous, brak'-e-tipe-us, *a.* of a short form [Min.] See **Type.**

Brachyurous, brak-e-yu'-rus, } *a.* short-tailed; an epi-
Brachyural, brak-e-yu'-ral, } thet of a tribe of crustacea, comprehending the crabs [Zool.] (Gr. —, and *oura*, a tail.)

Bracing, brase'-ing, *a.* giving strength or tone.

Bracken, brak'-n, *s.* fern. See **Brake.**

Bracket, brak'-et, *s.* an angular stay to support anything fastened to a wall; a mark used in printing, thus, [ ]; a gas-pipe projecting from a wall: *v.a.* to furnish with, to enclose in brackets. See **Brace.**

Brackish, brak'-ish, *a.* saltish; somewhat salt (D. *brak*).

Brackishness, brak'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being brackish.

Bract, brakt, } *s.* an irregularly developed leaf,
Bractea, brak'-te-a, } growing out from the peduncle of a flower [Bot.] (L. a thin plate of metal.)

Bracteated, brak'-te-a-ted, *a.* plated over with a richer metal [Numis.]

Bracteolate, brak'-te-o-late, *a.* having bracteoles [Bot.]

Bracteole, brak'-te-ole, *s.* a little bract [Bot.]

Bractless, brakt'-les, *a.* destitute of bracts [Bot.]

Brad, brad, *s.* a nail without a head, but with a projection from a side (Dan. a goad).

Brad-awl, brad'-awl, *s.* an awl to make holes for brads.

Bradypod, brad'-e-pod, *s.* a sloth (Gr. *bradys*, slow, and *pous*, foot).

Brag, brag, *v.n.* to boast: *s.* a boast; a game at cards (Celt.)

Braggadocio, brag-ga-do'-she-o, *s.* a boasting fellow; a boast.

Braggart, brag'-gart, *s.* a boaster; a vain fellow: *a.* boastful.

Bragging, brag'-ging, *s.* boastful language. **Braggingly,** brag'-ging-le, *ad.* boastingly.

Brahma, brā'-mā, *s.* in the Hindu theology, the deity viewed as creator, and who, ever since his work as such was finished, is regarded as living in sublime solitary retirement.

Brahmin, brā'-min, } *s.* one of the sacred caste among
Brahman, brā'-man, } the Hindus that boasts of direct descent from Brahma, and is therefore of high priestly rank.

Brahmanas, brā-man'-ās, *s.* treatises on the ceremonial system of Branmanism, abounding in legend and speculation.

Brahmanism, brā'-man-izm, *s.* the creed and ritual of the Brahmans.

Brahminical, brā-min'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining or relating to the Brahmins.

Brahmo-Somaj, brā'-mā-so'-maj, *s.* a recent revival of Hinduism on deistic principles and the rational ideas and philosophy of Europe (literally, *Church of God*).

Braid, brayd, *v.a.* to intertwine; to plait: *s.* a narrow band formed by plaiting (A.S. *bredan*).

Brail, bryal, *s.* a piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing; a small rope to furl a ship's sail: *v.a.* to haul up by brails. *To brail up.* See **Brace.**

Brain, brayn, *s.* the soft whitish mass enclosed in the skull, which is the centre of the nervous system and the seat of sensation, perception, consciousness, and will: the understanding; fancy; imagination: *v.a.* to dash out the brains (A.S. *bregen*).

Brained, braynd, *a.* having brains; intelligent.

Brain-fever, brayn'-fe-ver, *s.* inflammation of the brain.

Brainish, brayn'-ish, *a.* hotheaded; furious.

Brainless, brayn'-les, *a.* silly; thoughtless; witless.

Brainpan, brayn'-pan, *s.* the skull containing the brain.

Brainsick, brayn'-sik, *a.* disordered in the understanding; deranged. **Brainsickly**, brayn'-sik-le, *ad.* in a brainsick manner. **Brainsickness**, brayn'-sik-nes, *s.* the state of being brainsick.

Braird, brayrd, *s.* the first springing up of the seed of a grain crop (A.S.)

Braise, braze, *s.* to cook meat in a close pan along with other substances, so that they may impart their flavour to it: *s.* meat so cooked (Fr. *braiser*, to bake in an oven).

Braising-pan, braze'-ing-pan, *s.* a covered pan for braising meat in.

Brait, brayt, *s.* a rough diamond.

Brake, brayk, *s.* a fern; a place overgrown with brake, shrubs, and brambles; a thicket (A.S. *bracce*).

Brake, brayk, *s.* an instrument to break flax or hemp; the handle of a pump; a baker's kneading-board; a sharp bit or snaffle; a frame for fettering refractory horses while shoeing them; a carriage for breaking in horses; an appliance to a wheel to check motion; a heavy harrow for breaking clods. See **Break.**

Brake-man, brake'-man, } *s.* a man who has charge of
Brakes-man, brakes'-man, } the brake.

Brake-van, brake'-van, *s.* the van attached to a train, to the wheels of which the brake is applied.

Braky, brake'-e, *a.* full of brakes; rough; thorny.

Bramah-press, brä'-mä-pres, *s.* a hydrostatic press (invented by *Bramah*).

Bramble, bram'-bl, *s.* the blackberry-bush; any rough, prickly, wild shrub (A.S. *bremel*).

Brambling, bram'-bling, *s.* the mountain finch.

Brambled, bram'-bld, *a.* overgrown with brambles.

Bramble-net, bram'-bl-net, *s.* a kind of net to catch birds.

Brambly, bram'-ble, *a.* full of brambles.

Bran, bran, *s.* the husks of ground corn, separated from the flour by bolting (Fr.)

Brancard, brank'-ard, *s.* a litter borne by horses (Fr.)

Branch, bransh, *s.* the shoot or limb of a tree; any offshoot, or any member, part, or subdivision of a body or system; any individual of a family descending in a collateral line; a warrant or commission given to a pilot: *v.n.* to shoot out in branches or into subdivisions; *v.a.* to divide into branches, or subordinate divisions; to adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs. *Branches of a bridle*, two pieces of bent iron which bear the bit, the cross-chains, and the curb. *To branch out*, to speak diffusively. *Branched-work*, the sculptured leaves and branches in monuments and friezes (L. *brachium*, an arm).

Brancher, bransh'-er, *s.* that which branches forth; a young hawk or other bird when it begins to take to the branches.

Branchery, bransh'-er-e, *s.* vessels ramified through the pulpy part of the fruit.

Branchiate, brank'-e-ate, *a.* having gills.

Branchiæ, brank'-e-e, *s.pl.* the gills of fishes (L. and Gr.)

Branchiness, bransh'-e-nes, *s.* fulness of branches.

Branching, bransh'-ing, *a.* shooting out branches.

Branchiopod, brank'-e-o-pod, *s.* a crustacean, in which the gills are supported by the feet (Gr. —, and *pous*, foot).

Branchiopodous, brank-e-op'-o-dus, *a.* pertaining to the branchiopods; gill-footed.

Branchiostegan, brank-e-os'-te-gan, *s.* a cartilaginous fish which has its gills covered with a membrane (Gr. —, and *stegos*, covering).

Branchiostegous, brank-e-os'-te-gus, *a.* having the gills covered; pertaining to the branchiostegans.

Branchiostoma, brank-e-os'-to-mä, *s.* a semi-transparent fish of 2 in., without skull, heart, brain, or limb, and with colourless blood (Gr. —, and *stoma*, a mouth).

Branchireme, brank'-e-reem, *s.* an animal that has setiform legs (Gr. —, and L. *remus*, an oar).

Branchless, bransh'-les, *a.* destitute of branches.

Branchlet, bransh'-let, *s.* a little branch; a twig.

Branch-pilot, bransh'-pi-lot, *s.* a pilot who holds a diploma for a special navigation.

Branchy, bransh'-e, *a.* full of branches; spreading.

Brand, brand, *s.* a burning piece of wood; a piece partly burnt; a sword; a mark made by a hot iron; quality; a mark of infamy; a disease in vegetables: *v.a.* to mark with a brand; to stigmatize (A.S. burning, from *burn*).

Brandgoose, brand'-goos, *s.* a species of wild goose.

Brandied, bran'-did, *a.* mixed or strengthened with brandy.

Branding-iron, brand'-ing-i-urn, } *s.* an iron to brand
Brand-iron, brand'-i-urn, } with; a trivet to set a pot on.

Brandish, bran'-dish, *v.a.* to waive a wand, or flourish a weapon; *s.* a flourish. See **Brand.**

Brandling, brand'-ling, *s.* a young salmon; a kind of worm.

Brand-new, brand'-new, *a.* new, as if fresh from fire.

Brandrith, bran'-drith, *s.* a rail round a well-mouth.

Brandy, bran'-de, *s.* spirit distilled from wine. See **Brand.**

Brandy-faced, bran'-de-fayst, *a.* looking as if addicted to drinking.

Brandy-wine, bran'-de-wine, *s.* brandy.

Brangle, brang'-gl, *v.n.* to wrangle; to squabble (*wrangle* or *brag*).

Brangling, brang'-gling, *s.* a quarrel.

Brank, brank, *s.* buckwheat [Celt.]

Brank, brank, *s.* a bridle to gag scolding women (Gael. *brancas*, a halter).

Brankursine, brank'-ur-sin, *s.* the plant bear's-breech.

Branlin, bran'-lin, *s.* See **Brandling.**

Bran-new, bran'-new, *a.* quite new. See **Brand-new.**

Branny, bran'-ne, *a.* resembling bran.

Brant, brant, *s.* the brand-goose.

Brant-fox, brant'-fox, *s.* a kind of small fox.

Brasen, bra'-zn, *a.* See **Brazen.**

Brash, brash, *a.* hasty; impetuous; brittle.

Brash, brash, *s.* rock disintegrated into small fragments [Geol.] (Fr. *brèche*, breech.)

Brasier, braze'-yer, *s.* a worker in brass; a pan for charcoal.

Brasil, brä-zil', *or* bra-zeel', *s.* See **Brazil.**

Brass, bras, *s.* an alloy of copper and zinc, or anything made of it; a plate of it engraved with effigies, &c., inlaid on a tombstone; money; brazenness: *pl.* musical instruments in a band (A.S. *bræs*).

Brassage, bras'-saje, *s.* sum levied for expenses of coinage.

Brassart, bras'-sart, *s.* armour protecting the upper arm (Fr. *bras*, arm).

Brass-band, bras'-band, *s.* a band with wind instruments of brass.

Brasse, bras, *s.* the pale-spotted perch.

Brasset, bras'-set, *s.* a casque, or headpiece of armour.

Brass-foil, bras'-foyl, *s.* Dutch gold; brass beaten out thin.

Brassica, bras'-se-kä, *s.* plants of the cabbage family (L.)

Brass-paved, bras'-payvd, *a.* hard as brass.

Brass-visaged, bras'-vis-ajd, *a.* impudent; brazen-faced.

Brassy, bras'-e, *a.* like or made of brass; hard as brass. **Brassiness**, bras'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being brassy.

Brat, brat, *s.* a child, so called in contempt (Gael. a rag).

Brattice, brat'-is, *s.* See **Brettices.**

Braul, brawl, *s.* cloth with blue and white stripes.

Braunite, brawn'-nite, *s.* an ore of manganese (from M. *Braun*, of Gotha).

Bravado, brä-vä'-do, *or* brä-vä'-do, *s.* a boast; an arrogant menace. (Sp.)

Brave, brave, *a.* courageous; fearless; gallant; of noble mien; showy; excellent: *s.* a hector; a man daring beyond discretion; an Indian warrior: *v.a.* to defy; to encounter with courage and fortitude (Fr.) **Bravely**, brave'-le, *ad.* in a brave manner.

Bravery, brave'-er-e, *s.* the quality of being brave.

Bravo, brä'-vo, *or* bra'-vo, *s.* a bandit; a hired assassin.

Bravo, brä'-vo, } *interj.* well done (It.)
Bravissimo, brä-vis'-e-mo, }

Bravura, brä-voo'-rä, *s.* an air requiring great vocal power and spirited execution: *a.* spirited, difficult, and brilliant (It.)

Brawl, brawl, *v.a.* and *v.n.* to quarrel noisily; to make a noise: *s.* noisy contention; a kind of dance. See **Brag.**

Brawling, brawl'-ing, *a.* noisy; quarrelsome. **Brawlingly**, brawl'-ing-le, *ad.* in a brawling manner.

Brawn, brawn, *s.* a muscular part of the body; muscular strength; the arm; bulk; the flesh of a boar (Ger. *braten*, to roast).

Brawner, brawn'-er, *s.* a boar killed for the table.

Brawny, brawn'-e, *a.* muscular; strong; callous. **Brawniness**, brawn'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being brawny.

Braxy, brax'-e, *s.* an inflammatory disease in sheep; mutton of a sheep affected with it (*break*).

Bray, bra, *v.a.* to pound or beat small. See **Break.**

Bray, bra, *v.n.* to utter a harsh sound, as an ass: *v.a.*

to utter with a bray: *s.* the noise of an ass; a harsh grating sound. See **Brag, Brawl.**

Brayer, bra'-er, *s.* an instrument to temper ink [Print.]

Braying, bra'-ing, *s.* loud but senseless clamour.

Brayle, brayl, *s.* See **Brail.**

Braze, braze, *v.a.* to solder with brass and zinc.

Brazed, bra'-zed, *a.* with three cheverons clasping one another [Her.]

Brazen, bra'-zn, *a.* made of brass; impudent: *v.n.* to behave brazenly. *Brazen age,* the age of violence, which succeeded the weak silver age [Myth.] **Brazenly,** bra'-zn-le, *ad.* in a brazen manner. **Brazenness,** bra'-zn-nes, *s.* the quality of being brazen or insolent.

Brazen-browed, bra'-zn-browd, *a.* shameless; impudent.

Brazen-face, bra'-zn-fase, *s.* an impudent person.

Brazen-faced, bra'-zn-fayst, *a.* impudent; shameless.

Brazier, braze'-yer, *s.* See **Brasier.**

Brazil, brá-zil', *or* brá-zeel', *s.* a wood for dyeing red.

Brazil-wood, brá-zil'-wod, } *s.* brought from Brazil, &c.

Braziletto, braz-il-et'-to, *s.* an inferior kind of Brazil-wood.

Brazil-nut, brá-zil'-nut, *s.* the fruit of the Brazil palm.

Breach, breetsh, *s.* a breaking; a break; a gap; violation of a law, contract, or engagement; infringement; quarrel; injury: *v.a.* to make an opening, as in a wall. See **Break.**

Breachful, breetsh'-fûl, *a.* full of breaches.

Breachy, breetsh'-e, *a.* apt to break fences; unruly.

Bread, bred, *s.* food made of flour or ground corn baked; food; livelihood. *Bread and butter,* means of living (A.S.)

Bread-berry, bred'-ber-re, *s.* pap of bread sugared.

Bread-corn, bred'-korn, *s.* corn of which bread is made.

Bread-fruit-tree, bred'-frute-tre, *s.* a tree of the South Sea Islands, producing a fruit which, when roasted, is used as bread.

Breadless, bred'-les, *a.* without bread; destitute of food.

Bread-room, bred'-room, *s.* an apartment in a ship's hold, where the bread and biscuit are kept.

Breadstuff, bred'-stuff, *s.* bread-corn; flour; meal.

Breadth, bredth, *s.* measure from side to side.

Bread-winner, bred'-win-ner, *s.* the member of a family whose earnings support it.

Break, brake, *v.a.* to part by force; to rend apart; to rupture; to shatter; to disperse; to weaken or impair; to subdue; to tame or make tractable; to make bankrupt; to dismiss or cashier; to violate, as a law; to interrupt; to intercept; to lessen the force of; to make a first disclosure of, as a scheme or tidings: *v.n.* to part in pieces; to burst; to show the first light or dawn; to burst forth; to utter or exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and strength; to force a way; to interrupt friendship; to fall out; to change: *s.* the state of being broken; an opening or breach; an interruption; a line in writing or printing, noting suspension of the sense, or a stop; the first appearance of light in the morning, or the dawn; a drag or appliance to check motion; a strong-built carriage, used for *breaking in* horses, and training them to draught. *To break the back,* to ruin; to break the keel [Naut.]; to get through with the most part. *To break bulk,* to begin to unload. *To break cover,* to come forth from a lurking-place, as hunted game. *To break a deer,* to cut it up at table. *To break ground,* to plough; to dig; to open trenches; to commence an undertaking. *To break the heart,* to afflict grievously; to destroy with grief. *To break a lance,* to have trial of skill. *To break the ice,* to overcome the first difficulties. *To break in,* to tame; to train to something. *To break down,* to destroy; to overcome; to give way. *To break off,* to part by breaking; to abandon; to desist suddenly. *To break up,* to dissolve, or put an end to; to open, or lay open; to separate; to disband. *To break upon the wheel,* to stretch and break the bones by torture upon the wheel. *To break wind,* to give vent to wind from the body. *To break in,* to enter by force; to intrude. *To break loose,* to escape from captivity; to shake off restraint. *To break out,* to issue forth; to discover itself by its effects; to arise or spring up; to appear in eruptions; to throw off restraint, and become dissolute. *To break up,* to dissolve and separate. *To break with,* to part in enmity; to cease to be friends (A.S.)

Breakable, brake'-á-bl, *a.* capable of being broken.

Breakage, brake'-aje, *s.* a breaking; an allowance for things accidentally broken.

Breaker, brake'-er, *s.* a rock which breaks the wave, or the wave in the act of breaking; erection in a river, to break floating ice; a ship-breaker; a water-cask.

Breakfast, brek'-fust, *s.* the first meal in the day: *v.n.* to take breakfast; *v.a.* to furnish a breakfast (*break,* and *fast*).

Breakfasting, brek'-fust-ing, *s.* the act of taking breakfast; a party at breakfast.

Breaking-in, brake'-ing-in, *s.* training; irruption.

Break-joint, brake'-joynt, *s.* the disposition of the stones or bricks, so that the joints shall not fall immediately over one another [Mason.]

Breakman, brake'-man, *s.* a brakes-man.

Breakneck, brake'-nek, *s.* a fall, or a steep place endangering the neck: *a.* endangering the neck; hazardous.

Breakpromise, brake'-prom-is, *s.* a promise-breaker.

Breakshare, brake'-share, *s.* a disease in sheep; braxy.

Breakwater, brake'-waw-ter, *s.* a mole, to break the force of the waves, and protect shipping.

Bream, breem, *s.* a fresh-water fish of the carp tribe.

Bream, breem, *v.a.* to burn off the sea-weed, ooze, &c., from a ship's bottom [Naut.] (*Broom,* the fuel used.)

Breast, brest, *s.* the fore part of the body, between the neck and the abdomen; the soft protuberance on the thorax, terminating in a nipple; the bosom; the heart; the seat of the affections and passions; the front or fore part: *v.a.* to meet in front; to face. *To make a clean breast,* to reveal all one knows. *To breast up a hedge,* to cut the face of it (A.S.)

Breastbone, brest'-bone, *s.* the flat bone of the breast.

Breast-deep, brest'-deep, *a.* up to the breast.

Breast-drill, brest'-dril, *s.* a drill worked against the breast.

Breasted, brest'-ed, *a.* having a breast; with a fine voice.

Breastfast, brest'-fást, *s.* a large rope to confine a ship sideways to a wharf or quay, or to another ship [Naut.]

Breast-high, brest'-hi, *a.* high as the breast.

Breasthooks, brest'-hooks, *s.pl.* the timbers placed across the stem of a ship, to strengthen the fore part.

Breastknot, brest'-not, *s.* a knot of ribbons on the breast.

Breastpin, brest'-pin, *s.* a pin worn on the breast; a brooch.

Breastplate, brest'-plate, *s.* armour for the breast; a strap across a horse's breast; part of the vestment of the Jewish high-priest.

Breastplough, brest'-plow, *s.* a kind of small plough propelled by the hands, used to cut or pare turf.

Breastrope, brest'-rope, *s.* a rope which fastens the yards to the parrels [Naut.]

Breastsummer, brest'-sum-mer, *s.* See **Bressummer.**

Breast-wall, brest'-wawl, *s.* a wall breasting a slope.

Breastwheel, brest'-hweel, *s.* a water-wheel, which receives the water at the level of its axis.

Breastwork, brest'-wurk, *s.* a work thrown up breast-high for defence [Fort.]; a parapet.

Breath, breth, *s.* the air inhaled and expelled in respiration; life; power of breathing freely; a single respiration; the time of a single respiration; respite, or time to breathe; a single act; an instant; breeze; air in gentle motion; a mere word; an exhalation (A.S.)

Breathable, breeth'-á-bl, *a.* that may be breathed. **Breathableness,** breeth'-á-bl-nes, *s.* state of being breathable.

Breathe, breeth, *v.n.* to inspire and expire air; to live; take a breath or pause; to pass as air; to exhale: *v.a.* to inhale, as air, into the lungs, and expel it; to infuse; to expire; to exercise or keep in breath; to inspire or blow into; to utter softly; to give vent to; to express; to manifest.

Breathed, breetht, *a.* possessed of breath; uttered with breath.

Breathful, breth'-fûl, *a.* full of breath; full of odour.

Breathing, breeth'-ing, *a.* as if living: *s.* respiration; aspiration; a gentle breeze; inspiration; exercise; a pause to take a breath; an aspirate.

Breathing-place, breeth'-ing-plase, *s.* a place to pause at.

Breathing-pore, breeth'-ing-pore, *s.* a microscopic aperture in the cuticle of plants.

Breathing-time, breeth'-ing-time, *s.* time for a breath; a short interval of rest.

Breathless, breth'-les, *a.* out of breath; unable to breathe; without breath; dead. **Breathlessness,** breth'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being breathless.

Breccia, bretsh'-yá, *s.* rock composed of agglutinated angular fragments of the same or different rocks (It. a breach).

Brecciated, bretsh'-ya-ted, *a.* in the form of breccia.

Bredsore, bred'-sore, *s.* a whitlow.

Breech, britsh *or* breetsh, *s.* the lower part of the body behind; the hinder part of a gun or anything: *v.a.* to put into breeches; to whip on the breech.

Breech-band, britsh'-band, *s.* See **Breeching.**

Breeches, britsh'-ez, *s.pl.* a garment worn by men, covering the lower part of the body. *To wear the breeches,* said of a wife who usurps the authority of her husband (A.S. *brêc.*)

Breeching, britsh'-ing, *s.* a whipping; that part of a harness which passes round the haunches of a horse; ropes with which a cannon is lashed to the sides of a ship to prevent its recoil.

Breech-loader, breetsh'-lode-er, *s.* a firearm loaded at the breech.

Breed, breed, *v.a.* to generate; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to form by education; to bring up; to rear: *v.n.* to bring forth young; to have birth; to be produced; to raise a breed. *To breed in and in*, to breed from animals of the same stock that are very nearly related: *s.* race or progeny from the same parents or stock; kind; a brood (A.S. *brédan*, to cherish).

Breedbate, breed'-bate, *s.* one who breeds quarrels.

Breeder, breed'-er, *s.* one who breeds.

Breeding, breed'-ing, *s.* the act of generating or producing; the raising of a breed; birth; upbringing; manners. *Good breeding*, politeness.

Breese, } **Breeze**, } breez, *s.* a stinging fly, the gad-fly (A.S.)

Breeze, breez, *s.* a light wind; a gentle gale. *Land breeze*, breeze blowing from the land. *Sea breeze*, breeze blowing from the sea. (Fr. *brise.*)

Breeze, breez, *s.* small cinders used in the burning of bricks; sweepings (Fr. *briser*, to break).

Breezeless, breez'-les, *a.* destitute of breezes; motionless.

Breezy, breez'-e, *a.* fanned with, or subject to breezes.

Brehon, bre'-hon, *s.* an ancient Irish judge, one to each tribe, who gave judgment in the open air on mound-tops. *Brehon laws*, the unwritten common laws of Ireland.

Brennage, bren'-naje, *s.* a tribute anciently paid by tenants to their lord, in lieu of bran for his hounds.

Brent, *s.* See **Brant.**

Breastsummer, brest'-sum-mer, } *s.* a beam placed horizontally to support

Bressummer, bres'-sum-mer, } an upper wall or partition [Arch.]

Brest, } **Breast**, } brest, } *s.* the member of a column, more usually called *torus* [Arch.]

Bret, bret, *s.* a fish of the turbot kind.

Brethren, breth'-ren, *s.pl.* of brother; members of the same profession, society, or persuasion.

Brettices, bret'-te-seez, *s.pl.* air-tight partitions in mines

Bretwalda, bret-waw'-da, *s.* among the Anglo-Saxons a chief chosen to lead in war (A.S. *Bret*, Briton, and *wald*, power).

Breve, breev, *s.* a note of time equal to two semibreves [Mus.]; a mark (˘) over a short syllable (L. *brevis*, short).

Brevet, bre-vet', *or* brev'-et, *s.* a commission entitling an officer in the army to a nominal rank above his real rank; a patent.

Brevet, brev'-et, *s.* taking rank by brevet.

Brevetcy, brev'-et-se, *s.* the rank of a brevet.

Breviary, breev'-ya-re, *or* brev'-ya-re, *s.* an abridgment; a book containing the daily service of the R. Cath. Church.

Brevier, bre-veer', *s.* a type, in size between bourgeois and minion, so called as used in printing *breviaries.*

Breviped, brev'-e-ped, *a.* having short legs [Ornith.] (L. —, and *pes*, foot.)

Brevipen, brev'-e-pen, *s.* a bird with short wings, as the ostrich [Ornith.] (L. —, and *penna*, a feather.)

Brevipennate, brev'-e-pen'-nate, *a.* having short wings.

Brevity, brev'-e-te, *s.* briefness; shortness; conciseness.

Brew, broo, *v.a.* to prepare liquor, as from malt and hops; to mingle; to contrive; to plot: *v.n.* to perform the business of brewing; to be forming or collecting (A.S. *brēowan*).

Brewage, broo'-aje, *s.* something brewed; a mixture.

Brewer, broo'-er, *s.* one whose trade is brewing.

Brewery, broo'-er-e, } *s.* a building appropriated to

Brewhouse, broo'-hows, } brewing.

Brewing, broo'-ing, *s.* the process of preparing liquors from malt and hops; quantity brewed at once; a gathering of storm-clouds.

Brewster, broo'-ster, *s.* a brewer.

Brewsterite, broos'-ter-ite, *s.* a silicious mineral (after Sir D. *Brewster.*)

Briarean, bri-a'-re-an, *a.* many-handed (*Briareus*, a hundred-handed giant).

Briar-root, bri'-er-root, *s.* root of the white heath. See **Brier.**

Bribe, bribe, *s.* something given or promised, with a view to pervert justice and judgment; anything that seduces: *v.a.* to influence by a bribe (Fr. a lump of bread).

Bribeless, bribe'-les, *a.* free from bribery.

Bribery, bribe'-er-e, *s.* the crime of giving or taking bribes.

Bric-à-brac, brik'-à-brak, *s.* articles of curiosity (Fr.)

Brick, brik, *s.* an oblong solid of baked clay for building; anything like a brick; a loaf of bread so shaped: *a.* made of, or like, brick: *v.a.* to lay or pave with brick; to imitate brick on plaster (Fr. *brique*).

Brickbat, brik'-bat, *s.* a piece or fragment of a brick.

Brickbuilt, brik'-bilt, *a.* built with bricks.

Brick-clay, brik'-kla, } *s.* clay or earth used or suit-

Brick-earth, brik'-erth, } able for making bricks.

Brickdust, brik'-dust, *s.* dust of pounded bricks.

Brick-kiln, brik'-kil, *s.* a kiln for burning bricks.

Bricklayer, brik'-lay-er, *s.* one who builds with bricks.

Bricklaying, brik'-la-ing, *s.* the art of building with bricks.

Brickmaker, brik'-make-er, *s.* one who makes bricks.

Brick-nogging, brik'-nog-ging, *s.* brickwork carried up and fitted in between timber framing [Arch.]

Brick-tea, brik'-tee, *s.* tea in the shape of bricks.

Brickwork, brik'-wurk, *s.* the laying of bricks; building of bricks; a brickyard.

Bricky, brik'-e, *a.* full or formed of bricks.

Brickyard, brik'-yard, *s.* a place where bricks are made.

Bridal, bride'-al, *a.* belonging to a bride or a wedding.

Bridal, bride'-al, *s.* a nuptial festival (*bride* and *ale*).

Bride, bride, *s.* a woman newly married, or about to be (A.S. *bryd*).

Bridecake, bride'-kake, } *s.* a rich marriage cake for

Bridescake, brides'-kake, } distribution among the friends of the bride and bridegroom.

Bridechamber, bride'-tshame-ber, *s.* the nuptial apartment.

Bridegroom, bride'-groom, *s.* a man just married, or about to be.

Bridemaid, bride'-mayd, } *s.* a maid attendant on a

Bride's-maid, bridez'-mayd, } bride.

Brideman, bride'-man, } *s.* a man attendant on a

Bride's-man, bridez'-man, } bridegroom and bride.

Bridewell, bride'-wel, *s.* a house of correction; a prison, so called from the palace near *St. Bride's* or *Bridget's well*, in London, which was turned into a penitentiary.

Bridge, bridj, *s.* a structure thrown over a river, &c., as a roadway across; anything like a bridge, as the supporter of the strings of a violin; the two pieces of timber which go between the two transoms of a gun-carriage; a bridge-deck; the upper part of the nose: *v.a.* to build a bridge over; to make a passage by a bridge. *To bridge over*, to get over (A.S. *bricg*).

Bridge-deck, bridj'-dek, *s.* a deck between the paddle-boxes of a steamer.

Bridge-head, bridj'-hed, *s.* a fortification covering the end of a bridge nearest the enemy; a tête-du-pont.

Bridgeless, bridj'-les, *a.* having no bridge.

Bridge-train, bridj'-trane, *s.* division for bridge-making [Mil.]

Bridle, bri'-dl, *s.* the bit and reins by which a horse is managed and restrained by its rider; a curb; a check: *v.a.* to put a bridle upon; to guide by a bridle; to check; to control: *v.n.* to hold up the head and draw in the chin in real or affected pride or scorn (A.S.)

Bridle-hand, bri'-dl-hand, *s.* the hand that holds the bridle; the left hand.

Bridle-way, bri'-dl-wa, *s.* a path only for horsemen.

Bridoon, brid-oon', *s.* a light snaffle or bit of a bridle, in addition to the principal bit, having a distinct rein.

Brief, breef, *a.* short; concise: *s.* a short statement, especially of a client's case for the instruction of counsel in conducting it; a writ summoning a man to answer to any action; a letter patent, authorizing a collection of money in churches for any public or private purpose; a papal letter. *In brief*, in a few words (L. *brevis*, short).

Briefless, breef'-les, *a.* without a brief.

Briefly, breef'-le, *ad.* in a brief manner. **Briefness**, breef'-nes, *s.* the quality of being brief.

Briefman, breef'-man, *s.* one who makes a brief; copies of MSS.

Brier, bri'-er, *s.* a prickly shrub; the wild rose (A.S.)

Briered, bri'-erd, *a.* set with briers.

Briery, bri'-e-re, *a.* full of briers; rough; thorny.

Brig, brig, *s.* a vessel with two masts, square-rigged.

Brigade, bre-gade', *s.* a body of troops, under a general officer, consisting of a number of regiments, squadrons, or battalions; an organized body with a uniform: *v.a.* to form into a brigade (Fr.)

Brigade-major, bre-gade'-ma'-jer, *s.* an officer who assists the brigadier in the management of his brigade.

Brigadier, brig-à-deer', *s.* officer commanding a brigade.

Brigand, brig'-and, *s.* a robber; one of a gang (Fr.)

Brigandage, brig'-and-aje, *s.* robbery; life of a brigand.

Brigandine, brig'-an-din *or* -dine, *s.* a coat of mail.

Brigantine, brig'-an-tin *or* -tine, *s.* a light-rigged brig; a swift-sailing vessel, formerly used by pirates.

Bright, brite, *a.* shining; full of light; brilliant; transparent; clear; evident; resplendent with charms;

illustrious; glorious; witty; ingenious; lively (A.S.)
Brightly, brite'-le, *ad.* in a bright manner. **Brightness,** brite'-nes, *s.* the state of being bright.
Brighten, bri'-tn, *v.a.* to make bright or brighter; to make gay or cheerful; to make illustrious; to make acute or witty: *v.n.* to grow bright, or to clear up.
Bright's Disease, brites' diz-eze, *s.* a disease in the kidneys, being a fatty degeneration of the tissue of the organ, so called from Dr. Bright, who first investigated its nature.
Brigue, breeg, *s.* a cabal; intrigue; strife.
Brill, bril, *s.* a white-spotted fish of the turbot kind.
Brillante, bril-lan'-ta, *a.* in a gay and lively manner [Mus.] (It.)
Brilliance, Brilliancy, bril'-yans, bril'-yan-se, } *s.* the quality of being brilliant.
Brilliant, bril'-yant, *a.* shining; sparkling; splendid: *s.* a diamond of the finest cut, formed into facets, so as to display great brilliancy (Fr. *briller*, to shine).
Brilliantness, bril'-yant-nes, *s.* the state of being brilliant. **Brilliantly,** bril'-yant-le, *ad.* in a brilliant manner.
Brills, brilz, *s.* the hair on the eyelids of a horse.
Brim, brim, *s.* the upper edge of a vessel; the edge or brink of a fountain or river; margin; edge: *v.a.* to fill to the top: *v.n.* to be full to the top; to coast. *To brim over*, to flow over (A.S. *brim*).
Brimful, brim'-fûl, *a.* full to the top; completely full.
Brimless, brim'-les, *a.* having no brim.
Brimmed, brimd, *a.* with a brim; up to the brim.
Brimmer, brim'-mer, *s.* a bowl full to the top; a hat.
Brimming, brim'-ming, *a.* full to the top or brim.
Brimstone, brim'-stone, *s.* sulphur: *a.* of brimstone (*burn* and *stone*).
Brinded, brin'-ded, } *a.* marked with spots or streaks.
Brindled, brin'-did, } See **Brand.**
Brindle, brin'-dl, *s.* the state of being brindled.
Brine, brine, *s.* water saturated with salt; the sea; tears: *v.a.* to steep in brine; to mix salt with (A.S. *bryne*, a burning).
Brinepan, brine'-pan, *s.* a pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.
Brinepit, brine'-pit, *s.* a pit or well of salt water.
Brinespring, brine'-spring, *s.* a spring of salt water.
Bring, bring, *v.a.* to fetch; to carry; to conduct; to lead; to cause to come; to induce; to prevail upon. *To bring about*, to bring to pass; to effect. *To bring back*, to recall. *To bring down*, to humble or abase. *To bring forth*, to give birth to; to produce; to bring to light. *To bring forward*, to produce; to adduce; to show off (a child). *To bring in*, to import; to introduce; to place in a particular condition; to yield. *To bring off*, to convey from; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape. *To bring on*, to cause to begin; to originate or cause to exist; to aid in advancing. *To bring over*, to convert; to cause to change sides, or an opinion. *To bring out*, to introduce; to exhibit, or cause to exhibit; to publish; to expose; to detect. *To bring to*, to check the course of a ship by trimming the sails. *To bring under*, to subdue; to restrain; to reduce to obedience. *To bring up*, to nurse; to educate; to feed and clothe; to cause to advance near; to cast anchor [Naut.] (A.S. *bringan.*)
Brinish, brine'-ish, *a.* like brine; saltish. **Brinishness,** brine'-ish-nes, *s.* quality of being saltish.
Brink, bringk, *s.* the edge or margin of a steep place; verge.
Briny, bri'-ne, *a.* partaking of the nature of brine; salt.
Briony, bri'-o-ne, *s.* See **Bryony.**
Brisk, brisk, *a.* lively; active; full of spirit; effervescing; burning freely; quick: *v.n.* to brisk up; to come up with life and speed; to take an erect or bold attitude. (W. *bryg*, quick.) **Briskly,** brisk'-le, *ad.* in a brisk manner. **Briskness,** brisk'-nes, *s.* the quality of being brisk.
Brisket, brisk'-et, *s.* the breast of an animal, or the part of the breast next the ribs.
Bristle, bris'-sl, *s.* the stiff hair of swine; a hairy pubescence on plants: *v.a.* to erect in bristles; to cause to bristle up; to fix a bristle: *v.n.* to stand erect as bristles; to raise the head and strut, as in anger or defiance (A.S.)
Bristly, bris'-le, *a.* thick set with bristles; rough. **Bristliness,** bris'-le-nes, *s.* quality of being bristly.
Bristol-board, bris'-tul-board, *s.* a fine smooth cardboard.
Bristol-brick, bris'-tul-brik', *s.* a brick for cleaning cutlery.
Bristol-flower, bris'-tul-flow'-er, *s.* a species of lychnis.
Bristol-stone, bris'-tul-stone, } *s.* small brilliant pieces of quartz, or rock-crystal, found in a rock near Bristol.
Bristol-diamond, bris'-tul-di'-a-mund, }
Brit, brit, *s.* a small fish of the herring kind.

Britannia-metal, bre-tan'-ne-a-met'-tl, *s.* a compound of tin with some antimony, zinc, and copper.
Britannic, bre-tan'-nik, *a.* British.
Brite, } brite, *v.n.* to be or become over-ripe.
Bright, }
British, brit'-ish, *a.* pertaining to Great Britain, or its inhabitants. *British gum*, a gum made from starch, used for stiffening goods.
Briton, brit'-un, *s.* a native of Britain.
Brittle, brit'-tl, *a.* apt to break; fragile; not tough (A.S. *brytan*, to break). **Brittlely,** brit'-tl-le, *ad.* in a brittle manner. **Brittleness,** brit'-tl-nes, *s.* the state of being brittle.
Britzska, brit'-ka, *s.* an open carriage with a calash top, and space sufficient for reclining at length in.
Briza, bri'-za. *s.* quaking grass (Gr. *brizo*, to slumber).
Brize, brize, *s.* the gad-fly. See **Breeze.**
Broach, broatsh, *s.* an awl; a bodkin; a boring-drill; a start of a young stag's head; a spire: *v.a.* to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw off the liquor; to open up; to start; to let out; to utter. *To broach to*, to incline suddenly to windward [Naut.] (Fr. *brocher*, to pierce.) See **Brooch.**
Broacher, broatsh'-er, *s.* a first publisher.
Broad, brawd, *a.* wide; large; extensive; vast; not narrow; liberal; full; open; unconfined; bold; gross; indelicate. *It is as broad as it is long*, the same, whichever way. *Broad church*, that section of the Protestant Church which inclines to liberal opinions, and is opposed to those who would narrow either spirit or form. *Broad-gauge*, distance more than 4 ft. 8½ in. between the rails of a railway (A.S. *brad*).
Broadly, brawd'-le, *ad.* in a broad manner. **Broadness,** brawd'-nes, *s.* the quality of being broad.
Broad-arrow, brawd'-ar-ro, *s.* mark of Government property.
Broad-awake, brawd'-a-wake, *a.* fully awake.
Broad-axe, brawd'-ax, *s.* an ancient military weapon; an axe for hewing timber.
Broad-bill, brawd'-bill, *s.* the wild duck.
Broad-blown, brawd'-blone, *a.* full-blown.
Broad-brim, brawd'-brim, *s.* a broad-brimmed Quaker hat; a Quaker.
Broadcast, brawd'-käst, *s.* the sowing of seed at large by hand [Agr.]: *a.* sown by the hand at large; wide-scattered: *ad.* by scattering at large or widely.
Broadcloth, brawd'-kloth, *s.* a fine broad woollen cloth.
Broaden, brawd'-n, *v.n.* to grow broad: *v.a.* to make broad.
Broad-eyed, brawd'-ide, *a.* having a wide survey.
Broad-horned, brawd-hornd, *a.* having wide-spread horns.
Broadish, brawd'-ish, *a.* rather broad.
Broad-piece, brawd'-pees, *s.* an English gold coin of the reigns of James I. and Charles I., worth about 24s., larger than a guinea.
Broad-seal, brawd'-seel, *s.* the great seal of England; the national seal: *v.a.* to stamp with the broad seal.
Broadside, brawd'-side, *s.* the side of a ship; discharge of all the guns on one side at once; a sheet printed on one side.
Broad-sighted, brawd'-site-ed, *a.* having a wide view.
Broad-spoken, brawd'-spo-ken, *a.* speaking plainly or coarsely or rudely.
Broadsword, brawd'-soard, *s.* a broad-bladed sword.
Broadwise, brawd'-wize, *ad.* along the breadth.
Brobdingnagian, brob-ding-na'-je-an, *s.* a gigantic person: *a.* gigantic, properly a native of *Brobdingnag*, in "Gulliver's Travels."
Brocade, bro-kade', *s.* silk stuff woven with raised figures and gold and silver threads (Fr. *brocher*, to prick).
Brocaded, bro-kade'-ed, *a.* woven or worked in the manner of brocade; dressed in brocade.
Brocade-shell, bro-kade'-shel, *s.* a cone-shell.
Brocage, bro'-kaje, *s.* See **Brokerage.**
Brocard, bro-kard', *s.* an accepted maxim or principle (*Burkhard*, a compiler of ecclesiastical canons).
Brocatel, Brocatello, bro'-ka-tel, bro-ka-tel'-lo, } *s.* a variegated calcareous stone; a coarse brocade. See **Brocade.**
Broccoli, brok'-ko-le, *s.* a variety of the cauliflower (It. sprouts).
Brochantite, brok'-an-tite, *s.* a sulphate of copper (after *Brochant*).
Brochure, bro'-shure, *s.* a pamphlet (Fr. *brocher*, to stitch).
Brock, brok, *s.* a badger; a brocket (Celt.)
Brocket, brok'-et, *s.* a red deer two years old (Fr. *broché*, a snag).
Brodekin, broad'-e-kin, *s.* a buskin, or half-boot (Fr.)
Brog, brogg, *s.* an awl.
Brogan, bro'-gan, *s.* a stout coarse shoe. See **Brogue.**
Brogue, brogg, *s.* a coarse shoe; provincial peculiarity

of accent, especially Irish. *Brogues*, in the *plural*, breeches (Ir. *brog*, a shoe).

Broider, broyd'-er, *v.a.* to embroider.

Broil, broyl, *s.* a tumult; a noisy quarrel; discord (Fr.)

Broil, broyl, *v.a.* to cook over hot coals, generally upon a gridiron: *v.n.* to be greatly heated; to sweat with heat.

Broiler, broyl'-er, *s.* one who excites broils; that which dresses by broiling; a gridiron.

Broiling, broyl'-ing, *a.* extremely hot.

Brokage, bro'-kaje, *s.* See **Brokerage.**

Broke, broke, *v.n.* to transact business for or by others (A.S. *brucan*, to use, to profit).

Broken, bro'-kn, *pp.* in fragments; not whole; infirm; crushed; violated; intermittent. **Brokenly**, bro'-kn-le, *ad.* in a broken manner. **Brokenness**, bro'-kn-nes, *s.* the state of being broken.

Broken-backed, bro'-kn-bakt, *a.* having the back broken.

Broken-bellied, bro'-kn-bel'-lid, *a.* broken down.

Broken-hearted, bro'-kn-hart'-ed, *a.* crushed in spirit with grief.

Broken-wind, bro'-kn-wind, *s.* a disease in the lungs of horses, under which the respiration becomes laboured and spasmodic.

Broken-winded, bro'-kn-wind'-ed, *a.* having a diseased respiration.

Broker, bro'-ker, *s.* one who buys and sells, especially stock or shares, for others; a dealer in secondhand household goods, clothes, &c.; a pimp. See **Broke.**

Brokerage, bro'-ker-aje, *s.* the business of a broker: the commission charged for a transaction by a broker.

Brokerly, bro'-ker-le, *a.* mean; low; servile.

Broma, bro'-ma, *s.* a chocolate preparation from cocoa (Gr. food).

Bromal, bro'-mal, *s.* a colourless oily fluid obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

Bromate, bro'-mate, *s.* a salt of bromic acid.

Bromatology, brom-a-tol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on food (Gr. —, and *logos*).

Brome-grass, brome'-gras, *s.* a grass of the genus Bromus.

Bromelia, bro-me'-le-a, *s.* the pine-apple.

Bromic, brom'-ik, *a.* appertaining to bromine. *Bromic acid*, a compound of bromine and oxygen.

Bromide, bro'-mide, *s.* a compound of bromine with a base.

Bromine, bro'-min, *s.* a deep red, malodorous, poisonous, elementary fluid, extracted generally from the liquid called bittern, which remains after the manufacture of sea-salt (Gr. *bromos*, a stench).

Bromize, bro'-mize, *v.a.* to treat with bromine [Phot.]

Bronchia, brongk'-e-a; *s.pl.* the ramifications of the

Bronchiæ, brongk'-e-ee, } windpipe, which carry air into the lungs (Gr. and L.)

Bronchial, brongk'-e-al, }

Bronchic, brongk'-ik, } *a.* belonging to the bronchiæ.

Bronchitis, brongk-i'-tis, *s.* inflammation in the bronchiæ.

Bronchocele, brongk'-o-seel, *s.* goitre (Gr. —, and *kele*, a swelling).

Bronchophony, brongk-of'-o-ne, *s.* a loud, clear, thrilling sound in the chest detected by ausculation [Med.] (Gr. —, and *phone*, voice.)

Bronchotomy, brongk-ot'-o-me, *s.* an incision into the windpipe [Surg.] (Gr. —, and *tome*, cutting.)

Bronze, bronz, *or* brunz, *s.* an alloy of copper and tin, as also sometimes zinc; a colour to imitate bronze; work of art cast in bronze; a bronze statue: impudence: *v.a.* to make like bronze in appearance or colour: to harden. *Bronze age*, the age when the implements were of bronze [Archæol.] See **Brown, Burn.**

Bronze-powder, bronz'-pow-der, *s.* a metallic powder for imitating bronze.

Bronzing-liquor, bronz'-ing-lik'-ur, *s.* chloride of antimony and sulphate of copper, used in bronzing.

Bronzite, bronz'-ite, *s.* a variety of diallage [Min.]

Brooch, broatsh, *s.* an ornamental pin worn on the breast; a painting all of one colour [Paint.] See **Broach.**

Brood, brood, *v.n.* to sit on in order to hatch; to cover with the wings; to continue anxiously pondering: *v.a.* to sit over and cover; to cherish; to meditate: *s.* the number of birds hatched at once; offspring; that which is bred. See **Breed.**

Brooding, brood'-ing, *a.* deeply pondering; settled.

Brood-mare, brood'-mare, *s.* a mare kept for breeding,

Brook, brook, *s.* a small stream (A.S. *bróc*, a spring).

Brook, brook, *v.a.* to bear; to endure (A.S. *brucan*, to use).

Brooklet, brook'-let, *s.* a small brook.

Brooklime, brook'-lime, *s.* a plant, water-speedwell.

Brookmint, brook'-mint, *s.* the water-mint.

Brookweed, brook'-weed, *s.* a plant, water-pimpernel.

Brooky, brook'-e, *a.* abounding with brooks.

Broom, broom, *s.* a well-known shrub with yellow flowers; a besom, originally made of its twigs: *v.a.* to bream (A.S. *brom*).

Broomcorn, broom'-korn, *s.* a plant of which brooms and brushes are made.

Broomland, broom'-land, *s.* land producing broom.

Broomrape, broom'-rape, *s.* strangleweed.

Broomstaff, broom'-staf, } *s.* the staff or handle of a

Broomstick, broom'-stik, } broom.

Broomy, broom'-e, *a.* full of broom; consisting of broom.

Brose, broze, *s.* a Scotch dish made by pouring boiling water on oatmeal. *Athole brose*, a mixture of honey and whisky (*brew*).

Broth, broth, *s.* a vegetable soup boiled with flesh. See **Brew.**

Brothel, broth'-el, } *s.* a house appropriated

Brothel-house, broth'-el-hows, } to the purposes of prostitution (Fr. *bordel*).

Brotheller, broth-el-ler, *s.* one who frequents brothels.

Brother, bruth'-er, *s.*; *pl.* **Brothers**, or **Brethren**: a male born of the same parents; any one closely connected; an associate: one of the same profession or society; one who resembles another; a fellow-creature.

Brother-german, bruth-er-jer'-mun, *s.* a full brother.

Brotherhood, bruth'-er-hood, *s.* the fact of being a brother or brotherly; a fraternity; an association.

Brother-in-law, bruth'-er-in-law, *s.* the brother of a husband or wife, or the husband of one's sister.

Brotherless, bruth'-er-les, *a.* without a brother.

Brotherlike, bruth'-er-like, } *a.* becoming a brother;

Brotherly, bruth'-er-le, } affectionate: *ad.* as a brother. **Brotherliness**, bruth'-er-le-nes, *s.* state of being brotherly.

Brother-uterine, bruth-er-yu'-ter-in, *s.* a brother by the mother only.

Brougham, broo'-am, *or* broom, *s.* a one-horse close carriage, so called after Lord *Brougham*.

Brow, brow, *s.* the ridge over the eyes; the arch of hair that covers it; the forehead; the general air of the countenance; the edge of a slope or hill; a fringe of coppice, adjoining the hedge of a field. *To knit the brows*, to frown (A.S. *brú*).

Brow-antler, brow'-ant-ler, *s.* the first on a deer's head,

Browbeat, brow'-beet, *v.a.* to overbear with haughty arrogance; to bully down.

Browbound, brow'-bownd, *a.* crowned.

Brown, brown, *a.* of a dusky colour, inclining to red: *s.* a colour of various shades, resulting from a mixture of red, black, and yellow: *v.a.* to make brown. See **Burn. Brownness**, brown'-nes, *s.* a brown colour.

Brown Bess, brown' bes, *s.* a brown flint musket, now disused.

Brownbill, brown'-bil, *s.* a halbert formerly in use.

Brown bread, brown' bred, *s.* bread of unbolted flour; bread with Indian meal mixed in it [U.S.]

Brown coal, brown' koal, *s.* wood coal or lignite.

Brownie, brown'-e, *s.* a good-natured domestic elf, formerly believed in in Scotland.

Browning, brown'-ing, *s.* the process by which a brown colour is imparted to various articles of iron.

Brownish, brown'-ish, *a.* somewhat brown.

Brownist, brown'-ist, *s.* an Independent or Congregationalist, so called from Robert Brown, a leader of the party.

Brown-rust, brown'-rust, *s.* a disease in wheat.

Brown-spar, brown'-spar, *s.* a variety of dolomite.

Brown study, brown' stud-e, *s.* absent-minded reverie.

Brownwort, brown'-wurt, *s.* a scrophularia.

Browse, browz, *v.a.* to pasture on; to nibble and eat: *v.n.* to feed on pasture or the shoots of shrubs and trees: *s.* the tender branches of trees and shrubs, fit for cattle to eat (O.Fr. *broust*, a sprout).

Browsick, brow'-sik, *a.* dejected; melancholy.

Browsing, browz'-ing, *s.* place for browsing.

Bruchus, bru'-kus, *s.* a small coleopterous insect.

Brucia, bru'-se-a, } *s.* a bitter poisonous vegetable

Brucina, bru'-se-nâ, } alkaloid, present in strychnos

Brucine, bru'-sin, } nux vomica.

Brucite, bru'-site. *s.* a hydrate of magnesia. a compound silicate and fluoride of magnesia (*Bruce*).

Bruin, bru'-in, *s.* a bear (D. brown).

Bruise, bruze, *v.a.* to crush by beating, pounding, or squeezing; to injure by a blow, fall, or squeeze; to contuse: *s.* a hurt with a blunt or heavy instrument; a contusion (Fr. *briser*, to break).

Bruiser, bruze'-er, *s.* one that bruises; a concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes; a boxer.

Bruisewort, bruze-wurt, *s.* a species of soap-wort.

Bruit, brute, *s.* report; rumour: *v.a.* to report; to noise abroad (Fr. *bruit*, noise).

Brumal, bru'-mal. *a.* belonging to the winter (*L. bruma*, the shortest day).

Brummagem, brum'-a-jem, *a.* of tinsel quality; sham (*Birmingham*, so pronounced, as celebrated for its plated and cheap ware).

Brunette, bru-net', *s.* a brown or dark-complexioned girl (Fr.)

Brunion, brun'-yun, *s.* a fruit between a plum and a peach (Fr.)

Brunonian, broo-no'-ne-an, *a.* according to John Brown. *B. theory,* a doctrine which regards and treats diseases as due either to defective or excessive excitation.

Brunswick-green, brunz'-wik-green, *s.* a pigment of carbonate of copper and chalk.

Brunt, brunt, *s.* the heat of an onset or contest; shock; blow (*burn*).

Brush, brush, *s.* an implement for sweeping or rubbing, generally made of bristles, twigs, or feathers; a kind of hair pencil used by painters; brushwood; a thicket; a skirmish, or slight encounter: a bushy tail, particularly of a fox; the luminous appearance of electric matter [Elect.]; *v.a.* to sweep or rub with a brush; to touch slightly in passing; to remove by brushing: *v.n.* to move with haste; to skim over lightly (Fr. *brosse*).

Brush-burn, brush'-burn, *s.* a burn caused by friction.

Brushing, brush'-ing, *a.* for brushing; brisk.

Brush-wheels, brush'-hweelz, *s.pl.* wheels which turn each other without teeth, the rubbing surfaces being covered with stiff hairs, woollen cloth, buff leather, &c.

Brushwood, brush'-wood, *s.* a rough, low, close thicket; branches of trees cut off.

Brushy, brush'-e, *a.* rough or shaggy, like a brush.

Brushiness, brush'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being brushy.

Brusque, brüsk, *a.* rude; blunt; abrupt in manner (Fr.)

Brusqueness, brüsk'-nes, *s.* the quality of being brusque.

Brussels-sprouts, brus'-selz-sprowts, *s.pl.* miniature cabbages, which sprout from an upright stem or stalk.

Brustle, brus'-sl, *v.n.* to crackle; to rustle; to bully.

Brutal, bru'-tal, *a.* pertaining to a brute; like a brute; savage; cruel; inhuman. **Brutally,** bru'-tal-le, *ad.* in a brutal manner.

Brutalism, bru'-tal-izm, **Brutality,** bru-tal'-e-te, } *s.* quality of being brutal; a brutal act.

Brutalize, bru'-tal-ize, *v.a.* to make like a brute or brutal.

Brute, brute, *a.* senseless; unconscious; irrational: like a brute; rude; unintelligent: *s.* an irrational animal; a beast; a brutal person; a savage; a low-bred, unfeeling man (L. *brutus,* dull, irrational).

Brutify, bru'-te-fi, *v.a.* to render the mind brutal; to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling.

Brutish, bru'-tish, *a.* like a brute; stupid; unfeeling; gross. **Brutishly,** bru'-tish-le, *ad.* in a brutish manner.

Brutishness, bru'-tish-nes, *s.* the quality of being brutal.

Brutism, bru'-tizm, *s.* brutishness.

Bryology, bri-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of mosses (Gr. *bryon,* a moss, and *logos,* science).

Bronine, bri'-o-nin, *s.* bitter principle from white bryony.

Bryony, bri'-o-ne. *s.* a genus of climbing plants.

Bub, bub, *s.* a kind of yeast; strong malt liquor.

Bubble, bub'-bl, *s.* a small vesicle of water or other fluid, inflated with air; anything that wants firmness or solidity; a fraudulent scheme; *v.n.* to rise in bubbles; to run with a gurgling noise: *v.a.* to cause to bubble; to cheat (from the sound).

Bubbler, bub'-bler, *s.* one who cheats; a fish in the Ohio.

Bubbly, bub'-ble, *a.* full of bubbles.

Bubo, bew'-bo, *s.* a tumour in the groin or armpit [Med.] (Gr. *bubon,* the groin.)

Bubo, bew'-bo, *s.* the horned owl [Ornith.]

Bubonocele, bew-bon'-o-seel, *s.* a rupture in the groin (Gr. —, and *kele,* a tumour).

Bucanier, Buccaneer, } buk-ka-neer', } *s.* a name given to certain English and French pirates adventurers who, in the 17th and 18th centuries, combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America; a pirate. See **Buccan.**

Buccal, buk'-kal, *a.* pertaining to the cheek (L. *bucca,* the cheek).

Buccan, buk'-kan, *s.* a hurdle made of sticks: *v.a.* to smoke on a buccan, particularly stripes of beef newly salted, an Indian custom practised by the buccaneers.

Buccaneer, buk-ka-neer', *v.a.* to play the pirate.

Buccinator, buk-se-na'-ter, *s.* a muscle of the cheek, used in blowing [Anat.] (L. *buccina,* a trumpet.)

Buccinal, buk'-se-nal, *a.* like, or sounding like a trumpet.

Buccinite, buk'-se-nite, *s.* a fossil buccinum.

Buccinum, buk'-se-num, *s.* a whelk or trumpet-shell.

Bucco, buk'-ko, *s.* the barbet, a genus of birds.

Bucentaur, bew-sent'-or, *s.* a monster half ox and half man; the state barge of the ancient doges of Venice (Gr. *bous,* an ox, and *centaur*).

Bucephalus, bew-sef'-a-lus, *s.* a gazelle; a celebrated horse of Alexander the Great (Gr. —, and *kephale,* the head).

Buceros, bew'-se-ros, *s.* the hornbill.

Buck, buk, *s.* lye in which clothes are soaked in bleaching, or in which they are washed: *v.a.* to soak or wash in lye (Celt. *buac,* cow-dung).

Buck, buk, *s.* the male of the fallow deer, rabbit, hare, &c.; a fop: *v.n.* to copulate as bucks and does (A.S. *buc*).

Buck-basket, buk'-bäsk-et, *s.* a clothes-basket.

Buckbean, buk'-been, *s.* See **Bog-bean.**

Bucket, buk'-et, *s.* a vessel for drawing or holding water, and other purposes (A.S. *buc* a pitcher).

Bucketful, buk'-et-ful, *s.* as much as a bucket will hold.

Buckeye, buk'-I, *s.* a horse-chestnut, native to the United States; a native of Ohio, where it abounds.

Bucking, buk'-ing, *s.* the act or process of soaking cloth in lye for bleaching; the lye or liquor in which clothes are bleached or washed; a washing.

Bucking-stool, buk'-ing-stool, *s.* a washing-block.

Buckish, buk'-ish, *a.* pertaining to a buck; foppish.

Buckism, buk'-izm, *s.* the quality of a buck; foppery.

Buckle, buk'-l, *s.* a metallic link for fastening straps, &c.; a curl of hair, or the state of the hair crisped and curled; a token of trusty service [Her.]: *v.a.* to fasten with a buckle; to prepare for action; to join in battle; to confine or limit; to curl: *v.n.* to bend. *To buckle to,* to bend to; to apply one's self to with vigour. *To buckle with,* to engage with in close combat. *To buckle in,* to close in [U.S.] (Fr. *boucle,* the boss of a shield.)

Buckler, buk'-ler, *s.* a shield with a boss in the centre.

Buckler-headed, buk'-ler-hed-ed, *a.* having a head like a buckler.

Buckler-thorn, buk'-ler-thorn, *s.* Christ's thorn, the seeds buckler-shaped.

Buckmast, buk'-mast, *s.* the fruit of the beech-tree.

Buckra, buk'-rä, *s.* a negro name for the white man (lit. a supernatural being).

Buckram, buk'-ram, *s.* a coarse linen cloth, stiffened with gum: *a.* stiff; formal; precise.

Bucrania, bew-kra'-ne-a, *s.pl.* ornamented ox-skulls on Greek friezes (Gr. *bous,* an ox, and *kranion,* a skull).

Buck's-horn, buks'-horn, *s.* a plantain; a British annual.

Buck-skin, buk'-skin, *s.* the skin of a buck; a soft yellow leather, originally of buck-skin: *pl.* breeches of this leather: *a.* made of buck-skin.

Buckstall, buk'-stawl, *s.* a toil or net to take deer.

Buckthorne, buk'-thorn, *s.* a shrub, one species yielding a powerful cathartic, and others of service in dyeing.

Buck-tooth, buk'-tooth, *s.* a projecting tooth.

Buck-washing, buk'-wosh-ing, *s.* washing in lye.

Buck-wheat, buk'-hweet, *s.* a species of edible grain, with three-cornered seeds like beech-nuts (A.S. *bóc,* beech).

Bucolic, bu-kol'-ik, *s.* a pastoral poem (Gr. pertaining to cattle, from *bous,* an ox).

Bucolic, bu-kol'-ik, **Bucolical,** bu-kol'-ik-al, } *a.* pastoral.

Bud, bud, *s.* the first shoot from a stem or branch; an unexpanded leaf or flower: *v.n.* to put forth buds; to begin to grow: *v.a.* to graft by inserting the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree (Dut. *bot*).

Buddhism, bood'-dizm, *s.* the religion founded by Sakyamuni in the 9th century B.C., which, eschewing all speculation about God and the universe, set itself solely to the work of salvation, the end of which was the merging of the individual in the unity of being, and the "way" to which was the mortification of all private passion and desire (*Buddha,* the enlightened, the name Sakyamuni assumed on his conversion).

Buddhist, bood'-dist, *s.* a believer in Buddhism.

Buddhistic, bood-dist'-ik, *a.* relating to Buddhism.

Budding, bud'-ding, *a.* opening out as a bud: *s.* the putting forth of buds; the act of inserting a bud of one tree within the bark of another for propagation [Hort.]; reproduction by buds [Zool.]

Buddle, bud'-dl, *s.* a large square frame of boards used in washing ore: *v.n.* to wash ore (Ger. *butteln,* to shake).

Bude-burner, bewd'-bur-ner, *s.* a burner consisting of a tier of two or three concentric Argand burners (*Bude,* the residence of Mr. Gurney, the inventor).

Bude-light, bewd'-lite, *s.* a very brilliant light, produced by introducing oxygen into the centre of an Argand burner.

Budge, budj, *v.a.* to stir; to move off (Fr. *bouger*).

Budge, budj, *s.* the dressed fur of lambs, used to trim scholars' cleaks: *a.* stiff; formal; pedantic. *Budge bachelors,* old men dressed in robes lined with fur,

who accompanied the Lord Mayor of London at his inauguration. *Budge-barrel*, a barrel for carrying powder (O.Fr. a bag).

Budgero, budj'-er-o, *s.* a Bengal passenger-boat.

Budget, bud'-jet, *s.* a little sack, with its contents; a stock; the financial statement annually made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Fr. *bouge*, a pouch).

Budlet, bud'-let, *s.* a little bud.

Buff, buf', *s.* a leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; the skins of other animals similarly dressed; a military coat made of such leather; the colour of buff, a light yellow; a yellow substance formed on the surface of blood drawn in inflammatory diseases: *a.* of buff leather; light yellow. See **Buffalo**.

Buff, buf, *s.* a blow. *To stand buff*, to face boldly.

Buffalo, buf'-fa-lo, *s.* a wild ox, particularly the bison of North America: *a.* pertaining to the buffalo. *Buffalo-chips*, dung of the bison used as fuel. *Buffalo-grass*, prairie grass. *Buffalo-robe*, the skin of the bison, prepared with the hair on (Gr. *bous*, an ox).

Buffel, buf'-fel, *s.* an American bird with a short blue bill and large head. See **Buff**.

Buffer, buf' fer, *s.* a contrivance attached to railway carriages to deaden the force of a concussion.

Buffet, buf'-fa, *s.* a sideboard; a place for refreshments (Fr.)

Buffet, buf'-fet, *s.* a blow with the hand or fist, particularly in the face; a slap: *v.a.* to strike with the hand or fist; to beat back; to contend against: *v.n.* to struggle, as with the arms in boxing. See **Buff**.

Buffing, buf'-fing, *s.* polishing on a wheel covered with buff leather.

Buffing-spring, buf'-fing-spring, *s.* a spring in a buffer.

Buffleheaded, buf'-fl-hed-ed, *a.* having a large head; stupid (*buffalo*).

Buffo, buf'-fo, *s.* the comic actor in an opera (It.)

Buffoon, buf-foon', *s.* one who amuses others with low jests, grimaces, antic postures, &c.; a merryandrew (Fr. *bouffon*).

Buffoonery, buf-foon'-er-e, *s.* the jests and pranks of a buffoon.

Buffoonish, buf-foon'-ish, *a.* like a buffoon.

Buffoonism, buf-foon'-izm, *s.* the practices of a buffoon.

Buffoonize, buf-foon'-ize, *v.n.* to play the buffoon.

Buffoonlike, buf-foon'-like, *a.* resembling a buffoon.

Buffy, buf'-fe, *a.* of the colour of buff; pertaining to buff on the blood.

Bufonite, bew'-fun-ite, *s.* toadstone (L. *bufo*, a toad).

Bug, bug, *s.* the generic name for a class of insects which infest houses and plants, specially the fœtid house-bug or bed-bug; a spectre causing terror (W. *bug*, a hobgoblin).

Bugbear, bug'-bear, *s.* a frightful object, generally spectral: *a.* needlessly alarming: *v.a.* to alarm with idle phantoms.

Buggy, bug'-ge, *a.* infested with bugs. **Bugginess**, bug'-ge-nes, *s.* the state of being buggy.

Buggy, bug'-ge, *s.* a one-horse light carriage.

Bugle, bew'-gl, *s.* an elongated glass bead, usually black.

Bugle, bew'-gl, *s.* a genus of plants, the ajuga (Fr.)

Bugle, bew'-gl, } *s.* a huntsman's horn; a
Bugle-horn, bew'-gl-horn, } musical instrument of brass, now provided with keys, originally *bugle, i.e.*, buffalo, *horn*.

Bugler, bew'-gler, *s.* the soldier who sounds the bugle.

Bugle-weed, bew'-gl-weed, *s.* a plant, the Lycopus virginicus.

Bugloss, bew'-gloss, *s.* the ox-tongue (Gr. *bous*, ox, and *glossa*, tongue).

Bugwort, bug'-wurt, *s.* a plant, the cimicifuga.

Buhl, bool, *s.* unburnished gold, brass, or mother-of-pearl, used for inlaying. *Buhl-work*, work in which wood or tortoise-shell is inlaid with buhl (*Boule*, an Italian cabinet-maker).

Buhr-stone, bur'-stone, *s.* a silicious stone, much used for mill-stones for flour mills.

Build, bild, *v.a.* to construct and raise; to pile together by art; to raise or rear: *v.n.* to practise building; to rest or depend on: *s.* make; form; construction (A.S. *bold*, a house).

Builder, bild'-er, *s.* one who builds; an architect.

Building, bild'-ing, *s.* the art of raising fabrics; an edifice.

Built, bilt, *a.* formed; fashioned; composed of parts.

Bulb, bulb, *s.* a root so called, like that of an onion or a crocus; a similar expansion, as that of a thermometer: *v.n.* to project, or be protuberant (L. *bulbus*).

Bulbed, bulbd, *or* bulb'-ed, *a.* with a bulb; round-headed.

Bulbiferous, bulb-if'-er-us, *a.* producing bulbs.

Bulbiform, bulb'-e-form, *a.* having the form of a bulb.

Bulbo-tuber, bulb'-o-tew-ber, *s.* a short underground stem, resembling a bulb.

Bulbous, bulb'-us, *a.* having, or like a bulb.

Bulbul, bul'-bul, *s.* the nightingale of the Persians.

Bulbule, bulb'-bewl, *s.* a little bulb.

Bulchin, bûl'-tshin, *s.* a young male calf.

Bulge, bulj, *s.* bilge; a leak in the bilge: *v.n.* to swell out; to let in water (A.S. *belgan*, to swell). See **Bilge**.

Bulging, bulj'-ing, *a.* protuberant.

Bulgy, bul'-je, *a.* bandy.

Bulimia, bew-lim'-e-a, } *s.* a morbidly insatiable appe-
Bulimy, bew'-le-me, } tite for food (Gr. *bou*, excessive, and *limos*, hunger).

Bulk, bulk, *s.* magnitude or size; the majority; the main mass or body; the whole contents of a ship's hold. *Laden in bulk*, having the cargo loose in the hold. *To break bulk*, to begin to unload. See **Bulge**.

Bulkhead, bulk'-hed, *s.* a partition in a ship between decks.

Bulky, bulk'-e, *a.* large: of great size. **Bulkiness**, bulk'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being bulky

Bull, bûl, *s.* the male of a bovine quadruped; Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; one who nominally buys stock on the speculation of its rising in value: *a.* of a large size; male: *v.a.* to try dishonestly to enhance the value of shares (A.S. *bellan*, to bellow).

Bull, bûl, *s.* an edict of the Pope (L. *bulla*, a boss, a leaden seal attached to the edict). See **Bear**.

Bull, bûl, *s.* a ludicrous inconsistency or blunder in speech (such as often marked the papal *bulls*).

Bulla, bûl'-la, *s.* a genus of mollusca; a bleb.

Bullace, bûl'-lase, *s.* a kind of wild plum.

Bullantic, bûl-an'-tic, *a.* designating certain ornamental capital letters used in apostolic bulls.

Bullate, bûl'-late, *a.* having blisters (L. *bulla*, a bubble).

Bull-baiting, bûl'-bate-ing, *s.* exciting bulls with dogs.

Bull-beef, bûl'-beef, *s.* the flesh of a bull; coarse beef.

Bull-beggar, bûl'-beg-gar, *s.* a bugbear.

Bull-calf, bûl'-kaf, *s.* a male calf; a stupid fellow.

Bulldog, bûl'-dog, *s.* an English dog of remarkable courage, formerly employed in baiting bulls.

Bullen-nails, bûl'-len-nayl*z*, *s.pl.* nails with round heads and short shanks, tinned and lackered.

Bullet, bûl'-et, *s.* a round ball of metal; a shot.

Bulletin, bûl'-e-tin, *or* bûl'-e-teen, *s.* an official report of something of public interest: *v.a.* to report by bulletin (Fr.)

Bullet-proof, bûl'-et-proof, *a.* capable of resisting a bullet.

Bull-faced, bûl'-fayst, *a.* having a large coarse face.

Bull-feast, bûl'-feest, } *s.* a Spanish sport, in which
Bull-fight, bûl'-fite, } men fight with an excited bull.

Bullfinch, bûl'-finsh, *s.* a small singing bird.

Bull-fly, bûl'-fli, } *s.* the gad-fly.
Bull-be, bûl'-be, }

Bull-frog, bûl'-frog, *s.* a large species of frog.

Bullhead, bûl'-hed, *s.* a genus of fishes; a stupid fellow; a small black water-insect.

Bullion, bûl'-yun, *s.* uncoined gold or silver in the mass.

Bullirag, bûl'-le-rag, *v.a.* to abuse grossly; to badger.

Bullock, bûl'-uk, *s.* an ox, or castrated bull (A.S.)

Bull's-eye, bûlz'-i, *s.* a small circular window or opening; a thick round glass let into a ship's ports or deck to admit light [Naut.]; the centre of a target; a small obscure cloud, portending a storm.

Bull's-nose, bûlz'-noze, *s.* the external angle of a polygon, or of two lines which meet at an obtuse angle [Arch.]

Bull-terrier, bûl'-tĕr-re-er, *s.* a cross-breed between the bull-dog and the terrier.

Bull-trout, bûl'-trowt, *s.* a large species of trout.

Bullweed, bûl'-weed, *s.* knapweed.

Bullwort, bûl'-wurt, *s.* bishop's-weed.

Bully, bûl'-le, *s.* a noisy, blustering, overbearing fellow: *v.a.* to overbear with blustering menaces: *v.n.* to be noisy and quarrelsome. See **Bull**.

Bulrush, bûl'-rush, *s.* a large strong water-rush.

Bulrushy, bûl'-rush-e, *a.* full of bulrushes.

Bulse, bulz, *s.* a bag or a certain quantity of diamonds (E. Ind.)

Bulwark, bûl'-wurk, *s.* a rampart; a fortification; any means of defence or security; the railing boards round the deck of a ship; *v.a.* to fortify with a bulwark (*bole*, a tree-trunk, and *work*).

Bum, bum, *s.* the buttocks (*bottom*).

Bum, bum, *v.n.* to make a humming noise, as a bee (from the sound).

Bumbailiff, bum-bayl'-if, *s.* an under-bailiff.

Bumble-bee, bum'-bi-bee, *s.* a wild bee, the humble bee

Bumbledom, bum'-bl-dum, *s.* the fuss and consequence of petty incapable officialism collectively regarded (Mr. *Bumble*, in "Oliver Twist").

Bumboat, bum'-boat, *s.* a boat used in carrying provisions to vessels at a distance from shore (Dut.)

Bumkin, bum'-kin, *s.* a short boom standing from each bow; a small outrigger over the stern of a boat [Naut.] (*Boom.*)

Bump, bump, *s.* a thump; a swelling, or a dull heavy blow; a protuberance on the cranium, presumed to indicate mental or moral qualities [Phren.]: *v.a.* to strike heavily against anything large or solid: *v.n.* to strike (from the sound).

Bump, bump, *s.* the noise of the bittern: *v.n.* to make a loud or hollow noise like the bittern.

Bumper, bump'-er, *s.* a cup or glass filled to the brim; a crowded house at a theatre, &c. (*bumbard*, a large drinking-cup).

Bumpkin, bump'-kin, *s.* an awkward heavy rustic; a country lout. **Bumpkinly,** bump-kin'-le, *a.* clownish (Dut. *boom*, a log).

Bun, bun, *s.* a small sweet cake (O.Fr. *bugne*, a swelling).

Bunch, bunsh, *s.* a hard lump; a hunch; a cluster, or a number of the same things growing or tied together; a knot; a tuft: *v.n.* to swell out in a bunch; to be protuberant or round: *v.a.* to form or tie in a bunch or bunches (Dan. *bunke*, a heap).

Bunch-backed, bunsh'-bakt, *a.* having a bunch on the back.

Bunchy, bunsh'-e, *a.* growing in bunches; having tufts. **Bunchiness,** bunsh'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being bunchy.

Bundle, bun'-dl, *s.* a number of things packed together loosely; anything wrapped in a convenient form for conveyance: *v.a.* to tie in a bundle; to pack off unceremoniously: *v.n.* to depart hurriedly or confusedly; to sleep together without undressing. See **Bind.**

Bung, bung, *s.* a stopper for the orifice of a barrel: *v.a.* to stop the hole of a cask with a bung: to close up.

Bungalow, bung'-ga-lo, *s.* an Indian country house of a single floor, usually built of very light materials (*Bengal*).

Bunghole, bung'-hole, *s.* the hole in a cask to fill it by.

Bungle, bung'-gl, *v.n.* to perform clumsily: *v.a.* to make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly: *s.* a botch; a clumsy performance (*bang*).

Bungler, bung'-gler, *s.* a clumsy awkward workman.

Bungling, bung'-gling, *a.* clumsy; awkward; ill done. **Bunglingly,** bung'-gling-le, *ad.* in a bungling manner.

Bunion, bun'-yun, *s.* a swelling on the ball of the great toe. See **Bun.**

Bunk, bunk, *s.* a frame of boards for a bed; a sleeping-berth; a piece of timber across a sled (Sw. *bunke*, a coop).

Bunker, bunk'-er, *s.* a large bin for coals; a bench.

Buncombe, } bung'-kum, { *s.* speech spoken merely to
Bunkum, } please one's supporters or constituents and secure their votes; mere talk (*Buncombe*, a district in N. Carolina with a constituency, to please whom a member of theirs once boasted he made a speech in Congress).

Bunny, bun'-ne, *s.* a rabbit (Gael. *bun*, a stump).

Bunt, bunt, *s.* the middle part or cavity of a sail [Naut.]: *v.n.* to swell out, as a sail (Sw. a bundle).

Bunting, bunt'-ing, *s.* a bird of the genus emberiza.

Bunting, bunt'-ing, *s.* a thin stuff of which the flags
Buntine, bunt'-in, } of ships are made; a ship's flags (Ger. *bunt*, variegated).

Buoy, boy, *or* bwoy, *s.* a floating object, as a cask, moored over a spot, to indicate a shoal, a rock, or any sunken object: *v.a.* to keep afloat; to bear up; to sustain; to keep from sinking; to fix buoys as a direction to mariners. *Life-buoy*, a float to sustain persons who have fallen overboard, till relief can be brought them. *Buoy-rope*, the rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor (Dut. *boie*, a buoy, a fetter).

Buoyancy, boy'-, *or* bwoy'-an-se, *s.* the quality of being buoyant; specific lightness; elasticity of spirit, as in cheerfulness.

Buoyant, boy'-, *or* bwoy'-ant, *a.* floating; light; that will not sink; cheerful. **Buoyantly,** boy'-, *or* bwoy'-ant-le, *ad.* in a buoyant manner.

Buphaga, bu'-fa-gà, *s.* the beef-eater, a bird which preys upon larvæ beneath the hide of cattle (Gr. *bous*, an ox and *phago*, to eat).

Buprestedans, bu-pres'-te-danz, *s.pl.* insects of a brilliant metallic splendour (Gr.)

Bur, bur, *s.* the prickly seed-case of the chestnut, burdock, &c. See **Burr.**

Burbot, bur'-bot, *s.* an anguilliform fish, the eel-pout.

Burdelais, bur'-de-la, *s.* a sort of grape (*Bordeaux*).

Burden, bur'-dn, *s.* something borne or carried; a load; anything that is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive to bear; quantity that a ship will carry; cargo: *v.a.* to load; to encumber; to oppress. See **Bear.**

Burden, bur'-dn, *s.* the verse repeated in a song at the end of each verse; the chorus; that which is often repeated, or on which one dwells (Fr. *bourdon*, a hum).

Burdensome, bur'-dn-sum, *a.* heavy; cumbersome; oppressive. **Burdensomely,** bur'-dn-sum-le, *ad.* in a burdensome manner. **Burdensomeness,** bur'-dn-sum-nes, *s.* the quality of being burdensome.

Burdock, bur'-dok, *s.* a prickly plant (*bur*, and *dock*).

Bureau, bu'-ro, *s.*; *pl.* **Bureaux**; a writing-table with drawers for papers; also a chest of drawers; a place or office for the transaction particularly of public business; a government department (Fr.)

Bureaucracy, bu-ro'-krà-se, *s.* the system of government administration in departments, each under the control of a chief (Fr. —, and Gr. *krateo*, to govern).

Bureaucrat, bu-ro'-krat, } *s.* an advocate of bu-
Bureaucratist, bu-ro'-krà-tist, } reaucracy.

Bureaucratic, bu-ro-krat'-ik, *a.* relating to bureaucracy.

Burette, bu-ret', *s.* a graduated vessel for dividing a given portion of any liquid into a 100 or a 1,000 equal parts (Fr.)

Burg, burg, *s.* an ancient structure in N. Britain. See **Borough.**

Burgage, burg'-aje, *s.* a tenure in socage proper to cities and towns, whereby lands or tenements are held of the king or other lord for a certain yearly rent.

Burgamot, burg'-à-mot, *s.* See **Bergamot.**

Burganet, burg'-à-net, *s.* a kind of helmet (*Burgundy*).

Burgee, bur-jee, *s.* a kind of small coal.

Burgeois, boor'-zhwà, *s.* a burgess. See **Bourgeois.**

Burgeois, bur-jois', *s.* a species of type. See **Bourgeois.**

Burgeon, bur'-jun, *v.n.* See **Bourgeon.**

Burgess, bur'-jes, *s.* an inhabitant, a citizen or freeman; a representative in parliament; a magistrate—all of a *borough*.

Burgessship, bur'-jes-ship, *s.* the condition of a burgess.

Burggrave, burg'-grave, *s.* in Germany, a hereditary governor of a town or castle.

Burgh, bur'-o, *s.* A *royal burgh*, a corporate body erected by a charter from the crown. A *burgh of barony*, in Scotland, a corporation somewhat analogous to a royal burgh, consisting of a determinate tract of ground within the barony, erected by the feudal superior, and subject to the government of magistrates. *Parliamentary burgh*, a town that by itself or with others is represented in parliament.

Burghal, burg'-al, *a.* pertaining to a burgh. See **Borough.**

Burghbote, burg'-bote, *s.* a contribution formerly levied for building or repairing a town's defences.

Burgher, burg'-er, *s.* an inhabitant or freeman of a borough.

Burghership, burgh'-er-ship, *s.* the privilege of a burgher.

Burgh-master, burg'-mäs-ter, *s.* a burgomaster; an officer in the tin-mines.

Burgh-mote, burg'-mote, *s.* a borough court (*burgh* and *mote*, meeting).

Burglar, burg'-lar, *s.* one who commits burglary (Ger. *Burg*, a town, and L. *latro*, a robber).

Burglarious, burg-là'-re-us, *a.* pertaining to burglary. **Burglariously,** burg-là'-re-us-le, *ad.* in the manner of a burglar.

Burglary, burg'-là-re, *s.* the act or crime of breaking into a house by night, with intent to commit felony.

Burgomaster, burg'-o-mäs'-ter, *s.* the chief magistrate of a Dutch or German municipal town; a kind of sea-gull.

Burgonet, burg'-o-net, *s.* See **Burganet.**

Burgout, bur-goo', *s.* a thick oatmeal gruel made at sea.

Burgrave, bur'-grave, *s.* See **Burggrave.**

Burgundy, bur'-gun-de, *s.* a kind of wine, so called from *Burgundy* in France, where it is made.

Burgundy-pitch, bur'-gun-de-pitsh, *s.* a spruce-pine resin.

Burial, ber'-e-al, *s.* the act of burying, especially a dead person; a funeral. *Burial-place*, a place set apart for burial. *Burial-service*, the Church service for burials.

Burin, bew'-rin, *s.* a graver; a tool for engraving (Fr.) See **Bore.**

Burke, burk, *v.a.* to murder, particularly by suffocation; to smother quietly, and get rid of. (*Burke*, an Irishman who, in 1828, committed such murders wholesale in Edinburgh, and sold the bodies for dissection.)

Burl, burl, *s.* a small knot or end of thread in cloth: *v.a.* to pick burls from (Fr. *bourre*, a flock of wool).

Burlace, bur'-lase, *s.* See **Burdelais.**

Burler, burl'-er, *s.* a dresser of cloth.

Burlesque, bur-lesk', *s.* a ludicrous representation or contrast; a composition in which the contrast between the subject and the manner of considering it renders it ludicrous, as when the trifling is treated seriously, or the serious, or rather mock serious, with levity: *v.a.* to turn to ridicule: *a.* tending to excite laughter by burlesque (Fr. from It.)

Burletta, bur-let'-tà, *s.* a comic opera; a musical farce.

Burly, bur'-le, *a.* bulky; robust; boisterous. **Burliness**, bur'-le-nes, *s.* the state of being burly.

Burn, burn, *v.a.* to consume or injure with fire; to subject to the action of fire; to affect, as by the action of fire; to consume chemically; to cauterize; *v.n.* to be on fire; to glow; to act with destructive violence; to be inflamed with passion or desire; to feel excess of heat: *s.* a bodily hurt or injury caused by fire; the operation of burning or baking, as in brick-making; a brook. *To burn one's fingers*, to suffer from speculating or interfering in other men's matters (A.S. *byrnan*).

Burner, burn'-er, *s.* the part of a lamp or a gas-pipe from which the flame issues.

Burnet, burn'-et, *s.* the name of a plant, poterium.

Burning, burn'-ing, *a.* much heated; scorching; powerful; vehement; exciting. *Burning-glass*, a glass so formed as to concentrate the sun's rays to a focus, and produce intense heat. *Burning-mirror*, a concave mirror, usually of metal, which concentrates the sun's rays to a focus with similar effect.

Burnish, burn'-ish, *v.a.* to polish; to make bright: *v.n.* to grow bright: *s.* polish; brightness; lustre (Fr. *brunir*, to make brown). See **Brown**.

Burnisher, burn'-ish-er, *s.* a person who burnishes; an instrument used in polishing, of different kinds.

Burnoose, burn'-oos, *s.* See **Bernouse**.

Burnt, burnt, *a.* treated with fire, as *burnt wine*.

Burnt-ear, burnt'-eer, *s.* a disease in corn, in which the ear seems black as if burnt.

Burnt-offering, burnt'-of-fering, } *s.* an offering or a
Burnt-sacrifice, burnt'-sak-re-fise, } sacrifice by fire on an altar.

Burnt-sienna, burnt'-se-en-na, *s.* an orange-red pigment produced by burning sienna.

Burnt-stone, burnt'-stone, *s.* a cornelian, as if acted on by fire, found in ruins.

Burr, bur, *s.* the lobe or lap of the ear; the round knob of a horn next a deer's head; the sweetbread; a triangular chisel; a round iron ring used with a cannon, and also with a lance; the guttural pronunciation of the rough *r*, common in some of the northern provinces of England. See **Bur**.

Burras-pipe, bur'-ras-pipe, *s.* a tube in which to keep corroding powders.

Bur-reed, bur'-reed, *s.* a plant, the sparganium.

Burrel, bur'-rel, *s.* a sort of pear (O.Fr. *burel*, reddish).

Burrel-fly, bur'-rel-fli, *s.* a reddish gad-fly.

Burrel-shot, bur'-rel-shot, *s.* a sort of case-shot (Fr. *bourreler*, to torment).

Burrock, bur'-rok, *s.* a small weir for entrapping fish.

Burrow, bur'-ro, *s.* a hole in the ground excavated by rabbits, &c., for shelter and habitation: *v.n.* to excavate a burrow; to work a way underground; to lodge or lurk in any deep concealed place (A.S. *beorgan*, to hide).

Burrow-duck, bur'-ro-duk, *s.* the sheldrake.

Burrowing-owl, bur'-ro-ing-owl, *s.* an owl which dwells in burrows.

Burr-pump, bur'-pump, *s.* a large kind of pump [Naut.]

Burr-stone, bur-stone, *s.* See **Buhr-stone**.

Burry, bur'-re, *a.* having or resembling burs.

Bursar, burs'-ar, *s.* a treasurer or purser; a student who holds a bursary (L. *bursa*, a purse).

Bursarship, burs'-ar-ship, *s.* the office of a bursar.

Bursary, burs'-a-re, *s.* the treasury of a college or monastery. In the Scottish universities and college schools, a grant, by competition or presentation, from an endowment for a longer or shorter term to a student, to aid him in the prosecution of his studies.

Burse, burs, *s.* a purse; an exchange.

Burst, burst, *v.n.* to break or fly open suddenly and with violence; to disrupt violently; to explode; to break, rush forth, or fall upon suddenly or with violence: *v.a.* to break or rend open with violence: *s.* a sudden breaking forth; a sudden explosion or shooting forth; a rent (A.S. *berstan*).

Burstwort, burst'-wurt, *s.* the herniaria, or rupture-wort.

Burt, burt, *s.* a flat fish of the turbot kind.

Burthen, bur'-*thn*, *s.* and *v.a.* See **Burden**.

Burton, bur'-tn, *s.* a small tackle formed by two blocks.

Bury, ber'-re, *s.* a burgh, as in *Shrewsbury*, &c.

Bury, ber'-re, *v.a.* to inter with funeral rites in a grave; to cover with earth, &c.; to hide; to withdraw into seclusion; to forget and forgive. *To bury the hatchet*, as among the American Indians, to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace (A.S. *byrgan*).

Burying, ber'-re-ing, *s.* interment; burial.

Burying-ground, ber'-re-ing-ground, *s.* a cemetery.

Burying-place, ber'-re-ing-plase, *s.* a sepulchre.

Bus, } **bus**, *s.* an omnibus,
Buss, }

Busby, buz'-be, *s.* the hat of a hussar, artilleryman, &c.

Bush, bûsh, *s.* a thick shrub; the bough of a tree; a cluster of shrubs; a branch of ivy hung out as a tavern sign; a wild uncultivated tract of land covered with brushwood, &c.; anything like a bush; the tail of a fox: *v.n.* to grow thick or bushy: *v.a.* to prop up with bushes. *To beat about the bush*, not to set straightforwardly to work.

Bush, bush, *s.* a circle of metal let into round holes or orifices, or into the sheaves of such blocks as have iron pins, to prevent their wearing: a thimble (U.S.): *v.a.* to furnish a block with a brush (L. *buxus*, the box-tree).

Bushel, bûsh'-el, *s.* a dry measure of eight gallons.

Bushel, bûsh'-el, *s.* the bush in the nave of a wheel.

Bushelage, bûsh'-el-aje, *s.* a duty payable by the bushel.

Busheler, bûsh'-il-er, *s.* a clothes-repairer [U.S.] (*Bush*, a thimble, U.S.)

Bush-fighting, bûsh'-fite-ing, *s.* firing here and there from behind bushes.

Bush-harrow, bûsh'-har-ro, *s.* a harrow of three or more bars, in which bushes are interwoven.

Bushman, bûsh'-man, *s.* a woodsman; a settler in bush-land. *Bushmen* or *Bosjesmans*, the wild erratic tribes of the Cape of Good Hope.

Bush-ranger, bûsh'-rane-jer, *s.* in Australia, a convict who has escaped to the bush and lives by robbery.

Bushy, bûsh'-e, *a.* full of branches; thick and spreading; overgrown with shrubs. **Bushiness**, bush'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being bushy.

Busily, biz'-ze-le, *ad.* in a busy manner. See **Busy**.

Business, biz'-nes, *s.* employment; occupation; trade; profession; concerns or affairs; duty; a matter: *a.* relating to business. *To do the business for a man*, to kill, destroy, or ruin him. *To make it one's business*, to see to it.

Business-like, biz'-ness-like, *a.* done as if one knew his business.

Busk, busk, *s.* a piece of steel, whalebone, &c., to strenghten a woman's stays in front. See **Bust**.

Busk, busk, *v.a.* to prepare; to dress.

Busked, buskt, *a.* wearing a busk.

Buskin, busk'-in, *s.* a kind of half-boot, anciently worn by actors in tragedy, and furnished with high soles; the tragic drama.

Buskined, busk'-ind, *a.* wearing the buskin; pertaining to tragedy.

Busky, busk'-e, *a.* woody; bosky.

Buss, bus, *s.* a rude or playful kiss: *v.a.* to kiss with a buss.

Buss, bus, *s.* a two-masted herring fishing-boat.

Bust, bust, *s.* the human figure, or a representation of it, in sculpture, comprising the head, neck, shoulders, and breast (It. *busto*).

Bustard, bust'-ard, *s.* a bird resembling the ostrich, of the genus otis. The great *bustard*, the largest land bird of Europe (L. *avis tarda*, slow bird).

Bustle, bus'-sl, *v.n.* to stir about fussily; to be actively and confusedly busy: *s.* hurry; great stir; tumult (*busy*).

Bustle, bus'-sl, *s.* a stuffed pad formerly worn by ladies (*busk*).

Bustler, bus'-ler, *s.* an active, stirring person.

Busy, biz'-ze, *a.* very closely engaged; actively employed; diligent; marked by activity; meddling: *v.a.* to employ; to make or keep busy (A.S. *bysig*).

Busybody, biz'-ze-bod'-e, *s.* a meddling officious person.

But, but, *conj.* except; unless; except that; which not; yet; nevertheless; than: *prep.* except: *ad.* only.

But, but, *s.* See **Butt**.

Butcher, bûtsh'-er, *s.* one whose business is to slaughter animals for food; one who delights in slaughter or deeds of blood: *v.a.* to slaughter animals for food; to murder with cruelty; to slaughter inhumanly (Fr. *boucher*, a he-goat).

Butcher-bird, bûtsh'-er-burd, *s.* the shrike.

Butcher-row, bûtsh'-er-ro, *s.* a row of shambles.

Butcher's-broom, bûtsh'-erz-broom, *s.* the knee-holly, used by butchers.

Butchery, bûtsh'-er-e, *s.* the business of a butcher; the place where animals are killed; murder of unusual barbarity; great slaughter, with cruelty.

Butler, but'-ler, *s.* a servant who has charge of the wines, plate, &c. See **Bottle**.

Butlerage, but'-ler-aje, *s.* a duty on wine imported, so called as being originally paid to the king's butler.

Butlership, but'-ler-ship, *s.* the office of a butler.

Butlery, but'-ler-e, *s.* a butler's pantry; a larder.

Butment, but'-ment, *s.* an abutment.

Butt, but, *s.* the end of a thing; the thick and heavy end; a mark to shoot at; an object to aim at; an object of ridicule; goal; limit; a push or thrust given by the head of an animal: *v.a.* to strike with the head, as a ram (Fr. *boter*, to push, strike).

Butt, but, *s.* a large cask; a liquid measure of 126 gallons of wine, or 108 gallons of beer (**Fr.** *botte*, a cask).

Butt-end, but-end, *s.* the thick and heavy end.

Butter, but'-ter, *s.* an oily substance obtained from cream by churning; any substance of the consistence of butter; *v.a.* to spread with butter; to flatter. *v.n.* to increase the stakes at every throw or every game (**Gr.** *bous*, an ox, and *tyros*, cheese).

Butter-bird, but'-ter-berd, *s.* the rice-bunting.

Butterbump, but'-ter-bump, *s.* the bittern.

Buttercup, but'-ter-kup, } *s.* a ranunculus, with
Butterflower, but'-ter-flow-er, } a cup-like yellow flower.

Butterfly, but'-ter-fli, *s.* a well-known winged insect, including many species of great beauty, so called, perhaps, from the colour of one species.

Butterine, but'-ter-in, *s.* a compound of a product of animal fat and milk, or of butter, milk, and yolks of eggs, sold and used as butter.

Butteris, but'-ter-is, *s.* a knife for paring a horse's hoof.

Buttermilk, but'-ter-milk, *s.* the sour milk that remains after the butter is separated from it.

Butternut, but'-ter-nut, *s.* the fruit of an American tree, so called from its oily nature.

Butter-print, but'-ter-print, } *s.* a carved piece of
Butter-stamp, but'-ter-stamp, } wood to stamp butter.

Butter-scotch, but'-ter-skotch, *s.* a kind of toffee.

Butter-tooth, but'-ter-tooth, *s.* a broad foretooth.

Butter-tree, but'-ter-tre, *s.* an African plant, the nuts of which yield a substance like butter, called shea-butter.

Butterwife, but'-ter-wife, } *s.* a woman who sells
Butterwoman, but'-ter-woom-an, } butter.

Butterwort, but'-ter-wurt, *s.* a marsh-plant with oil-secreting prickles.

Buttery, but'-ter-e, *a.* having the qualities or appearance of butter; not grasping firmly: *s.* a store-room for provisions and liquors; in some colleges, a refreshment-room for the students.

Buttock, but'-tuk, *s.* the rump or protuberant part behind; the convexity of a ship behind, under the stern (*butt*).

Button, but'-tn, *s.* a knob; a small ball; a knob of metal, or other substance, to fasten the dress: *v.a.* to fasten with buttons; to furnish with buttons (**Fr.** *bouton*, a bud.)

Button-bush, but'-tn-bŭsh, a North American shrub.

Buttonhole, but'-tn-hole, *s.* a hole or loop to admit a button: *v.a.* to bore any one.

Button-tree, but'-tn-tre, *s.* the conocarpus, a tropical plant.

Button-weed, but'-tn-weed, *s.* a herbaceous plant.

Button-wood, but'-tn-wood, *s.* a shrub, and a plane-tree of North America.

Buttress.

Buttress, but'-tres, *s.* an abutment of masonry, to strengthen and support a wall; any prop or support: *v.a.* to support by a buttress; to prop (O.Fr. *bretesche*, a battlement).

Butts, *s.pl.* a place for archery; short ridges left at the corners of a field in ploughing; sides of the thickest sole-leather.

Butty, but'-te, *a.* a term applied to an equal dividend system among labourers. A *butty gang*, a body of navvies who contract to do a given piece of work on that system.

Butyraceous, bew-te-ra'-shus, } *a.* having
Butyrous, bew'-te rus, } the qualities of butter; buttery. See **Butter**.

Butyrate, bew'-tir-ate, *s.* a salt of butyric acid.

Butyric, bew-tir'-ik, *a.* relating to or derived from butter. *Butyric acid*, a colourless acid liquid, with a rancid smell, found in butter, &c.

Butyrine, bew'-te-rin, *s.* a peculiarly oily matter existing in butter, associated with oleine and stearine.

Buxeous, bux'-e-us, *a.* pertaining to the box-tree (L. *buxus*, the box-tree).

Buxina, bux'-e-na, } *s.* an alkaloid obtained from the
Buxine, bux'-in, } box-tree.

Buxom, bux'-um, *a.* having or showing fulness of health and spirit, with liveliness, sometimes wantonness, of manner (**A.S.** *bûgan*, to bend). **Buxomly**, bux'-um-le, *ad.* in a buxom manner. **Buxomness**, bux'-um-nes, *s.* the quality of being buxom.

Buy, bi, *v.a.* to purchase or acquire by paying a price, or some equivalent; to bribe; *v.n.* to treat about a purchase. *To buy off*, to pay a price for release or non-opposition. *To buy in*, to buy for one's self what one has set up for sale. *To buy out*, to buy off; to purchase the share or shares of a person in a stock (**A.S.** *bycgan*).

Buzz, buz, *v.n.* to make a sound like a bee or fly; to whisper; to speak with a low hissing sound: *v.a.* to whisper; to spread abroad secretly: *s.* the noise of a bee or fly; a confused hum; a report secretly spread about (from the sound).

Buzzard, buz'-zard, *s.* a rapacious but sluggish bird of the falcon family; a blockhead; a dunce: *a.* senseless; stupid (Fr.)

Buzzard-clock, buz'-zard-klok, *s.* the dorbeetle.

Buzzardet, buz'-ard-et, *s.* a species of hawk.

Buzzer, buz'-er, *s.* a secret whisperer or tattler.

Buzzing, buz'-ing, *a.* like or making a buzz. **Buzzingly**, buz'-ing-le, *ad.* in a buzzing manner.

By, bi, *prep.* near; with; through, as author, maker, cause, means; according to; in the measure or quantity of; during; not later than: *ad.* near; aside; away. *By and-by*, in a short time after; presently. *By-the-by*, by the way, as a passing remark aside from the main subject. *By one's self*, alone. *To stand by*, to stand near, or to support.

By, bi, *a.* as a prefix, signifying side, secondary, private.

By, *or* **Bye**, bi, *s.* something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as, by-the-*by* or -*bye*.

Byard, bi'-ard, *s.* a miner's breast-strap to drag sledges.

By-bidder, bi'-bid-der, *s.* one who bids at an auction to tempt others to bid high.

By-blow, bi'-blo, *s.* a side blow.

By-business, bi-biz'-nes, *s.* a secondary business.

By-concernment, bi-kon-sern'-ment, *s.* a secondary interest.

By-corner, bi'-korn-er, *s.* a private corner.

By-design, bi-de-sine', *s.* a subsidiary purpose.

By-drinking, bi'-drink-ing, *s.* drinking between times.

By-end, bi'-end, *s.* private selfish end.

Bygone, bi'-gon', *a.* past; gone by. *Let bygones be bygones*, let the past be forgotten.

By-interest, bi'-in-ter-est, *s.* private selfish interest.

By-lane, bi'-lane, *s.* a side lane.

By-law, bi'-law, *s.* authoritative regulation of a corporation or society (*by*, a town, and *law*).

By-matter, bi'-mat-ter, *s.* something incidental.

By-name, bi'-name, *s.* a nickname; a name of reproach.

By-passage, bi'-pas-saje, *s.* a private or retired passage.

By-path, bi'-päth, *s.* a private path; an obscure way.

By-play, bi'-pla, *s.* a scene carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds.

By-purpose, bi'-pur-pus, *s.* indirect or concealed design.

Byre, bire, *s.* a cow-house.

By-road, bi'-road, *s.* an obscure or unfrequented road.

By-speech, bi'-speetsh, *s.* an incidental or casual speech.

Byssine, bis'-sin, *a.* made of byssus; like byssus.

Byssolite, bis'-so-lite, *s.* a fine fibrous tremolite; asbestos.

Byssus, bis'-sus, *s.* among *the ancients*, a cloth of exceedingly fine texture, either of linen, cotton, or silk; a tuft of fibres, by which certain shell-fish are attached to rocks; a tuft.

Bystander, bi'-stand-er, *s.* a looker-on; one standing by.

By-street, bi'-street, *s.* a side street.

By-stroke, bi'-stroke, *s.* an incidental or sly stroke.

By-view, bi'-vew, *s.* a self-interested purpose.

By-walk, bi'-wawk, *s.* a secluded or private walk.

By-way, bi'-wa, *s.* a private or obscure way.

By-wipe, bi'-wipe, *s.* a secret stroke of sarcasm.

By-word, bi'-wurd, *s.* a common saying; a proverb.

Byzant, biz'-ant, } *s.* an ancient gold coin worth
Byzantine, biz'-an-tine, } £15 sterling, so called from its being struck at *Byzantium*, now Constantinople.

Byzantine, be-zan'-tin, } *s.* belonging or relating to
Byzantian, be-zan'-sban, } Byzantium.

C

C is the third letter and second consonant of the English alphabet. Before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, it has a hard or close sound, like *k*; and before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it has a soft or sibilant sound, precisely like *s*. When combined with the letter *h*, it has three different sounds: the first is equivalent to *tsh*, as in *chair*, *church*; the second is equivalent to *k*, as in *character*, *chemistry*; and the third, occurring only in a few words, derived from the French; also in several words when preceded by *n*, *finch*, *bench*, is equivalent to *sh*, as in *chaise*, *chemise*.

C, as an abbreviation, stands for Christ, as A.C. for *ante Christum*; also for companion, as C.B., Companion of the Bath. On medals, C stands for many names of persons, as *Cæsar*, *Caius*, *Cassius*, *Carolus*, &c.; and also of offices, as *Censor*, *Consul*.

C, as a numeral, stands for 100, CC for 200, &c.

C, in *music*, when placed after the clef, is the mark

of common time; and when a bar is perpendicularly drawn through it, *alla-breve* time, or a quicker movement, is indicated. O is also the first note of the diatonic scale, answering to the *do* of the Italians, and the *ut* of the French.

Caaba, kä-a'-bä, *s.* an ancient Arab temple at Mecca, with a mysterious black stone built in, sacred to all Moslems.

Cab, kab, *s.* a Hebrew measure, equal to nearly three pints.

Cab, kab, *s.* a one-horse hackney carriage. See **Cabriolet.**

Cabal, kä-bal', *s.* a small party united in some secret state intrigue; secret artifices of such a party: *v.n.* to plot for a secret purpose (Fr. *cabale*, intrigue). See **Cabala.**

Cabala, kab'-á-lá, *s.* the secret science alleged to have been divinely imparted to Moses, and traditionally preserved, by which the rabbis affect to interpret the pretended mystic sense of the words, letters, and very accents of Scripture; any mystic science (Heb. *cabal*, to receive).

Cabalist, kab'-á-list, *s.* a Rabbi skilled in the cabala.

Cabalistic, kab-á-list'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to the ca-
Cabalistical, kab-á-list'-ik-al, } bala; containing an occult meaning. **Cabalistically**, kab-á-list'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a cabalistic manner.

Caballer, kä-bal'-ler, *s.* one who cabals; an intriguer.

Caballine, kab'-al-line, *a.* fit for a horse. See **Cavalry.**

Cabaret, kab'-á-ra, *or* kab'-a-ret, *s.* a tavern (Fr.)

Cabas, kä-bas', *or* kä-bá', *s.* a basket made of rushes (Fr.)

Cabbage, kab'-baje, *s.* a well-known vegetable: *v.n.* to form a head in growing (L. *caput*, the head).

Cabbage, kab'-baje, *s.* shreds of cloth filched by tailors: *v.a.* to purloin, as small pieces of cloth left after cutting out a garment (Fr. *cabas*).

Cabbage-butterfly, kab'-baje-but'-ter-fli, *s.* a white butterfly.

Cabbage-daisy, kab'-baje-da'-ze, *s.* a globe-flower.

Cabbage-fly, kab'-baje-fli, *s.* a kind of house-fly.

Cabbage-net, kab'-baje-net, *s.* a net to boil cabbage in.

Cabbage-rose, kab'-baje-roze, *s.* a large rose with close petals.

Cabbage-tree, kab'-baje-tre, *s.* a species of palm-tree.

Cabbage-worm, kab'-baje-wurm, *s.* the larva of the cabbage-butterfly.

Cabbala, kab'-bá-lá, *s.* See **Cabala.**

Cabeça, kä-ba'-sä, *s.* the finest India silk.

Cabin, kab'-in, *s.* a small room; a cottage or hut; an apartment in a ship for officers and passengers: *v.n.* to live in a cabin: *v.a.* to confine in a cabin (W. *cab*, a hut).

Cabin-boy, kab'-in-boy, *s.* one who waits in the cabin.

Cabin-mate, kab'-in-mate, *s.* a joint occupant of a cabin.

Cabinet, kab'-in-et, *s.* a closet or small room; a private room, in which consultations are held; the secret council of a monarch; the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a state; a piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors; a place where things of value are deposited for safe keeping (Fr.) See **Cabin.**

Cabinet council, kab'-in-et kown'-sil, *s.* a council held with privacy; a council of cabinet ministers; the collective members of a privy council.

Cabineted, kab'-in-et-ed, *a.* in close conference with another.

Cabinet-maker, kab'-in-et-make-er, *s.* one who makes the finer kinds of household furniture.

Cabinet-picture, kab'-in-et-pikt'-yur, *s.* a small carefully finished picture.

Cabiri, kä-bi'-ri, *s.pl.* certain obscure dæmonic beings to whom mystic honours were paid in Lemnos and other islands in connection with nature worship, and especially that of the deities of fire, corn, and the vine.

Cabirian, kä-bir'-e-an, } *a.* pertaining to the Cabiri.
Cabiric, kä-bir'-ik,
Cabiritic, kab-e-rit'-ik,

Cable, ka'-bl, *s.* a long strong rope or chain, such as is used to hold a vessel at anchor; a cable-like contrivance for conveying a telegraph-wire under water; a wreathed circular moulding, resembling a rope [Arch.] *v.a.* to fasten with a cable; to send a message by telegraph cable: *a.* having mouldings like a cable. A *cabled cross*, one formed of the two ends of a ship's cable [Her.] (L. *capio*, to hold.)

Cablegram, ka'-bl-gram, *s.* a message by suboceanic cable.

Cable-laid, ka'-bl-lade, *a.* twisted like a cable.

Cablet, ka'-blet, *s.* a little cable; a tow-rope.

Cable-tier, ka'-bl-teer, *s.* the place where the cables are kept coiled up; coils of cable [Naut.]

Cabman, kab'-man, *s.* the driver of a cab.

Cabob, ka-bob', *s.* an oriental dish of meat roasted with spices, &c.: *v.a.* to cook such a dish (Per. *kab*, an ox).

Caboched, } kä-bosht', { *a.* with the full face merely
Caboshed, } [Her.] (L. *caput*, the head.)

Caboose, kä-boos', *s.* the cook-room or stove of a ship; a box that covers the chimney in a ship (Dut.)

Cabriolet, kab-re-o-la, *s.* a chaise (Fr. *cabriole*, a goat leap).

Caburn, kab'-urn, *s.* a small line of spun-yarn.

Cacao, ka-ka'-o, *or* ka'-ko, *s.* the chocolate-tree. See **Cocoa.**

Cacao-butter, kä-ka'-o-but'-ter, *s.* a fixed oil from the seeds of the chocolate-tree.

Cachæmia, ka-ke'-me-a, *s.* bad state of the blood (Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *haima*, blood).

Cachalot, kash'-á-lot, *s.* the spermaceti whale.

Cache, kash, *s.* a hole in the ground for hiding provisions or goods (Fr. *cacher*, to hide).

Cachectic, kä-kek'-tik, } *a.* having an ill habit of
Cachectical, kä-kek'-tik-al, } body.

Cachet, kash'-a, *s.* a seal. *Lettre de cachet*, in France, before the Revolution, a royal warrant for the imprisonment of a person (Fr.)

Cachexy, kä-kek'-se, *s.* a bad state of the body (Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *hexis*, habit).

Cachinnation, kak-in-na'-shun, *s.* loud laughter (L.)

Cacholong, kash'-o-long, *s.* a white opaque variety of opal.

Cachou, kä-shoo', *s.* a little pill to purify the breath, used by smokers (Fr.)

Cachunde, kä-kun'-de, *s.* an aromatic medicine in great repute among the Chinese and Indians (Sp.)

Cacique, kä-seek', *s.* See **Cazique.**

Cack, kak, *v.n.* to ease the body by stool (L.)

Cackerel, kak'-er-el, *s.* a species of fish.

Cackle, kak'-kl, *s.* the noise of a goose; idle talk: *v.n.* to make a noise as a goose; to laugh with a cackle; to talk idly; to tattle (from the sound).

Cacochymic, kak-o-kim'-ik, } *a.* affected with
Cacochymical, kak-o-kim'-ik-al, } cacochymy.

Cacochymy, kak'-o-kim-e, *s.* a diseased state of the fluids of the body, especially the blood (Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *chynæ*).

Cacodoxy, kak'-o-dok-se, *s.* erroneous opinion (Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *doxa*, opinion).

Cacoethes, kak-o-e'-theez, *s.* a bad habit. *Cacoethes scribendi*, a diseased propensity or itch for writing (Gr. *kakos*, and *ethos*, habit).

Cacography, kä-kog'-rä-fe, *s.* bad writing or spelling (Gr. *kakos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Cacolet, kak'-o-la, *or* -let, *s.* a mule-chair.

Cacology, kä-kol'-o-je, *s.* vicious pronunciation (Gr. *kakos*, and *logos*, word).

Cacophonic, kak-o-fon'-ik, } *a.* sounding harshly.
Cacophonical, kak-o-fon'-ik-al, }
Cacophonious, kä-ko-fo'ne-us, } *a.* harsh sounding.
Cacophonous, kä-kof'-o-nus, }

Cacophony, kä-kof'-o-ne, *s.* harsh or discordant sound; a depraved state of the voice [Med.] (Gr. *kakos*, and *phone*, voice).

Cacotrophy, kä-kot'-ro-fe, *s.* bad nutrition (Gr. *kakos*, and *trophe*, nutrition).

Cactaceous, kak-ta'-shus, } *a.* like or pertaining to the
Cactal, kak'-tal, } cactus family.

Cactus, kak'-tus, *s.* a plant with prickly leaves (Gr.)

Cad, kad, *s.* a low vulgar-bred fellow. See **Cadet.**

Cadastral, kä-das'-tral, *a.* pertaining to a detailed and accurate survey of the lands of a country (Fr. from *caput*, the head).

Cadaverous, kä-dav'-er-us, *a.* having the appearance of a corpse. (L. *cadaver*, a dead body, from *cado*, to fall). **Cadaverously**, kä-dav'-er-us-le, *ad.* in a cadaverous form. **Cadaverousness**, kä-dav'-er-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being cadaverous.

Caddice, } kad'-dis, { *s.* the grub of the caddis-fly; a
Caddis, } kind of tape or ribbon lint for dressing wounds.

Caddy, kad'-de, *s.* a small box for keeping tea (Malay).

Caddy, kad'-de, *s.* one who carries a golfer's clubs.

Cade, kade, *a.* tame; bred by hand; domesticated: *v.a.* to bring up by hand; to tame.

Cade, kade, *s.* a cask of herrings, 500; of sprats, 1,000.

Cadence, ka'-dens, } *s.* a fall of the voice at the end
Cadency, ka'-den-se, } of a sentence, or in the modulation of the voice; the general modulation in reading, especially verse; sound or tone; the modulation of the bars or clauses in music; uniformity in step or pace (L. *cado*, to fall).

Cadence, ka'-dens, *v.a.* to regulate by musical measure.

Cadene, kä-deen', *s.* an inferior sort of Turkey carpet.

Cadenza, kä-den'-zä, *s.* a musical cadence (It.)

Cadet, kä-det', *s.* the younger or youngest son; one who serves in the army as a private, to acquire skill and obtain a commission; a pupil in a military academy (Fr., from L. *caput*, the head).

Cadger, kad'-jer, *s.* one who brings butter, eggs, poultry, &c., to market; a huckster (*cage*).

Cadi, ka-de, *s.* a Turkish judge or magistrate (Ar. *kadi*, a judge).
Cadillac, kă-dil'-lac, *s.* a sort of pear (Fr.)
Cadmean, kad-me'-an, } *a.* relating to *Cadmus*, who is
Cadmian, kad'-me-an, } said to have introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet, hence called Cadmean letters.
Cadmia, kad'-me-à, *s.* a sulphide of cadmium.
Cadmium, kad'-me-um, *s.* a white metal resembling tin. *Cadmium-yellow*, a sulphide of cadmium.
Cadre, kă'-dr, *s.* the staff of a regiment; the skeleton of a regiment (Fr. *cadre*, a frame).
Caduceus, kă-dew'-se-an, *a.* belonging to Mercury's wand (L. *caduceus*, a winged rod entwisted with two serpents, carried by Mercury).
Caducity, ca-duce'-e-te, *s.* the being caducous.
Caducous, kă-dew'-kus, *a.* falling off early, as leaves [Bot.] (L. *cado*, to fall.)
Cæcal, se'-kal, *a.* of or like the cæcum.
Cæcum, se'-kum, *s.* a sac with only one opening in the intestine of an animal [Anat.] (L. *cæcus*, blind.)
Cærule, se'-rule, *a.* See **Cerulean.**
Cæsarian, se-za'-re-an, *a.* See **Cesarean.**
Cæsarism, se'-zar-izm, *s.* imperial authority conferred by military domination.
Cæsious, se'-zhe-us, *a.* of a greyish-blue colour (L.)
Cæspitose, ses-pe-tose', *a.* See **Cespitose.**
Cæstus, ses'-tus, *s.* See **Cestus.**
Cæsura, se-zew'-rà, *or* se-sew'-rà, *s.* a metrical pause in verse. In Latin verse, the separation of the last syllable of a word from that which precedes it, and the carrying of it forward into another foot, called the cæsural pause [Gram.] (L. a cutting off.)
Cæsural, se-zew'-ral, *a.* pertaining to the cæsura.
Café, kaf'-fa, *s.* a coffee-house; a restaurant (Fr. coffee).
Cafenet, kaf'-e-net, *s.* a Turkish inn or coffee-house.
Caffeic, kaf-fe'-ik, *a.* obtained from coffee.
Caffein, } kaf'-fe-in, } *s.* a bitter crystallizable sub-
Caffeine, } stance obtained from coffee.
Caffre, kaf'-fer, *s.* a native of Caffraria, in South Africa.
Cage, kaje, *s.* an enclosure made of wire and wood, or of twigs, for confining birds or small animals, or of iron bars for confining wild beasts; a prison for petty criminals; an outer work of timber, enclosing another within it [Carp.]; *v.a.* to confine in a cage (L. *cavea*, a hollow.)
Cageling, kaje'-ling, *s.* a bird confined in a cage.
Cagmag, kag'-mag, *s.* a tough old goose; tough dry meat.
Cahier, kà'-e-ya, *s.* a book formed of sheets of paper loosely stitched together, specially a number of a work published in parts; a report (Fr. from *quatuor*, four).
Cahoot, kà-hoot', *s.* copartnery [U.S.]
Caic, } ka-eek', } *s.* a skiff, especially a light rowing-
Caique, } boat used in the Bosphorus.
Caiman, ka'-man, *s.* See **Cayman.**
Ça-ira, sa-ee'-rà, "it shall go on," a French Revolutionary song (Fr.)
Cairn, kayrn, *s.* a conical heap of stones anciently erected as a memorial, especially over a grave (Gael. *carn*, a heap).
Cairngorm, kayrn'-gorm, *s.* a yellow or brown variety of rock crystal, from Cairngorm, in Scotland.
Caisson, ka'-sun, *or* ka-soon', *s.* a wooden chest, with bombs, to bury beneath the path, &c., of an enemy, and explode under him; an ammunition-chest or waggon; a wooden framework or casing of various kinds (Fr.)
Caitiff, ka'-tif, *s.* a mean despicable knave: *a.* base; vile (L. *captivus*, captive).
Cajeput, kaj'-e-put, *s.* a medicinal volatile oil (Malay).
Cajole, kà-jole', *v.a.* to deceive by flattery, fair promises, &c.; to wheedle; to coax (Fr. *cajoler*, to chatter like a bird in a cage).
Cajolery, kà-jole'-er-e, *s.* the act of cajoling; wheedling.
Cake, kake, *s.* a small mass of dough baked; a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked usually in a small mass; anything in the form of a cake; any mass of matter concreted: *v.a.* to form into a cake: *v.n.* to concrete into a hard mass (L. *coquo*, to cook).
Calabar-bean, kal'-à-bär'-been, *s.* the seed of an African bean employed in medicine, known as the "ordeal bean," being employed to test the innocence of people charged with witchcraft.
Calabash, kal'-à-bash, *s.* the fruit of the calabash-tree; a vessel made of a dried gourd-shell, or of a calabash-shell; the gourd-plant (Sp. a gourd).
Calaboose, kal-à-boos', *s.* a prison [U.S.] (Sp.)
Calade, ka-lade', *s.* the slope of a rising manege-ground (Fr.)
Calamanco, kal-à-mang'-ko, *s.* woollen stuff, of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp.
Calamar, kal'-à-mar, } *s.* a cuttle-fish (L. *calamus*, a
Calamary, kal'-à-mar-e, } reed).
Calambour, kal'-am-boor, *s.* a species of aloes-wood used in cabinet-making (Per. *kalambac*, a scented wood).
Calamiferous, kal-à-mif'-er-us, *a.* producing reeds; reedy (L. *calamus*, a reed, and *fero*, to bear).
Calamine, kal'-à-min, *s.* an ore of zinc (L. *cadmia*).
Calamint, kal'-à-mint, *s.* an aromatic plant.
Calamite, kal'-à-mite, *s.* a variety of tremolite, of a vitreous lustre, and frequently reed-shaped; a fossil plant resembling a horse-tail.
Calamitous, kà-lam'-e-tus, *a.* producing or arising out of calamity, distress, or wretchedness. **Calamitously**, kà-lam'-e-tus-le, *ad.* in a calamitous manner. **Calamitousness**, kà-lam'-e-tus-nes, *s.* a calamitous state of things.
Calamity, kà-lam'-e-te, *s.* a misfortune that causes either wide-spread or great distress; cause of misery; adversity; affliction; disaster (L.)
Calamus, kal'-à-mus, *s.* a genus of palms, one species of which yields the resin called dragon's blood; the root of the sweet-flag; a wind instrument, made of a reed; a reed anciently used as a pen (L. a reed).
Calando, kà-lan'-do, *ppr.* gradually diminishing time and sound [Mus.] (It.)
Calandra, kà-lan'-drà, *s.* a species of lark; a calandre (Gr.)
Calandre, kal-ong'-dr, *s.* the grain-weevil, a beetle very destructive in granaries (Fr.)
Calangay, kà-lang'-ga, *s.* a species of white parrot.
Calash, kà-lash', *s.* a light low-wheeled carriage, with or without a folding hood; the folding hood of a carriage; a sort of hood worn by ladies to protect their headdress (Fr. *calèche*).
Calathidium, kal-à-thid'-e-um, } *s.* the flower-head of a
Calathium, kal-à'-the-um, } composite plant (Gr. *kalathos*, a flower-basket).
Calathus, kà-à-thus, *s.* an ancient basket for lady's work, a symbol of maidenhood (Gr.)
Calcar, kalk'-ar, *s.* a calcinating furnace used in glass-works.
Calcar, kalk'-ar, *s.* a spur-like process in flowers [Bot.] (L. a spur.)
Calcarate, kalk'-ar-ate, *a.* furnished with a spur [Bot.]
Calcareo-argillaceous, kal-kà'-re-o-ar-jil-là'-shus, *a.* consisting of calcareous and argillaceous earth.
Calcareo-bituminous, kal-kà'-re-o-be-tew'-min-us, *a* consisting of lime and bitumen.
Calcareo-silicious, kal-kà'-re-o-se-lish'-us, *a.* consisting of calcareous and silicious earth.
Calcareo-sulphurous, kal-kà'-re-o-sul'-fur-us, *a.* having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.
Calcareous, kal-kà'-re-us, *a.* partaking of the nature of lime; containing lime. *Calcareous spar*, crystallized carbonate of lime. *Calcareous tufa*, carbonate of lime in alluvial deposit (L. *calx*, lime).
Calcavella, kal-kà-vel'-là, *s.* sweet wine from Portugal.
Calcedon, kal'-se-don, *s.* a foul vein, like chalcedony, occurring in some precious stones.
Calcedonic, kal-se-don'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to or re-
Calcedonian, kal-se-do'-ne-an, } sembling chalcedony.
Calcedony, kal-sed'-o-ne, *or* kal'-se-do-ne, *s.* See **Chalcedony.**
Calceolaria, kal-se-o-la'-re-à, *s.* slipperwort (L. *calceolus*, a slipper).
Calcic, kal'-sik, *a.* containing calcium.
Calcify, cal'-se-fi, *v.n.* to become stony by secretion of lime: *v.a.* to make stony in this way (L. *calx*, lime, and *facio*, to make).
Calcinable, kal-sine'-à-bl, *or* kal'-se-nà-bl, *a.* that may be calcined.
Calcination, kal-se-na'-shun, *s.* the subjecting of a substance to the action of fire, to drive off its volatile parts, and thus reduce it to a friable state.
Calcinatory, kal-sin'-à-to-re, *s.* a vessel used in calcination.
Calcine, kal'-sine, *or* kal'-sin, *v.a.* to reduce to powder or a friable state by heat: *v.n.* to become calcined.
Calcitrate, kal'-se-trate, *v.n.* to kick (L. *calx*, the heel).
Calcium, kal'-se-um, *s.* the metallic base of lime.
Calcography, kal-kog'-rà-fe, *s.* engraving after the manner of chalk drawing (L. *calx*, chalk, and Gr. *grapho*, to write).
Calc-sinter, kalk'-sin-ter, *s.* stalactitic carbonate of lime.
Calc-spar, kalk'-spar, *s.* calcareous spar.
Calc-tuff, kalk'-tuf, *s.* calcareous tufa.
Calculable, kal'-ku-là-bl, *a.* that may be calculated.
Calculary, kal'-ku-là-re, *s.* a collection of little stony knots found in the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap: *a.* relating to the disease of the stone [Med.]
Calculate, kal'-ku-late, *v.a.* to compute; to reckon; to adjust; to adapt: *v.n.* to conclude or estimate by

calculation; believe or think [U.S.] (L. *calculus*, a pebble or counter.)

Calculating, kal'-ku-late-ing, *a.* accurate or expert in computing; reckoning carefully beforehand.

Calculation, kal-ku-la'-shun, *s.* the act or process of calculating; the estimate come to by calculating; computation; reckoning; a deduction of reason; inference; opinion.

Calculative, kal'-ku-la-tiv, } *a.* pertaining to calcula-
Calculatory, kal'-ku-la-to-re, } tion.

Calculose, kal'-ku-lose, } *a.* stony; gritty; affected with
Calculous, kal'ku-lus, } or arising from the stone.

Calculus, kal'-ku-lus, *s.*; *pl.* **Calculi**; a morbid concretion of a hard or stony consistence formed in different organs of the body [Med.]; a method of calculating. *Differential calculus*, the method of differencing quantities, or of finding an infinitely small quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, shall be equal to a given quantity. The *exponential calculus*, a method of finding and summing up the differentials of exponential quantities. *Integral calculus*, a method of integrating or summing up differential quantities. *Literal calculus*, algebra [Math.]

Caldron, kawl'-dron, *s.* a large kettle or boiler (L. *caleo*, to grow hot).

Calecannon, kale-kan'-non, *s.* an Irish dish.

Calèche, kà-laysh', *s.* See **Calash**.

Caledonian, kal-e-do'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to Scotland.

Calefacient, kal-e-fa'-she-ent, *s.* a heat-exciting substance [Med.] (L. *caleo*, to be hot, and *facio*, to make).

Calefaction, kal-e-fak'-shun, *s.* the production of heat; state of being heated.

Calefactor, kal-e-fak'-ter, *s.* a small cooking-stove.

Calembourg, kal'-ong-boor, *s.* a pun; a witticism (Fr.)

Calendar, kal'-en-dar, *s.* a register of the year; an almanac; a register of persons or things, especially a list of criminal causes which stand for trial: *v.a.* to enter in a calendar. *Calendar month*, a solar month as it stands in almanacs. *Gregorian Calendar*, see **Gregorian**. See **Calends**.

Calender, kal'-en-der, *v.a.* to press in a calender: *s.* a machine consisting of two rollers for pressing cloth smooth and glossy; a person who calenders (Gr. *kylindo*, to roll).

Calends, kal'-endz, *s.pl.* the first day of each month in the ancient Roman calendar, when the priests called the people together to apprize them of the festivals for the month (Gr. *kaleo*, to call). The *Greek calends*, never, as the Greeks had no calends.

Calendula, kà-len'-dew-là, *s.* the marigold [Bot.]

Calendulin, kà-len'-dew-lin, *s.* a gum from the marigold.

Calenture, kal'-en-tyur, *s.* a delirium, incident to seamen in tropical latitudes, due to the heat. See **Calefacient**.

Calescence, kà-les'-sens, *s.* growing warmth or heat.

Calf, kaf, *s.*; *pl.* **Calves**, kavz: the young of the cow and other animals; calf-skin leather; a stupid cowardly fellow. *Calf-love*, a silly boyish or girlish love. *The calves of the lips*, sacrifices of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving. (A.S.)

Calf, kaf, *s.* the thick part of the leg below the knee.

Caliber, } kal'-e-ber, } *s.* diameter of the bore of a gun;
Calibre, } } capacity of mind. *Caliber-compasses*, or *calibers*, see **Calipers**. (Fr.)

Calibration, kal-e-bra'-shun, *s.* taking the calibre.

Calico, kal'-e-ko, *s.* cotton cloth, so called as originally from *Calicut*; a printed calico. *Calico-printing*, the art of printing figured patterns on calico.

Calid, kal'-id, *a.* hot; burning; ardent.

Caliduct, kal'-e-dukt, *s.* a pipe to convey heat through the apartments of a house (L. *caleo*, and *duco*, to lead).

Caligo, kal-i-go, *s.* a disease of the eye, causing dimness of sight (L. darkness).

Caligraphy, kà-lig'-rà-fe, *s.* See **Calligraphy**.

Calin, kà'-lin, *s.* a compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea-canisters, and the like.

Calipash, kal-e-pash', *s.* that part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield [Cookery]. (*Calabash.*)

Calipee, kal-e-pe', *s.* that part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield [Cookery].

Calipers, kal'-e-perz, } *s.pl.* a sort
Caliper compasses, kal'-e-per kum'-pas-ez, } of compasses made with curved legs for measuring the diameter of round bodies, as masts, shot, &c.

Caliph, ka'-lif, *s.* a title given to the successors of Mahomet, regarded as supreme in both civil and religious matters (Ar. successor).

Caliphate, kal'-if-ate, } *s.* the office, dignity, or go-
Caliphship, ka'-lif-ship, } vernment of a caliph.

Calisthenics, kal-is-then'-iks, *s.pl.* exercises designed to promote gracefulness and strength of body (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *sthenos*, strength).

Calisthenic, kal-is-then'-ik, *a.* pertaining to calisthenics.

Calix, kà'-lix, *s.* a cup. See **Calyx**.

Calk, kawk, *v.a.* to stop and stuff the seams of a ship with oakum; to furnish with a calk or a calkin; to prevent slipping [U.S.]: *s.* a calker or calkin [U.S.]; a piece of iron with sharp points, worn on the shoes to prevent slipping on the ice [U.S.] (L. *calx*, the heel.)

Calk, kalk, *v.a.* to copy a drawing by chalking it.

Calker, kawk'-er, } *s.* a prominent part at the extremity
Calkin, kawk'-in, } of a horseshoe, bent downwards, and brought to a sort of point, to prevent the animal from slipping.

Calking, kawk'-ing, *s.* stopping up seams with oakum; the oakum employed.

Calking, kalk'-ing, *s.* the act or art of copying a drawing by rubbing the back of it with a pencil, crayon, &c., and then tracing the lines of the design with a style on paper, or other prepared surface, placed behind it.

Calking-iron, kawk'-ing-i-urn, *s.* a chisel for calking.

Call, kawl, *v.a.* to name; to summon; to convoke; to proclaim; to appoint; to invoke: *v.n.* to address by name; to cry aloud; to make a short visit: *s.* a vocal address, summons, or citation; demand; invitation; a short visit; the cry of a bird to its young or its mate; a note on the horn by a huntsman to cheer on the hounds; the whistle of the boatswain. *To call back*, to revoke or retract; to recall. *To call for*, to demand; to visit so as to bring some one or something away. *To call in*, to collect; to withdraw from circulation; to summon together; to invite together. *To call forth*, to bring or summon to action. *To call off*, to summon away; to divert. *To call over*, to read aloud a list, name by name. *To call out*, to challenge to fight; to summon into service; to utter in a loud voice; to bawl. *To call to mind*, to recollect. *To call up*, to bring into view or recollection; to bring into action or discussion; to require payment. *A called session*, an extraordinary session. *To call on*, to make a short visit to; to invoke; to demand the performance of a duty, or the payment of a debt. *To call upon*, to implore. *A call of the house*, in parliamentary language, an authoritative summons to members to be present at a stated time either to discuss some important matter or with a view to ascertain who are and who are not at their posts. *Call to the bar*, admission as a barrister (A.S. *ceallian*).

Call-bird, kawl'-berd, *s.* a bird trained to allure others.

Call-boy, kawl'-boy, *s.* one who calls the actors on the stage; a captain's boy.

Caller, kal'-er, *a.* fresh (Sc. from *cold*).

Callesthetics, kal-les-thet'-iks, *s.* the science of the beautiful (Gr. *kallos*, beauty, and *æsthetic*).

Callid, kal'-lid, *a.* skilled; expert (L. *callum*, the hardened skin).

Calligraphic, kal-le-graf'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to cal-
Calligraphical, kal-le-graf'-ik-al, } ligraphy.

Calligraphist, kal-lig'-rà-fist, *s.* an elegant penman.

Calligraphy, kal-lig'-rà-fe, *s.* the art of beautiful writing; elegant penmanship (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *grapho*, to write).

Callimanco, kal-le-mang'-ko, *s.* See **Calamanco**.

Calling, kawl'-ing, *s.* vocation; profession; trade; class of persons engaged in a profession; divine summons.

Callionymus, kal-le-on'-e-mus, *s.* a dragonet fish.

Calliope, kal-li'-o-pe, *s.* the muse of eloquence and heroic poetry [Myth.] (Gr. *kallos*, beauty, and *ops*, the voice).

Callipers, kal'-le-perz, *s.pl.* See **Calipers**.

Callisthenics, kal-lis-then'-iks, *s.pl.* See **Calisthenics**.

Call-note, kawl'-note, *s.* call of a bird to her mate.

Callosity, ka-los'-e-te, *s.* skin thickened and hardened, as by constant pressure or friction. See **Callous**.

Callous, kal'-lus, *a.* hard; indurated; hardened in mind; insensible; unfeeling (L. *callum*, the hardened skin).

Callously, kal'-lus-le, *ad.* in a callous manner. **Callousness**, kal'-lus-nes, *s.* the state of being callous.

Callow, kal'-lo, *a.* unfledged (A.S. *calu*, bald).

Callus, kal'-lus, *s.* a callosity; a callosity between fractured bones, uniting them (L.)

Calm, käm, *a.* still; undisturbed; tranquil: *s.* the state of being calm: *v.a.* to still; to quiet: *v.n.* to become still (Gr. *kauma*, heat at noon, from *kaio*, to burn).

Calmly, käm'-le, *ad.* in a calm manner. **Calmness**, käm'-nes, *s.* the state of being calm.

Calmy, käm'-e, *a.* calm; quiet.

Calography, kà-log'-rà-fe, *s.* same as *Calligraphy*.

Calomel, kal'-o-mel, *s.* a chloride of mercury, much used in medicine (Gr. *kalos*, fair, and *melas*, black).

Calorescence, kal-o-res'-ens, *s.* the transmutation of calorific rays into luminous ones [Physics].

Caloric, kà-lor'-ik, *s.* heat; properly the presumed subtle element which causes heat: *a.* pertaining to heat in this sense (L. *calor*, heat).

Caloricity, kal-o-ris'-e-te, *s.* power of developing heat.

Calorifere, kà-lor'-e-feer, *s.* an apparatus for distribut-

ing heat, especially in conservatories (L. *calor*, and *fero*, to carry).

Calorific, kal-o-rif'-ik, *a.* heating; causing heat. *Calorific rays*, the invisible heating rays of the sun (L. *calor*, and *facio*, to make).

Calorifident, ka-lor'-e-fish'-e-ent, *a.* supplying animal heat [Physiol.]

Calorimeter, kal-o-rim'-e-ter, *s.* an apparatus for measuring quantities of heat, or the specific caloric of bodies; or an instrument for measuring the heat given out by a body in cooling (L. *calor*, and Gr. *metro*, a measure).

Calorimotor, ka-lor-e-mo'-ter, *s.* a galvanic instrument for evolving caloric, in which the caloric effects are attended by scarcely any electrical power.

Calotte, ka-lot', *s.* a skull-cap or coif worn by Romish ecclesiastics, and by serjeants-at-law in England; also a military skull-cap: anything of the shape of a cap; a round cavity or depression, like a cap [Arch.] (Fr.)

Calotype, kal'-o-tipe, *s.* a photographic process invented by H. F. Talbot (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *type*).

Caloyer, ka-loy'-er, *s.* a monk of the Greek Church (Gr. *kalos*, and *geron*, an old man).

Caltha, kal'-tha, *s.* the marsh-marigold, a plant.

Caltrop, kal'-trop, *s.* an instrument with four iron spikes disposed in a triangular form, so that when three are on the ground the other points upward, sometimes used to impede the progress of an enemy's cavalry, by endangering the horses' feet [Mil.]; a kind of thistle [Bot.] (L. *calx*, heel, and *trap*.)

Calumba, ka-lum'-ba, *s.* the *Cocculus palmatus*, the root of which is a bitter tonic (*Colombo*, Ceylon).

Calumet, kal'-yu-met, *s.* among the N. American Indians, a pipe for smoking tobacco, used in making treaties, and particularly as a symbol of peace and war.

Calumniate, ka-lum'-ne-ate, *v.a.* to charge falsely and maliciously with something criminal, immoral, or disgraceful; to slander: *v.n.* to accuse falsely; to propagate evil reports, with a design to injure another's reputation.

Calumniation, ka-lum-ne-a'-shun, *s.* the act of calumniating.

Calumniator, ka-lum'-ne-a-ter, *s.* one who calumniates.

Calumniatory, ka-lum'-ne-a-to-re, } *a.* slanderous; false;

Calumnious, ka-lum'-ne-us, } defamatory.

Calumniously, ka-lum'-ne-us-le, *ad.* in a calumnious manner.

Calumniousness, ka-lum'-ne-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being calumnious.

Calumny, kal'-um-ne, *s.* false accusation of a crime or offence, maliciously made or reported; slander (L.)

Calvary, kal'-va-re, *s.* a place of skulls, the mount where Christ was crucified; in Rom. Cath. countries, an elevation on which crosses representing the crucifixion are erected for purposes of devotion; a cross so called, set upon steps [Her.] (L. *calva*, a bald scalp.)

Calve, kav, *v.n.* to bring forth a calf; to bring forth.

Calves'-snout, kavz'-snowt, *s.* a plant, the snapdragon.

Calville, kal'-vil, *s.* a sort of apple (Fr.)

Calvinism, kal'-vin-izm, *s.* the system of Calvin and his followers, the chief characteristic of which is that it assigns all in salvation to the sovereign action and persistent operation of divine grace.

Calvinist, kal'-vin-ist, *s.* one who accepts the doctrines of Calvin.

Calvinistic, kal-vin-ist'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to Cal-

Calvinistical, kal-vin-ist'-ik-al, } vinism.

Calx, kalx, *s.*; *pl.* **Calces, Calxes**; lime or chalk; the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat; an oxide (L.)

Calycanthus, kal-e-kan'-thus, *s.* a genus of shrubs (Gr. *kalyx*, a cup, and *anthos*, a flower).

Calycal, ka-lik'-in-al, } *a.* pertaining to a calyx; situ-

Calycine, kal'-e-sin, } ated on a calyx.

Calycle, kal'-e-kl, *s.* a row of leaflets at the base of the calyx on the outside [Bot.]; a small cup-like prominence on a coral, containing a polype-cell [Zool.]

Calymene, ka-lim'-e-ne, *s.* a genus of trilobites.

Calypso, ka-lip'-so, *s.* a genus of perennial plants [Bot.] (*Calypso*, a nymph distinguished for her powers of fascination.)

Calyptrate, ka-lip'-trate, *a.* having a calyptra or hood [Bot.] (Gr. *kalyptra*, a covering or hood.)

Calyptriform, ka-lip'-tre-form, *a.* in the form of a calyptra.

Calyx, ka'-lix, *s.*; *pl.* **Calyces, Calyxes**: the outer covering of a flower [Bot.] (Gr. *kalyx*, a cup.)

Cam, kam, *s.* a mechanical contrivance for changing a circular motion into an alternate one, or *vice versâ* (O.Eng. a comb).

Camaieu, ka-ma'-yu, *s.* a cameo; a monochrome (Fr.)

Camarilla, kam-a-ril'-a, *s.* a clique of secret counsellors who come between a monarch and his regular ministry (L. *camera*, a chamber).

Camata, kam-a'-ta, } *s.* acorns used in tanning.

Camatina, kam-a-te'-na, }

Camber, kam'-ber, *s.* a slight arching or convexity upwards: *v.a.* or *n.* to bend; to arch. *Camber-beam*, a piece of timber cut archwise, or with an obtuse angle in the middle. *Camber-window*, one arched above. A *cambered-deck*, an arched deck, declining towards the stem and stern.

Cambering, kam'-ber-ing, *a.* arched; bending.

Cambist, kam'-bist, *s.* a banker: one who deals in bills and notes of exchange; one skilled in cambistry.

Cambistry, kam'-bist-re, *s.* skill in exchange, in the value of foreign coins, weights, measures, &c. (L. *cambio*, to exchange).

Cambium, kam'-be-um, *s.* the mucilaginous layer of cellular tissue between the alburnum and the liber of an exogenous plant during vegetation.

Camblet, kam'-blet, *s.* See **Camlet.**

Camboge, *s.* camboj'. See **Gamboge.**

Camboose, kam-boos', *s.* See **Caboose.**

Cambrel, kam'-brel, *s.* a crooked piece of wood or iron to hang meat on. See **Gambrel.**

Cambrian, kam'-bre-an, *a.* pertaining to Wales or Cambria.

Cambric, kame'-brik, *s.* a species of fine white linen, originally manufactured at *Cambray*.

Camel, kam'-el, *s.* a large ruminant quadruped, much used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden, the Bactrian having two humps on the back, and the Arabian, or dromedary, one only. In Holland, a large floating machine for bearing ships over bars into a harbour (Gr. and L.)

Camel-backed, kam'-el-bakt, *a.* humpbacked.

Cameleon, ka-me'-le-on, *s.* See **Chameleon.**

Camellia, ka-mel'-le-a, *s.* a species of evergreen shrub, native of China and Japan (after *Kamel*, a jesuit, who brought it from the east).

Camelopard, ka-mel'-o-pard, *or* kam'-el-o-pard, *s.* a giraffe (*camelus*, and *pard*).

Camelot, kam'-e-lot, *s.* See **Camlet.**

Camel-swallower, kam'-el-swol'-lo-er, *s.* one easily gulled; a person punctilious in trifles.

Cameo, kam'-e-o, *s.* a precious stone cut in relief; more particularly, a stone composed of different coloured layers, having a subject in relief cut upon one or more of the upper layers, an under layer forming the ground (It.)

Camera lucida, kam'-e-ra lu'-se-da, *s.* an optical contrivance by means of which the image of any object may be made to appear on the wall of a light room, or on paper, canvas, &c. (L. a light chamber or vault).

Camera obscura, kam'-e-ra ob-sku'-ra, *s.* an optical contrivance by means of which the images of external objects are exhibited distinctly, and in their native colours, on a white surface placed in the focus of the lens (L. dark chamber).

Camerated, kam'-er-a-ted, *a.* arched; vaulted [Arch.]; divided into chambers [Conch.]

Camerlingo, ka-mer-lin'-go, *s.* the papal chamberlain.

Camisade, kam-is-ade', *or* kam-e-sad', } *s.* an attack

Camisado, kam-e-sa'-do, *or* kam-e-sa'-do, } by soldiers at night, when the enemy is supposed to be in bed (Fr. a shirt worn on such occasions for mutual recognition).

Camisole, kam'-e-sole, *s.* a short-sleeved garment worn by ladies in undress; a strait-waistcoat or jacket (Fr.)

Camlet, kam'-let, *s.* a thin stuff, originally made of camel's hair, but now usually of wool, or of goat's hair, sometimes mixed with silk (L. *camelus*, a camel).

Camomile, kam'-o-mile, *s.* See **Chamomile.**

Camp, kamp, *s.* the ground on which an army or marching party pitches its tents; the collection of the tents; an army or body of troops camping; a heap of potatoes, turnips, &c., laid up for preservation through the winter [Agri.]: *v.a.* or *n.* to encamp (L. *campus*, a plain).

Campagnol, kam-pag'-nol, *s.* a species of short-tailed rat.

Campaign, kam-pane', *s.* an extensive tract of open plain; the time that an army keeps the field during a season: *v.n.* to serve in a campaign.

Campaigner, kam-pane'-er, *s.* one who has served in many campaigns; an old experienced soldier.

Campana, kam-pa'-na, *s.* the pasque-flower (It. *campana*, a bell).

Campaniform, kam-pan'-e-form, *a.* bell-shaped [Bot.]

Campanile, kam-pa-ne'-la, *s.* a detached clock- or bell-tower.

Campanology, kam-pa-nol'-o-je, *s.* the science of bell-ringing.

Companula, kam-pan'-yu-la, *s.* the bell-flower.

Campanulate, kam-pan'-yu-late, *a.* bell-shaped [Bot.]

Camp-bedstead, kamp-bed'-sted, *s.* bed made to fold up.

Camp-boy, kamp'-boy, *s.* a boy that serves in a camp.
Campeachy-wood, kam-peetsh'-e-wood, *s.* See **Logwood.**
Campestral, kam-pes'-tral, } *a.* pertaining to or
Campestrian, kam-pes'-tre-an, } growing in fields.
Camp-fight, kamp'-fite, *s.* a legal trial by duel [Old Law].
Camp-follower, kamp'-fol-lo-er, *s.* one who accompanies an army in the field, as a sutler and dealer in small wares.
Camphene, } kam'-feen, { *s.* the pure oil of turpen-
Camphine, } { tine.
Camphor, kam'-fer, *s.* a whitish solid semi-translucent substance, procured chiefly from the camphor laurel of Eastern Asia, with a bitterish taste and a fragrant smell, and of use in medicine.
Camphoraceous, kam-fer-a'-shus, *a.* of the nature of camphor.
Camphorate, kam'-fer-ate, *s.* a salt of camphoric acid [Chem.]
Camphorated, kam'-fer-a-ted, *a.* impregnated with camphor.
Camphoric, kam-for'-ik, *a.* pertaining to camphor. *Camphoric acid*, an acid produced by successive distillations of camphor [Chem.]
Camphor-oil, kam'-fer-oyl, *s.* a fragrant essential oil obtained from the *Dryobalanops camphora*, by distillation.
Camphor-tree, kam'-fer-tre, *s.* the tree which yields the common camphor.
Campion, kamp'-e-on, *s.* See **Lychnis.**
Camp-stool, kamp'-stool, *s.* a folding stool.
Cam-wheel, kam'-hweel, *s.* an eccentric wheel.
Camwood, kam'-wood, *s.* a fine red dye-wood.
Can, kan, *s.* a metal cup or vessel for liquors: *v.n.* (*pret.* could) to be able; to have sufficient power. *Can but*, can merely. *Cannot but*, cannot help. *Cannot away with*, cannot brook (A.S. *cunnan*, to know [how], to be able).
Canadian, kà-na'-de-an, *a.* pertaining to Canada. *Canadian balsam*, a kind of turpentine obtained from the balsam fir, used in medicine and the arts.
Canaille, kà-nile', *s.* the lowest of the people; the rabble (F.)
Canal, kà-nal', *s.* an artificial watercourse, specially for the passage of boats; a duct in the body for any of its fluids, &c. [Anat.]; a flute; a groove (L. a channel).
Canal-coal, ka-nal'-koal, *s.* See **Cannel-coal.**
Canaliculate, kan-à-lik'-yu-late, } *a.* channelled; fur-
Canaliculated, kan-à-lik'-yu-la-ted, } rowed.
Canalization, kà-nal-e-za'-shun, *s.* the construction of canals.
Canard, kà-nàr', *or* kà-nàrd', *s.* a hoax; a fabricated story palmed off as a fact (Fr. a duck).
Canary, kà-na'-re, *s.* wine made in the Canary islands; the canary bird; an old dance.
Canary-bird, kà-na'-re-berd, *s.* a well-known singing bird, originally brought from the Canary islands.
Canary-grass, kà-na'-re-gras, *s.* the canary-seed plant.
Canary-seed, kà-na'-re-seed, *s.* seed with which canaries are fed.
Canaster, kan'-as-ter, *s.* a rush basket in which tobacco is packed; a kind of tobacco. See **Canister.**
Can-buoy, kan'-boy, *s.* a large buoy in the form of a cone.
Cancan, kan'-kan, *s.* a promiscuous lascivious dance (Fr. tittle-tattle).
Cancel, kan'-sel, *v.a.* to blot out by drawing lines across; to annul; to strike out; to suppress: *s.* the deletion and reprinting of part of a book; the part suppressed and reprinted [Print.] (L. *cancelli*, lattice-work).
Cancellated, kan'-sel-la-ted, *a.* cross-barred; having cross lines; reticulated [Bot.]
Cancellation, kan-sel-la'-shun, *s.* the act of cancelling.
Cancer, kan'-ser, *s.* a crab-fish; one of the signs of the zodiac, the sign of the summer solstice [Astron.]; a very painful eating tumour, presenting the appearance of a crab with its claws extended [Med.] (L. a crab).
Cancerate, kan'-ser-ate, *v.n.* to become cancerous.
Canceration, kan-ser-a'-shun, *s.* a growing cancerous.
Cancerite, kan'-ser-ite, *s.* a fossil or petrified crab.
Cancerous, kan'-ser-us, *a.* of or like a cancer. **Cancerously**, kan'-ser-us-le, *ad.* in the manner of a cancer. **Cancerousness**, kan'-ser-us-nes, *s.* the state of being cancerous.
Cancriform, kan'-kre-form, *a.* of the form of a cancer or crab.
Cancrine, kan'-krin, *a.* having the qualities of a crab.
Cancrinite, kan'-kre-nite, *s.* nepheline [Min.]
Cancroid, kan'-kroyd, *a.* like cancer, but not really so (L. *cancer*, and Gr. *eidos*, form).
Cancroma, kan-kro'-mà, *s.* a South American heron.
Candelabrum, kan-de-la'-brum, *s.*: *pl.* **Candelabra**; a tall stand for lamps; a high ornamental candlestick; an ornamented candlestick with branches (L.)
Candent, kan'-dent, *a.* glowing with white heat.
Candid, kan'-did, *a.* fair; frank; sincere (L. *candidus*, shining, white). **Candidly**, kan'-did-le, *ad.* in a candid manner. **Candidness**, kan'-did-nes, *s.* the quality of being candid.
Candidate, kan'-de-date, *s.* one who seeks, or is brought forward, to fill some office or post of honour, so called because it was the custom in Rome for such to dress in white. See **Candid.**
Candidature, kan'-de-date-yur, *s.* state of being a candidate.
Candied, kan'-did, *pp.* or *a.* preserved or encrusted with sugar; converted into sugar; flattering.
Candify, kan'-de-fi, *v.a.* or *n.* to make or become candied.
Canditeers, kan-de-teerz', *s.pl.* frames to lay fagots or brushwood on, to protect a working party [Fort.]
Candle, kan'-dl, *s.* a roll of tallow, wax, or spermaceti, with a wick in the centre, to give light; a light. *Not fit to hold the candle to*, not fit to be the link-boy or lowest menial of. *Not worth the candle*, not worth the trouble of seeking (L. *candela*).
Candleberry, kan'-dl-ber-re, *s.* the nut of the wax-myrtle.
Candle-bomb, kan'-dl-bum, *s.* a small glass bubble, filled with water, placed in the wick of a candle where it explodes.
Candle-coal, kan'-dl-koal, *s.* See **Cannel-coal.**
Candle-holder, kan'-dl-hoald-er, *s.* one who assists, as a link-boy.
Candle-light, kan'-dl-lite, *s.* the light of a candle; night.
Candlemas, kan'-dl-mas, *s.* a feast of the Romish Church, on the 2nd of February, in honour of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, so called from the great number of lights used.
Candles-ends, kan'-dlz-ends, *s.pl.* scraps; fragments.
Candlestick, kan'-dl-stik, *s.* a utensil to hold a candle.
Candle-waster, kan'-dl-wayst-er, *s.* one who in study or in dissipation only wastes candles; a bit of the burning wick that wastes the candle.
Candle-wick, kan'-dl-wik, *s.* the wick of a candle.
Candock, kan'-dok, *s.* a weed that grows in rivers.
Candour, kan'-der, *s.* fairness; being candid.
Candy, kan'-de, *v.a.* to conserve with sugar; to crystallize; to encrust with crystals: *v.n.* to congeal or become candied: *s.* sugar crystallized (Fr.)
Candy-tuft, kan'-de-tuft, *s.* plant, the iberis.
Cane, kane, *s.* a reed-stem; sugar-cane, the bamboo, and the ratan; a walking-stick; a lance or dart made of cane; a foreign measure of length: *v.a.* to beat with a cane; to bottom with cane.
Cane-brake, kane'-brake, *s.* a thicket of canes.
Cane-chair, kane'-tshare, *s.* one with a bottom of plaited cane.
Cane-hole, kane'-hole, *s.* a trench for planting cane cuttings.
Canella, kà-nel'-là, *s.* a W. Indian tree with an aromatic bark (L. *canna*, a reed).
Cane-mill, kane'-mil, *s.* a mill for grinding sugar-canes.
Canescent, kà-nes'-sent, *a.* growing white or hoary (L. *canesco*, to grow white).
Cane-trash, kane'-trash, *s.* refuse of sugar-cane after grinding.
Canhook, kan'-hook, *s.* an instrument to sling a cask.
Canicula, kà-nik'-yu-là, *s.* the dog-star (L. *canis*, a dog).
Canicular, kà-nik'-yu-lar, *a.* pertaining to the dog-star; excessively hot, as in the dog-days.
Canine, kà-nine', *a.* pertaining to or like the dog. *Canine appetite*, insatiable appetite. *Canine teeth*, two sharp-pointed teeth in each jaw, one on each side, between the incisors and molars. *Canine laugh*, a sardonic laugh.
Caning, kane'-ing, *s.* a beating with a cane or stick.
Canister, kan'-is-ter, *s.* a box or case, originally of reed, now generally of tin; a deep box containing shot which explodes when discharged (Gr. *kanna*, a reed).
Canker, kank'-er, *s.* a disease incident to trees, which causes the bark to rot and fall; certain small corroding ulcers in the mouth, particularly of children; anything that corrodes, corrupts, or destroys; a disease in a horse's foot, consisting of a running thrush of the worst kind; the dog-rose: *v.n.* to grow corrupt; to decay: *v.a.* to corrode; to infect; to pollute (L. *cancer*, a crab).
Canker-bit, kank'-er-bit, *a.* bit with an envenomed tooth.
Cankered, kank'-erd, *a.* ill-natured; crabbed.
Canker-fly, kank'-er-fli, *s.* a fly that preys on fruit.
Cankerous, kank'-er-us, *a.* corroding like a canker.
Canker-worm, kank'-er-wurm, *s.* a caterpillar, very destructive to plants, and especially to fruit-trees.
Cankery, kank'-er-e, *a.* rusty; surly; cankered.
Canna, kan'-nà, *s.* plant yielding a kind of arrowroot.
Cannabin, kan'-na-bin, *s.* a narcotic principle extracted from hemp. See **Cannabis.**
Cannabis, kan'-na-bis, *s.* hemp, a genus of plants.

Cannel-coal, kan'-nel-koal, } *s.* a hard, compact, bitu-
Candle-coal, kan'-dl-koal, } minous coal, which burns with a bright flame like a candle.

Cannequin, kan'-ne-kwin, *s.* E. Indian white cotton cloth.

Cannibal, kan'-ne-bal, *s.* a human being that eats human flesh; an animal that eats the flesh of its own kind: *a.* pertaining to cannibalism. (*Caribal*, a carib man-eater, the *r* being changed into *n*, as if from *canis*, a dog). **Cannibally**, **kan'-ne-bal-le**, *ad.* in the manner of a cannibal.

Cannibalism, kan'-ne-bal-izm, *s.* the act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind; murderous cruelty.

Cannipers, kan'-ne-pers, *s.pl.* See **Calipers**.

Cannon, kan'-nun, *s.* a large gun for throwing balls, shells, &c., by the force of gunpowder; striking both balls at billiards (L. *canna*, a reed).

Cannonade, kan-nun-ade', *s.* an attack with artillery, generally a sustained attack: *v.a.* to attack with artillery: *v.n.* to discharge cannon.

Cannon-ball, kan'-nun-bawl, *s.* a ball, usually of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon.

Cannoneer, } kan-nun-eer', *s.* an artilleryman.
Cannonier, }

Cannon-proof, kan'-nun-proof, *a.* proof against cannon-shot.

Cannon-shot, kan'-nun-shot, *s.* cannon-ball; the range of a cannon.

Cannula, kan'-nu-là, *s.* a metallic tube used by surgeons.

Cannular, kan'-nu-lar, *a.* tubular; shaped like a tube.

Canny, kan'-ne, *a.* cautious; prudent; managing; easy; easy-going; knowing (Sc.) See **Can**.

Canoe, kà-noo', *s.* a light boat originally formed of the trunk of a tree excavated, and of bark or skins.

Canoeist, ka-noo'-ist, *s.* one skilled in managing a canoe

Canon, kan'-yun, *or* kà-nyon', *s.* a deep precipitous gorge.

Canon, kan'-un, *s.* a law or rule, specially in Church matters; the book of Holy Scriptures received as genuine by the Church; a dignitary of the Church, who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church; a catalogue of saints, acknowledged and canonized by the Romish Church; the rules, or the book containing the rules, of some monastic order; a kind of continual fugue [Mus]; one of the largest kinds of type [Print.]; an instrument used in sewing up wounds [Surg.] *Canon law*, a collection of ecclesiastical laws (Gr. a straight rod).

Canon-bit, kan'-un-bit, *s.* that part of the bit which is let into a horse's mouth.

Canoness, kan'-un-es, *s.* a woman who enjoys a prebend without being obliged to make any vows.

Canonic, kà-non'-ik, } *a.* included in the canon,
Canonical, kà-non'-ik-al, } specially of Scripture: prescribed by canon law, or the canons. **Canonically**, kà-non'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a manner conformable to the canon. **Canonicalness**, kà-non'-ik-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being canonical.

Canonicals, kà-non'-ik-alz, *s.pl.* the dress of a clergyman when officiating, prescribed by canon.

Canonicate, kà-non'-ik-ate, *s.* the office of a canon.

Canonicity, kan-un-is'-e-te, *s.* the quality of belonging to the canon, or the genuine books of Scripture.

Canonist, kan'-un-ist, *s.* one skilled in the canon law.

Canonistic, kan-un-ist'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a canonist.

Canonization, kan-un-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of canonizing.

Canonize, kan'-un-ize, *v.a.* to declare a man a saint, and rank him in the catalogue called the canon.

Canonry, kan'-un-re, }
Canonship, kan'-un-ship, } *s.* the benefice of a canon.

Canopied, kan'-o-pid, *a.* covered with a canopy.

Canopy, kan'-o-pe, *s.* a rich covering over an altar, a throne, a bed, &c.; any covering of state, and sometimes borne over the host or a distinguished person; a projecting moulding that surrounds the head of a Gothic arch [Arch.]: *v.a.* to cover with a canopy (Gr. *konopeion*, gauze hangings over a bed to keep off gnats).

Canorous, kà-no'-rus, *a.* tuneful (L. *cano*, to sing).

Cant, kant, *s.* a whining sing-song manner of speaking, especially that which is affected; a mode of speaking peculiar to a certain sect or party; generally, affectation of speech, as when one says or professes what he does not sincerely think, believe, or feel: *a.* of the nature of cant: *v.n.* to speak whiningly, peculiarly, or insincerely (L. *canto*, to sing).

Cant, kant, *s.* an external angle; an inclination from a horizontal line; a thrust; a jerk: *v.a.* to tilt over; to incline (Dut. a corner).

Cantab, kan-tab', *s.* a graduate of Cambridge.

Cantabile, kan-tab'-e-la, *a.* in a graceful singing style [Mus.]

Cantaliver, kan'-tà-liv-er, *s.* a projecting beam of wood, stone, or iron, supporting a cornice, balcony, &c. [Arch.] (*Cant*, and Fr. *lever*, to lift.)

Cantaloupe, } kan'-tà-loop, } *s.* a small round variety of
Cantaleup, } } musk-melon (a castle in Italy, where it was first raised in Europe).

Cantankerous, kan-tank'-e-rus, *a.* cross-grained.

Cantata, kan-tä'-tà, *s.* a poem with a recitative set to music.

Canteen, kan-teen', *s.* a tin or wooden vessel for holding the liquor of a soldier on march; a barrack tavern; a box or case furnished with various articles for use in campaigning or travelling (It. *cantina*, a wine-cellar).

Cantel, } kan'-tl, } *s.* a fragment; the hind-bow of a
Cantle, } } saddle.

Canter, kant'-er, *s.* an easy or moderate gallop: *v.n.* to move as a horse at a moderate gallop: *v.a.* to make to canter. *To win at a canter*, to win easily.

Canterbury, kant'-er-bur-e, *s.* a stand with divisions, to hold music, portfolios, loose papers, &c.

Canterbury-bell, kant'-er-bur-e-bel, *s.* a campanula.

Canterbury-gallop, kant'-er-bur-e-gal'-lop, *s.* a canter, said to be derived from the easy ambling pace of the horses of the pilgrims to Canterbury.

Cantharides, kan-thar'-e-deez, *s.pl.* Spanish flies (Gr.)

Cantharidin, } kan-thar'-e-din, } *s.* the active prin-
Cantharidine, } } ciple of cantharides, causing vesication.

Cantharus, kan'-thà-rus, *s.* a drinking-cup with handles (Gr.)

Canthook, kant'-hook, *s.* a lever for canting logs [U.S.]

Canthus, kanth'-us, *s.* the corner of the eye (Gr.)

Canticle, kan'-te-kl, *s.* a song; a chant. *Canticles*, the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon.

Cantillate, kan'-til-late, *v.a.* to chant.

Canting, kant'-ing, *a.* whining; hypocritical. **Cantingly**, kant'-ing-le, *ad.* in a canting manner. **Cantingness**, kant'-ing-nes, *s.* the habit of canting.

Cantlet, kant'-let, *s.* a piece; a very small fragment.

Canto, kan'-to, *s.* a division of a poem; the highest vocal part, or the leading melody [Mus.] *Canto-fermo*, a choral song in unison, in notes all of equal length; the part which is the subject of counterpoint [Mus.]

Canton, kan'-tun, *s.* a small division of territory; in Switzerland, a distinct state; its inhabitants; a distinct part or division, as, the canton of a painting; the corner of a heraldic shield: *v.a.* to divide into cantons; to allot quarters to the different divisions of a body of troops (Fr. a corner).

Cantonal, kan'-tun-al, *a.* pertaining to a canton.

Cantonize, kan'-tun-ize, *v.a.* to canton; to parcel out.

Cantonment, kan'-tun-ment, *s.* quarters in a town for troops.

Cantoon, kan'-toon, *s.* kind of fustian.

Cantor, kan'-tor, *s.* a precentor.

Canty, kan'-te, *a.* cheerful; talkative (Sc.)

Canvas, kan'-vas, *s.* a coarse cloth, made of hemp, used for tents, sails, painting on, &c.; a clear unbleached cloth, woven regularly in little squares, used for working tapestry with the needle; sails in general: *a.* made of canvas (L. *cannabis*, hemp).

Canvas-back, kan'-vas-bak, *s.* a N. American duck.

Canvas-climber, kan'-vas-klime-er, *s.* a sailor.

Canvass, kan'-vas, *v.a.* to examine; to discuss; to solicit votes; *v.n.* to go about to solicit votes, interest, or orders; *s.* close examination; discussion; solicitation (O.Fr. *canabasser*, to sift as through canvas).

Canvasser, kan'-vas-er, *s.* one who solicits votes or orders.

Cany, ka'-ne, *a.* full of canes; made of cane.

Canzone, kan-tzo'-ne, *s.* an air in two or three parts [Mus.]

Canzonet, kan-tzo-net', *s.* short air or song.

Caoutchouc, koo'-tshook, *s.* India-rubber; an elastic impermeable substance found in the milky juices of certain plants.

Caoutchine, koo'-tshin, } *s.* an inflammable,
Caoutchoucine, koo'-tshoo-sin, } light, volatile oil, obtained by distillation from caoutchouc.

Cap, kap, *s.* a covering for the head; a cover; the top; anything in form of a cap: *v.a.* to cover the top or end; to put a cap on; to complete; to top and beat. *Cap of maintenance*, an ornament of state, carried before the sovereigns of England at the coronation, and also before the mayors of some cities. *Cap-paper*, a coarse paper. *Cap-squares*, strong plates of iron which come over the trunnions of a cannon and secure it to the carriage (L. *cappa*, a cape).

Capability, ka-pà-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being capable, especially intellectually.

Capable, ka'-pà-bie, *a.* susceptible: able; competent;

qualified; skilful. **Capableness**, ka'-pā-bl-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being capable.

Capacious, kā-pa'-shus. *a.* able to hold much; roomy; spacious; comprehensive (L. *capio*, to take). **Capaciously**, kā-pa'-shus-le, *ad.* in a capacious manner. **Capaciousness**, kā-pa'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being capacious.

Capacitate, kā-pas'-e-tate, *v.a.* to qualify.

Capacity, kā-pas'-e-te, *s.* the power of containing or holding; room; capability; ability; character; legal qualification.

Cap-à-pie, kap-à-pe', *ad.* from head to foot; all over (Fr.).

Caparison, kā-par'-e-sun, *s.* state trappings; rich clothing of a horse: *v.a.* to cover with state trappings; to adorn with rich dress. See **Cap.**

Cape, kape, *s.* a point of land extending into the sea; a headland (L. *caput*, the head).

Cape, kape, *s.* the shoulder-piece of a coat or cloak; a loose covering for the shoulders. See **Cap.**

Capellet, kap'-e-let, *s.* a swelling on a horse like a wen (Fr.)

Caper, ka'-per, *s.* the flower-bud of the caper-bush.

Caper, ka'-per, *s.* a Dutch privateer (Dut.)

Caper, ka'-per, *s.* a frolicsome leap, spring, or jump: *v.n.* to skip or jump; to frisk about (L. *caper*, a goat).

Capercailzie, kā-per-kale'-ze, *s.* a large species of grouse: the mountain cock (Gael. *capall*, a mare, and *coille*, a wood).

Capibara, kā-pe-ba'-rà, *s.* the largest known rodent.

Capillaceous, kap-il-la'-shus, *a.* slender, like a hair.

Capillaire, kap-il-layr', *s.* a syrup flavoured with orange flowers (Fr. maidenhair fern, the original ingredient).

Capillament, kā-pil'-là-ment, *s.* a filament like a hair.

Capillarity, kap-il-lar'-e-te, *s.* the state of being capillary.

Capillary, kap'-il-là-re, *s.* a tube with a hair-like bore; a minute blood-vessel (L. *capillus*, hair, from *caput*).

Capillary, kap'-il-là-re, *or* kā-pil'-là-re, *a.* resembling a hair in tore; pertaining to capillary vessels. *Capillary attraction or repulsion*, the cause which determines the ascent or the descent of a fluid in capillary vessels.

Capilliform, kā-pil'-e-form, *a.* in the shape of a hair.

Capillitum, kā-pil'-le-tum, *s.* a purse enclosing the spores of some fungi.

Capillose, kap'-il-loze, *a.* hairy.

Capital, kap'-e-tal, *a.* first in importance; chief; principal; punishable by loss of the head or life; excellent; first-rate; belonging to capital: *s.* the head part of a column or pillar; the principal thing; the chief city in a state; a large letter; stock-in-trade; store of power (L. *caput*, the head). **Capitally**, kap'-e-tal-le, *ad.* in a first-rate manner.

Capitalist, kap'-e-tal-ist, *s.* one who possesses capital.

Capitalize, kap'-e-tal-ize, *v.a.* to invest as capital in trade; to calculate the present value of payments made periodically.

Capitalization, kap-e-tal-ize-a'-shun, *s.* the act of capitalizing or converting into capital.

Capitate, kap'-e-tate, *a.* growing in a head [Bot.]

Capitation, kap-e-ta'-shun, *s.* numeration by the head; a tax upon each head or person.

Capite, kap'-e-te, *s.* a *tenant in capite*, or *in chief*, one who holds lands immediately of the king [Law].

Capitol, kap'-e-tol, *s.* a temple and citadel in Rome, on the Capitoline rock, dedicated to Jupiter; in the U.S. the edifice in which Congress meets; the senate-house of a state.

Capitolian, kap-e-to'-le-an, } *a.* pertaining to the Capi-
Capitoline, kap'-e-to-line, } tol in Rome. *Capitoline games*, games instituted by Camillus in honour of Jupiter in commemoration of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls.

Capitular, kā-pit'-yu-lar, } *s.* a statute passed in a
Capitulary, kā-pit'-yu-là-re, } chapter, either of knights or canons; the body of laws or statutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter: *a.* belonging to a chapter; growing in small heads [Bot.] **Capitularly**, kā-pit'-yu-lar-le, *ad.* in the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

Capitulate, kā-pit'-yu-late, *v.n.* to surrender on conditions.

Capitulation, kā-pit-yu-la'-shun, *s.* the act of capitulating; the conditions of surrender.

Capivi, kā-pe'-ve, *s.* a medicinal balsam from the W. Indies.

Caplin, kap'-lin, *s.* a small fish of the north seas.

Capnomancy, kap'-no-man-se, *s.* divination from the movement and density of smoke (Gr. *kapnos*, smoke, and *manteia*, divination).

Capnomor, kap'-no-mor, *s.* a transparent colourless oil-like fluid, from the smoke of organic bodies, or wood-tar.

Capoc, kā-pok', *s.* a kind of short fine Indian cotton.

Capoch, kā-poosh', *s.* See **Capouch.**

Capon, ka'-pn, *s.* a castrated male fowl (Gr. *kopto*, to cut).

Caponet, ka'-pn-et, *s.* a young capon.

Caponiere, kap-un-yare', *s.* a covered lodgment; a passage from one part of a work to another, protected by a parapet [Fort.] (Fr.)

Capot, kā-pot', *or* kā-pot', *s.* a winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet: *v.a.* to win at piquet (Fr.)

Capote, kā-pote', *s.* a kind of long cloak. See **Cap.**

Capouch, kā-poosh', *s.* a monk's cowl or hood; the hood of a cloak: *v.a.* to cover with a hood; to hoodwink.

Capra, kap'-rà, *s.* the goat (L. she-goat).

Caprate, kap'-rate, *s.* a salt of capric acid [Chem.]

Capreolate, kap'-re-o-late, *a.* clasping with tendrils [Bot.] (L. *capreolus*, a tendril.)

Capric acid, kap'-rik as'-id, *s.* a peculiar acid existing in the milk of the goat and the cow [Chem.]

Capriccio, kā-prit'-sho, *s.* a free fanciful composition [Mus.] (It.)

Capriccioso, kā-prit-sho'-so, *a.* in a free fantastic style [Mus.]

Caprice, kā-prees', *s.* a change without reason of opinion or humour; a whim; a freak (L. *caper*, a goat).

Capricious, kā-prish'-us, *a.* led by caprice; whimsical. **Capriciously**, kā-prish'-us-le, *ad.* in a capricious manner. **Capriciousness**, kā-prish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being capricious.

Capricorn, kap'-re-corn, *s.* one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice; the Goat (L. *caper*, and *cornu*, a horn).

Caprid, kap'-rid, *a.* relating to the goat ruminants.

Caprification, kap-re-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* a process practised in the Levant for maturing the fig from supposed impregnation of the ovules of the fruit by an insect, or by the puncture of a needle (L. *caprificus*, the wild fig-tree employed in the process).

Caprifole, kap'-re-fole, *s.* honeysuckle; woodbine.

Capriform, kap'-re-form, *a.* having the form of a goat.

Caprigenous, kā-prid'-je-nus, *a.* produced by a goat.

Caprimulgus, kap-re-mul'-gus, *s.* the goat-sucker (L. *capra*, and *mulgeo*, to milk).

Caprine, kap'-rin, *or* ka'-prine, *a.* like a goat.

Caprine, kap'-rin, *s.* a caprate in butter, which, with butyrine and caprone, gives it its peculiar taste and odour.

Capriole, kap'-re-ole, *s.* a leap made by a horse without advancing; a caper in dancing.

Capriped, kap'-re-ped, *a.* with feet like a goat (L. *caper*, and *pes*, a foot).

Caprizant, kap'-re-zant, *a.* leaping; unequal [Med.]

Caproate, kap'-ro-ate, *s.* a salt of caproic acid [Chem.]

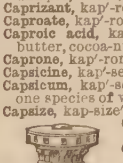
Caproic acid, kap-ro'-ik as'-id, *s.* a fatty acid from butter, cocoa-nut oil, &c., which smells like a goat.

Caprone, kap'-rone, *s.* flavouring oil in butter.

Capsicine, kap'-se-sin, *s.* an alkaloid in capsicums.

Capsicum, kap'-se-cum, *s.* a genus of tropical plants, one species of which yields cayenne (L. *capsa*, a box).

Capsize, kap-size', *v.a.* to upset or overturn.



Capstan.

Capstan, kap'-stan, *s.* a vertical windlass on the deck of a ship.

Capstone, kap'-stone, *s.* a kind of fossil echinite.

Capsular, kap'-su-lar, } *a.* hollow
Capsulary, kap'-su-là-re, } like a capsule.

Capsulate, kap'-su-late, } *a.* en-
Capsulated, kap'-su-là-ted, } closed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box.

Capsula, kap'-su-là, } *s.* the seed-vessel of a plant; a
Capsule, kap'-sewl, } small shallow vessel [Chem.]; a membranous production enclosing a part like a bag [Anat.]; an envelope for some nauseous specific [Phar.]

Captain, kap'-tin, *s.* a chief commander: a chief officer; the commander of a company, a troop, or a ship; an overseer; the head of an eleven at cricket or a side. *Captain-general*, a commander-in-chief (L. *caput*, the head).

Captaincy, kap'-tin-se, *s.* the rank of a captain.

Captainship, kap'-tin-ship, *s.* the post of captain or chief commander; military skill.

Caption, kap'-shun, *s.* the act of taking a person by a judicial process; an arrest; a certificate appended to a legal instrument, showing when, where, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed [Law]; arrestment for debts [Scots Law]; a chapter or a page heading [U.S.] (L. *captum*, to take.)

Captious, kap'-shus, *a.* disposed to catch at faults; apt to cavil; proceeding from a cavilling disposition; ensnaring. **Captiously**, kap'-shus-le, *ad.* in a captious manner. **Captiousness**, kap'-shus-nes, *s.* disposition to be captious.

Captivate, kap'-te-vate, *v.a.* to take captive; to charm; to fascinate.
Captivating, kap'-te-va-ting, *a.* charming; fascinating.
Captivation, kap-te-va'-shun, *s.* the act of taking captive.
Captive, kap'-tiv, *s.* one taken prisoner, especially in war; one captivated or ensnared: *a.* made prisoner; kept in bondage; captivated.
Captivity, kap-tiv'-e-te, *s.* the state of being captive.
Captor, cap'-ter, *s.* one who takes a prisoner or a prize.
Capture, kapt'-yur, *s.* the act of taking or seizing; the thing taken; a prize: *v.a.* to take or seize by force; to take as a prize.
Capuchin, kap-yu-sheen', *s.* a Franciscan monk, so called from the cowl he wears; a cloak with a hood, worn by females; a pigeon whose head is covered with feathers. See **Cap.**
Capucine, kap'-yu-sin, *s.* the hooded ape.
Capulet, kap-yu-let, *s.* See **Capellet**
Capulin, kap'-yu-lin, *s.* the Mexican cherry.
Caput, ká'-put, *s.* the head. *Caput mortuum*, literally a dead head; among the old chemists the inert residuum after the sublimation or distillation of the substance; what remains after the life and worth are gone (L.)
Car, kär, *s.* a light vehicle; a chariot of war or triumph; a railway carriage. *An Irish car*, one in which the riders sit back to back (L. *carrus*).
Carabine, kar'-à-bin, *s.* a short gun, chiefly used by cavalry (Fr. from Gr. *kata*, down, and *ballo*, to throw).
Carabineer, kar-à-be-neer', *s.* one armed with a carabine.
Caracal, kar'-à-kal, *s.* a species of lynx.
Carack, kar'-ak, *s.* a large ship of burden. See **Car.**
Caracole, kar'-à-kole, *s.* the movement of a horse in making a half-turn; a winding staircase [Arch.]: *v.n.* to wheel in a caracole (Sp.)
Caracoly, kar'-à-kol-e, *s.* an alloy of gold, silver, and copper.
Carafe, kar-af', *s.* a glass water-bottle (Fr.)
Caramel, kar'-à-mel, *s.* burnt sugar, used to colour spirits brown (Fr.)
Caranx, ká'-ranx, *s.* a scad or horse-mackerel fish.
Carapace, kar'-à-pase, *s.* the hard vaulted shell of the turtle, tortoise, crab, lobster, &c. See **Calabash.**
Carat, kar'-at, *s.* a weight of four grains; a 24th part consisting of pure gold: thus gold of 22 carats is gold of which 22 parts are pure. *Not to be worth a carat*, to be of little or no value.
Caravan, kar-à-van', *s.* a company of merchants or pilgrims, associated together for mutual security in traversing a desert; a large close carriage for transporting wild beasts; a large light-covered waggon, abbreviated into van (Per. *karwan*).
Caravaneer, kar-à-van-eer', *s.* one in charge of the camels of a caravan.
Caravansary, kar-à-van'-sà-re, } *s.* in the East a large
Caravansera, kar-à-van'-se-rà, } unfurnished inn, with a spacious court in the middle, for the accommodation of caravans and other travellers at night; a similar structure in towns, with shops, &c. (Per. *karwan*, and *sarái*, an inn).
Caravel, kar-à-vel, *s.* a small vessel of various styles and sizes (Gr. *karabos*, a light ship).
Caraway, kar'-à-wa, *s.* the caraway-seed plant.
Carbazotate, kar-baz'-o-tate, *s.* a salt of carbazotic acid.
Carbazotic acid, kar-bà-zot'-ik as'-id, *s.* a bitter substance obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo, &c. (*carbon*, and *azote*).
Carbide, kar'-bide, *s.* a combination of carbon with a metal.
Carbine, kar'-bine, *s.* See **Carabine.**
Carbo-hydrate, kar'-bo-hi-drate, *s.* an organic compound of carbon and water (*carbon* and *hydrate*).
Carbolic acid, kar-bol'-ik as'-id, *s.* an acid procured from coal-tar.
Carbon, kar'-bon, *s.* pure charcoal (L. *carbo*, coal).
Carbonaceous, kar-bun-a'-shus, *a.* pertaining to, containing or composed of carbon.
Carbonari, kär-bo-ná'-ree, *s.pl.* members of a secret political democratic society in Italy and France (literally charcoal-burners).
Carbonate, kar'-bun-ate, *s.* a salt of carbonic acid [Chem.]
Carbonated, kar'-bun-ate-ed, *a.* combined with carbonic acid.
Carbonic, kar-bon'-ik, *a.* pertaining to carbon. *Carbonic acid*, a gaseous combination of carbon and oxygen. *Carbonic oxide*, a gaseous compound of oxygen and carbon, containing a less proportion of oxygen than exists in carbonic acid.
Carboniferous, kar-bun-if'-e-rus, *a.* containing coal.
Carbonize, kar'-bun-ize, *v.a.* to convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire.
Carbonization, kar-bun-e-za'-shun, *s.* the process of carbonizing.
Carboy, kar'-boy, *s.* a large globular bottle of dark green glass, usually protected by basket-work (Per.)
Carbuncle, kar'-bunk-l, *s.* a beautiful gem of a deep red colour; a garnet; a painful, highly inflamed tumour; a bearing consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the other four a saltier [Her.] (L. a little coal.)
Carbuncled, kar'-bunk-ld, *a.* set with carbuncles; afflicted with carbuncles.
Carbuncular, kar-bunk'-yu-lar, *a.* pertaining to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.
Carbunculation, kar-bunk-yu-la'-shun, *s.* the blasting of young buds by excess of either heat or cold.
Carburet, kär'-bu-ret, } *v.a.* to impregnate with car-
Carburize, kär'-bu-rize, } bon.
Carburetted, kar'-bu-ret-ted, *a.* combined with carbon in the manner of a carbide, as carburetted hydrogen.
Carcanet, kar'-kà-net, *s.* a chain or collar of jewels.
Carcass, kar'-kas, *s.* the body, usually when dead; the mere framework of anything, as of a house or decaying hulk of a ship; the frame or main parts of a thing; a perforated bombshell filled with combustibles and discharged to set fire to buildings, &c. (Fr. *carcasse*, a skeleton).
Carcinology, kär-sin-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of crustaceans (Gr. *karkinos*, a crab, and *logos*, science).
Carcinoma, kar-se-no'-mà, *s.* a cancer.
Carcinomatous, kar-se-nom'-à-tus, *a.* cancerous.
Card, kärd, *s.* a piece of pasteboard, with painted figures or points on it, for playing with, or with a person's name on it, or with an invitation, or a business advertisement, &c.; a paper on which the points of the compass are marked (L. *charta*, paper).
Card, kärd, *s.* an instrument for combing wool or flax: *v.a.* to comb wool, flax, hemp, &c.: *v.a.* to mix (L. *carduus*, a thistle).
Card-case, kard'-kase, *s.* a case for holding visiting cards.
Cardamine, kard'-à-mine, *s.* bitter cress (Gr.)
Cardamom, kard'-à-mum, *s.* an aromatic, pungent, medicinal seed, produced by various species of amomum.
Cardboard, kard'-board, *s.* pasteboard.
Cardea, kär-de-à, *s.* the orifice where the gullet enters the stomach (Gr. heart).
Cardiac, kar'-de-ak, *a.* pertaining to the heart; exciting action in the heart through the medium of the stomach; stimulating; strengthening: *s.* a medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits; a cordial. *Cardiac passion*, heartburn.
Cardiacal, kar-di'-ak-al, *or* kar'-de-ak-al, *a.* cardiac.
Cardiacs, kar'-de-ase, *s.* a heart-shaped precious stone.
Cardiagraphy, kar-de-ag'-rà-fe, *s.* anatomical description of the heart (Gr. *kardia*, and *grapho*, to write).
Cardialgia, kar-de-al'-je-à, } *s.* the heartburn (Gr. *kardia*,
Cardialgy, kar'-de-al-je, } and *algos*, pain).
Cardinal, kar'-de-nal, *a.* chief; principal; pre-eminent, or fundamental: *s.* a dignitary of the Roman Church, next in rank to the Pope; a woman's short cloak; mulled red wine. *Cardinal numbers*, the numbers one, two, three, &c., in distinction from first, second, third, &c., which are *ordinal numbers*. *Cardinal points*, the four points of the compass. *Cardinal signs*, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn, or the two equinoxes and two solstices [Astron.] *Cardinal virtues*, with the ancients, Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude (L. *cardo*, a hinge).
Cardinalate, kar'-de-nal-ate, } *s.* the office, rank, or
Cardinalship, kar'-de-nal-ship, } dignity of a cardinal.
Cardinal-bird, kar'-de-nal-berd, *s.* a N. American singing bird with a crest and red plumage.
Cardinal-flower, kar'-de-nal-flow'-er, *s.* a plant, the *Lobelia cardinalis*, bearing brilliant red flowers.
Carding-machine, kard'-ing-mà-sheen, *s.* a machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool, cotton, &c.
Cardiograph, kar'-de-o-graf, *s.* an instrument for registering the beats of the pulse (Gr. —, and *grapho*, to write).
Cardiology, kar-de-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the heart (Gr. *kardia*, and *logos*, science).
Carditis, kar-di'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the heart.
Cardoon, kar-doon', *s.* an artichoke (L. *carduus*, a thistle).
Cardophagi, kär-dof'-à-ji, *s.pl.* donkeys (L. *carduus*, and Gr. *phago*, to eat).
Card-player, kard'-pla-er, *s.* one given to card-playing.
Card-table, kard'-ta-bl, *s.* a table for playing cards on.
Carduus, kar'-du-us, *s.* the thistle. *Carduus benedictus*, the blessed thistle.
Care, kare, *s.* solicitude; anxiety; caution; regard; attention; heed; charge or oversight; the object of care: *v.n.* to be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned about; to be inclined; to like (**A.S.**)

Care-crazed, kare'-krayzd, *a.* crazy from care.

Careen, kâ-reen', *v.a.* to lay a ship on one side, for the purpose of calking or repairing: *v.n.* to incline to one side under press of sail (L. *carina*, a keel).

Careenage, kâ-reen'-aje, *s.* a place for or cost of careening.

Career, kâ-reer', *s.* a racecourse; a race; course of action or life: *v.n.* to move or run rapidly. See **Car.**

Careful, kare'-fûl, *a.* full of care; anxious; solicitous; provident; heedful; watchful; with care. **Carefully**, kare'-fûl-le, *ad.* in a careful manner. **Carefulness**, kare'-fûl-nes, *s.* the quality of being careful.

Careless, kare'-les, *a.* having no care; heedless; free from care; unconcerned; thoughtless; without care. **Carelessly**, kare'-les-le, *ad.* in a careless manner. **Carelessness**, kare'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being careless.

Caress, kâ-res', *v.a.* to treat with affection; to fondle; to embrace: *s.* an act of endearment; a tender embrace (L. *carus*, dear).

Caressing, kâ-res'-ing, *a.* treating with warm affection. **Caressingly**, kâ-res'-ing-le, *ad.* in a caressing manner.

Caret, ka'-ret, *s.* a mark thus, ʌ, used in writing to indicate that something has been there omitted, which is interlined above, or inserted in the margin (L. *careo*, to be wanting).

Care-wounded, kare'-woond-ed, *a.* wounded with care.

Cargo, kar'-go, *s.* the freight of a ship; the goods. See **Car.**

Cariacou, kar'-e-a-koo, *s.* the Virginian deer.

Cariatides, kar-e-at'-e-deez, *s.pl.* See **Caryatides.**

Cariboo, kar'-e-boo, *s.* an American reindeer.

Carica, kar'-e-kâ, *s.* the papaw-tree.

Caricature, kar'-e-kâ-tyure, *s.* a representation or description, which, though resembling the original, is so exaggerated as to be ridiculous: *v.a.* to make or draw an exaggerated or grotesque resemblance of: to ridicule (It. *caricare*, to load).

Caricaturist, kar-e-kâ-tyure'-ist, *s.* one who caricatures.

Caricous, kar'-e-kus, *a.* resembling fig (L. *carica*, a fig).

Caries, ka'-re-eez, *s.* rottenness or ulceration of a bone (L.)

Carillon, kar'-il-lun, *s.* a musical instrument with a chime of bells; a chime of bells; an air for performance on small bells (Fr.)

Carina, kâ-re'-nâ, *s.* the keel of a papilionaceous flower [Bot.] (L. the keel of a ship.)

Carinate, kar'-e-nate, } *a.* having a keel-shaped
Carinated, kar'-e-na-ted, } ridge [Bot. and Zool.]

Cariole, kar'-e-ole, *s.* a kind of calash.

Cariopsis, ka-re-op'-sis, *s.* See **Caryopsis.**

Cariosity, ka-re-os'-e-te, *s.* ulceration of a bone,

Carious, kar'-re-us, *a.* rotten or ulcerated, as a bone.

Cark, kark, *s.* care: *v.n.* to be careful or concerned (A.S.)

Carking, kark'-ing, *a.* distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety.

Carle, karl, *s.* a strong man, or an old, or a rude-mannered one (A.S. male).

Carline-thistle, kar'-lin-this'-tl, *s.* the *Carlina vulgaris*, so called from Charlemagne, to whom an angel, it is said, had revealed its medicinal virtues.

Carlock, kar'-lok, *s.* a kind of isinglass obtained from Russia.

Carlovingian, kar-lo-vin'-je-an, *a.* pertaining to Charlemagne.

Carmagnole, kar-man-yole', *s.* a French Republican song or dance; a violent Jacobin, or the dress he wore; a boastful bulletin (Fr.)

Carman, kar'-man, *s.* a man whose occupation is to drive a cart, or convey goods and other things in a cart.

Carmelin, kar'-mel-in, } *a.* belonging to the order of
Carmelite, kar'-mel-ite, } Carmelites.

Carmelite, kar'-mel-ite, *s.* a mendicant friar of the order of Mount Carmel; a sort of pear.

Carminative, kar-min'-â-tiv, *s.* a medicine to relieve flatulence and pain in the bowels: *a.* acting as a carminative. See **Charm.**

Carmine, kar'-mine, *s.* a crimson pigment from cochineal (Fr.)

Carnage, kar'-naje, *s.* slaughter: *v.a.* to cover with slain bodies (L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh).

Carnal, kar'-nal, *a.* fleshly; sensual; not spiritual; not after the spirit, specially of Christ. *Carnal knowledge*, sexual intercourse. **Carnally**, kar'-nal-le, *ad.* in a carnal manner.

Carnalist, kar'-nal-ist, *s.* one given to carnality.

Carnality, kar-nal'-e-te, *s.* a carnal state of mind.

Carnal-minded, kar'-nal-mind'-ed, *a.* unspiritually-minded. **Carnal-mindedness**, kar'-nal-mind'-ed-nes, *s.* carnality.

Carnassial, car-nas'-se-al, *a.* adapted to eat flesh [Anat.]

Carnation, kar-na'-shun, *s.* flesh-colour; a flesh-coloured flower.

Carnelian, kar-neel'-yan, *s.* See **Cornelian.**

Carneous, kar'-ne-us, *a.* fleshy; resembling flesh.

Carney, kar'-ne, *s.* a disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

Carnifex, kar'-ne-fex, *s.* a public executioner (L. *caro*, and *facio*).

Carnification, kar-ne-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of carnifying.

Carnify, kar'-ne-fy, *v.n.* to turn abnormally into flesh.

Carnival, kar'-ne-val, *s.* a season of festivity and revelry observed in Roman Catholic countries just before Lent; revelry (L. *caro*, and *levare*, to solace).

Carnivora, kar-niv'-o-râ, *s.pl.* animals that subsist on flesh, or prey upon others (L. —, and *voro*, to devour).

Carnivorous, kar-niv'-o-rus, *a.* feeding on flesh.

Carnose, kar-nose', } *a.* fleshy; of a fleshy consistence.
Carnous, kar'-nus, }

Carnosity, kar-nos'-e-te, *s.* a fleshy excrescence.

Carob, kar'-ub, *s.* an evergreen tree of S. Europe.

Carol, kar'-ul, *s.* a song of joy or praise; a warble: *v.n.* to sing a carol; to warble: *v.a.* to praise or celebrate in song (It. *carola*, a ring-dance).

Carolitic, kar-o-lit'-ik, *a.* decorated with branches [Arch.]

Carolus, kar'-o-lus, *s.* a gold coin of Charles I. = 20*s.*, afterwards, 23*s.* (L. Charles).

Caromel, kar'-o-mel, *s.* See **Caramel.**

Carroteel, kar-o-teel', *s.* an oriental weight of from five to nine pounds.

Carotid, kâ-rot'-id, *a.* relating to the two arteries which convey the blood from the aorta to the head (Gr. *karos*, a heavy sleep, compression of these arteries causing sleep).

Carousal, kâ-rowz'-al, *s.* a feast; a noisy drinking bout.

Carouse, kâ-rowz', *v.n.* to drink freely and heartily; to revel: *s.* a drinking match; a noisy revel (Ger. *garaus*, quite out so as to empty the glass).

Carouser, kâ-rowz'-er, *s.* one who carouses; a reveller.

Carousingly, kâ-rowz'-ing-le, *ad.* in a carousing manner.

Carp, karp, *v.n.* to catch at small parts; to cavil at petulantly (L. *carpo*, to pluck).

Carp, karp, *s.* a fish found in rivers and ponds.

Carpal, kar'-pal, *a.* pertaining to the wrist. See **Carpus.**

Carpel, kar'-pel, } *s.* a seed-vessel, being a mo-
Carpellum, kar-pel'-lum, } dified leaf forming the pistil of a flower [Bot.] (Gr. *karpos*, fruit.)

Carpellary, kar'-pel-lâ-re, *a.* belonging to a carpel.

Carpenter, kar'-pen-ter, *s.* worker in timber for building: *v.n.* to do work as a carpenter (L. *carpentum*, a chariot).

Carpentering, kar'-pen-ter-ing, *s.* a carpenter's employment.

Carpentry, kar'-pen-tre, *s.* the work of a carpenter; wood-work.

Carpet, kar'-pet, *s.* a fabric for covering floors or stairs: *v.a.* to cover with a carpet. *To be on the carpet*, to be under consideration. (Fr. from *carpo*, to pluck).

Carpet-bag, kar'-pet-bag, *s.* a travelling-bag, usually made of carpet: *v.n.* to stump the country [U.S.]

Carpet-bagger, kar'-pet-bag'-er, *s.* a political stump-orator [U.S.]

Carpeting, kar'-pet-ing, *s.* cloth for carpets; carpets.

Carpet-knight, kar'-pet-nite, *s.* one who has not earned his honour by service, but received it by favour.

Carpetmonger, kar'-pet-mung-ger, *s.* a lover of easy pleasure.

Carpet-walk, kar'-pet-wawk, *s.* a smooth turf walk.

Carpet-way, kar'-pet-wa, *s.* a border of green sward.

Carping, karp'-ing, *a.* cavilling; captious. **Carpingly**, karp'-ing-le, *ad.* in a carping manner.

Carpmeals, karp'-meelz, *s.* a kind of coarse cloth.

Carpolite, kar'-po-lite, *s.* a fossil fruit (Gr. *karpos*, fruit, and *lithos*, a stone).

Carpology, kar-pol'-o-je, *s.* that part of botany which treats of fruit and seeds (Gr. *karpos*, fruit, and *logos*, science).

Carpophagous, kar-pof'-â-gus, *a.* living on fruits (Gr. *karpos*, and *phago*, to eat)

Carpus, kar'-pus, *s.* the wrist [Anat.] (L.)

Carrack, kar'-rak, *s.* See **Carack.**

Carrageen, kar'-râ-jeen, *s.* Irish moss, a sea-weed.

Carraway, kar'-râ-wa, *s.* See **Caraway.**

Carrel, kar'-rel, *s.* arrow used in the cross-bow; a small oratory.

Carriable, kar'-re-â-bl, *a.* that may be carried.

Carriage, kar'-ridj, *s.* a vehicle; the act of carrying; the price of carrying; burden; the manner of carrying one's self; behaviour; the framework which supports the steps of a wooden stair [Arch.]; that part of a printing-press on which the types are placed to be printed [Print.]

Carriage-free, kar'-ridj-free, *a.* carried without charge.

Carrick-bend, kar'-rik-bend, *s.* a particular kind of knot.
Carrick-bitts, kar'-rik-bits, *s.pl.* bitts supporting the windlass [Naut.]
Carrier, kar'-re-er, *s.* one who conveys goods; a messenger; a species of pigeon trained to convey letters tied to its neck.
Carrion, kar'-re-un, *s.* dead and putrifying flesh: *a.* relating to or feeding upon carrion. See **Carnage.**
Carrion-crow, kar'-re-un-kro', *s.* the common crow.
Carronade, kar-run-ade', *s.* a ship's cannon made at *Carron* in Scotland.
Carron-oil, kar'-run-oyl, *s.* oil for scalds, as used at Carron ironworks.
Carrot, kar'-rut, *s.* a red or yellow-coloured esculent root.
Carroty, kar'-rut-e, *a.* like a carrot in colour; reddish.
Carrotiness, kar'-rut-e-nes, *s.* the state of being carroty.
Carrows, kar'-roze, *s.pl.* in Ireland, strolling gamesters.
Carry, kar'-re, *v.a.* to bear, to convey, or transport; to transfer; to take away; to effect; to accomplish; to gain an object; to lead or draw; to have; to imply or import; to show or display; to contain or comprise; to extend; to obtain possession of by force: *v.n.* to bear, convey, or propel, as a gun, &c.; to run on ground which sticks to the feet, as a hare; to bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse. *To carry on,* to manage; to prosecute; to continue; to help forward. *To carry one's self,* to behave or demean. *To carry off,* to remove. *To carry through,* to sustain; to accomplish. *To carry away,* to lose [Naut.] *To carry coals to Newcastle,* to bring things to a place where they already abound; to lose one's labour. See **Car.**
Carry-all, kar'-re-awl, *s.* a one-horse vehicle. See **Cariole.**
Carrying, kar'-re-ing, *s.* a bearing, conveying, removing, or transporting. *Carrying trade,* transport of goods, specially by water. *Carrying wind,* said when a horse tosses his nose as high as his ears.
Carry-tale, kar'-re-tale, *s.* a tale-bearer.
Carse, *or* **Carse-land,** kars'-land, *s.* low, fertile, alluvial land, adjacent to a river (Sc. *kers,* a marsh).
Cart, kart, *s.* a two-wheeled carriage for heavy goods: *v.a.* to convey on a cart; to expose in a cart: *v.n.* to use carts for carriage.
Cartage, kart'-aje, *s.* the act of carting, or the price paid for it.
Carte, kart, *s.* a card; a bill of fare (Fr.)
Carte-blanche, kart-blongsh', *s.* a blank paper with a signature, given to another person to fill up with what conditions he pleases; unlimited power to act (Fr.)
Carte, kart, *s.* a movement in fencing; a thrust at the inside of the upper part of the body (L. *quartus,* fourth).
Carte-de-visite. kart-de-viz-eet', *s.* a person's photograph on a small card.
Cartel, kar-tel', *or* kar'-tel, *s.* an agreement between hostile states relating to the exchange of prisoners.
Carter, kart'-er, *s.* the man who drives a cart.
Cartesian, kar-te'-zhe-an, *a.* pertaining to the French philosopher Descartes or his philosophy.
Carthamine, kar'-thà-min, *s.* a red coloured matter obtained from the safflower.
Carthamus, kar'-thà-mus, *s.* the safflower or bastard saffron (Ar.)
Carthusian, kar-thu'-zhe-an, *s.* one of an order of monks, so called from *Chartreuse,* the place of their institution.
Cartilage, kar'-te-laje, *s.* gristle; an elastic substance.
Cartilaginous, kar-te-lad'-in-us, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of cartilage. *Cartilaginous fishes,* fishes with cartilage for bones.
Cart-jade, kart'-jade, *s.* a horse fit only for the cart.
Cart-load, kart'-load, *s.* as much as will load a cart.
Cartography, kar-tog'-ra-fe, *s.* See **Chartography.**
Cartoon, kar-toon', *s.* a drawing on strong paper for fresco subjects, or as a pattern for tapestry; any page-sized sketch (L. *charta,* paper).
Cartouch, kar-toosh', *s.* a cannon or a musket charge or cartridge; a cartridge-box; a case for cannon-balls; a pass given to a soldier; a scroll on the cornice of a column [Arch.]
Cartridge, kar'-tridj, *s.* a case with the charge of a gun.
Cartridge-box, kar'-tridj-box, *s.* a case for cartridges.
Cartridge-paper, kar'-tridj-pa'-per, *s.* thick stout paper.
Cartulary, kar'-tu-là-re, *s.* a register book of a monastery; the officer who had charge of it.
Cartwright, kart'-rite, *s.* an artificer who makes carts.
Carucate, kar'-u-kate, *s.* as much land as a team can plough in a year (L. *carrus,* a car).
Caruncle, kar'-ung-kl, *s.* a soft fleshy excrescence, either natural, as a cock's comb, or morbid (L. *caro*).
Caruncular, kà-rungk'-yu-lar, *a.* in the form of a caruncle.
Carunculated, kà-rungk'-yu-la-ted, *a.* having a caruncle.
Carve, karv, *v.a.* to cut; to hew; to cut or hew into some particular form or design; to cut into slices; to apportion: *v.n.* to exercise the trade of a sculptor; to cut up meat (A.S. *ceorfan*).
Carvel, kar'-vel, *s.* a jelly-fish. See **Caravel.**
Carver, karv'-er, *s.* one who cuts meat at table; a sculptor; a large knife used at table for carving.
Carving, karv'-ing, *s.* the act or art of cutting meat, or figures in wood or stone; a carved figure.
Carvist, kar'-vist, *s.* a hawk carried on the hand.
Caryatides, kar-e-at'-e-deez, *s.pl.* figures of women dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures [Arch.].
Caryatic, kar-e-at'-ik, *a.* pertaining to caryatides. *Caryatic order,* an order in which the entablature is supported by female figures [Arch.]
Caryokar, kar'-e-o-kar, *s.* the butternut-tree.
Caryophyllic acid, kar-e-o-fil'-lik as'-id, *s.* an acid from oil of cloves (Gr. *karyon,* a nut, and *phyllon,* a leaf).
Caryophylline, kar-e-o-fil'-lin, *s.* a crystalline substance extracted from cloves by means of alcohol.
Caryophyllus, kar-e-o-fil'-lus, *s.* the clove-tree.
Caryopsis, kà-re-op'-sis, *s.* a fruit in which, as in the grasses, seed and pericarp are as one [Bot.] (Gr. *karyon,* and *opsis,* appearance.)
Casal, ka'-sal, *a.* belonging to case [Gram.]
Cascabel, kas'-kà-bel, *s.* the knob at the end of a cannon.
Cascade, kas-kade', *s.* a small waterfall (L. *casus,* to fall).
Cascalho, kas-kal'-ho, *s.* in Brazil, the alluvial deposit in which the diamond is usually found.
Cascarilla, kas-kà-ril'-là, *s.* a bitter aromatic bark.
Case, kase, *s.* a covering, box, or sheath; a receptacle for types; a quantity: *v.a.* to cover with or put in a case. *To be in good case,* to be in good condition of body (L. *capio,* to receive).
Case, kase, *s.* that which falls or happens; an event, particular state, condition, or predicament of a person; an instance; question at issue; a cause or suit in court; change in the termination of a noun, &c., to express relation [Gram.] *In case,* in the event (L. *cado, casum,* to fall).
Caseate, ka'-se-ate, *s.* a salt of caseic acid.
Caseharden, kase'-hard-n, *v.a.* to harden the outer part or superficies, as of iron, by converting it into steel.
Caseic, ka'-se-ik, *a.* obtained from cheese, as caseic acid.
Caseine, ka'-se-in, *s.* the coagulated or cheesy substance of milk, found also in certain leguminous plants. See **Casein.**
Case-knife, kase'-nife, *s.* a large table-knife.
Caseman, kase'-man, *s.* a compositor [Print.]
Casemate, kase'-mate, *s.* a vault in any work of defence, with embrasures for cannon [Fort.]
Casemated, kase'-ma-ted, *a.* furnished with a casemate.
Casement, kase'-ment, *s.* a window made to open on hinges; a hollow moulding.
Casemented, kase'-ment-ed, *a.* having casements.
Caseous, ka'-se-us, *a.* having the qualities of cheese.
Casern, kà'-zern, *s.* a barrack near the ramparts of a town.
Case-shot, kase'-shot, *s.* musket-balls, stones, old iron, &c., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon.
Caseum, ka'-se-um, *s.* caseine (L. *caseus,* cheese).
Case-worm, kase'-wurm, *s.* an aquatic grub, the caddis.
Cash, kash, *s.* money; ready money: *v.a.* to turn into or exchange for money; to give money for (Fr. *caisse,* a coffer).
Cash-account, kash'-ak-kownt, *s.* an account of money received, paid, or on hand.
Cash-book, kash'-book, *s.* a book of cash accounts.
Cash-boy, kash'-boy, *s.* a boy in shops who carries cash from the salesman to the cashier.
Cashew, kà-shu', *or* kash'-ew, *s.* a West Indian and S. American tree. *Cashew-nut,* the fruit of the cashew-tree.
Cashier, kash-eer', *s.* one who has charge and keeps account of cash or monetary transactions.
Cashier, kash-eer', *v.a.* to dismiss from an office; to discharge (Fr. *casser,* to break).
Cash-keeper, kash'-keep-er, *s.* a cashier.
Cashmere, kash'-meer, *s.* the long fine silky hair of the Cashmere goat; a cashmere shawl: *a.* made of cashmere.
Cashoo, kash'-oo, *s.* the gum of an East Indian tree (Fr.)
Casing, kase'-ing, *s.* a covering; a case.
Casino, kà-se'-no, *s.* a club-house or public building on the Continent, provided with rooms for social meetings, music, dancing, billiards, &c. (L. *casa,* a cottage).

Cask, käsk, *s.* a close wooden vessel for containing liquors; the quantity contained. See **Casque.**

Casket, kask'-et, *s.* a small case for jewels, &c.: *v.a.* to put into a casket.

Casque, } **kask**, *s.* a helmet (Sp. *casco*, a skull).
Cask,

Casque-shaped, kask'-shaypt, *a.* shaped like a casque.

Cassada, kas-sä'-dä, *or* kas'-sä-dä, } *s.* a manioc, the
Cassado, kas-sä'-do, *or* kas'-sä-do, } roots of which yield tapioca.

Cassareep, kas'-sä-reep, *s.* a sauce used in Guiana, manufactured from the juice of the bitter cassava.

Cassation, kas-sa'-shun, *s.* the reversal of a judicial sentence. *Court of Cassation*, in France, the highest court of appeal.

Cassava, kas-sä'-vä, *or* kas'-sä-vä, *s.* See **Cassada.**

Casse-paper, kas'-se-pa-per, *s.* the two outside quires of a ream.

Cassia, kash'-yä, *s.* a genus of plants of many species, including the senna; a species of laurel, the bark of which is the well-known cassia bark used in medicine.

Cassideous, kas-sid'-e-us, *a.* helmet-shaped [Bot.] (L. *cassis*, a helmet).

Cassimere, kas'-se-meer, *s.* a twilled woollen cloth.

Cassinette, kas-se-net', *s.* a cloth made of cotton warp, with the woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

Cassino, kas-se'-no, *s.* the name of a game at cards.

Cassiterite, kas'-se-ter-ite, *s.* the chief ore of tin (Gr. *kassiteros*, tin).

Cassius (purple of), kas'-se-us, *s.* a purple colour from the muriate of gold by mixture with chlorides of tin.

Cassock, kas'-suk, *s.* a vestment worn by clergymen under their surplice or gown.

Cassonade, kas-son-ade', *s.* unrefined sugar (Fr.)

Cassowary.

Cassowary, kas'-so-wä-re, *s.* a genus of large birds, allied to the ostrich.

Cassumunar, kas-su-mew'-nar, *s.* an aromatic root of a plant of the ginger kind.

Cass-weed, kas'-weed, *s.* a weed, shepherd's purse.

Cast, käst, *v.a.* to throw, fling, drive, or thrust; to shed; to direct; to discharge; to throw up; to throw down; to condemn; to compute; to contrive; to assign, as the parts in a play to the actors; to mould; to throw off, as a proof [Print.]: *v.n.* to throw, as a line; to reckon accounts; to consider; to receive form or shape; to warp: *s.* the act of casting; a throw; the thing thrown; the distance thrown; motion or turn of the eye; direction, look, or glance; a throw of dice; chance; the form into which a thing is cast; a thing so formed; an impression; shape; mould; a tinge; manner or mien; allotment of parts in a play. *To cast aside*, to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient. *To cast away*, to reject; to waste; to wreck. *To cast down*, to throw down; to depress. *To cast forth*, to throw out; to emit. *To cast off*, to discard. *To cast out*, to turn out. *To cast up*, to reckon up; to upbraid; to vomit. *To cast one's self on*, to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve. *To cast young*, to miscarry. *To cast in the teeth*, to upbraid; to charge; to twit. *To cast off copy*, to ascertain how many printed pages will be made out of a manuscript. (Ice. *kasta*, to throw.)

Castalian, kas-ta'-le-an, *a.* pertaining to Castalia, a cool spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

Castanea, kas-tan'-e-ä, *s.* a chestnut-tree (L.)

Castanets, kas'-tä-nets, *s.pl.* small, spoon-shaped, concave shells of ivory or hard wood, fastened to the fingers in pairs, and rattled to a dance or tune.

Castaway, käst'-ä-wa, *s.* an outcast; one abandoned: *a.* rejected; useless; of no value.

Caste, käst, *s.* among the Hindus, rank in society of an exclusive nature, due to birth; rank of an exclusive nature generally (Port. *casta*, breed).

Castellan, kas'-tel-lan, *s.* the governor of a castle.

Castellany, kas'-te-lä-ne, *s.* the lordship of a castellan.

Castellated, kas'-tel-la-ted, *a.* with turrets and battlements.

Caster, käst'-er, *s.* a cruet for condiments used at table; the caster-stand; a small bottle for holding pepper, oil, vinegar, &c., for use at table; a small wheel on a swivel, attached to the leg of a table, sofa, &c.

Castigate, kas'-te-gate, *v.a.* to chastise; to criticise for correction; to correct (L. *castus*, pure).

Castigation, kas-te-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of castigating.

Castigatory, kas'-te-gä-to-re, *a.* corrective; punitive.

Castile-soap, kas-teel'-soap, *s.* a sort of refined soap.

Casting, käst'-ing, *s.* the act of throwing, founding, moulding, or warping; anything formed by casting or taking of casts. *Casting of draperies*, the disposition of the folds of garments [Paint. and Sculp.]

Casting-net, käst'-ing-net, *s.* a net which is cast and drawn.

Casting-voice, käst-ing-voys, } *s.* the vote of a presi-
Casting-vote, käst'-ing-vote, } dent, which turns the balance when the votes are equal.

Cast-iron, käst'-i-turn, *s.* iron melted and cast in moulds.

Castle, käs'-sl, *s.* a fortified house or fortress; the mansion of a nobleman or prince: *v.a.* to cover the king with a castle, by a certain move [Chess]. *Castle in the air*, a visionary project (L. *castrum*, a fort).

Castle-builder, käs'-sl-bild'-er, *s.* a visionary schemer.

Castled, käs'-sld, *a.* furnished with castles.

Castle-guard, käs'-sl-gärd, *s.* a feudal tenure, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm.

Castlery, käs'-sl-re, *s.* the government of a castle.

Castlet, käs'-let, *s.* a small castle.

Castle-ward, käs'-sl-wawrd, *s.* a tax formerly levied upon those protected by a castle for the maintenance of the guard.

Cast-off, käst'-off, *a.* laid aside as of no further use.

Castor, käs'-ter, *s.* the beaver genus of animals; a reddish-brown substance, of a strong penetrating smell, secreted by glands in the groin of the beaver; a hat, properly a beaver hat (Gr. and L.)

Castor and Pollux, kas'-tor and pol'-luks, *s.* the Gemini or Twins, a sign of the zodiac which the sun enters 21st May; a fiery meteor seen on the masthead at sea in the form often of twin balls [Meteor.]

Castoreum, kas-to'-re-um, *s.* secretion of the castor.

Castorine, kas'-to-rin, *s.* an animal principle, prepared by boiling castor in alcohol.

Castor-oil, käs'-ter-oyl, *s.* the oil of the *Palma Christi*, an Indian plant, used as a cathartic.

Castrametation, kas-trä-me-ta'-shun, *s.* the art or act of encamping (L. *castra*, a camp, and *metior*, to measure).

Castrate, kas'-trate, *v.a.* to deprive of generative power by removing the testicles; to remove the anthers; to emasculate or weaken; to expurgate, as the obscene parts of a writing; to take out a leaf from a book, and render it imperfect: *s.* one castrated (L.)

Castration, kas-trä'-shun, *s.* the act of castrating.

Castrato, kas-trä'-to, *s.* a person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice for singing (It.)

Cast-steel, käst'-steel, *s.* steel fused and run into moulds.

Casual, kazh'-yu-al, *a.* happening by chance; accidental; occasional: *s.* one admitted for a night into the workhouse of a district to which he does not belong. **Casually**, kazh'-yu-al-le, *ad.* in a casual manner. **Casualness**, kazh'-yu-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being casual.

Casualism, kazh'-yu-al-izm, *s.* the doctrine that all things are brought about by mere chance.

Casualty, kazh'-yu-al-ty, *s.* that which chances; an accident resulting in injury or loss of life.

Casuist, kash'-yu-ist, *s.* one who is versed in casuistry.

Casuistic, kash-yu-ist'-ik, } *a.* relating to casuis-
Casuistical, kash-yu-ist'-ik-al, } try.

Casuistry, kash'-yu-ist-re, *s.* the science which professes to determine the lawfulness or unlawfulness of particular acts by rules derived from some accepted standard of right (L. *casus*, a case, as of conscience).

Cat, kat, *s.* a domestic animal; a kind of ship; a strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to draw an anchor to the cathead [Naut.]; a double tripod, having six feet, and which falls like a cat: *v.a.* to raise to the cathead and stow there. *Cat-beam*, the longest beam in a ship [Naut.]

Cata, kat'-ä, a Greek prefix signifying down, back, against, thoroughly.

Catabaptist, kat-ä-bap'-tist, *s.* one opposed to baptism.

Catacaustic, kat-ä-kaws'-tik, *a.* formed by reflection, as catacaustic curves: *s.* a curve formed by reflection [Opt.]

Catachresis, kat-ä-kre'-sis, *s.* an abuse of a trope or metaphor, as when a term is wrested too much from its natural sense [Rhet.] (Gr. *kata*, and *kresis*, use.)

Catachrestic, kat-ä-kres'-tik, *a.* wrested from its natural sense.

Cataclysm, kat'-ä-klizm, *s.* a deluge or flood (Gr. *kata*, and *kluzo*, to wash).

Cataclysmal, kat-ä-kliz'-mal, *a.* pertaining to a cataclysm.

Cataclysmist, kat-ä-kliz'-mist, *s.* one who ascribes many geologic changes to cataclysms.

Catacomb, kat'-ä-kome, *s.* a subterraneous place for the burial of the dead (Gr. *kata*, and *kymbe*, a hollow).

Catacoustics, kat-ä-kows'-tiks, *s.* that part of acoustics which treats of echoes or reflected sounds.

Catadioptric, kat-à-di-op'-trik, *a.* refracting and reflecting light [Opt.]

Catafalque, kat'-à-falk, } *s.* a temporary structure re-
Catafalco, kat-à-fal'-ko, } presenting a tomb placed over the coffin of a distinguished person (It.)

Catagmatic, kat-ag-mat'-ik, *a.* that has the property of consolidating fractured bones [Med.] (Gr. a fracture.)

Catagraph, kat'-à-graf, *s.* the first draught of a picture (Gr. *kata*, and *grapho*, to write).

Catalectic, kat-à-lek'-tik, *a.* wanting a syllable [Pros.] (Gr. *kato*, and *lego*, to cease.)

Catalepsy, kat'-à-lep-se, *s.* a sudden suspension of voluntary sensation (Gr. *kata*, and *lepsis*, seizing).

Catallactics, kat-al-lak'-tiks, *s.* the science of exchange (Gr. *kata*, and *allasso*, to exchange).

Catalogue, kat'-à-log, *s.* an arranged list: *v.a.* to make a list of. *Catalogue raisonné* (ra-zon'-à), a catalogue of books according to their subjects (Gr. *kata*, and *logos*, an account).

Catalpa, kà-tal'-pà, *s.* a genus of N. American trees.

Catalysis, kà-tal'-e-sis, *s.* a change in composition effected on a body by the mere presence of another which does not undergo any [Chem.] (Gr. *kata*, and *lyo*, to loose.)

Catalytic, kat-à-lit'-ik, *a.* relating to catalysis: *s.* a medicine which is thought to act by the destruction or counteraction of morbid agencies in the blood. *Catalytic force*, the force of catalysis.

Catamaran, kat-à-mà-ran', *s.* a raft, usually of three logs; a flat-bottomed boat; a vixen.

Catamenia, kat-à-me'-ne-à, *s.pl.* the menses (Gr. *kata*, and *men*, a month).

Catamenial, kat-à-me'-ne-al, *a.* pertaining to catamenia.

Catamite, kat'-à-mite, *s.* a boy kept for heinous purposes.

Catamount, kat'-à-mount, } *s.* the wild cat; the
Catamountain, kat-à-mount'-in, } puma.

Catanadromous, kat-an-ad'-ro-mus, } *a.* moving once a
Catandromous, kat-an'-dro-mus, } year from salt water into fresh [ichth.] (Gr. *katan*, up and down, and *dromos*, running.)

Catapetalous, kat-à-pet'-al-us, *a.* with the petals held together by stamens which grow to their bases [Bot.] (Gr. *kata*, and *petalon*, a leaf.)

Cataphonics, kat-à-fon'-iks, *s.* the doctrine of reflected sounds (Gr. *kata*, and *phone*, sound).

Cataphract, kat'-à-frakt, *s.* a piece of more or less complete scaly armour (Gr. *kata*, and *phrasso*, to shut in).

Cataphracted, kat-à-frakt'-ed, *a.* completely armed; covered with a thick hard skin, or horny plates [Zool.]

Cataplasm, kat'-à-plazm, *s.* a poultice [Med.] (Gr. *kata*, and *plasso*, to plaster.)

atapult, kat'-à-pult, *s.* an ancient military engine for throwing stones, &c.; a boy's toy for throwing small stones (Gr. *kata*, and *pallo*, to hurl).

Cataract, kat'-à-rakt, *s.* a great waterfall; a disease of the eye, consisting in an opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule, by which vision is impaired or destroyed [Med.] (Gr. *kata*, and *regnumi*, to break.)

Cataractous, kat-à-rakt'-us, *a.* relating to cataract.

Catarrh, kà-tär', *s.* a cold affecting the chest, accompanied with an increased secretion of mucus, especially from the nose [Med.] (Gr. *kata*, and *rheo*, to flow.)

Catarrhal, kà-tär'-al, } *a.* connected with catarrh.
Catarrhous, kà-tär'-us, }

Catarrhine, kat'-ar-rine, *s.* a genus of monkeys (Gr. *kata*, and *rin*, the nose).

Catastasis, katas'-ta-sis, *s.* the exordium, or narrative part of the orator's speech, in which he unfolds the matter in question [Rhet.]; the constitution of a thing [Med.] (Gr. *kata*, and *stasis*, laying.)

Catasterism, kat-as'-ter-izm, *s.* the act of placing among the stars (Gr. *kata*, and *astron*, a star).

Catastrophe, kà-tas'-tro-fe, *s.* the wind-up, or final issue; an unfortunate conclusion; a great calamity; a supposed violent convulsion of the globe, causing the elevation or subsidence of its solid parts [Geol.] (Gr. *kata*, and *strepho*, to turn.)

Catastrophic, kà-tas-trof'-ik, *a.* pertaining to catastrophe.

Catastrophism, ká-tas'-tro-fizm, *s.* the theory which accounts for geologic changes by the hypothesis of the action of violent convulsive forces.

Catastrophist, kà-tas'-tro-fist, *s.* one who holds the catastrophic theory of the globe's formation.

Catawba, ka-taw'-ba, *s.* an Ohio grape; its wine.

Cat-bird, kat'-berd, *s.* an American thrush.

Cat-block, kat'-blok, *s.* a block to draw up an anchor to the cathead.

Catcall, kat'-kawl, *s.* a squeaking instrument used in theatres to condemn plays; a sound in imitation.

Catch, katsh, *v.a.* to seize; to intercept from falling; to seize in pursuit; to ensnare; to captivate; to get entangled with; to get possession of; to receive; to receive by sympathy, contagion, or infection; to engage and attach to; to come upon suddenly: *v.n.* to get entangled; to communicate; to be contagious; to take hold: *s.* the act of seizing; seizure; anything that seizes, takes hold, or checks; a watching an opportunity to seize; advantage; a snatch, or a short interval of action; a song, the parts of which are caught up in succession by different singers; a play upon words. *To catch at*, to endeavour to seize suddenly. *To catch it*, to receive a scolding (*chase*).

Catchable, katsh'-a-bl, *a.* that may be caught.

Catch-drain, katsh'-drayn, *s.* a drain across a declivity, to catch the surface water; a drain alongside of a canal to catch the surplus water.

Catchfly, katsh'-fli, *s.* the name of certain plants in which insects are caught.

Catching, katsh'-ing, *a.* infectious; charming.

Catchland, katsh'-land, *s.* land not known to belong to any parish, and open to appropriation.

Catch-meadow, katsh'-med-do, *s.* a meadow which is irrigated by water from a hill-side.

Catchment, katsh'-ment, *s.* an area which may be drained of its water.

Catchpenny, katsh'-pen-ne, *s.* a worthless thing, trumped up and palmed off to catch money.

Catchpoll, katsh'-pole, *s.* a constable.

Catchup, katsh'-up, *s.* a sauce made from mushrooms, &c.; ketchup.

Catchword, katsh'-wurd, *s.* a word under the last line of a page, as being the first of the next page; among actors, the last word of the previous speaker.

Cate, kate, *s.* See **Cates**.

Catechetic, kat-e-ket'-ik, } *a.* consisting of ques-
Catechetical, kat-e-ket'-ik-al, } tions and answers. **Catechetically**, kat-e-ket'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a catechetical manner.

Catechine, kat'-e-tshin, *s.* a peculiar principle obtained from catechu [Chem.]

Catechisation, kat-e-ke-za'-shun, *s.* act of catechising.

Catechise, kat'-e-kize, *v.a.* to instruct by asking questions and receiving answers; to question. See **Echo**.

Catechism, kat'-e-kizm, *s.* a form or a book of instruction by means of question and answer.

Catechist, kat'-e-kist, *s.* one who teaches by catechising, or imparts elementary instruction; a catechiser; one appointed by the Church to instruct in the principles of religion.

Catechistic, kat-e-kist'-ik, } *a.* in the form of a cate-
Catechistical, kat-e-kist'-ik-al, } chism. **Catechistically**, kat-e-kist'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a catechistical manner.

Catechu, kat'-e-tshu, *s.* a brown astringent substance, chiefly obtained from the *Acacia catechu*, an Indian tree.

Catechuic acid, kat-e-tshu'-ik as'-id, *s.* catechine.

Catechumen, kat-e-kew'-men, *s.* one who is under Christian instruction preparatory to admission into the Church; a beginner in any art or science.

Categorematic, kat-e-gor-e-mat'-ik, *a.* applied to a word capable of being employed by itself as a term [Logic].

Categorical, kat-e-gor'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to a category or the categories; absolute; positive; not conditional. **Categorically**, kat-e-gor'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a categorical manner.

Category, kat'-e-go-re, *s.* an order or a class; a *summum genus*, or highest class, that is, a class which comes under no higher, of which classes Aristotle reckoned up ten [Logic]; in the philosophy of Kant, one of the twelve primitive forms of thought contributed by the understanding independently of experience (Gr. *kata*, and *agoreuo*, to declare).

Catenarian, kat-e-na'-re-an, } *a.* like a chain (L. *catena*,
Catenary, kat'-e-na-re, } a chain).

Catenary, kat'-e-na-re, *s.* the curve formed by a chain of uniform density and thickness, when hanging freely between two points of suspension [Geom.]

Catenulate, kà-ten'-yu-late, *a.* consisting of links or chains; presenting a series of tubercles like a chain.

Cater, ka'-ter, *v.n.* to provide food, amusement, &c. (Fr. *achat*, purchase).

Cater-cousin, ka'-ter-kuz'-n, *s.* a quarter-cousin; a remote relation (L. *quatuor*, four).

Cateran, kat'-e-ran, *s.* a Highland or Irish predatory irregular soldier; a Highland freebooter (Celt.)

Caterer, ka'-ter-er, *s.* one who caters.

Caterpillar, kat'-er-pil-lar, *s.* the larva of an insect.

Caterwaul, kat'-er-wawl, *v.n.* to make a noise like cats.

Cates, kayts, *s.pl.* viands; dainties. See **Cater**.

Cat-eyed, kat'-ide, *a.* seeing in the dark.

Cat-fall, kat'-fawl, *s.* a rope to hoist up the anchor [Naut.]

Catgut, kat'-gut, *s.* cord for musical instruments, made of the intestines of animals; a kind of canvas with wide interstices.

Catharine-wheel, kath'-á-rin-hweel, *s.* an ornamental circular window, with radiating divisions [Arch.]; a firework which, as it goes off, rotates like a wheel.
Catharist, kath'-á-rist, *s.* one who pretends to greater purity than others (Gr. *katharos*, pure).
Catharma, ká-thar'-ma, *s.* what is purged from the body.
Cat-harpings, kat'-harp-ingz, *s.pl.* ropes serving to tighten the shrouds [Naut.]
Catharsis, ká-thar'-sis, *s.* purgation; alvine discharges.
Cathartic, ká-thar'-tik, } *a.* purgative.
Cathartical, ká-thar'-tik-al, }
Cathartic, ká-thar'-tik, *s.* a purgative medicine.
Cathartina, ká-thar'-te-ná, } *s.* the active principle of
Cathartine, ká-thar'-tin, } senna.
Cathead, kat'-hed, *s.* a horizontal beam over a ship's bows to raise the anchor and secure it to: *v.a.* to make fast to the cathead [Naut.]
Cathedra, ká-thed'-rá, *s.* a bishop's throne; a professor's chair. *Ex cathedrâ*, with authority (Gr. *kata*, and *hedra*, a seat).
Cathedral, ká-thé'-dral, *s.* the principal church in a diocese, in which is the chair or throne of a bishop: *a.* pertaining to a cathedral.
Catheretic, kath-e-ret'-ik, *s.* a slightly caustic substance used to eat away warts, &c. [Med.] (Gr. *kata*, and *haireo*, to take).
Catherine-pear, kath'-e-rin-pare, *s.* a kind of small pear.
Catherine-wheel, kath'-e-rin-hweel, *s.* See **Catharine-wheel.**
Catheter, kath'-e-ter, *s.* a tubular instrument, usually of silver, to draw off the urine from the bladder [Surg.] (Gr. *kata*, and *hiemi*, to send.)
Cathode, ká-thode', *s.* the negative pole by which the electric current leaves [Elec.] (Gr. *kata*, and *hodos*, a way.)
Catholic, kath'-o-lik, *a.* universal; embracing or embraced by the whole Church; liberal; pertaining to or affecting Roman Catholics: a member of the Church Catholic; a Roman Catholic. *Catholic Church*, the whole Christian Church; the Roman Catholic Church (Gr. *kata*, and *holos*, whole).
Catholicism, ká-thol'-e-sizm, *s.* what is catholic, specially what is distinctively Roman Catholic.
Catholicity, kath-o-lis'-e-te, *s.* universality; liberality.
Catholicon, ká-thol'-e-kon, *s.* a universal remedy.
Catholicos, ká-thol'-e-kos, *s.* the primate or head of the Armenian Church.
Catilinarian, kat-e-le-na'-re-an, *s.* one who resembles Catiline; a conspirator against his country.
Catilinism, kat'-e-lin-izm, *s.* conspiracy, like Catiline's.
Catkin, kat'-kin, *s.* an inflorescence, like that of the hazel, resembling a cat's tail.
Catling, kat'-ling, *s.* a surgeon's dismembering knife; a down on certain trees, resembling the hair of a cat.
Catmint, kat'-mint, } *s.* a plant like mint.
Catnip, kat'-nip, }
Catodon, kat'-o-don, *s.* a genus of whales (Gr. *kata*, and *odont*, a tooth).
Catonian, ka-to'-ne-an, *a.* resembling Cato; severe.
Cat-o'-nine-tails, kat-o-nine'-taylz, *s.* a whip or scourge having nine or more lashes or cords.
Catopsis, ká-top'-sis, *s.* a morbid keen-sightedness (Gr. *kata*, and *opsis*, sight).
Catoptric, ká-top'-trik, *a.* relating to catoptrics.
Catoptrics, ká-top'-triks, *s.* that part of optics which treats of reflected light (Gr. *katoptron*, a mirror).
Catoptromancy, ká-top'-tro-man-se, *s.* divination by looking into a mirror under water.
Cat-pipe, kat'-pipe, *s.* See **Catcall.**
Cat-salt, kat'-solt, *s.* salt formed out of bittern.
Cat's-eye, kats'-i, *s.* a quartz, with a cat's eye opalescence.
Cat's-head, kats'-hed, *s.* a kind of large apple.
Cat-silver, kat'-sil-ver, *s.* a mineral, a variety of mica.
Cat's-paw, kats'-paw, *s.* one who is duped into acting as the tool of another, as the cat by the monkey; a rippling of the surface of the water [Naut.]; a turn in the bight of a rope to hook a tackle on [Naut.]
Cat's-tail, kats'-tale, *s.* the bulrush; a catkin.
Cattle, kat'-tl, *s.pl.* beasts of pasture, especially oxen, bulls, and cows (L. *caput*, the head).
Cattle-plague, kat'-tl-plague, *s.* See **Rinderpest.**
Cattle-run, kat'-tl-run, *s.* grazing-ground.
Cattle-show, kat'-tl-sho, *s.* a prize exhibition of cattle.
Caucus, kaw'-kus, *s.* a preliminary party meeting to agree on some political action [U.S.]
Caudal, kaw'-dal, *a.* pertaining to a tail; having a tail (L. *cauda*, a tail).
Caudate, kaw'-date, } *a.* having a tail, or a termina-
Caudated, kaw'-da-ted, } tion like a tail [Bot.]
Caudex, kaw'-dex, *s.* the stem of a palm or fern [Bot.]
Caudle, kaw'-dl, *s.* a warm drink for the sick, or women in childbed (L. *calidus*, hot).
Cauf, kawf, *s.* a chest with holes in the top, for keeping fish alive in water.
Caul, kawl, *s.* a membrane covering the lower intestines; a thin membrane covering the head of some children at birth; a kind of net for the hair (Celt., a veil).
Caulescent, kaw-les'-sent, *a.* with a true stem [Bot.] (L. *caulis*, a stalk.)
Caulicle, kaw'-le-k], *s.* a short stem [Bot.]
Caulicule, kaw'-le-kewl, *s.* a little stalk, especially one rising from the neck of the root [Bot.]
Cauliferous, kaw-lif'-er-us, *a.* bearing a stalk [Bot.]
Cauliflower, kol'-le-flow-er, *s.* a cabbage, the inflorescence of which is rendered edible by cultivation (L. *caulis*, a cabbage).
Cauliform, kaw'-le-form, *a.* having the form of a stalk.
Cauline, kaw'-lin, *a.* of or belonging to the stem [Bot.]
Caulk, kawk, *v.a.* and *s.* See **Calk.**
Causal, kawz'-al, *a.* relating to or expressing cause: *s.* a word that introduces the reason [Gram.] **Causally,** kawz'-al-le, *ad.* in a causal manner or order.
Causality, kawz-al'-e-te, *s.* action as a cause; the faculty of tracing effects to causes [Phren.]
Causation, kawz-a'-shun, *s.* the act of causing; the connection between cause and effect.
Causationist, kaw-za'-shun-ist, *s.* one who believes in causal sequence.
Causative, kawz'-á-tiv, *a.* causing; expressing cause. **Causatively,** kawz'-á-tiv-le, *ad.* in a causative manner.
Cause, kawz, *s.* that which produces an effect, or contributes to it; that which always precedes an effect; reason; motive; the object sought; sake; subject in debate; case; a legal action: *v.a.* to produce; to bring about (L. *causa*.)
Causeless, kawz'-les, *a.* having no cause; self-caused; without just reason. **Causelessly,** kawz'-les-le, *ad.* without cause or reason. **Causelessness,** kawz'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being causeless.
Causeuse, ko'-suz, *s.* a settee for two (Fr. *causer*, to chat).
Causeway, kawz'-wa, } *s.* a raised roadway paved with
Causey, kawz'-a, } stones, &c.; a highway; a pavement (Fr. *chaussée*, an embankment, from L. *calx*, lime, mortar).
Causewayed, kawz'-wayd, } *a.* having a causeway.
Causeyed, kawz'-ayd,
Causidical, kaw-zid'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to an advocate, or legal advocacy (L. *causa*, and *dico*, to plead).
Caustic, kaws'-tik, *s.* a substance which burns or corrodes; an escharotic (Gr. *kaio*, *kauso*, to burn).
Caustic, kaws'-tik, *a.* burning; searing; severe; cutting; sarcastic. *Caustic curve*, a curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents [Geom.]
Causticity, kaws-tis'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being caustic.
Cauter, kaw'-ter, *s.* a searing hot iron.
Cauterant, kaw'-ter-ant, *s.* a cauterizing substance.
Cauterism, kaw'-ter-izm, *s.* the application of a cautery.
Cauterization, kaw-ter-e-za'-shun, *s.* act of cauterizing.
Cauterize, kaw'-ter-ize, *v.a.* to burn some morbid part with a caustic or a hot iron; to sear.
Cautery, kaw'-ter-e, *s.* burning with a hot iron or caustic; an iron for burning; a caustic.
Caution, kaw'-shun, *s.* prudent, provident care against contingent evil; warning: *v.a.* to warn (L. *caveo*, *cautum*, to beware).
Cautionary, kaw'-shun-á-re, *a.* cautioning; given as a pledge.
Cautioner, kaw'-shun-er, *s.* one who becomes security for another [Scots Law].
Cautious, kaw'-shus, *a.* exercising caution; wary. **Cautiously,** kaw'-shus-le, *ad.* in a cautious manner. **Cautiousness,** kaw'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being cautious; prudence.
Cavalcade, kav-al-kade', *s.* a procession on horseback.
Cavalier, kav-á-leer', *s.* a knight or gentleman soldier; a gay military man; a lady's man; a partizan of Charles I.; an elevation for cannon within a bastion [Fort.]: *a.* gay, easy and offhand, like a cavalier; haughty; disdainful; connected with the cavaliers: *v.a.* to act cavalierly. **Cavalierly,** kav-á-leer'-le, *ad.* in a cavalier manner.
Cavalry, kav'-al-re, *s.* horse soldiers (It. *cavallo*, a horse).
Cavatina, kav-á-te'-ná, *s.* a short simple air [Mus.] (It.)
Cavation, ká-va'-shun, } *s.* the digging of the earth for
Cavazion, ká-va'-zhun, } the foundation of a building [Arch.]
Cave, kave, *s.* a hollow place in the earth; a den. To *cave in*, to fall in and leave a hollow; to give in. (L. *cavus*, hollow).
Caveat, ka'-ve-at, *s.* a warning; a process to stop procedure [Law]; a notice of intention to apply for a patent for some invention [U.S.]: *v.n.* to enter a caveat (L., literally, let him take care).
Caveating, ka'-ve-a-ting, *s.* the shifting of the sword from one side of an adversary to another [Fencing].
Caveator, ka'-ve-a-ter, *s.* one who enters a caveat.

Cavendish, kav'-en-dish, *s.* tobacco pressed into cakes.
Cavern, kav'-ern, *s.* a hollow place in the earth.
Caverned, kav'-ernd, *a.* with caverns; inhabiting a cavern.
Cavernous, kav'-ern-us, *a.* hollow; full of caverns.
Cavernulous, ka-ver'-nyu-lus, *a.* full of little cavities.
Cavesson, kav'-es-sun, *s.* a nose-band for breaking horses in.
Caviar, kav-e-ar' } *s.* the roes of certain large fish,
Caviare, kav-e-ar'-a, } principally the sturgeon, prepared and salted (L. and It.)
Cavicorn, kav'-e-korn, *s.* a persistent-horned ruminant.
Cavil, kav'-il, *v.n.* to raise captious and frivolous objections: *s.* objections; a sophism (L. *cavilla*, jesting).
Caviller, kav'-il-ler, *s.* one who cavils.
Cavilling, kav'-il-ing, *a.* a raising frivolous objections.
Cavillingly, kav'-il-ing-le, *ad.* in a cavilling manner.
Cavin, kav'-in, *s.* a hollow way adapted to cover troops, and facilitate their approach to a place [Mil.]
Cavity, kav'-e-te, *s.* a hollow place or part.
Cavy, ka'-ve, *s.* a genus of small rodent animals.
Caw, kaw, *v.n.* to cry like a crow, rook, or raven: *s.* their cry.
Cawk, kawk, *s.* a compact variety of sulphate of baryta.
Cawky, kawk'-e, *a.* pertaining to or like cawk.
Caxon, kax'-n, *s.* a hirsute wig.
Caxton, kaks'-ton, *s.* a book in black letter printed by Caxton.
Cay, ka, *s.* a reef; a shoal.
Cayenne-pepper, ka-yen', *or* ka'-en-pep'-per, *s.* pungent red pepper, obtained from several varieties of capsicum.
Cayman, ka'-man, *s.* an alligator.
Cazique, ka-zeek', *s.* an aboriginal American chief.
Cease, sees, *v.n.* to stop; to desist; to come to an end: *v.a.* to put a stop or an end to. See **Cede.**
Ceaseless, sees'-les, *a.* unceasing; unending. **Ceaselessly**, sees'-les-le, *ad.* unceasingly.
Cecils, se'-sils, *s.pl.* fried balls of seasoned mince.
Cedar, se'-dar, *s.* a large evergreen tree celebrated for its majesty and the durability of its timber: *a.* made of cedar.
Cedared, se'-derd, *a.* covered or furnished with cedars.
Cedarn, se'-dern, *a.* pertaining to, or made of cedar.
Cede, seed, *v.a.* to yield; to give up: *v.n.* to submit; to give way (L. *cedo*, to go, give place to).
Cedilla, se-dil'-là, *s.* a mark used under the *c* (thus, ç), to show that it is to be sounded like *s.* (Fr.)
Cedrat, se'-drat, *s.* a species of citron-tree; its fruit.
Cedrine, se'-drin, *or* se'-drine, *a.* belonging to cedar.
Ceil, seel, *v.a.* to cover with a ceiling (L. *cœlum*, heaven).
Ceiling, seel'-ing, *s.* the inner roof of an apartment.
Ceilinged, seel'-ingd, *a.* furnished with a ceiling.
Celadon, sel'-a-don, *s.* coloured porcelain on which the colour is put when the clay is wet, and into which it is burnt at the first baking (Fr.)
Celandine, sel'-an-dine, *s.* swallow-wort, so called because believed to flower with the coming and die with the going of the swallow (Gr. *chelidon*, a swallow).
Celebrant, sel'-e-brant, *s.* the priest officiating at the performance of a ceremony.
Celebrate, sel'-e-brate, *v.a.* to praise; to commemorate by ceremonies and marks of joy and respect (L. *celeber*, frequented, famous).
Celebrated, sel'-e-bra-ted, *a.* having celebrity; famous.
Celebration, sel'-e-bra'-shun, *s.* the act of celebrating.
Celebrity, se-leb'-re-te, *s.* fame; renown; a celebrated or greatly distinguished person.
Celerity, se-ler'-i-te, *s.* rapidity; swiftness (L. *celer*, swift).
Celery, sel'-er-e, *s.* a salad vegetable (Gr. *selinon*, parsley).
Celestial, se-lest'-yal, *a.* heavenly; belonging, relating to, or dwelling in heaven; excellent in a supreme degree: *s.* an inhabitant of heaven; a Chinese. *Celestial empire*, China (L. *cœlum*, heaven, from Gr. *koilos*, hollow. **Celestially**, se-lest'-tyal-le, *ad.* in a heavenly manner. **Celestialness**, se-lest'-yal-nes, *s.* the quality of being celestial.
Celestin, } *s.* the native sulphate of stron-
Celestine, } sel'-es-tin, } tian [Min.]
Celestines, sel'-es-tinz, *s.pl.* an order of monks founded by Pope Celestin V., in the 13th century.
Celiac, se'-le-ak, *a.* pertaining to the lower belly.
Celibacy, sel'-e-bà-se, *s.* the unmarried state (L. *cœlebs*, unmarried).
Celibate, sel'-e-bate, *s.* a person who is unmarried: *a.* unmarried.
Celidography, sel-id-og'-rà-fe, *s.* a description of spots on the disk of the sun, or on planets (Gr. *kelis*, a spot, and *grapho*, to write).
Cell, sel, *s.* enclosed space in a prison or a convent; the small rude retreat of a hermit; a small cavity; a little bag or vesicle containing fluid or other matter [Anat.]; a little vessel or bladder which enters into the composition of cellular tissue [Bot.] (L. *cella*, from *celo*, to hide.)
Cellar, sel'-ler, *s.* underground accommodation for stores.
Cellarage, sel'-ler-aje, *s.* cellars; space for cellars; charge for storage in a cellar.
Cellarer, sel'-ler-er, } *s.* a monk who has the care of the
Cellarist, sel'-ler-ist, } cellar; an officer in chapters who has the care of the temporals; a spirit merchant.
Cellaret, sel-là-ret', *s.* a case of cabinet-work for holding bottles of liquors.
Cellaring, sel'-ler-ing, *s.* cellarage; storing in cellars.
Cellarman, sel'-ler-man, *s.* one employed in a cellar where liquors are kept.
Celled, seld, *a.* having cells.
Cellicrous, sel-lif'-fer-us, *a.* bearing or producing cells.
Cellular, sel'-lew-lar, *a.* consisting of or containing cells: *s.* a plant without spiral vessels. *Cellular membrane*, or *tissue*, that which consists of an infinite number of minute cells communicating with one another.
Cellulares, sel-lew-la'-reez, *s.pl.* plants whose tissue is cellular.
Cellulated, sel'-lew-la-ted, *a.* formed with cells.
Cellule, sel'-lewl, *s.* a little cell.
Celliuliferous, sel-lew-lif'-er-us, *a.* bearing little cells.
Celluloid, sel'-lew-loyd, *s.* a compound of cellulose, manufactured in substitution of ivory, bone, coral, &c., for billiard-balls, umbrella handles, piano keys, combs, &c.
Cellulose, sel'-lew-lose, *a.* containing cells: *s.* the substance of the cellular tissue of plants.
Celt, selt, *s.* one of the primitive inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Britain.
Celt, selt, *s.* a cutting or cleaving implement of stone or bronze found in ancient barrows (L.)
Celtic, selt'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the Celts: *s.* their language.
Celticism, selt'-e-sizm, *s.* a Celtic custom or idiom.
Cement, se-ment', *or* sem'-ent, *s.* an adhesive substance for making bodies, especially stones, cohere; bond of union; that which unites firmly.
Cement, se-ment', *v.a.* to unite with cement; to unite firmly or closely: *v.n.* to unite and cohere (L. *cæmenta*, stone chips used in building walls, from *cædo*, to cut.)
Cementation, sem-en-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of cementing; a process which consists in surrounding a solid body with the powder of other substances, and heating the whole to redness in a close vessel, so that the one combines with the other without fusing, iron being thus converted into steel by being surrounded with charcoal powder, and green bottle-glass converted into porcelain by being surrounded with sand [Chem.]
Cementatory, se-ment'-à-to-re, *a.* cementing.
Cementitious, sem-en-tish'-us, *a.* of the nature of cement.
Cemetery, sem'-e-ter-e, *s.* a burying-place (Gr. *koimao*, to lull to sleep).
Cenobite, sen'-o-bite, *s.* a religious order living in a convent or in community (Gr. *koinos*, common, and *bios*, life).
Cenobitic, sen-o-bit'-ik, } *a.* living in community.
Cenobitical, sen-o-bit'-ik-al, }
Cenotaph, sen'-o-taf, *s.* a tomb erected in memory of one buried elsewhere (Gr. *kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, tomb).
Censer, sen'-ser, *s.* an incense vessel to burn incense in. See **Incense.**
Cension, sen'-shun, *s.* a rate, tax, or assessment.
Censor, sen'-sor, *s.* an officer in ancient Rome, charged with the taking of the census, imposing taxes, and watching over the manners and morals of the citizens; in modern times a person appointed to examine all manuscripts and books before they are published, and see that they contain nothing heretical or immoral; one addicted to censure (L. *censeo*, to weigh, to value).
Censorial, sen-so'-re-al, } *a.* pertaining to a censor;
Censorian, sen-so'-re-an, } full of censure; censorious.
Censorious, sen-so'-re-us, *a.* addicted to censure; severe in judging; expressing censure. **Censoriously**, sen-so'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a censorious manner. **Censoriousness**, sen-so'-re-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being censorious.
Censorship, sen'-sor-ship, *s.* the office of censor; the time during which he holds office.
Censurable, sen'-shu-rà-bl, *a.* worthy of censure; blamable. **Censurableness**, sen'-shu-rà-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being censurable. **Censurably**, sen'-shu-rà-ble, *ad.* in a censurable manner.

Censure, sen'-shur, *s.* blame; imputation of wrong; reproof: judgment or sentence of condemnation: *v.a.* to blame; to find fault with and condemn as wrong; to condemn by a judicial sentence.
Census, sen'-sus, *s.* In ancient Rome, a registration every five years of the number, condition, and property of the citizens. In modern use, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country.
Cent, sent, *s.* a hundred; a coin, whose value is the hundredth part of the standard unit; in U.S. the hundredth part of a dollar. *Per cent.*, a certain rate by the hundred (L. *centum*, a hundred).
Centage, sent'-aje, *s.* rate by the hundred.
Cental, sen'-tal, *s.* a hundred pounds weight.
Centaur, sen'-tawr, *s.* a mythological figure, half man and half horse, conceived by the Greeks as embodying their idea of the relation between the spiritual and animal in man and nature (Gr.)
Centaury, sen'-taw-re, *s.* the name of various plants.
Centenarian, sen-te-na'-re-an, *s.* one a hundred years old.
Centenary, sen'-te-nā-re, *s.* a hundred years: commemoration after a hundred years: *a.* relating to a hundred or a centenary.
Centennial, sen-ten'-ne-al, *a.* lasting or having lived a hundred years; happening every hundred years: *s.* a centenary (L. *centum*, and *annus*, a year).
Center, sen'-ter, *s.*, *v.a.*, and *v.n.* See **Centre.**
Centering, sen'-ter-ing, *s.* the frame on which an arch is supported during its construction [Arch.]
Centesimal, sen-tes'-e-mal, *s.* hundredth part: *a.* hundredth.
Centesimation, sen-tes-e-ma'-shun, *s.* a military punishment, in which one in a hundred is selected for execution.
Centiare, song'-ty-are, *s.* the hundredth part of an are or a square metre (Fr.)
Centigrade, sen'-te-grade, *a.* divided into a hundred degrees. The *Centigrade thermometer*, one in which the interval between the freezing and the boiling points of water is divided into 100 degrees (L. *centum*, and *gradus*, step).
Centigramme, song'-te-gram, *s.* the hundredth part of a gramme (Fr.)
Centilitre, song-te-le'-tr, *s.* the hundredth part of a litre (Fr.)
Centime, song-teem,' *s.* the hundredth part of a franc (Fr.)
Centimetre, song-te-ma'-tr, *s.* the hundredth part of a metre (Fr.]
Centiped, sen'-te-ped, } *s.* a many-legged insect (L.
Centipede, sen'-te-pede, } *centum*, and *pes*, the foot).
Centner, sent'-ner, *s.* a hundred lbs.; a weight divisible first into a hundred parts and then into smaller ones [Metal. and Assaying].
Cento, sen'-to, *s.* a composition formed of selections from various authors or composers [Mus. and Lit.] (L. patchwork.)
Central, sen'-tral, *a.* relating to, placed in, containing, or from the centre. *Central forces*, the two antagonist forces (the so-called centrifugal and centripetal) under whose action bodies revolve round a central point [Physics and Mechan.] **Centrally**, sen'-tral-le, *ad.* in a central manner.
Centralism, sen'-tral-izm, *s.* the quality of being collected in a centre; centralization of government [U.S.]
Centralist, sen'-tral-ist, *s.* one who advocates centralization in government.
Centrality, sen-tral'-e-te, *s.* the state of being central.
Centralization, sen-tral-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of centralizing, or of bringing, especially the government of a country, to one centre.
Centralize, sen'-tral-ize, *v.a.* to draw to a centre.
Centre, sen'-ter, *s.* the middle point of anything; the middle or central object; the head of an organization; a middle party; the troops in the line between the wings [Mil.]: *v.a.* to place on a centre; to collect to a point: *v.n.* to be collected to a point; to be placed in the centre. *Centre of gravity*, the point about which the parts of a body, when left free, exactly balance each other [Physics]. (Gr. *kentron*, a point, from *kenteo*, to prick.)
Centrebit, sen'-ter-bit, *s.* an instrument for boring holes.
Centric, sen'-trik, } *a.* central.
Central, sen'-trik-al, }
Centrically, sen'-trik-al-le, *ad.* in a central position.
Centricity, sen-tris'-e-te, *s.* the state of being centric.
Centrifugal, sen-trif'-yu-gal, *a.* tending to recede from the centre; expanding first at the summit, and later at the base, like a flower [Bot.] *Centrifugal force*, the force by which a body moving round another body in a curve tends to fly off from the axis of its motion (Gr. *kentron*, and L. *fugio*, to flee.)
Centripetal, sen-trip'-e-tal, *a.* tending towards the centre; expanding first at the base, and afterwards at the summit, as a flower [Bot.] *Centripetal force*, the force which draws a body towards a centre. (Gr. *kentron*, and L. *peto*, to seek.)
Centrolineal, sen-tro-lin'-e-ad, *s.* an instrument for drawing lines converging to a centre that is beyond reach (Gr. *kentron*, and L. *linea*, a line).
Centrolineal, sen-tro-lin'-e-al. *a.* relating to lines converging towards a centre: *s.* a centrolineal.
Centuple, sen'-tew-pl, *s.* a hundredfold: *v.a.* to multiply a hundredfold (L. *centum*, and *plica*, a fold).
Centuplicate, sen-tew'-ple-kate, *v.a.* to make a hundredfold.
Centurion, sen-tew'-re-on, *s.* among the Romans, a military officer who commanded a hundred men.
Century, sen'-tew-re, *s.* a hundred; a period of a hundred years; a division of the Roman people or army.
Cephalgic, sef-al-al'-jik, *a.* relating to headache: *s.* a medicine for headache [Med.] (Gr. *kephale*, the head, and *algos*, pain.)
Cephalapsis, sef-a-lap'-sis, *s.* a fossil ganoid (Gr. *kephale*, and *apsis*, a shield).
Cephalic, se-fal'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the head: *s.* a medicine for disorders in the head.
Cephalitis, sef-a-li'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the brain.
Cephalization, sef'-a-liz-a'-shun, *s.* subserviency of structure to head domination [Biol.]
Cephalography, sef-a-log'-ra-fe, *s.* a description of the head (Gr. *kephale*, and *grapho*, to write).
Cephaloid, sef'-a-loyd, *a.* head-shaped [Bot.]
Cephalopod, sef'-al-o-pod, *s.* a mollusc which has its organs of motion and prehension attached to the head (Gr. *kephale*, and *pous*, foot).
Cephalopodic, sef-a-lo-pod'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to the
Cephalopodous, sef-a-lop'-o-dus, } cephalopods.
Cephalotomy, sef-a-lot'-o-me, *s.* dissection of the head [Anat.] (Gr. *kephale*, and *tome*, cutting.)
Cepola, sep'-o-lā, *s.* the genus of the bandfish or snakefish (L. *cepa*, an onion).
Cerago, se-ra'-go, *s.* the pollen of flowers fed on by bees (L. *cera*, wax).
Ceraceous, se-ra'-shus, *a.* waxy, or like wax.
Cerambyx, se-ram'-bix, *s.* a genus of insects.
Ceramic, se-ram'-ik, *a.* pertaining to pottery (Gr. *keramos*, potter's earth).
Cerasin, ser'-a-sine, *s.* a gum which exudes from the cherry and plum-tree (L. *cerasus*, the cherry-tree).
Cerasite, ser'-a-site, *s.* a petrifaction resembling a cherry; the native muriate of lead.
Cerastes, se-ras'-teez, *s.* a horned snake (Gr. *keras*, a horn).
Cerate, se'-rate, *s.* an ointment of wax, oil, &c.
Cerated, se'-ra-ted, *a.* covered with wax.
Ceratite, ser'-a-tite, *s.* a fossil akin to the ammonite (Gr. *keras*, a horn).
Cerberean, ser-he'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to Cerberus, the three-throated monster that guarded the entrance to the nether world of Pluto.
Cere, seer, *s.* the naked skin that covers the base of the bill of some birds, as that of the hawk.
Cere, seer, *v.a.* to cover with wax.
Cereal, se'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to corn or edible grain: *s.* an edible grain (L. *Ceres*, the goddess of corn).
Cerealia, se-re-a'-le-ā, *s.pl.* the grasses that include the cereals; ancient festivals in honour of Ceres.
Cerealin, se'-re-a-lin, *s.* a nitrogenous substance extracted from the inner layer of bran [Chem.]
Cerebellum, sĕr-e-bel'-lum, *s.* the hinder and lower part of the brain.
Cerebellar, sĕr-e-bel'-ler, *a.* relating to the cerebellum.
Cerebral, sĕr'-e-bral, *a.* pertaining to the brain.
Cerebralism, sĕr'-e-bral-izm, *s.* the theory which resolves mind into a function of the brain.
Cerebrate, sĕr'-e-brate, *v.n.* to be exerting the brain.
Cerebration, sĕr-e-bra'-shun, *s.* brain action.
Cerebric, sĕr'-e-brik, *a.* obtained from the brain.
Cerebrine, sĕr'-e-brin, *s.* a substance obtained from the brain [Chem.]
Cerebropathy, sĕr-e-brop'-a-the, *s.* morbid affection of an overwrought brain (L. *cerebrum*, and Gr. *pathos*, sufferings).
Cerebro-spinal, sĕ-re'-bro-spi'-nal, *a.* belonging to both spine and brain [Anat.]
Cerebrum, sĕr'-e-brum, *s.* the superior part of the brain (L.)
Cerecloth, seer'-kloth, *s.* a cloth smeared with wax, &c. (L. *cera*, wax.)
Cerement, seer'-ment, *s.* cloth dipped in melted wax, in which dead bodies were wrapped; grave-clothes.
Ceremonial, sĕr-e-mo'-ne-al, *a.* relating to ceremony: *s.* the prescribed order for a ceremony. **Ceremonially**, sĕr-e-mo'-ne-al-le, *ad.* in a ceremonial manner. **Ceremonialness**, sĕr-e-mo'-ne-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being ceremonial.

Ceremonialism, sĕr-e-mo'-ne-al-izm, *s.* ritualism.
Ceremonious, sĕr-e-mo'-ne-us, *a.* full of ceremony; according to prescribed form; punctiliously observant of form. **Ceremoniously**, sĕr-e-mo'-ne-us-le, *ad.* in a ceremonious manner. **Ceremoniousness**, sĕr-e-mo'-ne-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being ceremonious.
Ceremony, sĕr'-e-mo-ne, *s.* a prescribed form of observance of a more or less religious and solemn nature; the celebration of it; prescribed formality. *Master of ceremonies*, one who sees that the due forms are observed (L.)
Cereopsis, se-re-op'-sis, *s.* the Australian goose (*cere*, and Gr. *opsis*, appearance)
Cereous, se'-re-us, *a.* waxen; like wax.
Ceriferous, se-rif'-e-rus, *a.* wax producing (L. *cera*, and *fero*, to bear).
Cerin, **Cerine**, se'-rin, *s.* a constituent of common wax soluble in alcohol; a waxy substance obtained from alcohol digested on grated cork; an ore of cerium.
Cerite, se'-rite, *s.* the silicate of cerium.
Cerise, se-reez', *s.* cherry-colour. See **Cerasin.**
Cerium, se'-re-um, *s.* a greyish metal found in cerite.
Cernuous, ser'-nu-us, *a.* drooping [Bot.] (L.)
Cerographical, se-ro-graf'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to cerography.
Cerographist, se-rog'-rà-fist, *s.* one skilled in cerography.
Cerography, se-rog'-rà-fe, *s.* engraving on wax; painting in wax-colours (Gr. *keros*, and *grapho*, to write).
Ceromancy, sĕr'-o-man-se, *s.* divination by dropping melted wax into water (Gr. *keros*, and *manteia*, divination).
Ceroon, se-roon', *s.* a bale or package made of skins.
Ceroplastic, se-ro-plas'-tik, *s.* the art of modelling in wax (Gr. *keros*, and *plasso*, to form).
Cerotic, se-rot'-ik, *a.* obtained from beeswax.
Ceroxylon, se-rox'-e-lon, *s.* the wax-palm (Gr. *keros*, and *xylon*, a tree).
Cerris, **Cerrus**, sĕr'-ris, sĕr'-rus, *s.* the bitter oak (L.)
Certain, ser'-ten, *a.* sure; assured; regular; fixed; one; some (L. *certus*, determined). **Certainly**, ser'-ten-le, *ad.* without doubt or without fail.
Certainty, ser'-ten-te, *s.* that which is certain; assurance.
Certes, ser'-teez, *ad.* certainly; in truth; verily.
Certificate, ser-tif'-e-kate, *s.* a written testimony or voucher; a testimonial of character or qualification: *v.a.* or *v.n.* to give a certificate of qualification to; to attest by certificate.
Certification, ser-te-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of certifying.
Certify, ser'-te-fi, *v.a.* to testify to in writing; to give certain information of; to assure (L. *certus*, and *facio*, to make).
Certiorari, ser-she-o-ra'-ri, *s.* a writ issuing out of a superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in the superior court.
Certitude, ser'-te-tewd, *s.* certainty; assurance.
Cerulean, se-ru'-le-an, *a.* sky-blue (L. *cœlum*, the sky).
Cerulific, sĕr-u-lif'-ik, *a.* producing a blue colour.
Cerulin, sĕr'-u-lin, *s.* indigo dissolved in sulphuric acid.
Cerumen, se-ru'-men, *s.* the wax secreted by the ear.
Ceruse, se'-ruse, *s.* white-lead, a carbonate of lead.
Cerused, se'-rüst, *a.* washed with white-lead.
Cerusite, se'-ruse-ite, *s.* carbonate of lead.
Cervical, ser'-ve-kal, *a.* pertaining to the neck (L. *cervix*, the neck).
Cervine, ser'-vine, *a.* pertaining to a stag or deer.
Cervus, ser'vus, *s.* the stag, a genus of ruminants.
Cesarean, se-za'-re-an, *a.* belonging to Cæsar. The *Cesarean operation*, the taking of a child from the womb by cutting, Julius Cæsar being said to have been brought into the world in this way (also L. *cæsum*, to cut).
Cesious, se'-zhe-us, *a.* of a bluish-grey colour (L.)
Cespitose, ses'-pe-tose, *a.* growing in tufts [Bot.] (L. *cespes*, turf.)
Cespitous, ses'-pe-tus, *a.* pertaining to turf; turfy.
Cess, ses, *v.a.* to lay a tax on; to assess.
Cessation, ses-sa'-shun, *s.* a ceasing; pause; rest. See **Cease.**
Cessio bonorum, sesh'-e-o bo-no'-rum, *s.* a surrender by an insolvent debtor of his entire property to his creditors to escape arrest [Scots Law.] (L. lit, a surrender of goods.)
Cession, sesh'-un, *s.* a yielding up or surrender, as of property; the required surrender of a benefice by an incumbent on his acceptance of another [Eccles. Law].
Cessionary, sesh'-un-à-re, *a.* giving up; yielding. *Cessionary bankrupt*, one who has surrendered all his effects for division among his creditors [Law.]
Cesspool, ses'-pool, *s.* a cavity sunk in the ground to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed by a drain (A.S. *sessian*, to settle).
Cest, sest, *s.* a lady's girdle.
Cestoid, ses'-toyd, *s.* a tape-worm (L. *cestus*).
Cestracion, ses-tra'-shun, *s.* a genus of sharks [Ichth.]
Cestus, ses'-tus, *s.* the embroidered girdle of Venus; a marriage-girdle (Gr. embroidered).
Cestus, ses'-tus, *s.* an ancient loaded boxing-glove (L. *cædo*, to strike).
Cesura, se-zew'-rà, *s.* See **Cæsura.**
Cetacea, se-ta'-se-à, *s.pl.* the marine mammalia, including the whale, narwhal, porpoise, dolphin, &c. [Zool.] (Gr. *ketos*, a sea-monster.)
Cetacean, se-ta'-se-an, *s.* a cetaceous animal.
Cetaceous, se-ta'-shus, *a.* pertaining to the cetacea.
Cetate, se'-tate, *s.* a salt of cetic acid.
Cetic, se'-tik, *a.* pertaining to the whale; obtained from spermaceti.
Cetin, **Cetine**, se'-tin, *s.* a crystalline mass of spermaceti.
Cetology, se-tol'-o-je, *s.* the natural history of the cetacea (Gr. *ketos*, and *logos*, science).
Cetotolites, se-tot'-o-lites, *s.pl.* fossil whale ear-bones (Gr. *ota*, ears, and *lithos*, stone).
Cetraria, se-tra'-re-à, *s.* a genus of lichens [Bot.]
Cetrarine, se'-trà-rin, *s.* a principle extracted from cetraria.
Cetyl, se'-tel, *s.* a hypothetical radical in spermaceti.
Ceylanite, se'-lan-ite, *s.* a variety of spinel [Min.]
Chabasie, **Chabasite**, tshab'-à-se, *or* kab'-à-se, tshab'-à-site, *or* kab'-à-site, *s.* a mineral allied to zeolite.
Chablis, shà-ble', *s.* a white French wine from *Chablis* (Fr.)
Chace, tshase. See **Chase.**
Chack, tshack, *s.* a toss of the head by a horse.
Chacone, **Chacoon**, tshà-kone', tshà-koon', *s.* a slow dance tune.
Chad, shad, *s.* a kind of fish; the shad.
Chafe, tshafe, *v.a.* to excite heat by friction; to wear by rubbing; to fret; to make angry; to cause to rage: *v.n.* to fret; to fret against; to be worn by rubbing: *s.* fret; passion (Fr. *chauffer*, to warm).
Chafer, tshafe'-er, *s.* a beetle (A.S. *ceafor*).
Chafery, tshafe'-e-re, *s.* In ironworks, a forge in which the metal is subjected to a welding heat.
Chafewax, tshafe'-wax, *s.* an officer formerly under the lord chancellor, to fit the wax for sealing writs.
Chaff, tshaf, *s.* the husk of grain; fodder of straw finely cut; worthless matter (A.S. *ceaf*).
Chaff, tshaf, *s.* banter: *v.a.* to banter.
Chaff-cutter, tshaf'-kut-ter, *s.* a chaff-cutting machine.
Chaffer, tshaf'-fer, *v.n.* to treat about a purchase; to haggle about the price; to talk much and idly: *v.a.* to buy. See **Cheap.**
Chaffinch, tshaf'-finsh, *s.* a small British finch.
Chaffless, tshaf'-les, *a.* without chaff.
Chaffy, tshaf'-e, *a.* like chaff; full of chaff; light; worthless; full of joke and banter.
Chafing-board, tshafe'-ing-board, *s.* a batten to prevent the ropes chafing [Naut.]
Chafing-dish, tshafe'-ing-dish, *s.* a vessel for holding live-coal; a small portable grate for coals.
Chagreen, shà-green', *s.* See **Shagreen.**
Chagrin, shà-grin', *or* shà-green', *s.* vexation; ill-humour: *v.a.* to fret; to vex (Fr.) See **Shagreen.**
Chain, tshayn, *s.* a series of links or rings, connected or fitted into one another; a bond, or anything which binds; bondage; a series linked together; a measure of 100 links, or 66 feet: *v.a.* to fasten with a chain; to restrain; to connect; to enslave; to obstruct (L. *catena*).
Chain-belt, tshane'-belt, *s.* a chain as a belt in a machine.
Chain-bridge, tshane'-bridge, *s.* suspension-bridge.
Chain-mail, tshane'-male, *s.* armour of interwoven iron links.
Chainless, tshayn'-les, *a.* having no chains; free.
Chainlet, tshayn'-let, *s.* a small chain.
Chain-pump, tshayn'-pump, *s.* a hydraulic machine, consisting principally of a long chain equipped with a number of buckets, lowered and raised by means of wheels.
Chain-shot, tshayn'-shot, *s.* two balls, or half-balls, connected by a chain to damage rigging.
Chain-stitch, tshayn'-stitsh, *s.* a particular stitch used to form chainwork; a stitch with the machine.
Chainwork, tshayn'-wurk, *s.* work consisting of threads or cords, &c., linked together in the form of a chain.
Chair, tshayr, *s.* a movable seat with a back for one person; a seat of authority or office; an office; a professorship; a chairman; a sedan chair; a small carriage on wheels; an iron socket which supports and secures the rails of a railroad: *v.a.* to carry pub-

licly in a chair in triumph (Fr. *chaire*, from Gr. *cathedra*).

Chairman, tshayr'-man, *s.* the president of a meeting or of a committee; the porter of a sedan chair.

Chairmanship, tshayr'-man-ship, *s.* the office of a chairman.

Chaise, shaze, *s.* a light two-wheeled carriage (Fr.)

Chalaza, ka-la'-zä, *s.* the brown spot on a seed where the integuments and nucleus are united [Bot.]; one of two twisted filaments attached to each end of the yolk of an egg and binding it to the membranes [Zool.] (Gr. hail.)

Chalcedonic, kal-se-don'-ik, *a.* pertaining to chalcedony.

Chalcedony, kal'-se-do-ne, *or* kal-sed'-o-ne, *s.* a quartz stone of several varieties and of various colours (*Chalcedon*, in Asia Minor).

Chalcedonyx, kal-sed'-o-nix, *s.* a variety of agate.

Chalcography, kal-kog'-ra-fe, *s.* the art of engraving on copper or brass (Gr. *chalkos*, copper, brass).

Chaldron, tshawl'-dron, *or* tshal'-dron, *s.* a measure of coals.

Chalet, shä'-la, *s.* a Swiss hut or cottage.

Chalice, tshal'-is, *s.* a communion cup (L. *calix*, a cup).

Chaliced, tshal'-ist, *a.* having a cell or cup, as a flower.

Chalk, tshawk, *s.* a soft white substance; a carbonate of lime: *v.a.* to rub or mark with chalk; to manure with chalk. *To chalk out*, to lay out; to plan. *Black chalk*, a slaty clay mixed with carbon. *Brown chalk*, umber. *Red chalk*, a clay with protoxide and carbonate of iron. *French chalk*, soapstone (L. *calx*, lime).

Chalk-cutter, tshawk'-kut -ter, *s.* a man that digs chalk.

Chalk-pit, tshawk'-pit, *s.* a pit from which chalk is dug.

Chalk-stone, tshawk'-stone, *s.* concretion in the hands and feet of persons violently affected with the gout.

Chalk Sunday, tshalk' sun-day, *s.* the first Sunday in Lent, so called in Ireland from the practice, indulged in on that day by the young women, of chalking the backs of the young men who have not plighted troth to any one.

Chalky, tshawk'-e, *a.* containing or like chalk. **Chalkiness**, tshawk'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being chalky.

Challenge, tshal'-lenj, *s.* a defiance or summons to fight a duel; an invitation to a contest of any kind; the call of a sentinel; the calling in question of a person's right; exception taken to a juror; the opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game: *v.a.* to defy a person by calling on him to make good his point in single combat; to call to a contest of any kind; to summon to answer; to demand a right; to object to (L. *calumnia*, a false accusation).

Challengeable, tshal'-lenj-à-bl, *a.* that may be challenged.

Challis, shal'-le, *s.* a fine silk and woollen fabric.

Chalybeate, kà-lib'-e-ate, *a.* impregnated with iron: *s.* water or a liquor into which iron enters (Gr. *chalyps*, steel).

Chalybite, kal'-e-bite, *s.* an ore of iron, chiefly carbonate.

Cham, kam, *s.* the sovereign of Tartary. See **Khan**.

Chama, kam'-à, *s.* a genus of gigantic bivalve shells.

Chamade, shà-made', *or* shà-mad', *s.* the beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley (L. *clamo*, to call).

Chamber, tshame'-ber, *s.* an apartment; a lawyer's apartment or office; a judge's room; hired lodgings; a place where an assembly meets; the assembly itself; a hall of justice or legislation; a legislative body; a company for the promotion of some common interest; a hollow or cavity; that part of the bore of a gun where the powder lies; a place underground for holding powder and bombs; a place, generally of a cubical form, where the powder is confined: *v.n.* to reside in or occupy as a chamber; to be wanton: *v.a.* to shut up as in a chamber. *Chambers of a lock*, the space between the gates of a lock in a canal (Gr. *kamara*, a vault).

Chamber-council, tshame'-ber-kown'-sl, *s.* a secret council.

Chamber-counsel, tshame'-ber-kown'-sl, *s.* a counsellor who gives his opinion at his chambers, but does not plead.

Chambered, tshame'-berd, *a.* divided into compartments [Conch.]

Chamber-fellow, tshame'-ber-fel'-lo, *s.* one who sleeps in the same apartment.

Chamber-hanging, tshame'-ber-hang'-ing, *s.* hangings for a chamber.

Chambering, tshame'-ber-ing, *s.* licentious indulgence.

Chamberlain, tshame'-ber-lin, *s.* an officer charged with the management of the private apartments of a monarch or noble; a servant who has the care of the chambers in an inn or hotel; the treasurer of a city or a corporation. The *Lord Chamberlain of Great Britain*, the sixth officer of the crown.

Chamberlainship, tshame'-ber-lin-ship, *s.* the office of a chamberlain.

Chamber-maid, tshame'-ber-mayd, *s.* a female servant who has the care of the bed-rooms.

Chamber-pot, tsham'-ber-pot, *s.* a bed-room utensil.

Chamber-practice, tshame'-ber-prak'-tis, *s.* the practice of a chamber-counsel.

Chambrel, kam'-brel, *s.* a joint in a horse's hindleg.

Chameleon, kà-me'-le-on, *s.* a lizard remarkable for changing its colour, and fabled to live on air: a manganate of potass (Gr. *chamai*, on the ground, and *leon*, a lion).

Chamfer, tsham'-fer, *v.a.* to groove; to bevel: *s.* a small furrow cut in wood or stone; a bevel (Fr.)

Chamfron, tsham'-fron, *s.* a horse's head armour (Fr.)

Chamois, shà'-mwaw, *or* sham'-me, *s.* goat-like antelope; a soft leather first made from its skin (Fr.)

Chamomile, kam'-o-mile, *s.* a bitter plant (Gr. *chamai*, on the ground, and *melon*, an apple).

Champ, tshamp, *v.a.* and *v.n.* to keep biting with the teeth; to chew; to crunch.

Champagne, sham-payn', *s.* a kind of light, brisk, sparkling wine from *Champagne*, in France.

Champaign, sham-payn', *s.* a flat, open country: *a.* open; level (L. *campus*, a plain or field). See **Campaign**.

Champerty, tsham'-per-te, *s.* maintenance of a party in a lawsuit, upon condition of sharing with him the thing at issue if recovered [Law]. (L. *campus*, and *partitio*, division.)

Champignon, sham-pin'-yun, *s.* a mushroom (Fr.)

Champion, tsham'-pe-un, *s.* a man who comes forward to defend a cause single-handed; a defender; the first in some athletic art or trial of skill (L. *campus*).

Championship, tsham'-pe-un-ship, *s.* the rank of champion.

Chance, tshans, *s.* that which happens without being contrived, intended, or foreseen; accident; risk; possibility; opportunity: *v.a.* to risk: *v.n.* to happen: *a.* happening by chance (L. *cado*, *casum*, to fall).

Chance-comer, tshans'-kum-er, *s.* one who comes by chance.

Chanceful, tshans'-fûl, *a.* hazardous; full of risk.

Chancel, tshan'-sel, *s.* that part of a church where the altar is, usually railed off. See **Cancel**.

Chancellor, tshan'-sel-ler, *s.* a president or chief officer of a court, a public department, or a university. The *Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain*, the highest officer of the Crown; he is the keeper of the great seal, presides over the high court of chancery, and is prolocutor of the house of lords by prescription. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the highest finance minister of the British government. *Chancellor of the Order of the Garter*, or other military order, an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter, &c. (L. *cancellarius*, the recorder of a court, so called because he stood by the *cancelli*, or rails in front of the judge).

Chancellorship, tshan'-sel-ler-ship, *s.* the office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.

Chance-medley, tshans'-med-le, *s.* the killing of another in self-defence, upon a chance encounter [Law].

Chancery, tshan'-ser-e, *s.* in England, formerly the highest court of justice next to the parliament, now a division of the high court of justice; a court of equity [U.S.] *To get into chancery*, to get into the power of an adversary.

Chancre, shank'-er, *s.* a venereal ulcer (*canker*).

Chancrous, shank'-rus, *a.* ulcerous; like a chancre.

Chandelier, shan-de-leer', *s.* a hanging frame with branches for a number of lights; a kind of movable parapet [Fort.] See **Candle**.

Chandler, tshand'-ler, *s.* a candle-maker; a dealer.

Chandlery, tshand'-ler-e, *s.* goods sold by a chandler.

Chanfrin, shan'-frin, *s.* the fore part of a horse's head; the chamfron.

Change, tshaynj, *v.a.* to make different or alter, to put one thing in the place of another; to give or take an equivalent in other coin; to exchange: *v.n.* to suffer a change; to become new; to become worse.

Change, tshaynj, *s.* any alteration or variation; shifting; transition; alteration in the order, specially of ringing bells; small coin; the balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased; the Exchange (L. *cambio*, to barter).

Changeability, tshaynj-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* changeableness.

Changeable, tshaynj'-à-bl, *a.* liable to change; variable; fickle; inconstant; unstable. **Changeableness**, tshaynj'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being changeable. **Changeably**, tshaynj'-à-ble, *ad.* in a changeable manner.

Changeful, tshaynj'-fûl, *a.* full of change; inconstant; fickle. **Changefully**, tshaynj'-fûl-le, *ad.* in a changeful manner. **Changefulness**, tshaynj'-fûl-nes, *s.* the quality of being changeful.

Changeless, tshaynj'-les, *a.* not subject to change.

Changeling, tshaynj'-ling, *s.* a child substituted for another; anything substituted; one apt to change.
Changer, tshaynj'-er, *s.* one who changes; a money-changer.
Changing, tshaynj'-ing, *a.* changeful.
Chank, tshank, *s.* a species of conch-shell. See **Conch.**
Channel, tshan'-nel, *s.* a river-bed; a watercourse; the deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbour; a narrow sea between two continents, or between a continent and an island; means of conveying or transmitting; a groove or furrow, as in a column: *v.a.* to groove. See **Canal.**
Channelled, tshan'-neld, *pp.* or *a.* grooved lengthwise.
Chanson, shong' song, *s.* a song (Fr.)
Chansonette, shong'-so-net, *s.* a ditty.
Chant, tshant, *v.a.* and *v.n.* to sing; to celebrate in song; to intone: *s.* song; melody; words in church service recited to musical tones. *To chant a horse,* to advertise it falsely (L. *cano, cantum,* to sing).
Chanter, tshant'-er, *s.* one who chants; a chief singer; the tenor or treble pipe in a bagpipe.
Chanterelle, shang'-trel, *s.* a species of mushroom.
Chanticleer, tshant'-e-kleer, *s.* a crowing cock.
Chantress, tshant'-res, *s.* a female singer.
Chantry, tshant'-re, *s.* a chapel endowed to support a priest or priests to chant mass daily for one deceased.
Chaos, ka'-os, *s.* that confusion in which matter is supposed to have existed before it was reduced to order by the Creator; confusion; disorder (Gr. *chao,* to gape).
Chaotic, ka-ot'-ik, *a.* resembling chaos; confused.
Chap, tshap, *or* tshop, *v.a.* to cause to cleave, crack, or open in long slits: *v.n.* to crack; to open in cracks: *s.* a longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink.
Chap, tshap, *s.* a fellow, originally a chapman.
Chap, tshop, *s.* the jaw.
Chaparral, tshap-ar-ral', *s.* a low oak grove; a kind of thicket (Sp.) [U.S.]
Chapbook, tshap'-book, *s.* a small book of wonderful tales, once hawked about by chapmen.
Chape, tshape, *s.* the catch of anything, as of a buckle; a thin metal plate at the end of a scabbard.
Chapeau, shap-po', *s.* a cap of dignity or maintenance (Fr.)
Chapel, tshap'-el, *s.* a place of worship connected with but subordinate to a church; a place of worship in a palace or private dwelling; a dissenters' place of worship; a meeting in a printing establishment of the workmen to settle points of order, matters of difference, &c. *Chapel of ease,* an extra church in a large parish (Fr.)
Chapeless, tshape'-les, *a.* without a chape.
Chapelet, tshap'-let, *s.* a pair of stirrup leathers with stirrups.
Chapellany, tshap'-el-là-ne, *s.* a chapel within the precincts of a church, and subordinate to it; an ecclesiastical foundation subject to another.
Chapelling, tshap'-el-ling, *s.* the act of turning a ship round in a light breeze, when close hauled [Naut.]
Chapelry, tshap'-el-re, *s.* the jurisdiction of a chapel.
Chaperon, shap'-er-one, *s.* a kind of hood or cap; a matron who attends a young lady in public places as a protector; a little escutcheon on the forehead of a horse that draws a hearse at a funeral [Her.]: *v.a.* to act as chaperon to (Fr.) See **Cape.**
Chaperonage, shap'-er-one-age, *s.* the part or guardianship of a chaperon.
Chapfallen, tshap'-fawl-n, *a.* having the lower jaw depressed; dejected; dispirited; silenced.
Chapiter, tshap'-e-ter, *s.* the capital of a column.
Chaplain, tshap'-lin, *s.* an ecclesiastic who conducts divine service in a ship, a regiment, a public establishment, or a family.
Chaplaincy, tshap'-lin-se, *s.* the post of a chaplain.
Chaplainship, tshap'-lin-ship, *s.* the office of a chaplain; the possession or revenue of a chapel.
Chapless, tshap'-les, *a.* without flesh about the mouth.
Chaplet, tshap'-let, *s.* a garland or wreath for the head; a rosary; a little moulding, carved into round beads, pearls, &c. [Arch.]; a tuft of feathers on a peacock's head; a small chapel or shrine: *v.a.* to crown with a chaplet (L. *cappa,* a cape).
Chapman, tshap'-man, *s.* a hawker or pedlar, originally a buyer or seller (lit. a cheapener). See **Cheap.**
Chapped, tshapt, *a.* seamed with chaps.
Chappy, tshap'-pe, *or* tshop'-pe, *a.* full of chaps; cleft.
Chaps, tshops, *s.pl.* the mouth or jaws.
Chapter, tshap'-ter, *s.* a division of a book; a decretal epistle; the body of clergymen attached to a cathedral or collegiate church; a meeting of the members of a religious order; an organized branch of some society or fraternity: *v.a.* to divide into chapters; to put headings on chapters (L. *caput,* the head).
Chapter-house, tshap'-ter-hows, *s.* an apartment in a cathedral or convent where the chapter meets.
Chaptrel, tshap'-trel, *s.* a capital supporting an arch.
Char, tshar, *s.* a small fish of the salmon kind.
Char, tshayr, *v.n.* to work by the day; to do small jobs: *s.* work done by the day; a single job (A.S. *cierr,* a turn).
Char, tshar, *v.a.* to reduce to charcoal; to burn partially.
Char-à-banc, shar'-a-bong, *s.* a long open vehicle, provided with benches (Fr. car with a bench).
Character, kar'-ak-ter, *s.* a mark made by cutting, engraving, or writing a letter or sign; a peculiar form of letter; peculiar distinctive qualities; the qualities which distinguish an individual or an office; good moral qualities; decided qualities; a description exhibiting qualities; certificate of qualities; person or personage: *v.a.* to inscribe; to engrave. *Generic characters,* those which constitute a genus. *Specific characters,* those which distinguish a species (Gr. *charasso,* to cut; to engrave).
Characteristic, kar-ak-ter-is'-tik, *a.* constituting or exhibiting peculiar qualities; *s.* that which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes one person or thing from another. *The characteristic of a logarithm,* its index or exponent. **Characteristically,** kar-ak-ter-is'-tik-al-le, *ad.* in a characteristic manner.
Characterization, kar-ak-ter-e-za'-shun, *s.* act of characterizing.
Characterize, kar'-ak-ter-ize, *v.a.* to give character to; to stamp or distinguish; to describe by peculiar qualities.
Characterless, kar'-ak-ter-les, *a.* having no character.
Charade, shà-rad', *or* shà-rade', *s.* a species of riddle, the subject of which is a word that has to be found out from an acted representation of its several syllables, and of the whole word (Fr.)
Charcoal, tshar'-koal, *s.* coal made by charring wood.
Chard, tshard, *s.* the leaves of artichokes, beet, &c., subjected to bleaching (L. *cardwus,* a thistle).
Chare, tshayr, *s.* a narrow street or court.
Chare, tshayr, *s.* work done by the day. See **Char.**
Charfron, tshar'-frun, *s.* See **Chamfron.**
Charge, tsharj, *v.a.* to rush on and attack; to load or fill; to lay on or impose; to enjoin; to command; to place on the debit side of an account; to impute; to accuse; to entrust; to give directions to: *v.n.* to make an onset: *s.* care; custody; the object of care; order or command; injunction; duty; attack or onset; that which is laid on or in; burden; the quantity with which a gun is loaded; the instructions given by a judge to a jury, or by a bishop to the clergy of his diocese; accusation; price; an entry on the debit side of an account; a quantity of electrical fluid communicated to a Leyden jar, &c. [Elect.]; the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another [Her.] *A charge of lead,* thirty-six pigs, each containing six stone, wanting two pounds each (L. *carrus,* a waggon).
Chargeable, tsharj'-à-bl, *a.* liable to be charged; imposable; ratable; imputable; accusable. **Chargeableness,** tsharj'-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being chargeable.
Chargeless, tsharj'-les, *a.* free from charge.
Charger, tsharj'-er, *s.* a war-horse; a large dish.
Charge-sheet, tsharj'-sheet, *s.* a list of offenders taken into custody by the police, and their offences.
Charily, tsha'-re-le, *ad.* in a chary manner. **Chariness,** tsha'-re-nes, *s.* the quality of being chary.
Chariot, tshar'-e-ut, *s.* a four-wheeled carriage of pleasure or state; a carriage formerly used in war and racing, and in public triumphs. See **Car.**
Charioteer, tshar-e-ut-eer', *s.* a chariot-driver.
Charioteering, tshar-e-ut-eer'-ing, *s.* the act, art, or practice of driving a chariot.
Chariot-race, tshar'-e-ut-rase, *s.* a race with chariots.
Charism, kar'-izm, *s.* a gift; a power to work miracles conferred on the early Christians [Eccles.]
Charitable, tshar'-e-tà-bl, *a.* full of charity or kindness; liberal in giving to the poor; liberal in judging others; springing from or intended for charity. **Charitableness,** tshar'-e-tà-bl-nes, *s.* disposition to be charitable. **Charitably,** tshar'-e-tà-ble, *ad.* in a charitable manner.
Charity, tshar'-e-te, *s.* a disposition to think well and kindly of others, and to do them good; an act prompted by this disposition; liberality to the poor, or alms-giving; alms; liberality in judging of men and their actions; a charitable institution. *Charity school,* a school supported by voluntary contributions for educating poor children. *Sisters of charity,* an order of nuns who devote themselves to the poor and the sick (L. *carus,* dear).
Charivari, shar-e-và-re, *s.* a mock serenade of discordant music, designed to insult and annoy; a journal, like *Punch,* devoted to caricaturing (Fr.)

Charlatan, shar'-lă-tan, *s.* a prating boaster; an impostor; a quack (It. *ciarlare*, to prate).
Charlatanic, shar-lă-tan'-ik, } *a.* belonging to a
Charlatanical, shar-lă-tan'-ik-al, } charlatan; quackish.
Charlatanically, shar-lă-tan'-ik-al-le, *ad.* after the manner of a charlatan.
Charlatanism, shar'-lă-tan-izm, } *s.* imposture; quack-
Charlatanry, shar-lă-tan'-re, } ery.
Charles's-wain, tsharlz'-ez-wane, *s.* seven stars in the constellation the Great Bear [Astron.]
Charlock, tshar'-lok, *s.* a weed of two different kinds abounding in corn-fields.
Charm, tsharm, *s.* words, philters, characters acting as a spell; any spell or enchantment which acts by some magic power; that which has irresistibly pleasing and attractive power: *v.n.* to act as a charm (L. *carmen*, a song).
Charmer, tsharm'-er, *s.* one who uses charms, or who fascinates.
Charming, tsharm'-ing, *a.* pleasing in the highest degree; delightful. **Charmingly,** tsharm'-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to charm. **Charmingness,** tsharm'-ingnes, *s.* the quality of being charming.
Charnel, tshar'-nel, *a.* containing flesh or carcases: *s.* a charnel-house (L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh).
Charnel-house, tshar'-nel-hows, *s.* a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.
Charon, ka'-ron, *s.* the ferryman of the ghosts of men into Hades [Myth.]
Charpie, shar'-pe, *s.* lint for dressing a wound. See **Carp.**
Charry, tshar'-re, *a.* pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal.
Chart, tshart, *s.* a map of some part of the sea, with the coasts, rocks, banks, channels, &c., for the use of sailors; a tabulated account in the form of a map; a charter (L. *charta*, paper).
Chartaceous, kar-ta'-shus, *a.* resembling paper [Bot.]
Charter, tshar'-ter, *s.* a document drawn up in due form, conferring or confirming certain powers, rights, privileges, and immunities: a patent; a grant; a contract, as in letting or hiring a ship; a claim of rights: *v.a.* to establish by charter; to hire or let a ship by charter.
Chartered, tshar'-terd, *a.* invested with privileges by charter; granted by charter; hired or let as a ship.
Charter-land, tshar'-ter-land, *s.* land held by charter.
Charter-party, tshar'-ter-par'-te, *s.* an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight [Comm.] (Fr. *charte-partie*, literally a divided charter, each contractor holding a half.)
Chartism, tshart'-izm, *s.* the principles of a democratic body called Chartists, the chief of which were universal suffrage, annual parliaments, vote by ballot, electoral districts, and payment of members of parliament.
Chartist, tshart'-ist, *s.* a supporter of Chartism.
Chartless, tshart'-les, *a.* of which there is no chart.
Chartographer, kar-tog'-raf-er, *s.* a maker of maps or charts.
Chartographic, kar-to-graf'-ik, *a.* belonging to chartography.
Chartography, kar-tog'-raf-e, *s.* the art and business of map-making.
Chartreuse, shar'-trooz, *s.* a celebrated monastery of Carthusians, in France; an aromatic liqueur, so called from the manufacture of it at the above monastery (Fr.)
Chartreux, shar'-tru, *s.* a Carthusian friar (Fr.)
Chartulary, tshar'-tu-lă-re, *s.* See **Cartulary.**
Chas-woman, tshays'-wilm-un, *s.* a woman who does odd jobs by the day.
Chary, tshare'-e, *a.* careful; wary; frugal (A.S. *caru*, care).
Charybdis, ka-rib'-dis, *s.* See **Scylla.**
Chase, tshase, *v.a.* to pursue; to hunt; to drive away: *s.* earnest pursuit; hunting; that which is chased; ground stored with deer and other game beasts (L. *capto*, to catch).
Chase, tshase, *s.* a frame used by printers to confine types, when set in columns or pages; a wide groove; the length of a gun in front of the trunnions; a term in the game of tennis. *Chase guns*, those guns which have their ports at the head or stern, used in chasing or in defence when chased. (L. *capsa*, a case).
Chase, tshase, *v.a.* to enchase; to emboss; to cut into the form of a screw.
Chaser, tshase'-er, *s.* one who chases; a pursuer; an enchaser; a tool in screw-cutting.
Chasing, tshase'-ing, *s.* the art of embossing on metals.
Chasm, kazm, *s.* a yawning or wide and deep cleft in the earth, due to the disruption of its sides (Gr. *chaino*, to gape).
Chasmed, kazmd, *a.* having chasms.
Chasmy, kazm'-e, *a.* abounding with chasms.
Chasselas, shas'-lă, *or* shas'-se-las, *s.* a sort of grape (Fr.)
Chassepot, shas'-po, *s.* a French rifle named from the inventor.
Chasseur, shas-sur', *s.* a light-armed foot or cavalry soldier (Fr. a hunter).
Chaste, tshayst, *a.* pure in heart and conduct, or morally pure; pure in thought and speech; pure in taste; pure in style; virtuous; modest; unadulterated (L. *castus*, pure). **Chastely,** tshayst'-le, *ad.* in a chaste manner. **Chasteness,** tshayst'-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being chaste.
Chaste-eyed, tshayst'-ide, *a.* having modest eyes.
Chasten, tshays'-n, *v.a.* to afflict or punish, in order to correct and purify, or make chaste; to purify.
Chastening, tshays'-n-ing, *a.* punishing with a view to correction.
Chaste-tree, tshayst'-tre, *s.* the *Agnus castus*.
Chastisable, tshas-tize'-ă-bl, *a.* deserving chastisement.
Chastise, tshas-tize', *v.a.* to punish with a view to correction: to punish; to reduce to order or obedience.
Chastisement, tshas'-tiz-ment, *s.* punishment; correction.
Chastity, tshas'-te-te, *s.* the state of being chaste; purity of body; purity of conduct. See **Chaste.**
Chasuble, tshaz'-u-bl, *s.* an outward vestment, nearly circular in form, worn by a Romish priest over the alb when officiating at mass (L. *casula*, a little cottage, a garment).
Chat, tshat, *v.n.* to talk in a familiar manner, or idly: *s.* familiar or idle talk. See **Chatter.**
Chat, tshat, *s.* a little stick.
Château, shă-to', *s.* a castle; a country seat (Fr.)
Chatelet, shat'-e-la, *s.* a little castle (Fr.)
Chatelaine, shat'-e-lane, *s.* a bunch of chains worn by ladies, to which are attached sundry articles of domestic use (Fr. literally, a castellan's lady).
Chatellany, shat'-el-lă-ne, *s.* the lordship of a castle.
Chatoyant, shă-twoy'-ant, *or* shă-twoy-ong, *a.* changing lustre or colour, like that of a cat's eye in the dark: *s.* a fine stone with a changing lustre (Fr. *chat*, a cat, and *œil*, the eye).
Chatoyment, shă-twoy'-ment, *s.* play of colours (Fr.)
Chat-potatoes, tshat-po-ta'-toze, *s.* potatoes cut small, as given to pigs.
Chattah, tshat'-tă, *s.* In India, an umbrella.
Chattel, tshat'-tl, *s.* any article of property, except such as is freehold [Law]. See **Cattle** or **Capital.**
Chatter, tshat'-ter, *v.n.* to utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie; to clatter the teeth, as in shivering with cold; to talk idly or rapidly; to jabber: *s.* sounds like those of a pie or monkey; idle talk.
Chatterbox, tshat'-ter-box, *s.* an incessant talker.
Chatterer, tshat'-ter-er, *s.* one who chatters; a genus of birds of the waxwing family.
Chatty, tshat'-te, *a.* given to free conversation; talkative.
Chatwood, tshat'-wood, *s.* little sticks; fuel. See **Chat.**
Chaudron, tshaw'-dron, *s.* See **Chawdron** and **Chaldron.**
Chauffer, tshawf'-fer, *s.* a small iron furnace (Fr. *chauffer*, to heat).
Chaumontelle, sho-mon-tel', *s.* a sort of pear (Fr.)
Chaunt, tshant, *s.* and *v.* See **Chant.**
Chausses, shose, *s.* a kind of trunk-hose; leg-armour (Fr.)
Chaussure, sho-sur', *s.* boots; shoes; hose (Fr.)
Chauvin, sho-vang', *s.* a Napoleon-worshipper, so called from one Chauvin; a political or party fanatic.
Chauvinism, sho'-vin-izm, *s.* political or party fanaticism.
Chawdron, tshaw'-drun, *s.* entrails.
Chay-root, tsha'-root, } *s.* the root of a plant used
Chaya-root, tsha'-yă-root, } in India to give the beautiful red to the Madras cottons.
Cheap, tsheep, *a.* purchasable at a low price or a trifling cost; of small value or esteem (A.S. *ceap*, price, barkain). **Cheaply,** tsheep'-le, *ad.* at a small price. **Cheapness,** tsheep'-nes, *s.* the quality of being cheap.
Cheapen, tsheep-n, *v.a.* to beat down or lessen the price or value of.
Cheat, tsheet, *v.a.* to deceive and defraud; to impose on: *s.* a fraud committed by deception; a person who cheats; a weed; an escheat. See **Escheat.**
Cheatable, tsheet'-ă-bl, *a.* easily cheated. **Cheatableness,** tsheet'-ă-bl-nes, *s.* liability to be cheated.
Cheat bread, tsheet' bred, *s.* bread purchased, not baked in the house.
Cheatery, tsheet'-er-e, *s.* deception; fraud; cheating.
Cheating, tsheet'-ing, *a.* fraudulent; deceptive. **Cheatingly,** tsheet'-ing-le, *ad.* in a cheating manner.
Check, tshek, *v.a.* to stop; to restrain; to chide or reprove; to test accuracy by comparison with some

duplicate; to mark as having been examined; to put in check [Chess]; to ease off a little of a rope which is too stiffly extended [Naut.]; to stopper the cable [Naut.]: *v.n.* to stop: *s.* stop; restraint; he or that which checks; reproof or reprimand; a mark put against names in going over a list; something corresponding to compare with; an order for money, now usually written *cheque*; a token serving for identification; a checkered cloth; a term in chess, when one party obliges the other either to move his king or guard it; a term used when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, &c. that cross her in her flight [Falcon.] *Check*, or *check-roll*, a roll or book containing the names of persons who are the attendants and in the pay of a sovereign or great personage. *Clerk of the check*, a person in the royal household who has the control of the yeomen of the guard; an officer who keeps account of the men in a naval dockyard (Fr. *échec*, check at chess; check).

Check, tshek, *a.* chequered.

Check-book, tshek'-book, *s.* a book containing blank cheques.

Checker, tshek'-er, *v.a.* to form into little squares, like a chess-board, by lines or stripes of different colours; to diversify; to variegate.

Checker, tshek'-er, *s.* a chess-board; a draughtman: *pl.* draughts [U.S.]; a square of checker-work.

Checker-work, tshek'-er-wurk, *s.* work consisting of cross stripes of varied colours and materials.

Checkless, tshek'-les, *a.* uncontrollable; violent.

Checkmate, tshek'-mate, *s.* the final or winning-movement in the game of chess, when the adversary's king is under check, and can neither move out of it nor interpose a piece; defeat; overthrow: *v.a.* to put the king in checkmate; to defeat; to place in a position from which there is no escape (Fr. *échec et mat*, from Per., the king is dead).

Check-rail, tsheck'-rale, *s.* contrivance on a railway to enable a train to cross or shunt.

Checky, tshek'-e, *a.* checkered like a chess-board [Her.]

Chedder, tshed'-der, *s.* a kind of cheese, so called from a village in Somersetshire, where it is made.

Chedder-pink, tshed'-der-pink, *s.* a species of dianthus.

Cheek, tsheek, *s.* the side of the face; one of two sides which correspond, or which are double and alike. *Cheek by jowl*, i.e., jaw, side by side, closeness (A.S. *ceace*).

Cheek-bone, tsheek'-bone, *s.* the bone of the cheek.

Cheek-tooth, tsheek'-tooth, *s.* a molar tooth.

Cheep, tsheep, *v.n.* to pipe or chirp, as a young bird (from the sound).

Cheeper, tsheep'-er, *s.* one that cheeps; a young game-bird.

Cheer, tsheer, *v.a.* to gladden; to cause to rejoice; to applaud; to encourage: *v.n.* to grow cheerful; to raise a cheer: *s.* an expression of cheerfulness; a state of gladness or joy; that which makes cheerful; entertainment; good fare; a shout of joy or applause (O.Fr. *chère*, the countenance).

Cheerer, tsheer'-er, *s.* he or that which gladdens.

Cheerful, tsheer'-fûl, *a.* having good spirits; lively; animated; gladsome; joyful. **Cheerfully**, tsheer'-fûl-le, *ad.* in a cheerful manner. **Cheerfulness**, tsheer'-fûl-nes, *s.* the state of being cheerful.

Cheering, tsheer'-ing, *a.* gladdening; encouraging. **Cheeringly**, tsheer'-ing-le, *ad.* in a cheering manner.

Cheerless, tsheer'-les, *a.* joyless; sad; gloomy. **Cheerlessness**, tsheer'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being cheerless.

Cheer up, tsheer' up, *v.a.* to make cheerful; to enliven.

Cheery, tsheer'-e, *a.* cheerful; making cheerful. **Cheerily**, tsheer'-e-le, *ad.* in a cheery manner. **Cheeriness**, tsheer'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being cheery.

Cheese, tsheez, *s.* the curd of milk pressed in a mould into a solid mass; anything in the form of cheese; the appearance of a lady's skirt when curtseying (L. *caseus*).

Cheese-cake, tsheez'-kake, *s.* a cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

Cheese-fly, tsheez'-fli, *s.* a small black insect bred in cheese.

Cheese-hopper, tsheez'-hopper, *s.* a cheese-maggot.

Cheese-mite, tsheez'-mite, *s.* a mite found in cheese.

Cheesemonger, tsheez'-mung-ger, *s.* a dealer in cheese.

Cheese-paring, tsheez'-pare-ing, *s.* a paring of cheese.

Cheese-press, tsheez'-pres, *s.* a press for pressing curd into cheese.

Cheese-rennet, tsheez'-ren-net, *s.* the yellow lady's bedstraw, used in coagulating milk.

Cheese-vat, tsheez'-vat, *s.* the vat in which curds are pressed.

Cheesy, tsheez'-e, *a.* resembling cheese.

Cheetah, tshe'-tà, *s.* the hunting leopard of India.

Chef-d'œuvre, sha'-duvr, *s.* a masterpiece (Fr.)

Chegre, tsheg'-er, } *s.* an insect which enters the skin
Chegoe, tsheg'-o, } of the feet, multiplies incredibly, and proves a source of great annoyance to negroes.

Cheirolepis, ki-rol'-e-pis, *s.* a fossil ganoid (Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *lepis*, a scale).

Cheiropoda, ki-rop'-o-dà, *s.pl.* mammiferous animals possessed of hands, or feet resembling hands (Gr. *cheir*, and *pous*, foot).

Cheiroptera, ki-rop'-ter-à, *s.pl.* mammals of the bat family (Gr. *cheir*, and *pteron*, a wing).

Cheirotherium, ki-ro-the'-re-um, *s.* an extinct animal whose footprints resemble the human hand (Gr. *cheir*, and *ther*, a wild beast).

Chekoa, tshek-o'-à, *s.* Chinese porcelain clay.

Chela, ke'-là, *s.* the prehensile claw of a crab, lobster, &c. (Gr. a claw.)

Chelifer, kel'-e-fer, *s.* a scorpion-like insect of the spider tribe, which walks sideways like a crab (Gr. *chele*, and L. *fero*, to bear).

Cheliferous, ke-lif'-er-us, *a.* furnished with claws.

Cheliform, kel'-e-form, *a.* having the form of a claw.

Chelone, ke-lo'-ne, *s.* the tortoise flower; a turtle.

Chelonia, ke-lo'-ne-à, *s.pl.* an order of reptiles, including the tortoises and turtles (Gr. *chelone*, a tortoise).

Chelonian, ke-lo'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to chelonia.

Chemical, kem'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to chemistry, or its phenomena. **Chemically**, kem'-ik-al-le, *ad.* according to the principles of chemistry; by chemical process.

Chemico-electric, kem'-e-ko-e-lek'-trik, *a.* electrical from chemical action; also chemical from electrical action.

Chemise, she-meez', *s.* under-garment worn by females; a wall that lines the face of an earthwork [Fort.] (Fr.)

Chemisette, shem-e-zet', *s.* a small over-chemise covering the breast.

Chemist, kem'-ist, *s.* one versed in chemistry; a druggist. *Pharmaceutical chemist*, a qualified and registered chemist.

Chemistical, ke-mis'-tik-al, *a.* chemical.

Chemistry, kem'-ist-re, *s.* the science which treats of elementary bodies and their combinations, with the properties that distinguish and the laws that govern them. *Inorganic chemistry*, analysis of physical compounds; *organic*, analysis of vegetable and animal compounds. See **Alchemy**.

Chemitype, kem'-e-tipe, *s.* the art of producing by chemical means an engraving in relief on a metal plate.

Chemosmosis, kem-os-mo'-sis, *s.* chemical action taking effect through an intervening membrane (*chemeia*, and Gr. *osmos*, pushing). See **Osmose**.

Cheng, tsheng, *s.* a Chinese musical instrument of reeds.

Chenille, she-neel', *s.* a kind of loose cord of silk or worsted, so called from its resemblance to a caterpillar (Fr. a caterpillar).

Cheque, tshek, *s.* a draft or order for money payable to bearer, drawn on a banker or merchant. See **Check**.

Chequer, tshek'-er, *v.* and *s.* See **Checker**.

Cherif, shêr'-if, *s.* See **Scherif**.

Cherish, tshêr'-ish, *v.a.* to hold as dear; to treat with fostering affection; to foster; to nourish; to encourage; to harbour (L. *carus*, dear).

Cherishing, tshêr'-ish-ing, *a.* treating as dear. **Cherishingly**, tshêr'-ish-ing-le, *ad.* in a cherishing manner.

Chermes, ker'-meez, *s.* See **Kermes**.

Cheroot, she-root', *s.* a kind of cigar.

Cherry, tshêr'-re, *s.* a well-known stone fruit; a cherry cordial: *a.* of the colour of a cherry; ruddy; blooming (Gr. *kerasos*).

Cherry-bay, tshêr'-re-ba, *s.* the laurel.

Cherry-brandy, tshêr'-re-bran'-de, *s.* brandy in which cherries have been steeped.

Cherry-cheeked, tshêr'-re-tsheekt, *a.* ruddy-cheeked.

Cherry-pit, tshêr'-re-pit, *s.* a child's play of throwing cherry-stones into a hole.

Cherry-stone, tshêr'-re stone, *s.* the kernel of the cherry.

Cherry-tree, tshêr'-re-tre, *s.* a tree yielding cherries.

Chersonese, ker'-so-neez, *s.* a peninsula (Gr. literally, land-island).

Chert, tshert, *s.* a kind of flint; hornstone.

Cherty, tsher'-te, *a.* like or containing chert; flinty.

Cherub, tshêr'-ub, *s.*; *pl.* **Cherubs** or **Cherubim**; an angel, next in order to a seraph, and represented as young; a beautiful child.

Cherubic, tsher-u'-bik, } *a.* pertaining to cherubs;
Cherubical, tsher-u'-bik-al, } angelic.

Cherup, tshêr'-up, *v.n.* to chirp: *s.* a chirp.

Chervil, tsher'-vil, *s.* a culinary herb.

Chesible, tshez'-e-bl, *s.* a chasuble.

Cheslip, tshes'-lip, *s.* a small vermin; a wood-louse.

Chesnut, tshes'-nut, *s.* See **Chestnut**.

Chess, tshes, *s.* an intellectual game played by two parties with different pieces, on a board divided into

sixty-four squares (Fr. *échecs*, literally kings, from Per. *shah*, king).

Chess-apple, tshes'-ap-pl, *s.* a species of wild-service.

Chess-board, tshes'-board, *s.* a board used in chess.

Chess-man, tshes'-man, *s.* a piece used in playing chess.

Chess-player, tshes'-pla-er, *s.* one who plays chess; one skilled in the game of chess.

Chess-tree, tshes'-tree, *s.* a piece of wood bolted perpendicularly on a ship's side, to secure the clews of the mainsail [Naut.]

Chest, tshest, *s.* a large box; the quantity contained in it; the trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax: *v.a.* to deposit in a chest; to put in a coffin. *Chest of drawers*, a case of movable drawers.

Chested, tshest'-ed, *a.* having a chest as particularized, such as broad-chested.

Chest-foundered, tshest'-fown-derd, *a.* affected with chest-foundering.

Chest-foundering, tshest'-fownd-er-ing, *s.* a rheumatic disease in horses affecting the chest and fore legs.

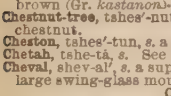
Chestnut, tshes'-nut, *s.* the fruit of the chestnut-tree; the tree itself: *a.* of a chestnut colour; reddish-brown (Gr. *kastanon*).

Chestnut-tree, tshes'-nut-tree, *s.* the tree yielding the chestnut.

Cheston, tshes'-tun, *s.* a species of plum (*chestnut*).

Chetah, tshe-tà, *s.* See **Cheetah.**

Cheval, shev-al', *s.* a support or frame. *Cheval glass*, a large swing-glass mounted on a frame (Fr. a horse).



Cheval de frise.

Cheval de frise, shev-al' de freez', *s.*; *pl.* **Chevaux de frise**, shev-o' de freez': a military fence composed of a piece of timber armed with long spikes [Fort.]; a kind of trimming (Fr. literally, Friesland horse).

Chevalier, shev-al'-ya, *or* shev-à-leer', *s.* a cavalier; a knight; a gallant young man; a bird, the greenshank; a horseman armed at all points [Her.]

Cheven, tshev'-en, *s.* a river fish, the chub.

Cheveril, tshev'-er-il, *s.* kid-leather: *a.* yielding; pliable, as cheveril.

Chevet, she-va', *s.* a variety of apse [Arch.] (L. *caput*, the head.)

Cheville, she-veel', *s.* the bridge, as of a violin (Fr.)

Cheviot, tshe'-ve-ot, *s.* a sheep bred on the *Cheviots.*

Chevisance, shev'-e-zans, *s.* achievement; an agreement [Law]. See **Achieve.**

Chevrette, shev-ret', *s.* an engine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages (L. *capra*, a goat).

Chevron, shev'-run, *s.* an honourable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top [Her.]; an ornament of fret or zigzag work [Arch.]; the mark on the coat-sleeves of a non-commissioned officer [Mil.] (Fr. a rafter, from L. *capra*, a goat.)

Chevroned, shev'-rund, *a.* having or like a chevron.

Chevronel, shev'-run-el, *s.* half a chevron [Her.]

Chevrotain, shev-ro-tane', *s.* a very small antelope.

Chew, tshu, *v.a.* to bruise and grind with the teeth; to masticate: to ruminate or meditate on: *v.n.* to champ; to ruminate (A.S. *ceowan*).

Chiaroscuro, ke-à'-ro-skoo'-ro, *s.* the treatment of light and shade in art (It. literally, clear-obscure).

Chiasm, ky'-azm, *s.* a crossing of two portions of the optic nerve, so called from its resemblance to the junction of lines in the Greek letter χ [Anat.]

Chibooque, tshe-book', *s.* a Turkish smoking pipe.

Chic, sheek, *s.* manual facility in artistic execution (Ger. *Geschick*, skill).

Chica, tshi'-kà, *s.* a fermented liquor made of Indian corn; a red colouring substance used by some Indians to stain their skins.

Chicane, she-kane', *s.* quibbling captious artifice and manœuvring: *v.n.* to prolong a contest by chicane.

Chicanery, she-kane'-er-e, *s.* the employment of chicane.

Chich, tshitsh, *s.* a chick-pea (Fr.)

Chick, tshik, *v.n.* to sprout, as seed; to vegetate.

Chick, tshik, } *s.* the young of a fowl, particularly the domestic hen; a person of tender years; a child.

Chickadee, tshik'-a-dee, *s.* the blackcap titmouse.

Chickaree, tshik'-à-ree, *s.* the American red squirrel.

Chicken-hearted, tshik'-en-hart'-ed, *a.* timid; cowardly.

Chicken-pox, tshik'-en-poks, *s.* a pustulous contagious disease, generally occurring in childhood.

Chickling, tshik'-ling, *s.* a small chick or chicken.

Chickpea, tshik'-pee, *s.* a pea with one or two-seeded puffy pods, used as food.

Chickweed, tshik'-weed, *s.* a low creeping weed which birds are fond of.

Chicory, tshik'-o-re, *s.* a plant with a carrot-like root, which, when roasted and ground, is employed to mix with coffee (Gr. *kichorion*).

Chide, tshide, *v.a.* and *n.* to scold; to reprove; to blame; to fret; *s.* murmur; gentle noise (A.S. *cidan*).

Chidingly, tshide'-ing-le, *ad.* in a chiding manner.

Chief, tsheef, *a.* principal; highest in office or rank; most eminent; most important; leading; main; *s.* a head or principal person; commander; the principal thing; the largest part; the upper part of an escutcheon [Her.] *To hold land in chief*, to hold it directly from the sovereign, by honourable personal services (Fr. *chef*, from L. *caput*, the head).

Chiefly, tsheef'-le, *ad.* principally; especially; above all.

Chiefage, tsheef'-aje, *s.* a tribute or tax by the head.

Chief-baron, tsheef-bar'-un, *s.* the president of the Court of Exchequer.

Chief-justice, tsheef-jus'-tis, *s.* the chief judge of a court, especially in the Courts of Common Pleas and Queen's Bench.

Chief-justiceship, tsheef-jus'-tis-ship, *s.* the office of chief justice.

Chiefless, tsheef'-les, *a.* without a chief or leader.

Chiefrie, tsheef'-re, *s.* a small feudal rent.

Chieftain, tsheef'-tin, *or* tshef'-tin, *s.* a commander; the head of a clan; the head of a Highland clan.

Chieftaincy, tsheef'-tin-se, } *s.* the office or rank of

Chieftainship, tsheef'-tin-ship, } chieftain.

Chievance, tshev'-ans, *s.* an unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted. See **Chevisance.**

Chiffonnier, shif'-o-neer, *s.* a rag-gatherer; an ornamental cupboard (Fr. *chiffon*, a rag).

Chignon, she-nyong', *s.* a padded mass of hair worn by ladies on the back of the head (Fr. the nape of the neck).

Chilblain, tshil'-blane, *s.* a blane or inflamed state of the hands or feet caused by cold or frost (*chill* and *blain*).

Child, tshild, *s.*; *pl.* **Children**; tshil'-dren, a son or a daughter; offspring; a very young person; an infant; one young in knowledge, experience, judgment, or attainments; spiritual offspring; descendants, however remote; the inhabitants of a country. *With child*, pregnant (A.S. *cild*).

Childbearing, tshild'-bare-ing, *a.* bearing children: *s.* the act of bearing children.

Child-bed, tshild'-bed, *s.* the state of a woman lying in.

Childbirth, tshild'-berth, *s.* the act of bringing forth a child.

Childe, tshild, *s.* the eldest son of a nobleman, who has not yet attained to knighthood (*child*).

Childermas-day, tshil'-der-mas-da, *s.* a Church of England anniversary on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the innocents slain by Herod (*child, mass, day*).

Childhood, tshild'-hood, *s.* the state of being a child; the time from infancy to near puberty.

Childing, tshild'-ing, *a.* bearing children.

Childish, tshild'-ish, *a.* of or like a child; puerile; silly. **Childishly**, tshild'-ish-le, *ad.* in a childish manner. **Childishness**, tshild'-ish-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being childish.

Childless, tshild'-les, *a.* having no child or offspring. **Childlessness**, tshild'-les-nes, *s.* state of being childless.

Childish-minded, tshild'-ish-mind'-ed, *a.* simple as a child.

Childlike, tshild'-like, *a.* like a child; beseeming a child; docile; simple; artless.

Chiliad, kil'-e-ad, *s.* a thousand; a thousand years (Gr.)

Chiliagon, kil'-e-à-gon, *s.* a plane geometrical figure of a thousand equal angles (Gr. *chiliοi*, a thousand, and *gonia*, an angle).

Chiliahedron, kil-e-à-he'-dron, *s.* a figure of a thousand equal sides (Gr. *chiliοi*, and *hedra*, a seat).

Chiliarch, kil'-e-ark, *s.* the commander of a thousand men (Gr. *chiliοi*, and *arche*, rule).

Chiliarchy, kil'-e-ark-e, *s.* a corps of a thousand men.

Chiliasm, kil'-e-azm, *s.* the millennium.

Chiliast, kil'-e-ast, *s.* a millenarian.

Chiliastic, kil-e-ast'-ik, *a.* relating to the millennium.

Chill, tshil, *s.* chilliness; coldness; anything that chills, depresses, or discourages: *a.* cold, so as to cause shivering; shivering with cold; coldly formal; chilling or depressing: *v.a.* to make cold; to depress; to discourage: to cool suddenly [Metal.] (A.S. *cyle*, coldness.) **Chilliness**, *s.* tshil'-nes, the state of being chill.

Chilli, tshil'-le, *s.* the pod of cayenne pepper.

Chilly, tshil'-le, *a.* cold; feeling cold: *ad.* with coldness. **Chilliness**, tshil'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being or making chilly.

Chillingly, tshil'-ing-le, *ad.* in a chilling manner.

Chiloma, ki-lo'-mà, *s.* the upper lip or muzzle of a quad

ruped, when tumid, and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril, as in the camel (Gr. the lip).

Chilonean, ki-lo'-ne-an, *a.* relating to Chilo, one of the seven wise men of Greece; concise.

Chiltern Hundreds, tshil'-tern hund'-reds, *s.* a nominal stewardship in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire under the crown, which a member of parliament, as he cannot resign, may, if he wishes to retire, accept, and thus vacate his seat.

Chimb, tshime, *s.* See **Chime.**

Chime, tshime, *s.* the consonant or harmonious sound of musical instruments; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale and struck with hammers; correspondence of sounds; harmony; correspondence of relation: *v.n.* to sound in consonance or harmony; to accord; to agree: *v.a.* to move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony (L. *cymbalum*, cymbal).

Chime, tshime, *s.* the edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves (A.S. *cim*, a box).

Chimera, ki-me'-rà, *s.* a monster with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, vomiting flames [Myth.]; an incongruous and impossible conception of the fancy; a cartilaginous fish [Ichthy.]

Chimere, she-meer', *s.* the upper robe of a bishop (It.)

Chimerical, ki-mĕr'-ik-al, *a.* purely imaginary. **Chimerically,** ki-mĕr'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a chimerical manner.

Chiminage, shim'-in-aje, *s.* a toll for passage through a forest [Old Law]. (Fr. *chemin*, a road.)

Chimney, tshim'-ne, *s.* a passage for the escape of smoke from a fire; a flue; a funnel; a glass funnel to intensify the combustion of a lamp (Gr. *kaio*, to burn).

Chimney-board, tshim'-ne-board, *s.* a fire-board.

Chimney-cap, tshim'-ne-kap, *s.* a cowl.

Chimney-corner, tshim'-ne-kor'-ner, *s.* a place near the fire.

Chimney-hook, tshim'-ne-hook, *s.* a hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire.

Chimney-money, tshim'-ne-mun-ne, *s.* a tax on each chimney.

Chimneypiece, tshim'-ne-pees, *s.* an ornamental piece of wood, stone, or marble, set round a fireplace.

Chimney-pot, tshim'-ne-pot, *s.* a cylinder pot at the top of a chimney to prevent smoking.

Chimney-shaft, tshim'-ne-shaft, *s.* the portion of a chimney which rises above the rest of a building.

Chimney-sweeper, tshim'-ne-sweep-er, *s.* one whose occupation is to sweep or clean chimneys.

Chimpanzee, tshim-pan'-zee, *or* shim'-pan-zee, *s.* a large African ape.

Chin, tshin, *s.* the lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw (A.S. *cinn*).

China, tshi'-nà, *s.* porcelain, first brought from China.

China-aster, tshi'-nà-as'-ter, *s.* a plant with composite flowers.

China-clay, tshi'-nà-klay, *s.* a finer kind of potter's clay.

China-orange, tshi'-nà-or'-enj, *s.* the sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.

China-root, tshi'-nà-root, *s.* the root of the *Smilax China*.

China-rose, tshi'-nà-roze, *s.* a beautiful flowering mallow.

China-shop, tshi'-nà-shop, *s.* a shop for the sale of chinaware, &c.

Chinaware, tshi'-nà-ware, *s.* articles made of china.

Chincapin, tshink'-à-pin, *s.* the dwarf chestnut.

Chinch, tshintsh, *s.* a bug; a fetid insect of the bug kind, destructive to grain.

Chinchilla, tshin-tshil'-là, *s.* a small rodent animal of South America, or its fur.

Chincough, tshin'-kof, *s.* the hooping-cough. See **Chink.**

Chine, tshine, *s.* the backbone or spine of an animal; a piece of the back of an animal, properly of a pig, cut for cooking; the chime of a cask: *v.a.* to cut through the backbone, or into chine-pieces (L. *spina*, thorn, spine).

Chined, tshind, *a.* pertaining to the back or having a back.

Chingle, shing'-gl, *s.* gravel free from dirt. See **Shingle.**

Chink, tshink, *s.* a narrow aperture; a cleft or rent: *v.a.* to form into or close up a chink.

Chink, tshink, *s.* the clink, as of a coin: *v.a.* to cause to jingle, as money: *v.n.* to clink (A.S. *cinn*, cleft).

Chinkapin, tshink'-à-pin, *s.* See **Chincapin.**

Chinky, tshink'-e, *a.* full of chinks; gaping.

Chinned, tshind, *a.* having a chin, as particularized.

Chinscab, tshin'-skab, *s.* a disease in sheep, the dartars.

Chinse, tshins, *v.a.* to thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point of a knife [Naut.]

Chintz, tshints, *s.* cotton cloth or calico, printed with flowers and other devices, in different colours (Hind.)

Chioppine, tshop-peen', *s.* a high shoe or patten, formerly worn by ladies (Fr.)

Chip, tship, *s.* a small piece chopped off; a thin slip of wood; a fragment: *v.a.* to cut into chips: *v.n.* to break or fly off in chips. See **Chop.**

Chipaxe, tship'-ax, *s.* an axe for chipping.

Chipper, tship'-per, *a.* lively; cheerful; comfortable. (U.S.)

Chipping, tship'-ping, *s.* the act of cutting off in chips; a chip; the flying or breaking off, in chips, of the edges of earthenware.

Chippy, tship'-pe, *a.* abounding in chips.

Chiragra, ki-rag'-rà, *s.* gout in the hands (Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *agra*, seizure).

Chirk, tshĕrk, *a.* lively; cheerful; comfortable [U.S.]

Chirm, tsherm, *v.n.* to chirp as a bird (A.S.)

Chirognomy, ki-rog'-no-me, *s.* judgment of character from the hand (G. *cheir*, and *gnome*, judgment).

Chirograph, ki'-ro-graf, *s.* anciently, a deed of conveyance, engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment, with a space between, in which was written a word, through which the parchment was cut, and one part given to each party [Law]. (Gr. *cheir*, and *grapho*, to write.)

Chirographer, ki-rog'-rà-fer, *s.* one who professes chirography.

Chirographic, Chirographical, ki-ro-graf'-ik, ki-ro-graf'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to chirography.

Chirographist, ki-rog'-rà-fist, *s.* a chirographer; one who tells fortunes by examining the hand.

Chirography, ki-rog'-rà-fe, *s.* the art of writing; the art of telling fortunes from the hand.

Chirogymnast, ki-ro-jim'-nast, *s.* an instrument for strengthening the fingers in pianoforte playing [Mus.] (Gr. *cheir*, and *gymnast.*)

Chirological, ki-ro-loj'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to chirology.

Chirologist, ki-rol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in chirology.

Chirology, ki-rol'-o-je, *s.* the art or practice of conversing by signs made by the hands and fingers (Gr. *cheir*, and *logos*, discourse).

Chiromancer, ki'-ro-man-ser, *s.* one skilled in chiromancy.

Chiromancy, ki'-ro-man-se, *s.* the reading of one's character or fortune by inspecting the lines of the hand; palmistry (Gr. *cheir*, and *manteia*, divination).

Chiromantic, ki-ro-man'-tik, *a.* pertaining to chiromancy.

Chironomy, ki-ron'-o-me, *s.* the science of expression by means of gesture (Gr. *cheir*, and *nomos*, law).

Chiroplast, ki'-ro-plast, *s.* an instrument to train the hand to a particular position when playing on the piano [Mus.] (Gr. *cheir*, and *plasso*, to fashion.)

Chiropedist, Chiropodist, ki-rop'-e-dist, ki-rop'-o-dist, *s.* one skilled in diseases of the hands and feet, such as corns, bunions, &c. (Gr. *cheir*, and *ped*, or *pod*, the foot).

Chirp, tsherp, *v.n.* to utter short sharp cheerful notes, as certain birds and insects: *s.* their note (from the sound).

Chirper, tsherp'-er, *s.* a chirping bird or insect.

Chirpingly, tsherp'-ing-le, *ad.* in a chirping manner.

Chirre, tsher, *v.n.* to coo, as the pigeon.

Chirrup, tshir'-rup, *v.a.* to cheer up: *v.n.* to chirp.

Chirurgeon, ki-rur'-jun, *s.* a surgeon (Gr. *cheir*, and *ergon*, work).

Chisel, tshiz'-il, *s.* an edge tool to cut or to hew with, of different quality and form, according to its use: *v.a.* to cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel; to take advantage of in dealing; to cheat (O.Fr. *cisel*, from L. *seco*, to cut).

Chiselled, tshiz'-ld, *a.* cut, as with a chisel; clear cut.

Chislеu, kis'-le-u, *s.* the ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and December.

Chisley, tshiz'-le, *a.* sandy and clayey, with a large admixture of small pebbles (A.S. *ceosel*, gravel),

Chit, tshit, *s.* a first shoot or sprout; a baby; a pert and lively child; an instrument for cleaving laths (A.S. *cith*, a young shoot).

Chit-chat, tshit'-tshat, *s.* prattle; familiar idle talk.

Chitine, ki'-tin, *s.* a substance forming the exoskeleton of many invertebrate animals.

Chiton, ki'-ton, *s.* a mollusc, remarkable for its shells being formed of many portions, but never truly articulated (Gr. a tunic).

Chitter, tshit'-ter, *v.n.* to shiver with cold.

Chitterlings, tshit'-ter-linzz, *s.pl.* part of the smaller intestines, particularly of swine, used for food.

Chitty, tshit'-te, *a.* childish; like a babe.

Chivalric, Chivalrous, shiv'- *or* tshiv'-al-rik, shiv'- *or* tshiv'-al-rus, *a.* pertaining to or in the spirit of chivalry; worthy of a knight; brave; gallant; nobly daring. **Chivalrously,** shiv'- *or* tshiv'-al-rus-le, *ad.* in a chivalrous spirit.

Chivalry, shiv'- *or* tshiv'-al-re, *s.* the system of knighthood with its usages and privileges, being originally a military organization for the defence of Christendom against the Pagan and the Turk; the body or order of knights, or any such body; the qualifications of a knight, such as dignity, courtesy, bravery, respect for the right, respect for womanly dignity and

purity, and military address; a tenure of lands by knight's service [Law]. (Fr. *cheval*, a horse.)

Chlamyphore, Chlamyphorus, klam'-e-for, } *s.* a small edentate animal of Chili, allied to the armadillo, but like the mole in its habits, so named from the cloak-like covering of its back (Gr. *chlamys*, and *phero*, to bear).

Chlamys, klam'-is, *s.* a tunic or loose scarf worn by the ancients; a floral envelope [Bot.] (Gr.)

Chloracetic acid, klo-ra-se'-tik as'-id, *s.* an acid formed by the action of chlorine on acetic acid in bright sunshine.

Chloral, klo'-ral, *s.* a narcotic liquid obtained at first by the action of *chlorine* upon *alcohol*.

Chloralism, klo'-ral-izm, *s.* morbid state of body induced by the too free use of chloral.

Chlorate, klo'-rate, *s.* a salt of chloric acid.

Chloric, klo'-rik, *a.* of or from chlorine. *Chloric acid*, an acid of chlorine and oxygen.

Chlorid, Chloride, klo'-rid, klo'-ride, } *s.* a compound of chlorine with another element.

Chloridate, klo'-re-date, *v.a.* to cover with chloride of silver.

Chlorine, klo'-rin, *s.* a greenish-yellow gas obtained from common salt; a powerful disinfectant and bleaching agent (Gr. *chloros*, greenish-yellow).

Chloriodate, klo'-re-od-ate, *s.* a salt of the chloriodic acid.

Chloriodic, klo-re-od'-ik, *a.* consisting of chlorine and iodine, or obtained from them, as chloriodic acid.

Chloriodine, klo-ri'-o-din, *s.* a compound of chlorine and iodine.

Chlorite, klo'-rite, *s.* a soft olive-green mineral, soapy to the touch; a salt of chlorous acid [Chem.]

Chloritic, klo-rit'-ik, *a.* containing chlorite.

Chlorocarbonic, Chlorocarbonous, klo'-ro-kar-bon'-ik, klo'-ro-kar'-bun-us, } *a.* compounded of chlorine and carbonic oxide.

Chlorocyanic, klo-ro-si-an'-ik, *a.* composed of chlorine and cyanogen, as chlorocyanic acid.

Chloroform, klo'ro-form, *s.* a volatile limpid fluid, much used in surgery to induce insensibility (Gr. *chloros*, and *formica*, an ant, as originally procured from the ant).

Chlorometer, klo-rom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for testing the bleaching powers of chloride of lime (Gr. *chloros*, and *metron*, a measure).

Chlorometry, klo-rom'-e-tre, *s.* the process of testing the bleaching power of any combination of chlorine.

Chloropal, klo-ro'-pal, *s.* a greenish earthy material.

Chlorophasite, klo-ro-fe'-ite, *s.* a green mineral which soon becomes black when broken (Gr. *chloros*, and *phaios*, dark).

Chlorophane, klo'-ro-fane, *s.* a variety of fluor spar, with a bright green phosphorescence when heated (Gr. *chloros*, and *phaino*, to show).

Chlorophyll, klo'-ro-fil, *s.* the green colouring matter of plants, especially in leaves [Bot.] (Gr. *chloros*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

Chlorosis, klo-ro'-sis, *s.* the green sickness, a disease incident to young females, giving them a pale greenish hue.

Chlorotic, klo-rot'-ik, *a.* pertaining to, or affected by, chlorosis.

Chlorous, klo'-rus, *a.* pertaining to or containing chlorine. *Chlorous acid*, an acid composed of chlorine and oxygen.

Choanite, ko'-an-ite, *s.* a fossil zoophyte of the chalk.

Chock, tshok, *s.* a kind of wedge to confine a cask or other body, to prevent it from moving [Naut.] (*Shock.*)

Chock-full, tshok'-fûl, *a.* quite full; choke-ful.

Chocolate, tshok'-o-late, *s.* a paste or cake made of the kernels of cocoa-nuts; a beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water or milk: *a.* of the colour of chocolate (Sp.)

Chocolate-house, tshok'-o-late-hows, *s.* a house where chocolate is served.

Chocolate-nut, tshok'-o-late-nut, *s.* the fruit of the cacao.

Choice, tshoys, *s.* the act or the power of choosing; discrimination; selection; the thing chosen; care in selecting; the best or preferable part: *a.* selected with care; select; of great value; careful. **Choicely,** tshoys'-le, *ad.* with care in choosing; eminently; carefully. **Choiceness,** tshoys'-nes, *s.* the quality of being choice; discriminativeness; superior worth.

Choiceless, tshoys'-les, *a.* without the power of choosing.

Choir, kwire, *s.* a band of singers, especially in a church service; the part of a church for the singers; the chancel of a cathedral or collegiate church; a large hall adjoining the body of the church, separated by a grate, where the nuns sing the office: *v.n.* to sing in choir (Gr. *choros*, a dance, a band).

Choir-service, kwire'-ser-vis, *s.* service performed by a choir.

Choke, tshoke, *v.a.* to block or compress the windpipe so as to stop the passage of the breath; to stop by filling; to stifle; to obstruct; to offend: *v.n.* to have the windpipe stopped; to stick; to be offended.

Choke, tshoke, *s.* the capillary part of an artichoke.

Choke-cherry, tshoke'-tsher'-re, *s.* a species of wild cherry.

Choke-damp, tshoke'-damp, *s.* a suffocating vapour; carbonic acid gas, generated in wells, coal-mines, and other pits.

Choke-full, tshoke'-fûl, *a.* as full as possible; quite full.

Choke-pear, tshoke'-pare, *s.* a pear that is difficult to swallow; an aspersion which puts to silence.

Choker, tshoke'-er, *s.* that which cannot be answered.

Chokeweed, tshoke'-weed, *s.* a plant so called.

Choky, tshoke'-e, *a.* causing or having a feeling of choking.

Cholagogue, kol'-a-gog, *s.* a medicine to evacuate bile (Gr. *chole*, bile, and *ago*, to lead).

Choleic, ko-le'-ik, *a.* obtained from bile, as choleic acid.

Choledography, kol-e-dog'-ra-fe, } *s.* a treatise on the **Cholelogy,** kol-e-dol'-o-je, } bile (Gr. *chole*, and *graphio*, to write, *logos*, science).

Choler, kol'-er, *s.* bile; anger; irascibility.

Cholera, kol'-e-ra, *s.* a bilious disease characterized by vomiting and purging, with great pain and debility, often called English cholera. *Cholera morbus*, an epidemic disease, of Asiatic origin, of a totally different nature, though characterized by most of its symptoms in a very aggravated form. *Cholera asphyxia*, an aggravated form of cholera morbus, being accompanied with more frequent watery discharges, retchings, severe spasms, and usually asphyxia, collapse, and speedy death.

Cholerine, kol-e-ra'-ik, *a.* pertaining to cholera.

Choleric, kol'-er-ik, *a.* full of choler; irascible; angry.

Cholerine, kol'-er-in, *s.* the first stage of cholera.

Cholesteric, ko-les'-ter-ik, *a.* obtained from cholesterine.

Cholesterine, ko-les'-ter-rin, *s.* a fatty substance found in the bile and biliary concretions.

Choliamb, kol'-le-amb, } *s.* a verse having an iambic

Choliambic, ko-le-am'-bik, } foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last [Pros.] (Gr. *cholos*, lame, and *iambus*.)

Cholic, kol'-ik, *a.* pertaining to bile, as cholic acid.

Choltry, tshole'-tre, *s.* an East Indian inn or caravansary.

Chondrine, kon'-drin, *s.* a gelatinous liquid obtained from the tissue of cartilage in the ribs, trachea, nose, &c. (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage).

Chondritis, kon-dri'-tis, *s.* inflammation of cartilage.

Chondrodite, kon'-dro-dite, *s.* a mineral, occurring in grains, of various colours.

Chondrography, kon-drog'-ra-fe, } *s.* a treatise on carti-

Chondrology, kon-drol'-o-je, } lages (Gr. *chondros*, and *graphio*, to write, *logos*, science).

Chondrometer, kon-drom'-e-ter, *s.* a steelyard for weighing corn (Gr. *chondros*, grain, and *metron*, measure.)

Chondropterygian, kon-drop-te-rij'-e-an, *s.* one of the two great sections of fishes, the bones and fin-spines of which are formed of gristle, as in the sturgeons, sharks, lampreys, &c. (Gr. *chondros*, and *pteryx*, a wing, a fin).

Chondrotomy, kon-drot'-o-me, *s.* the anatomy of cartilages (Gr. *chondros*, and *tome*, cutting).

Chonikrite, kon'-e-krite, *s.* a massive white mineral.

Choose, tshooz, *v.a.* to make choice of; to select; to feel inclined: *v.n.* to make election; to determine.

Choosingly, tshooz'-ing-ly, *ad.* by choosing.

Chop, tshop, *v.a.* to cut off with a sharp instrument by a quick blow; to cut into small pieces, or to mince; to break or open into chinks; to chap: *v.n.* to do anything with a quick motion, like that of a blow; to chap: *s.* a piece chopped off; a small slice of meat with the bone, as a mutton-chop; a crack or cleft.

Chop, tshop, *v.a.* to exchange: *v.n.* to shift suddenly, as the wind: *s.* change. *To chop logic*, to merely argue. (Dut. *koopen*, to buy).

Chop, tshop, *s.* the jaw; the mouth. See **Chaps.**

Chop, tshop, *s.* quality or quantity of tea (a Chinese word).

Chopfallen, tshop'-fawl-n, *a.* See **Chapfallen.**

Chop-house, tshop'-hows, *s.* an eating-house.

Chopin, tshop'-in, *s.* a Scotch quart.

Chopin, tschop'-in, *s.* See **Chioppine.**

Chopness, tshop'-nes, *s.* a kind of spade.

Chopper, tshop'-per, *s.* a butcher's cleaver.

Chopping, tshop'-ping, *a.* suddenly and often changing about, said of waves.

Chopping-block, tshop'-ping-blok, *s.* a wooden block on which anything is laid to be chopped.

Chopping-knife tshop'-ping-nife, *s.* a mincing-knife.

Choppy, tshop'-pe, *a.* full of clefts or cracks; chopping.

Chops, tshops, *s.pl.* the mouth of a beast. See **Chaps.**

Chopsticks, tshop'-stiks, *s.pl.* two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., used by the Chinese to eat with.

Choragic, ko-raj'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a choragus. *Choragic monument*, a monument in honour of the choragus who produced the best musical or theatrical entertainment at the festival of Bacchus [Antiq.]

Choragus, ko-ra'-gus, *s.* the leader, or organizer rather, of a chorus among the ancient Greeks; a musical conductor (Gr. *choros*, chorus, and *ago*, to lead).

Choral, ko'-ral, *a.* belonging to a choir or chorus; sung in a choir; chanted or sung. **Chorally**, ko'-ral-le, *ad.* in the manner of a chorus.

Chord, kord, *s.* the string of a musical instrument; a harmonious combination of musical tones; harmony of colour; a right line joining the extremities of the arc of a circle [Geom.]: *v.a.* to furnish with musical strings (Gr. *chorde*, an intestine).

Chore, tshore, *s.* a small job; charwork [U.S.]

Chorea, ko-re'-a. *s.* St. Vitus's dance, a disease occasioning convulsive motions of the limbs and strange gesticulations (Gr. *choreia*, a dance).

Choregraphy, ko-reg'-ra-fe, *s.* the art of representing a dance by signs, as a tune by notes (Gr. *choreia*, and *grapho*, to write).

Chorepiscopal, ko-re-pis'-ko-pal, *a.* pertaining to the chorepiscopus.

Chorepiscopus, ko-re-pis'-ko-pus, *s.* a suffragan or local bishop (Gr. *chora*, place, and *episcopos*, bishop).

Choreus, ko-re'-us, *s.* a foot of two syllables, the first long, the second short, or of three short [Pros.] (Gr.)

Choriamb, ko'-re-amb, **Choriambic**, ko-re-am'-bic, **Choriambus**, ko-re-am'-bus, *s.* a foot of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short [Pros.] (Gr.)

Choric, ko'-rik, *a.* pertaining to a chorus.

Chorion, ko'-re-on, *s.* the exterior membrane investing the fœtus *in utero* [Anat.]; the exterior membrane of a seed [Bot.] (Gr.)

Chorisis, kor'-e-sis, *s.* the separation of a lamina from part of an organ, and forming it into a scale so as to double the organ [Bot.] (Gr. *chorizo*, to separate.)

Chorister, kor'-ist-er, *s.* a singer; one of a choir; one who leads a church choir. See **Chorus.**

Chorographer, ko-rog'-ra-fer, *s.* one skilled in chorography.

Chorography, ko-rog'-ra-fe, *s.* the description of a particular district or country (*chora*, a place, and *grapho*, to write).

Choroid, ko'-royd, *s.* a part resembling the chorion [Anat.]

Chorology, ko-rol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the distribution of plants and animals (Gr. *chora*, a place, and *logos*, science).

Chorus, ko'-rus, *s.* a company of persons singing in concert; a piece performed by a company in concert; verses of a song in which the company join the singer; a musical composition of two or more parts; in the ancient drama, persons introduced as beholding what passes in the acts of a piece, and who sing their sentiments between the acts; a song between the acts of a piece; originally a band of singers and dancers employed on festive occasions in honour of the gods, particularly Bacchus (Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring with singing).

Chose, shoze, *s.* a thing. *Chose in action*, property which a person has a right to sue for, as a debt [Law]. (Fr.)

Chosen, tsho'-zn, *a.* select; choice.

Chough, tshuff, *s.* a bird of the crow family which lives in community and nestles in cliffs.

Choultry, tshol'-tre, *s.* See **Choltry.**

Chouse, tshows, *v.a.* to cheat: *s.* generally, one easily cheated; a trick; an imposition (Turk. *chiaw*, a messenger or envoy; one such sent to England in 1666 having distinguished himself by his swindling achievements).

Chow-chow, tshow'-tshow, *s.* a mixture of pickles.

Chowder, tshow'-der, *s.* in America, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, salt pork, &c.: *v.a.* to make a chowder of. *Chowder beer*, a kind of spruce beer.

Chowry, tshow'-re, *s.* in India, a whisk to keep off flies.

Chowter, tshow'-ter, *v.n.* to grumble like a frog or a froward child.

Choy-root, tshoy'-root, *s.* See **Chay-root.**

Chrematistics, kre-ma-tis'-tiks, *s.* the science of wealth; political economy (Gr. *chrematata*, property, wealth).

Chrestomathy, kres-tom'-a-the, *s.* a book of extracts for learning a language (Gr. *chrestos*, useful, and *mathein*, to learn).

Chrism, krizm, *s.* consecrated oil used in the Roman and Greek Churches in baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction (Gr. an unguent).

Chrismal, kriz'-mal, *a.* pertaining to chrism.

Chrismation, kriz-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of applying the chrism.

Chrismatory, kriz'-ma-te-re, *s.* a vessel to hold chrism.

Chrisom, kriz'-um, *s.* linen cloth anointed with holy oil, laid over a child's face at baptism; a christening vesture; a child just baptized, or one that dies within a month after.

Christ, krist, *s.* an appellation given to the Saviour, synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH, and signifying THE ANOINTED ONE (Gr. *chrio*, to anoint).

Christ-cross-row, kris'-kros-ro, *s.* an old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross set before it.

Christen, kris'-sn, *v.a.* to baptize in the name of Christ; to name.

Christendom, kris'-en-dum, *s.* that section of the world which professes the Christian religion; the whole body of Christians; Christianity.

Christening, kris'-sn-ing, *s.* the ceremony of baptism.

Christian, krist'-yan, *s.* one who professes faith in Christ or his teaching; one who has faith in Christ or his teaching; vaguely, one born in a Christian country or of Christian parents: *a.* connected with or according to Christ or Christianity. *Christian name*, name given at christening, distinct from the surname.

Christianism, krist'-yan-izm, **Christianity**, kris-te-an'-e-te, *s.* the Christian religion.

Christianize, krist'-yan-ize, *v.a.* to make Christian; to convert to Christianity.

Christianlike, krist'-yan-like, *a.* befitting a Christian.

Christianly, krist'-yan-le, *a.* becoming a Christian: *ad.* in a Christian manner.

Christless, krist'-les, *a.* without the grace of Christ.

Christmas, kris'-mas, *s.* the Church festival on the 25th of December, in memory of the birth of Christ; Christmas day: *a.* belonging to the period of Christmas or its festivities. See **Mass.**

Christmas-box, kris'-mas-box, *s.* a box for collecting presents at Christmas; a Christmas present.

Christmas carol, kris'-mas kar'-ol, *s.* a hymn for Christmas.

Christmas day, kris'-mas da, *s.* the 25th of December.

Christmas eve, kris'-mas eve, *s.* the evening before Christmas.

Christmas-flower, kris'-mas-flow'-er, **Christmas-rose**, kris'-mas-roze, *s.* a plant producing beautiful white flowers about Christmas.

Christmastide, kris'-mas-tide, **Christmas-time**, kris'-mas-time, *s.* the season of Christmas.

Christology, kris-tol'-o-je, *s.* that branch of Christian theology which treats of the person of Christ.

Christophany, kris-tof'-a-ne, *s.* appearance of Christ after his resurrection.

Christ's-thorn, krists'-thorn, *s.* prickly shrub, supposed to be the plant which furnished the crown of thorns.

Chromate, kro'-mate, *s.* a salt of chromic acid [Chem.]

Chromatic, kro-mat'-ik, *a.* relating to colour; coloured; proceeding by several semitones in succession [Mus.]: *s.* a kind of music that proceeds so, or accidental semitones (Gr. *chroma*, colour). **Chromatically**, kro-mat'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in the chromatic manner.

Chromatics, kro-mat'-iks, *s.* that branch of optics which treats of colours.

Chromatography, kro-ma-tog'-ra-fe, *s.* a treatise on colours; printing in colours (Gr. *chroma*, and *grapho*, to write).

Chromatometer, kro-ma-tom'-et-ter, *s.* a scale for measuring colours (Gr. *chroma*, and *metron*, a measure).

Chromatophore, kro-mat'-o-fore, *s.* a movable animal cell containing colour (Gr. *chroma*, and *phero*, to bear).

Chromatrope, kro'-ma-trope, *s.* an arrangement in a magic lantern by which a movable kaleidoscope effect can be produced (Gr. *chroma*, and *trepo*, to turn).

Chromatype, kro'-ma-tipe, *s.* a process for procuring a coloured photograph (Gr. *chroma*, and *type*).

Chrome, krome, **Chromium**, kro'-me-um, *s.* a greyish-white metal, remarkable for the beauty and variety of the colours of its compounds. *Chrome colour*, a colour from a chromate, or one in the form of powder. *Chrome green*, a dark green pigment, from the oxide of chromium. *Chrome yellow*, the artificial chromate of lead, a beautiful yellow pigment.

Chromic, kro'-mik, *a.* obtained from chrome, as chromic acid.

Chromite, kro'-mite, *s.* a mineral containing chromium.

Chromograph, kro'-mo-graf, *s.* a picture printed in colour (Gr. *chroma*, and *grapho*, to write).

Chromo-lithograph, kro'-mo-lith'-o-graf, *s.* a picture done by chromo-lithography.

Chromo-lithography, kro'-mo-lith-og'-ra-fe, *s.* the art of colour-printing on a succession of stones.

Chromosphere, kro'-mo-sfere, *s.* the outer gaseous envelope of the sun, through which the light of the photosphere passes (Gr. *chroma*, and *sphere*).

Chromotypography, kro-mo-te-pog'-ra-fe, *s.* printing with types differently coloured.

Chromule, kro'-mule, *s.* the colouring matter in plants, green excepted.

Chronic, kron'-ik, *a.* relating to time; of long continuance. *A chronic disease*, one which is inveterate, or of long continuance, in distinction from an *acute* (Gr. *chronos*, time).

Chronicle, kron'-e-kl, *s.* a record of events in the order of time; a history; a record: *v.a.* to record in history: to record.

Chronicler, kron'-e-kler, *s.* the writer of a chronicle.

Chronicles, kron'-e-klz, *s.pl.* two canonical records of the kingdom of Judah contained in the Old Testament.

Chronogram, kron'-o-gram, *s.* an inscription which contains the date of an action mentioned, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632.

ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs.

Chronogrammatic, kron-o-gram-mat'-ik, } *a.* be-
Chronogrammatical, kron-o-gram-mat'-ik-al, } longing to a chronogram, or containing one (Gr. *chronos*, and *gramma*, a letter).

Chronogrammatist, kron-o-gram'-mă-tist, *s.* a writer of chronograms.

Chronograph, kron'-o-graf, *s.* a chronogram; a chronometer that measures and registers minute divisions of time (Gr. *chronos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Chronographer, kro-nog'-ră-fer, *s.* a chronologer.

Chronography, kro-nog'-ră-fe, *s.* a description of past events.

Chronologer, kro-nol'-o-jer, *s.* one versed in chronology, or who arranges past events according to their order in time.

Chronological, kro-no-loj'-ik-al, *a.* relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time. **Chronologically**, kro-no-loj'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a chronological manner.

Chronologist, kro-nol'-o-jist, *s.* a chronologer.

Chronology, kro-nol'-o-je, *s.* a method of computing time; the arrangement of dates in history; a register or tabular view of dates (Gr. *chronos*, and *logos*, account).

Chronometer, kro-nom'-e-ter, *s.* any instrument that measures time, such as a clock, watch, or dial; specially one that measures time with great exactness, such as is used by mariners for determining the longitude at sea, &c. (Gr. *chronos*, and *metron*, a measure).

Chronometric, kro-no-met'-rik, } *a.* pertaining to
Chronometrical, kro-no-met'-rik-al, } a chronometer; measured by a chronometer.

Chronometry, kro-nom'-e-tre, *s.* the art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

Chronoscope, kron'-o-skope, *s.* an instrument for measuring short spaces of time (Gr. *chronos*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Chrysalid, kris'-ă-lid, *s.* a chrysalis (Gr. *chrysos*, gold).

Chrysalis, kris'-ă-lis, *s.*; *pl.* **Chrysalides**, kris-al'-e-dez: the pupa, or apparently torpid state, of an insect before it assumes its wings; an aurelia.

Chrysanthemum, kris-an'-the-mum, *s.* a composite plant such as the ox-eye daisy and corn marigold (Gr. *chrysos*, and *anthemon*, a flower).

Chryselephantine, kris'-el-e-fan'-tine, *a.* partly made of gold and ivory or overlaid with them (Gr. *chrysos*, and *elephas*, ivory).

Chrysobalan, kris-o-bal'-an, *s.* a genus of tropical trees (Gr. *chrysos*, and *balanos*, an acorn).

Chrysoberyl, kris'-o-ber-il, *s.* a precious stone of a yellowish-green colour.

Chrysochlore, kris'-o-klore, *s.* a S. African genus of insectivorous mammals allied to the mole, whose fur reflects most brilliant metallic hues of green and gold. See **Chlorine**.

Chrysography, kris-og'-ră-fe, *s.* the art of writing in letters of gold (Gr. *chrysos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Chrysolite, kris'-o-lite, *s.* a precious stone of a yellowish or greenish colour (Gr. *chrysos*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Chrysology, kris-ol'-o-je, *s.* that branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth (Gr. *chrysos*, and *logos*, science).

Chrysomela, kre-som'-e-lă, *s.* a genus of beautiful beetles (Gr. *chrysos*, and *melas*, black).

Chrysoprase, kris'-o-praze, *s.* a precious stone, a pale green variety of quartz (Gr. *chrysos*, and *prason*, a leek).

Chrysotype, kris'-o-tipe, *s.* a photographic process in which a solution of gold is used (Gr. *chrysos*, and *type*).

Chub, tshub, *s.* a river fish, the cheven, of the carp tribe.

Chubby, tshub'-be, *a.* plump; short and thick. **Chubbyness**, tshub'-be-nes, *s.* the state of being chubby.

Chubb-lock, tshub'-lok, *s.* a lock, so named from its inventor, so constructed that it cannot be picked.

Chub-faced, tshub'-fayst, *a.* having a plump round face.

Chuck, tshuk, *s.* the call of a hen; a sudden small noise; a chick, as a word of endearment: *v.n.* to call as a hen: *v.a.* to call, as a hen her chickens (from the sound).

Chuck, tshuk, *s.* a pat under the chin; a toss or throw to a short distance: *v.a.* to touch or give a gentle blow; to throw, with quick motion, to a short distance; to pitch (*shock*).

Chuck, tshuk, *s.* an appendage to a lathe.

Chuck-farthing, tshuk'-far-thing, *s.* a game in which a farthing or other piece of money is pitched into a hole.

Chuck-hole, tshuk'-hole, *s.* a steep hole in a waggon rut.

Chuckle, tshuk'-kl, *v.a.* to call, as a hen her chickens; to caress: *v.n.* to cackle: *s.* the call of a hen (from the sound).

Chuckle, tshuk'-kl, *v.n.* to laugh in a suppressed or broken manner; to feel inward triumph or exultation: *s.* a short suppressed laugh in triumph and derision (connected with *choke*).

Chuckle-head, tshuk'-kl-hĕd, *s.* one with a large head; a dunce.

Chuckle-headed, tshuk'-kl-hĕd'-ed, *a.* thick-headed.

Chuckling, tshuk'-ling, suppressed, self-satisfied, self-exultant laughter.

Chuet, tshu'-et, *s.* a pie of minced meat.

Chuff, tshuf, *s.* a clown; a coarse, heavy, surly fellow.

Chuffy, tshuf'-e, *a.* fat or swelled out, especially in the cheeks; clownish; surly; angry. **Chuffily**, tshuf'-e-le, *ad.* in a chuffy manner. **Chuffiness**, tshuf'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being chuffy.

Chum, tshum, *s.* one who occupies the same room or rooms; a messmate; an intimate familiar friend: *v.n.* to occupy a room or rooms with another; to mess with another (*chamber-fellow* abridged).

Chump, tshump, *s.* a short, thick, heavy piece of wood.

Chunam, tshu'-nam, *s.* the name in India for lime; stucco made of calcined shells.

Church, tshurtsh, *s.* a place or building consecrated to the worship of God; the worshippers of Jehovah, as a body; a building consecrated to Christian worship and ordinances; the collective body of Christians; a particular body of Christians; the followers of Christ in a particular city or province; the clergy, in distinction from the laity; the communicants of a congregation [U.S.]; divine service; ecclesiastical authority: *v.a.* to assist, as a priest, any one in the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, particularly a woman after childbirth, the priest being said *to church*, and the woman *to be churched*; in Scotland, to escort to church, as a bride after her marriage: *a.* ecclesiastical. The *Church Catholic*, the collective body of Christians in their unity from the commencement. The *Church Militant*, the body of Christians regarded as warring against spiritual evil of all kinds. *Church Invisible*, the collective body of Christians in heaven and on earth (Gr. *kyriakos*, belonging to the Lord).

Church-ale, tshurtsh'-ale, *s.* a wake or feast, commemoratory of the dedication of a church.

Church-bench, tshurtsh'-bensh, *s.* a seat in a church porch.

Church-burial, tshurtsh'-bĕr-e-al, *s.* burial according to the rites of the Church.

Churched, tshurtsht, *a.* presented at church.

Church-goer, tshurtsh'-go-er, *s.* a regular attender at church.

Church-going, tshurtsh'-go-ing, *a.* usually attending church; calling to church.

Churching, tshurtsh'-ing, *s.* the act of returning thanks in church; presentation in church.

Churchism, tshurtsh'-izm, *s.* adherence to the principles and worship of the Church, especially the Church of England.

Church-land, tshurtsh'-land, *s.* land belonging to the church.

Churchlike, tshurtsh'-like, *a.* becoming a church or churchman.

Church-living, tshurtsh'-liv-ing, *s.* an ecclesiastical benefice.

Churchman, tshurtsh'-man, *s.* an ecclesiastic; a member of the Church of England; an episcopalian.

Churchmanly, tshurtsh'-man-le, *a.* like a churchman.

Churchmanship, tshurtsh'-man-ship, *s.* state of being a churchman, or of belonging to the episcopal church.

Church-member, tshurtsh'-mem'-ber, *s.* a member in communion with a church.

Church-membership, tshurtsh-mem'-ber-ship, *s.* state of being a church member.

Church-music, tshurtsh'-mew-zik, *s.* a musical service in a church; music suited to church service.
Churchouted, tshurtsh'-owt-ed, *a.* excommunicated.
Church-owl, tshurtsh'-owl, *s.* the common barn owl.
Church-rate, tshurtsh'-rate, *s.* a rate levied upon parishioners for the support of the parish church.
Church service, tshurtsh' ser-vis, *s.* religious service in a church.
Churchwarden, tshurtsh'-wor-dn, *s.* one of two or more officers elected in every parish to take care of the church property, enforce decorum in church, and act as the legal representatives of the parish.
Church-way, tshurtsh'-wa, *s.* a road that leads to a church.
Church-work, tshurtsh'-wurk, *s.* work for or on a church; work in connection with the church.
Churchyard, tshurtsh'-yard, *s.* the ground adjoining a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.
Churl, tshurl, *s.* a rude, surly, ill-bred man; a rustic; a miser; a niggard (A.S. *ceorl*, a countryman).
Churlish, tshurl'-ish, *a.* rude; surly; sullen; uncivil; ill-natured; selfish; untractable. **Churlishly,** tshurl'-ish-le, *ad.* in a churlish manner. **Churlishness,** tshurl'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being churlish.
Churly, tshurl'-e, *a.* churlish.
Churn, tshurn, *s.* a vessel in which milk or cream is agitated for the production of butter; *v.a.* to agitate in a churn for the production of butter; to agitate with violence or continued motion (A.S. *cyrn*).
Churning, tshurn'-ing, *s.* the operation of churning; as much butter as is made at one operation.
Churn-staff, tshurn'-staf, *s.* a staff used in churning.
Churrworm, tshur'-wurm, *s.* the mole, or fan-cricket.
Chute, shoot, *s.* a fall, as in a rapid, for floating timber down (Fr.)
Chutney, tshut'-ne, *s.* an E. Indian condiment.
Chyazic, ki-az'-ik, *a.* compounded of hydrocyanic acid.
Chylaceous, ki-la'-shus, *a.* chylous; consisting of chyle.
Chyle, kile, *s.* a milky fluid, separated in the small intestines from the chyme by the action on it of the pancreatic juice and the bile, and which being absorbed by the lacteal vessels is gradually assimilated into blood [Phys.] (Gr. *chylos*, juice, from *cheo*, to flow.)
Chylifaction, kil-e-fak'-shun, } *s.* the process of mak-
Chylification, kil-e-fe-ka'-shun, } ing chyle (Gr. *chylos*, and L. *facio*, to make).
Chylifactive, kil-e-fak'-tiv, } *a.* forming or chang-
Chylificatory, kil-e-fe-ka'-to-re, } ing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.
Chyliferous, ki-lif'-er-us, *a.* transmitting chyle (Gr. *chylos*, and L. *fero*, to bear).
Chylific, ki-lif'-ik, } *a.* chylifactive.
Chylopoetic, ki-lo-po-et'-ik, }
Chylify, ki'-le-fi, *v.a.* to convert into chyle (Gr. *chylos*, and L. *facio*, to make).
Chylous, kile'-us, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of chyle.
Chyme, kime, *s.* the pulpy mass into which the food is converted in the stomach prior to the separation of the chyle (Gr. *chymos*, juice).
Chymic, kim'-ik, *a.* } See **Chemical, Chemist, Chemistry.**
Chymist, kim'-ist, *s.* }
Chymistry, kim'-is-tre, *s.* }
Chymification, kim-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the process of becoming or being formed into chyme.
Chymify, kim'-e-fi, *v.a.* and *n.* to form or become chyme.
Chymous, kime'-us, *a.* relating to or consisting of chyme.
Cibarious, se-ba'-re-us, *a.* relating to food (L. *cibus*, food).
Cibol, sib'-ul, *s.* a sort of onion (L. *cepa*, an onion).
Ciborium, se-bo'-re-um, *s.* a structure in the high choir in which the host is kept [Arch.]; the vessel in which the eucharist is kept [Eccles.] (L. the pod of the Egyptian bean; a drinking-cup.)
Cicada, se-ka'-da, *s.* a genus of hemipterous insects remarkable for the loud sounds they emit from a complicated apparatus of membranes and fibres situated under the abdomen (L.)
Cicala, se-ka'-la, *s.* a cicada.
Cicatrice, sik'-a-tris, *s.* a scar remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed (L. *cicatrix*).
Cicatricle, sik'-a-trik-l, *s.* the scarlike germinating or foetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg.
Cicatrisant, sik'-a-tri-zant, *s.* a cicatrisive application.
Cicatrisive, sik'-a-tri-siv, *a.* inducing a cicatrice.
Cicatrix, se-ka'-trix, *s.* a cicatrice (L.)
Cicatrization, sik-a-tre-za'-shun, *s.* the process of forming a cicatrice; the state of being cicatrized.
Cicatrize, sik'-a-trize, *v.a.* to heal a wound or ulcer by inducing the formation of a skin or cicatrix: *v.n.* to be healed or skin over.
Cicatrose, sik'-a-trose, *a.* full of scars.
Cicely, sis'-e-le, *s.* a species of umbelliferous plants.
Cicer, si'-ser, *s.* the chick-pea plant (L.)
Cicerone, tshe-tsha-ro-na, *or* sis-e-ro'-ne, *s.* a guide; one who shows strangers the curiosities of a place (It. from L. *Cicero*).
Ciceronian, sis-e-ro'-ne-an, *a.* resembling Cicero in style.
Ciceronianism, sis-e-ro'-ne-an-izm, *s.* Ciceronian style or mode of expression.
Cichoraceous, sik-o-ra'-shus, *a.* pertaining to succory.
Cichory, sik'-o-re, } *s.* wild endive, a genus of
Cichorium, si-ko'-re-um, } composite plants (L.) See **Chicory.**
Cicindela, sis-in-de'-la, *s.* a genus of beetles, popularly called tiger-beetles, or sparklers, owing to their rich metallic colours (L. a glowworm).
Cicisbeism, se-sis'-be-izm, *s.* the practice of a cicisbeo.
Cicisbeo, tshe-tshis-ba'-o, *or* se-sis'-be-o, *s.* one who dangles about females, especially about a married woman, with the respect and devotion of a lover (It.)
Ciconia, se-ko'-ne-a, *s.* a wading bird of the stork family (L.)
Cicurate, sik'-yu-rate, *v.a.* to tame. (L. *cicur*, tame.)
Cicuta, se-kew'-ta, *s.* hemlock (L.)
Cid, sid, *s.* a chief; a commander; specially the Spanish national hero, or an epic about him [Sp.]
Cidaris, sid'-a-ris, *s.* a genus of sea-urchins (Gr. a turban).
Cider, si'-der, *s.* a liquor made from apples; formerly, any strong liquor, except wine (Gr. *sikera*, strong drink).
Cider Brandy, si'-der bran'-de, *s.* a distillation from cider.
Ciderist, si'-der-ist, *s.* a maker of cider.
Ciderkin, si'-der-kin, *s.* a liquor from apples after the juice has been expressed for cider.
Ci-devant, se'-de-vong, *a.* late; former (Fr. formerly).
Cieling, se'-ling, *s.* See **Ceiling.**
Cierge, seerdj, *s.* a wax candle used in religious processions (Fr. from L. *cera*, wax).
Cigar, se-gar', *s.* a small roll of tobacco for smoking (Sp.)
Cigarette, se-gar-et', *s.* tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.
Cigar-holder, se-gar'-hold-er, *s.* a mouthpiece for a cigar.
Ciliery, sil'er-e, *s.* the drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns. See **Cilia.**
Cilia, sil'-e-a, *s.pl.* the eyelashes [Anat.]; long hairs on the margin of a plant, leaf, &c. [Bot.]; minute filaments on the surfaces of animal membranes, endowed with quick vibratile motion [Zool.] (L.)
Ciliary, sil'-ya-re, *a.* pertaining to the eyelids or to cilia.
Ciliate, sil'-e-ate, }
Ciliated, sil'-e-a-ted, } *a.* furnished with cilia.
Cilicious, se-lish'-us, *a.* made of hair of the goats of *Cilicia*.
Ciliiform, sil'-e-i-form, *a.* like cilia for fineness and number.
Ciliograde, sil'-e-o-grade, *a.* swimming by means of cilia.
Cima, si'-ma, *s.* See **Cyma.**
Cimbal, sim'-bal, *s.* a kind of cake (It.)
Cimbex, sim'-bex, *s.* the saw-fly (Gr.)
Cimbia, sim'-be-a, *s.* a fillet or band round the shaft of a column to strengthen it [Arch.]
Cimbric, sim'-brik, *a.* pertaining to the Cimbri, a people of N. Germany: *s.* the language of the Cimbri.
Cimeliarch, se-me'-le-ark, *s.* the keeper of the plate and other valuables belonging to a church; the room where such things were kept (Gr. *keimelion*, treasure, and *archo*, to rule).
Cimeter, sim'-e-ter, *s.* a scimitar.
Cimex, si'-mex, *s.* an insect of the bed-bug type (L.)
Cimiss, si'-mis, *s.* the bed-bug.
Cimmerian, sim-me'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to the Cimmeri, or their country—a district, variously localized, and fabled to have been unvisited by a single ray of the light of the sun; extremely dark.
Cimolite, sim'-o-lite, *s.* a species of friable white clay.
Cinchona, sin-ko'-na, *s.* Peruvian bark; a genus of trees that yield it (S. Amer., bark).
Cinchonaceous, sin-ko-na'-shus, *a.* pertaining to cinchona.
Cinchonate, sin'-ko-nate, *s.* a salt of cinchonic acid (Gr.)
Cinchonia, sin-ko'-ne-a, } *s.* an alkaloid obtained from
Cinchonine, sin'-ko-nin, } the bark of a cinchona, used in medicine.
Cinchonic, sin-kon'-ik, *a.* obtained from cinchona bark.
Cinchonism, sin'-kon-izm, *s.* a deranged state of the body due to overdoses of quinine.
Cincture, sinkt'-yur, *s.* a belt, girdle, or band: an enclosure; a ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column [Arch.] (L. *cingo*, *cinctum*, to gird.)
Cinctured, sinkt'-yurd, *a.* having a cincture or girdle.
Cinder, sin'-der, *s.* anything that remains after being subjected to combustion; a piece of coal that

has ceased to flame or burn; the refuse of burnt coal or wood (A.S. *sinder*).

Cinder-wench, sin'-der-wentsh, **Cinder-woman**, sin'-der-woom-an, } *s.* a woman who gains her living by raking among ashes for cinders.

Cindery, sin'-der-e, *a.* like or composed of cinders.

Cindrous, sin'-drus, *a.* like a cinder or cinders.

Cinefaction, sin-e-fak'-shun, *s.* reduction to ashes (L. *cinis*, ashes, and *facio*, to make).

Cineraceous, sin-e-ra'-shus, **Cinereous**, sin-e'-re-us, } *a.* like ashes; having the colour of the ashes of wood.

Cineraria, sin-e-ra'-re-a, *s.* a genus of composite plants.

Cinerary, sin'-e-ra-re, *a.* pertaining to ashes: *s.* a vase or urn containing the ashes of those whose bodies have been consumed by cremation [Archæol.]

Cineration, sin-e-ra'-shun, *s.* reduction to ashes.

Cineritious, sin-e-rish'-us, *a.* ash-coloured; gray.

Cingalese, sing'-ga-leez, *s.* a native or the natives of Ceylon: *a.* pertaining to Ceylon, or its inhabitants.

Cingle, sin'-g'l, *s.* a girth for a horse. See **Surcingle.**

Cinnabar, sin'-na-bar, *s.* red sulphuret of mercury; vermilion; dragon's blood, the gum of an Indian tree (L.)

Cinnabarine, sin'-na-bar-in, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing cinnabar.

Cinnamic, sin-nam'-ik, **Cinnamomic**, sin-na-mom'-ik, } *a.* obtained from cinnamon.

Cinnamon, sin'-na-mun, *s.* a well-known aromatic bark, from a tree which abounds in Ceylon (L.)

Cinnamon-stone, sin'-na-mun-stone, *s.* a mineral found in Ceylon, of a cinnamon-red colour, allied to the garnet.

Cinque, singk, *s.* five; a five at cards or dice (Fr.)

Cinquefoil, singk'-foyl, *s.* the creeping potentilla or five-finger; an ornamental foliation, in five compartments, with five points or cusps, used in windows, &c. [Arch.] (Fr. *cinque*, and L. *folium*, a leaf.)

Cinquepace, singk'-pase, *s.* a kind of grave dance.

Cinque-ports, sink'-poarts, *s.pl.* the five English ports of Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Romney, and Hythe, to which Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford were afterwards added, that enjoyed special privileges in return for the protection they offered against France.

Cinque-spotted, singk'-spot-ted, *a.* having five spots.

Cintre, sin'-ter, *s.* centering [Arch.] (Fr.)

Cipher, si'-fer, *s.* the arithmetical character 0; any arithmetical figure; a character in general; an intertexture of letters, as the initials of a name; a device; a secret or disguised manner of writing, consisting of certain characters agreed on by two or more persons to stand for letters or words, and understood only by them; a thing of no consequence or importance; a nonentity: *v.n.* to compute by figures: *v.a.* to write in occult characters (O.Fr. *cifre*).

Ciphering, si'-fer-ing, *a.* for ciphering in or on.

Cipher-key, si'-fer-ke, *s.* a key for deciphering writings.

Cipolin, sip'-o-lin, *s.* a green marble with white zones, like the section of an onion (It. *cipolla*, an onion).

Cippus, sip'-pus, *s.* a small monumental column, bearing an inscription or epitaph (L.)

Circ, serk, *s.* a stone circle. See **Circus.**

Circar, ser'-kar, *s.* In Hindostan, a district or province.

Circassian, ser-kash'-e-an, *a.* pertaining to Circassia: *s.* a native of Circassia; a kind of woollen cloth.

Circean, ser-se'-an, *a.* magically and fatally infatuating (*Circe*, a sorceress, who by her magic potions changed the companions of Ulysses into swine).

Circensial, ser-sen'-she-al, **Circensian**, ser-sen'-she-an, } *a.* pertaining to the circus, in ancient Rome.

Circinal, ser'-se-nal, **Circinate**, ser'-se-nate, } *a.* rolled in spirally downwards, with the tip occupying the centre, as in ferns [Bot.] (L. *circinus*, compasses.)

Circinate, ser'-se-nate, *v.a.* to make a circle; to compass.

Circle, ser'-kl, *s.* a plane figure comprehended by a line, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the centre [Geom.]; a circular line, or anything in that form; a round body; a ring; compass; circuit; a series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated; a number of persons, or things, or ideas considered as connected or drawn together by some central tie or bond; a complete system; a territorial division; an inconclusive form of argument, in which a proposition is disguisedly employed to prove itself [Logic.]: *v.a.* to move round; to encircle: *v.n.* to move round in a circle. *To circle in*, to confine; to keep together (L. *circus*).

Circled, ser'-kld, *a.* having the form of a circle.

Circlet, ser'-klet, *s.* a little circle; an orb.

Circling, ser'-kling, *a.* encircling; moving in a circle.

Circu, ser'-kew. See **Circum.**

Circuit, ser'-kit, *s.* the act of moving or passing round; way round about; the space enclosed in a circle, or within certain limits; that which encircles, or the boundary; the periodical visitation of a judge or judges for holding assizes; the district in which they administer justice: *v.a.* and *v.n.* to move in a circle; to go round (L. *circum*, and *eo*, to go).

Circuiteer, ser-kit-eer', *s.* one who travels a circuit.

Circuitous, ser-kew'-e-tus, *a.* round-about; indirect.

Circuitously, ser-kew'-e-tus-le, *ad.* in a circuitous manner.

Circuity, ser-kew'-e-te, *s.* indirect proceeding.

Circulable, ser-kew'-lă-bl, *a.* that may be circulated.

Circular, ser'-kew-lar, *a.* in the shape of a circle; round; performed in a circle, so as to return back; ending in itself; addressed to a number of persons, as a circular letter: *s.* a letter, or printed notice, of which a copy is sent to many persons. *Circular instrument*, one graduated for the whole circle. *Circular lines*, lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plane scale and sector. *Circular numbers*, those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the roots. *Circular sailing*, the method of sailing by the arc of a great circle. **Circularly**, ser'-kew-lar-le, *ad.* in a circular manner.

Circularity, ser-kew-lar'-e-te, *s.* the state of being circular.

Circulate, ser'-kew-late, *v.n.* to move round, as blood in the body; to traverse certain channels, as sap in plants; to pass from point to point, or hand to hand, as money; to be spread about, or diffused about: *v.a.* to cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to spread (L. *circum*, round, and *latum*, to bear).

Circulating, ser'-kew-la-ting, *a.* moving in a circle, or in prescribed channels; passing from one to another; passing current. *Circulating decimal*, a decimal in which one or more figures are constantly repeated in the same order. *Circulating medium*, the currency of a country, whether money, bank notes, or any other articles.

Circulation, ser-kew-la'-shun, *s.* the act of circulating; the state of being circulated; a currency or circulating medium; diffusion; extent of diffusion; an operation by which the same vapour, raised by fire, falls back to be returned and distilled several times [Chem.] *Circulation of the blood*, the natural motion of the blood in the living animal, whereby it is alternately sent by the action of the heart through the arteries to all parts of the body, and returned to the heart through the veins [Phys.]

Circulator, ser'-kew-lă-tur, *s.* a circulating decimal.

Circulatory, ser'-kew-lă-to-re, *a.* circular; circulating.

Circum, ser'-kum, a Latin prefix signifying around, about, on all sides, in a circle.

Circumambient, ser-kum-am'-be-ent, *a.* going round about; surrounding. See **Ambient.**

Circumambiency, ser-kum-am'-be-an-se, *s.* the state or act of going round or surrounding.

Circumambulate, ser-kum-am'-bew-late, *v.n.* to walk round about (L. *ambulo*, to walk).

Circumambulation, ser-kum-am-bew-lă'-shun, *s.* the act of walking round.

Circumbendibus, ser-kum-ben'-de-bus, *s.* circumlocution.

Circumcise, ser'-kum-size, *v.a.* to cut off the foreskin, as among the Jews; to mortify the flesh (L. *cæsum*, to cut).

Circumciser, ser'-kum-size-er, *s.* one who circumcises.

Circumcision, ser-kum-sizh'-un, *s.* the act of circumcising, performed among the Jews as a symbol of religious separation.

Circumclusion, ser-kum-klu'-zhun, *s.* the act of enclosing on all sides (L. *clausum*, to shut).

Circumduct, ser'-kum-dukt, *v.a.* to nullify [Law]; to declare elapsed [Scots Law]. (L. *ductum*, to lead.)

Circumduction, ser-kum-duk'-shun, *s.* a leading about; the act of circumducting [Law].

Circumference, ser-kum'-fer-ens, *s.* the line that bounds a circle, or that encompasses any figure; the space enclosed in a circle (L. *fero*, to carry).

Circumferential, ser-kum-fer-en'-shal, *a.* pertaining to the circumference.

Circumferentor, ser-kum-fe-ren'-ter, *s.* an instrument used by surveyors for taking or measuring angles.

Circumflect, ser'-kum-flekt, *v.a.* to bend round; to mark with a circumflex (L. *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend).

Circumflection, ser-kum-flek'-shun, **Circumflexion**, } *s.* the act of circumflecting; circular or winding movement.

Circumflex, ser'-kum-flex, *s.* a mark thus (^) to indicate accent, quantity, contraction, &c. [Gram.]: *v.a.* to mark or pronounce with a circumflex: *a.* bent; turning round.

Circumflexus, ser-kum-flex'-us, *s.* a muscle of the palate; the axillary nerve [Anat.]

Circumfluence, ser-kum'-flu-ens, *s.* a flowing round on all sides; an enclosure of waters (L. *fluo*, to flow).

Circumfluent, ser-kum'-flu-ent, } *a.* flowing round; en-
Circumfluous, ser-kum'-flu-us, } compassing, as a fluid.

Circumforaneous, ser-kum-fo-rā'-ne-us, *a.* going about from house to house; strolling (L. *forum*, a market-place).

Circumfulgent, ser-kum-ful'-jent, *a.* shining around (L. *fulgeo*, to shine).

Circumfuse, ser'-kum-fewz, *v.a.* to pour round, as a fluid; to spread round (L. *fusum*, to pour).

Circumfusile, ser-kum-few'-sil, *a.* that may be circumfused.

Circumfusion, ser-kum-few'-zhun, *s.* the act of circumfusing; the state of being circumfused.

Circumgyrate, ser-kum-jī'-rate, *v.a.* to roll or turn round (L. *gyrus*, a circle).

Circumgyration, ser-kum-je-rā'-shun, *s.* the act of circumgyrating; the turning of a limb in its socket.

Circumincession, ser-kum-in-sesh'-un, *s.* the existence of each person of the Trinity in the others (L. *incessus*, walking).

Circumjacent, ser-kum-jā'-sent, *a.* lying round anything; bordering on every side (L. *jaceo*, to lie).

Circumlocution, ser'-kum-lo-kew'-shun, *s.* the use of many words to express an idea instead of one (L. *locutio*, speaking).

Circumlocutionist, ser-kum-lo-kew'-shun-ist, *s.* one who uses circumlocution.

Circumlocutory, ser-kum-lok'-yu-to-re, *a.* involving circumlocution; periphrastic.

Circummeridian, ser-kum-me-rid'-yan, *a.* near the meridian.

Circummured, ser-kum-mewrd', *a.* walled round. See **Mural**.

Circumnavigable, ser-kum-nav'-e-gā-bl, *a.* that may be sailed-round.

Circumnavigate, ser-kum-nav'-e-gate, *v.a.* to sail round.

Circumnavigation, ser-kum-nav-e-gā'-shun, *s.* the act of sailing round, especially the globe.

Circumnavigator, ser-kum-nav'-e-ga-ter, *s.* one who sails round; one who has sailed round the globe.

Circumplexion, ser-kum-plek'-shun, *s.* a folding or wrapping round; the thing wrapped round; involvement (L. *plico*, to fold).

Circumpolar, ser-kum-po'-lar, *a.* near the pole.

Circumposition, ser-kum-po-zish'-un, *s.* the act of placing around, or the state of being so placed.

Circumrotary, ser-kum-ro'-tā-re, } *a.* turning, roll-
Circumrotatory, ser-kum-ro'-tā-to-re, } ing, or whirling round (L. *rota*, a wheel).

Circumrotation, ser-kum-ro-tā'-shun, *s.* the act of revolving; the state of being whirled round.

Circumscissile, ser-kum-sis'-sil, *a.* opening by a transverse circular separation of the sides of the ovary [Bot.] (L. *scissum*, to cut).

Circumscribable, ser-kum-skrībe'-à-bl, *a.* capable of being circumscribed.

Circumscribe, ser'-kum-skribe, *v.a.* to draw round; to limit; to enclose (L. *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write).

Circumscriptible, ser-kum-skrip'-te-bl, *a.* circumscribable.

Circumscription, ser-kum-skrip'-shun, *s.* the act of circumscribing; limitation; bounding line; a circular inscription.

Circumscriptive, ser-kum-skrip'-tiv, *a.* limiting; limited. **Circumscriptively**, ser-kum-skrip'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a limited manner.

Circumspect, ser'-kum-spekt, *a.* watchful on all sides; wary; prudent (L. *specio*, *spectum*, to look). **Circumspectly**, ser'-kum-spekt-le, *ad.* in a circumspect manner. **Circumspectness**, ser'-kum-spekt-nes, *s.* the quality of being circumspect.

Circumspection, ser-kum-spek'-shun, *s.* careful consideration beforehand; thoughtfulness.

Circumspective, ser-kum-spek'-tiv, *a.* employing circumspection.

Circumstance, ser'-kum-stans, *s.* something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact or case; incident; event; condition in regard to worldly estate; situation; state of things: *v.a.* to place in a particular situation (L. *sto*, to stand).

Circumstanced, ser'-kum-stanst, *a.* situated.

Circumstantial, ser-kum-stan'-shal, *a.* attending or relating to, but not essential; incidental; detailed; minute; particular: *s.* a thing incidental, but not essential. *Circumstantial evidence*, that which is obtained from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption [Law].

Circumstantiality, ser-kum-stan-she-al'-e-te, *s.* the state of being circumstantial. **Circumstantially**, ser-kum-stan'-she-al-le, *ad.* in a circumstantial manner.

Circumstantiate, ser-kum-stan'-she-ate, *v.a.* to describe minutely; to prove or confirm by circumstances.

Circumvallate, ser-kum-val'-late, *v.a.* to surround with a rampart (L. *vallum*, a rampart).

Circumvallation, ser-kum-val-lā'-shun, *s.* casting up fortifications around a place; a fortification thrown up.

Circumvent, ser-kum-vent', *v.a.* to overreach; to outwit; to deceive; to cheat (L. *ventum*, to come).

Circumvention, ser-kum-ven'-shun, *s.* act of circumventing.

Circumventive, ser-kum-ven'-tiv, *a.* outwitting; cheating.

Circumvolution, ser-kum-vo-lew'-shun, *s.* the act of rolling round; the state of being rolled round; a winding; anything winding or tortuous.

Circumvolve, ser-kum-volv', *v.a.* and *v.n.* to roll or move round; to revolve (L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll).

Circus, ser'-kus, *s.*; *pl.* **Circuses**; a large oblong edifice, with an open space in the centre, surrounded by tiers of seats, in which public games, sports, and combats were exhibited [Rom. Antiq.]: a place for the exhibition of equestrian feats; a circular space of any kind (L.)

Cirl, serl, *s.* a passerine bird, a species of bunting (It. *zirlare*, to twitter).

Cirque, serk, *or* seerk, *s.* a circus (Fr.)

Cirrhopod, sir'-ro-pod, *s.* See **Cirriped**.

Cirrhose, sir'-rose, } *a.* See **Cirrose** and **Cirrous**.
Cirrhous, sir'-rus, }

Cirrhosis, sir-ro'-sis, *s.* a yellow morbid secretion of the liver; a disease in the liver (Gr. *kirrhos*, yellowish).

Cirri, sir'-ri, *s.pl.* of **Cirrus**.

Cirriferous, sir-rif'-er-us, *a.* producing tendrils (L. *cirrus*, and *fero*, to bear).

Cirriform, sir'-re-form, *a.* formed like a tendril.

Cirrigerous, sir-rij'-er-us, *a.* having curled locks (L. *cirrus*, and *gero*, to carry).

Cirripede, sir'-re-pede, *s.* a crustacean of the barnacle kind, so called from its long, slender, jointed, curling-in limbs (L. *cirrus*, and *pes*, the foot).

Cirro-cumulus, sir'-ro-kew'-mew-lus, *s.* a cloud broken up into small fleecy masses (L. *cumulus*, a heap).

Cirrose, sir'-rose, } *a.* terminating or coiled in a tendril
Cirrous, sir'-rus, } [Bot.]

Cirro-stratus, sir-ro-stra'-tus, *s.* a cloud of great horizontal extension (L. *stratus*, laid flat).

Cirrus, sir'-us, *s.* a tendril [Bot.]: a curled filament [Zool.]: a cloud, like a distended lock of hair (L. a curl of hair).

Cirsocele, ser'-so-seel, *s.* a dilatation of the spermatic vein (Gr. *kirsos*, a varicose vein, and *kele*, a tumour).

Cis, sis, a Latin prefix, signifying on this side.

Cisalpine, sis-al'-pine *or* -pin, *a.* on the Roman or south side of the Alps; opposed to *transalpine*.

Cisatlantic, sis-at-lan'-tik, *a.* on this side of the Atlantic.

Cisco, sis'-ko, *s.* a kind of herring.

Ciselure, seez'-lur, *s.* chasing; chased work (Fr. *ciseler*, to carve).

Cisleu, kis'-lu, *s.* See **Chisleu**.

Cispadane, sis'-pā-dane, *a.* on the south side of the Po (L. *Padanus*, the Po).

Cissoid, sis'-soyd, *s.* a curve, invented by Diocles, to trisect a plane angle and to construct two geometric means between two given straight lines [Geom.] (Gr. *kissos*, ivy, and *eidos*, form).

Cissus, sis'-sus, *s.* the wild vine (Gr. *kissos*, ivy).

Cist, sist, *s.* a chest or basket: a tomb consisting of rows of stones on edge covered with rough slabs [Archæol.] (L. a chest.) See **Cyst**.

Cisted, sis'-ted, *a.* enclosed in a cyst.

Cistercian, sis-ter'-shun, *s.* a monk, one of a reformed order of Benedictines (*Cistercium*).

Cistern, sis'-tern, *s.* a receptacle for water or other liquids; a reservoir; a place containing water.

Cistic, sist'-ik, *a.* See **Cystic**.

Cistus, sis'-tus, *s.* a genus of plants, the rock-rose.

Cistvaen, sist'-vā-en, *s.* See **Cist**.

Cit, sit, *s.* a citizen, used in contempt.

Citable, site'-à-bl, *a.* that may be cited or quoted.

Citadel, sit'-à-del, *s.* a fortress in or near a city.

Cital, sī'-tal, *s.* summons; mention; quotation.

Citation, si-tā'-shun, *s.* a summons to appear in court; quotation; mention; reference.

Citatory, sī'-tà-to-re, *a.* citing; in the form of a citation.

Cite, site, *v.a.* to summon to answer in a court; to quote (L. *cito*, to call).

Cithara, sith'-à-rà, *s.* a stringed instrument, like the guitar (Fr.)

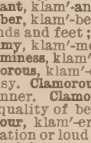
Citharistic, sith-à-ris'-tik, *a.* pertaining to a cithern.

Cithern, sith'-ern, *s.* See **Cithara**.

Citicism, sit'-e-sizm, *s.* the manners of a citizen

Citied, sit'-id, *a.* planted with cities.

Citigrade, sit'-e-grade, *a.* moving nimbly (*L. cito,* quickly, and *gradus,* a step).
Citizen, sit'-e-zn, *s.* an inhabitant of a city; a freeman of a city; a townsman; a member of a commonwealth in the enjoyment of full political rights [U.S.]: *a.* having the character of a citizen.
Citizenize, sit'-e-zn-ize, *v.a.* to make a citizen of.
Citizenship, sit'-e-zn-ship, *s.* the rank of a citizen.
Citizen-soldier, sit'-e-zn-sole'-jer, *s.* one who is both a soldier and a citizen.
Citole, sit'-ole, *s.* a musical instrument, a dulcimer (Sp.)
Citrate, sit'-rate, *s.* a salt of citric acid [Chem.]
Citrene, sit'-reen, *s.* a hydrocarbon from oil of lemons.
Citric, sit'-rik, *a.* obtained from lemons or citrons.
Citril, sit'-ril, *s.* a beautiful song bird of Italy.
Citrination, sit-re-na'-shun, *s.* turning or turned yellow.
Citrine, sit'-rin, *a.* like a citron; yellow or greenish-yellow: *s.* a yellow pellucid variety of quartz.
Citron, sit'-run, *s.* a fruit of the lemon kind; the tree. *Citron-water,* a liquor distilled from citron-rind (L.)
Citrul, sit'-rul, *s.* the pumpkin, from its yellow colour.
Citrus, sit'-rus, *s.* a plant of the orange kind, lemon, &c.
Cittern, sit'-tern, *s.* See **Cithara.**
City, sit'-e, *s.* a large important corporate town; one which is or has been the seat of a bishop; a town; the collective body of citizens: *a.* pertaining to a city (*L. civis,* a citizen).
Civet, siv'-et, *s.* a substance got from a gland under the tail of the civet-cat, and used as a perfume: *v.a.* to scent with civet (Ar.)
Civet-cat, siv'-et-kat, *s.* a small carnivorous animal, a native of Africa.
Civic, siv'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a city or citizen. *Civic crown,* a garland of oak-leaves given to a Roman soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.
Civil, siv'-vil, *a.* relating to a community or people, as citizens and subjects of a state; political, as opposed to criminal; lay, as opposed to ecclesiastical; intestine, as opposed to foreign; municipal, commercial, legislative, &c., as opposed to military; well regulated, opposed to rude and barbarous; civilized; polite; courteous. *Civil architecture,* the science of constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life. *Civil death,* that which cuts off a man from civil society, or its privileges, as banishment, outlawry, entering into a monastery, &c. [Law]. *Civil law,* the law of a state or country, specially Roman law. *Civil list,* the officers of the civil government; the yearly sum granted for the support of the reigning monarch's household and the dignity of the crown. *Civil state,* the whole body of the citizens, as distinct from the military, maritime, and ecclesiastical bodies. *Civil service,* the paid service done to the state, exclusive of that of the army and navy. *Civil suit,* an action between citizen and citizen, as opposed to a criminal process, which is between the sovereign or state and a citizen. *Civil war,* a war between people of the same state or community. *Civil year,* the legal year as distinguished from the exact solar year.
Civil-engineer, siv'-il-en-jin-eer', *s.* one employed in civil engineering.
Civil-engineering, siv'-il-en-jin-eer'-ing, *s.* the science or art of constructing canals, railroads, docks, &c., as distinguished from military or mechanical engineering.
Civilian, se-vil'-yan, *s.* one skilled in civil law; a professor or doctor of civil law; a student of the civil law; one engaged in civil, not military or clerical, pursuits.
Civilist, siv'-il-ist, *s.* one skilled in civil law.
Civility, se-vil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being civil; politeness; *pl.* acts or expressions of politeness.
Civilizable, siv-il-ize'-a-bl, *a.* that may be civilized.
Civilization, siv-il-iz-a'-shun, *s.* the act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized.
Civilize, siv'-il-ize, *v.a.* to reclaim from barbarism; to instruct in the arts and refinements of civil life.
Civilly, siv'-il-le, *ad.* in a civil manner.
Civism, siv'-izm, *s.* citizenship.
Clabber, klab'-ber, *s.* milk thickened and sour: *v.n.* to become thick or inspissated.
Clachan, klach'-an, *s.* a hamlet; circle of stones (Celt.)
Clack, klak, *v.n.* to make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to go on talking with short, sharp, abrupt sounds: *v.a.* to cause to clack: *s.* a sharp abrupt sound, frequently repeated; anything that clacks; a continual talking; incessant tattle; the tongue, in contempt. In a corn-mill, an instrument that strikes the hopper and promotes the running of the corn; also a bell which gives notice when more corn is required in the hopper (from the sound).
Clack-dish, klak'-dish, *s.* a dish, used by mendicants, with a cover, which they kept clacking.
Clacker, klak'-er, *s.* the clack of a mill; a clack-valve.
Clack-valve, klak'-valv, *s.* a hinged pump-valve.
Clad, klad, *a.* clothed.
Claim, klame, *v.a.* to demand as a right or as due: *s.* a demand of a right or supposed right; a right to claim; the thing claimed; a piece of land which a settler in a colony claims a right to purchase when it is put up for sale (*L. clamo,* to call aloud).
Claimable, klame'-à-bl, *a.* that may be claimed.
Claimant, klame'-ant, *s.* one who claims.
Clair-audience, klare-awd'-e-ens, *s.* a state in which the hearing is preternaturally acute.
Clair-obscure, klare'-ob-skewr', *s.* See **Chiaroscuro.**
Clairvoyance, klare-voy'-ans, *s.* a power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state of discerning objects not present to the senses (Fr.)
Clairvoyant, klare-voy'-ant, *s.* one who professes the power of clairvoyance: *a.* having the power of clairvoyance (Fr. literally, clear-seeing).
Clam, klam, *s.* a bivalvular shell-fish, used for food.
Clam, *v.a.* to clog with viscous matter: *s.* clamminess (A.S. clay).
Clamant, klam'-ant, *a.* crying; beseeching. See **Claim.**
Clamber, klam'-ber, *v.n.* to climb with difficulty, as by hands and feet; to be of steep ascent. See **Clam.**
Clammy, klam'-me, *a.* viscous; glutinous; adhesive.
Clamminess, klam'-me-nes, *s.* the state of being clammy.
Clamorous, klam'-er-us, *a.* full of clamour; vociferous; noisy. **Clamorously,** klam'-er-us-le, *ad.* in a clamorous manner. **Clamorousness,** klam'-er-us-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being clamorous.
Clamour, klam'-er, *s.* a great outcry; continued vociferation or loud noise; uproar; importunate demand; complaint: *v.a.* to cry aloud; to stun or overpower with noise: *v.n.* to utter loud sounds or outcries; to vociferate; to make importunate demands; to complain. See **Claim.**
Clamp, klamp, *s.* a piece of timber or of iron, used to fasten work together; an instrument with a screw at one end, used by joiners to hold pieces of wood together [Carp.]; a thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of the beams [Naut.]; a smooth crooked plate of iron, forelocked on the trunnions of a cannon to keep it fast to the carriage; a pile of bricks laid up for burning; *v.a.* to fasten or strengthen with clamps; to fit a piece of board with the grain to the end of another piece of board across the grain [Carp.] *Clamp-irons,* irons used at the ends of fires to keep the fuel from falling. *Clamp-irons,* nails used to fasten clamps in the building of ships (Dut. *klamp*).


Clamps.

Clamp, klamp, *s.* a heavy footstep or tread, particularly of many persons: *v.n.* to tread heavily.
Clams, klamz, *s.pl.* a sort of strong pincers used by ship-carpenters for drawing nails; a kind of vice.
Clam-shell, klam'-shel, *s.* the shell of a clam.
Clan, klan, *s.* a tribe or collection or families united under a chieftain, usually having the same surname, and supposed to be descended from a common ancestor; a clique, sect, or body of persons closely united (Gael. *clann,* children, a tribe).
Clancular, klan'-kew-ler, *a.* clandestine (*L. clam,* secretly).
Clandestine, klan-des'-tin, *a.* hidden; secret; concealed; underhand; implying evil intent (*L. clam,* secretly). **Clandestinely,** klan-des'-tin-le, *ad.* in a clandestine manner. **Clandestineness,** klan-des'-tin-nes, *s.* being clandestine.
Clang, klang, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to make a sharp ringing sound, as by striking metallic substances; to strike with a sharp sound: *s.* a sharp ringing sound, made by striking together metallic substances or other sonorous bodies (from the sound).
Clangorous, klang'-ger-us, *a.* sounding with clangour.
Clangour, klang'-ger, *s.* a sharp, shrill, harsh sound (L.)
Clangous, klang'-gus, *a.* making a shrill or harsh sound.
Clank, klank, *s.* the loud shrill sharp sound made by a collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies: *v.a.* or *v.n.* to make to sound; to sound with a clank.
Clannish, klan'-nish, *a.* disposed to draw closely together and stand by one another, as the members of a clan. **Clannishly,** klan'-nish-le, *ad.* in a clannish manner. **Clannishness,** klan'-nish-nes, *s.* a clannish disposition.
Clanship, klan'-ship, *s.* a state of union, as in a clan.
Clansman, klans'-man, *s.* one of a clan.
Clap, klap, *v.a.* to strike with a quick motion lightly or heavily, generally with something flat; to thrust or drive together suddenly; to shut hastily; to put or place suddenly or hastily; to applaud by striking the hands together: *v.n.* to move or drive together suddenly with noise; to strike the hands together in applause: *s.* a noise made by the collision of flat surfaces; a sudden act or motion; a burst of sound,

particularly of thunder; an act of applause; the nether part of the beak of a hawk. *To clap up*, to make hastily; to imprison hastily or with informality.

Clap, klap, *s.* the venereal disease: *v.a.* to infect with it.

Clapboard, klap'-board, *s.* a stave for a cask; a thin narrow board for covering houses [U.S.]: *v.a.* to cover with clapboards [U.S.]

Clap-dish, klap'-dish, *s.* a wooden dish; a clack-dish.

Clap-net, klap'-net, *s.* a folding net for taking birds.

Clapper, klap'-per, *s.* one who claps, or applauds by clapping; the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill-hopper.

Clapper-claw, klap'-per-klaw, *v.a.* to fight and scratch; to scold; to vilify with the tongue (*clap* and *claw*).

Clap-trap, klap'-trap, *s.* a trap for clapping in theatres; a trick to gain applause or public favour: *a.* aiming at applause.

Claque, klak, *s.* a body of claqueurs (Fr. *claquer*, to clap).

Claqueur, klak'-er, *s.* one hired to applaud in a theatre (Fr.)

Clare, klare, *s.* a nun of the order of St. Clare.

Clarenceux, klar'-ong-sn, } *s.* the second king at
Clarencieux, klar'-onge-yn, } arms, so called from the Duke of Clarence, in the reign of Edward IV.

Clare-obscure, klare'-obs-kewr, *s.* See **Chiaroscuro.**

Claret, klar'-et, *s.* a clear red wine; the red wine of Bordeaux: *a.* claret-coloured (L. *clarus*, clear).

Claret-cup, klar'-et-cup, *s.* an iced drink of claret, brandy, lemon, &c.

Clarichord, klar'-e-kord, *s.* an ancient musical instrument in form of a spinet. See **Chord.**

Clarification, klar-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of clarifying.

Clarifier, klar'-e-fi-er, *s.* he who or that which clarifies or purifies; a vessel in which liquor is clarified.

Clarify, klar'-e-fi, *v.a.* to make clear or pure; to purify, especially liquors, from feculent matter; *v.n.* to become clarified (L. *clarus*, and *facio*, to make).

Clarinet, klar'-e-net, } *s.* a wind instrument of
Clarionet, klar'-e-o-net, } music, resembling the hautboy, but larger, sounded by a reed in the mouthpiece.

Clarion, klar'-e-un, *s.* a kind of trumpet having a narrow tube and very shrill clear tone.

Clarisonous, klâ-ris'-o-nus, *a.* with a clear sound (L. *clarus*, and *sonus*, sound).

Claro-obscuro, klâ'-ro-ob-skew'-ro, *s.* See **Chiaroscuro.**

Clarty, klart'-e, *a.* wet and dirty; miry (Scotch).

Clary, kla'-re *s.* a plant of the sage genus.

Clary-water, kla'-re-waw-ter, *s.* a cordial of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris.

Clash, klash, *v.n.* to strike or drive against with force; to make a noise by mutual collision; to act or meet in opposition or conflict; to interfere with: *v.a.* to strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise: *s.* a noise from the violent collision of bodies; opposition; contradiction (from the sound).

Clashing, klash'-ing, *a.* opposing; conflicting. **Clashingly**, klash'-ing-le, *ad.* in a clashing manner.

Clasp, klasp, *s.* a catch or hook for fastening; an embrace, by throwing the arms round: *v.a.* to fasten or provide with a clasp; to catch and hold to by twining; to embrace; to grasp (A.S. *clyppan*, to embrace).

Clasper, klasp'-er, *s.* that which clasps; a tendril.

Claspered, klasp'-erd, *a.* having tendrils.

Clasp-knife, klasp'-nife, *s.* a knife which shuts up or folds into the handle.

Clasplock, klasp'-lok, *s.* a spring-lock.

Claspnail, klasp'-nayl, *s.* a nail with a head to clasp into the wood.

Class, klas, *or* klâs, *s.* a rank or order of persons or things; a number of students in a college or school of the same standing and taught together; a scientific division, specially that subordinate to a kingdom, and including orders under it: *v.a.* to arrange in a class or classes; to arrange according to some method; to classify (L. *classis*, a division of the Roman people as called together, from Gr. *kaleo*, to call).

Classible, klas'-e-bl, *a.* that may be classed.

Classic, klas'-sik, } *a.* belonging to ancient Greek
Classical, klas'-sik-al, } and Latin authors of the first rank; resembling the pure and elegant literature of ancient Greece and Rome; of the first rank, especially in literature and the fine arts, so as to be academic and authoritative; pure; correct; refined; versed in the classics; pertaining to a class or classes. **Classically**, klas'-sik-al-ie, *ad.* in a classical manner.

Classic, klas'-sic, *s.* an author of the first rank, originally a Greek or Latin author of this class; a book written by a classic, especially of Greece or Rome; one versed in the classics (L. *classicus*, a citizen of the first class).

Classicalism, klas'-se-kal-izm, *s.* a classic style or idiom; devotion to Greek or Roman art.

Classicalist, klas'-se-kal-ist, *s.* a proficient in or an admirer of the classics.

Classicality, klas-sik-al'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of being
Classicalness, klas'-sik-al-nes, } classical.

Classicism, klas'-se-sizm, *s.* a classic idiom or style.

Classifiable, klas'-se-fi-â-bl, *a.* capable of being classed.

Classification, klas-se-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of classifying; arrangement; system.

Classificatory, klas'-se-fe-ka-to-re, *a.* classifying.

Classify, klas'-se-fi, *v.a.* to arrange in classes; to class (L. *classis*, and *facio*, to make).

Classis, klas'-sis, *s.* an ecclesiastical assembly or convention constituting a judicatory (L.)

Classman, klas'-man, *s.* one who has, after examination, gained a certain rank towards graduation in arts at an English university.

Clathrate, klath'-rate, *a.* latticed [Bot.] (L. *clathrus*, a lattice).

Clatter, klat'-ter, *v.n.* to make rattling sounds; to rattle; to talk fast and idly: *v.a.* to strike so as to make a thing rattle: *s.* a repetition of abrupt sharp sounds; a confused repetition of rattling sounds (from the sound).

Clatterer, klat'-ter-er, *s.* one who clatters; a babbler.

Clatteringly, klat'-ter-ing-le, *ad.* with clattering.

Claudicate, klaw'-de-kate, *v.n.* to halt or limp (L. *claudus*, lame).

Clause, klawz, *s.* part of a complex or a compound sentence [Gram.]; an article, or a distinct part, of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or other writing; stipulation (L. *clausum*, to enclose).

Clausilia, klaw-sil'-e-â, *s.* a genus of land-snails (L. *clausum*).

Clausthalite, klaws'-thal-ite, *s.* a seleniuret of lead.

Claustral, klaws'-tral, *a.* relating to a cloister; like a cloister. See **Clause.**

Clausular, klaw'-zew-lar, *a.* consisting of clauses.

Clausure, klaw'-zhur, *s.* confinement; an imperforated canal [Anat.] See **Clause.**

Clavate, kla'-vate, } *a.* club-shaped [Bot. and Zool.];
Clavated, kla'-va-ted, } jointed like a nail into its hole [Anat.] (L. *clava*, a club, *clavus*, a nail.)

Clavation, klâ-va'-shun, *s.* articulation like that of a nail in its hole (*clavus*). [Anat.]

Clavecin, klave'-sin, *s.* a harpsichord (L. *clavis*, a key).

Clavellated, klav'-el-la-ted, *a.* relating to potash and pearlash, obtained from burning billets of wood (L. *clava*, a club).

Claviary, kla'-ve-â-re, *s.* an index of keys, or a scale of lines and spaces [Mus.] (L. *clavis*, a key.)

Clavichord, klav'-e-kord, *s.* See **Clarichord.**

Clavicle, klav'-e-kl, *s.* the collar-bone (L. *clavis*, a key).

Clavicorn, klav'-e-korn, *s.* a family of insects, so called from their club-shaped antennæ (L. *clava*, a club, and *cornu*, a horn).

Clavicular, klâ-vik'-yu-lar, *a.* pertaining to the clavicle.

Clavier, klav'-ve-er, *s.* the keyboard of an organ or pianoforte.

Claviform, klav'-e-form, *a.* club-shaped; clavate.

Claviger, klav'-e-jer, *s.* a club, or a key, or a nail-bearer (L. *clava*, *clavis*, *clavus*, and *gero*, to wear).

Clavigerous, klav-ij'-er-us, *a.* bearing a club, key, or nail.

Clavis, kla'-vis, *s.* a key: a translation (L.)

Claw, klaw, *s.* the sharp hooked nail of a beast, bird, or other animal; the whole foot of an animal, armed with hooked nails; the fore leg of a crab, lobster, &c.; the hand, in contempt; anything like a claw: *v.a.* to pull, scratch, or tear as with claws, or to tickle. *To claw off* or *away*, to turn and beat to windward, to prevent falling on a lee shore [Naut.]; to get off or escape; to scold or rail at.

Clawback, klaw'-bak, *s.* one who flatters; a sycophant.

Clawed, klawd, *a.* furnished or armed with claws.

Claw-hammer, klaw'-ham-mer, *s.* a hammer with claws to extract nails.

Clawless, klaw'-les, *a.* destitute of claws.

Clawsick, klaw'-sik, *s.* the foot-rot, a disease in sheep.

Clay, kla, *s.* soft tenacious plastic earth; earth; the material part of the human organism: *v.a.* to cover or manure with clay; to purify and whiten with clay, as sugar; to puddle with clay: *a.* formed or consisting of clay (A.S. *clæg.*) See **Glue.**

Clay-brained, kla'-braynd, *a.* stupid.

Clay-cold, kla'-koald, *a.* cold as clay; lifeless.

Clayes, klayz, *s.pl.* wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers [Fort.] (Fr. *claie*, hurdle.)

Clayey, kla'-e, *a.* consisting of clay; like clay; soiled with clay.

Clayish, kla'-ish, *a.* of the nature of clay.

Clay-marl, kla'-marl, *s.* a whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

Claymore, kla'-more, *s.* a large sword, formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders; a two-edged broad-sword (Gael. literally, great sword).
Clay-pit, kla'-pit, *s.* a pit where clay is dug.
Clay-slate, kla'-slate, *s.* argillaceous schist; roofing-slate.
Clay-stone, kla'-stone, *s.* an earthy stone resembling compact or calcareous marl.
Clean, kleen, *a.* free from stain, or alloy, or blemish, or imperfection, or disease, or awkwardness, or any defect; pure; guiltless; holy; in whaling, without a fish: *ad.* quite; entirely; dexterously: *v.a.* to make clean; to purify; to cleanse. A *clean bill*, a bill declaring a ship free from infection. **Cleanness**, kleen'-nes, *s.* the state of being clean. *Cleanness of teeth* (Amos iv. 6), want of food (A.S. *clæne*).
Cleaner, kleen'-er, *s.* he or that which cleans.
Clean-handed, kleen-hand'-ed, *a.* absolved from all blame in a matter.
Cleaning, kleen'-ing, *s.* the act of making clean; the after-birth of cows, ewes, &c.
Clean-limbed, kleen'-limd, *a.* having well-proportioned limbs.
Cleanly, klen'-le, *a.* clean; clean in person and habits. **Cleanlily**, klen'-le-le, *ad.* in a cleanly manner. **Cleanliness**, klen'-le-nes, *s.* the state or habit of being cleanly.
Cleansable, klenz'-à-bl, *a.* that may be cleansed.
Cleanse, klenz, *v.a.* to make clean; to purge away.
Cleanser, klenz'-er, *s.* he or that which cleanses.
Clean-shaped, kleen'-shaypt, *a.* well-proportioned.
Cleansible, klenz'-e-bl, *a.* that may be cleansed.
Cleansing, klenz'-ing, *a.* adapted to cleanse.
Clean-timbered, kleen'-tim-berd, *a.* well-proportioned.
Clear, kleer, *a.* free from what darkens, obscures, or dims; bright; luminous; translucent; transparent; sharply intelligent; lucid; evident; indisputable; serene; irreproachable; free; unembarrassed; unentangled; unshackled; unobstructed; distinctly audible: *ad.* plainly; quite; completely: *v.a.* to make clear; to free from obscurity or ambiguity; to free from obstruction, encumbrance, or nuisance; to remove; to liberate or disengage; to exonerate; to acquit; to profit beyond all expenses and charges; to pass or leap over without touching: *v.n.* to become clear, fair, bright, or fine; to be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements; to become free or disengaged. *To clear off*, to depart [Naut.]; to exchange, as in clearing-houses [Comm.] *To clear a ship at the custom-house*, to perform the required conditions at the custom-house, and procure a permission to sail [Naut.] *To clear the land*, to have open sea-room, without danger of going on shore [Naut.] *To clear a ship for action*, to remove every encumbrance from the decks, and prepare to fight. (L. *clarus*.)
Clearly, kleer'-le, *ad.* in a clear manner. **Clearness**, kleer'-nes, *s.* state of being clear.
Clear, kleer, *s.* the distance between any two bodies where no other intervenes, or between their nearest surfaces [Carp. and Arch.]
Clearage, kleer'-aje, *s.* the removing of anything.
Clearance, kleer'-ans, *s.* the act of clearing or removing; clear profit; a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.
Clear-cut, kleer'-kut, *a.* clearly and finely outlined, as if cut.
Clearer, kleer'-er, *s.* that which clears.
Clear-headed, kleer'-hed-ed, *a.* acute; intelligent.
Clearing, kleer'-ing, *s.* the act of freeing; the act of justifying; a place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation [U.S.]; among bankers, the exchanging of the drafts on each other's houses, and settling of the differences [Comm.]
Clearing-house, kleer'-ing-hows, *s.* a place where the operation called clearing is done [Comm.]
Clear-seeing, kleer'-see-ing, *a.* clear-sighted.
Clear-shining, kleer'-shine-ing, *a.* shining brightly.
Clear-sighted, kleer'-site-ed, *a.* acute; discerning.
Clear-sightedness, kleer'-site-ed-nes, *s.* discernment.
Clearstarch, kleer'-startsh, *v.a.* to stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping between the hands.
Clearstarcher, kleer'-startsh-er, *s.* one who clear-starches.
Clear-story, kleer'-sto-re, *s.* an upper story, with a row of windows, in a Gothic church, tower, or other erection, rising *clear* above the adjoining parts of the building [Arch.]
Cleat, kleet, *s.* a piece of wood or iron for fastening ropes upon [Naut.]; a narrow strip of wood, nailed on, in joinery; a thin metallic plate (Ger. *klatte*, a claw).
Cleavable, kleev'-à-bl, *a.* that may be cleaved or be divided.
Cleavage, kleev'-aje, *s.* the act of cleaving or splitting; the fracture, or particular manner, in which any mineral, having a regular structure, may be cleaved [Min.]
Cleave, kleev, *v.n.* to adhere or cling to; to fit (Ger. *kleben*).
Cleave, kleev, *v.a.* to part or divide by force; to rive; to part or open naturally: *v.n.* to part asunder; to crack (A.S. *cleofan*).
Cleavelandite, kleev'-land-ite, *s.* a variety of albite.
Cleaver, kleev'-er, *s.* one who or that which cleaves; a butcher's instrument for dividing into joints or pieces.
Cleavers, kleev'-erz, *s.* See **Clivers**.
Cleché, kla-sha, *s.* a cross voided [Her.] (Fr.)
Cledge, klej, *s.* the upper stratum of fuller's earth (*clay*).
Cledgy, klej'-e, *a.* stiff, tenacious, clayey, applied to soil.
Clef, klef, *s.* a character at the beginning of a staff to determine the degree of elevation occupied by that staff in the system, and to point out the names of all the notes contained in the line of that clef [Mus.] (Fr. a key.)
Cleft, kleft, *s.* an opening made by splitting; a crack; a fissure; a piece made by splitting; a morbid crack on the hend of the pastern of a horse.
Cleft-footed, kleft'-foot-ed, *a.* having a cloven foot.
Cleft-graft, kleft'-gräft, *v.a.* to engraft by cleaving the stock and inserting a scion (Hort.)
Cleg, kleg, *s.* the horse-fly or gad-fly.
Clematis, klem'-à-tis, *s.* the virgin's bower or traveller's joy; a climbing plant, so called from its *clemata*, or tendrils.
Clement, klem'-ent, *a.* mild; gentle; kind; tender; compassionate (L.) **Clemently**, klem'-ent-le, *ad.* in a clement manner.
Clemency, klem'-en-se, *s.* the quality of being clement.
Clementine, klem'-ent-in, *a.* pertaining to St. Clement, or the constitutions of Pope Clement V.
Clench, klentsh, *v.a.* See **Clinch**.
Clepe, kleep, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to call or name (A.S. *clepan*).
Clepsammia, klep-sam'-me-à, *s.* an instrument for measuring time by sand (Gr. *klepto*, to steal, *ammos*, sand.)
Clepsydra, klep'-se-drà, *s.* an instrument used by the ancients to measure time, by the dropping of water through a hole from one vessel into another; a chemical vessel (Gr. *klepto*, and *hydor*, water).
Clerestory, kleer'-sto-re, *s.* See **Clear-story**.
Clergy, kler'-je, *s.pl.* the body of men set apart by ordination for the service of religion in the Christian Church; the body of ecclesiastics in distinction from the laity. *Benefit of clergy*, originally the exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge, an immunity granted in certain cases to those who could read (Gr. *kleros*, lot.)
Clergyable, kler'-je-à-bl, *a.* entitled to benefit of clergy.
Clergyman, kler'-je-mun, *s.* a man in holy orders; one of the clergy; an ordained Christian minister.
Cleric, klĕr'-ik, *s.* a clerk or clergyman: *a.* clerical.
Clerical, klĕr'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to the clergy; pertaining to a writer or transcriber. *Clerical error*, error made by a transcriber; a venial error.
Clericalism, klĕr'-e-kal-ism, *s.* clerical domination.
Clerisy, klĕr'-e-se, *s.* the literati; the clergy.
Clerk, klark, *s.* a clergyman or ecclesiastic; a scholar; a layman who reads the responses in the church service, to direct the congregation; one employed in an office to assist in writing, keeping accounts, &c.; one who keeps account, &c., of the proceedings of a public or associated body; an assistant shopman [U.S.] (A.S. *clerc*, a priest.) See **Clergy**.
Clerk-like, klark'-like, *a.* like a clerk; learned.
Clerkly, klark'-le, *a.* pertaining to a clerk; scholarly; learned: *ad.* in a clerkly manner.
Clerkship, klark'-ship, *s.* a state of being in holy orders; scholarship; the office or situation of a clerk.
Cleromancy, klĕr'-o-man-se, *s.* divination by casting lots with dice, &c. (Gr. *cleros*, lot, and *manteia*, divination).
Cleronomy, kle-ron'-o-me, *s.* heritage; patrimony (Gr. *cleros*, and *nomos*, assignment).
Clerstory, kler'-sto-re, *s.* See **Clear-story**.
Cleve, kleav, } *s.* a cliff, as *Cleveland*, *Clifton*, *Stancliff*.
Cliff, klif, }
Clever, klev'-er, *a.* dexterous; skilful; ingenious; quick or ready-witted; fit; suitable; good-natured or amiable [U.S.] **Cleverly**, klev'-er-le, *ad.* in a clever manner; well. **Cleverness**, klev'-er-nes, *s.* the quality of being clever.
Clevis, klev'-is, } *s.* the draught-iron of a plough, cart,
Clevy, klev'-e, } &c. (*cleave*).
Clew, klu, *s.* a ball of thread; the thread that forms a ball; a thread to guide a person in a labyrinth, like that given by Ariadne to guide Theseus through the labyrinth at Crete; anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case; a key or a hint to the solution of a mystery; the lower corner of a square-sail,

and the aftermost corner of a stay-sail [Naut.]: *v.a.* to truss up sails to the yard [Naut.] *Clew-garnets*, a sort of tackle fastened to the clews of the main and fore-sails, to truss them up to the yard [Naut.] *Clew-lines*, a similar tackle, applied to the smaller square-sails [Naut.] (A.S. akin to, L. *glomus*, a ball of thread.)

Cliché, klee-sha, *s.* a proof impression of a die; a stereotype cast from a woodcut; a negative [Phot.] (Fr. *clicher*, to stereotype.)

Click, klik, *v.n.* to make a small sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds, as by a gentle striking: *v.a.* to cause to click: *s.* a short sharp sound; the latch of a door; a small piece of iron that falls into a notched or ratchet wheel (*clack*).

Clicker, klik'-er, *s.* the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers; one who cuts out the leather and apportions it to the workmen [Shoemaking]; a maker-up; one who receives the matter in the galley from the compositors, and arranges it in due form ready for printing [Print.]

Clicket, klik'-et, *s.* the knocker, the latch of a door.

Client, kli'-ent, *s.* among the Romans, a citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence, termed his patron; one who employs a lawyer as his agent in legal matters, or in a case at court; a dependant (L. *cluo*, to hear).

Clientage, kli'-ent-aje, } *s.* one's clients or depen-
Clientelage, kli'-ent-e-laje, } dants as a body; the condition of a client.

Cliental, kli'-ent-al, *a.* pertaining to a client; dependent.

Clienteled, kli'-ent-ed, *a.* supplied with clients.

Clientele, kle'-ong-tel, *s.* clientage (Fr.)

Clientship, kli'-ent-ship, *s.* the condition of a client.

Cliff, klif, *s.* a high and steep rock; a precipice (A.S. *clif*, a rock). In *music*, see **Clef**.

Cliffy, klif'-e, *a.* having cliffs; broken; craggy.

Clift, klift, *s.* a cleft; a cliff.

Climacteric, klim-ak-tĕr'-ik, *or* klim-ak'-tĕr-ik, *s.* a critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. According to some, every seventh year is climacterical; according to others the years got by multiplying 7 into the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9, to which a few add the 81st year. The *grand climacteric* is the 63rd year. These years have also been supposed to influence the fortunes of a man as well as his life. See **Climax**.

Climacteric, klim-ak-tĕr'-ik, *or* kle-mak'-ter-ik, } *a.* per-
Climacterical, klim-ak-tĕr'-ik-al, } taining to a climacteric; critical; observed in persons advanced in life [Path.]

Climatarchic, kli-ma-tark'-ik, *a.* presiding over climates (*climate*, and Gr. *archo*, to rule).

Climate, kli'-mate, *s.* the condition of a region of the earth's surface as regards temperature and atmospheric changes in their relation to or effects upon plants and animals; anciently one of the thirty zones into which the space between the equator and the pole was divided agreeably to the obliquity of the sun's course to the horizon, as causing the inequality of day and night (Gr. *klima*, a slope, from *klino*, to bend).

Climatic, kli-mat'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to a climate;
Climatical, kli-mat'-ik-al, } limited by a climate.

Climation, kli-ma'-shun, *s.* act of inuring to a climate.

Climatize, kli'-ma-tize, *v.a.* to inure to a new climate: *v.n.* to become inured to a new climate.

Climatography, kli-ma-tog'-ra-fe, *s.* a description of climates (*climate*, and *grapho*, to write).

Climatology, kli-ma-tol'-o-je, *s.* the science of climates; an investigation of the causes which form a climate (*climate*, and *logos*, science).

Climature, kli'-ma-tyur, *s.* a climate.

Climax, kli'-max, *s.* a series of sentences so arranged as to rise in force, importance, or dignity to the close of the series [Rhet.]; the highest point (Gr. a ladder, from *klino*, to slope).

Climb, klime, *v.n.* and *v.a.* to ascend with labour and difficulty, properly by clutching with the hands and feet; to ascend with a slow motion; to creep up by means of tendrils, &c., as a plant (A.S. *climban*).

Climbable, klime'-a-bl, *a.* that may be climbed.

Climber, klime'-er, *s.* one who climbs; a plant that climbs on some support; a bird that climbs. See **Scansores**.

Climbing, klime'-ing, *a.* creeping or ascending up. *Climbing-boy*, one who swept chimneys by climbing them.

Clime, klime, *s.* a tract or region of country.

Clinanthium, kli-nan'-the-um, *s.* the part of a composite plant on which the small flowers are situated [Bot.] (Gr. *kline*, a bed, and *anthos*, a flower.)

Clinch, klintsh, *v.a.* to rivet or bend the point of a nail, &c., that has been driven through anything; to fix or confirm; to grasp tightly; to close firmly: *s.* a grip; a holdfast; a word with a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity (Ger. *klinken*, to rivet).

Clincher, klintsh'-er, *s.* he or that which clinches; a holdfast; a decisive reply or argument.

Clincher-built, klintsh'-er-bilt, *a.* made of clincher-work.

Clincher-work, klintsh'-er-wurk, *s.* the disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, so that the lower edge of each overlies the next below it, like slates on the roof of a house.

Cling, kling, *v.n.* to adhere closely, especially by winding round or embracing; to adhere closely in interest or affection: *v.a.* to shrivel up; to apply tightly (A.S. *clingan*, to wither up, to adhere).

Clingstone, kling'-stone, *s.* a variety of peach, so called because the pulp adheres closely to the stone.

Clingy, kling'-e, *a.* apt to cling; adhesive.

Clinic, klin'-ik, *s.* one confined to his bed by sickness; formerly one who was baptized on a sick-bed; instruction of a professor at the bedside of a patient in hospital (Gr. *kline*, a bed).

Clinic, klin'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to a patient in bed.
Clinical, klin'-ik-al, } *A clinical lecture*, instruction given in a hospital at the bedside of a patient, or a lecture on cases from notes taken at the bedside. *Clinical convert*, a death-bed convert. *Clinical baptism*, baptism administered to one sick.

Clinically, klin'-ik-al-le, *ad.* by the bedside.

Clinique, kle-neek, *s.* a prelection at the bedside.

Clinium, klin'-e-um, *s.* See **Clinanthium**.

Clink, klink, *s.* a small ringing sound caused by striking two sounding bodies together: *v.n.* to sound with a clink; to ring or jingle: *v.a.* to cause to clink or jingle (Ger. *klingen*, to ring).

Clinkant, klink'-ant, *a.* See **Clinquant**.

Clinker, klink'-er, *s.* a vitreous cinder or slag formed in furnaces; a vitrified mass of bricks; a kind of hard-baked brick or tile. See **Clincher**.

Clinkstone, klink'-stone, *s.* a felspathic rock of the trap family, which rings or clinks when struck.

Clinoid, klin'-oyd, *a.* like or serving as a bed [Anat.] (Gr. *kline*, and *eidos*, like.)

Clinometer, kli-nom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata (Gr. *klino*, to bend, and *metron*, a measure).

Clinometrical, klin-o-met'-ri-kal, *a.* ascertained by a clinometer; according to clinometry.

Clinometry, kli-nom'-e-tre, *s.* the art of measuring the dip of mineral strata.

Clinquant, klink'-ant, *s.* Dutch gold; false glitter: *a.* glittering; dressed in tinsel finery (D. *klinken*, to clink).

Clio, kli'-o, *s.* the muse of history [Myth.]; a genus of marine molluscs [Zool.] (Gr. *kleos*, glory.)

Clip, klip, *v.a.* to cut off with shears or scissors; to diminish coin by paring the edges; to cut short: *v.n.* to move with rapidity [Falconry]; to run with speed [U.S.]: *s.* the wool of a season's sheep-shearing; a blow or stroke with the hand [U.S.] *To clip one's wings*, to put a check on one's ambitious designs.

Clipper, klip'-per, *s.* one who clips; a sharp-built, very fast-sailing vessel, with aft raking masts and forward raking bow.

Clipper-built, klip'-per-bilt, *a.* built like a clipper.

Clipping, klip'-ping, *s.* a piece separated by clipping.

Clique, kleek, *s.* a number of persons united in a design, usually of a sinister character (Fr. from *click*).

Cliquish, kleek'-ish, *a.* disposed to join in clique.

Clish-clash, klish'-klash, *v.a.* to sound like the clashing of swords: *s.* gossip.

Clitter-clatter, klit'-ter-klat'-ter, *s.* gossiping talk.

Clivers, kli'-verz, *s.* goose-grass. See **Cleave**.

Cloak, kloak, *s.* a loose outer garment worn both by men and women; that which conceals; a disguise or pretext: *v.a.* to cover with a cloak; to conceal (L. *clocula*, a bell, hence a cape bell-shaped).

Cloakage, kloak'-aje, *s.* covering with a cloak.

Cloak-bag, kloak'-bag, *s.* a portmanteau.

Cloakedly, kloak'-ed-le, *ad.* in a concealed manner.

Cloaking, kloak'-ing, *s.* material for cloaks.

Cloak-room, kloak'-room, *s.* a room for laying aside cloaks, &c.

Clobber, klob'-ber, *s.* a paste used in cobbling up old shoes to conceal cracks in the leather.

Clock, klok, *s.* a machine which tells the time of day, consisting of wheels moved by weights or springs, and regulated by a pendulum, but more especially the larger machines of this kind, so constructed as to tell the hours by the stroke of a hammer upon a bell; a beetle: *v.a.* and *v.n.* to call, as the hen. *The clock of a stocking*, the figured work or embroidery about the ankle. The phrases, *What's o'clock?* and *What o'clock is it?* are contractions of *What hour of the clock is it?* See **Cloak** and **Cluck**.

Clockmaker, klok'-make-er, *s.* one who makes clocks.

Clock-setter, klok'-set-ter, *s.* one who regulates clocks.
Clockwork, klok'-wurk, *s.* machinery of, or as of, a clock.
Clod, klod, *s.* a lump of earth or clay; a mass of earth and turf; the ground; any mass concreted; that which is earthy, base, and vile; a gross stupid fellow; a dolt; *v.n.* to clot; *v.a.* to pelt with clods.
Clod-breaker, klod'-brake-er, *s.* a rustic.
Cloddy, klod'-de, *a.* abounding in clods; earthy; gross. **Cloddiness**, klod'-de-nes, *s.* the state of being cloddy.
Cloddish, klod'-dish, *a.* boorish.
Clodhopper, klod'-hop-per, *s.* a clown; a dolt; a lout.
Clodpate, klod'-pate, } *s.* a stupid fellow; a dolt; a
Clodpoll, klod'-pole, } thickskull; a blockhead.
Clodpated, klod'-pate-ed, *a.* stupid; dull; doltish.
Cloff, kloff, *s.* an allowance in weight. See **Clough**.
Clog, klog, *v.a.* to encumber with something that retards or hinders motion; to impede; to obstruct; to choke up: *v.n.* to coalesce; to be encumbered with extraneous matter: *s.* anything that hinders motion, or renders it difficult; a shoe with a wooden sole; a wooden shoe; a lady's patten. See **Clay**.
Clog-almanac, klog'-al-man-ak, *s.* a square block of wood, bone, &c., variously notched all round with notches equal to the days in the year, with marks opposite for remarkable days.
Clogging, klog'-ging, *s.* an obstruction.
Cloggy, klog'-ge, *a.* that clogs; adhesive. **Clogginess**, klog'-ge-nes, *s.* the state of being cloggy.
Cloisonné, klwaw-zo-na, *s.* enamel-work produced in China and Japan, in which the coloured parts are separated by metallic partitions (Fr.)
Cloister, kloys'-ter, *s.* an arched or roofed walk for recreation running round the walls of certain parts of a monastery or college; a place of religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery; a piazza: *v.a.* to confine in a cloister; to immure (*L. claudo, clausum*, to shut).
Cloistral, kloys'-ter-al, *a.* cloistral.
Cloistered, kloys'-terd, *a.* living in a cloister; provided with cloisters; retired from the world.
Cloisterer, kloys'-ter-er, *s.* one belonging to a cloister.
Cloister-garth, kloys'-ter-garth, *s.* a court girt by a cloister [Arch.]
Cloistral, kloys'-tral, *a.* belonging to a cloister.
Cloistress, kloys'-tres, *s.* a nun.
Clonic, klon'-ik, *a.* convulsive; alternately contracting and relaxing [Path.] (Gr. *klonos*, tumultuous movement.)
Cloom, kloom, *v.a.* to close with glutinous matter.
Cloop, kloop, *s.* sound in drawing a cork (from the sound).
Close, kloze, *v.a.* to shut; to make fast; to end; to conclude; to fill up; to unite a gap; to bring nearer together; to confine; to enclose; to unite; to coalesce; to end; to terminate; to grapple: *s.* conclusion; a grapple in wrestling. *To close on* or *upon*, to come to a mutual agreement. *To close with*, to accede to; to consent or agree to; to come to an agreement with; to unite with. *To close with*, or *to close in with*, to join closely; to grapple, as persons in a contest (L. *clausum*, to shut).
Close, klose, *s.* an enclosure or place fenced in; the confines of a cathedral or abbey; an entry from a street; a blind alley; *a.* shut fast, so as to have no opening; compact; well guarded; without ventilation; stagnant; confined; narrow; near in place or time; very nearly equal; secret; having the quality of secrecy; reserved; intent; attentive; concise; strictly adhering to the original; compressed, as thoughts or words; intimate; accurate; penurious; not liberal: *ad.* closely; nearly; densely; secretly; pressingly. Applied to the weather, warm and damp, cloudy or foggy, or warm and relaxing, occasioning a sense of lassitude and depression. Drawn, as a bird, in a coat of arms, with the wings close, and in a standing posture [Her.] *Close by*, within a little distance; very near. **Closely**, klose'-le, *ad.* in a close manner. **Closeness**, klose'-nes, *s.* the state of being close.
Close-banded, klose'-band-ed, *a.* being in close order; closely united.
Close-bodied, klose'-bod-id, *a.* fitting close to the body.
Close communion, klose kom-mewn'-yun, *s.* among certain Baptists, communion in the Lord's Supper with only those of their own sect.
Close corporation, klose kor-po-ra'-shun, *s.* a corporation which fills up its own vacancies.
Close-couched, klose'-kowtsht, *a.* quite concealed.
Close-fisted, klose'-fist-ed, } *a.* penurious; niggardly.
Close-handed, klose'-hand-ed, }
Close-handedness, klose'-hand-ed-nes, *s.* penuriousness.
Close-hauled, klose'-hawld, *a.* sailing as close to the wind as possible [Naut.]
Close-pent, klose'-pent, *a.* shut close.
Close-quarters, klose'-kwor-ters, *s.pl.* strong barriers of wood used in a ship for defence when the ship is boarded. *To come to close quarters*, to come into direct conflict with an enemy.
Closer, kloze'-er, *s.* that which closes or concludes, especially a debate; a stone or brick terminating the horizontal course of a wall [Arch.]
Close-stool, klose'-stool, *s.* a chamber utensil.
Closet, kloz'-et, *s.* a small room for privacy or retirement, or a small recess in the side of a room; *v.a.* to take into a private apartment for consultation or deliberation.
Closet-sin, kloz'-et-sin, *s.* sin committed secretly.
Close-time, klose'-time, *s.* a season when it is illegal to catch certain fish and shoot certain game.
Close-tongued, klose'-tungd, *a.* reticent.
Closh, klosh, *s.* a disease in the feet of cattle.
Closing, kloze'-ing, *a.* that ends or concludes.
Closure, klo'-zhur, *s.* the act of shutting; that which closes; enclosure; conclusion. See **Clôture**.
Clot, klot, *s.* a soft or fluid mass coagulated, as blood; a dull heavy fellow: *v.n.* to form into clots; to coagulate: *v.a.* to cause to clot; to cover with clots (*clay* or *cleave*).
Clot-bird, klot'-berd, *s.* the English ortolan.
Clot-bur, klot'-bur, *s.* a plant, the burdock.
Cloth, kloth, *s.* a woven fabric of wool, hemp, flax, silk, or cotton, used for garments or other covering, specially a fabric of wool; a tablecloth; the dress of a profession, especially the clerical; *the cloth*, the clerical profession, from always wearing black cloth (A.S. *cloth*.) See **Clothes**.
Clothe, kloath, *v.a.* to invest or cover as with a garment; to furnish with clothes: *v.n.* to wear clothes.
Clothes, kloathz, *or* kloze, *s.*; *pl.* of *cloth*; garments; dress; bed-clothes.
Clothes-horse, kloathz'-hors, *s.* a frame to dry clothes on.
Clothes-line, kloathz'-line, *s.* a line for drying clothes on.
Clothes-man, kloathz'-man, *s.* a dealer in clothes.
Clothes-pin, kloathz'-pin, *s.* a forked pin to fasten clothes on a line.
Clothier, kloath'-yer, *s.* a seller of cloth or clothes; a maker of cloth; one who fulls and dresses cloth [U.S.]
Clothing, kloath'-ing, *s.* garments; clothes; dress.
Cloth-shearer, kloth'-sheer-er, *s.* one who shears cloth and frees it from superfluous nap.
Clothworker, kloth'-wurk-er, *s.* a maker of cloth.
Clotpoll, klot'-pole, *s.* a clodpole.
Clotted, klot'-ted, *a.* concreted into a mass; coagulated. *Clotted cream*, cream that forms in clots; new milk when warmed.
Clotter, klot'-ter, *v.a.* to clot; to coagulate.
Clotting, klot'-ting, *s.* a clotted substance; coagulation.
Clotty, klot'-te, *a.* full of clots.
Clôture, klo'-toor, *s.* the authoritative closing of a debate in parliament (Fr.)
Cloud, klowd, *s.* a collection of visible vapour, or watery particles, suspended in the atmosphere at some altitude; a volume of smoke or dust floating or drifting in the air; a dark or varied colour in a vein or spot on a stone or other body; a great multitude; a veil which obscures or darkens; *v.a.* to overspread with clouds; to darken; to variegate with dark-coloured spots; to make gloomy or sullen; to sully: *v.n.* to become clouded. *In the clouds*, out of sight from confusion of idea, perception, or conception; away from reality; absent in mind (connected with *clot* and *clod*).
Cloudage, klowd'-aje, *s.* cloudiness; mass of clouds.
Cloud-ascending, klowd'-as-send'-ing, *a.* ascending to the clouds.
Cloudberry, klowd'-bĕr-re, *s.* the mountain bramble.
Cloud-born, klowd'-born, *a.* born of a cloud.
Cloud-built, klowd'-bilt, *a.* built of clouds or idle fancies.
Cloud-capt, klowd'-kapt, *a.* topped with clouds; very lofty.
Cloud-compeller, klowd'-kom-pel'-ler, *s.* he that collects clouds; Zeus or Jupiter.
Cloud-compelling, klowd'-kom-pel'-ling, *a.* collecting clouds or driving clouds. See **Cloud-compeller**.
Cloud-kissing, klowd'-kis-sing, *a.* touching the clouds.
Cloudless, klowd'-les, *a.* being without a cloud; clear; bright. **Cloudlessly**, klowd'-les-le, *ad.* in a cloudless manner.
Cloudlet, klowd'-let, } *s.* a little cloud.
Cloud-rack, klowd'-rak, }
Cloud-wrapt, klowd'-rapt, *a.* involved in mist or obscurity.
Cloudy, klowd'-e, *a.* overcast with clouds; consisting of a cloud or clouds; obscure; gloomy; sullen; marked with veins or spots, as marble, &c.; wanting in clear-

ness. **Cloudily**, klowd'-e-ly, *ad.* in a cloudy manner. **Cloudiness**, klowd'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being cloudy.

Clough, kluf, *s.* a cleft or ravine in a rock or a hillside; an allowance of 2 lb in every hundredweight, for the turn of the scale, after the usual tare and tret have been deducted [Comm.] See **Cliff.**

Clout, klowt, *s.* a piece of cloth or leather, &c., used to mend or patch something; a patch; a rag; a mark, originally, as some think, of white cloth, for archers to shoot at; an iron plate on an axletree, to keep it from wearing; a rude blow with the hand: *v.a.* to mend by sewing on a clout; to patch; to cover with a piece of cloth; to join clumsily; to strike rudely with the hand (A.S. *clut*, a patch).

Clout, klowt, *v.a.* to make fast with nails (Fr. *clou*, a nail).

Clouted, klowt'-ed, *a.* patched; mended clumsily.

Clouted, klowt'-ed, *a.* studded with nails.

Clouterly, klowt'-er-le, *a.* clumsy; awkward.

Clout-nail, klowt'-nale, *s.* a large-headed short nail for the soles of stout shoes.

Clovate, klo'-vate, *a.* thicker towards the top and attentuated towards the base [Conch.] See **Clove.**

Clove, klove, *s.* a very pungent aromatic spice, the dried unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree, a shrub of the Molucca Islands (L. *clavus*, a nail).

Clove, klove, *s.* a small bulb formed in the axils of the scales of a mother bulb; a weight of sometimes 7 lb, sometimes 8 lb; a cleft or ravine [U.S.] (*Clod, cleave.*)

Clove-gillyflower, klove-jil'-le-flow-er, *s.* a species of dianthus, the flower of which smells like cloves.

Cloven, klo'-vn, *a.* divided into two parts, as a hoof.

Cloven-footed, klo'-vn-foot-ed, } *a.* having the foot or

Cloven-hoofed, klo'-vn-hooft, } hoof divided into two parts, as the ox; bisulcate.

Clove-pink, klove'-pink, *s.* See **Clove-gillyflower.**

Clover, klo'-ver, } *s.* a plant of the genus

Clover-grass, klo'-ver-gras, } trefoil, of which cattle are very fond. *To live in clover*, to live luxuriously or in abundance.

Clovered, klo'-verd, *a.* covered with clover.

Clown, klown, *s.* a rustic; one who has the manners of a rustic; a fool or buffoon in a circus, &c.

Clownish, klown'-ish, *a.* pertaining to or like a clown; rude. **Clownishly**, klown'-ish-le, *ad.* in a clownish manner. **Clownishness**, klown'-ish-nes, *s.* the state of being clownish.

Cloy, kloy, *v.a.* to satiate; to glut; to surfeit; to fill to loathing; to spike a gun; to prick a horse in shoeing (Fr. *clou*, a nail).

Cloyless, kloy'-les, *a.* that cannot cloy or satiate.

Cloyment, kloy'-ment, *s.* satiety; surfeit.

Club, klub, *s.* a stick or piece of wood, with one end thicker and heavier than the other; a thick heavy stick; a stick bent and weighted at the end for driving a ball; a knot; one of the four suits of cards, so named from the emblem which it bears among the Spaniards, though with us its emblem is the trefoil: *v.a.* to beat with a club. *To club the musket*, to wield it so as to beat with the butt-end (*clump*).

Club, klub, *s.* a number of persons associated for the promotion of some common purpose, as of social intercourse, literature, science, politics, &c., and who are usually governed by certain self-imposed regulations or by-laws; the collective body of members composing a club, or who support a club-house; a share or proportion paid to form a common stock, or the fund thus raised; joint charge or effort: *v.n.* to join as in a club; to pay an equal proportion of a common reckoning or charge: *v.a.* to combine means for a purpose, each contributor paying an equal share (*clump*, or Ger. *Gelübde*, a vow).

Clubbable, klub'-à-bl, *a.* disposed to club life; sociable.

Clubbed, klubd, *a.* heavy or shaped like a club.

Clubber, klub'-ber, } *s.* one who belongs to a club,

Clubbist, klub'-bist, } association, or party.

Clubbish, klub'-bish, *a.* rustic; clubbable.

Club-fist, klub'-fist, *s.* a large heavy fist.

Club-fisted, klub'-fist-ed, *a.* having a club fist.

Club-foot, klub'-foot, *s.* a short deformed foot.

Club-footed, klub'-foot-ed, *a.* having a club foot.

Club-grass, klub-gràs, *s.* a species of grass.

Club-haul, klub'-hawl, *v.a.* to make a ship tack about, by letting go the lee anchor, and slipping the cable, as soon as she pays off.

Club-headed, klub'-hed-ed, *a.* having a thick head.

Club-house, klub'-hows, *s.* a house occupied by a club, or in which it holds its meetings; an establishment maintained by a select number of individuals, called loosely *a club*, and which generally combines the conveniences of the best hotels with the comforts and luxuries of a wealthy mansion.

Club-law, klub'-law, *s.* government by violence.

Club-man, klub'-man, *s.* one who carries a club.

Club-moss, klub'-moss, *s.* a plant of the genus lycopodium.

Club-room, klub'-room, *s.* a room in which a club meets.

Club-rush, klub'-rush, *s.* a genus of plants, the scirpus.

Club-shaped, klub'-shaypt, *a.* shaped like a club; clavated.

Cluck, kluk, *v.a.* to call by clucking, as a hen: *v.n.* to call on chickens, as a hen: *s.* the call of a hen; a kind or articulation among the South Africans (from the sound).

Clue, klu. See **Clew.**

Clump, klump, *s.* a thick, short, shapeless piece of wood or other solid substance; a cluster of trees or shrubs; the compressed clay of coal strata (Ger. a lump).

Clump-boot, klump'-boot, *s.* a coarse heavy boot.

Clumper, klump'-er, *v.a.* to form into clumps or masses.

Clumps, klumps, *s.* a stupid fellow; a numskull.

Clumpy, klump'-e, *a.* consisting of clumps; massive; shapeless.

Clumsy, klum'-ze, *a.* awkward; ungainly; ill made; badly constructed (O.E. *clumsen*, to be benumbed).

Clumsily, klum'-ze-le, *ad.* in a clumsy manner. **Clumsiness**, klum'-ze-nes, *s.* the quality of being clumsy.

Clunch, kluntsh, *s.* indurated clay or chalk marl, found in coal-pits next to the coal; stiff coarse clay.

Clung, klung, *a.* wasted with leanness; shrunken.

Cluniac, klu'-ne-ak, *s.* one of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from *Cluny*, in Burgundy.

Clupea, klu'-pe-à, *s.* a genus of fishes, including the herring, sprat, whitebait, and pilchard (L. a small fish).

Cluster, klus'-ter, *s.* a bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a number of individuals or things collected or gathered into a close body; a collection; a group; a crowd: *v.n.* to grow or collect in clusters: *v.a.* to collect into a bunch or group (A.S. a bunch).

Cluster-grape, klus'-ter-grape, *s.* a small black grape; a currant.

Clustered, klus'-terd, *a.* grouped together.

Clusteringly, klus'-ter-ing-le, *ad.* in clusters.

Clustery, klus'-ter-e, *a.* growing in or full of clusters.

Clutch, klutsh, *v.a.* to double in the fingers, and compress them together; to seize; to grasp: *s.* a griping or pinching with the fingers; grasp; seizure; a projecting tooth, or other piece of machinery, for connecting shafts with each other, or with wheels, so that they may be disengaged at pleasure: *pl.* paws or talons; hands (A.S. *gelæccan*, to catch).

Clutter, klut'-ter, *s.* a confused mass; a confused noise; bustle: *v.a.* to encumber with litter: *v.n.* to make a noise or bustle. See **Clatter.**

Clypeaster, klip-e-as'-ter, *s.* a genus of sea-urchins (*L. clypeus*, a shield, and Gr. *aster*, a star).

Clypeate, klip'-e-ate, *a.* shaped like a buckler; scutate.

Clypeiform, klip'-ee-e-fawrm, *a.* shield-shaped.

Clypeus, klip'-e-us, *s.* the fore part of an insect's head.

Clysmic, klyz'-mik, *a.* washing; cleansing. See **Clyster.**

Clyster, klis'-ter, *s.* an injection; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines, usually to promote alvine discharges. *Clyster-pipe*, a tube or pipe used for injections (Gr. *kluzo*, to wash).

Clyster-wise, klis'-ter-wize, *ad.* in the manner of a clyster.

Clysterize, klis'-ter-ize, *v.a.* to apply a clyster to.

Co, ko, a prefix of Latin origin; an abbreviation for company. See **Con.**

Coacervate, ko-à-ser'-vate, *v.a.* to heap up: *a.* heaped together; collected into a crowd (L. *acervus*, a heap).

Coach, koatsh, *s.* a close four-wheeled double-seated vehicle or carriage; an apartment in a large ship of war under the poop; a tutor to prepare for an examination: *v.n.* to ride in a coach: *v.a.* to carry in a coach: to prepare for an examination (Hung. *kotschi*).

Coach-box, koatsh'-boks, *s.* the driver's seat on a coach.

Coachful, koatsh'-fûl, *s.* as many as a coach will hold.

Coach-hire, koatsh'-hire, *s.* price for the use of a coach.

Coach-horse, koatsh'-hors, *s.* a horse for drawing a coach.

Coach-house, koatsh'-hows, *s.* a house to keep a coach in.

Coach-maker, koatsh'-make-er, *s.* one who makes coaches.

Coachman, koatsh'-man, *s.* the driver of a coach.

Coachmanship, koatsh'-man-ship, *s.* skill in driving coaches.

Coach-office, koatsh'-of-fis, *s.* a booking-office of a stage coach.

Coact, ko-akt', *v.n.* to act together or in concert.

Coaction, ko-ak'-shun, *s.* force; compulsion.

Coactive, ko-akt'-iv, *a.* compulsory; acting in concurrence. **Coactively**, ko-akt'-iv-le, *ad.* in a coactive manner.

Coadapted, ko-a-dapt'-ed, *a.* mutually adapted.

Coadjustment, ko-ad-just'-ment, *s.* mutual adjustment.
Coadjutant, ko-ad'-ju-tant, *or* ko-ad-ju'-tant, *s.* an assistant: *a.* mutually assisting or operating.
Coadjutor, ko-ad-ju'-ter, *s.* an assistant; a fellow-helper; an associate; a colleague; one appointed to perform the duties of another [Canon Law]. See **Adjutant.**
Coadjutorship, ko-ad-ju'-ter-ship, *s.* joint assistance.
Coadjutrix, ko-ad-ju'-trix, *s.* a female assistant.
Coadjuvant, ko-ad-ju'-vant, *s.* an ingredient in a prescription designed to aid the effect of some other [Med.]
Coadunate, ko-ad'-yu-nate, *a.* united; of leaves united at the base [Bot.]
Coadventure, ko-ad-ven'-tyur, *s.* joint adventure.
Coagency, ko-a'-jen-se, *s.* joint agency.
Coagent, ko-a'-jent, *s.* an assistant; an associate.
Coagulability, ko-ag-yu-la-bil'-e-te, *s.* capability of being coagulated.
Coagulable, ko-ag'-yu-la-bl, *a.* capable of coagulating.
Coagulant, ko-ag'-yu-lant, *s.* that which causes coagulation.
Coagulate, ko-ag'-yu-late, *v.a.* to curdle; to change from a fluid to an inspissated state: *v.n.* to curdle (L. *co*, and *ago*, to drive).
Coagulation, ko-ag-yu-la'-shun, *s.* the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated; that which is coagulated.
Coagulative, ko-ag'-yu-la-tiv, *a.* productive of coagulation.
Coagulator, ko-ag'-yu-la-ter, *s.* coagulant.
Coagulatory, ko-ag'-yu-la-to-re, *a.* tending to coagulate.
Coagulum, ko-ag'-yu-lum, *s.* a coagulated mass; a clot of blood; a coagulant, as rennet.
Co-aid, ko'-ade, *s.* an assistant; a fellow-helper.
Coaïti, ko-a'-te, *s.* See **Coati.**
Coak, koak, *s.* See **Coke.**
Coak, koak, *s.* a small cylinder of hard wood, let into the ends of the pieces to be joined, to render the joining more secure [Carp.]; the metal hole in a sheave through which the pin runs [Naut.]: *v.a.* to render more secure by means of coaks [Carp.]
Coal, koal, *s.* a piece of wood or other combustible substance, ignited, burning, or charred; a solid opaque combustible substance of vegetable origin found in the earth, and extensively used for fuel: *v.a.* to burn to coal or charcoal; to mark or delineate with charcoal: *v.n.* to take in coal. *To blow the coal*, to stir up strife. *To haul over the coals*, to take one to task; to reprimand. *To carry coals to Newcastle*, to lose one's labour.
Coal-backer, koal'-back-er, *s.* a coal-porter at ship docks.
Coal-bed, koal'-bed, *s.* a coal-stratum, or one containing coal.
Coal-black, koal'-blak, *a.* black as coal; very black.
Coal-box, koal'-boks, *s.* a box for holding coals.
Coal-brand, koal'-brand, *s.* a disease in wheat in which the ear fills with a coal-black powder.
Coal-brass, koal'-bras, *s.* iron pyrites found in coal.
Coal-bunker, koal'-bunk-er, *s.* a bin for coals.
Coal-field, koal'-feeld, *s.* a bed of coal; land containing coal strata.
Coal-fish, koal'-fish, *s.* a species of cod, so named from the colour of its back.
Coal-fitter, koal'-fit-ter, *s.* a factor who conducts the sales between the owner of a coal-pit and the coal-me chant.
Coal formation, koal-for-ma'-shun, *s.* a group of strata in which coal is found [Geol.]
Coal-gas, koal'-gas, *s.* carburetted hydrogen got from coal.
Coalheaver, koal'-heev-er, *s.* one employed in carrying or loading coals.
Coal-house, koal'-hows, *s.* a place for keeping coals.
Coal-master, koal'-mas-ter, *s.* one who works a coal-field.
Coal-measures, koal'-mezh-urz, *s.pl.* strata of rocks with beds of coal between.
Coal-meter, koal'-me-ter, *s.* one appointed to superintend the measuring of coals.
Coal-mine, koal'-mine, *s.* a mine or pit containing coal.
Coal-miner, koal'-mine-er, *s.* a worker in a coal-mine.
Coal-mouse, koal'-mows, *s.* a titmouse with a black head.
Coal-pit, koal'-pit, *s.* a pit where coal is dug; a place where charcoal is made [U.S.]
Coal-plant, koal'-plant, *s.* a plant found in coal.
Coal-scuttle, koal'-skut-tl, *s.* a vessel or box in which to put coals for immediate use.
Coal-ship, koal'-ship, *s.* a ship that transports coal.
Coal-stone, koal'-stone, *s.* a kind of cannel-coal.
Coal-tar, koal'-tär, *s.* a pitchy substance condensed in the distillation of gas from coal.
Coal-whipper, koal'-hwip-per, *s.* one who unloads coal from ships.
Coal-work, koal'-wurk, *s.* a colliery, including the engines and machinery for working and raising the coal.
Coalesce, ko-a-les', *v.n.* to grow together; to unite and adhere in one body or mass; to unite (L. *co*, and *alesco*, to grow up).
Coalescence, ko-a-les-sens, *s.* the act of coalescing; the state of being united.
Coalescent, ko-a-les'-sent, *a.* growing together; uniting.
Coalition, ko-a-lish'-un, *s.* union in one body or mass; a combination of different individuals, parties, or states into one. See **Coalesce.**
Coalitioner, ko-a-lish'-un-er, } *s.* one who joins or pro-
Coalitionist, ko-a-lish'-un-ist, } motes a coalition.
Co-ally, ko-al-li', *s.* a joint ally.
Coaly, kole'-e, *a.* like coal; containing coal.
Coamings, koam-ingz, *s.pl.* the raised borders or edges of the hatches [Naut.] (*Comb.*)
Coannex, ko-an-neks', *v.a.* to annex with something else
Coaptation, ko-ap-ta'-shun, *s.* the adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other.
Coarctate, ko-ark'-tate, *a.* pressed together [Bot.] (L. *co*, and *arcto*, to compress.)
Coarctation, ko-ark-ta'-shun, *s.* pressure; contraction.
Coarse, koars, *a.* not fine; unrefined; rude; uncivil; gross; indelicate. **Coarsely**, koars'-le, *ad.* in a coarse manner. **Coarseness**, koars'-nes, *s.* the quality of being coarse.
Coarse-grained, koars'-grained, *a.* of large grains; unrefined.
Coarsen, koars'-n, *v.a.* to make coarse.
Coarticulation, ko-ar-tik-yu-la'-shun, *s.* the articulation of the bones in forming a joint.
Coassessor, ko-as-ses'-ser, *s.* a joint assessor.
Coassume, ko-as-sewm', *v.a.* to assume with another.
Coast, koast, *s.* the margin of the land next the sea; the sea-shore; the exterior line, limit, or border of a country: *v.n.* to sail near the shore, or in sight of land; to sail from port to port in the same country; to slide down snow or ice on a sledge [U.S.]: *v.a.* to sail by or near to; to keep close to. *The coast is clear*, the danger is over; the enemy has departed (L. *costa*, a rib).
Coaster, koast'-er, *s.* a small vessel employed in trading from port to port in the same country.
Coastguard, koast'-gärd, *s.* a body of men under the admiralty, constituted to serve as a defensive force.
Coasting, koast'-ing, *a.* sailing along the coast. *Coasting-trade*, the trade carried on between the ports of the same country. *Coasting-vessel*, a vessel employed in the coasting trade; a coaster.
Coastwise, koast'-wize, *ad.* along the coast.
Coat, koat, *s.* an upper outside garment; the habit or vesture of an order of men, indicating the order or office; the order or office; external covering, as the hair or fur of a beast; a tunic of the eye; any membrane that serves as a cover; the layer of a bulbous root; a layer of any substance covering another; that on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a coat of arms: *v.a.* to cover; to spread over with a layer of any substance. *A coat of mail*, a piece of armour, in form of a shirt, consisting of a network of iron rings, or of iron scales fastened on leather.
Coat-armour, koat'-ar-mur, *s.* a coat of arms; armorial ensigns.
Coat-card, koat'-kard, *s.* a card bearing a coated figure, now usually called a court-card.
Coatee, koat-e', *s.* a coat with short tails.
Coati, ko'-a-te, *s.* an animal of S. America, like the racoon, but with longer body and neck, shorter fur, and smaller eyes.
Coating, koat'-ing, *s.* a covering, or the act of covering; a substance spread over for cover or defence; cloth for coats.
Coax, koaks, *v.a.* to persuade by fondling or flattery; to wheedle: to soothe (O.E. *cokes*, a fool).
Coaxer, koaks'-er, *s.* a wheedler; a flatterer.
Co-axial, ko-aks'-e-al, *a.* having a joint axis.
Coaxingly, koaks'-ing-le, *ad.* in a coaxing manner.
Cob, kob, *s.* the top or head; a spike on which the kernels of maize grow; a strong stout pony; a horse not castrated; a sea-mew, called the sea-cob; a ball or pellet for feeding fowls; a spider; a composition of clay mixed with straw; a kind of wicker basket, used in husbandry; a foreign coin; a covetous person: *v.a.* to punish by striking the breech with a belt or flat piece of wood; to pull by the hair or ears.
Cobalt, ko'-balt, *s.* a brittle metal of a reddish-grey or greyish-white colour, and weak metallic lustre. *Cobalt-bloom*, acicular arsenate of cobalt. *Cobalt-blue*, a pigment of alumina and cobalt. *Cobalt-crust*, earthy arsenate of cobalt (Ger. *Kobalt*, from *Kobold*, a goblin, so named for the trouble it gave the miners).
Cobaltic, ko-balt'-ik, *a.* pertaining to cobalt.

Cobaltine, ko'-balt-in, *s.* a crystallized sulpharsenide of cobalt, of a silver or yellowish colour.

Cobble, kob'-bl, *v.a.* to make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to make or do clumsily: *v.n.* to work clumsily (L. *copulo*, to join).

Cobble, kob'-bl, *s.* a stone worn round; a boulder; a pebble; a roundish lump of coal; a coble (*cob*, a lump).

Cobbler, kob'-bler, *s.* a mender of shoes; a clumsy workman; a cooling beverage [U.S.]

Cobby, kob'-be, *a.* stout; brisk.

Cobcal, kob'-kal, *s.* a sandal worn by ladies in the East.

Cobcoals, kob'-koalz, *s.pl.* large round coals; cobbles.

Co-belligerent, ko-bel-lij'-er-ent, *a.* carrying on war conjointly: *s.* a nation carrying on war conjointly with another.

Cobiron, kob'-i-urn, *s.* an andiron with a knob at the top.

Co-bishop, ko-bish'-up, *s.* a joint or coadjutant bishop.

Coble, kob'-l, *s.* a flat square-sterned fishing-boat.

Cobloaf, kob'-loaf, *s.* a loaf that is rough and crusty.

Cobnut, kob'-nut, *s.* a large hazel-nut; a boy's game, the conquering-nut.

Cobob, ko-bob', *s.* See **Cabob.**

Cobra de capello, ko'-brà de kà-pel'-lo, *s.* a very venomous serpent of the viper family, a native of the E. Indies, which has the faculty, when excited, of dilating the skin about its neck into a form like a hood (Port. the snake of the hood).

Cobstone, kob'-stone, *s.* a large rounded stone.

Cob-wall, kob'-wawl, *s.* a wall made of mud or unburned clay, mixed with straw.

Cobweb, kob'-web, *s.* the network spread by a spider to catch its prey; a flimsy snare to entrap the simple or unwary; a weak and flimsy entanglement: *a.* thin, flimsy, slender, feeble (O.E. *cob*, a spider).

Cobwebbed, kob'-webd, *a.* covered with cobwebs; covered with a thick interwoven pubescence [Bot.]

Cobwebbery, kob'-web-ber-e, *s.* a mass of cobweb.

Cobwebby, kob'-web-be, *a.* covered with cobwebs.

Coca, ko'-kà, *s.* a highly stimulating narcotic, the dried leaf of a plant found wild in Peru, and chewed, as opium, with similar effects.

Cocagne, kok-ayn', *s.* an imaginary country of idleness and luxury; London and its suburbs (Fr. from *coquo*, to cook).

Cocaine, kok-ayn', *s.* a drug derived from coca.

Cocalon, ko'-kà-lon, *s.* a large cocoon of a weak texture (Gr. *kokkalon*, a kernel).

Cocciferous, kok-sif'-er-us, *a.* bearing berries (L. *coccum*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear).

Coccinella, kok-se-nel'-là, *s.* the lady-bird, a genus of coleopterous insects (L. *coccinus*, scarlet).

Coccolite, kok'-ko-lite, *s.* a variety of pyroxene (Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, and *lithos*, a stone).

Coccoliths, kok'-ko-liths, *s.pl.* algæ remains found embedded in the bathybius at the bottom of the N. Atlantic, and in chalk.

Coccomilia, kok-ko-mele'-ya, *s.* a plum-tree with a medicinal bark (It.)

Coccosphere, kok'-ko-sfeer, *s.* minute bodies, often with coccoliths on their surface, found deep down in the N. Atlantic (Gr. *kokkos*, and *sphaira*, a ball).

Cocculus, kok'-kew-lus, *s.* a genus of Indian menispermaceous plants, one species of which, *Cocculus palmatus*, affords the Columba root of commerce, from which a valuable bitter is obtained; another yields the berries called *Cocculus Indicus*, employed in medicine as a narcotic, and sometimes to adulterate beer.

Coccus, kok'-kus, *s.* a genus of hemipterous insects; a cell or capsule [Bot.] See **Cochineal.**

Coccyx, kok'-six, *s.* a collection of small bones at the extremity of the backbone, shaped like the cuckoo's beak [Anat.] (Gr. a cuckoo.)

Cochineal, kotsh'-e-neel, *s.* a small insect found chiefly in Mexico, which, when collected in great numbers, killed by the application of heat, and formed into a mass, is used in giving red colours, especially crimson and scarlet, and in the manufacture of carmine.

Cochineal-fig, kotsh'-e-neel-fig, *s.* a succulent plant, a native of America, on which the cochineal insect is found and extensively cultivated.

Cochlea, kok'-le-à, *s.* a spiral-shaped cavity of the internal ear; the screw [Mech.] (L. a snail, or spiral, shell.)

Cochlean, kok'-le-an, *a.* cochleate.

Cochleare, kok-le-a'-re, *s.* a spoon; a spoonful [Med.]

Cochleariform, kok-le-a'-re-form, *a.* having the form of a snail-shell.

Cochleary, kok'-le-à-re,
Cochleate, kok'-le-ate,
Cochleated, kok'-le-a-ted, } *a.* twisted like a snail-shell; spiral.

Cocinate, ko'-sin-ate, *s.* a salt of cocinic acid [Med.]

Cocinic, ko-sin'-ik, *a.* obtained from cocoa [Chem.]

Cock, kok, *s.* the male of birds, particularly of domestic fowls; a male; a weathercock; a vane in shape of a cock; a tap for drawing off liquid from a cask, pipe, &c.; a small conical pile of hay; the style or gnomon of a dial; the needle of a balance; the piece which covers the balance in a clock or watch; a small boat, usually called a *cock-boat*; a leader; a chief man; cock-crowing; a familiar form of address: *a.* turning up: *v.a.* to set erect; to place, as the hat, on one side of the head; to turn or set up with an air of pertness: *v.n.* to hold up the head; to strut; to look big, pert, or menacing. *Cock-a-hoop*, or *cock on the hoop*, triumphant; exulting. *Cock and a bull story*, a tedious absurd story, or a ridiculous exaggerated story (A.S. *coc*).

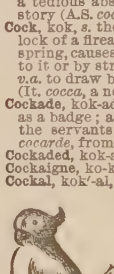
Cock, kok, *s.* the notch of an arrow; the part of the lock of a firearm, which being rapidly impelled by a spring, causes fire, either by means of a flint attached to it or by striking violently upon a percussion-cap: *v.a.* to draw back the cock of a gun, in order to fire (It. *cocca*, a notch).

Cockade, kok-ade', *s.* a knot or ribbon stuck in the hat as a badge; a badge worn on the hat, especially by the servants of military and naval officers (Fr. *cocarde*, from *coq*, a cock).

Cockaded, kok-ade'-ed, *a.* wearing a cockade.

Cockaigne, ko-kane', *s.* See **Cocagne.**

Cockal, kok'-al, *s.* a game, otherwise called *huckle-bone.*



Cockatoo.

Cockatoo, kok-à-too', *s.* a kind of crested parrot.

Cockatrice, kok'-à-trise, *s.* a fabulous serpent hatched from a cock's egg; the basilisk; a venomous serpent; an imaginary bird with a serpent's tail (O. Fr. *cocatrice*, a crocodile).

Cock-bill, kok'-bil, *s.* said of the anchor when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cathead ready to be let go [Naut.]

Cock-boat, kok'-boat, *s.* a small boat.

Cock-brained, kok'-braynd, *a.* giddy; rash.

Cock-broth, kok'-broth, *s.* broth made by boiling a cock.

Cockchafer, kok'-tshafe-er, *s.* the Maybug or beetle.

Cock-crow, kok'-kro,
Cock-crowing, kok'-kro-ing, } *s.* the early dawn.

Cocker, kok'-er, *v.a.* to fondle; to indulge; to pamper.

Cocker, kok'-er, *s.* cock-fighter; a kind of spaniel.

Cockerel, kok'-er-el, *s.* a young cock.

Cocket, kok'-et, *s.* a seal of the custom-house; a certificate from the custom-house on the entry of goods for exportation, as evidence that the duty on them has been paid; the office where such goods are entered.

Cocket-bread, kok'-et-bred, *s.* the finest wheaten bread.

Cock-eye, kok'-i, *s.* a squinting eye.

Cock-eyed, kok'-ide, *a.* having squinting eyes.

Cock-fight, kok'-fite,
Cock-fighting, kok'-fite-ing, } *s.* a match or contest of game-cocks.

Cock-headed, kok'-hed-ed, *a.* with a head like a cock's.

Cock-horse, kok'-hors, *a.* on horseback.

Cocking, kok'-ing, *a.* cockering.

Cock-laird, kok'-layrd, *s.* in Scotland, a yeoman.

Cockle, kok'-kl, *s.* a plant or weed that grows among corn; the corn-rose; the darnel (A.S. *coccel*).

Cockle, kok'-kl, *s.* a shell-fish with ribbed shells: *v.n.* and *v.a.* to contract into wrinkles; to pucker or wrinkle, as cloth.

Cockled, kok'-kld, *a.* shelled; cochleated; puckered.

Cockle-hat, kok'-kl-hat, *s.* a pilgrim's hat with a shell.

Cockle-oast, kok'-kl-oast, *s.* that part of a hop-kiln or oast where the fire is made.

Cockler, kok'-kler, *s.* one who collects and sells cockles.

Cockle-stair, kok'-kl-stayr, *s.* a spiral or winding stair.

Cock-loft, kok'-loft, *s.* the top loft next the roof.

Cock-master, kok'-mäs-ter, *s.* one who breeds game-cocks.

Cock-match, kok'-matsh, *s.* a cock-fight.

Cockney, kok'-ne, *s.* a native of London, by way of contempt; an effeminate person, or one nurtured into softness and indolence: *a.* pertaining to a cockney.

Cockneyfy, kok'-ne-fi, *v.a.* to make a cockney of.

Cockneyish, kok'-ne-ish, *a.* relating to or like a cockney.

Cockneyism, kok'-ne-izm, *s.* the peculiar dialect, pronunciation, manners, &c., of a cockney.

Cock-paddle, kok'-pad-dl, *s.* the lump-fish or sea-owl.

Cock-pit, kok'-pit, *s.* a pit or area where game-cocks fight; a place on the lower deck in a ship of war for the wounded in an action [Naut.]

Cockroach, kok'-roatsh, *s.* a black beetle infesting kitchens, pantries, &c.

Cockscomb, koks'-kome, *s.* the comb of a cock; a flowering plant of various kinds. See **Coxcomb.**

Cock's-foot grass, koks'-fŏot-grās, *s.* a natural pasture grass.
Cock's-head, koks'-hed, *s.* sainfoin, from the shape of the pod.
Cockshut, kok'-shut, *s.* the close of the day, when fowls go to roost; a net for woodcocks.
Cock-sparrow, kok'-spar-ro, *s.* male of the sparrow; a little, pert, presuming fellow.
Cockspur, kok'-spur, *s.* the spur of a cock; the white blossoming or Virginian hawthorn.
Cock-sure, kok'-shure, *a.* confidently certain.
Cockswain, kok'-swane, *or* kok'-sn, *s.* an officer on board of a ship who has the care of a boat and its crew.
Cock-tail, kok'-tale, *s.* a kind of beetle; brandy or gin sweetened with sugar and slightly weakened with water [U.S.]
Cock-weed, kok'-weed, *s.* a plant, the pepperwort.
Cocoa, ko'-ko, *s.* a beverage made of the ground kernels of the chocolate-tree, a native of the tropics.
Cocoa-nibs, ko'-ko-nibz, *s.pl.* crushed cocoanuts, used to make a decoction, drunk instead of tea or coffee.
Cocoa-nut, ko'-ko-nut, *s.* a large nut, the fruit of the cocoanut-tree, a palm, native of both Indies.
Cocoon, ko-koon', *s.* the covering which the larvæ of certain insects, such as the silkworm, spin for their protection in their chrysalis state (Gr. *concha*, a shell).
Cocoonery, ko-koon'-er-e, *s.* a building or apartment for silkworms, when feeding and forming cocoons.
Coctible, kok'-te-bl, *a.* that may be boiled or baked.
Coctile, kok'-til, *a.* made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick (L. *coquo*, to cook or bake).
Coction, kok'-shun, *s.* the act of boiling; that alteration in the matter of a disease which fits it for a discharge [Med.]; digestion.
Cod, kod, *s.* a husk or pod; the scrotum; a pillow: *v.n.* to enclose in a pod (A.S. a small bag).
Cod, kod, } *s.* a well-known fish inhabiting
Codfish, kod'-fish, } northern seas.
Coda, kō'-dă, *s.* the winding-up of a composition by an extra melodic phrase [Mus.] (L. *cauda*, a tail)
Codded, kod'-ded, *a.* enclosed in a pod.
Codder, kod'-der, *s.* a gatherer of cods or pease.
Coddle, kodl, *v.a.* See **Codle.**
Coddy-moddy, kod'-de-mod'-de, *s.* a gull in its first year's plumage.
Code, kode, *s.* any orderly collection or digest of laws; a body of laws or regulations. See **Codex.**
Codeine, ko-de'-in, *s.* an alkaloid obtained from opium.
Codex, ko'-dex, *s.* an ancient manuscript; a body of prescriptions [Med.] (L. the trunk of a tree, a tablet, a book.)
Codger, kod'-jer, *s.* an eccentric old man; a miserly man.
Codicil, kod'-e-sil, *s.* supplement to a will.
Codicillary, kod-e-sil'-lă-re, *a.* of the nature of a codicil.
Codification, kode-e-fe-kā'-shun, *s.* the process of codifying.
Codifier, kode'-e-fi-er, } *s.* one who codifies.
Codist, kode'-ist, }
Codify, kode'-e-fi, *v.a.* to reduce to a code or digest.
Codilla, ko-dil'-lă, *s.* the coarsest part of hemp, which is sorted out by itself; also, the coarsest part of flax.
Codille, ko-deel', *s.* a term at ombre, when the game is won.
Codle, kod'-dl, *v.a.* to parboil; to pamper; to caudle: *s.* a pampered object.
Codlin, kod'-lin, *s.* a cooking-apple.
Codling, kod'-ling, *s.* a young cod.
Cod-liver-oil, kod'-liv-er-oyl, *s.* oil from the liver of the cod.
Coefficacy, ko-ef'-fe-kă-se, *s.* joint efficacy.
Coefficiency, ko-ef-fish'-shen-se, *s.* co-operation.
Coefficient, ko-ef-fish'-ent, *a.* co-operating: *s.* that which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect; a number put before a quantity, into which it is supposed to be multiplied [Alg.]; the coefficient of any generating term is the quantity which arises from the division of that term by the generated quantity [Fluxions]. **Coefficiently**, ko-ef-fish'-ent-le, *ad.* by co-operation.
Cœlebs, se'-lebs, *s.* a bachelor (L.)
Coelection, ko-e-lek'-shun, *s.* joint election.
Cœlestin, se-les'-tin, *s.* a sulphate of strontium, so named from its colour (*cœlestis*, heavenly).
Cœliac, se'-le-ak, *a.* pertaining to the lower belly. *Cœliac artery*, the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm. *Cœliac passion*, a flux or diarrhœa of undigested food (Gr. *koilia*, the belly).
Coemption, ko-emp'-shun, *s.* the act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity (L. *co*, and *emo*, to buy).
Coenjoy, ko-en-joy', *v.a.* to enjoy together.
Cœnobite, se'-no-bite, *s.* See **Cenobite.**
Coequal, ko-e'-kwal, *a.* equal to another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity, or power: *s.* one who is equal to another. **Coequally**, ko-e'-kwal-le, *ad.* with joint equality.
Coequality, ko-e-kwol'-e-te, *s.* the state of being coequal.
Coerce, ko-ers', *v.a.* to restrain by force; to compel (L. *co*, and *arceo*, to shut up).
Cœnogamy, se-nog'-ă-me, *s.* community of wives or of husbands (Gr. *koinos*, common, and *gamos*, marriage).
Coercible, ko-ers'-e-bl, *a.* that may be coerced. **Coercibleness**, ko-ers'-e-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being coercible.
Coercion, ko-er'-shun, *s.* restraint; check, particularly by law or authority; compulsion.
Coercive, ko-ers'-iv, *a.* that has power or authority to restrain; compulsory; constraining. **Coercively**, ko-ers'-iv-le, *ad.* by constraint.
Coessential, ko-es-sen'-shal, *a.* having the same essence. **Coessentially**, ko-es-sen'-shal-le, *ad.* in a coessential manner.
Coessentiality, ko-es-sen'-she-al'-e-te, *s.* participation of the same essence.
Coestablishment, ko-es-tab'-lish-ment, *s.* joint establishment.
Coestate, ko-es-tate', *s.* a union of estates.
Coetanean, ko-e-ta'-ne-an, } *a.* of the same age with
Coetaneous, ko-e-ta'-ne-us, } another; beginning to exist at the same time (L. *co*, and *ætas*, age).
Coeternal, ko-e-ter'-nal, *a.* equally eternal with another. **Coeternally**, ko-e-ter'-nal-le, *ad.* with equal eternity.
Coeternity, ko-e-ter'-ne-te, *s.* equal eternity.
Coeval, ko-e'-val, *a.* of the same age: *s.* one of the same age (L. *co*, and *ævum*, age).
Coexist, ko-eg-zist', *v.n.* to exist at the same time.
Coexistence, ko-eg-zist'-ens, *s.* existence at the same time.
Coexistent, ko-eg-zist'-ent, *a.* existing at the same time.
Coexpand, ko-ex-pand', *v.a.* and *v.n.* to expand together equally.
Coextend, ko-ex-tend', *v.a.* or *v.n.* to extend equally.
Coextension, ko-ex-ten'-shun, *s.* the act of extending equally, or the state of being equally extended.
Coextensive, ko-ex-ten'-siv, *a.* equally extensive. **Coextensively**, ko-ex-ten'-siv-le, *ad.* in a coextensive manner. **Coextensiveness**, ko-ex-ten'-siv-nes, *s.* equal extensiveness.
Coffee, kof'-fe, *s.* the berry of a shrub, a native of Arabia, though now raised in other warm climates of Asia and America; a beverage made from the berries after they have been roasted and ground.
Coffee-bean, kof'-fe-been, *s.* a coffee-berry.
Coffee-cup, kof'-fe-kup, *s.* a cup for drinking coffee.
Coffee-house, kof'-fe-hows, *s.* a house where coffee and other refreshments are sold.
Coffee-mill, kof'-fe-mil, *s.* a mill for grinding coffee.
Coffee-pot, kof'-fe-pot, *s.* a pot in which coffee is boiled, or brought upon the table for drinking.
Coffer, kof'-fer, *s.* a chest for holding money or valuables; a treasure; a square depression in each interval between the modillions of a cornice [Arch.]; a sunk panel in vaults and domes [Arch.]; a hollow trench or lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep, and from 16 to 18 broad [Fort.]; a canal lock for receiving a barge: *v.a.* to lay up in a coffer (Gr. *kophinos*, a basket).
Coffer-dam, kof'-fer-dam, *s.* a water-tight barrier, serving to exclude water in laying the foundation of piers, bridges, &c.
Coffered, kof'-ferd, *a.* furnished with coffers.
Cofferer, kof'-fer-er, *s.* formerly a principal officer of the royal household, next under the controller.
Coffin, kof'-fin, *s.* a chest in which a corpse is buried; a mould of paste for a pie; a paper case, in the form of a cone, used by grocers; the whole hoof of a horse above the coronet, including the *coffin-bone*, which is a small spongy bone in the midst of the hoof [Farriery]: *v.a.* to enclose in a coffin; to enclose. In printing, a wooden frame enclosing the stone on which the form is imposed. See **Coffer.**
Coffin-maker, kof'-fin-make'-er, *s.* one who makes coffins.
Cog, kog, *v.a.* to wheedle; to seduce or draw from, by adulation or artifice; to cheat; to obtrude or thrust in by falsehood or deception: *v.n.* to wheedle. *To cog a die*, to load it (W. *coeg*, empty).
Cog, kog, *s.* the tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or body; a little boat: *v.a.* to furnish another wheel or body; a little boat: *v.a.* to furnish with cogs, as a wheel. In Scotland, a round wooden bowl.
Cogency, ko'-jen-se, *s.* convincing power.
Cogent, ko'-jent, *a.* forcible; convincing (L. *con*, and *ago*, to drive). **Cogently**, ko'-jent-le, *ad.* in a cogent manner.
Coggery, kog'-ger-e, *s.* trickery; cheating.
Coggie, kog'-ge, *s.* a small wooden bowl (Scotch).

Coggle, kog'-gl, *s.* a small boat. See **Cog.**
Coggle-stone, kog'-gl-stone, *s.* a pebble; a cobble-stone.
Cogitable, koj'-e-tà-bl, *a.* conceivable; thinkable.
Cogitate, koj'-e-tate, *v.n.* to think; to meditate. See **Agitate.**
Cogitation, koj-e-ta'-shun, *s.* deep thought; meditation.
Cogitative, koj'-e-ta-tiv, *a.* thinking; meditative.
Cogitativity, koj-e-ta-tiv'-e-te, *s.* power of thinking.
Cognac, kone'-yak, *s.* the best kind of French brandy, so named from a town in France.
Cognate, kog'-nate, *a.* allied by blood; akin by the mother's side [Law]; related in origin; proceeding from the same stock; of the same kind or nature: *s.* any male relation through the mother [Scots Law]. (L. *con*, and *natus*, born.) **Cognateness**, kog'-nate-nes, *s.* state of being cognate.
Cognation, kog-na'-shun, *s.* kindredness; affinity of origin or of nature.
Cognisable, kog'-ne-zà-bl, *a.* See **Cognizable.**
Cognition, kog-nish'-shun, *s.* knowledge, as from personal view or experience (L. *con*, and *nosco*, to know).
Cognitive, kog'-ne-tiv, *a.* having the power of knowing or apprehending by the understanding.
Cognizable, kog'-ne-zà-bl, *or* kon'-e-zà-bl, *a.* that may be known or apprehended; that falls under judicial notice. **Cognizably**, kog'-ne-zà-ble, *or* kon'-e-zà-ble, *ad.* in a cognizable manner.
Cognizance, kog'-ne-zans, *or* kon'-e-zans, *s.* knowledge; notice; distinguishing mark or badge; judicial notice or knowledge by trial in court; jurisdiction or right to try a cause; an acknowledgment or confession, as of taking goods, but pleading legal right to do so [Law].
Cognizant, kog'-ne-zant, *or* kon'-e-zant, *a.* having cognizance of; having right to judge of.
Cognize, kog-nize', *v.a.* to know consciously.
Cognizee, kog-ne-zee', *or* kon-ne-zee', *s.* one to whom a fine in land, &c., is acknowledged [Law].
Cognizor, kog'-ne-zor, *or* kon-e-zor', *s.* one who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee in a fine [Law].
Cognomen, kog-no'-men, *s.* the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was designated; the family name; a surname (L. *con*, and *nomen*, a name).
Cognominal, kog-nom'-in-al, *a.* pertaining to a cognomen.
Cognominate, kog-nom'-in-ate, *v.a.* to give a surname to.
Cognomination, kog-nom-in-a'-shun, *s.* a surname; a name given from some particular accident or quality.
Cognosce, kog-nos', *v.a.* to inquire into judicially [Law].
Cognoscente, ko-nosh-shen'-te, *s.* a connoisseur (It.)
Cognoscible, kog-nos'-se-bl, *a.* that may be known; that may be judicially inquired into.
Cognovit, kog-no'-vit, *s.* an acknowledgment by a defendant that the plaintiff's claim is just, and his consent that judgment be entered accordingly [Law]. (L. he has acknowledged.)
Cogue, koag, *s.* a small wooden vessel; a dram.
Cog-wheel, kog'-weel, *s.* a wheel furnished with cogs.
Cohabit, ko-hab'-it, *v.n.* to live together as husband and wife, usually applied to persons not legally married.
Cohabitant, ko-hab'-it-ant, *s.* one who dwells with another, or in the same place.
Cohabitation, ko-hab-it-a'-shun, *s.* the act or state of dwelling together, or of cohabiting.
Coheir, ko'-ayr, *s.* a heir with another or others.
Coheiress, ko-ayr'-es, *s.* a joint heiress.
Cohere, ko-heer', *v.n.* to stick together; to adhere; to be logically connected or consistent (L. *con*, and *hæreo*, *hæsum*, to stick).
Cohesion, ko-heer'-ens, } *s.* the quality or state of
Coherency, ko-heer'-en-se, } cohering.
Coherent, ko-heer'-ent, *a.* sticking together; connected; consistent. **Coherently**, ko-heer'-ent-le, *ad.* in a coherent manner.
Cohesibility, ko-he-ze-bil'-e-te, *s.* the tendency of one particle of matter to cohere with another.
Cohesible, ko-he'-ze-bl, *a.* capable of cohesion.
Cohesion, ko-he'-zhun, *s.* the act of cohering; the state of being united by natural attraction; the power by which the particles of bodies of the same nature are held together; connection; dependence; coherence.
Cohesive, ko-he'-siv, *a.* producing cohesion. **Cohesively**, ko-he'-siv-le, *ad.* in a cohesive manner. **Cohesiveness**, ko-he'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being cohesive.
Cohibit, ko-hib'-it, *v.a.* to restrain (L. *con*, and *habeo*, to hold).
Cohibition, ko-he-bish'-shun, *s.* hindrance; restraint.
Cohobate, ko'-ho-bate, *v.a.* among the early chemists, to distil the same liquor repeatedly from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel.
Cohoes, ko'-hoze, *s.* a fall of water, an Indian word.
Cohort, ko'-hort, *s.* the tenth part of a Roman legion, a body of about 500 or 600 men; a band or body of warriors; a group (L. an enclosure).
Cohune-oil, ko'-hyune-oyl, *s.* an oil obtained from the kernel of a palm fruit in Central America.
Coif, kwof, *s.* a headdress; a cap, close-fitting: *v.a.* to cover or dress with a coif (Fr.)
Coiffure, kwof'-ure, *s.* a headdress (Fr.)
Coign, koyn, *s.* a corner; a corner-stone; a quoin; a wedge. See **Coin.**
Coigne, koyn, *s.* billeting on one's tenants; enforced billeting of troops [Irish]: *v.n.* to live by extortion.
Coil, koyl, *v.a.* to gather or wind round into a ring, as a rope or a serpent: *s.* a rope gathered into a ring (L. *con*, and *lego*, to gather).
Coil, koyl, *s.* trouble; turmoil (Gael. *goill*, war).
Coin, koyn, *s.* a corner or external angle; a wedge; a quoin; a die used in coining; a piece of metal stamped and current as money; money: that which serves for payment; a kind of die cut diagonally, after the manner of a flight of stairs [Arch.]: *v.a.* to convert metal into money; to mint; to forge; to fabricate; to invent (L. *cuneus*, a wedge).
Coinage, koyn'-aje, *s.* the act or art of coining money; coin; the pieces coined; the expense of coining; invention; fabrication.
Coincide, ko-in-side', *v.n.* to occupy the same position in space: to occur at the same time: to concur; to correspond (L. *co*, with, *in*, in, and *cado*, to fall).
Coincidence, ko-in'-se-dens, *s.* the act, fact, or condition of coinciding.
Coincident, ko-in'-se-dent, *a.* coinciding: *s.* coincidence. **Coincidently**, ko-in'-se-dent-le, *ad.* with coincidence.
Coincidental, ko-in-se-dent'-al, *a.* coincident.
Coincider, ko-in-side'-er, *s.* he or that which coincides.
Coindication, ko-in-de-ka'-shun, *s.* a concurrent sign or symptom [Med.]
Coiner, koyn'-er, *s.* one who stamps coin; a maker of money, specially of base money; an inventor.
Coinhabitant, ko-in-hab'-e-tant, *s.* one who dwells in the same place or country with another.
Coinheritance, ko-in-hër'-e-tans, *s.* joint inheritance.
Coinheritor, ko-in-hër'-e-ter, *s.* a joint heir; a coheir.
Coinstantaneous, ko-in-stan-ta'-ne-us, *a.* occurring at the same moment.
Cointense, ko-in-tens', *a.* equally intense.
Coir, koyr, *s.* the fibre of the cocoa-nut; cordage made of this material.
Coistril, koys'-tril, *s.* an under groom; a young lad.
Coition, ko-ish'-un, *s.* a coming together; copulation.
Coix, ko'-ix, *s.* a tropical grass, Job's tears.
Cojuror, ko-jew'-rer, *s.* a witness to another's credibility (L. *con*, and *juror*).
Coke, koke, *s.* coal deprived of its volatile matter by fire: *v.a.* to convert into coke (*cake*).
Col, a Latin prefix; a pass in a mountain range (Fr. neck). See **Con.**
Colander, kul'-len-der, *s.* a strainer perforated at the bottom with little holes (L. *colum*, a strainer).
Colation, ko-la'-shun, *s.* purifying by filtration.
Colatitude, ko-lat'-e-tewd, *s.* 90° *minus* the latitude.
Colature, kol'-à-tyur, *s.* the act of straining; the matter strained.
Colbertine, kol'-ber-tin, *s.* a kind of lace worn by women, so called in honour of *Colbert*.
Colchicine, kol'-ke-sin, *s.* an alkaloid of colchicum.
Colchicum, kol'-ke-kum, *or* kol'-tshe-kum, *s.* meadow saffron, a medicinal plant (*Colchis*, Medea's country).
Colcothar, kol'-ko-thar, *s.* the brown-red peroxide of iron obtained from sulphate of iron.
Cold, koald, *a.* not warm or hot; causing coldness or the sensation of cold; shivering; wanting passion, zeal, or ardour; unaffected; spiritless; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly; unconcerned; indifferent; reserved; chaste; not hasty; not violent; not affecting the scent strongly: *s.* the sensation produced in animal bodies by the abstraction of heat; the cause of that sensation; privation of heat; indisposition occasioned by cold; catarrh (A.S. *cald*). **Coldly**, koald'-le, *ad.* in a cold manner. **Coldness**, koald'-nes, *s.* the state of being cold.
Cold-blooded, koald'-blud-ed, *a.* having cold blood; without sensibility or feeling; hard-hearted.
Cold-cream, koald'-kreem, *s.* a mild and cooling ointment for the skin.
Cold-hearted, koald'-hart-ed, *a.* wanting feeling; indifferent. **Cold-heartedly**, koald'-hart-ed-le, *ad.* in a cold-hearted manner. **Cold-heartedness**, koald'-hart-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being cold-hearted.
Coldish, koald'-ish, *a.* somewhat cold; cool.
Cold-served, koald'-servd, *a.* served up cold; dull; tedious.
Coldshort, koald'-short, *a.* brittle when cold, as a metal.

Cold-shoulder, kōald-shole'-der, *s.* cool neglect.
Cole, kole, *s.* cabbage of all sorts (A.S. *caul*).
Cole-mouse, kole'-mows, *s.* See **Coal-mouse.**
Coleoptera, ko-le-op'-ter-à, *s.pl.* the beetle tribe; an order of insects having wing-cases, or outside wings, which serve as a covering and protection for the true wings (Gr. *koleos*, a sheath, and *pteron*, a wing).
Coleopteral, ko-le-op'-ter-al, } *a.* belonging to the co-
Coleopterous, ko-le-op'-ter-us, } leoptera.
Coleopterist, ko-le-op'-ter-ist, *s.* one versed in coleopterous insects; a collector of beetles.
Cole-perch, kole'-pērsh, *s.* a small fish like the perch.
Cole-rape, kole'-rape, *s.* the common turnip.
Colesced, kole'-seed, *s.* the seed of a cabbage, from which oil-cake is made.
Colet, kol'-et, } *s.* an inferior church servant. See
Collet, kol'-let, } **Acolyte.**
Colewort, kole'-wurt, *s.* young cabbage.
Colic, kol'-ik, *s.* a disorder in the bowels, of several varieties, attended with acute pain. See **Colon.**
Colic, kol'-ik, *a.* affecting the bowels with pains.
Colicky, kol'-ik-e, *a.* pertaining to colic.
Colin, kol'-in, *s.* an American partridge.
Coliseum, kole-se'-um, *s.* See **Colosseum.**
Coll, kol, *v.a.* to embrace (L. *collum*, the neck).
Collaborate, kol-lab'-or-rate, *v.n.* to work conjointly (L. *con.* and *labor*).
Collaborateur, kol-lab'-or-ā-teur, *s.* collaborator.
Collaboration, kol-lab'-o-ra'-shun, *s.* a working with; joint labour.
Collaborator, kol-lab'-o-ra-ter, *s.* an associate in labour, particularly literary or scientific; an assistant.
Collapse, kol-laps', *s.* a falling in, as of the sides of a hollow vessel; a sudden and utter prostration of strength: a breakdown: *v.n.* to fall together, as the sides of a hollow vessel; to break down (L. *col*, and *lapsus*, to slide or fall).
Collapsed, kol-lapst', *a.* fallen into decay or ruin.
Collapsion, kol-lap'-shun, *s.* act or state of collapsing.
Collar, kol'-lar, *s.* something worn round the neck; the part of a garment round the neck; a part of a harness for the neck of a horse or other beast used in draught; anything like a collar or a ring; the upper part of a stay; also a rope in form of a wreath to which a stay is confined [Naut.]; a ring, cincture, or astragal [Arch.]: *v.a.* to seize by the collar; to put a collar on. *A collar or collar-beam*, a horizontal piece of timber connecting and bracing two opposite rafters. *To slip the collar*, to get free; to escape. *A collar of brawn*, the quantity tied up in one parcel. *To collar beef* or other meat, to roll it up and bind it close with a string (L. *collum*, the neck).
Collarage, kol'-lar-aje, *s.* a tax formerly laid on the collars of draught horses.
Collar-bone, kol'-lar-bone, *s.* the clavicle.
Collar-day, kol'-lar da, *s.* a day on which knights appear at court in their collars.
Collared, kol'-lard, *a.* with a collar on the neck.
Collaret, kol-lar-et', *s.* a small collar worn by ladies.
Collar-maker, kol'-lar-make'-er, *s.* one who makes collars for horses.
Collatable, kol-late'-à-bl, *a.* capable of being collated.
Collate, kol-late', *v.a.* to bring or lay, especially old books and manuscripts, together, in order to ascertain by comparison the points in which they agree and differ; to gather and place in order, as the leaves of a book for binding; to bestow or to confer; to present and institute to a benefice (L. *col*, and *fero*, *latum*, to bring).
Collateral, kol-lat'-er-al, *a.* being by the side, or side by side; running parallel; not direct or immediate; subsidiary; concurrent; descending from the same stock or ancestor, though not lineally related, as the children of brothers: *s.* a collateral relation or kinsman; collateral security. *Collateral security*, security for the performance of covenants or the payment of money, besides the principal security (L. *col*, and *latus*, the side). **Collaterally**, kol-lat'-er-al-le, *ad.* in a collateral manner; side by side; indirectly; not lineally. **Collateralness**, kol-lat'-er-al-nes, *s.* the state of being collateral.
Collation, kol-la'-shun, *s.* the act of collating; a light repast; the act of conferring or bestowing; a gift; the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who has it in his own gift or patronage; the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred [Scots Law]. *Collation of seals*, one seal set on the same label, on the reverse of another [Law].
Collative, kol-la'-tiv, *a.* presented by collation, or where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.
Collator, kol-la'-ter, *s.* one who collates manuscripts or copies of books; one who bestows; one who collates to a benefice.
Collaud, kol-lawd', *v.a.* to unite in praising.
Colleague, kol'-leeg, *s.* an associate in the same office.
Colleague, kol-leeg', *v.a.* and *n.* to join in league (L. *col*, and *lego*, to send on an embassy).
Colleagueship, kol'-leeg-ship, *s.* partnership in office.
Collect, kol-lekt', *v.a.* to gather together into one body or mass; to assemble; to gain by observation or information; to infer: *v.n.* to accumulate. *To collect one's self*, to recover one's self-command or composure after some agitation (L. *col*, and *lego*, to gather).
Collect, kol'-lekt, *s.* a short comprehensive prayer; a prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion.
Collectanea, kol-lek-ta'-ne-à, *s.pl.a.* selection of passages from various authors, usually for instruction.
Collected, kol-lekt'-ed, *a.* self-possessed; composed. **Collectedly**, kol-lekt'-ed-le, *ad.* in a collected manner. **Collectedness**, kol-lekt'-ed-nes, *s.* a collected state of the mind.
Collectible, kol-lekt'-e-bl, *a.* that may be collected.
Collection, kol-lek'-shun, *s.* the act of collecting; that which is collected; an assemblage; a mass; a heap; a sum collected for a religious or charitable purpose; a gathering, as of matter in an abscess; deduction; inference.
Collective, kol-lek'-tiv, *a.* tending to collect; formed by gathering; gathered into one mass, sum, or body; aggregated; deducing consequences. *A collective noun*, a noun in the singular denoting a number conceived as one body, as a company, an army, &c. [Gram.] *Collective note*, a note subscribed by all the Powers represented [Political]. **Collectively**, kol-lek'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a collective manner or mass. **Collectiveness**, kol-lek'-tiv-nes, *s.* the state of being collective or in a mass.
Collectivism, col-lek'-tiv-ism, *s.* the doctrine that all the means of production should be directly under state control.
Collector, kol-lek'-ter, *s.* one who collects; a compiler; one authorized to collect and receive customs, taxes, &c.; a bachelor of arts in Oxford, who is appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent: *pl.* dense hairs covering the styles of certain plants, and which act as brushes in clearing the pollen out of the cells of the anthers [Bot.]
Collectorate, kol-lekt'-er-ate, } *s.* the office of a col-
Collectorship, kol-lekt'-er-ship, } lector of customs or taxes; the jurisdiction of a collector.
Collegatary, kol-leg'-à-tà-re, *s.* a joint legatee [Law].
College, kol'-lej, *s.* an organized collection or body of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common pursuit; a corporation; a seminary of learning incorporated by authority; an institution for instruction in any particular study; a scholastic establishment; a house or edifice appropriated to the use of a college; the incorporated legal faculty [Scot.]; a political or electoral body [U.S.]
Collegial, kol-le'-je-al, *a.* constituted as a college.
Collegian, kol-le'-je-an, *s.* a member of a college; a student at a university.
Collegiate, kol-le'-je-ate, *a.* pertaining to a college; containing a college; instituted like a college; said of a church under a joint pastorate [Scot. and U.S.]: *s.* a member of a college. *A collegiate church*, one that has no bishop's see, but has its college of dean, canons, and prebends, and is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral.
Collet, kol'-let, *s.* a collar or neck-band; the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants, or the part of a ring in which the stone is set [Jewel-working]; that part of glass vessels which sticks to the iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot [Glass-working]; that part of a plant from which the stem and root spring [Bot.]
Colletic, kol-let'-ik, *a.* having the property of gluing: *s.* an agglutinant (Gr. *kollao*, to glue).
Collide, kol-lide', *v.a.* to strike or dash against each other (L. *col*, and *ædo*, *læsum*, to strike).
Collie, kol'-le, *s.* a shepherd's dog.
Collier, kol'-yer, *s.* a digger of coal; a dealer in coals; a vessel employed in the coal trade.
Colliery, kol'-yer-e, *s.* a coal-mine; the coal trade.
Colliflower, kol'-le-flow-er, *s.* See **Cauliflower.**
Colligate, kol'-le-gate, *v.a.* to bind together (L. *col*, and *ligo*, to bind).
Colligation, kol-le-gā'-shun, *s.* a binding together; the summing of a number of details into a single expression [Logic].
Collimating, kol-le-ma'-ting, *a.* corrective of error of sight [Opt.] (L. *col*, and *linea*, a line.)
Collimation, kol-le-ma'-shun, *s.* adjustment to the line of sight. In a telescope, the *line of collimation*, the line of sight, or that which passes through the centre of the object-glass and intersects at right angles the

wires placed in the focus [Opt.] The *error of collimation*, the amount of deviation from the line [Opt.]

Collimator, kol-lim'-â-ter, *s.* an instrument for determining the error of collimation [Opt.]

Collineation, kol-lin-e-a'-shun, *s.* the act of aiming at, or directing in a line to, a fixed object.

Collingual, kol-ling'-gwal, *a.* having the same language.

Colliquable, kol-lik'-wâ-bl, *a.* that may be liquefied.

Colliquament, kol-lik'-wâ-ment, *s.* that which is melted; the first rudiments of an embryo in generation.

Colliquant, kol'-le-kwant, *a.* that has the power of dissolving or melting (L. *col*, and *liqueo*, to melt).

Colliquation, kol-le-kwa'-shun, *s.* a wasting away of the body, attended with excessive secretions or discharges [Old Med.]

Colliquative, kol-lik'-wâ-tiv, *a.* causing a wasting away, as by excessive discharges or excretions [Old Med.]

Colliquefaction, kol-lik-we-fak'-shun, *s.* the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

Collision, kol-lizh'-un, *s.* the act of violently dashing against each other; conflict; opposition; antagonism. See **Collide.**

Collisive, kol-li'-siv, *a.* causing collision; clashing.

Collitigant, kol-lit'-e-gant, *s.* one who litigates or wrangles with another.

Collocate, kol'-lo-kate, *v.a.* to set or place; to station.

Collocation, kol-lo-ka'-shun, *s.* act of disposing or arranging; position; connexion; arrangement.

Collocution, kol-lo-kew'-shun, *s.* conference (L. *col*, and *loquor*, to speak).

Collocutor, kol-lo-kew'-ter, *s.* a speaker in a dialogue.

Collodion, kol-lo'-de-on, *s.* a gummy solution of pyroxyline or gun cotton in ether, sometimes mixed with alcohol, employed in surgery and photography (Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, like).

Collodionize, kol-lo'-de-on-ize, *v.a.* to treat with collodion.

Collogue, kol-loag', *v.n.* to scheme or plot together.

Colloid, kol'-loyd, *a.* like glue; *s.* a viscid inorganic substance like gelatine. See **Colloidal.**

Colloidal, kol-loyd'-al, *a.* like a colloid.

Collop, kol'-lop, *s.* a slice of meat; a piece of flesh (*clap*, the sound it makes when thrown down.)

Colloquial, kol-lo'-kwe-al, *a.* relating to or used in common conversation. **Colloquially**, kol-lo'-kwe-al-le, *ad.* in a colloquial manner.

Colloquialism, kol-lo'-kwe-al-izm, *s.* a colloquial form of expression.

Colloquist, kol'-lo-kwist, *s.* a speaker in a dialogue.

Colloquy, kol'-lo-kwe, *s.* mutual discourse of two or more; conversation; conference; dialogue.

Collude, kol-lewd', *v.n.* to play into each other's hands; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert (L. *col*, and *ludo*, *lusum*, to play).

Collum, kol'-lum, *s.* the point where the stem and root of a plant are combined [Bot.] (L. the neck.)

Collusion, kol-lew'-zhun, *s.* a secret compact for a fraudulent purpose. See **Collude.**

Collusive, kol-lew'-siv, *a.* fraudulently concerted. **Collusively**, kol-lew'-siv-le, *ad.* in a collusive manner. **Collusiveness**, kol-lew'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being collusive.

Collusory, kol-lew'-so-re, *a.* implying collusion.

Colluvies, kol-lew'-ve-eez, *s.* a collection of filth, offscouring, or refuse (L. *col*, and *luo*, to wash).

Colly, kol'-le, *s.* the smut of coal; *v.a.* to grime with the smut of coal; to make foul. See **Coal.**

Collyrite, kol'-le-rite, *s.* a white variety of clay.

Collyrium, kol-lir'-e-um, *s.* an eye-salve (Gr.)

Colmar, kol'-mar, *s.* a sort of pear (*Colmar* in Alsace).

Colobus, kol'-o-bus, *s.* a genus of long-tailed monkeys.

Colocola, kol-o-ko'-lâ, *s.* a tiger-cat.

Colocynth, kol'-o-sinth, *s.* the plant of the cucumber tribe, common in Asia, Africa, and Spain, from the pulp of which a purgative medicine is obtained; a violent purgative, the fruit of this plant, the *cologuintida* or bitter apple of the shops (Gr. *kolokynthos*, the wild gourd).

Colocynthin, kol-o-sinth'-in, *s.* the supposed active medicinal principle of the colocynth.

Cologne-earth, ko-lone'-erth, *s.* an earth of a violet-brown colour.

Cologne-water, ko-lone'-wâ-ter, *s.* eau-de-Cologne.

Cololite, kol'-o-lite, *s.* an intestine-like fossil [Geol.] See **Colon.**

Colon, kol'-lun, *s.* the largest division of the intestinal canal [Anat.]; a point or character formed thus (:), used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period [Gram.] (Gr. a limb, a member.)

Colonel, kur'-nel, *s.* the chief commander of a regiment (L. *columna*, a column).

Colonelcy, kur'-nel-se, } *s.* the office, rank, or com-
Colonelship, kur'-nel-ship, } mission of a colonel.

Colonial, ko-lo'-ne-al, *a.* pertaining to a colony.

Colonialism, ko-lo'-ne-al-izm, *s.* a colonial peculiarity.

Colonist, kol'-o-nist, *s.* a settler in a colony.

Colonization, kol-on-iz-a'-shun, *s.* the act or practice of colonizing; the state of being colonized.

Colonizationist, kol-on-iz-a'-shun-ist, *s.* an advocate for colonization.

Colonize, kol'-o-nize, *v.a.* to plant or establish a colony in; to migrate and settle in: *v.n.* to remove and settle in a distant country.

Colonnade, kol-on-nade', *s.* any series or range of columns placed at certain intervals. See **Column.**

Colony, kol'-o-ne, *s.* a body of people who leave home and go and settle in a new country subject to the parent one; the settlement so formed; a body of animals living, or of plants growing, together (L. *colo*, to till).

Colophon, kol'-o-fone, *s.* a device, with the place and date of publication, &c., formerly at the end of a book (Gr. the finish).

Colophonic, kol-o-fon'-ik, *a.* obtained from colophony.

Colophonite, kol'-o-fon-ite, *s.* a variety of garnet.

Colophony, kol'-o-fo-ne, *s.* a dark-coloured resin obtained from turpentine (*Colophon*, in Asia Minor, where it was first obtained).

Coloquintida, kol-o-kwint'-e-dâ, *s.* See **Colocynth.**

Color, kul'-ur, *s.* See **Colour.**

Colorado-beetle, kol-o-ra'-do-be'-tl, *s.* a coleopterous insect, a native of S.-W. States of N. America, very destructive to the potato.

Colorate, kul'-ur-ate, *a.* coloured; dyed; tinged.

Coloration, kul-ur-a'-shun, *s.* the art or practice of colouring, or the state of being coloured.

Colorature, kul'-ur-a-tyure, *s.* all manner of variations, trills, &c., to make a song agreeable [Mus.]

Colorific, kul-ur-if'-ik, *a.* that has the quality of tinging; able to give colour or tint to other bodies (L. *color*, and *facio*, to make).

Colossal, ko-los'-sal, } *a.* like a colossus; very large;
Colossean, kol-os-se'-an, } huge; gigantic.

Colosseum, kol-os-se'-um, *s.* Vespasian's amphitheatre at Rome, which was the largest in the world. See **Colossus.**

Colossus, ko-los'-sus, *s.* the gigantic statue of Apollo, which stood astride at the harbour of Rhodes, esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world (Gr.)

Colossus-wise, ko-los'-sus-wise, *ad.* in the manner of a colossus.

Colostrum, ko-los'-trum, *s.* the first milk after parturition; an emulsion of turpentine with the yolk of an egg (L.)

Colour, kul'-ur, *s.* a property inherent in light, or the conditions under which it is transmitted, which gives to bodies different appearances to the eye; the hue or appearance of a body to the eye, or a quality of sensation, caused by the rays of light; paint; pigment; appearance of blood in the face; appearance; false show; pretence; kind; species; character: *pl.* a flag, ensign, or standard; a badge: *v.a.* to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; to palliate; to give a specious appearance to; to make plausible; to exaggerate: *v.n.* to turn red; to blush (L.) *Primary colours*, loosely, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; strictly, red, green, and violet. *Complementary colours*, those that are wanting to make up white. *Prismatic colours*, those into which pure light is resolved when transmitted through a triangular glass prism. *Water-colours*, such as are used in painting without being mixed with oil.

Colourable, kul'-ur-â-bl, *a.* specious; plausible. **Colourableness**, kul'-ur-â-bl-nes, *s.* speciousness. **Colourably** kul'-ur-â-ble, *ad.* speciously; plausibly.

Colour-blind, kul'-ur-blind, *a.* with an imperfect sense of colour.

Colour-blindness, kul'-lur-blind'-nes, *s.* the being more or less colour-blind.

Colour-box, kul'-ur-box, *s.* a box for paints, paint-brushes, &c.

Coloured, kul'-urd, *a.* having a colour, specially other than white or black; dark-complexioned; having a specious appearance.

Colouring, kul'-ur-ing, *s.* the act or art of giving a colour; the manner of applying colours; a specious appearance.

Colourist, kul'-ur-ist, *s.* one who colours; a painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

Colourless, kul'-ur-les, *a.* destitute of colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

Colourman, kul'-ur-man, *s.* preparer and seller of colours.

Colour-sergeant, kul-ur'-sär-jent, *s.* the chief sergeant of a company.

Colportage, kol'-poart-aje, *s.* the system of distributing books, tracts, &c., by colporteurs.

Colporteur, kol-poar-tér, *s.* one who travels about vend-

ing religious books, pamphlets, &c. (Fr. a hawker, from *collum*, the neck, and *porto*, to carry).

Colstaff, kol'-staf, *s.* a staff by which a burden is carried on the shoulders of two persons (L. *collum*).

Colt, koalt, *s.* a young horse, properly of the male kind; a young, foolish, inexperienced person: *v.n.* to frisk, riot, or frolic like a colt (A.S.)

Coltar, koalt'-er, *s.* the cutting-iron of a plough (L. *culter*, a knife).

Coltish, koalt'-ish, *a.* like a colt; frisky; wanton.

Coltsfoot, koalts'-foot, *s.* a plant whose leaves were once much employed in medicine.

Coluber, kol'-yu-ber, *s.* a genus of serpents (L.)

Colubrine, kol'-yu-brine, *a.* relating to serpents; cunning.

Columba, ko-lum'-bâ, *s.* medicinal root. See **Calumba.**

Columba, ko-lum'-bâ, *s.* one of the order of pigeons; a dove-shaped vessel for the eucharist (L.)

Columbary, kol'-um-bâ-re, *s.* a dove-cot; a pigeon-house; a chamber fitted up with small niches, like pigeon-holes, for urns with the ashes of the dead (Rom. Antiq.)

Columbate, ko-lum'-bate, *s.* a salt of columbic acid [Chem.]

Columbian, ko-lum'-be-an, *a.* American (*Columbus*).

Columbic, ko-lum'-bik, *a.* produced from columbium.

Columbiferous, kol-um-bif'-er-us, *a.* yielding columbium.

Columbine, kol'-um-bine, *a.* of or like a dove; of a dove-colour: *s.* a genus of plants; the heroine in a pantomime; a kind of violet colour.

Columbine, ko-lum'-bin, *s.* a vegetable principle contained in the root of the calumba.

Columbite, ko-lum'-bite, *s.* the ore of columbium.

Columbium, ko-lum'-be-um, *s.* a metal discovered in 1801, and obtained from columbite; niobium.

Columbo, ko-lum'-bo, *s.* See **Calumba.**

Columel, kol'-yu-mel, } *s.* the central column in a
Columella, kol-yu-mel'-lâ, } capsule of mosses; the axis of fruit [Bot.]; the upright pillar in the centre of most of the univalve shells [Conch.] See **Column.**

Column, kol'-lum, *s.* a long round body of wood or stone used to support or adorn a building, composed of a base, a shaft, and a capital; anything resembling a column pressing perpendicularly on its base, and of the same diameter as its base, as a column of mercury; a large body of troops drawn up in deep files; a row; a perpendicular section of a page in printing, or a line of figures in arithmetic; the stamen of a plant, when the filaments are united into a tube around the styles [Bot.] (L. *columna.*)

Columnar, ko-lum'-nar, *a.* formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column.

Columned, kol'-lumd, *a.* having columns.

Colure, ko-lewr', *s.* the colures are two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the world, one passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic [Astron., Geog.] (Gr. *kolouros*, dock-tailed, from *kolos*, docked, and *oura*, a tail.)

Colza, kol'-zâ, *s.* a cabbage, whose seeds afford an oil used for burning in lamps, &c. (Fr. a wild cabbage).

Com, kom, a Latin prefix. See **Con.**

Coma, ko'-mâ, *s.* a state of deep sleep; lethargy (Gr.)

Coma, ko'-mâ, *s.* a small fascicle of leaves or hairs on the top of a stem; an assemblage of branches forming the head of a forest tree [Bot.]; the nebulous covering which surrounds the nucleus of a comet [Astr.] (L. a head of hair.)

Comate, ko'-mate, *a.* hairy; furnished with a coma.

Co-mate, ko'-mate, *s.* a fellow-mate or companion.

Comatose, ko'-mâ-tose, } *a.* lethargic; affected with
Comatous, ko'-mâ-tus, } coma.

Comb, kome, *s.* a toothed instrument for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, or flax, also for fastening the hair; the crest or red fleshy tuft on a cock's head; a crest; the cellular substance in which bees lodge their honey: *v.a.* to separate, cleanse, and adjust with a comb: *v.n.* to roll over, as the crest of a wave, and break in foam [Naut.] (A.S. *camb.*) See **Coomb.**

Comb, } koom, *s.* the streamless head of a valley.
Combe, }

Combat, kom'-bat, *or* kum'-bat, *v.n.* to fight; to struggle or contend with: *v.a.* to oppose; to contend against; to contest: *s.* a fight; battle; contest (Fr. *com*, and *battre*, to beat).

Combatable, kom-bat'-â-bl, *or* kum-bat'-â-bl, *a.* that may be combated, disputed, or opposed.

Combatant, kom'-bat-ant, *or* kum'-bat-ant, *s.* one who combats or contends with another: *a.* contending; disposed to contend.

Combative, kom'-bat-iv, *or* kum'-bat-iv, *a.* disposed to combat. **Combativeness,** kom'-bat-iv-nes, *or* kum'-bat-iv-nes, *s.* state of being combative.

Comb-brush, koam'-brush, *s.* a brush to clean combs.

Comber, koam'-er, *s.* one who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.

Comber, kum'-ber, *s.* a kind of perch; a kind of wrasse.

Combinable, kom-bine'-â-bl, *a.* that may be combined. **Combinableness,** kom-bine'-â-bl-nes, *s.* state of being combinable.

Combination, kom-be-na'-shun, *s.* the act of combining; state of being combined; union; association for some object; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound; chemical union; the union or grouping of certain numbers or quantities in every possible manner [Math.] *Combination-room*, in the university of Cambridge, a room into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation.

Combinative, kom-bine'-â-tiv, *a.* tending to combine.

Combine, kom-bine', *v.a.* to unite; to unite closely; to cause to unite: *v.n.* to unite, agree, or coalesce; to unite in friendship or league; to unite by affinity (L. *com*, and *bini*, two by two).

Combiner, kom-bine'-er, *s.* he or that which combines.

Combing, koam'-ing, *s.* a cleaning with a comb: *pl.* what is separated by a comb.

Combless, koam'-les, *a.* without a comb or crest.

Combust, kom-bust', *a.* said of a planet in conjunction with the sun, or so near as to be extinguished by it [Astr.]

Combustibility, kom-bust-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* combustibleness.

Combustible, kom-bust'-e-bl, *a.* that will take fire and burn; excitable: *s.* a substance that will take fire and burn. **Combustibleness,** kom-bust'-e-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being combustible.

Combustion, kom-bust'-yun, *s.* the process of burning (L. *com*, and *ustum*, to bura).

Come, kum, *v.n.* to move to this place, draw near, or approach; to arrive; to advance or move into view; to appear; to arrive at some state or condition; to happen, or fall out; to issue. *Come*, in the imperative, excites attention, or invites to motion or joint action. *To come about*, to change or come round; to come to pass. *To come at*, to reach; to attain. *To come away*, to leave; to sprout. *To come back*, to return. *To come by*, to pass near; to obtain or acquire. *To come down*, to descend; to be humbled. *To come home*, to affect deeply. *To come in*, to enter; to yield; to become fashionable; to enter as an ingredient or part of a composition; to accrue. *To come in for*, to arrive in time to participate in. *To come into*, to join with; to comply with; to acquire. *To come near*, to approach. *To come off*, to escape; to get free; to take place. *To come on*, to advance; to thrive. *To come over*, to pass above or across; to pass from one party, side, or army, to another; to occur to; to rise in estimation. *To come out*, to depart or proceed from; to become public; to be introduced into society; to appear after being clouded; to turn out. *To come out of*, to issue forth, as from confinement; to proceed or depart from. *To come out with*, to give publicity to; to disclose. *To come round*, to change; to recover; to circumvent. *To come short*, to fail. *To come to*, to consent or yield; to amount to; to recover, as from a swoon. *To come to himself*, to recover his senses. *To come together*, to meet or assemble. *To come to pass*, to happen. *To come up*, to ascend; to spring; to come into use; to slacken, as a rope, &c. [Naut.] *To come up to*, to approach near; to amount to. *To come up with*, to overtake. *To come upon*, to fall on; to attack. *To come*, in future, as in the world to come. *Come, come*, repeated, expresses haste or remonstrance. (A.S. *cuman.*)

Comedian, ko-me'-de-an, *s.* an actor or writer of comedy; a player in general.

Comedietta, ko-me'-de-et'-ta, *s.* a slight comedy.

Comedy, kom'-e-de, *s.* a dramatic representation of the characters and incidents of ordinary life (Gr. *komos*, a revel, and *ode*, a song).

Comely, kum'-le *a.* handsome; graceful; becoming. **Comelily,** kum'-le-le, *ad.* in a comely manner. **Comeliness,** kum'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being comely.

Come-off, kum-of', *s.* evasion; excuse.

Come-outer, kum-out'-er, *s.* a separatist and radical reformer [U.S.]

Comer, kum'-er, *s. All comers*, all indifferently.

Comestible, ko-mes'-te-bl, *a.* eatable: *s.* an eatable (L. *com*, and *esum*, to eat).

Comet, kom'-et, *s.* a heavenly body revolving round the sun in a very eccentric orbit, and, when perfect, consisting of three parts, the nucleus, the envelope or coma, and the tail (Gr. *koma*, hair).

Comet, kom'-et, *s.* a game at cards.

Cometarium, kom-et-a'-re-um, } *s.* an astronomical in-
Cometary, kom'-et-â-re, } strument intended

to represent the revolution of a comet round the sun.

Cometary, kom'-et-à-re, *a.* pertaining to a comet.

Cometic, ko-met'-ik, *a.* relating to a comet.

Cometographer, kom-et-og'-rà-fer, *s.* one who writes about comets.

Cometography, kom-et-og'-rà-fe, *s.* a description or treatise of comets.

Comfit, kum'-fit, } *s.* a dry sweetmeat; a con-
Comfiture, kum'-fit-yur, } fection. See **Confection.**

Comfit, kum'-fit, *v.a.* to preserve dry with sugar.

Comfort, kum'-furt, *v.a.* to relieve from distress; to cheer; to console: *s.* consolation; satisfaction; content; what causes these; assistance; encouragement; a warm bed-quilt (L. *com*, and *fortis*, strong).

Comfortable, kum'-furt-à-bl, *a.* enjoying or affording comfort: *s.* a warm coverlet for a bed [U.S.]. **Comfortableness**, kum'-furt-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of enjoying comfort. **Comfortably**, kum'-furt-à-ble, *ad.* in a comfortable manner.

Comforter, kum'-furt-er, *s.* one who comforts: a long knit woollen wrapper to put round the neck; the Holy Spirit, as the indwelling abiding presence of Christ.

Comfortful, kum'-furt-fûl, *a.* full of comfort.

Comfortless, kum'-furt-les, *a.* without comfort. **Comfortlessly**, kum'-furt-les-le, *ad.* in a comfortless manner. **Comfortlessness**, kum'-furt-les-nes, *s.* state of being comfortless.

Comfrey, } kum'-fre, } *s.* a wild plant, formerly much
Comfry, } prized as a vulnerary.

Comic, kom'-ik, *a.* relating to comedy; comical.

Comical, kom'-ik-al, *a.* exciting mirth; droll; ludicrous. **Comically**, kom'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a manner befitting comedy; in a comical manner. **Comicalness**, kom'-ik-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being comical.

Coming, kum'-ing, *a.* approaching; future; to come next.

Coming-in, kum'-ing-in, *s.* entrance; income.

Comitia, ko-mish'-e-à, *s.pl.* assemblies of the people [Rom. Antiq.] (L. *com.* and *eo*, to go.)

Comitial, ko-mish'-e-al, *a.* relating to the comitia; relating to assemblies.

Comity, kom'-e-te, *s.* courtesy; civility (L. *comis*, courteous).

Comma, kom'-mà, *s.* the point (,), denoting the shortest pause in reading; an enharmonic interval, or the difference between the major and the minor semitone [Mus.]

Command, kom-mand', *v.a.* to order; to control; to have in power; to dominate or overlook; to enforce: *v.n.* to have or exercise supreme authority or influence: *s.* the right, power, or act of commanding; supreme power or authority; mandate or order given; the power of overlooking; a body of troops, or any naval or military force or station, under the command of a particular officer (L. *com*, and *mando*, to commit).

Commandable, kom-mand'-à-bl, *a.* that may be commanded.

Commandant, kom-mand'-ant, *s.* a commander; the commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces.

Commandatory, kom-mand'-à-to-re, *a.* having the force of a command.

Commander, kom-mand'-er, *s.* one who has command; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it; an officer next in rank above a lieutenant, and beneath the captain; one on whom is bestowed a commandry; a heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving; an instrument of surgery. *Commander-in-chief*, one who has the supreme command in Britain over all the land forces of the kingdom.

Commandership, kom-mand'-er-ship, *s.* the office of a commander.

Commandery, kom-mand'-er-e, } *s.* a district contain-
Commandry, kom-mand'-re, } ing estates with a revenue annexed, belonging to a military order, and governed by a knight; the body of knights of any one order; commandership.

Commanding, kom-mand'-ing, *a.* having command; influencing authoritatively; dignified; dominating; domineering. **Commandingly**, kom-mand'-ing-le, *ad.* in a commanding manner.

Commanditaire, kom-mong-de-tayr, *s.* one who invests in a joint-stock concern, and is only liable for what he invests (Fr.)

Commandite, kom-mong-deet, *s.* limited liability; properly a joint-stock copartnery, one contributing money, another ability, another skill, &c. (Fr.)

Commandment, kom-mand'-ment, *s.* command; precept; a law, especially of the decalogue.

Commark, kom'-mark, *s.* a frontier (Ger. *Mark*, a march).

Commaterial, kom-mà-te'-re-al, *a.* of the same material.

Commatic, kom-mat'-ik, *a.* with short clauses or sentences.

Commatism, kom'-mà-tizm, *s.* abrupt conciseness in writing.

Commeasurable, kom-mezh'-ur-à-bl, *a.* reducible to the same measure; commensurable.

Commemorable, kom-mem'-o-rà-bl, *a.* memorable; worthy to be remembered, or noticed with honour.

Commemorate, kom-mem'-o-rate, *v.a.* to call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour.

Commemoration, kom-mem-o-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of commemorating.

Commemorative, kom-mem'-o-rà-tiv, } *a.* tending or
Commemoratory, kom-mem'-o-rà-to-re, } serving to commemorate.

Commence, kom-mens', *v.n.* to begin; to originate; to begin to be, as in a change of character; to take an academic degree: *v.a.* to begin; to enter upon (L. *com*, and *eo*, to go),

Commencement, kom-mens'-ment, *s.* beginning; rise; origin; first existence; a day on which academic degrees are publicly conferred; also the day when a student is made a bachelor at Cambridge.

Commend, kom-mend', *v.a.* to recommend as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to praise; to give in charge; to commit (L. *com*, and *mando*, to commit).

Commendable, kom-mend'-à-bl, *a.* that may be commended. **Commendableness**, kom-mend'-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being commendable. **Commendably**, kom-mend'-à-ble, *ad.* in a commendable manner.

Commendam, kom-mend'-am, *s.* a benefice or living *commended* by the crown or head of the Church to the care of a clergyman, to hold till a proper pastor is provided; also the trust of the revenues of a benefice to a layman for a certain time and specified purpose [Eccl. Law]. (L.)

Commendatary, kom-mend'-à-tà-re, *s.* one who holds a living in commendam: *a.* holding in commendam.

Commendation, kom-mend-a'-shun, *s.* the act of commending; praise; declaration of esteem; ground of esteem or praise; service; respects.

Commendator, kom-mend'-à-ter, *s.* a commendatory.

Commendatory, kom-mend'-à-to-re, *a.* that serves to commend; holding a benefice in commendam: *s.* a commendation; eulogy.

Commensal, kom-mens'-al, *s.* a plant or animal living with or off another without being parasitical (L. *com*, and *mensa*, a table).

Commensalism, kom-men'-sal-izm, *s.* the being commensal.

Commensurability, kom-men-su-rà-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the
Commensurableness, kom-men'-su-rà-bl-nes, } state of being commensurable.

Commensurable, kom-men'-su-rà-bl, *a.* having a common measure. **Commensurably**, kom-men-'su-rà-ble, *ad.* in a commensurable manner.

Commensurate, kom-men'-su-rate, *a.* of equal measure or extent; proportionate to: *v.a.* to reduce to a common measure; to proportionate (L. *com*, and *mensura*, measure). **Commensurately**, kom-men'-su-rate-le, *ad.* so as to be commensurate. **Commensurateness**, kom-men'-su-rate-nes, *s.* quality or state of being commensurate.

Commensuration, kom-men-su-ra'-shun, *s.* a state of having a common measure; proportion.

Comment, kom-ment', *v.n.* to make explanatory or critical remarks, generally on a book: *v.a.* to expound.

Comment, kom'-ment, *s.* a note in explanation; remark; criticism (L. *com*, and *mens*, the mind).

Commentary, kom'-ment-à-re, *s.* a comment; a book of comments; a historical narrative or memoir of particular transactions.

Commentate, kom-men'-tate, *v.n.* to make comments.

Commentative, kom-ment'-à-tiv, *a.* containing comments.

Commentator, kom'-ment-a-ter, *s.* an expositor.

Commentitious, kom-men-tish'-us, *a.* fictitious (L. *com*, and *mentior*, to lie).

Commerce, kom'-mers, *s.* an interchange in commodities between nations or individuals; trade; traffic; intercourse; a game at cards (L. *com*, and *merx*, merchandise).

Commercial, kom-mer'-shal, *a.* pertaining to commerce; trading; proceeding from trade. **Commercially**, kom-mer'-shal-le, *ad.* in a commercial view.

Commercialism, kom-mer'-shal-izm, *s.* commercial practices.

Commere, kom'-mare, *s.* a godmother; a gossip (Fr. *mere*, mother).

Commigrate, kom'-me-grate, *v.n.* to migrate in a body.

Commination, kom-me-na'-shun, *s.* threatening; denunciation; an office in the liturgy of the Church of England, being a recital of God's judgments against sinners. See **Menace.**

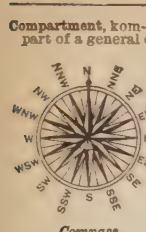
Comminatory, kom-min'-à-to-re, *a.* denunciatory.

Commingle, kom-ming'-gl, *v.a.* and *n.* to mix or mingle together.

Comminuible, kom-min-yu'-e-bl, *a.* reducible to powder.
Comminute, kom'-me-newt, *v.a.* to reduce to minute particles; to pulverize (*L. minus*, less).
Comminution, kom-me-new'-shun, *s.* the act of comminuting; fracture into small pieces [Surg.]
Commiserable, kom-miz'-er-à-bl, *a.* deserving of pity.
Commiserate, kom-miz'-er-ate, *v.a.* to feel pity for; to compassionate (*L. com*, and *miser*, wretched).
Commiseration, kom-miz-er-à'-shun, *s.* compassion.
Commiserative, kom-miz'-er-à-tiv, *a.* compassionate.
Commiseratively, kom-miz'-er-à-tiv-le, *ad.* from compassion: with commiseration.
Commiserator, kom-miz'-er-a-ter, *s.* one who pities.
Commissarial, kom-mis-sa'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a commissary.
Commissariat, kom-mis-sa'-re-at, *s.* the department which has the charge of provisioning the army; the body of officers belonging to it; the office of a commissary [Mil.]
Commissary, kom'-mis-sà-re, *s.* one to whom some charge, duty, or office is committed; an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, &c., for an army [Mil.]; the deputy of a bishop, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in his absence in remote parts of his diocese [Eccles.]; a judge in a commissary court [Scots Law].
Commissary court, kom'-mis-sà-re koart, *s.* in Scotland, a court, now abolished, to try cases formerly decided in a bishop's court; a county court, presided over by the sheriff.
Commissary-general, kom'-mis-sà-re-jen'-e-ral, *s.* the chief officer of the commissariat department.
Commissaryship, kom'-mis-sà-re-ship, *s.* the office of a commissary.
Commission, kom-mish'-un, *s.* the act of committing; the act of perpetrating; the act of entrusting; the thing entrusted or committed; power and authority given; a writing from proper authority, given to a person as his warrant for exercising certain powers, or the performance of any duty; a number of persons joined in an office or trust; the state of acting under authority in the purchase and sale of goods for another; allowance made to a factor, commission merchant, or other agent, for transacting business: *v.a.* to authorize; to give a commission to. *To put a ship into commission*, in the navy, to man and equip it for service. *To put the great seal into commission*, to place it in the hands of commissioners during the period that intervenes between the going out of one lord keeper and the accession of another. See **Commit.**
Commissionaire, kom-mees-yun-aire, *s.* a light errand porter or messenger.
Commissional, kom-mish'-un-al, } *a.* appointing or
Commissionary, kom-mish'-un-à-re, } appointed by warrant.
Commissioned, kom-mish'-und, *a.* holding a commission, specially from the crown.
Commissioner, kom-mish'-on-er, *s.* a person who has a commission to perform some office, or business.
Commission merchant, kom-mish'-un-mer'-tshant, *s.* one who transacts business on commission.
Commmissure, kom'-mis-yure, *s.* a joint, seam, or closure; the place where two bodies or their parts meet and unite; a suture of the cranium or skull; the corners of the lips, eyelids, &c.; also, certain parts in the ventricles of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres [Anat.]
Commit, kom-mit', *v.a.* to entrust; to consign; to imprison; to expose; to compromise; to engage, or pledge; to refer to a committee; to do; to perpetrate (*L. com*, and *mitto, missum*, to send).
Commitment, kom-mit'-ment, *s.* the act of committing; the act of entrusting, pledging, referring, &c.; perpetration; imprisonment; an order for confining in prison.
Committal, kom-mit'-tal, *s.* the act of committing; commitment.
Committee, kom-mit'-tee, *s.* one or more persons appointed by a collective body of men acting together, to whom some particular matter or business is referred.
Committee, kom-mit-te', *s.* the person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatic is committed, the Lord Chancellor being the committor.
Committee-man, kom-mit'-tee-man, *s.* one of a committee.
Committeeship, kom-mit'-tee-ship, the office of a committee.
Committer, kom-mit'-ter, *s.* perpetrator.
Committible, kom-mit'-te-bl, *a.* liable to be committed.
Committor, kom-mit-tor', *s.* one who commits.
Commix, kom-mix', *v.a.* and *v.n.* to mix; to mingle.
Commixtion, kom-mixt'-yun, *s.* mixture; blending of different substances belonging to different proprietors [Scots Law].
Commixture, kom-mixt'-yur, *s.* the act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the mass formed by mingling.
Commodate, kom'-mo-date, *s.* a loan to be returned by the borrower in the condition in which he got it [Law].
Commode, kom-mode', *s.* a head-dress formerly worn by ladies; a chest of drawers, often with shelves above; a night-stool (Fr.)
Commodious, kom-mo'-de-us, *a.* convenient or suitable, often roomy as well (*L. com*, and *modus*, measure).
Commodiously, kom-mo'-de-us-le, *ad.* in a commodious manner. **Commodiousness**, kom-mo'-de-us-nes: *s.* the state of being commodious.
Commodity, kom-mod'-e-te, *s.* convenience, or that which affords it; an article of commerce: *pl.* goods; wares.
Commodore, kom'-mo-dore, *s.* the commander of a squadron or detachment of ships; by courtesy, the senior captain when two or more ships of war are cruising in company; a senior captain; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.
Common, kom'-mun, *a.* belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; belonging to all; public; general; frequent; usual; of little value; of low or no rank; vulgar; of verbs, both active and passive; of nouns, both masculine and feminine, also applicable to a whole class [Gram.]: *s.* a tract of open ground, the common property of all the members of a community; conjoint possession [Law]: *v.n.* to have a joint right in some common ground; to board together. *A common divisor* or *measure*, a quantity which divides two or more quantities without leaving a remainder [Math.] *Common prayer*, the liturgical formulary of the Church of England. *Common time*, those varieties of time in which each measure is divided into two or four equal parts [Mus.] (L. *com*, and *munis*, serving, obliging.) **Commonly**, kom'-mun-le, *ad.* usually. **Commonness**, kom'-mun-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being common or usual.
Commonable, kom'-mun-à-bl, *a.* held in common; that may be pastured on common land.
Commonage, kom'-mun-aje, *s.* the right of pasturing on a common; right of using anything in common.
Commonality, kom-mun-al'-e-te, *s.* See **Commonalty.**
Commonalty, kom'-mun-al-te, *s.* the common people; all below the rank of nobility.
Common carrier, kom'-mun kar'-re-er, *s.* a carrier.
Common council, kom'-mun kown'-sil, *s.* the council of a city or corporate town empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens.
Common-councilman, kom'-mun-kown'-sil-man, *s.* a member of a common council.
Common crier, kom'-mun kri'-er, *s.* one who makes public proclamations.
Commoner, kom'-mun-er, *s.* one of the commonalty; a member of the House of Commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank in the university of Oxford, corresponding to the pensioner at Cambridge; a partaker; a prostitute.
Common hall, kom'-mun hawl, *s.* a hall or house in which citizens meet for business.
Commonition, kom-mo-nish'-un, *s.* advice; warning.
Commonitive, kom-mon'-e-tiv, *a.* warning; monitory.
Commonitory, kom-mon'-e-to-re, *a.* admonishing.
Common law, kom'-mun law, *s.* the unwritten law, or law which receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law.
Common-lawyer, kom'-mun-law'-yer, *s.* one versed in the common law.
Commonplace, kom'-mun-plase, *s.* an ordinary or common topic; a trite remark; a memorandum; anything ordinary: *a.* common; ordinary; trite; not new or striking: *v.a.* to enter in a commonplace-book.
Commonplace-book, kom'-mun-plase'-book, *s.* a book in which things to be remembered are recorded.
Common-pleas, kom'-mun-pleez, *s.* one of the law courts, formerly held in Westminster Hall.
Commons, kom'-munz, *s.pl.* the common people, or those who inherit or possess no honours or titles; the lower house of the British Parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties, and commonly called the *House of Commons*; food provided at a common table, as in colleges, &c.; food. *Short commons*, stinted fare. *Doctors' Commons*, in London, a college for the professors of the civil law, where the civilians commoned together.
Common sense, kom'-mun sens, *s.* sound practical judgment; that judgment in regard to first principles in which all men in general agree [Meta.]: *a.* marked by common sense.
Commonty, kom'-mun-te, *s.* land belonging to two or more common proprietors; a common.

Commonweal, kom'-mon-weel, *s.* the general good.
Commonwealth, kom'-mun-welth, *s.* the commonweal; the body politic; the whole body of people in a state; a republic. *The Commonwealth,* in English history, the form of government which existed under Oliver Cromwell.
Commonwealthsman, kom'-mun-welths-man, *s.* one who favoured the English Commonwealth.
Commorance, kom'-mo-rans, } *s.* residence; abode
Commorancy, kom'-mo-ran-se, } [Law.] (L. *com,* and *moror,* to stay.)
Commorant, kom'-mo-rant, *a.* ordinarily residing [Law].
Commoration, kom-mo-ra'-shun, *s.* a staying or tarrying.
Commorient, kom-mo'-re-ent, *a.* dying at the same time (L. *com,* and *morior,* to die).
Commother, kom'-*muth*-er, *s.* a godmother.
Commotion, kom-mo'-shun, *s.* agitation; excitement; perturbation; disturbance; tumult; disorder.
Commove, kom-moov', *v.a.* to agitate; to disturb.
Communal, kom-mewu'-al, *a.* pertaining to a commune.
Commune, kom-mewn', *v.n.* to interchange thoughts and feelings, in private or familiar converse; to hold intimate converse; to partake of the Lord's Supper [U.S.]
Commune, kom'-mewn, *s.* intimate converse.
Commune, kom'-mune, *s.* a small territorial district in France under a mayor, in the country sometimes embracing a number of villages, while some of the large cities are divided into a number of communes: the inhabitants of a commune; a revolt in Paris in 1871 in favour of communistic government.
Communicability, kom-mew-ne-ka-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality or capability of being communicable.
Communicable, kom-mew'-ne-ka-bl, *a.* that may be communicated; communicative. **Communicableness,** kom-mew'-ne-ka-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being communicable. **Communicably,** kom-mew'-ne-ka-ble, *ad.* with communication; in a communicable manner.
Communicant, kom-mew'-ne-kant, *s.* one who partakes of the Communion: *a.* communicating; imparting.
Communicate, kom-mew'-ne-kate, *v.a.* to impart; to bestow; to reveal: *v.n.* to have intercourse; to have a communication or passage from one to another; to participate; to partake of the Communion.
Communication, kom-mu-ne-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of communicating; interchange of thoughts or opinions; intercourse; correspondence; connecting passage, or means of passing from place to place; that which is communicated or imparted; a trope by which a speaker or writer takes his hearer or speaker as a partner in his sentiments, and says *we* instead of *I* or *you* [Rhet.]
Communicative, kom-mew'-ne-ka-tiv, *a.* inclined to communicate, or impart to others; not reserved.
Communicativeness, kom-mew'-ne-ka-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being communicative.
Communicator, kom-mew'-ne-ka-ter, *s.* one who communicates.
Communicatory, kom-mew'-ne-ka-to-re, *a.* imparting knowledge.
Communion, kom-mewn'-yun, *s.* mutual intercourse between two persons or more; fellowship; communication; mutual intercourse or union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; the Lord's Supper; a body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline; union of professing Christians in a particular church. *Communion service,* in the liturgy of the Episcopal Church, the office for the administration of the Holy Sacrament. *Communion table,* the altar table, or table on which the Lord's Supper is laid, and at which it is administered.
Communionist, kom-mewn'-yun-ist, *s.* one who is of the same communion.
Communism, kom'-mew-nizm, *s.* community of property among all the inhabitants of a state; a state of things in which there are no individual or separate rights in property; socialism.
Communist, kom'-mew-nist, *s.* one who holds the principles of communism or socialism.
Communistic, kom-mewn-is'-tik, *a.* relating to communism.
Community, kom-mew'-ne-te, *s.* the public or people in general; a society of people having common rights and privileges, or common interests, or living under the same laws and regulations; an association, especially of persons maintaining the same religious tenets and discipline; common possession; common character.
Commutability, kom-mew-ta-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being commutable.
Commutable, kom-mew'-ta-bl, *a.* that may be commuted, exchanged, or mutually changed.
Commutation, kom-mew-ta'-shun, *s.* act of commuting; change; exchange; the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less; substitution of one kind of payment for another [Law]. The *angle of commutation* of a planet, the difference between the sun's longitude and the geocentric longitude of the planet [Astron.]
Commutative, kom-mew'-ta-tiv, *ad.* relating to exchange; interchangeable. **Commutatively,** kom-mew'-ta-tiv-le, *ad.* by way of exchange.
Commute, kom-mewt', *v.a.* to exchange; to substitute one penalty or punishment for another of less severity; to substitute one kind of payment for another [Law]; *v.n.* to pay in one kind of way for another (L. *com,* and *muto,* to change).
Commutual, kom-mew'-tew-al, *a.* mutual; reciprocal.
Comose, ko'-mose, *a.* comate [Bot.]
Compact, kom-pakt', *a.* firm; close; firmly and closely united; dense; brief; pithy; not diffuse or verbose; held together; compacted; composed: *v.a.* to unite or connect firmly; to press closely together; to consolidate (L. *com,* and *pango, pactum,* to fix). **Compactly,** kom-pakt'-le, *ad.* in a compact manner. **Compactness,** kom-pakt'-nes, *s.* the state of being compact.
Compact, kom'-pakt, *s.* a mutual agreement or contract; a treaty; a league; a confederacy.
Compacted, kom-pakt'-ed, *a.* joined together; closely united. **Compactedly,** kom-pakt'-ed-ly, *ad.* in a compact manner. **Compactedness,** kom-pakt'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being compact.
Compacter, kom-pakt'-er, *s.* one who makes a compact.
Compactible, kom-pakt'-e-bl, *a.* that may be joined.
Compaction, kom-pak'-shun, *s.* the act of making compact; the state of being compact.
Compacture, kom-pakt'-yur, *s.* close union or connection of parts; structure; manner of joining.
Compages, kom-pa'-jeez, *s.* a system or structure of many parts united.
Compagination, kom-paj-in-a'-shun, *s.* union of parts; structure; connection.
Companion, kom-pan'-yun, *s.* one who keeps company or frequently associates with another; a comrade; one who accompanies another; an associate; a particular grade in an order of knighthood: *a.* attendant: *v.a.* to accompany (L. *com,* and *panis,* bread).
Companion, kom-pan'-yun, *s.* a raised window-frame on the quarter-deck to admit light into the cabin; a sort of wooden porch placed over the entrance or staircase of the cabin in some ships. The *companion-way,* the cabin stairs. The *companion-ladder,* the ladder by which officers ascend to and descend from the quarter-deck (Sp. *campaña,* an outhouse).
Companionable, kom-pan'-yun-a-bl, *a.* fit for good fellowship; sociable. **Companionably,** kom-pan'-yun-a-ble, *ad.* in a companionable manner.
Companionless, kom-pan'-yun-les, *a.* without companion.
Companionship, kom-pan'-yun-ship, *s.* fellowship.
Company, kum'-pa-ne, *s.* any assemblage of persons; persons collected by invitation or otherwise, for entertainment or festivity; a number of persons associated together in one common interest, or in a joint concern; a society; fellowship; the state of being a companion; a body of soldiers under the command of a captain; the crew of a ship. *To bear company,* to accompany. *To keep company,* to accompany; to associate with frequently or habitually. See **Companion.**
Comparable, kom'-pa-ra-bl, *a.* worthy of being compared; deserving of equal regard. **Comparably,** kom'-pa-ra-ble, *ad.* in a manner comparable.
Comparates, kom'-pa-rates, *s.pl.* two things or ideas that may be compared with each other [Logic].
Comparative, kom-par'-a-tiv, *a.* estimated by comparison; not positive; not absolute; grounded on comparison [Gram.] *Comparative anatomy,* the anatomy of all organized bodies, by which the general phenomena of organic structure are demonstrated. **Comparatively,** kom-par'-a-tiv-le, *ad.* by comparison; not positively or in itself.
Compare, kom-pare', *v.a.* to set things together and examine their relations as regards likeness or unlikeness; to liken; to represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration; to inflect an adjective in the degrees of comparison [Gram.]: *v.n.* to hold comparison; to be like or equal: *s.* comparison; similitude (L. *com,* and *par,* equal).
Comparison, kom-par'-e-sun, *s.* act of comparing; state of being compared; comparative estimate; proportion; a simile, or illustration by similitude; the inflection of an adjective in its several degrees [Gram.]; the reflective faculty which compares [Phren.]
Compart, kom-pärt', *v.a.* to divide; to mark out into parts or subdivisions: *s.* a member (L. *com,* and *pars,* a part).
Compartiment, kom-part'-e-ment, *s.* a compartment (Fr.)
Compartition, kom-par-tish'-un, *s.* the act of dividing into parts; the part divided; a separate part.

Compartment, kom-part'-ment, *s.* a division or separate part of a general design; a division partitioned off.



Compass.

Compass, kum'-pas, *s.* circuit; space; limit; reach; range; moderate bounds or due limits; an instrument contrived to indicate the magnetic meridian and so ascertain direction, especially in determining and guiding the course of a ship at sea; *v.a.* to stretch round; to encircle; to surround; to invest; to go or walk round; to obtain; to accomplish; to contrive or plot. *To fetch a compass*, to make a circuit. (L. *com*, and *passus*, a step.)

Compassable, kum'-pas-à-bl, *a.* that may be compassed.

Compass-box, kum'-pas-box, *s.* a box for holding the mariner's compass.

Compass-card, kum'-pas-kärd, *s.* the suspended card on which the points of the compass are drawn.

Compass-dial, kum'-pas-di-al, *s.* a pocket dial fitted into a box, to show the hour by the direction of the needle.

Compasses, kum'-pas-ez, *s.pl.* an instrument, consisting of two movable legs, for describing circles, measuring figures, &c.

Compassing, kum'-pas-ing, *a.* incurvated; arched [Shipbuilding].

Compassion, kom-pash'-un, *s.* sympathy with the sufferings and sorrows of others; *v.a.* to commiserate; to pity (L. *com*, with, and *patior*, *passus*, to suffer).

Compassionate, kom-pash'-un-ate, *a.* inclined to feel and show compassion; full of pity; *v.a.* to pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for. **Compassionately**, kom-pash'-un-ate-ly, *ad.* in a compassionate manner. **Compassionateness**, kom-pash'-un-ate-nes, *s.* the quality of being compassionate.

Compass-needle, kum'-pas-ne-dl, *s.* the magnetized needle of a compass.

Compass-plant, kum'-pas-plant, *s.* a prairie plant whose leaves are said to behave like the needle of the compass.

Compass-saw, kum'-pas-saw, *s.* a saw that cuts circularly.

Compass-signal, kum'-pas-sig-nal, *s.* a flag which denotes the points of the compass.

Compass-timber, kum'-pas-tim'-ber, *s.* curved timber.

Compass-window, kum'-pas-win'-do, *s.* a bow-window.

Compaternity, kom-pà-ter'-ne-te, *s.* the relation of godfather.

Compatibility, kom-pat-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being compatible, or co-existible with; suitableness.

Compatible, kom-pat'-e-bl, *a.* that may co-exist with; consistent; suitable; congruous. **Compatibleness**, kom-pat-e-bl-nes, *s.* state of being compatible. **Compatibly**, kom-pat'-e-ble, *ad.* in a compatible manner. See **Compassion**.

Compatriot, kom-pa'-tre-ut, *s.* one of the same country; *a.* of the same country; loving the same country.

Compear, kom-peer', *v.n.* to appear in court [Scots Law].

Compeer, kom-peer', *s.* an equal; an associate; *v.a.* to equal or be equal with. See **Peer**.

Compel, kom-pel', *v.a.* to drive or urge with force irresistibly; to force; to oblige; to constrain; to overpower; to gather together (L. *com*, and *pello*, *pulsum*, to drive).

Compellable, kom-pel'-là-bl, *a.* that may be compelled. **Compellably**, kom-pel'-là-ble, *ad.* by compulsion.

Compellation, kom-pel-là'-shun, *s.* style of address, as Sir, Sir, Madam, &c. (L. accostinge).

Compellingly, kom-pel'-ling-le, *ad.* by compulsion.

Compend, kom'-pend, } *s.* an abridgment; a
Compendium, kom-pend'-e-um, } summary (L. what is weighed together or saved, from *com*, and *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh).

Compendious, kom-pend'-e-us, *a.* containing the substance of a subject or work in a narrow compass; short; concise; comprehensive. **Compendiously**, kom-pend'-e-us-le, *ad.* in a compendious manner. **Compendiousness**, kom-pend'-e-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being compendious.

Compendium, kom-pend'-e-um, *s.* See **Compend**.

Compensable, kom-pen'-sà-bl, *a.* that may be compensated.

Compensate, kom'-pen-sate, *or* kom-pen'-sate, *v.a.* to give equal value for; to recompense; to make up or make amends for; *v.n.* to make amends; to supply an equivalent. See **Compend**.

Compensation, kom-pen-sa'-shun, *s.* the act of compensating; an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; recompense; amends. *Compensation-balance* or *pendulum*, one so constructed as to beat equally under all changes of temperature and climate.

Compensative, kom-pen'-sà-tiv, } *a.* that makes
Compensatory, kom-pen'-sà-to-re, } amends or compensation.

Compesce, kom-pes', *v.a.* to hold in check (L. *com*, and *pes*, the foot).

Compete, kom-peet', *v.a.* to seek or strive for the same thing as another; to rival (L. *com*, and *peto*, to seek).

Competence, kom'-pe-tens, } *s.* state of being com-
Competency, kom'-pe-ten-se, } petent; fitness; suitableness; ability; sufficiency; means sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity; legal capacity; legal right or authority.

Competent, kom'-pe-tent, *a.* suitable; fit; adequate; able; having legal capacity or power; properly belonging. **Competently**, kom'-pe-tent-le, *ad.* in a competent manner.

Competition, kom-pe-tish'-un, *s.* the act of competing; strife in common for the same object; contention for superiority; rivalry.

Competitive, kom-pet'-e-tiv, *a.* relating to competition.

Competitor, kom-pet'-e-tur, *s.* one who competes; a rival.

Competitory, kom-pet'-e-to-re, *a.* acting in competition.

Competitress, kom-pet'-e-tres, } *s.* a female competitor.
Competitrix, kom-pet'-e-trix, }

Compilation, kom-pe-la'-shun, *s.* the act of compiling; that which is compiled, specially a literary work composed of materials culled from various authors.

Compile, kom-pile', *v.a.* to compose a literary work by collecting passages or material from various authors; to compose (L. *com*, and *pilo*, to plunder).

Complement, kom-pile'-ment, *s.* compilation.

Complacence, kom-pla'-sens, } *s.* pleasure; satisfac-
Complacency, kom-pla'-sen-se, } tion; the cause of the pleasure; pleasantness of manners; deportment and address; civility (L. *com*, and *placeo*, to please).

Complacent, kom-pla'-sent, *a.* expressing complacency. **Complacently**, kom-pla'-sent-le, *ad.* in a complacent manner.

Complacential, kom-plà-sen'-shal, *a.* marked by complacence.

Complain, kom-playn', *v.n.* to express grief, pain, censure, resentment, &c.; to lament; to murmur; to bring a charge against; *s.* complaint (L. *com*, and *plango*, to beat the breast).

Complainant, kom-playn'-ant, *s.* a complainer; a sufferer; one who commences a legal process against an offender; a plaintiff [Law].

Complaining, kom-playn'-ing, *s.* complaint. **Complainingly**, kom-playn'-ing-le, *ad.* in a complaining manner.

Complaint, kom-playnt', *s.* expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; cause or subject of complaint; pain and uneasiness in the body; disease, representation of injuries; accusation.

Complaisance, kom'-ple-zans, *s.* pleasing deportment; civility; courtesy; desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige.

Complaisant, kom'-ple-zant, *a.* desirous of pleasing; courteous; obliging; expressing complaisance. **Complaisantly**, kom'-ple-zant-le, *ad.* in a complacent manner. **Complaisantness**, kom'-ple-zant-nes, *s.* complaisance. See **Complacency**.

Complected, kom-plek'-ted, *a.* interdependent (L. *com*, and *plecto*, *plexum*, to weave).

Complement, kom'-ple-ment, *s.* that which completes or makes up the full number or quantity; the full number or quantity; fulness; that which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; something adventitious to the main thing. The *complement of an arc* or *angle*, the difference between the arc or angle and 90° [Math.] The *complements of a parallelogram*, the two spaces which, with the parallelograms about the diagonal, make up or *complete* the whole parallelogram [Math.] The *complement of a number*, the difference between the number and 10, 100, 1,000, &c., used chiefly in working propositions by logarithms [Arith.] The *complement of the curtain*, that part in the interior side which makes the demi-gorge [Fort.]

Complemental, kom-ple-ment'-al, } *a.* filling up;
Complementary, kom-ple-ment'-à-re, } completing; supplying a deficiency.

Complete, kom-pleet', *a.* perfect; entire; absolute; finished; *v.a.* to finish; to perfect; to accomplish (L. *com*, and *pleo*, to fill). **Completely**, kom-pleet'-le, *ad.* in a complete manner. **Completeness**, kom-pleet'-nes, *s.* the state of being complete.

Completion, kom-ple'-shun, *s.* act of completing; state of being complete; fulfilment; accomplishment.

Completive, kom-ple'-tiv, *a.* making complete.

Completory, kom-ple'-to-re, *a.* fulfilling; accomplishing: *s.* the compline.
Complex, kom'-plex, *s.* collection of things complex.
Complex, kom'-plex, } *a.* composed of many parts;
Complexed, kom-plext', } not simple; complicated; intricate. See **Complected.** **Complexedness,** kom-plex'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being complex. **Complexly,** kom'-plex-le, *ad.* in a complex manner.
Complexion, kom-plek'-shun, *s.* the colour of the skin, particularly of the face; the external aspect; the temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body; a complex state.
Complexional, kom-plek'-shun-al, *a.* depending on or pertaining to the complexion.
Complexionary, kom-plek'shun-à-re, *a.* pertaining to the complexion or to the care of it.
Complexioned, kom-plek'-shund, *a.* having a certain complexion.
Complexity, kom-plex'-e-te, } *s.* the state of being
Complexness, kom'-plex-nes, } complex; intricacy; complication.
Complexure, kom-plex'-yur, } *s.* complication.
Complexus, kom-plex'-us, }
Compliable, kom-pli'-à-bl, *a.* compliant.
Compliance, kom-pli'-ans, *s.* act of complying; yielding; consent; submission.
Compliant, kom-pli'-ant, *a.* yielding; obliging. **Compliantly,** kom-pli'-ant-le, *ad.* in a compliant manner.
Complicacy, kom'-ple-kà-se, *s.* state of being complicated.
Complicate, kom'-ple-kate, *v.a.* to intertangle; to make complex or intricate: *a.* complex; folded together [Bot.] (L. *com,* and *plico,* to fold.) **Complicately,** kom'-ple-kate-le, *ad.* in a complicated manner.
Complicateness, kom'-ple-kate-nes, *s.* the state of being complicated.
Complication, kom-ple-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of complicating; the state of being complicated; something complicated.
Complicative, kom'-ple-ka-tiv, *a.* tending to complicate.
Complicity, kom-plis'-e-te, *s.* state of being an accomplice.
Complier, kom-pli'-er, *s.* one who complies; one of an easy yielding temper.
Compliment, kom'-ple-ment, *s.* an expression of regard; praise; delicate flattery: *v.a.* to address with expressions of approbation or respect; to congratulate; to praise; to flatter: *v.n.* to pass compliments; to use ceremony or ceremonious language.
Complimental, kom-ple-ment'-al, } *a.* expressive of
Complimentary, kom-ple-ment'-à-re, } regard or praise; conveying compliment.
Complimenter, kom'-ple-ment-er, *s.* one who compliments; a flatterer.
Compline, } kom'-plin, } *s.* the last prayer at night in
Complin, } the Roman Catholic breviary, so called as *completing* the daily service.
Complot, kom'-plot, *s.* a joint plot; a conspiracy.
Complot, kom-plot', *v.a.* to plot together; to conspire.
Complottingly, kom-plot'-ting-le, *ad.* by complotting.
Comply, kom-pli', *v.n.* to yield and conform to the wishes of another; to consent (L. *com,* and *plco,* to fill).
Compo, kom'-po, *s.* a concrete used by plasterers (*compost*).
Componé, kom-po'-na, } *s.* a *bordure componé,* that
Componed, kom-poned', } formed or composed of a row of angular parts or checkers of two colours [Her.]
Component, kom-po'-nent, *a.* constitutive: *s.* a constituent part (L. *com,* and *pono,* to place).
Comport, kom-port', *v.n.* to agree; to accord; to suit: *v.a.* to behave; to conduct (L. *com,* and *porto,* to carry).
Comportable, kom-port'-à-bl, *a.* suitable; consistent.
Comportment, kom-port'-ment, *s.* behaviour; deportment.
Compose, kom-poze', *v.a.* to form, by putting two or more things or parts together; to form by combination; to arrange and put together, as authors, a piece of literature or music; to calm; to quiet; to settle; to adjust; to settle into a quiet state; to set types in order for printing [Print.]: *v.n.* to practise composition (L. *com,* and *positum,* to place).
Composed, kom-pozed', *a.* settled; calm. **Composedly,** kom-poze'-ed-le, *ad.* in a composed manner. **Composedness,** kom-poze'-ed-nes, *s.* a state of being composed.
Composer, kom'-poze-er, *s.* one who composes, especially a piece of music; an author; a tranquillizer; one who adjusts a difference.
Composing, kom-poze'-ing, *s.* a placing together. *Composing-frame,* a printer's elevated working frame, on which the cases of type rest obliquely. *Composing-stick,* an instrument in which types are set from the cases, and adjusted to the length of the lines. *Composing-machine,* an ingenious invention for setting and arranging types, worked by keys like a piano.
Compositæ, kom-poz'-e-te, *s.pl.* the largest natural order of plants with compound flowers [Bot.] (L.)
Composite, kom'-poz-it, *a.* made up of distinct parts or elements. The *composite order,* the last of the five orders, so called because its capital is *composed* of the Ionic order grafted upon the Corinthian [Arch.]; belonging to the natural order compositæ. *Composite number,* one which can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3 [Arith.] *Composite carriage,* a railway carriage with compartments of different classes.
Composition, kom-po-zish'-un, *s.* the act of composing; the thing composed, such as a piece of literature or art; orderly disposition; mutual agreement to terms or conditions; compensation given in lieu of that stipulated or required; settlement of a debt by an accepted reduction; amount accepted; the forming of compound words [Gram.]; putting words together in sentences [Gram.]; that combination of the several parts in which each is presented in its due proportion [Fine Arts]; the art of setting types [Printing]. *Composition of forces,* the determination of the amount and direction of a force as the resultant of others acting at different angles on a body [Mech.]
Compositive, kom-poz'-e-tiv, *a.* having the power of compounding.
Compositor, kom-poz'-e-tur, *s.* one who sets up types.
Compossessor, kom-pos-ses'-or, *s.* a joint possessor.
Compossibility, kom-pos-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* possibility of existing together.
Compost, kom'-post, *s.* a mixture of various manures; a mixture for plastering the exterior of houses; compo: *v.a.* to manure with compost; to plaster.
Composto, kom-pos'-to, *a.* compounded or doubled [Mus.]
Composure, kom-po'-zhur, *s.* a settled state of mind; calmness; tranquillity; agreement.
Compot, kom'-pot, *s.* See **Compote.**
Compotation, kom-po-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of drinking or tippling together. See **Potation.**
Compote, kom'-pote, *s.* fruit stewed or preserved in syrup.
Compound, kom-pownd', *v.a.* to mingle or unite two or more ingredients in one mass; to combine; to settle amicably; to adjust by agreement. To *compound felony,* receive back stolen goods upon an agreement not to prosecute the thief: *v.n.* to come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand; to settle with a creditor by agreement. See **Component.**
Compound, kom'-pownd, *a.* composed of two or more ingredients, or of different elementary bodies; composed of two or more words [Gram.]: *s.* a body formed by the union of two or more elementary substances, the result of composition. A *compound flower,* a species of aggregate flower; a *compound leaf* connects several leaflets in one petiole; a *compound raceme* is composed of several small racemes; a *compound fructification* consists of several confluent florets [Bot.] *Compound interest,* interest added to the principal, and bearing interest [Comm.] *Compound addition, subtraction, multiplication,* and *division,* calculation of quantities of different denominations [Arith.] *Compound ratio,* that which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents [Arith.] *Compound quantity,* a quantity composed of two or more simple quantities or terms, connected by the sign + (plus), or − (minus) [Alg.]
Compoundable, kom-pownd'-à-bl, *a.* capable of being compounded.
Compounder, kom-pownd'-er, *s.* one who compounds or mixes different things; one who effects a compromise; one who compounds with a debtor or a felon.
Comprador, kom-prä'-dore, *s.* a native agent employed by European residents in China [Port.]
Comprecation, kom-pre-kà'-shun, *s.* a praying together.
Comprehend, kom-pre-hend', *v.a.* to comprise; to include; to grasp mentally; to understand (L. *com, pre,* before, and *hendo,* to hold).
Comprehensible, kom-pre-hen'-se-bl, *a.* that may be comprehended or included; intelligible. **Comprehensibleness,** kom-pre-hen'-se-bl-nes, *s.* capability of being comprehended. **Comprehensibly,** kom-pre-hen'-se-ble, *ad.* in a comprehensible manner.
Comprehension, kom-pre-hen'-shun, *s.* the act of comprehending or comprising; inclusion; capacity of the mind to understand. *The comprehension of a term,* the sum of the attributes which it implies [Logic.]
Comprehensive, kom-pre-hen'-siv, *a.* having the quality of comprising much; having the power to compre-

hend many things at once; extensive; full. **Comprehensively**, kom-pre-hen'-siv-le, *ad.* in a comprehensive manner. **Comprehensiveness**, kom-pre-hen'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being comprehensive.

Compresbyterial, kom-pres-be-te'-re-al, *a.* joint presbyterial.

Compress, kom-pres', *v.a.* to press together; to force into a narrower compass; to condense (L. *com*, and *pressum*, to press).

Compress, kom'-pres, *s.* a pad of folds of linen, &c., used by surgeons to press by means of a bandage on any part [Surg.]

Compressed, kom-prest', *a.* pressed or condensed into small space; flattened.

Compressibility, kom-pres-e-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of **Compressibleness**, kom-pres'-e-bl-nes, } being compressible.

Compressible, kom-pres'-e-bl, *a.* capable of being compressed into a narrower compass.

Compression, kom-presh'-un, *s.* the act of pressing into a narrower compass; the state of being compressed.

Compressive, kom-pres'-iv, *a.* having power to compress.

Compressor, kom-pres' sur, *s.* he who or that which compresses.

Compressure, kom-pres'-yur, *s.* pressure.

Compriest, kom'-preest, *s.* a fellow-priest.

Comprint, kom-print', *v.n.* to print another's work surreptitiously [Law].

Comprisal, kom-prize'-al, *s.* the act of comprising.

Comprise, kom-prize', *v.a.* to include; to contain. See **Prize.**

Comprobate, kom'-pro-bate, *v.n.* to concur in testimony.

Comprobation, kom-pro-ba'-shun, *s.* joint attestation; joint approbation.

Compromise, kom'-pro-mize, *s.* a mutual engagement to concede in a dispute to the decision of arbitration; a settlement of a difference by mutual concessions; the result of such a settlement: *v.a.* to settle by compromise; to agree; to compromit: *v.n.* to agree; to accord. See **Compromit.**

Compromit, kom'-pro-mit, *v.a.* to pledge or engage, by some act or declaration; to put to hazard by some previous act or measure.

Comprovincial, kom-pro-vin'-shal, *s.* one belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

Comptoir, kompt'-twawr, *s.* a counting-house; a counter (Fr.)

Comptroller, kon-trole'-er, *s.* See **Controller.**

Compulsative, kom-pul'-sa-tiv, } *a.* compelling; con-**Compulsatory**, kom-pul'-sa-to-re, } straining; operating by force. **Compulsatively**, kom-pul'-sa-tiv-le, *ad.* by constraint or compulsion.

Compulsion, kom-pul'-shun, *s.* the act of driving or urging by force, physical or moral; constraint of the will (L. *com*, and *pulsum*, to drive).

Compulsive, kom-pul'-siv, *a.* compulsory. **Compulsively**, kom-pul'-siv-le, *ad.* in a compulsive manner. **Compulsiveness**, kom-pul'-siv-nes, *s.* compulsion.

Compulsory, kom-pul'-so-re, *a.* having power to compel; employing compulsion; enforced by compulsion.

Compulsorily, kom-pul'-so-re-le, *ad.* in a compulsory manner.

Compunction, kom-pungk'-shun, *s.* remorse; the sting or reproach of conscience (L. *com*, and *punctum*, to prick).

Compunctionless, kom-pungk'-shun-les, *a.* not feeling compunction.

Compunctious, kom-pungk'-shus, } *a.* causing compunc-**Compunctive**, kom-pungk'-tiv, } tion; remorseful.

Compunctiously, kom-pungk'-shus-le, *ad.* with compunction.

Compurgation, kom-pur-ga'-shun, *s.* exculpation of a man on the oath of others that his protestation of innocence may be accepted [Old Law]. See **Purge.**

Computable, kom-pewt'-a-bl, *a.* capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.

Computate, kom'-pew-tate, *v.a.* to compute.

Computation, kom-pew-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of computing; the sum, quantity, or amount computed; estimate.

Compute, kom-pewt', *v.a.* to number, reckon, or calculate (L. *com*, and *puto*, to reckon).

Computer, kom-pewt'-er, *s.* a calculator.

Comrade, kom'-rade, *s.* a mate or companion (L. *camera*, a chamber).

Comradeship, kom'-rade-ship, *s.* state of being comrades.

Coms or **Cooms**, koms *or* kooms, *s.pl.* malt-dust.

Comtism, kongt'-izm, *s.* the Positivism of Comte.

Comtist, kongt'-tist, *s.* a disciple of Comte.

Con, kon, a Latin prefix, denoting with (L. *cum*, with).

Con, kon, *prep.* against, as in the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against (L. *contra*).

Con, kon, *v.a.* to go over carefully; to commit to memory; to direct how to steer [Naut.] (A.S. *cunnan*, to know.)

Conacre, kon-a'-kur, *v.a.* to sub-let, as one acre or more of a farm for a single crop: *a.* pertaining to the practice of so sub-letting.

Conation, ko-na'-shun, *s.* the effort of volition (L. *conor*, to attempt).

Conatus, ko-na'-tus, *s.* effort of nature (L.)

Concamerate, kon-kam'-er-rate, *v.a.* to arch over; to vault (L. *camera*, an arch).

Concatenate, kon-kat'-e-nate, *v.a.* to link together; to unite in a successive series (L. *catena*, a chain).

Concatenation, kon-kat-e-na'-shun, *s.* a series of links united; a series of things depending on each other.

Concave, kon'-kave, *a.* with a curved hollow, as that of a basin; opposed to *convex*: *s.* a curved hollow; an arch or vault: *v.a.* to make hollow (L. *con*, and *cavus*, hollow).

Concavely, kon-kave'-le, *ad.* in a concave manner.

Concavity, kon-kav'-e-te, *s.* hollowness; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body.

Concavo-concave, kon-ka'-vo-kon'-kave, *a.* concave on both surfaces.

Concavo-convex, kon-ka'-vo-kon'-vex, *a.* concave on one side, and convex on the other.

Conceal, kon-seel', *v.a.* to hide; to keep secret; to forbear to disclose or keep from sight; to disguise (L. *con*, and *celo*, to hide).

Concealable, kon-seel'-a-bl, *a.* that may be concealed.

Concealed, kon-seeld', *a.* kept secret. **Concealedly**, kon-seel'-ed-le, *ad.* so as not to be detected. **Concealedness**, kon-seel'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being concealed.

Concealment, kon-seel'-ment, *s.* the act of concealing or keeping secret; the condition of being concealed; privacy; the place of hiding; secrecy; disguise.

Concede, kon-seed', *v.a.* to admit as true or proper; to grant; to give or yield up: *v.n.* to admit; to grant (L. *con*, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go, to yield).

Conceit, kon-seet', *s.* conception; apprehension; opinion; a baseless fancy; an over-estimate of self; a pleasant and ingenious, generally whimsical, notion: *v.a.* to conceive: *v.n.* to form a notion. *Out of conceit with*, having lost all favour for. See **Conceive.**

Conceited, kon-seet'-ed, *a.* vain; having a high opinion of one's self. **Conceitedly**, kon-seet'-ed-le, *ad.* in a conceited manner. **Conceitedness**, kon-seet'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being conceited; vanity.

Conceivable, kon-seev'-a-bl, *a.* that may be conceived. **Conceivableness**, kon-seev'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being conceivable. **Conceivably**, kon-seev'-a-ble, *ad.* in a conceivable or intelligible manner.

Conceive, kon-seev', *v.a.* to receive into and form in the womb; to form in the mind; to frame a notion of; to imagine; to think; to express: *v.n.* to become pregnant; to form a conception of (L. *con*, and *capio*, to take).

Concelebrate, kon-sel'-e-brate, *v.a.* to praise together.

Concent, kon-sent', *s.* concert of voices; harmony (L. *cantum*, to sing).

Concentrate, kon-sen'-trate, *v.a.* to bring to a common centre, point, or focus; to bring to bear on; to rectify: *v.n.* to meet at one point.

Concentration, kon-sen-tra'-shun, *s.* the act of concentrating; the state of being concentrated.

Concentrative, kon-sen'-tra-tiv, *a.* tending to concentrate. **Concentrativeness**, kon-sen'-tra-tiv-nes, *s.* the faculty of concentrating, especially the intellectual force [Phren.]

Concentre, kon-sen'-ter, *v.n.* to meet in a common centre or combine for a common object: *v.a.* to draw or direct to a common centre. See **Centre.**

Concentric, kon-sen'-trik, } *a.* having a common **Concentrical**, kon-sen'-trik-al, } centre. **Concentrically**, kon-sen'-trik-al-le, *ad.* in a concentric manner.

Concentricity, kon-sen-tris'-e-te, *s.* state of being concentric.

Concentual, kon-sent'-yu-al, *a.* harmonious. See **Concent.**

Concept, kon'-sept, *s.* a conception of the mind.

Conceptacle, kon-sep'-ta-kl, *s.* that in which anything is contained; a receptacle; a follicle [Bot.]

Conceptibility, kon-sep-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being conceivable.

Conceptible, kon-sep'-te-bl, *a.* conceivable.

Conception, kon-sep'-shun, *s.* act of conceiving; the first formation of the fœtus of an animal; idea, thought, or image conceived; a notion.

Conceptional, kon-sep'-shun-al, *a.* of the nature of a conception.

Conceptionalist, kon-sep'-shun-al-ist, *s.* a conceptualist.

Conceptive, kon-sep'-tiv, *a.* capable of conceiving.

Conceptual, kon-sep'-tyu-al, *a.* belonging to conception.

Conceptualism, kon-sep'-tyu-al-izm, *s.* the theory of the conceptualist.
Conceptualist, kon-sep'-tu-al-ist, *s.* one who maintains, in logic, that a general term represents an abstract conception, and is less than a thing, but more than a name [Logic].
Concern, kon-sern', *v.a.* to relate or belong to; to interest or affect; to disturb; to make uneasy: *s.* that which belongs to or concerns one; business; interest; solicitude; anxiety; business in which a number are interested (L. *con*, and *cerno*, to sift, to see).
Concerned, kon-sernd', *a.* engaged; interested; solicitous; anxious; muddled. **Concernedly**, kon-sern'-ed-le, *ad.* in a concerned manner.
Concernment, kon-sern'-ment, *s.* the thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; interposition; importance.
Concert, kon-sert', *v.a.* to contrive, arrange, or adjust (L. *con*, and *sero*, *sertum*, to join).
Concert, kon'-sert, *s.* agreement in a design or plan; harmony; musical harmony; a public musical entertainment.
Concertante, kon-tshare-tan'-ta, *s.* a musical composition for two or more instruments or voices, with accompaniments [Mus.] (It.)
Concertation, kon-sert-a'-shun, *s.* strife (L. *con*, and *certo*, to strive).
Concerted, kon-sert'-ed, *a.* mutually planned.
Concertina, kon-ser-te'-na, *s.* a musical instrument, like the accordion, composed of a bellows with two hexagonal faces or ends, on which are placed stops or studs, by the action of which the air is admitted to the steel bars which produce the musical notes.
Concertion, kon-ser'-shun, *s.* the act of concerting.
Concerto, kon-tshare'-to, *s.* a piece of music composed for a particular instrument, with orchestral accompaniment [Mus.] (It.)
Concert-pitch, kon'-sert-pitsh, *s.* the pitch or degree of elevation generally adopted for a given note.
Concession, kon-sesh'-un, *s.* the act of conceding; the thing conceded.
Concessionnaire, kon-sesh'-un-aire, *s.* the person to whom a concession or privilege has been made (Fr.)
Concessionary, kon-sesh'-un-a-re, *a.* yielding by indulgence or allowance.
Concessionist, kon-sesh'-un-ist, *s.* one who is in favour of making concessions.
Concessive, kon-ses'-siv, *a.* implying concession. **Concessively**, kon-ses'-siv-le, *ad.* by way of concession.
Concessory, kon-ses'-so-re, *a.* conceding; permissive.
Concetto, kon-tshet'-to, *s.* affected wit or conceit (It.)
Conch, kongk, *s.* a marine shell; the vault of an apse. See **Concha**.
Concha, kong'-kà, *s.* the larger cavity of the external ear (L. a shell).
Conchifera, kongk-if'-er-a, *s.pl.* a class of molluscs having two shelly valves (L. *concha*, and *fero*, to carry).
Conchiferous, kongk-if'-er-us, *a.* belonging to the conchifera.
Conchite, kongk'-ite, *s.* a fossil or petrified shell.
Conchitic, kongk-it'-ik, *a.* abounding in shells.
Conchoid, kongk'-oid, *s.* a shell-like curve (L. *concha*, and *eidos*, like).
Conchoidal, kongk-oid'-al, *a.* fracturing with shell-like surfaces [Min.]
Conchological, kongk-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to conchology.
Conchologist, kongk-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in the natural history of shells.
Conchology, kong-kol'-o-je, } *s.* the science of
Conchyliology, kong-kil-e-ol'-o-je, } shells and the animals that inhabit them (L. *concha*, and Gr. *logos*, science).
Conchometer, kongk-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the spiral angle of molluscous shells.
Concho-spiral, kongk'-o-spi-ral, *s.* a kind of curve seen in shells.
Conchyliaceous, kongk-il-e-a'-she-us, *a.* pertaining to or resembling a shell.
Conchyliometry, kongk-il-e-om'-e-tre, *s.* the science of measuring shells or their curves.
Conchylious, kongk-il'-e-us, *a.* of the nature of shells.
Concierge, kon-se-airjh', *s.* the doorkeeper of a palace, a hotel, a prison, &c. (Fr.)
Conciliable, kon-sil'-e-à-bl, *a.* that may be conciliated.
Conciliar, kon-sil'-yar, *a.* pertaining to a council.
Conciliate, kon-sil'-e-ate, *v.a.* to reconcile, or bring to a state of friendship; to gain or win (L. *concilio*, to bring together).
Conciliating, kon-sil'-e-a-ting, *a.* winning; engaging.
Conciliative, kon-sil'-e-a-tiv, *a.* reconciling; conciliatory.
Conciliation, kon-sil-e-a'-shun, *s.* the act of conciliating.
Conciliatory, kon-sil'-e-à-to-re, *a.* tending to conciliate.
Concinnous, kon-sin'-nus, *a.* suitable; becoming; harmonizing (L.)
Concionative, kon'-she-o-nà-tiv, } *a.* adapted to or
Concionatory, kon'-she-o-nà-to-re, } used in preaching (L. *concio*, an assembly).
Concise, kon-sise', *a.* comprehending much in few words; brief; terse (L. *con*, and *cædo*, *cæsum*, to cut). **Concisely**, kon-sise'-le, *ad.* in a concise manner. **Conciseness**, kon-sise'-nes, *s.* the quality of being concise.
Concision, kon-sizh'-un, *s.* a faction; circumcision, as schismatic.
Concitation, kon-se-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of stirring up or putting in motion (L. *con*, and *cito*, to stir up).
Conclamation, kon-klà-ma'-shun, *s.* an outcry or shout of many together (L. *con*, and *clamo*, to cry).
Conclave, kon'-klave, *s.* the assembly of cardinals shut up for the election of a pope; the body of cardinals; the apartment where they are locked up; a private meeting or close assembly (L. a room, &c., that may be locked, from *con*, and *clavis*, a key).
Conclude, kon-klude', *v.a.* to infer, as from premises; to determine; to bring to a conclusion or end; to arrange finally: *v.n.* to infer; to determine; to form a final judgment; to end (L. *con*, and *claudo*, *clausum*, to shut).
Concludency, kon-klude'-en-se, *s.* logical deduction.
Concludent, kon-klude'-ent, *a.* bringing to a close; decisive.
Concluding, kon-klude'-ing, *a.* final. **Concludingly**, kon-klude'-ing-le, *ad.* conclusively.
Conclusion, kon-klu'-zhun, *s.* the close or end; the sum; logical inference; final decision; experiment.
Conclusional, kon-klu'-zhun-al, *a.* concluding.
Conclusive, kon-klu'-siv, *a.* decisive. **Conclusively**, kon-klu'-siv-le, *ad.* in a conclusive manner. **Conclusiveness**, kon-klu'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being conclusive.
Conclusory, kon-klu'-zo-re, *a.* conclusive.
Concoct, kon-kokt', *v.a.* to boil together; to digest; to purify; to ripen; to form and prepare in the mind; to devise (L. *con*, and *coquo*, *coctum*, to cook).
Concoction, kon-kok'-shun, *s.* the act of concoction; the thing concocted; devising.
Concoctive, kon-kokt'-iv, *a.* digestive.
Concolour, kon-kul'-lur, *a.* of one colour.
Concomitance, kon-kom'-e-tans, } *s.* the state of being
Concomitancy, kon-kom'-e-tan-se, } concomitant.
Concomitant, kon-kom'-e-tant, *a.* accompanying; conjoined with: *s.* a thing that accompanies another; accompaniment (L. *con*, and *comes*, a companion.) **Concomitantly**, kom-kom'-e-tant-le, *ad.* in a concomitant way.
Concord, kon'-kawrd, *s.* agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, or interests; harmony; agreement of words in construction [Gram.] (L. *con*, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart).
Concordable, kon-kawrd'-à-bl, *a.* that may accord; harmonious.
Concordance, kon-kawrd'-ans, *s.* the state of being concordant; agreement; an index; the principal words in a book, with references to the passages where they occur, such as in the Bible or Shakespeare.
Concordancy, kon-kawrd'-an-se, *s.* agreement.
Concordant, kon-kawrd'-ant, *a.* agreeing; correspondent; harmonious: *s.* that which is accordant. **Concordantly**, kon-kawrd'-ant-le, *ad.* in a concordant manner.
Concordat, kon-kawrd'-at, *s.* an agreement or compact made by a temporal sovereign with the pope; a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter [Canon Law].
Concordist, kon-kawrd'-ist, *s.* the compiler of a concordance.
Concorporal, kon-kawr'-po-ral, *a.* of the same body.
Concorporate, kon-kawr'-po-rate, *v.a.* to unite different things in one mass or body; to incorporate.
Concorporation, kon-kawr-po-ra'-shun, *s.* union of things in one mass or body.
Concourse, kon'-koars, *s.* a flocking or crowding together; confluence; a crowd; an assembly; an assemblage (L. *con*, and *curro*, *cursum*, to run).
Concreate, kon-kre-ate, *v.a.* to create at the same time.
Concremation, kon-kre-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of burning different things together; cremation.
Concrement, kon'-kre-ment, *s.* a mass formed by concretion.
Concrescence, kon-kres'-sens, *s.* growth or increase.
Concrescible, kon-kres'-se-bl, *a.* capable of concreting.
Concrescive, kon-kres'-siv, *a.* growing together.
Concrete, kon'-kreet, *a.* formed by concretion into one mass; as existing in nature [Logic]; denoting a real thing, opposed to abstract [Logic]: *s.* a mass formed by concretion; a compound; a mass of stone chippings, pebbles, &c., cemented by mortar (L. *con*, and *cresco*, *cretum*, to grow). **Concretely**, kon-kreet'-le,

ad. in a concrete manner; in a manner not abstract.
Concreteness, kon-kreet'-nes, *s.* a state of being concrete.
Concrete, kon-kreet', *v.n.* to unite or coalesce into a mass or solid body: *v.a.* to form into a mass by the coalescence of separate particles.
Concretion, kon-kre'-shun, *s.* the act of concreting; a mass concreted.
Concretional, kon-kre'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to concretion.
Concretionary, kon-kre'-shun-à-re, *a.* pertaining to, made up of, or producing concretions
Concretionism, kon-kre'-shun-izm, *s.* the belief that soul and body are begotten and grow together.
Concretive, kon-kre'-tiv, *a.* causing to concrete.
Concrimination, kon-krim-in-a'-shun, *s.* joint accusation.
Concubinage, kon-ku'-bin-aje, *s.* cohabiting as man and wife without being married; the state of a concubine.
Concubinal, kon-ku'-bin-al, *a.* pertaining to concubinage.
Concubinary, kon-ku'-bin-à-re, *a.* living in concubinage.
Concubine, kong'-ku-bine, *s.* a woman who cohabits with a man without a legal marriage; a kept mistress; a wife who does not take rank with her husband (L. *con*, and *cubo*, to lie).
Conculcate, kon-kul'-kate, *v.a.* to tread on; to trample underfoot (L. *con*, and *calx*, the heel).
Concupiscence, kon-ku'-pis-ens, *s.* lust; inordinate or sinful desire (L. *con*, and *cupio*, to desire).
Concupiscent, kon-ku'-pis-ent, *a.* lustful.
Concur, kon-kur', *v.n.* to meet in one point; to agree; to unite or meet together; to unite to produce a result. See **Concourse**.
Concurrence, kon-kur'-rens, *s.* the act of concurring; union; conjunction; agreement; consent; approbation.
Concurrent, kon-kur'-rent, *a.* concurring; acting in conjunction; contributing to the same effect; conjoined: *s.* one who or that which concurs or accompanies. **Concurrently**, kon-kur'-rent-le, *ad.* with concurrence. **Concurrentness**, kon-kur'-rent-nes, *s.* the state of being concurrent.
Concuss, kon-kus', *v.a.* to agitate; to coerce by threats (L. *con*, and *quatio*, *quassum*, to shake).
Concussation, kon-kus-sa'-shun, *s.* a violent shock.
Concussion, kon-kush'-un, *s.* the act of shaking by sudden contact; the state of being so shaken; a shock; undue pressure; extortion by threats; effect on the brain, &c., of a shock [Med.]
Concussive, kon-kus'-siv, *a.* having the power of concussing.
Cond, kond, *v.a.* to direct the helmsman how to steer [Naut.]
Condemn, kon-dem', *v.a.* to blame or censure; to pronounce or judge guilty; to doom to punishment; to judge or pronounce unfit for use or service; to judge or pronounce to be forfeited (L. *con*, and *damno*, to condemn).
Condemnable, kon-dem'-nà-bl, *a.* blamable; culpable.
Condemnation, kon-dem-na'-shun, *s.* the act of condemning; the state of being condemned; that which condemns.
Condemnatory, kon-dem'-nà-to-re, *a.* bearing condemnation or censure.
Condemned, kon-demd', *a.* belonging to the condemned.
Condemnedly, kon-dem'-ned-le, *ad.* in a manner to be condemned.
Condensability, kon-den-sà-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being condensable.
Condensable, kon-dens'-à-bl, *a.* that may be compressed into a smaller compass.
Condensate, kon-dens'-ate, *v.a.* to condense: *v.n.* to become more dense, close, or hard: *a.* condensed; made more close or compact.
Condensation, kon-den-sa'-shun, *s.* the act of condensing; the state of being condensed.
Condensative, kon-dens'-à-tiv, *a.* having a power or tendency to condense.
Condense, kon-dens', *v.a.* to make more dense or compact; to compress; to reduce into a denser form, as from gaseous into liquid or solid: *v.n.* to become dense, or more compact; to grow thick; compact (L. *con*, and *densus*, thick).
Condenser, kon-dens'-er, *s.* anything that condenses; a pneumatic engine or syringe in which air may be compressed; a vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapours are reduced to a liquid form.
Condensible, kon-den'-se-bl, *a.* condensable.
Condensity, kon-dens'-e-te, *s.* the state of being condensed.
Conder, kond'-er, *s.* one who directs the helmsman of a ship; one who signals to the fishermen the course of the shoals of fish. See **Con**.
Condescend, kon-de-send', *v.n.* to descend or stoop voluntarily from a superior to an inferior position; to lower one's self; to deign (L. *con*, *de*, down, and *scando*, *scansum*, to climb).
Condescendence, kon-de-send'-ens, *s.* condescension.
Condescending, kon-de-send'-ing, *a.* marked by condescension. **Condescendingly**, kon-de-send'-ing-le, *ad.* in a condescending manner.
Condescension, kon-de-sen'-shun, *s.* the act of condescending; stooping to equality with, or courtesy to, inferiors.
Condign, kon-dine', *a.* deserved; merited (L. *con*, and *dignus*, worthy). **Condignly**, kon-dine'-le, *ad.* according to desert. **Condignness**, kon-dine'-nes, *s.* agreeableness to deserts.
Condignity, kon-dig'-ne-te, *s.* merit; desert [Theol.]
Condiment, kon'-de-ment, *s.* seasoning; sauce (L. *condio*, to preserve, to pickle).
Condisciple, kon-dis-si'-pl, *s.* a schoolfellow.
Condite, kon-dite', *v.a.* to preserve; to pickle.
Conditement, kon-dite'-ment, *s.* a composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary; condiment.
Condition, kon-dish'-un, *s.* state; rank; attribute; state of mind; a preliminary requirement; term of a contract; stipulation: *v.n.* to make terms; to stipulate: *v.a.* to determine; to contract; to stipulate; to test.
Conditional, kon-dish'-un-al, *a.* containing or depending on a condition or conditions; not absolute: *s.* what expresses a condition; a limitation. **Conditionally**, kon-dish'-un-al-le, *ad.* with certain limitations.
Conditionality, kon-dish-un-al'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being conditional or limited.
Conditionary, kon-dish'-un-à-re, *a.* conditional.
Conditionate, kon-dish'-un-ate, *a.* conditional; established on certain terms: *v.a.* to qualify; to regulate.
Conditioned, kon-dish'-und, *a.* having conditions or qualities; limited by conditions.
Conditory, kon'-de-to-re, *s.* a repository for holding things (L. *condo*, to hide).
Condolatory, kon-do'-là-to-re, *a.* expressing condolence.
Condole, kon-dole, *v.n.* to grieve with; to sympathize with one in sorrow (L. *con*, and *doleo*, to feel pain).
Condolement, kon-dole'-ment, } *s.* grief excited by the
Condolence, kon-do'-lens, } suffering or distress of another; the expression of this grief.
Condonation, kon-do-na'-shun, *s.* the act of condoning.
Condone, kon-done', *v.a.* to pardon; to forgive (L. *con*, and *donum*, a gift).
Condor, kon'-dor, *s.* a S. American bird, the largest known vulture.
Condottiere, kon-dot-ya'-ra, *s.* an Italian freebooter, often hired as a soldier (It.)
Conduce, kon-duse', *v.n.* to tend to some end or object; to contribute (L. *con*, and *duco*, to lead).
Conducement, kon-duse'-ment, *s.* tendency.
Conducent, kon-duse'-ent, *a.* tending or contributing to.
Conducibility, kon-dew-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being conducible.
Conducible, kon-dew'-se-bl, *a.* conducive.
Conductive, kon-dew'-siv, *a.* that may conduce or contribute. **Conduciveness**, kon-dew'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of conducing.
Conduct, kon'-dukt, *s.* guidance; management; mode or manner of action; deportment; command; convoy. *Safe conduct*, a promise of a safe passage. See **Conduce**.
Conduct, kon-dukt', *v.a.* to lead; to guide; to escort; to direct; to govern; to manage; to comport; to transmit.
Conductible, kon-dukt'-e-bl, *a.* that may be conducted.
Conductibility, kon-dukt-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* capability of being conducted.
Conduction, kon-duk'-shun, *s.* transmission by a conductor.
Conductive, kon-dukt'-iv, *a.* having transmissive power.
Conductivity, kon-dukt-iv'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being conductive.
Conductor, kon-dukt'-or, *s.* a leader; a guide; a commander; a director, especially of a choir; a guard, as of a railway train; a body that transmits force, especially of heat or electricity [Physics]; a lightning-rod.
Conductory, kon-dukt'-o-re, *a.* conducting.
Conductress, kon-dukt'-res, *s.* a female who conducts.
Conduit, kon'-dit, *s.* a pipe or channel to convey water or fluid; a narrow passage, often under ground, between the apartments of a building. See **Conduce**.
Conduplicate, kon-du'-ple-kate, *a.* doubled or folded over or together: *v.a.* to double; to fold together.
Conduplication, kon-du-ple-ka'-shun, *s.* a duplication.
Condurrite, kon-dur'-rite, *s.* an ore or oxide of copper.

Condyle, kon'-dil, *s.* a protuberance on the end of a bone (Gr. *kondylos*, a knuckle).

Condyloid, kon'-de-loyd, *a.* resembling a condyle. The *condyloid process*, the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the under jaw (Gr. *kondylos*, and *eidos*, like).

Cone.

Cone, kone, *s.* a solid body or figure tapering to a point from a circular base, like a sugar-loaf; the seed of fruit shaped like a cone, as that of the pine; anything cone-shaped (Gr. *konos*).

Cone-shaped, kone'-shaypt, *a.* in the form of a cone.

Coney, ko'-ne, *s.* See **Cony.**

Confab, kon'-fab, *s.* familiar talk or conversation.

Confabulate, kon-fab'-u-late, *v.n.* to talk familiarly.

Confabulation, kon-fab-u-la'-shun, *s.* familiar talk.

Confalon, kon'-fa-lon, *s.* one of a fraternity of seculars in the Church of Rome (Fr. *gonfalon*, a standard).

Confamiliar, kon-fa-mil'-yar, *a.* of the same family.

Confect, kon'-fekt, *s.* a sweetmeat (L. *con*, and *factum*, to make).

Confection, kon-fek'-shun, *s.* the act of confecting; anything prepared with sugar; a sweetmeat; a soft electuary.

Confectionary, kon-fek'-shun-a-re, *a.* confectory.

Confectioner, kon-fek'-shun-er, *s.* one whose occupation is to make or to sell sweetmeats, &c.

Confectionery, kon-fek'-shun-er-e, *s.* a place for sweetmeats; sweetmeats in general.

Confectory, kon-fek'-to-re, *a.* pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats: *s.* a confectionary.

Confederacy, kon-fed'-er-a-se, *s.* a contract between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states, combined in support of each other in some act or enterprise; federal compact; the confederate bodies; a combination or coalition.

Confederate, kon-fed'-er-ate, *a.* united in a league; allied by treaty: *s.* one who is united with others in a league; an ally: *v.n.* to unite in a league: *v.a.* to unite in a league; to ally (L. *con*, and *fœdus*, a league).

Confederation, kon-fed-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; the bodies in league.

Confer, kon-fer', *v.n.* to consult together; to counsel or advise with; to converse: *v.a.* to give or bestow (L. *con.* and *fero*, to bring).

Conferee, kon-fe-re', *s.* one who is conferred with; one on whom something is conferred.

Conference, kon'-fer-ens, *s.* the act of conferring; a meeting for consultation or deliberation; a meeting of the two branches of a legislature to adjust differences; a meeting for international deliberation; the stated meeting of Wesleyan Methodist preachers for the transaction of the business of their church.

Conferential, kon-fe-ren'-shal, *a.* relating to a conference.

Conferrable, kon-fer'-ra-bl, *a.* that may be conferred.

Conferruminated, kon-fer-ru'-min-a-ted, *a.* as if soldered together [Pot.] (L. *con*, and *ferrumen*, cement.)

Conferva, kon-fer'-va, *s.* an aquatic plant (L. *con*, and *ferveo*, to boil).

Confervite, kon-fer'-vite, *s.* a fossil plant akin to the confervæ.

Confervoid, kon-fer'-voyd, *a.* of a single row of cells; articulated like the confervæ.

Confess, kon-fes', *v.a.* to acknowledge or own a crime; to acknowledge sins; to hear the confession of; to admit: *v.n.* to make confession; to disclose faults (L. *con*, and *fateor*, to acknowledge).

Confessant, kon-fes'-sant, *s.* one who confesses to a priest.

Confessary, kon-fes'-sa-re, *s.* one who makes a confession.

Confessedly, kon-fes'-ed-le, *ad.* by confession or admittedly.

Confession, kon-fesh'-un. *s.* the acknowledgment of a crime or fault; avowal; profession; the act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest. *Confession of faith*, a formulary comprising the articles of the creed of a church.

Confessional, kon-fesh'-un-al, *s.* the place where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions: *a.* pertaining to a confession, specially of faith.

Confessionary, kon-fesh'-un-a-re, *s.* a confession-chair: *a.* pertaining to auricular confession.

Confessionist, kon-fesh'-un-ist, *s.* one who makes a profession of faith.

Confessor, kon-fes'-or, *s.* one who makes profession of his faith in Christ, especially in the face of persecution; a priest who hears confession.

Confest, kon-fest', *pp.* or *a.* owned; acknowledged.

Confident, kon-fish'-ent, *a.* efficient.

Confidant, *m.* } kon'-fi-dant, { *s.* one entrusted with
Confidante, *f.* } secrets; a bosom friend.

Confide, kon-fide', *v.n.* to trust or have all faith in: *v.a.* to entrust; to commit to the charge of (L. *con*, and *fides*, faith).

Confidence, kon'-fe-dens, *s.* a firm trust; trust in self, or self-reliance; object of trust; assurance of safety; boldness.

Confident, kon'-fe-dent, *a.* firmly trusting; bold; fully assured. **Confidently,** kon'-fe-dent-le, *ad.* in a confident manner.

Confidential, kon-fe-den'-shal, *a.* enjoying the confidence of another; entrusted in confidence as a secret. **Confidentially,** kon-fe-den'-shal-le, *ad.* in confidence.

Confiding, kon-fide'-ing, *a.* trustful; credulous.

Configuration, kon-fig-yu-ra'-shun, *s.* external form or figure due to adjustment of parts; relative position or aspects of the planets.

Configure, kon-fig'-yur, *v.a.* to dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape.

Confinable, kon-fine'-à-bl, *a.* that may be confined.

Confine, kon'-fine, *s.* border; boundary; limit: *a.* bordering on; adjacent: *v.n.* to border on; to be adjacent (L. *con*, and *finis*, end).

Confine, kon-fine', *v.a.* to restrain within limits; to shut up; to limit or restrain voluntarily.

Confined, kon-fined', *a.* narrowly limited; in child-bed; bound.

Confineless, kon-fine'-les, *a.* boundless; unlimited.

Confinement, kon-fine'-ment, *s.* the state of being confined; seclusion; restraint from going abroad, particularly by childbirth.

Confiner, kon-fine'-er, *s.* a borderer; a neighbour.

Confinity, kon-fin'-e-te, *s.* nearness; neighbourhood.

Confirm, kon-firm', *v.a.* to make more firm; to strengthen; to establish; to corroborate; to ratify; to admit into full church privilege [Eccles.]

Confirmable, kon-firm'-à-bl, *a.* that may be confirmed.

Confirmation, kon-firm-a'-shun, *s.* the act of confirming; additional corroborative evidence; the ceremony of admission into full church privilege by a bishop [Eccles.]

Confirmative, kon-firm'-à-tiv, *a.* confirmatory. **Confirmatively,** kon-firm'-à-tiv-le, *ad.* in a confirmative manner.

Confirmatory, kon-firm'-à-to-re, *a.* serving to confirm.

Confirmed, kon-firmd', *a.* established; fixed; irreclaimable. **Confirmedly,** kon-firm'-ed-le, *ad.* in a confirmed manner. **Confirmedness,** kon-firm'-ed-nes, *s.* a fixedness of state.

Confirmer, kon-firm'-er, *s.* he who or that which confirms.

Confirmingly, kon-firm'-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to confirm.

Confiscable, kon-fis'-kà-bl, *a.* liable to forfeiture.

Confiscate, kon-fis'-kate, *or* kon'-fis-kate, *v.a.* to adjudge to be forfeited, as a penalty, to the public treasury for public use; to seize as forfeited: *a.* forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal; seized as forfeited (L. *con*, and *fiscus*, a basket, money-bag).

Confiscation, kon-fis-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of confiscating.

Confiscator, kon'-fis-ka-tor, *s.* one who confiscates.

Confiscatory, kon-fis'-kà-to-re, *a.* consigning to forfeiture.

Confitent, kon'-fi-tent, *s.* one who confesses his sins.

Confiture, kon'-fit-yure, *s* a sweetmeat; confection.

Confix, kon-fix', *v.a.* to fix down; to fasten.

Conflagrant, kon-fla'-grant, *a.* burning together.

Conflagration, kon-fla-gra'-shun, *s.* a great fire or burning. See **Flagrant.**

Conflict, kon'-flikt, *s.* collision; contest; struggle; agony (L. *con*, and *fligo*, to dash).

Conflict, kon-flikt', *v.n.* to strike or dash against; to strive in struggle to resist and overcome; to be in opposition or contradictory.

Conflicting, kon-flikt'-ing, *a.* contradictory; inconsistent.

Conflictive, kon-flik'-tiv, *a.* conflicting.

Confluence, kon'-flu-ens, *s.* a flowing together; junction of two or more streams; a concourse.

Confluent, kon'-flu-ent, *a.* flowing together; meeting in their course; running together [Med.]; united at some part [Bot.]: *s.* a tributary (L. *con*, and *fluo*, *fluxum*, to flow).

Conflux, kon'-flux, *s.* a flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents; a collection; a crowd.

Confluxibility, kon-flux-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* a confluent tendency.

Confluxible, kon-flux'-e-bl, *a.* inclined to confluence.

Conform, kon-fawrm', *v.a.* to make like in shape or

character; to adapt: *v.n.* to comply with: *a.* conformable.

Conformable, kon-fawrm'-à-bl, *a.* having the same form; resembling; agreeable; suitable; compliant; in parallel arrangement [Geol.] **Conformably**, kon-fawrm'-à-ble, *ad.* in a conformable manner.

Conformance, kon-fawrm'-ans, *s.* conformity.

Conformation, kon-fawrm-a'-shun, *s.* the manner in which a body is formed; form; structure; the act of conforming.

Conformer, kon-fawrm'-er, *s.* one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

Conformist, kon-fawrm'-ist, *s.* one who conforms or complies with the worship of the Church of England.

Conformity, kon-fawrm'-e-te, *s.* likeness; congruity; consistency; compliance.

Confortation, kon-for-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of strengthening.

Confound, kon-fownd', *v.a.* to mingle indistinguishably; to throw into disorder; to perplex; to astonish; to destroy; to overthrow (L. *con*, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour).

Confounded, kon-fownd'-ed, *pp.* or *a.* confused; astonished; mistaken for something else; enormous; detestable. **Confoundedly**, kon-fownd'-ed-le, *ad.* excessively; abominably. **Confoundedness**, kon-fownd'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being confounded.

Confraternity, kon-fra-ter'-ne-te, *s.* a brotherhood.

Confront, kon-frunt', *v.a.* to stand facing; to face; to oppose; to bring face to face; to compare.

Confrontation, kon-frun-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of bringing face to face.

Confucian, kon-fu'-she-an, *a.* belonging to Confucius: *s.* a disciple of Confucius, a Chinese sage.

Confucianism, kon-fu'-she-an-izm, *s.* the ethical system of Confucius, which, as grounded on sovereign respect for established social relations, has become the state religion or morality of China.

Confusability, kon-fewz-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* capacity of being confused.

Confusable, kon-fewz'-à-bl, *a.* that may be confused.

Confuse, kon-fewz', *v.a.* to mix, so as to be undistinguishable; to throw into disorder; to perplex; to disconcert. See **Confound**.

Confused, kon-fewzd', *a.* mixed together; undistinguishably blended; perplexed. **Confusedness**, kon-fewz'-ed-nes, *s.* a state of being confused. **Confusedly**, kon-fewz'-ed-le, *ad.* in a confused manner.

Confusion, kon-few'-zhun, *s.* the state of being confused; disorder; tumult; perturbation; shame; overthrow.

Confutable, kon-few'-tà-bl, *a.* that may be confuted.

Confutant, kon-few'-tant, *s.* one who confutes or undertakes to confute.

Confutation, kon-fu-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of confuting; refutation.

Confutative, kon-few'-tà-tiv, *a.* fitted to confute.

Confute, kon-fewt', *v.a.* to prove to be false; to disprove (L. *confuto*, to check boiling by pouring in cold water, from *con*, and *futis*, a water-vessel, from *fundo*, to pour).

Confutement, kon-fewt'-ment, *s.* confutation; disproof.

Congé, kong'-ja, *s.* leave; farewell; parting ceremony; act of reverence or courtesy (Fr. from L. *con*, and *meo*, to go).

Congeable, kon'-je-à-bl, *a.* done with leave.

Congeal, kon-jeel', *v.a.* to change from a fluid to a solid state by cold; to cause to freeze or coagulate: *v.n.* to pass under loss of heat from a fluid to a solid state (L. *con*, and *gelu*, cold of ice).

Congealable, kon-jeel'-à-bl, *a.* that may be congealed.

Congealment, kon-jeel'-ment, *s.* a clot or concretion; congelation.

Congé d'élire, kong'-zha-da-leer', *s.* the king's licence to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop (Fr. literally, leave to elect).

Congee, kon'-jee, *v.n.* to take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy. See **Congé**.

Congee, kon-jee', *s.* Indian boiled rice; water in which rice has been boiled.

Congelation, kon-je-là'-shun, *s.* the process of congealing; something congealed; concretion.

Congener, kon'-jen-er, *or* kon-je'-ner, *s.* a thing of the same genus or nature (L. *con*, and *genus*, kind).

Congeneric, kon-je-ner'-ik, *a.* of the same kind or nature.

Congenerous, kon-jen'-e-rus, *a.* of the same genus, kind, or nature; allied in origin or cause. **Congenerousness**, kon-jen'-er-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being congenerous.

Congenial, kon-je'-ne-al, *a.* of kindred spirit and tastes; in sympathy; suitable.

Congeniality, kon-je-ne-al'-e-te, } *s.* the state of being
Congenialness, kon-je'-ne-al-nes, } congenial.

Congenialize, kon-je'-ne-al-ize, *v.a.* to make congenial.

Congenital, kon-jen'-e-tal, *a.* existing from birth.

Conger, kong'-gur, *s.* the sea-eel (L.)

Congeries, kon-je'-re-eez, *s.* a collection of several particles or bodies in one mass. See **Congest**.

Congest, kon-jest', *v.a.* to cause to accumulate, as blood in an organ [Med.] (L. *con*, and *gero*, *gestum*, to bear.)

Congestible, kon-jest'-e-bl, *a.* that may be collected into a mass.

Congestion, kon-jest'-yun, *s.* an unnatural accumulation of blood in an organ, deranging its action [Med.]

Congestive, kon-jest'-iv, *a.* inducing or due to congestion.

Conglaciate, kon-gla'-she-ate, *v.n.* to turn to ice (L. *con*, and *glacies*, ice).

Conglaciation, kon-gla-she-a'-shun, *s.* ice; congelation.

Conglobate, kon'-glo-bate, *a.* formed or gathered into a ball: *v.a.* to collect or form into a ball. **Conglobately**, kon'-glo-bate-le, *ad.* in a rounded form.

Conglobation, kon-glo-ba'-shun, *s.* the act of forming into a ball; a round body.

Conglobe, kon-globe', *v.a.* to gather into a ball or round mass: *v.n.* to collect in a round mass.

Conglobulate, kon-glob'-u-late, *v.n.* to gather into a little round mass or globule.

Conglomerate, kon-glom'-er-ate, *a.* gathered into a ball or round body: *v.a.* to gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass: *s.* a rock composed of pebbles cemented together [Geol.] (L. *con*, and *glomus*, a clew.)

Conglomeration, kon-glom-er-a'-shun, *s.* a gathering into a ball; collection; accumulation.

Conglutinant, kon-glu'-te-nant, *a.* gluing; uniting: *s.* a medicine that serves to heal wounds.

Conglutinate, kon-glu'-te-nate, *v.a.* to glue together; to unite the parts of a wound by a glutinous substance: *v.n.* to coalesce; (L. *con*, and *gluten*, glue).

Conglutination, kon-glu-te-na'-shun, *s.* the act of gluing together; union.

Conglutinative, kon-glu'-te-nà-tiv, *a.* gluing together.

Conglutinator, kon-glu'-te-na-tor, *s.* that which has the power of uniting wounds.

Congo, kong'-go, *s.* a species of black tea from China.

Congratulant, kon-grat'-yu-lant, *a.* congratulating.

Congratulate, kon-grat'-yu-late, *v.a.* to express pleasure or joy to one on account of some fortunate event; to wish joy to: *v.n.* to rejoice with (L. *con*, and *gratus*, pleasing).

Congratulation, kon-grat-yu-la'-shun, *s.* the act of congratulating.

Congratulatory, kon-grat'-yu-là-to-re, *a.* expressing congratulation.

Congregate, kong'-gre-gate, *v.a.* to gather or collect together: *v.n.* to come together; to assemble (L. *con*, and *grex*, *gregis*, a flock).

Congregation, kong-gre-ga'-shun, *s.* an assemblage; an assembly of people for religious worship, especially one habitually meeting in the same place for that purpose; an assembly of rulers; an assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals. At the university of Oxford, the assembly of masters and doctors.

Congregational, kong-gre-ga'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to a congregation or to congregationalism.

Congregationalism, kong-gre-ga'-shun-al-izm, *s.* that system of church government which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church.

Congregationalist, kong-gre-ga'-shun-al-ist, *s.* one who belongs to a congregational church or society.

Congress, kong'-gres, *s.* a meeting as of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c.; the federal legislative body of the United States (L. *con*, and *gradior*, *gressus*, to step, to go).

Congressional, kon-gresh'-un-al, *a.* pertaining to a congress, or the United States Congress.

Congressive, kon-gres'-iv, *a.* meeting; encountering.

Congress-man, kong'-gres-man, *s.* a member of Congress.

Congreve-match, kon'-greve-match, *s.* a kind of lucifer or phosphorized match.

Congreve rocket, kon'-greve rok'-et, *s.* a very destructive kind of rocket, filled with inflammable matter, invented by Sir William *Congreve*.

Congruence, kong'-gru-ens, } *s.* suitableness; agree-
Congruency, kong'-gru-en-se, } ment; consistency.

Congruent, kong'-gru-ent, *a.* suitable; agreeing.

Congruity, kon-gru'-e-te, *s.* agreement between things; consistency.

Congruous, kong'-gru-us, *a.* accordant; suitable; consistent (L. *congruo*, to meet together; to agree). **Congruously**, kong'-gru-us-le, *ad.* in a congruous manner.

Conia, ko'-ne-a. } *s.* an alkaloid obtained from hem-
Coneine, ko-neein'. } lock (Gr. hemlock).

Conic, kon'-ik, } *a.* having the form of a cone; per-
Conical, kon'-ik-al, } taining to a cone. *Conic section*, a curve line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. *Conic sections*, the parabola, the hyperbola,

the ellipse, and the circle. **Conically,** kon'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in the form of a cone. **Conicalness,** kon'-ik-al-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being conical.

Conico-cylindrical, kon-e-ko-se-lin'-dre-kal, *a.* in the form of a cylinder, but tapering to a point.

Conics, kon'-iks, *s.* that part of geometry which treats of the cone, and the curves which arise from its sections.

Coniferæ, ko-nif'-er-ee, *s.pl.* an order of plants, which, like the fir, pine, and cedar, bear cones, in which the seeds are contained (L. *konos,* and *fero,* to bear).

Coniferous, ko-nif'-er-us, *a.* bearing cones.

Coniform, ko'-ne-fawrm, *a.* in form of a cone; conical.

Conima, ko-ni'-ma, *s.* a very fragrant gum-resin, suitable for pastiles, &c., obtained in British Guiana.

Conirostres, ko-ne-ros'-trees, *s.pl.* a division of insessorial birds (L. *conos,* and *rostrum,* a beak).

Conium, ko-ni'-um, *s.* hemlock, (Gr.)

Conjecturable, kon-jekt'-yu-ra-bl, *a.* that may be guessed or conjectured.

Conjectural, kon-jekt'-yu-ral, *a.* depending on conjecture. **Conjecturally,** kon-jekt'-yu-ral-le, *ad.* in a conjectural manner.

Conjecture, kon-jekt'-yure, *s.* a guess; a surmise: *v.a.* or *n.* to judge by guess; to guess (L. *con,* and *jacio,* to throw).

Conjecturer, kon-jekt'-yur-er, *s.* one who guesses, or forms an opinion without proof.

Conjobble, kon-job'-bl, *v.a.* to settle; to concert.

Conjoin, kon-joyn', *v.a.* to join together: *v.n.* to unite; to join; to league.

Conjoint, kon-joynt', *a.* united; connected; associated.

Conjointly, kon-joynt'-le, *ad.* in a conjoint manner.

Conjugal, kon'-ju-gal, *a.* belonging to the marriage union (L. *con,* and *jugum,* a yoke). **Conjugally,** kon'-ju-gal-le, *ad.* matrimonially; connubially.

Conjugate, kon'-ju-gate, *v.a.* to give the inflections of a verb in expressing mood, tense, &c.: *s.* a word agreeing in derivation with another word: *a.* united in pairs.

Conjugation, kon-ju-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of uniting; inflection of a verb; the manner of inflecting.

Conjugational, kon-ju-ga'-shun-al, *a.* relating to conjugation.

Conjunct, kon-junkt', *a.* conjoined; united; concurrent (L. *con,* and *jungo, junctum,* to join). **Conjunctly,** kon-junkt'-le, *ad.* in a conjunct manner.

Conjunction, kon-junk'-shun, *s.* union; connection; the state of being seen in the same part of the heavens [Astron.]; a connecting word [Gram.]

Conjunctional, kon-junk'-shun-al, *a.* relating to a conjunction.

Conjunctive, kon-junk'-tiv, *a.* closely united; serving to unite; the *conjunctive mood,* that which expresses some condition or contingency [Gram.] **Conjunctively,** kon-junk'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a conjunctive manner.

Conjunctiveness, kon-junk'-tiv-nes, *s.* quality of being conjunctive.

Conjuncture, kon-junkt'-yur, *s.* a joining; a combination of circumstances; an occasion; a crisis.

Conjuration, kon-ju-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of conjuring or solemnly invoking; a form of incantation.

Conjurator, kon-ju-ra'-tur, *s.* one bound by oath with others [Old Law]; a conjurer.

Conjure, kon-jewr', *or* kon'-jur, *v.a.* to call on or summon by a sacred name or with solemnity; to bind by an oath.

Conjure, kun'-jur, *v.a.* to act upon by supernatural or magical influence; to raise up or frame without reason: *v.n.* to practise the arts of a conjurer (L. *con,* and *juro,* to swear).

Conjurement, kon-jewr'-ment, *s.* solemn demand.

Conjurer, kon'-jur-er, *s.* one who practises conjuring or magic.

Conjusto, kon-joos'-to, *ad.* with taste and precision [Mus].

Connascence, kon-nas'-sens, *s.* the state of being connascent.

Connascent, kon-nas'-sent, *a.* born or produced at the same time (L. *nascor, natus,* to be born).

Connate, kon'-nate, *a.* born with one; united in origin [Bot.]; congenital [Med.]

Connatural, kon-nat'-yu-ral, *a.* connected by nature; of the same nature. **Connaturally,** kon-nat'-yu-ral-le, *ad.* by the act of nature. **Connaturalness,** kon-nat'-yu-ral-nes, *s.* participation of the same nature.

Connaturality, kon-nat-yu-ral'-e-te, *s.* natural union.

Connaturalize, kon-nat'-yu-ral-ize, *v.a.* to connect by nature.

Connect, kon-nekt', *v.a.* to knit or link together; to conjoin; to unite: *v.n.* to join, unite, or cohere (L. *con,* and *necto,* to tie).

Connectedly, kon-nekt'-ed-le, *ad.* in a connected manner.

Connection, } kon-nek'-shun, { *s.* the act of connecting, or state of being connected; relationship by blood, but especially by marriage; one so connected; any relationship, especially association ecclesiastically.

Connective, kon-nekt'-iv, *a.* having the power of connecting: *s.* a conjunction [Gram.] **Connectively,** kon-nekt'-iv-le, *ad.* in a connective manner.

Connector, kon-nekt'-ur, *s.* he who or that which connects.

Connexional, kon-nex'-shun-al, *a.* having connection; pertaining to a connection.

Connexive, kon-nex'-iv, *a.* connective; conjunctive.

Connictation, kon-nik-ta'-shun, *s.* winking (L. *con,* and *nicto,* to wink).

Connivance, kon-nive'-ans, *s.* act of conniving; intentional oversight, implying secret consent.

Connive, kon-nive', *v.n.* to wink at intentionally, or overlook; to affect not to see a fault (L.)

Connivent, kon-nive'-ent, *a.* convergent [Bot. and Entom.]

Connoisseur, kon'-ne-seur, *s.* a critical judge of art, particularly of painting and sculpture (L. *con,* and *nosco,* to know).

Connoisseurship, kon'-ne-seur-ship, *s.* the skill or profession of a connoisseur.

Connotate, kon'-no-tate, *v.a.* to connote; to imply.

Connotation, kon-no-ta'-shun, *s.* that which is connoted by a term; its comprehension [Logic].

Connotative, kon-no'-ta-tiv, *a.* implying attributes.

Connote, kon-note', *v.a.* to include in the meaning, said of the qualities implied in a term [Logic] (L. *con,* and *nota,* a mark.)

Connubial, kon-nu'-be-al, *a.* pertaining to the married state (L. *con,* and *nubo,* to marry).

Connumeration, kon-nu-mer-a'-shun, *s.* a reckoning together.

Connusance, con'-nu-sans, *s.* cognizance [Law].

Conoid, ko'-noyd, *s.* a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis [Geom.]; the pineal gland [Anat.] (Gr. *konos,* and *eidos,* form.)

Conoidal, ko-noyd'-al, } *a.* nearly, but not exactly, coni-
Conoidic, ko-noyd'-ik, } cal.

Co-nominee, Ko-nom'-e-nee, *s.* one nominated with another.

Conquadrate, kon-kwad'-rate, *v.a.* to bring into a square.

Conquassate, kon-kwas'-sate, *v.a.* to shake. See **Concuss.**

Conquer, cong'-ker, *v.a.* to subdue, especially in war and after a struggle; to gain dominion or sovereignty over; to overcome: *v.n.* to overcome; to gain the victory (L. *con,* and *quæro, quæsitum,* to seek).

Conquerable, kong'-ker-a-bl, *a.* that may be overcome. **Conquerableness,** kong'-ker-a-bl-nes, *s.* a state of being conquerable.

Conqueress, kong'-ker-es, *s.* a female who conquers.

Conqueringly, kong'-ker-ing-le, *ad.* in a victorious manner.

Conqueror, kong'-ker-er, *s.* one who has conquered.

Conquest, kong'-kwest, *s.* the act of conquering, or that which is conquered; acquisition of sovereignty by force of arms; victory; subjugation; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance [Feudal Law].

Consanguineous, kon-san-gwin'-e-us, *a.* of the same blood; related by birth (L. *con,* and *sanguis,* blood).

Consanguinity, kon-san-gwin'-e-te, *s.* relationship by blood. See **Affinity.**

Consarcination, kon-sar-sin-a'-shun, *s.* the act of patching together (L. *con,* and *sarcio,* to patch).

Conscience, kon'-shens, *s.* the sense of right and wrong; private thoughts; consciousness. *Conscience clause,* a clause in an Act to relieve those who have religious scruples from certain requirements in it. *Conscience money,* money paid into the treasury as compensation for a tax unduly withheld (L. *con,* and *scio,* to know).

Conscienceless, kon'-shens-les, *a.* without conscience.

Conscience-proof, kon'-shens-proof, *a.* proof against the compunctions of conscience.

Conscience-smitten, kon'-shens-smit'-ten, *a.* stung by conscience or remorse.

Conscientious, kon-she-en'-shus, *a.* actuated by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience. **Conscientiously,** kon-she-en'-shus-le, *ad.* according to the direction of conscience. **Conscientiousness,** kon-she-en'-shus-nes, *s.* a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience.

Conscionable, kon'-shun-a-bl, *a.* according to conscience; reasonable; just. **Conscionableness,** kon'-shun-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being conscionable. **Conscionably,** kon'-shun-a-ble, *ad.* in a conscionable manner.

Conscious, kon'-shus, *a.* possessed of self-consciousness; having immediate knowledge; sensible; aware. **Consciously,** kon'-shus-le, *ad.* in a conscious manner. **Consciousness,** kon'-shus-nes, *s.* the faculty or state of being conscious; properly, the power which the mind

has of knowing itself, its acts and affections; immediate knowledge; sense; perception; cognition.

Conscript, kon'-skript, *a.* enrolled; enlisted: *s.* one taken by lot from the conscription list, and compelled to serve as a soldier. *Conscript fathers*, the senators of Rome. (L. *con*, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write).

Conscription, kon-skrip'-shun, *s.* a compulsory enrolment of individuals for military or naval service.

Consecrate, kon'-se-krate, *v.a.* to set apart or devote to some sacred service or purpose; to declare one sacred or a saint; to dedicate; to render venerable; to sanctify: *a.* sacred; devoted; dedicated (L. *con*, and *sacer*, sacred).

Consecratedness, kon'-se-kra-ted-nes, *s.* state of being consecrated.

Consecration, kon-se-kra'-shun, *s.* the act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use: the act of publicly enrolling among the acknowledged gods or saints; the benediction of the elements in the eucharist.

Consecrator, kon-se-kra'-tor, *s.* one who consecrates.

Consecratory, kon'-se-kra-to-re, *a.* making sacred.

Consectaneous, kon-sek-ta'-ne-us, *a.* following of course.

Consectary, kon'-sek-tà-re, *a.* following; consequent: *s.* that which follows; consequence; corollary.

Consecution, kon-se-kew'-shun, *s.* a train of consequences; succession in series (L. *con*, and *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow).

Consecutive, kon-sek'-yu-tiv, *a.* succeeding in a regular order. *Consecutive chords* imply a succession or repetition of the same consonance in similar combined movements [Mus.] **Consecutively**, kon-sek'-yu-tiv-le, *ad.* in a consecutive manner. **Consecutiveness**, kon-sek'-yu-tiv-nes, *s.* state of being consecutive.

Consenescence, kon-se-nes'-sens, } *s.* a growing old:
Consenescency, kon-se-nes'-sens-se. } decay from age (L. *con*, and *senex*, old).

Consension, kon-sen'-shun, *s.* agreement; accord.

Consensual, ken-sens'-yu-al, *a.* formed by the mere consent of the parties; sympathetic [Phys.]

Consensus, kon-sen'-sus, *s.* agreement; unanimity (L.)

Consent, kon-sent', *s.* agreement to what is done, proposed, or stated by another; acquiescence; concurrence; accord of minds; agreement of opinion; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation: *v.n.* to agree or assent; to yield (L. *con*, and *sentio*, *sensum*, to feel).

Consentaneity, kon-sen-tà-ne'-e-te, *s.* mutual agreement.

Consentaneous, kon-sen-ta'-ne-us, *a.* accordant; consistent with. **Consentaneously**, kon-sen-ta'-ne-us-le, *ad.* in a consentaneous manner. **Consentaneousness**, kon-sen-ta'-ne-us-nes, *s.* agreement; accordance; consistency.

Consenter, kon-sent'-er, *s.* one who consents.

Consentient, kon-sen'-she-ent, *a.* agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion; unanimous.

Consentingly, kon-sent'-ing-le, *ad.* with consent.

Consequence, kon'-se-kwens, *s.* that which follows; effect; inference; importance.

Consequent, kon'-se-kwent, *a.* following as an effect; following by necessary inference: *s.* effect; conclusion or inference. **Consequently**, kon'-se-kwent-le, *ad.* in consequence of something.

Consequential, kon-se-kwen'-shal, *a.* following as the effect; self-important; pompous. **Consequentially**, kon-se-kwen'-shal-le, *ad.* in a consequential manner. **Consequentialness**, kon-se-kwen'-shal-nes, *s.* the quality of being consequential.

Consequentness, kon'-se-kwent-nes, *s.* the quality of being consequent.

Consertion, kon-ser'-shun, *s.* junction; adaptation (L. *con*, and *sero*, to join).

Conservable, kon-serv'-à-bl, *a.* that may be preserved.

Conservancy, kon-ser'-van-se, *s.* conservation; preservation. The *Court of Conservancy*, a court held in London for preserving the fishery of the Thames.

Conservant, kon-serv'-ant, *a.* having the power of preserving from decay or destruction.

Conservation, kon-ser-va'-shun, *s.* the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state. *Conservation of energy* or *force*. See **Energy**.

Conservational, kon-ser-va'-shun-al, *a.* preservative.

Conservatism, kon-serv'-à-tizm, *s.* the being conservative of what is established; the principles of the Conservatives.

Conservative, kon-serv'-à-tiv, *a.* tending to conserve; inclined to conserve, especially what is established; disposed to uphold all established institutions: *s.* one who is for maintaining an institution or form of government in its present state; one who would conserve old institutions and is averse to change.

Conservatoire, kon-ser'-và-twawr, *s.* a public school of music (Fr.)

Conservator, kon-ser-va'-tor, *s.* one who preserves from injury or violation; an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, or the rights and privileges of a municipal corporation or community.

Conservatory, kon-serv'-à-to-re, *a.* having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury: *s.* a place for preserving anything in a state desired; a greenhouse for exotics.

Conservatrix, kon-serv'-à-trix, *s.* she who preserves.

Conserve, kon-serv', *v.a.* to keep entire or in a sound state; to preserve (L. *con*, and *servo*, to keep).

Conserve, kon'-serv, *s.* a sweetmeat made of fresh fruits, and beat into a uniform mass with fine sugar.

Conserver, kon-serv'-er, *s.* one who keeps from loss or injury; a preparer of conserves.

Consessor, kon-ses'-sor, *s.* one who sits with others (L. *con*, and *sessum*, to sit).

Consider, kon-sid'-er, *v.a.* to fix the mind on, or to contemplate; to view attentively; to observe and examine; to attend to; to relieve; to have regard to; to respect; to regard; to reward: *v.n.* to think seriously or carefully; to deliberate (L. *considero*, to look at closely, from *con*, and *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation, a word alleged to be derived from augury).

Considerable, kon-sid'-er-à-bl, *a.* worthy of consideration or regard; moderately large; of some importance or value. **Considerableness**, kon-sid'-er-à-bl-nes, *s.* some degree of importance, moment, or dignity. **Considerably**, kon-sid'-er-à-ble, *ad.* in a degree deserving notice.

Considerate, kon-sid'-er-ate, *a.* given to sober reflection; thoughtful; circumspect; careful. **Considerately**, kon-sid'-er-ate-le, *ad.* in a considerate manner. **Considerateness**, kon-sid'-er-ate-nes, *s.* the quality of being considerate.

Consideration, kon-sid-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act of considering; regard; serious deliberation; meditation; motive of action; influence; important reason; compensation; the price or motive of a stipulation [Law].

Considerative, kon-sid'-er-à-tiv, *a.* thoughtful.

Considerer, kon-sid'-er-er, *s.* a man of reflection.

Considering, kon-sid'-er-ing, *a.* taking into account. **Consideringly**, kon-sid'-er-ing-le, *ad.* with consideration or deliberation.

Consign, kon-sine', *v.a.* to transfer into the possession, the keeping, or the trust of another; to commit; to entrust; *v.n.* to submit to; to consent; to assign (L. *con*, and *signum*, a sign or seal).

Consignatary, kon-sig'-na-ta-re, *s.* a consignee; one to whom any trust or transaction is confided.

Consignation, kon-sig-na'-shun, *s.* the act of consigning.

Consignature, kon-sig'-nà-ture, *s.* full signature; signing and stamping conjointly.

Consignee, kon-si-ne', *s.* the person to whom goods are consigned; a factor.

Consigner, } kon-si'-nur, } *s.* the person who consigns
Consignor, } or commits goods to another for sale, &c.

Consignification, kon-sig-ne-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* joint signification.

Consignificative, kon-sig-nif'-e-ka-tiv, *a.* jointly significative.

Consignify, kon-sig'-ne-fi, *v.a.* to signify in connection with something else.

Consignment, kon-sine'-ment, *s.* the act of consigning; the thing consigned; the writing by which a thing is consigned.

Consilience, kon-sil'-e-ens, *s.* coincidence; concurrence (L. *con*, and *salio*, to leap).

Consimilitude, kon-se-mil'-e-tude, *s.* resemblance.

Consist, kon-sist', *v.n.* to be and keep in a fixed state; to continue to exist; to subsist; to be compatible with; to agree; to be comprised; to be composed. To *consist together*, to co-exist; to exist concurrently (L. *con*, and *sisto*, to stand).

Consistence, kon-sis'-tens, } *s.* a standing together.
Consistency, kon-sis'-ten-se, } as the parts of a body; state of a body with respect to material existence; degree of density; substance; firmness of constitution; harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves; congruity; uniformity; state of rest.

Consistent, kon-sis'-tent, *a.* fixed: not fluid; not contradictory; congruous. **Consistently**, kon-sis'-tent-le, *ad.* in a consistent manner.

Consistorial, kon-sis-to'-re-al, } *a.* pertaining to a con-
Consistory, kon'-sis-to-re, } sistory.
Consistorian, kon-sis-to'-re-an, *a.* relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

Consistory, kon-sis'-to-re, *s.* an assembly or council; the court of a bishop, held in the cathedral church for the trial of ecclesiastical causes; the college of cardinals at Rome; in the Calvinistic churches, a deliberative and judicial assembly of ministers and elders.

Consociate, kon-so'-she-ate, *s.* a confederate; an accom-

plice: *v.a.* to unite; to unite in convention [U.S.]: *v.n.* to unite; to meet in convention [U.S.] (L. *con*, and *socius*, a companion).

Consociated, kon-so'-she-a-ted, *pp.* or *a.* united; associated in a body.

Consociation, kon-so-she-a'-shun, *s.* fellowship; companionship; association; ecclesiastical convention [U.S.]

Consolable, kon-sole'-à-bl, *a.* that may be comforted.

Consolation, kon-so-la'-shun, *s.* alleviation of misery or mental distress; that which comforts or refreshes the spirits.

Consolatory, kon-sol'-à-to-re, *a.* tending to comfort: *s.* a speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

Console, kon-sole', *v.a.* to comfort; to soothe and cheer in distress or depression (L. *con*, and *solor*, to comfort).

Console, kon'-sole, *s.* a bracket to support a cornice, &c. [Arch.] (Fr.)

Consolidant, kon-sol'-e-dant, *a.* having the quality of uniting wounds or forming new flesh: *s.* a medicine that heals or unites wounds or fractures.

Consolidate, kon-sol'-e-date, *v.a.* to form into a compact and solid body; to unite into one: *v.n.* to grow firm and hard: *a.* formed into a solid mass (L. *con*, and *solidus*, solid).

Consolidated, kon-sol'-e-da-ted, *a.* made solid or compact; united. The *Consolidated fund*, a fund formed from certain portions of the united revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, appropriated to the payment of certain specified public charges.

Consolidation, kon-sol-e-da'-shun, *s.* the act or process of consolidating; the uniting of several things into one body.

Consolidative, kon-sol'-e-dà-tiv, *a.* tending to consolidate; healing.

Consols, kon'-sols, *s.pl.* that portion of the national debt which forms the three per cent. annuities, granted at different times, and at last consolidated into one stock or fund.

Consommé, kong-som-ma, *s.* a jelly broth (Fr.)

Consonance, kon'-so-nans, } *s.* accord or agreement
Consonancy, kon'-so-nan-se, } of sounds; agreement; congruity; agreeableness.

Consonant, kon'-so-nant, *a.* in accordance; agreeing in sound; consisting of consonants: *s.* a letter of the alphabet, as *d* or *g*, which cannot be sounded without the aid of a vowel (L. *con*, and *sonus*, sound). **Consonantly,** kon'-so-nant-le, *ad.* in a consonant manner. **Consonantness,** kon'-so-nant-nes, *s.* the state of being consonant.

Consonantal, kon-so-nant'-al, *a.* relating to a consonant.

Consonous, kon'-so-nus, *a.* agreeing in sound.

Consort, kon'-sawrt, *s.* a companion; a partner; an intimate associate; a wife or husband; concurrence: a concert; a vessel accompanying another. *Queen consort*, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a queen regnant (L. *con*, and *sors*, *sortis*, lot).

Consort, kon-sawrt', *v.n.* to associate; to keep company: *v.a.* to join; to marry; to unite in company.

Consortable, kon-sawrt'-à-bl, *a.* suitable.

Consortship, kon'-sawrt-ship, *s.* fellowship; partnership.

Conspecific, kon-spe-sif'-ik, *a.* of the same species.

Conspectus, kon-spek'-tus, *s.* a general view; a draught or sketch.

Conspicuity, kon-spe-ku'-e-te, *s.* conspicuousness.

Conspicuous, kon-spik'-u-us, *a.* obvious to the sight; manifest; eminent; prominent (L. *con*, and *specio*, *spectum*, to see). **Conspicuously,** kon-spik'-u-us-le, *ad.* in a conspicuous manner. **Conspicuousness,** kon-spik'-u-us-nes, *s.* the state of being conspicuous.

Conspiracy, kon-spir'-à-se, *s.* combination for an evil purpose or to commit a crime, particularly some act of treason in concert; a plot; concurrence; an agreement between two or more persons falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person for alleged felony [Law].

Conspiration, kon-spe-ra'-shun, *s.* conspiracy; concurrence of things to one and the same end.

Conspirator, kon-spir'-à-tor, *s.* one who conspires.

Conspire, kon-spire', *v.n.* to agree, by oath or otherwise, to commit a crime, specially treason; to concur; to agree falsely and maliciously to charge an innocent person with felony [Law]: *v.a.* to devise and seek to compass (L. *con*, and *spiro*, to breathe).

Conspirer, kon-spi'-rer, *s.* a conspirator.

Conspiring, kon-spi'-ring, *a.* concurring; plotting. **Conspiringly,** kon-spi'-ring-le, *ad.* in the manner of a conspiracy.

Con spirito, kon spe'-re-to, with spirit [Mus.] (It.)

Conspissation, kon-spis-sa'-shun, *s.* thickening (L. *con*, and *spissus*, thick).

Conspurcation, kon-spur-ka'-shun, *s.* defilement (L. *con*, and *spurco*, to defile).

Constable, kun'-stà-bl, *s.* an officer charged with the preservation of the peace; in the middle ages, a high state functionary. In England, *high constables* and *petty constables*, constables invested with the power of arresting and imprisoning, and of breaking open houses; also with powers to execute civil as well as criminal processes, and levy executions, though criminal processes are now generally executed by the police force of the county. A *special constable*, one appointed to act on special emergencies, as when the public peace is endangered. (L. *comes stabuli*, count of the stable.)

Constablery, kun'-stà-bler-re, *s.* the body or the jurisdiction of constables.

Constableship, kun'-stà-bl-ship, *s.* the office of a constable.

Constablewick, kun'-stà-bl-wik, *s.* the district over which a constable's power extends.

Constabulary, kun-stab'-u-là-re, *a.* relating to or consisting of constables: *s.* the body of constables.

Constancy, kon'-stan-se, *s.* fixedness; immutability; firmness of mind; unshaken determination; steadfastness; stability in love or friendship; certainty; veracity.

Constant, kon'-stant, *a.* fixed; firm; unchangeable; firm in mind or principle; steady; faithful in affection; without intermission: *s.* that which remains unchanged, as the laws of gravity or the revolutions of the earth [Physics]; a quantity which remains the same throughout a problem [Math.] (L. *con*, and *sto*, to stand.) **Constantly,** kon'-stant-le, *ad.* in a constant manner.

Constantia, kon-stan'-she-a, *s.* a rich Cape wine (*Constantia* near Capetown).

Constat, kon'-stat, *s.* the exemplification under the great seal of the enrolment of any letters patent; a certificate of what appears in an official record (L. it appears).

Constellate, kon'-stel-late, *v.n.* to shine with united radiance: *v.a.* to unite in one splendour (L. *con*, and *stella*, a star).

Constellated, kon'-stel-la-ted, *a.* adorned with stars.

Constellation, kon-stel-la'-shun, *s.* a group of fixed stars conceived generally as representing some mythological figure; an assemblage of splendours or excellences.

Consternation, kon-ster-na'-shun, *s.* a state of terror that confounds and incapacitates (L. *con*, and *sterno*, to strike prostrate).

Constipate, kon'-ste-pate, *v.a.* to compress; to stop up; to make costive (L. *con*, and *stipo*, to pack or cram close).

Constipation, kon-ste-pa'-shun, *s.* costiveness.

Constituency, kon-stit'-u-en-se, *s.* the whole body of constituents or electors.

Constituent, kon-stit'-u-ent, *a.* constituting or forming an essential or elementary part; having the power of constituting or appointing: *s.* he who or that which fixes or constitutes anything; that which constitutes an essential part; one of those who elect a person to office as their representative. *Constituent Assembly*, the first national assembly of the French Revolution in 1788.

Constitute, kon'-ste-tute, *v.a.* to put together; to fix; to establish; to form or compose; to make a thing what it is; to appoint or elect to an office or employment (L. *con*, and *statuo*, to set or place).

Constituted, kon-ste-tu'-ted, *a.* appointed. The *constituted authorities*, the magistrates or governors of a nation, municipality, &c.

Constitution, kon-ste-tu'-shun, *s.* the act of constituting or appointing; that form of being or structure of parts which constitutes a system or body; frame or temper of mind; affections or passions; the established form of government in a state or kingdom; a system of fundamental rules or principles for the government of a state or country; a law or ordinance made by the authority of some superior body, either ecclesiastical or civil. *Apostolic constitutions*, a code regulative of faith and church discipline ascribed by some to the apostles [Eccles.] *Constitutions of Clarendon*, certain statutes defining the jurisdiction of church and state drawn up at Clarendon in 1164.

Constitutional, kon-ste-tu'-shun-al, *a.* inherent in the constitution or natural frame; consistent with or authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government: *s.* a walk for the benefit of one's health. *Constitutional government*, one in which the chief of the state is in his sovereign capacity subject to the constitution. **Constitutionally,** kon-ste-tu'-shun-al-e, *ad.* according to the constitution.

Constitutionalism, kon-ste-tu'-shun-al-izm, *s.* respect for or adherence to constitutional principles.

Constitutionalist, kon-ste-tu'-shun-al-ist, } *s.* an upholder of the constitution or of constitutional government.
Constitutionist, kon-ste-tu'-shun-ist, }

Constitutionality, kon-ste-tu-shun-al'-e-te, *s.* the state

of being constitutional, either physically or politically.

Constitutionalize, kon-ste-tu'-shun-al-ize, *v.n.* to take a constitutional.

Constitutive, kon'-ste-tu-tiv, *a.* that constitutes or composes; elemental; having power to enact or establish; determinative. **Constitutively,** kon'-ste-tu-tiv-le, *ad.* in a constitutive manner.

Constrain, kon-strane', *v.a.* to urge or force, either by impelling or restraining; to urge with irresistible power; to necessitate; to confine or restrain by force; to bind (L. *con,* and *stringo, strictum,* to draw tight or bind).

Constrainable, kon-strane'-á-bl, *a.* that may be constrained; liable to constraint.

Constrainedly, kon-strayn'-ed-le, *ad.* by constraint.

Constraint, kon-straynt', *s.* irresistible force, restraint, compulsion, or confinement.

Constrict, kon-strikt', *v.a.* to bind or draw together; to cramp; to contract.

Constriction, kon-strik'-shun, *s.* a contraction by means of some inherent power, or by spasm, as of a muscle or fibre.

Constrictive, kon-strik'-tiv, *a.* tending to constrict.

Constrictor, kon-strik'-tur, *s.* that which contracts or draws together; a muscle which draws together; as the *constrictor labrorum,* or muscle of the lips [Anat.]; a species of serpent, as the boa constrictor, which kills its prey in its coils.

Constringe, kon-strinj', *v.a.* to draw together; to contract; to constrict. See **Constrain.**

Constringent, kon-strin'-jent, *a.* constricting.

Construct, kon-strukt', *v.a.* to build; to form; to put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order; to compose; to interpret (L. *con,* and *struo,* to join together, to pile up).

Construction, kon-struk'-shun, *s.* the act of construction; fabrication; the thing constructed; structure; the form of construction; conformation; interpretation; the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; the syntax [Gram.]; the drawing of such lines and figures as are necessary to the solution of a problem [Math.]

Constructional, kon-struk'-shun-al, *a.* agreeable to construction or interpretation or meaning.

Constructive, kon-struk'-tiv, *a.* by construction; not directly expressed, but inferred. **Constructively,** kon-struk'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a constructive manner. **Constructiveness,** kon-struk'-tiv-nes, *s.* the constructive faculty; the organ of its action [Phren.]

Constructure, kon-struk'-yur, *s.* an edifice or fabric.

Construe, kon'-strew, *v.a.* to arrange words in their natural order, or to reduce them, so as to discover the sense; to translate; to interpret; to explain; to understand. See **Construct.**

Constuprate, kon'-stu-prate, *v.a.* to violate; to debauch (L. *con,* and *stuprum,* defilement).

Constupration, kon-stu-pra'-shun, *s.* violation.

Consubsist, kon-sub-sist', *v.n.* to subsist together.

Consubstantial, kon-sub-stan'-she-al, *a.* having the same substance, or essence, or nature.

Consubstantialist, kon-sub-stan'-she-al-ist, *s.* one who believes in consubstantiation.

Consubstantiality, kon-sub-stan-she-al'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being consubstantial or co-essential; participation of the same nature.

Consubstantiate, kon-sub-stan'-she-ate, *v.a.* to unite in one common substance: *v.n.* to profess consubstantiation.

Consubstantiation, kon-sub-stan-she-a'-shun, *s.* the doctrine of the Lutheran Church, that the body and blood of Christ are present and united with the sacramental elements after their consecration.

Consuetudinary, kon-swe-tew'-de-ná-re, *a.* customary; established by custom (L. *con,* and *suesco,* to be wont).

Consul, kon'-sul, *s.* the supreme magistrate of ancient Rome, invested with regal authority for one year; a chief magistrate among the French during the Revolution, in imitation of the Romans; a person commissioned by a state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative to protect the rights, commerce, merchants, and seamen of the state. *Consul-general,* an officer appointed for several places over different consuls (L.)

Consulage, kon'-sul-aje, *s.* a duty levied on imports and exports by the consul of a state.

Consular, kon'-su-lar, *a.* relating to a consul.

Consulate, kon'-sul-ate, } *s.* the office, the residence,
Consulship, kon'-sul-ship, } or the jurisdiction of a consul, or the term of his office

Consult, kon-sult', *v.n.* to take counsel together; to seek the opinion or advice of another: *v.a.* to ask advice of; to seek the opinion of another, as a guide to one's own judgment; to have regard to, as, to consult one's case (L. *consulo,* to consult).

Consultation, kon-sul-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons, with a view to some decision; a meeting of persons to consult together.

Consultative, kon-sul'-tà-tiv, *a.* having the privilege of consulting.

Consulter, kon-sul'-ter, *s.* one who asks counsel or information.

Consulting, kon-sult'-ing, *a.* giving advice; where advice is given.

Consultive, kon-sul'-tiv, *a.* done advisedly.

Consumable, kon-sew'-mà-bl, *a.* that may be consumed.

Consume, kon-sewm', *v.a.* to destroy; to waste; to squander; to spend; to exterminate: *v.n.* to waste away slowly; to be exhausted (L. *con,* and *sumo, sumptum,* to take).

Consumer, kon-sew'-mer, *s.* one who consumes; that which consumes.

Consummate, kon'-sum-mate, *v.a.* to finish by completing what was projected; to perfect. See **Summit.**

Consummate, kon-sum'-met, *a.* complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent. **Consummately,** kon-sum'-met-le, *ad.* completely; perfectly.

Consummation, kon-sum-ma'-shun, *s.* completion; perfection of any work, process, or scheme; end.

Consummative, kon-sum'-a-tiv, *a.* consummating.

Consumpt, kon-sumpt', *s.* the quantity consumed.

Consumption, kon-sum'-shun, *s.* the act of consuming or wasting away; the state of being wasted; a wasting of flesh; a gradual decay of the body; a disease of the lungs, attended with hectic fever, cough, &c.; phthisis [Med.]; the use and expenditure of the industrial productions of a state [Political Economy].

Consumptionary, kon-sum'-shun-à-re, *a.* relating to consumption.

Consumptive, kon-sum'-tiv, *a.* destructive; wasting; disposed to or affected with consumption. **Consumptiveness,** kon-sum'-tiv-nes, *s.* tendency to consumption.

Consutile, kon-sew'-til, *a.* stitched together (L. *con,* and *suo,* to sew).

Contabescence, kon-tà-bes'-ens, *s.* a wasting away; consumption [Med.] (L. *con,* and *tabes,* a wasting away.)

Contabulate, kon-tab'-u-late, *v.a.* to floor with boards (L. *con,* and *tabula,* a board).

Contabulation, kon-tab-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act of flooring.

Contact, kon'-takt, *s.* a touching; close union or juncture of bodies. *The point of contact,* the point where a curvilinear touches a straight line [Math.] *The angle of contact,* the angle formed by the meeting of a curvilinear and a straight line [Math.] (L. *con,* and *tango, tactum,* to touch.)

Contactual, kon-takt'-u-al, *a.* implying contact.

Contagion, kon-ta'-jun, *s.* the communication of a disease by contact, or by the matter communicated; that which communicates evil from one to another, or propagates mischief; a pestilential influence; poisonous exhalation.

Contagionist, kon-ta'-jun-ist, *s.* one who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases.

Contagious, kon-ta'-jus, *a.* that may be communicated by contact, or by a subtile excreted matter; poisonous; pestilential; containing mischief that may be propagated; affecting others. *Contagious Diseases Acts,* Acts to prevent the spread of certain contagious diseases. **Contagiousness,** kon-ta'-jus-nes, *s.* the quality of being contagious.

Contain, kon-tane', *v.a.* to be able to hold, as a vessel; to comprehend, comprise, or include; to hold or restrain (L. *con,* and *teneo,* to hold).

Containable, kon-tane'-á-bl, *a.* that may be contained.

Containant, kon-tane'-ant, *s.* a container.

Contaminate, kon-tam'-e-nate, *v.a.* to pollute, defile, or taint; to polluted; defiled; corrupt. See **Contact.**

Contamination, kon-tam-e-na'-shun, *s.* the act of polluting; pollution; defilement.

Contaminative, kon-tam'-e-na-tiv, *a.* calculated to contaminate.

Contango, kon-tang'-go, *s.* a sum paid for accommodating either a buyer or a seller, by carrying the engagement to pay money or deliver shares over to the next account day [Stock Exchange].

Contankerous, kon-tangk'-er-us, *a.* cantankerous.

Contemn, kon-tem', *v.a.* to despise; to disregard (L. *con,* and *temno,* to slight).

Contemner, kon-tem'-ner, *s.* a despiser; a scorner.

Contemper, kon-tem'-per, *v.a.* to moderate; to temper.

Contemperament, kom-tem'-per-à-ment, *s.* moderated degree: temperament.

Contemperate, kon-tem'-per-ate, *v.a.* to temper.

Contemperation, kon-tem-per-a'-shun, *s.* tempering; proportionate mixture.

Contemperature, kon-tem'-per-à-ture, *s.* temperature; temperament.

Contempered, kon-tem'-perd, *pp.* and *a.* moderated by admixture.

Contemplate, kon-tem'-plate, *or* kon'-tem-plate, *v.a.* to regard with continued attention; to meditate on; to intend: *v.n.* to think studiously; to meditate (L.) See **Temple.**

Contemplation, kon-tem-pla'-shun, *s.* the act of contemplating; meditation; continued attention to a particular subject; holy meditation; intention.

Contemplative, kon-tem'-pla-tiv, *a.* given to contemplation or study; studious; thoughtful. **Contemplatively,** kon-tem'-pla-tiv-le, *ad.* in a contemplative manner. **Contemplativeness,** kon-tem'-pla-tiv-nes, *s.* disposition to contemplate.

Contemplator, kon-tem'-pla-tor, *or* kon'-tem-pla-tor, *s.* one employed in study or meditation.

Contemporaneity, kon-tem-po-ra-ne'-e-te, *s.* contemporariness.

Contemporaneous, kon-tem-po-ra'-ne-us, *a.* being, living, or happening at the same time. **Contemporaneously,** kon-tem-po-ra'-ne-us-le, *ad.* at the same time with some other event. **Contemporaneousness,** kon-tem-po-ra'-ne-us-nes, *s.* the state of being contemporary.

Contemporary, kon-tem'-po-rà-re, *a.* living at the same time; existing at the same age: *s.* one who lives at the same time with another (L. *con,* and *tempus,* time). **Contemporariness,** kon-tem'-po-rà-re-nes, *s.* existence at the same time.

Contempt, kon-tem't', *s.* the act of contemning or treating as mean, vile, and worthless; disdain; scorn; the state of being contemned; disgrace; disobedience of the rules and orders of a court [Law]. See **Contemn.**

Contemptible, kon-tem'-te-bl, *a.* worthy of contempt; despicable. **Contemptibleness,** kon-tem'-te-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being contemptible. **Contemptibly,** kon-tem'-te-ble, *ad.* in a contemptible manner.

Contemptuous, kon-tem'-tu-us, *a.* expressing contempt or disdain; scornful. **Contemptuously,** kon-tem'-tu-us-le, *ad.* in a contemptuous manner. **Contemptuousness,** kon-tem'-tu-us-nes, *s.* disposition to contempt; scornfulness.

Contend, kon-tend', *v.n.* to strive; to struggle in opposition; to strive to obtain or to keep; to dispute; to strive to convince (L. *con,* and *tendo,* to stretch).

Contendent, kon-tend'-ent, *s.* an antagonist.

Contender, kon-ten'-der, *s.* combatant; a champion.

Contending, kon-tend'-ing, *a.* struggling; opposing.

Contenement, kon-ten'-e-ment, *s.* land contiguous to a tenement or holding necessary to its due enjoyment [Law].

Content, kon-tent', *a.* satisfied; contented: *v.a.* to satisfy the mind; to appease; to make easy in any situation; to please or gratify: *s.* satisfaction of mind; acquiescence (L).

Content, kon-tent', *s.* capacity; that which is contained in anything; the quantity of matter or space included in certain limits; length; area; volume [Geom.] See **Contain** and **Contents.**

Contentation, kon-ten-ta'-shun, *s.* contentment.

Contented, kon-tent'-ed, *a.* satisfied; easy in mind. **Contentedly,** kon-ten'-ted-le, *ad.* in a contented manner. **Contentedness,** kon-ten'-ted-nes, *s.* satisfaction.

Contention, kon-ten'-shun, *s.* strife; a violent effort to obtain something; controversy; quarrel; conflict; competition; point contended for. See **Contend.**

Contentious, kon-ten'-shus, *a.* given to contention or strife; quarrelsome; involving contention. **Contentiously,** kon-ten'-shus-le, *ad.* in a contentious manner. **Contentiousness,** kon-ten'-shus-nes, *s.* quarrelsomeness.

Contentless, kon-tent'-les, *a.* discontented.

Contentment, kon-tent'-ment, *s.* satisfaction of mind; content; acquiescence; gratification.

Contents, kon-tents', *s.pl.* that which is comprised in any writing or book; heads of what a book contains.

Conterminable, kon-ter'-me-nà-bl, *a.* terminated by the same bounds (L. *con,* and *terminus,* a boundary).

Conterminal, kon-ter'-me-nal, } *a.* bordering upon;
Conterminous, kon-ter'-me-nus, } contiguous.

Conterminate, kon-ter'-me-nate, *a.* having the same bounds.

Contest, kon-test', *v.a.* to contend for; to struggle to maintain; to controvert; to dispute: *v.n.* to strive; to contend; to vie; to emulate (L. *contestor,* to call to witness). See **Test.**

Contest, kon'-test, *s.* a struggle for victory or superiority; dispute; strife in argument.

Contestable, kon-tes'-tà-bl, *a.* that may be disputed.

Contestation, kon-tes-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of contesting; strife; dispute.

Contested, kon-tes'-ted, *a.* disputed; decided by contest.

Contestingly, kon-tes'-ting-le, *ad.* by contest.

Contestless, kon-test'-les, *a.* not to be disputed.

Context, kon'-tekst, *s.* the parts of a discourse which precede or follow a sentence quoted; the passages of Scripture which precede or follow the text (L. *con,* and *texo,* to weave).

Context, kon-text', *a.* knit or woven together; close; firm: *v.a.* to knit together.

Contextural, kon-tekst'-yu-ral, *a.* pertaining to contexture or constitution.

Contexture, kon-tekst'-yur, *s.* the interweaving of several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to each other; composition of parts; structure.

Contextured, kon-tekst'-yurd, *a.* woven into a tissue.

Conticent, kon'-te-sent, *a.* hushed into silence (L. *con,* and *taceo,* to be silent).

Contignation, kon-tig-na'-shun, *s.* a frame of beams; a storey; act of framing together into a fabric (L. *con,* and *timum,* a beam).

Contiguity, kon-te-gu'-e-te, *s.* the state of being in contact, or very near, or continuous. See **Contact.**

Contiguous, kon-tig'-u-us, *a.* touching; adjoining; near. **Contiguously,** kon-tig'-u-us-le, *ad.* in a manner so as to touch. **Contiguousness,** kon-tig'-u-us-nes, *s.* a state of contact.

Continence, kon'-te-nens, } *s.* in a general sense, self-
Continency, kon'-te-nen-se, } command, specially the restraint which a person imposes upon sexual desire; chastity; continuity.

Continent, kon'-te-nent, *a.* chaste; abstaining from the indulgence of sexual intercourse; moderate in the indulgence of lawful pleasure; temperate; continuous; not interrupted; containing: *s.* a great extent of land, not disjoined or interrupted by a sea; a connected tract of land of great extent; the mainland of Europe; that which contains anything. **Continently,** kon'-te-nent-le, *ad.* in a continent manner; chastely. See **Contain.**

Continental, kon-te-nen'-tal, *a.* pertaining or relating to a continent, especially that of Europe; belonging to the Union [U.S.]

Contingence, kon tin'-jens, } *s.* the state of being
Contingency, kon-tin'-jen-se, } contingent: the possibility of coming to pass; a fortuitous event; an accident.

Contingent, kon-tin'-jent, *a.* conditional; that may or may not happen; dependent on a contingency; that may or may not be true [Logic]: *s.* a fortuitous event; that which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number, especially the number of troops to be supplied by each state confederate in a war. **Contingently,** kon-tin'-jent-le, *ad.* in a contingent manner.

Continuable, kon-tin'-u-à-bl, *a.* that may be continued.

Continual, kon-tin'-u-al, *a.* without interruption; incessant; often repeated. A *continual fever,* one that goes on without intermission to a crisis. **Continually,** kon-tin'-u-al-le, *ad.* without cessation; very often.

Continuance, kon-tin'-u-ans, *s.* persistence; perseverance; duration; uninterrupted succession; continuation; continuity.

Continuate, kon-tin'-u-ate, *a.* closely united; holding together; uninterrupted; unbroken.

Continuately, kon-tin'-u-ate-ly, *ad.* with continuity; without interruption.

Continuation, kon-tin-u-a'-shun, *s.* extension of existence in a series or line; extension or carrying on to a farther point; extension in space; a carrying on in length.

Continuation-day, kon-tin-u-a'-shun-da, *s.* day for settling interest [Stock Exchange].

Continuative, kon-tin'-u-a-tiv, *a.* continuing.

Continuato, kon-tin-oo-à'-to, *ad.* to be continued or sustained with an unvaried force [Mus.] (It.)

Continuator, kon-tin'-u-a-tor, *s.* one who or that which continues.

Continue, kon-tin'-yu, *v.n.* to remain; to last; to endure; to persevere: *v.a.* to protract; to extend; to produce or draw out in length; to persevere in; to let remain. See **Contain.**

Continued, kon-tin'-yued, *a.* drawn out; protracted; extended in length; extended without intermission; proceeding without cessation; unceasing. **Continuedly,** kon-tin'-yued-le, *ad.* in a continued manner.

Continuer, kon-tin'-yu-er, *s.* one who continues.

Continuing, kon-tin'-yu-ing, *a.* permanent.

Continuity, kon-te-new'-e-te, *s.* uninterrupted connection; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture. The *law of continuity,* the principle that nothing passes from one state into another without passing through all the intermediate states [Physics]. *Solution of continuity,* rupture in what is continuous.

Continuous, kon-tin'-yu-us, *a.* conjoined without intervening space or time; uninterrupted. **Continuously,** kon-tin'-yu-us-le, *ad.* in a continuous manner.

Contline, kont'-line, *s.* in the stowage of casks, the empty space left between them.
Contorniati, kon-tawr'-ne-ä'-te, *s.pl.* ancient bronze medals, with a furrow curved round the edges [Numis.] (It.)
Contort, kon-tawrt', *v.a.* to twist together; to writhe: *a.* contorted (L. *con,* and *torqueo, tortum,* to twist).
Contorted, kon-tawrt'-ed, *a.* twisted over each other in oblique directions.
Contortion, kon-tawr'-shun, *s.* a twisting; a writhing; a wresting; a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; partial dislocation, &c. [Med.]
Contour, kon-toor', *s.* the outline; the line that bounds or defines a figure: *v.a.* to form a contour (Fr. from Gr. *tornos,* a turning lathe).
Contourniated, kon-toor'-ne-a-ted, *a.* having edges as if turned in a lathe.
Contra, kon'-tra, a Latin prefix, signifying against or in opposition; opposite, lower, applied to alto and tenor, when they form the lowest part in the harmony [Mus.]
Contraband, kon'-trà-band, *a.* prohibited; contrary to ban or edict: *s.* traffic prohibited by law; the prohibition; the goods prohibited: *v.a.* to import goods prohibited. *Contraband goods,* such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular state or by the law of nations (L. *contra,* and *ban.*) See **Ban.**
Contrabandist, kon'-trà-ban-dist, *s.* one who traffics illegally.
Contra-basso, kon'-trà-bas'-so, *s.* the largest kind of bass-viol, usually called the double-bass (It.)
Contract, kon'-trakt, *s.* an agreement; a bargain; the act by which a man and woman are betrothed to each other; the writing which contains the agreement, with the terms and conditions (L. *con,* and *traho, tractum,* to draw).
Contract, kon-trakt', *v.a.* to draw together; to draw into less compass; to abridge; to shorten; to betroth; to bring on; to acquire; to incur: *v.n.* to shrink; to become shorter or narrower; to bargain; to form a contract.
Contracted, kon-trak'-ted, *a.* drawn together; narrow; mean; selfish. **Contractedly,** kon-trak'-ted-le, *ad.* in a contracted manner. **Contractedness,** kon-trak'-ted-nes, *s.* the state of being contracted; narrowness; meanness.
Contractibility, kon-trak-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* quality of suffering contraction.
Contractible, kon-trak'-te-bl, *a.* capable of contraction. **Contractibleness,** kon-trak'-te-bl-nes, *s.* contractibility.
Contractile, kon-trak'-til, *a.* tending to contract; having the power of contract.
Contractility, kon-trak-til'-e-te, *s.* the inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract.
Contracting, kon-trak'-ting, *a.* stipulating.
Contraction, kon-trak'-shun, *s.* the act of contracting; the state of being contracted; abbreviation; the shortening of a word by the omission of a letter or syllable [Gram.]
Contractor, kon-trak'-tur, *s.* one who contracts, specially to perform any work or service at a certain price or rate.
Contra-dance, kon'-trà-dans, *s.* a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines; a country dance.
Contradict, kon-trà-dikt', *v.a.* to oppose by words; to affirm the contrary; to deny; to be directly contrary to (L. *contra,* and *dico,* to say).
Contradictable, kon-trà-dikt'-à-bl, *a.* deniable.
Contradiction, kon-trà-dik'-shun, *s.* assertion to the contrary; contrary statement; denial; opposition; repugnancy; inconsistency with itself.
Contradictious, kon-tra-dik'-shus, *a.* inconsistent: inclined to contradict.
Contradictive, kon-trà-dik'-tiv, *a.* contradictory. **Contradictively,** kon-trà-dik'-tiv-le, *ad.* by contradiction.
Contradictory, kon-trà-dik'-tur-e, *a.* affirming the contrary; inconsistent; opposite; of propositions having the same terms, but differing in quantity and quality [Logic]: *s.* a proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety. **Contradictorily,** kon-trà-dik'-tur-e-le, *ad.* in a contradictory manner. **Contradictoriness,** kon-trà-dik'-tur-e-nes, *s.* being contradictory.
Contradistinction, kon-trà-dis-tink'-shun, *s.* distinction by opposite qualities.
Contradistinctive, kon-trà-dis-tink'-tiv, *a.* distinguishing or distinguished by opposite qualities.
Contradistinguish, kon-trà-dis-ting'-gwish, *v.a.* to distinguish by opposite qualities.
Contrafissure, kon-trà-fish'-ure, *s.* a fracture in the cranium, on the side opposite to that which received the blow [Surg.]
Contrahent, kon'-tra-hent, *a.* contracting.
Contra-indicant, kon-trà-in'-de-kant, *s.* a symptom that forbids the usual treatment [Path.]
Contra-indicate, kon-trà-in'-de-kate, *v.a.* to indicate a different or contrary treatment [Path.]
Contra-indication, kon-trà-in-de-ka'-shun, *s.* an indication that forbids the usual treatment [Path.]
Contrajerva, kon-trà-jer'-vä, *s.* See **Contrayerva.**
Contralto, kon-tral'-to, *s.* the part immediately below the treble; the counter-tenor; a contralto singer: *a.* signing contralto [Mus.] (L. *contra,* and *altus,* high.)
Contramure, kon'-trà-mure, *s.* See **Countermure.**
Contra-position, kon-trà-po-zish'-un, *s.* a placing over against; opposite position; a species of conversion [Logic].
Contrapuntal, kon-trà-pun'-tal, *a.* pertaining to counterpoint.
Contrapuntist, kon-trà-pun'-tist, *s.* one skilled in counterpoint.
Contrariant, kon-tra'-re-ent, *a.* contradictory.
Contraries, kon'-trà-riz, *s.pl.* universal propositions which differ in quality [Logic].
Contrariety, kon-trà-rī'-e-te, *s.* opposition in fact, essence, or principle; inconsistency.
Contrarious, kon-tra'-re-us, *a.* contrary; repugnant.
Contrariwise, kon'-tra-re-wise, *ad.* on the contrary; on the other hand.
Contra-rotation, kon'-trà-ro-ta'-shun, *s.* circular motion in a direction contrary to some other circular motion.
Contrary, kon'-trà-re, *a.* opposite; adverse; contradictory; repugnant or inconsistent: *s.* a thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to another. **Contrarily,** kon'-trà-re-le, *ad.* in a contrary manner. **Contrariness,** kon'-trà-re-nes, *s.* contrariety; opposition.
Contrast, kon'-trast, *s.* opposition or dissimilitude of things or qualities; the presentation of opposite things with a view to comparison (L. *contra,* and *sto,* to stand).
Contrast, kon-trast', *v.a.* to set in opposition different things or qualities, to show more strikingly the superior excellence of one to another: *v.n.* to stand in contrast or opposition.
Contra-tenor, kon-trà-ten'-ur, *s.* a middle part between the tenor and treble; contralto [Mus.] (It.)
Contrate-wheel, kon'-trate-hweel, *s.* a wheel, the teeth of which project at right angles to the plane of the wheel.
Contravallation, kon-trà-val-la'-shun, *s.* ramparts thrown up by the besiegers of a place to secure themselves from the sallies of the garrison [Fort.] (L. *contra,* and *vallum,* a rampart.)
Contravene, kon-trà-vene', *v.a.* to oppose; to obstruct; to transgress (L. *contra,* and *venio,* to come).
Contravention, kon-trà-ven'-shun, *s.* opposition; violation.
Contrayerva, kon-trà-yer'-vä, *s.* the root of several species of dorstenia, a S. American plant used in medicine (Sp. an antidote, from L. *contra,* and *herba,* a plant).
Contretemps, kong-tr-tang', *s.* an unexpected accident, which throws everything into confusion (Fr.)
Contributable, kon-trib'-u-tà-bl, *a.* that can be contributed.
Contributary, kon-trib'-u-tà-re, *a.* paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing a share.
Contribute, kon-trib'-ute, *v.a.* to give for a common purpose; to pay a share: *v.n.* to give a part; to have a share in any act or effect (L. *con,* and *tribuo,* to give).
Contribution, kon-tre-bu'-shun, *s.* the act of contributing; that which is contributed; a levy; a tax paid by a country or town to a hostile force to secure itself against spoliation.
Contributive, kon-trib'-u-tiv, *a.* tending to contribute; contributing; helping.
Contributor, kon-trib'-u-tur, *s.* one who contributes.
Contributory, kon-trib'-u-tur-e, *a.* contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end.
Contristation, kon-tris-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of making sad; a state of sorrow (L. *con,* and *tristis,* sad).
Contrite, kon'-trite, *a.* broken-hearted or deeply grieved for sin; penitent (L. *con,* and *tero, tritum,* to bruise). **Contritely,** kon-trite'-le, *ad.* in a contrite manner. **Contriteness,** kon-trite'-nes, *s.* deep sorrow and penitence for sin.
Contrition, kon-trish'-un, *s.* deep sorrow for sin; penitence.
Contriturate, kon-trit'-u-rate, *v.a.* to pulverize.
Contrivable, kon-trī'-và-bl, *a.* that may be contrived.
Contrivance, kon-trī'-vans, *s.* the act of contriving; the thing contrived; device; invention.
Contrive, kon-trive', *v.a.* to devise; to plan: *v.n.* to scheme or devise (Fr. *con,* and *trouver,* to find).

Contrivement, kon-trive'-ment, *s.* contrivance.
Contriver, kon-trí'-ver, *s.* an inventor; a schemer.
Control, kon-trole', *s.* restraint; authority; command: *v.a.* to check by a counter-register or double account; to restrain, govern, or direct (Fr. *contrôle*, from *contre*, contra, and *rôle*, list).
Controllable, kon-trole'-à-bl, *a.* subject to control; that may be controlled.
Controller, kon-trole'-er, *s.* one who controls or has authority to control; specially, an officer appointed to keep a counter-register of accounts, so as to control or verify the accounts of other officers; one who adjusts and keeps the public accounts [U.S.]
Controllership, kon-trole'-er-ship, *s.* the office of a controller.
Controlment, kon-trole'-ment, *s.* the power or act of controlling; control; restraint.
Controversary, kon-tro-ver'-sà-re, *a.* controversial.
Controversial, kon-tro-ver'-shal, *a.* relating to points in dispute. **Controversially**, kon-tro-ver'-shal-le, *ad.* in a controversial manner.
Controversialist, kon-tro-ver'-shal-ist, *s.* one who carries on a controversy; a disputant.
Controversy, kon'-tro-ver-se, *s.* disputation; a debate between parties, particularly in writing; contest.
Controvert, kon'-tro-vert, *v.a.* to dispute; to oppose by reasoning; to argue against (L. *contra*, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn).
Controverter, kon'-tro-ver-ter, *s.* one who controverts.
Controvertible, kon-tro-ver'-te-bl, *a.* disputable. **Controvertibly**, kon-tro-ver'-te-ble, *ad.* in a controvertible manner.
Controvertist, kon-tro-ver'-tist, *s.* one skilled in debate.
Contumacious, kon-tu-mà'-shus, *a.* stubborn; obstinate; opposing rightful authority with pride and stubbornness; wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court [Law]. **Contumaciously**, kon-tu-mà'-shus-le, *ad.* in a contumacious manner. **Contumaciousness**, kon-tu-mà'-shus-nes, *s.* a contumacious temper.
Contumacy, kon'-tu-mà-se, *s.* wilful, perverse, unyielding obstinacy or stubbornness; a wilful contempt of and disobedience to a judicial order [Law]. (L. *con*, and *temno*, to despise, or *tumeo*, to swell.)
Contumelious, kon-tu-me'-le-us, *a.* haughtily and scornfully abusive and reproachful; insolent. **Contumeliously**, kon-tu-me'-le-us-le, *ad.* in a contumelious manner. **Contumeliousness**, kon-tu-me'-le-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being contumelious.
Contumely, kon'-tu-me-le, *s.* rude, haughty, and scornful abuse or reproach; insolence; contemptuous language or treatment. See **Contumacy**.
Contumulation, kon-tu'-mu-lá-shun, *s.* the act of interring in the same grave (L. *con*, and *tumulus*, a mound).
Contuse, kon-tuze', *v.a.* to beat and bruise; to injure the flesh without breaking the skin (L. *con*, and *tundo*, *tusum*, to beat).
Contusion, kon-tu'-zhun, *s.* the act of beating and bruising; the state of being beaten and bruised; a bruise.
Contusive, kon-tu'-ziv, *a.* apt to bruise.
Conularia, kon-u-là'-re-à, *s.* a genus of fossil molluscs with conical or pyramidal-shaped shells (L. *conus*, a cone).
Conundrum, kon-un'-drum, *s.* a riddle, founded on some odd fanciful resemblance between things otherwise totally unlike; a jest.
Conusable, kon'-u-sà-bl, *a.* cognizable.
Conusance, kon'-u-sans, *s.* cognizance (Fr. *connoisance*).
Conusant, kon'-u-sant, *a.* knowing; having notice of.
Convalesce, kon-và-les', *v.a* to recover health (L. *con*, and *valesco*, to grow strong).
Convalescence, kon-và-les'-ens, **Convalescency**, kon-và-les'-en-se, } *s.* gradual recovery of health and strength.
Convalescent, kon-và-les'-ent, *a.* recovering health; *s.* one who is convalescent. *Convalescent hospital*, an hospital provided for the perfect recovery of patients that are convalescent.
Convallaria, kon-val-là'-re-à, *s.* the lily of the valley, of the order liliaceæ (L. *convallis*, a valley).
Convection, kon-vek'-shun, *s.* the act of conveying, specially heat, by the ascent of the heated particles in a gas or liquid (L. *con*, and *veho*, *vectum*, to carry).
Convenable, kon-ve'-nà-bl, *a.* that may be convened.
Convene, kon-vene', *v.n.* to come together; to assemble: *v.a.* to call together; to convoke (L. *con*, and *venio*, to come).
Convener, kon-ve'-ner, *s.* one who calls others together; the chairman of a committee.
Convenience, kon-ve'-ne-ens, **Conveniency**, kon-ve'-ne-en-se, } *s.* fitness; suitableness; comfort; ease; accommodation; that which is suited to wants or necessity.
Convenient, kon-ve'-ne-ent, *a.* fit; suitable; properly adapted; commodious. **Conveniently**, kon-ve'-ne-ent-le, *ad.* in a convenient manner.
Convening, kon-ve'-ning, *s.* the act of coming together.
Convent, kon'-vent, *s.* a community of religious recluses; a house for such; a monastery; a nunnery.
Conventicle, kon-ven'-te-kl, *s.* an assembly or meeting; sometimes applied by way of contempt to the meetings or meeting-houses of dissenters; applied also to a secret meeting for religious worship of the Covenanters of Scotland: *v.n.* to belong to a conventicle.
Conventicler, kon-ven'-te-kler, *s.* one who frequents conventicles.
Convention, kon-ven'-shun, *s.* the act of coming together; an assembly; union; coalition, specially of representatives for some definite purpose; a contract; an agreement between military commanders previous to a definitive treaty.
Conventional, kon-ven'-shun-al, **Conventionary**, kon-ven'-shun-á-re, } *a.* settled by stipulation or by tacit consent; as sanctioned and currently accepted by tacit agreement; agreeable to accepted standards; agreeable to contract. **Conventionally**, kon-ven'-shun-al-le, *ad.* by tacit agreement.
Conventionalism, kon-ven'-shun-al-ism, *s.* that which is received as established by tacit agreement.
Conventionality, kon-ven-shun-al'-e-te, *s.* a conventional mode of living and acting.
Conventionalize, kon-ven'-shun-al-ize, *v.a.* to form, fashion, or represent agreeably to conventional rules.
Conventioner, kon-ven'-shun-er, *s.* one who belongs to a convention.
Conventionist, kon-ven'-shun-ist, *s.* one who makes a contract.
Conventual, kon-ven'-tu-al, *a.* belonging to a convent: *s.* one who lives in a convent.
Converge, kon-verj', *v.n.* to tend to one point, opposed to diverge (L. *con*, and *vergo*, to incline).
Convergence, kon-ver'-jens, **Convergency**, kon-ver'-jen-se, } *s.* tendency to one point.
Convergent, kon-ver'-jent, *a.* tending to one point.
Converging, kon-verj'-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* tending to one point; approaching each other. *Converging rays*, those rays of light which proceed from different points of an object and tend toward a single point [Opt.] A *converging series*, that in which the magnitude of the several terms gradually diminishes [Math.]
Conversable, kon-ver'-sà-bl, *a.* disposed to converse; inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable. **Conversableness**, kon-ver'-sà-bl-nes, *s.* sociability. **Conversably**, kon-ver'-sà-ble, *ad.* in a conversable manner.
Conversant, kon'-ver-sant, *a.* well acquainted with, through study or use; versed; proficient; having intercourse or consociating with. **Conversantly**, kon'-ver-sant-le, *ad.* in a conversant manner.
Conversation, kon-ver-sa'-shun, *s.* familiar talk or intercourse; familiarity; behaviour.
Conversational, kon-ver-sa'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to conversation; in mutual discourse or talk.
Conversationalist, kon-ver-sa'-shun-al-ist, **Conversationist**, kon-ver-sa'-shun-ist, } *s.* one who excels in conversation.
Conversationism, kon-ver-sa'-shun-izm, *s.* a colloquial expression.
Conversative, kon-ver'-sà-tiv, *a.* inclined to converse.
Conversazione, kon-ver-sat-ze-o'-ne, *s.* a meeting for conversation, generally on literary or scientific topics (It.)
Converse, kon-vers', *v.n.* to hold intercourse with; to interchange thoughts or talk familiarly with (L. *con*, and *verso*, to turn).
Converse, kon'-vers, *s.* conversation; acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; familiarity; the proposition resulting from transposing the terms [Logic]; an inverted proposition [Math.]: *a.* opposite or reciprocal. **Conversely**, kon-vers'-le, *ad.* with change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.
Conversion, kon-ver'-shun, *s.* change from one state to another; transmutation; a regenerative change of heart or disposition; a change from one religion to another and better; change from one party to another; the act of appropriating to private use; the inference of one proposition from another by transposing the terms [Logic]. *Conversion of equations*, the reduction of a fractional equation into an integral one [Alg.]
Conversive, kon-ver'-siv, *a.* conversable; convertible.
Convert, kon-vert', *v.a.* to change from one state to another; to change or turn from one religion or party to another; to change the heart and moral character; to change from one purpose to another; to appropriate to one's own use; to change one proposition into another by transposing the terms: *v.n.* to turn or be changed; to undergo a change (L. *con*, quite round, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn).

Convert, kon'-vert, *s.* a person converted, generally from one creed or religious system to another, or from an irreligious to a religious state of mind.

Convertend, kon'-ver-tend, *s.* the proposition to be converted [Logic].

Converter, kon-ver'-ter, *s.* one who converts; an apparatus employed in the manufacture of steel.

Convertibility, kon-ver-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* the capability of being converted.

Convertible, kon-ver'-te-bl, *a.* that may be converted; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable. **Convertibleness**, kon-ver'-te-bl-nes, *s.* convertibility. **Convertibly**, kon-ver'-te-ble, *ad.* reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

Convex, kon'-veks, *a.* swelling on the exterior surface into a rounded form, opposed to concave: *s.* a convex body (*L. con*, round, and *veho*, *vexum*, to carry). **Convexly**, kon'-veks-le, *ad.* in a convex form.

Convexed, kon'-vekst, *a.* made convex. **Convexedly**, kon-veks'-ed-le, *ad.* in a convex form.

Convexity, kon-veks'-e-te, } *s.* sphericity of form on **Convexness**, kon-veks'-nes, } the outside.

Convexo-concave, kon-veks'-o-kon'-kave, *a.* convex on one side and concave on the other.

Convexo-convex, kon-veks'-o-kon'-vex, *a.* convex on both sides.

Convexo-plane, kon-veks'-o-plane, *a.* convex on one side and plane on the other.

Convey, kon-va', *v.a.* to carry or transport; to transmit; to transfer; to impart: *v.n.* to play the thief. See **Convex**.

Conveyable, kon-va'-à-bl, *a.* that may be conveyed or transferred.

Conveyance, kon-va'-ans, *s.* the act, means, or instrument of conveying; the transferring of property from one person to another; the writing by which it is transferred [Law].

Conveyancer, kon-va'-an-ser, *s.* one whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property.

Conveyancing, kon-va'-ans-ing, *s.* the act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one to another.

Conveyer, kon-va'-er, *s.* he who or that which conveys; a juggler; impostor.

Convicinity, kon-ve-sin'-e-te, *s.* neighbourhood.

Convict, kon-vikt', *v.a.* to prove guilty; to find guilty; to convince of sin; to show by proof or evidence; to prove false: *a.* proved or found guilty. See **Convince**.

Convict, kon'-vikt, *s.* a person found guilty of a crime alleged against him, and under penal servitude.

Convicted, kon-vikt'-ed, *a.* proved guilty.

Conviction, kon-vik'-shun, *s.* the act of convicting; the state of being convicted; the state of being convinced; assured belief.

Convictism, kon'-vikt-izm, *s.* penal servitude in a penal settlement.

Convictive, kon-vik'-tiv, *a.* having the power to convince or convict.

Convince, kon-vins', *v.a.* to satisfy the mind, or compel belief by evidence; to convict; to refute (*L. con*, and *vinco*, *victum*, to conquer).

Convincement, kon-vins'-ment, *s.* conviction.

Convincible, kon-vin'-se-bl, *a.* capable of conviction or refutation.

Convincingly, kon-vin'-sing-le, *ad.* in a convincing manner.

Convive, kon-vive', *v.a.* to entertain; *s.* a boon or table companion.

Convivial, kon-viv'-e-al, *a.* festive; jovial; social (*L. con*, and *vivo*, to live).

Convivialist, kon-viv'-e-al-ist, *s.* one of convivial habits.

Conviviality, kon-viv-e-al'-e-te, *s.* the good humour or mirth indulged in at an entertainment.

Convocate, kon'-vo-kate, *v.a.* to convoke.

Convocation, kon-vo-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of calling or assembling by summons; an assembly, specially, in the Church of England, of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. In the university of Oxford, an academical assembly, in which the business of the university is transacted.

Convocational, kon-vo-ka'-shun-al, *a.* relating to a convocation.

Convoke, kon-voke', *v.a.* to call together; to assemble by summons; to convene (*L. con*, and *voco*, to call).

Convolute, kon'-vo-lute, } *a.* rolled together, or one **Convoluted**, kon-vo-lu'-ted, } part on another.

Convolution, kon-vo-lu'-shun, *s.* the act of convolving; the state of being convolved; a winding; a fold; a winding motion.

Convolve, kon-volv', *v.a.* to roll or wind together; to roll one part on another (*L. con*, and *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll).

Convolvulus, kon-vol'-vu-lus, *s.* bindweed.

Convoy, kon'-voy, *s.* a protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place, either by sea or land; the act of convoying; that, the ship or fleet, which is convoyed.

Convoy, kon-voy', *v.a.* to accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land. See **Convey**.

Convulse, kon-vuls', *v.a.* to agitate violently; to draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by irregular spasms (*L. con*, and *vello*, *vulsum*, to pluck, to pull).

Convulsion, kon-vul'-shun, *s.* a violent and involuntary spasmodic contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body; any violent and irregular motion, commotion, or agitation.

Convulsionary, kon-vul'-shun-à-re, *a.* relating to convulsion.

Convulsive, kon-vul'-siv, *a.* producing or attended with convulsions or spasms. **Convulsively**, kon-vul'-siv-le, *ad.* in a convulsive manner.

Cony, *or* **Coney**, ko'-ne, *s.* a quadruped of the genus lepus, with a short tail and naked ears; a rabbit.

Cony-burrow, ko'-ne-bur-ro, *s.* place where rabbits burrow.

Cony-catcher, ko'-ne-katch'-er, *s.* a thief; a cheat.

Cony-catching, ko'-ne-katch'-ing, *s.* cheating.

Cony-skin, ko'-ne-skin, *s.* the fur of rabbits.

Conyza, ko-ni'-za, *s.* the fleabane, a composite plant (Gr. dust).

Coo, koo, *v.a.* to make a soft low sound, as the dove; to make love to.

Cooing, koo'-ing, *s.* invitation, as the note of the dove.

Cook, kook, *v.a.* to prepare food for eating by boiling, roasting, baking, &c.; to prepare, with a view to impose upon, as a financial statement; to prepare: *s.* one whose occupation is to cook (A.S. *coe*, from *L. coquo*, to boil).

Cook, kook, *v.n.* to make the noise of the cuckoo.

Cookery, kook'-e-re, *s.* the art or practice of cooking; something dainty.

Cook-house *or* **-room**, kook'-hows or room, *s.* a caboose.

Cool, kool, *a.* moderately cold; not ardent or zealous; calm; dispassionate; indifferent; imprudent; not hasty; deliberate; not retaining heat: *s.* a moderate state of cold: *v.a.* to make cool or cold; to allay heat or passion: *v.n.* to become less hot; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate (A.S. col.) **Coolly**, kool'-le, *ad.* in a cool or indifferent manner. **Coolness**, kool'-nes, *s.* the state of being cool.

Cooler, kool'-er, *s.* that which abates heat or excitement; a vessel in which liquors, &c., are cooled.

Cool-headed, kool-hed'-ed, *a.* of a temper not easily excited.

Coolie, koo'-le, *s.* an East Indian porter or carrier; a labourer from India or China.

Coolish, kool'-ish, *a.* somewhat cool.

Coom, koom, *s.* soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; matter that works out of the naves of wheels.

Coomb, koom, } *s.* a dry measure of four bushels, or **Comb**, koam, } half a quarter (A.S.) See **Comb**.

Coop, koop, *s.* a box of boards, grated or barred on one side, for keeping fowls; an enclosed place for small animals; a barrel or cask for the preservation of liquors: *v.a.* to confine in a coop or a narrow compass. See **Cup**.

Cooper, koo'-per, *s.* one who makes barrels, tubs, and casks of various kinds: *v.a.* to do the work of a cooper; to repair. See **Coop**.

Cooper, koo'-per, *s.* a mixture of stout and porter, originally prepared for coopers in breweries.

Cooperage, koo'-per-aje, *s.* the price paid for cooper's work; a cooper's work; a cooper's workshop.

Co-operant, ko-op'-er-ant, *a.* co-operating.

Co-operate, ko-op'-er-ate, *v.a.* to work or act conjointly for the same end.

Co-operation, ko-op-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act of co-operating, specially the system of co-operating in the production or provision of goods for the common benefit.

Co-operative, ko-op'-er-à-tiv, *a.* working or acting conjointly for the same end or a common interest.

Co-operator, ko-op'-er-a-tur, *s.* one who co-operates.

Coopere, koo'-pere, *s.* a step in dancing.

Coopering, koo'-per-ing, *s.* occupation of a cooper.

Co-optation, ko-op-ta'-shun, *s.* adoption.

Co-ordinance, ko-awr'-de-nans, *s.* joint ordinance.

Co-ordinate, ko-awr'-de-nate, *a.* of the same order, rank, or authority: *v.a.* to make co ordinate. **Co-ordinately**, ko-awr'-de-net-le, *ad.* in the same order or rank. **Co-ordinateness**, ko-awr'-de-net-nes, *s.* the state of being co-ordinate.

Co-ordinates, ko-awr'-de-nates, *s.pl.* the system of lines to which points under consideration are referred, and by means of which their position is determined [Geom.]

Co-ordination, ko-awr-de-na'-shun, *s.* the act of co-ordinating or arranging in co-ordinate ranks; the state of being co-ordinate or arranged in co-ordinate ranks.

Coot, koot, *s.* a water-fowl frequenting lakes and still waters (*cut*).

Cop, kop, *s.* the head or top of a thing; a tuft (A.S.)

Copaiba, ko-pa'-bà, } *s.* a balsam, being a liquid resinous
Copaiva, ko-pa'-và, } juice, flowing from incisions made in the stem of the copaiba-plant.

Copal, ko-pal', *s.* the concrete juice of a tree growing in S. America and the E. Indies, used for varnishing (Sp.)

Copang, ko'-pang, *s.* a Japanese gold coin = £2 4*s.* 2*d.*

Coparcenary, ko-pär'-se-nà-re, *s.* joint heirship.

Coparcener, ko-pär-se-ner, *s.* a co-heir (L. *con*, and *pars*, a part).

Coparceny, ko-pärs'-ne, *s.* See **Coparcenary.**

Copartner, ko-pärt'-ner, *s.* a joint partner or sharer.

Copartnership, ko-pärt'-ner-ship, *s.* joint concern in business; the persons who have a joint concern.

Copartnery, ko-pärt'-ner-e, *s.* copartnership.

Copatain, ko'-pa-tane, *a.* high-crowned; pointed (L. *caput*, the head).

Co-patriot, ko-pa'-tre-ot, *s.* a joint patriot.

Cope, kope, *s.* a hood; a cloak, furnished with a hood and without sleeves, worn by priests on solemn occasions; anything extended over the head, as the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, the arch over a door, &c.; a coping; an ancient tribute due to the lord of the soil out of the lead-mines in some parts of Derbyshire: *v.a.* to cover as with a cope; to form a cope. See **Cap.**

Cope, kope, *v.n.* to contend with in equal combat; to match; to encounter; to contend (Dan. *koopen*, to buy).

Copec, ko'-pek, *s.* a Russian copper coin = about a farthing, or the 100th part of a silver rouble.

Copernican, ko-per'-ne-kan, *a.* relating to the astronomical system of Copernicus.

Copestone, kope'-stone, *s.* head or top-stone.

Cophosis, ko-fo'-sis, *s.* deafness [Med.] (Gr. *kophos*, deaf).

Copier, kop'-e-er, } *s.* a transcriber; an imitator; a
Copyist, kop'-e-ist, } plagiarist.

Coping, ko'-ping, *s.* the course of masonry topping a wall.

Copious, ko'-pe-us, *a.* abundant; plentiful; prolific (L. *copia*, plenty). **Copiously**, ko'-pe-us-le, *ad.* in a copious manner; diffusely. **Copiousness**, ko'-pe-us-nes, *s.* abundance; diffusiveness of style or manner of treating a subject.

Copland, kop'-land, *s.* a piece of ground terminating in a cop or acute angle.

Copos, ko'-pos, *s.* a morbid lassitude [Med.] (Gr. *kopos*, toil).

Copper, kop'-per, *s.* a metal of a pale red colour, tinged with yellow; a vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler; a copper coin: *v.a.* to sheath with sheets of copper: *a.* consisting of or like copper (*Cyprus*, whence the Romans got their copper).

Copperas, kop'-per-as, *s.* sulphate of iron, or green vitriol.

Copper-bottomed, kop'-per-bot'-tumd, *a.* bottomed with copper.

Copper-captain, kop'-per-kap'-tin, *s.* a sham or quack captain, not a genuine.

Copper-fastened, kop'-per-fas-nd, *a.* fastened with copper bolts.

Copper-head, kop'-per-hed, *s.* a poisonous serpent of America; a foe professing peace; originally a term, in the civil war, of contempt for a Northern sympathizer with the South [U.S.]

Copperish, kop'-per-ish, *a.* containing copper; like copper or partaking of it.

Copper-nickel, kop-per-nik'-el, *s.* a mineral of a copper-coloured ore of nickel and arsenic found in Westphalia.

Copper-nose, kop'-per-noze, *s.* a red nose.

Copperplate, kop'-per-plate, *s.* a plate of polished copper on which something is engraved; impression from a copperplate: *a.* relating to the process or impression of engraving on copper.

Copper-pyrites, kop'-per-pir-i'-tes, *s.* a chemical compound of copper and sulphur.

Coppersmith, kop'-per-smith, *s.* one whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

Copper-work, kop'-per-wurk, *s.* a place where copper is wrought or manufactured; work in copper.

Copper-worm, kop'-per-worm, *s.* a little worm in ships; a worm that frets garments.

Coppery, kop'-per-e, *a.* mixed with copper, or made of copper; like copper in taste, smell, &c.

Coppice, kop'-pis, } *s.* a wood of small growth: a wood
Copse, kops. } cut for fuel (Fr. *couper*, to cut).

Coppin, kop'-pin, *s.* the cone of thread which is formed on the spindle of a wheel.

Copple-stone, kop'-pl-stone, *s.* a cobble stone.

Copresence, ko-prez'-ens, *s.* joint presence.

Coprolite, kop'-ro-lite, *s.* the petrified dung, chiefly of certain extinct saurians (Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, a stone).

Coprolitic, kop-ro-lit'-ik, *a.* containing or resembling coprolite.

Coprophagan, kop-rof'-à-gan, *s.* a beetle which lives on or in the dung of animals (Gr. *kopros*, and *phago*, to eat).

Coprophagous, ko-prof'-a-gus, *a.* feeding on dung.

Copse, kops, *v.a.* said of copse-wood, to cut; to preserve; to enclose. See **Coppice.**,

Copse-wood, kops'-wood, *s.* a coppice.

Copsy, kop'-se, *a.* having copses.

Coptic, kop'-tik, *a.* pertaining to the Christian descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called Copts or Cophti: *s.* the language of the Copts (*Egypt*).

Copula, kop'-u-là, *s.* that which couples; the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition [Logic]. (L. a bond, from *con*, and *apto*, to fit or fasten).

Copulate, kop'-u-late, *a.* joined: *v.a.* to join in pairs: *v.n.* to unite in sexual embrace.

Copulation, kop-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act of coupling; the embrace of the sexes in coition.

Copulative, kop'-u-là-tiv, *a.* that unites or couples: *s.* a copulative conjunction. A *copulative* conjunction, one which connects two or more subjects or predicates [Gram.]

Copy, kop'-pe, *s.* a transcript or an impression from an original; a thing made in imitation of another; the original, specially the matter given to a printer to set up in type; one of a particular work or book: *v.a.* to write, print, paint, engrave, &c., according to an original; to transcribe; to imitate; to follow as a pattern in manners or life: *v.n.* to imitate or endeavour to be like (L. *copia*, plenty).

Copy-book, kop'-pe-book, *s.* a book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Copyhold, kop'-pe-hoied, *s* a tenure of estate by copy of court roll, or a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show, except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court [Law].

Copyholder, kop'-pe-holed'-er, *s.* one who is possessed of land in copyhold.

Copying-press, kop'-pe-ing-pres, *s.* a machine for taking an exact copy of any manuscript recently written.

Copyright, kop'-pe-rite, *s.* the exclusive right of an author or his heirs for a prescribed term of years to publish copies of his work.

Coquelicot, koke'-le-ko, *s.* the wild poppy; its colour (Fr.)

Coquet, ko-ket', *v.a.* to trifle with in love in order to gratify vanity: *v.n.* to trifle in love merely to win admiration (Fr. *coqueter*, to strut as a cock among hens, from *coq*, a cock).

Coquetry, ko'-ket-re, *s.* attempts to attract admiration or love from vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.

Coquette, ko-ket', *s.* a vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavours to attract admiration from a desire to gratify vanity, and then rejects her lover; a jilt (Fr.)

Coquettish, ko-ket'-ish, *a.* practising coquetry. **Coquettishly**, ko-ket'-ish-le, *ad.* in a coquettish manner.

Coquilla-nut, ko-kil'-là-nut, *s.* the fruit of one of the cocoa-nut group, which grows in Brazil.

Coquimbite, ko-kem'-bit, *s.* a species of copperas of different colours found in *Coquimbo*, in Chili.

Coquito, ko'-ke-to, *s.* the palm-honey-yielding palm of Chili.

Cor, kor, *s.* a homer, a Hebrew measure

Coracle, kor'-à-kl, a boat used in Wales and Ireland, as also Scotland, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth (W.)

Coracoid, kor'-à-koyd, *s.* a small sharp process of the scapula, shaped like a crow's beak: *a.* shaped like a crow's beak [Anat.] (Gr. *korax*, a crow, and *eidos*, like.)

Coral, kor'-al, *s.* a calcareous substance secreted by marine zoophytes, and forming their skeletons, which have grown up in various forms and masses from the bottom of the sea; a piece of coral used by children as a plaything; lobster's eggs: *a.* made of coral: resembling coral (Gr.)

Coralilaceous, kor-al-a'-shus, *a.* of or like coral.

Coralliferous, kor-al-if'-er-us, *a.* containing coral (*coral*, and L. *fero*, to bear).

Coralliform, kor'-al-e-fawrm, *a.* resembling coral; forked and crooked (*coral*, and L. *forma*, shape).

Coraligenous, kor-al-ij'-e-nus, *a.* producing coral (Gr *coral*, and *gennao*, to produce).

Coralline, kor'-al-ine, *a.* consisting of coral; like coral: *s.* a submarine semi-calcareous plant, consisting of many-jointed branches, and often resembling moss; minute corals growing in moss-like forms; an orange-red colour.

Corallite, kor'-al-ite, *s.* a mineral petrifaction in the form of coral; the skeleton of a single zoophyte.

Coralloid, kor'-al-oyd, } *a.* having the form of coral;
Coralloidal, kor-al-oy'-dal, } branching like coral (Gr. *coral,* and *eidos,* like).

Coral-island, kor'-al-ile'-and, *s.* an island formed of coral reefs.

Coral-rag, kor'-al-rag, *s.* a coralliferous limestone deposit, a member of the middle division of oolite [Geol.]

Coral-reef, kor'-al-reef, *s.* a series of ridges of coral, forming or tending to form a coral island.

Coral-tree, kor'-al-tree, *s.* a genus of shrubby flowering plants, natives of Africa and America.

Coral wort, kor'-al-wurt, *s.* toothwort.

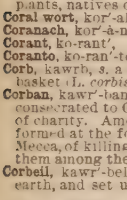
Coranach, kor'-a-nach, *s.* a lament for the dead (Celtic).

Corant, ko-rant', } *s.* a lofty sprightly dance; a news
Coranto, ko-ran'-to, } letter (Fr. *courir,* to run).

Corb, kawrb, *s.* a basket used in collieries; an almsbasket (L. *corbis,* a basket).

Corban, kawr'-ban, *s.* among the ancient Jews, a thing consecrated to God; alms; a vessel to receive gifts of charity. Among Mohammedans, a ceremony performed at the foot of Mount Arafat, in Arabia, near Mecca, of killing a number of sheep, and distributing them among the poor (Heb. *korban,* an offering).

Corbeil, kawr'-bel, *s.* a little basket, to be filled with earth, and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers [Fort.]; a sculptured basket [Arch.] (Fr.)



Corbel.

Corbel, kawr'-bel, *s.* timber, stone, or iron projecting from a wall in the manner of a shoulder-piece; a niche or hollow left in walls for images, figures, or statues; the representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatides; the vase or tambour of the Corinthian column, so called from its resemblance to a basket; *v.a.* to support on corbels. *Corbel steps,* a series of steps crowning a gable wall.

Corcule, kawr'-kule, *s.* the heart of the seed or rudiment of a future plant [Bot.] (L. *cor,* the heart.)

Cord, kawrd, *s.* a string or thin rope, composed of several strands twisted together; a quantity of 128 cubic feet, originally measured with a cord; anything which binds or draws: *v.a.* to bind with a cord.

Cordage, kawr'-daje, *s.* the ropes or cords, specially of the rigging of a ship, viewed collectively; store of ropes.

Cordate, kawr'-date, } *a.* heart-shaped [Bot.]
Cordated, kawr'-da-ted, } **Cordately,** kawr'-date-le, *ad.* in a cordate manner.

Corded, kawr'-ded, *a.* bound with cords; made of cords; furrowed.

Cordelier, kawr-de-leer', *s.* a Franciscan friar, so called from his girdle of knotted cord.

Cordial, kawrd'-yal, *a.* proceeding from the heart; hearty, sincere, warm, or affectionate: *s.* that which increases the strength and raises the spirits when weak and depressed; anything that comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates. **Cordially,** kawrd'-yal-le, *ad.* in a cordial manner.

Cordiform, kawr'-de-fawrm, *a.* heart-shaped; the form of the human heart (L. *cor,* the heart, and *form*).

Cordial-hearted, kawrd'-yal-hart-ed, *a.* having cordial affection.

Cordialness, kawrd'-yal-nes, } *s.* the quality of being
Cordiality, kawrd-e-al'-e-te, } cordial.

Cordialize, kawrd'-yal-ize, *v.a.* to render cordial.

Cordillera, kor-dil-le'-rà, *s.* the mountain range or ridge of the Andes (Sp. from L. *chorda,* a string).

Cordon, kawr'-don, *s.* a ribbon as a badge of honour; a row of stones jutting before a rampart [Fort.]; a line or series of military posts [Mil]. *Cordon sanitaire,* a line of troops or military posts, on the borders of a district infected with disease, to cut off communication (Fr.)

Cordovan, kawr'-do-van, *s.* Spanish leather (*Cordova*).

Corduroy, kawr'-du-roy, *s.* a thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed. *Corduroy road,* a causeway of logs laid along over a swamp [U.S.] (Fr. *corde du roi,* king's cord.)

Cordwain, kawrd'-wane, *s.* Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed. See **Cordovan.**

Cordwainer, kawrd'-wa-ner, *s.* a worker in cordwain; a shoemaker.

Cord-wood, kawrd'-wood, *s.* wood piled up for fuel, to be sold by the cord.

Core, kore, *s.* the heart or inner part of anything; the central radical part (L. *cor*).

Co-regent, ko-re'-jent, *s.* a joint ruler.

Co-relation, ko-re-la'-shun, *s.* corresponding relation.

Co-relative, ko-rel'-a-tiv, *s.* See **Correlative.**

Co-respondent, ko-re-spon'-dent, *s.* a joint-respondent [Law].

Corf, kawrf, *s.* a basket for minerals in mines.

Coriaceous, ko-re-a'-she-us, *a.* consisting of leather, or resembling leather; tough (L. *corium,* leather).

Coriander, ko-re-an'-der, *s.* a plant whose seeds are highly aromatic and carminative.

Corinth, kawr'-inth, *s.* a small fruit, a currant.

Corinthian, ko-rin'-the-an, *a.* pertaining to Corinth, a city of Greece. The *Corinthian order,* the most delicate and ornate of all the five orders, the capital being enriched with a graceful assemblage of foliated forms added to the volutes of the Ionic capital [Arch.]

Co-rival, ko-ri'-val, *s.* a fellow-rival.

Co-rivalry, ko-ri'-val-re, } *s.* joint rivalry.
Co-rivalship, ko-ri'-val-ship, }

Cork, kawrk, *s.* the bark of the cork-tree, from which stoppers for bottles, casks, &c., are made; the stopple for a bottle or cask: *v.a.* to stop with a cork (L. *cortex*).

Cork-tree, kawrk'-tree, *s.* a species of oak cultivated in Spain, Portugal, and France, the thick rough bark of which is stripped off every ten years, and then sold and manufactured into corks.

Corked, kawrkt, *a.* stopped or filled with cork; tasting of the cork.

Corking-pin, kawrk'-ing-pin, *s.* a pin of a large size.

Cork-jacket, kawrk'-jak-et, *s.* a jacket lined with cork to aid in swimming.

Corkscrew, kawrk'-skroo, *s.* a screw to draw corks.

Corky, kawrk'-e, *a.* consisting of corks; resembling cork in taste or appearance.

Cormorant, kawr'-mo-rant, *s.* a genus of sea-birds distinguished for their voracity; a glutton (L. *corvus marinus,* a sea-raven).

Cormophyte, kor'-mo-fite, *s.* a plant in which the stem and leaves are distinguishable (Gr. *cormos,* a trunk, and *phyton,* a plant).

Cormus, kawr'-mus, *s.* the stalk of a plant; a solid bulbous underground stem [Bot.] (Gr.)

Corn, kawrn, *s.* a grain; the grain of cereals; maize [U.S.]; the plants which yield grain; a small hard particle: *v.a.* to preserve and season with salt, as corned beef; to granulate; to feed a horse with oats (A.S.)

Corn, kawrn, *s.* a hard excrescence or induration of the skin on the toes or some part of the feet (L. *cornu,* a horn).

Corn-aphis, kawrn'-a-fis, *s.* a plant-louse, often injurious to grain crops.

Cornage, kawrn'-naje, *s.* an ancient tenure of lands which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

Cornbrash, kawrn'-brash, *s.* a coarse shelly limestone, forming a good soil for corn.

Corn-bread, kawrn'-bred, *s.* bread from Indian corn.

Corn-chandler, kawrn'-tchand-ler, *s.* a dealer in corn.

Corn-cockle, kawrn'-kok-kl, *s.* a weed growing among corn.

Corn-crake, kawrn'-krake, *s.* the crake or landrail.

Cornea, kawr'-ne-a, *s.* the strong horny transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye, through which the rays of light pass (L. *cornu*).

Cornel, kawr'-nel, } *s.* the cornelian
Cornel-tree, kawr'-nel-tre, } cherry, or dog-
Cornelian-tree, kawr-ne'-le-an-tree, } wood, a tree yielding a small edible fruit resembling cherries.

Cornelian, kawr-ne'-le-an, *s.* a precious stone, a variety of chalcedony (L. *cornu*).

Corneous, kawr'-ne-us, *a.* horny; like horn; hard.

Corner, kawr'-ner, *s.* the point where two converging lines meet; an angle; an enclosed place; a secret or retired place; a clique who unite to buy up stock or the supply of an article in order to raise the price: *v.a.* to create a scarcity by securing the control of the supply; to force into a corner or an untenable position [U.S.] (L. *cornu*.)

Cornered, kawr'-nerd, *a.* having corners or angles.

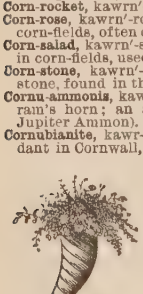
Corner-stone, kawr'-ner-stone, *s.* the stone which unites two walls of a building at the corner; the principal stone; that on which a thing rests.

Corner-teeth, kawr'-ner-teeth, *s.pl.* the four teeth of a horse, between the middle teeth and the tusks.

Corner-wise, kawr'-ner-wise, *ad.* diagonally; with the corner in front.

Cornet, kawr'-net, *s.* a musical wind instrument of the nature of a trumpet; a troop of horse; a commissioned officer of cavalry next below a lieutenant; a conical paper bag: a cap anciently worn by doctors of divinity; a head-dress. *Cornet-a-piston,* a brass wind instrument, of the nature of the French horn, but furnished with valves and stoppers.

Cornetcy, kawr'-net-se, *s.* the rank of a cornet.
Corn-exchange, kawrn'-eks-tchaynj, *s.* a mart for grain by means of samples.
Corn-flag, kawrn'-flag, *s.* a genus of plants bearing red or white flowers.
Corn-flower, kawrn'-flow-er, *s.* a flower or plant growing among corn, as the wild poppy, &c.
Corn-growing, kawrn'-gro-ing, *a.* producing corn.
Cornice, kawr'-nis, *s.* the moulding which projects from the top of a wall, column, or entablature. *Cornicering* of a cannon, the ring next behind the muzzle-ring (Gr. *koronis*, a thing bent, finish).
Cornicle, kawr'-ne-kl, *s.* a little horn.
Corniculate, kawr-nik'-u-late, *a.* horned; having horns; bearing a little spur or horn [Bot.]
Cornific, kawr-nif'-ik, *a.* producing horns (L. *cornu*, and *facio*).
Corniform, kawr'-ne-fawrm, *a.* horn-shaped.
Cornigerous, kawr-nij'-er-us, *a.* having horns (L. *cornu*, and *gero*, to bear).
Cornine, kawr'-nin, *s.* a principle in the bark of the *Cornus florida*, with properties like those of quinine.
Corning-house, kawrn'-ing-hows, *s.* a house or place where powder is granulated.
Cornish, kawrn'-ish, *a.* relating to Cornwall. *Cornish engine*, a pumping-engine.
Cornist, kawrn'-ist, *s.* a performer on the cornet or horn.
Corn-land, kawrn'-land, *s.* land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn or grain.
Corn-laws, kawrn'-lawz, *s.pl.* laws, now repealed, that restricted the importation of corn by imposing heavy duties thereon.
Corn-loft, kawrn'-loft, *s.* a corn granary.
Corn-marygold, kawrn-ma'-re-goald, *s.* a weed in cornfields.
Corn-meter, kawrn'-me-tr, *s.* a corn measurer.
Corn-mill, kawrn'-mil, *s.* a mill for grinding corn.
Corn-moth, kawrn'-moth, *s.* a moth whose larvæ are destructive to corn.
Corno, kawr'-no, *s.* a French horn.
Cornopean, kor-no'-pe-an, *s.* a musical horn.
Corn-parsley, kawrn'-pars-le, *s.* a plant, the sison.
Corn-plaster, kawrn'-plas-ter, *s.* a plaster applied to corns.
Corn-poppy, kawrn'-pop-pe, *s.* a weed among corn, the red poppy.
Corn-rent, kawrn'-rent, *s.* a rent paid in corn, or its average value, instead of money.
Corn-rocket, kawrn'-rock-et, *s.* a plant, the bunias.
Corn-rose, kawrn'-rose, *s.* a common weed growing in corn-fields, often confounded with the red poppy.
Corn-salad, kawrn'-sal-ad, *s.* an annual plant common in corn-fields, used as salad.
Corn-stone, kawrn'-stone, *s.* a mottled kind of limestone, found in the old red sandstone formation
Cornu-ammonis, kawr'-nu-am-mo'-nis, *s.* a fossil like a ram's horn; an ammonite (literally, the horn of Jupiter Ammon).
Cornubianite, kawr-nu'-be-an-ite, *s.* a slaty rock abundant in Cornwall, found in contact with granite.


Cornucopia.

Cornucopia, kawr-nu-ko'-pe-a, *s.* the horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance of fruits; the figure of a horn, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding [Arch. and Sculp.] (L. *cornu*, and *copia*, plenty.)
Cornulites, kawr'-nu-lites, *s.pl.* a genus of tube-worms found in the silurian limestones and sandstones.
Cornute, kawr-nute', *v.a.* to bestow horns: to cuckold: *a.* cornuted.
Cornuted, kawr-nu'-ted, *a.* with horns; horn-shaped.
Cornuto, kawr-nu'-to, *s.* a cuckold (It.)
Corn-violet, kawrn-vi'-o-let, *s.* a flower, a campanula.
Corn-wain, kawrn'-wane, *s.* a waggon to carry corn.
Corn-weevil, kawrn-we'-vil, *s.* an insect very destructive to corn.
Corny, kawr'-ne, *a.* horny; resembling horn; producing, containing, or produced from corn.
Corocore, kor'-o-kore, *s.* a large-sized boat in the Indian Archipelago.
Corody, } kor'-o-de, } *s.* an allowance of meat, drink, or
Corrody, } clothing due to the king from an abbey for the maintenance of one or more of his servants (L. *con*, and *rodo*, to gnaw, to eat).
Corolla, ko-rol'-lă, *s.* the inner covering of a flower, composed of one or more petals [Bot.] (L. a little garland.)
Corollaceous, kor-ol-la'-she-us, *a.* pertaining to a corolla; enclosing and protecting like a wreath.
Corollary, kor'-ol-lă-re, *s.* an inference from a preceding proposition (L.)
Corollate, kor'-ol-late, } *a.* like a corolla; having
Corollated, kor'-ol-la-ted, } corollas.
Corollet, kor'-o-let, } *s.* the floret in an aggregate
Corollule, kor'-ol-lule, } flower.
Corolline, kor'-ol-line, *a.* pertaining to a corolla.
Corona, ko-ro'-nă, *s.* a large flat member of a cornice, usually of considerable projection, to carry off the rain that falls on it [Arch.]; the upper surface of the molar teeth or grinders [Anat.]; the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower [Bot.]; a halo or luminous circle around the sun, moon, or stars [Astron.]; a crown, sometimes of triple circlets, suspended from a roof to hold tapers, which are lighted on solemn occasions [Eccles.]; among the Romans, a crown bestowed for distinguished services (L. a crown).
Coronach, kor'-o-nach, *s.* See **Coranach.**
Coronal, ko-ro'-nal, *a.* belonging to the crown of the head: *s.* a crown; wreath; the first suture of the skull.
Coronary, kor'-o-nă-re, *a.* resembling a crown; placed as a crown. *Coronary vessels* and *ligaments*, those which spread round certain viscera, bones, &c. [Anat.] *Coronary arteries*, two arteries which spring from the aorta [Anat.]
Coronated, kor'-o-na-ted, *a.* surmounted with a row of eminences like a crown [Conch.]
Coronation, kor-o-na'-shun, *s.* the solemnity of crowning a sovereign; the pomp or assembly attending a coronation. *Coronation oath*, the oath taken by the king at his coronation.
Coroner, kor'-o-ner, *s.* an officer of the crown, whose duty, on the sudden death of an individual, is to inquire into the manner of his death, in the presence of a jury summoned for the occasion.
Coronet, kor'-o-net, *s.* an inferior crown worn by princes and noblemen; an ornamental head-dress.
Coroneted, kor'-o-net-ed, *a.* wearing or entitled to wear a coronet.
Coroniform, ko-ron'-e-fawrm, *a.* in the form of a crown.
Coronoid, kor'-o-noyd, *a.* like the beak of a crow [Anat.] (Gr. *korone*, a crow, and *eidos*, like).
Coronule, kor'-o-nule, *s.* the little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds [Bot.]
Corozo-nuts, ko-ro'-zo-nuts, *s.* nuts of an American palm.
Corporal, kawr'-po-ral, *s.* the lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant. *The corporal of a ship of war*, an officer under the master-at-arms (Fr. *caporal*, from L. *caput*, the head).
Corporal, kawr'-po-ral, *a.* belonging or relating to the body; material; not spiritual (L. *corpus*, the body).
Corporally, kawr'-po-ral-le, *ad.* bodily.
Corporal, kawr'-po-ral, *s.* a fine linen cloth, used
Corporale, kawr-po-ra'-le, } to cover the elements in
Corporalis, } the eucharist. *Corporal oath*, a solemn protestation, as with the hand on the corporale.
Corporality, kawr-po-ral'-e-te, *s.* materiality.
Corporalship, kawr'-po-ral-ship, *s.* a corporal's office.
Corporas, kawr'-po-ras, *s.* the corporale.
Corporate, kawr'-po-rate, *a.* united in a body, and acting as an individual; collectively one; united. **Corporately,** kawr'-po-rate-ly, *ad.* in a corporate capacity.
Corporateness, kawr'-po-rate-nes, *s.* the state of being a corporate body.
Corporation, kawr-po-ra'-shun, *s.* a body politic or corporate, authorized by law to act as a single person. A *Corporation spiritual*, the dean and chapter of a cathedral, or a master of a college or hospital. A *Corporation temporal*, the mayor and commonalty.
Corporator, kawr'-po-ra-tur, *s.* one of a corporation.
Corporeal, kawr-po'-re-al, *a.* having a body; material.
Corporeally, kawr-po'-re-al-le, *ad.* in a bodily form.
Corporealist, kawr-po'-re-al-ist, *s.* one who denies the existence of the purely spiritual.
Corporeality, kawr-po-re-al'-e-te, *s.* the state of being corporeal.
Corporeity, kawr-po-re'-e-te, *s.* materiality of being.
Corporification, kawr-po-re-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of giving body to (L. *corpus*, and *facio*, to make).
Corposant, kawr'-po-sant, *s.* seamen's name for a luminous electric phenomenon often beheld in dark stormy nights, about the rigging and mastheads of a ship (Sp. *cuerpo santo*, holy body).
Corps, kore; *pl.* **Corps,** kores; *s.* a body of troops; a part that projects beyond a wall, as the ground of some decoration [Arch.] *Corps d'armée*, one of the complete grand divisions of an army. *Corps de garde*, a body on guard; the place or post they occupy. *Corps diplomatique*, the diplomatic body. *Corps de réserve*, reserve force.
Corpse, kawrps, *s.* the dead body of a human being.
Corpulence, kawr'-pu-lens, } *s.* state of being corpu-
Corpulency, kawr'-pu-len-se, } lent.
Corpulent, kawr'-pu-lent, *a.* having a superfluity of

fleah or fat. **Corpulently,** kawr'-pu-lent-le, *ad.* in a corpulent manner.

Corpus. kawr'-pus, *s.* a body; a word of extensive use in anatomy, as *corpus callosum* (a callous body), *corpus cavernosum*, &c. *Corpus Christi*, a festival in honour of the eucharist or body of Christ.

Corpuscle, kawr-pus'-l, *s.* a minute physical atom.

Corpuscular, kawr-pus'-ku-lar, *a.* pertaining to corpuscles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies. *Corpuscular forces*, forces which act on corpuscles, and determine the forms and relations of matter. *Corpuscular philosophy*, the philosophy which resolves the universe into adjustments produced by the action of corpuscular forces.

Corpuscularian, kawr-pus-ku-la'-re-an, *s.* an advocate for the corpuscular philosophy; one who believes that light is due to the rapid projection of corpuscles from a luminous body.

Corradiation, kor-ra-de-a'-shun, *s.* a conjunction of rays in one point.

Corral, kor-rawl', *s.* an enclosure to pen up cattle, or for defence: *v.a.* to arrange so as to form a corral (Sp.)

Correct, kor-rekt', *a.* conformable to truth or some standard; free from error; accurate: *v.a.* to make right; to remove faults or errors; to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to obviate by counteracting (L. *con*, and *rectus*, set right). **Correctly,** kor-rekt'-le, *ad.* in a correct manner. **Correctness,** kor-rekt'-nes, *s.* the state of being correct.

Correction, kor-rek'-shun, *s.* the act of correcting; amendment; punishment; discipline; counteraction; critical notice; animadversion. *House of Correction*, a house where disorderly persons are confined.

Correctional, kor-rek'-shun-al, *a.* intended to correct.

Corrective, kor-rek'-tiv, *a.* having the power to correct; tending to rectify: *s.* that which is corrective; restriction.

Corrector, kor-rek'-tur, *s.* one who or that which corrects.

Corregidor, ko-re'-je-dur, *s.* a Spanish magistrate.

Correlatable, kor-re-late'-à-bl, *a.* capable of being correlated.

Correlate, kor'-re-late, *s.* he who or that which is mutually related, as father and son: *v.n.* to have a mutual relation.

Correlation, kor-rel-la'-shun, *s.* reciprocal relation.

Correlative, kor-rel'-à-tiv, *a.* having a reciprocal relation: *s.* that which stands in a reciprocal relation to something else. **Correlatively,** kor-rel'-à-tiv-le, *ad.* in a correlative relation. **Correlativeness,** kor-rel'-à-tiv-nes, *s.* the state of being correlative.

Correligionist, kor-re-lij'-un-ist, *s.* one of the same religion or sect as another.

Correption, kor-rep'-shun, *s.* chiding; reproof; reprimand (L. *con*, and *rapio*, to seize).

Correspond, kor'-re-spond, *v.n.* to be congruous; to suit or agree; to hold intercourse by sending and receiving letters (L. *con*, and *respond*).

Correspondence, kor-re-spon'-dens, } *s.* relation; con-
Correspondency, kor-re-spon'-den-se, } gruity; mutual adaptation of one thing to another; intercourse by means of letters; the letters which pass between correspondents.

Correspondent, kor-re-spon'-dent, *a.* suitable; agreeing or congruous with: *s.* one with whom intercourse is kept up by letters or messages. **Correspondently,** kor-re-spond'-ent-le, *ad.* in a corresponding manner.

Corresponding, kor-re-spond'-ing, *a.* suiting; communicating by correspondence.

Corresponsive, kor-re-spon'-siv, *a.* answerable; adapted. **Correspondively,** kor-re-spon'-siv-le, *ad.* in a corresponding manner.

Corridor, kor'-e-dore, *s.* a gallery or open communication round a building; the covered way encircling a place [Fort.] (L. *curro*, to run.)

Corrie, kor'-re, *s.* a hollow in a hill (Celt. steep).

Corrigenda, kor-re-jen'-dà, *s.pl.* corrections to be made in a book (L.)

Corrigent, kor'-re-jent, *s.* a corrective [Med].

Corrigible, kor'-re-je-bl, *a.* that may be corrected.

Corrival, kor-ri'-val, *s.* a fellow-rival; a co-rival.

Corrivalship, kor-ri'-val-ship, *s.* joint rivalry.

Corrivation, kor-re-va'-shun, *s.* the running of different streams into one (L. *con*, and *rivus*, a stream).

Corroborant, kor-rob'-o-rant, *a.* giving strength: *s.* a medicine that strengthens.

Corroborate, kor-rob'-o-rate, *v.a.* to strengthen; to confirm; to make more certain (L. *con*, and *robur*, strength).

Corroboration, kor-rob-o-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation.

Corroborative, kor-rob'-o-rà-tiv, *a.* tending to confirm: *s.* a corroborant.

Corrode, kor-rode', *v.a.* to eat away by degrees; to wear away or consume; to prey upon; to impair (L. *con*, and *rodo*, *rosum*, to gnaw).

Corrodent, kor-ro'-dent, *a.* corroding: *s.* any substance or medicine that corrodes.

Corrodiate, kor-ro'-de-ate, *v.a.* to corrode.

Corrodibility, kor-ro'-de-bil'-e-te, }
Corrosibility, kor-ro'-se-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of
Corrosibleness, kor-ro'-se-bl-nes, } being corrodible.

Corrodible, kor-ro'-de-bl, }
Corrosible, kor-ro'-se-bl, } *a.* that may be corroded.

Corrosion, kor-ro'-zhun, *s.* the action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees.

Corrosive, kor-ro'-siv, *s.* that which has the quality of corroding; that which has the power of fretting: *a.* having the power of corroding, or fretting, or vexing. *Corrosive sublimate*, a virulent poison, the bichloride of mercury. **Corrosively,** kor-ro'-sive-le, *ad.* in a corrosive manner. **Corrosiveness,** kor-ro'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of corroding.

Corrugant, kor'-ru-gant, *a.* having the power of contracting into wrinkles (L. *con*, and *ruga*, a wrinkle).

Corrugate, kor'-ru-gate, *v.a.* to wrinkle; to contract into folds: *a.* wrinkled.

Corrugation, kor-ru-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of corrugating.

Corrugator, kor'-ru-ga-tur, *s.* a muscle which contracts the skin into wrinkles.

Corrupt, kor-rupt', *v.a.* to change from a sound to an unsound and putrescent state; to vitiate or deprave; to defile; to pervert or vitiate integrity; to bribe; to debase or render impure: *v.n.* to become putrid; to become vitiated: *a.* changed from a sound to a putrid state; vitiated; depraved; debased; rendered impure; open to bribery; not genuine; infected with errors or mistakes. (L. *con*, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break). **Corruptly,** kor-rupt'-le, *ad.* in a corrupt manner. **Corruptness,** kor-rupt'-nes, *s.* the state of being corrupt.

Corrupter, kor-rup'-ter, *s.* one who or that which corrupts.

Corruptibility, kor-rup'-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* the possibility of being corrupted.

Corruptible, kor-rup'-te-bl, *a.* susceptible of corruption: *s.* that which is corruptible. **Corruptibleness,** kor-rup'-te-bl-nes, *s.* corruptibility. **Corruptibly,** kor-rup'-te-ble, *ad.* in a manner to be corrupted.

Corruption, kor-rup'-shun, *s.* the act of corrupting or state of being corrupt; the dissolution or disintegration of bodies in the process of putrefaction; putrid matter; deterioration; a debased or impure state; bribery; a taint in the blood as a consequence of an act of attainder [Law].

Corruptive, kor-rup'-tiv, *a.* having the quality of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating.

Corruptless, kor-rupt'-les, *a.* not susceptible of corruption or decay.

Corsage. cor'-saje, *s.* a body of a dress (Fr.)

Corsair, kor'-sare, *s.* a pirate; one who ranges about for plunder; the vessel of a pirate (L. *curro*, to run).

Corse, kawrs, *s.* a corpse, a poetical word.

Corselet, kawrs'-let, *s.* armour to protect the body [Antiq.]; the thorax [Entom.]

Corset, kawr'-set, *s.* something worn to give shape to the body; a bodice: *v.a.* to enclose in corsets.

Cortège, kawr'-tayzh, *s.* a train of attendants (Fr. from It. *corte*, court).

Cortes, kawr'-tez, *s.pl.* the assembly of the states of the kingdom of Spain or Portugal, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities.

Cortex, kawr'-teks, *s.* the bark of a tree; a covering (L.)

Cortical, kawr'-te-kal, *a.* belonging to bark; consisting of or resembling bark; external; the *cortical substance*, the exterior of the brain and kidneys, which like bark encircles the interior.

Corticata, kor'-te-ka-ta, *s.pl.* the barked corals.

Corticate, kawr'-te-kate, } *a.* resembling the bark
Corticated, kawr'-te-ka-ted, } or rind of a tree.

Corticiferous, kawr'-te-sif'-er-us, *a.* producing bark or that which resembles it (L. *cortex*, and *fero*, to bear).

Corticiform, kawr-tis'-e-fawrm, *a.* resembling bark.

Corticose, kawr'-te-kose, } *a.* barky; full of bark.
Corticous, kawr'-te-kus, }

Cortile, kaurt'-e-la, *s.* the open internal court of a building (It.)

Corundum, ko-run'-dum, *s.* a mineral of extreme hardness, consisting of nearly pure alumina.

Coruscant, ko-rus'-kant, *a.* flashing (L. *coruscus*).

Coruscate, ko-rus'-kate, *v.n.* to throw off vivid flashes of light.

Coruscation, kor-us-ka'-shun, *s.* a sudden flash of light; intellectual brilliancy.

Corvée, kor'-va, *s.* obligation to render certain services, as the repairing of roads, to a lord superior [Feudal Law]. (L. *con*, and *rogo*, to ask.)

Corvette, kawr-vet', *s.* a flush-decked full-rigged ship of under twenty guns, and without quarter-deck (Fr. from *corbis*, a basket).
Corvine, kawr'-vin, *a.* pertaining to the crow family.
Corvus, kawr'-vus, *s.* the crow; a genus of birds, including the raven, the carrion-crow, the jackdaw, and the rook; a military engine used by the Romans for grappling and boarding ships in war [Antiq.]
Corybantic, kor-re-ban'-tik, *a.* madly agitated; inflamed like the *Corybantes*, the frantic priests of Cybele.
Corydaline, ko-re-dā-li'-nā, } *s.* an alkaloid obtained
Corydaline, kor-id'-a-line, } from the root of the *Corydalis tuberosa*.
Corylus, kor'-e-lus, *s.* the hazel (L.)
Corymb, ko'-rimb, } *s.* a raceme or panicle, in
Corymbus, ko-rim'-bus, } which the stalks of the lower flowers are longer than those of the upper [Bot.] (Gr. *korymbos*, the top, from *korys*, a helmet.)
Corymbiated, ko-rim'-be-a-ted, *a.* garnished with berries or blossoms in the form of corymbs.
Corymbiferous, ko-rim-bif'-e-rus, *a.* bearing flowers, fruit, or berries in clusters (L. *fero*, to bear).
Corymbous, ko-rim'-bus, } *a.* consisting of co-
Corymbulous, ko-rim'-bu-lus, } rymbs; in clusters.
Corypha, kor'-e-fā, *s.* the fan-palm (Gr. the summit).
Coryphée, kor-e-fa, *s.* a leader; a ballet dancer. (Fr.)
Coryphene, kor'-e-fene, *s.* a swift-darting, metallic lustrous fish, with the dorsal fin extending along the whole back (Gr. *korys*, a helmet, and *phaino*, to show).
Coryphæus, kor-e-fe'-us, *s.* the chief of a chorus; a chief or leader (Gr. *koryphe*, the head).
Corystes, ko-ris'-teez, *s.* a crustacean found on the English and French coasts.
Coryza, ko-ri'-za, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, &c., from cold [Med.]
Co-secant, ko-se'-kant, *s.* the secant of the complement of an arc or angle [Geom.]
Coseismal, ko-size'-mal, *s.* the line along which an earthquake is being felt. See **Seismal**.
Co-sentient, ko-sen'-she-ent, *a.* perceiving together.
Cosey, ko'-zey, *s.* snug; comfortable (Scotch.) **Cosily**, ko'-ze-le, *ad.* snugly; comfortably. See **Cozy**.
Cosher, kosh'-er, *v.a.* to levy coshering; to pamper with dainties (*cosey*).
Coshering, kosh'-er-ing, *s.* a right to bed and board for himself and retainers, exacted at one time in Ireland by the lord of the soil at the hands of his tenants.
Cosier, ko'-zhe-er, *s.* a botcher.
Co-significative, ko-sig-nif'-e-kā-tiv, *a.* having the same signification.
Cosinage, kuz'-in-aje, *s.* a writ to recover possession of an estate in lands [Law]. See **Cousin**.
Cosine, ko'-sine, *s.* the sine of the complement of an arc or angle [Geom.]
Cosmetic, koz-met'-ik, *a.* beautifying; improving the beauty of the skin: *s.* any external application that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, or helps to improve the complexion (Gr. *kosmos*, order, beauty).
Cosmic, koz'-mik, } *a.* relating to or holding of the
Cosmical, koz'-me-kal, } order of the universe, or the world as a part of it; co-extensive with a period in the history of the world; rising or setting with the sun [Astron.]; pertaining to cosmism. **Cosmically**, koz'-me-kal-le, *ad.* with the sun at rising or setting.
Cosmism, kos'-mizm, *s.* a philosophy of things which grounds itself on the doctrine of evolution.
Cosmite, koz-mo-gon'-ik, *a.* relating to cosmogony.
Cosmogonist, koz-mog'-o-nist, *s.* one versed in cosmogony.
Cosmogony, koz-mog'-o-ne, *s.* the origin or generation of the world or universe; a theory respecting it (Gr. *kosmos*, and *gennao*, to produce).
Cosmographer, koz-mog'-rā-fer, *s.* one versed in cosmography.
Cosmographical, koz-mo-graf'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to cosmography.
Cosmography, kos-mog'-grā-fe, *s.* a description of the world or universe; the science which treats of the whole structure of the world or visible universe (Gr. *kosmos*, and *graphe*, to write).
Cosmolabe, koz'-mo-labe, *s.* an ancient instrument for measuring distances celestial or terrestrial (Gr. *kosmos*, and *lambano*, to take).
Cosmolatry, koz-mol'-a-tre, *s.* the pagan worship of the world or its phenomena (Gr. *kosmos*, and *latreia*, worship).
Cosmological, koz-mo-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to cosmology.
Cosmologist, koz-mol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in cosmology.
Cosmology, koz-mol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the world or universe; a treatise relating to the structure, motion, and constituent parts of the system (Gr. *kosmos*, and *logos*, science).
Cosmometry, koz-mom'-e-tre, *s.* the art of measuring the world (Gr. *kosmos*, and *metron*, a measure).
Cosmoplastic, koz-mo-plas'-tik, *a.* world-forming (Gr. *kosmos*, and *plasso*, to fashion).
Cosmopolitan, koz-mo-pol'-e-tan, } *s.* a citizen of the
Cosmopolite, koz-mop'-o-lite, } world and at home everywhere (Gr. *kosmos*, and *polis*, a city).
Cosmopolitanism, koz-mo-pol'-e-tan-izm, *s.* citizenship of the world.
Cosmopolitism, koz-mop'-o-lit-izm, *s.* superiority to mere local or national prejudice.
Cosmorama, koz-mo-rä'-mä, *s.* an exhibition of a series of views of different parts of the world, so arranged as to produce the effects of actual vision (Gr. *kosmos*, and *horama*, a view).
Cosmoramic, kos-mo-ram'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a cosmorama.
Cosmos, kos'-mos, *s.* order; the system of things as ordered (Gr.)
Cosmosphere, koz'-mo-sfere, *s.* an apparatus for showing the relative position of the earth and fixed stars at any given time (Gr. *kosmos*, and *sphere*).
Cosmotheism, coz-mo-the'-izm, *s.* pantheism (Gr. *kosmos*, and *theos*, god).
Coss, kos', *s.* a Hindu measure of from one and a half to two miles. The *rule of coss*, algebra. (It. literally, the rule of the thing or *x*).
Cossack, kos'-sak, *s.* one of a military tribe, skilful as horsemen, inhabiting the south-eastern parts or steppes of Russia.
Cossas, kos'-sas, *s.pl.* plain Indian muslins, of various qualities and breadths.
Cosset, kos'-set, *s.* a pet lamb: *v.a.* to pet.
Cost, kost, *s.* the price charged or paid for a thing; expense; loss; detriment; pain; suffering: *pl.* the sums allowed by the court for charges of a suit awarded against the party losing: *v.a.* to be bought for; to require to be expended (L. *con*, and *sto*, to stand).
Costal, kos'-tal, *a.* pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs (L. *costa*, a rib).
Costard, kos'-tard, *s.* an apple, round and bulky like the head; a head.
Costate, kos'-tate, } *a.* ribbed [Bot. and Zool.]
Costated, kos'-ta-ted, }
Cost-book, kost'-book, *s.* a mining share-list.
Costeaning, kos'-te-an-ing, *s.* probing for tin (Cornish).
Costermonger, kos'-ter-mung'-ger, *s.* an itinerant seller of apples and other fruit; a *costard*-monger.
Costive, kos'-tiv, *a.* having the excrements obstructed, or the motion of the bowels too slow (L. *con*, and *stipo*, to cram). **Costiveness**, kos'-tiv-nes, *s.* the state of being costive.
Costless, kost'-les, *a.* costing nothing.
Costly, kost'-le, *a.* of a high value; expensive; sumptuous. **Costliness**, kost'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being costly.
Costmary, kost'-mā-re, *s.* an aromatic plant, so called from the Virgin Mary (Gr.)
Costrel, kost'-rel, *s.* a bottle of leather, earthenware, &c.
Costume, kos'-tume, *s.* accustomed mode of dress; dress; adaptation of all details to character, time, and place [Art]. See **Custom**.
Costumed, kos'-tumed, *a.* dressed.
Costumer, kos-tume'-er, *s.* one who arranges the costumes; one who deals in costumes.
Co-supreme, ko-su-preme', *s.* a partaker of supremacy.
Co-surety, ko-sure'-te, *s.* a surety with another.
Cosy, ko'-ze, *a.* snug or comfortable.
Cot, kot, *s.* a small house; a hut; a sheepfold; a little boat; a small bed or crib (A.S.)
Co-tangent, ko-tan'-jent, *s.* the tangent of the complement of an arc or angle [Geom.]
Cote, kote, *s.* a cot; a sheepfold.
Cotemporary, &c. See **Contemporary**, &c.
Co-tenant, ko-ten'-ant, *s.* a tenant in common.
Coterie, ko'-te-re, *s.* a circle of people clubbed together on a familiar footing for social or other intercourse (Fr. joint tenancy in land).
Coterminous, ko-ter'-min-us, *a.* bordering on.
Cothurnate, ko-thur'-nate, } *a.* buskined; relating to
Cothurnated, ko-thur'-na-ted, } tragedy (L. *cothurnus*, a buskin).

Cotise.

Coticular, ko-tik'-yu-lar, *a.* pertaining to, resembling, or suitable for whetstones (L. *cos*, *cotis*, a whetstone).
Cotidal, ko-tide'-al, *a.* indicating an equal tide-level in different places at the same time.
Cotillon, } ko-til'-yong, } *s.* a brisk
Cotillion, } dance by eight persons; a tune which regulates it (Fr. a petticoat).
Cotise, ko-tees', *s.* a bendlet reduced one-half, and borne on each side of the bend [Her]. (Fr.)
Cotland, kot'-land, *s.* land appendant to a cottage.

Cotquean, kot'-kween, *s.* a man who busies himself with women's affairs.
Co-trustee, ko-trus-tee', *s.* a joint trustee.
Cotswold, kots'-wold, *s.* where there are sheepcotes in an open country: *a.* bred on the Cotswold Hills [A.S. *cote* and *wold*).
Cott, kot, *s.* a small bed; a bed suspended from the beams for the officers to sleep in between the decks [Naut.]
Cottage, kot'-taje, *s.* a cot; a hut; a small but neat and tasteful dwelling. *Cottage allotments*, portions of ground allotted to the dwellings of country labourers.
Cottaged, kot'-tajd, *a.* set or covered with cottages.
Cottager, kot'-ta-jer, *s.* one who lives in a hut or cottage; one who lives on a common without paying any rent or having land of his own [Law].
Cottar, kot'-tar, } *s.* a cottager.
Cotter, kot'-ter, }
Cotter, kot'-ter, *s.* a wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron for fastening the parts of a structure (*cutter*).
Cotton, kot'-tn, *s.* a soft downy substance resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules of the cotton-plant; cloth made of cotton: *a.* made or consisting of cotton: *v.n.* to rise with a nap; to harmonize (Fr.)
Cotton-lord, kot'-tn-lawrd, *s.* one who has risen in rank by the manufacture of cotton.
Cotton-gin, kot'tn-jin, *s.* a machine for separating the seeds from cotton.
Cotton-grass, kot'tn-gras, *s.* a genus of plants with long cottony tufts waving on the stalks.
Cotton-growing, kot'-tn-grow-ing, *a.* producing cotton.
Cottonocracy, kot'-tn-ok'-krasse, *s.* the manufacturing interest of a country as a political power.
Cotton-plant, kot'-tn-plant, *s.* the plant that yields cotton.
Cotton-rose, kot'-tn-roze, *s.* a plant of the genus filago.
Cotton-weed, kot'-tn-weed, *s.* cudweed or goldy locks.
Cottony, kot'-tn-e, } *a.* downy; nappy; soft like
Cottonous, kot'-tn-us, } cotton.
Cotyle, ko'-te-le, } *s.* the cavity of a bone which re-
Cotyla, ko'-te-la, } ceives the end of another in articulation [Anat.]; the sucker of a cuttle-fish [Zool.] (Gr. a cavity.)
Cotyledon, ko-te-le'-don, *s.* a lobe forming part of a seed, and containing nourishment for the young plant during germination; a genus of plants, navelwort, or kidney-wort, of several species; a cup-shaped vascular body, adhering to the chorion of some animals [Anat.] See **Cotyle.**
Cotyledonous, ko-te-le'-do-nus, *a.* pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe.
Cotyliform, ko-til'-e-fawrm, *a.* like a cotyle.
Cotyloid, kot'-e-loyd, *a.* cup-shaped; applied to the socket of the hip-bone [Anat.] (Gr. *kotyle*, and *eidos*, like.)
Couch, kowtch, *v.n.* to lie down, as on a bed or place of repose; to stoop and recline on the knees, as a beast; to lie in secret or in ambush: to lie in a bed or stratum; to stoop; to lower in reverence, or to bend under labour: *v.a.* to lay down on a bed or place of rest; to spread on a bed or floor; to lay close; to hide; to express in obscure terms; to involve; to comprise; to express; to fix, as a spear in rest; to remove cataract in the eye: *s.* a place for rest or sleep; a layer or stratum; a coat of colour in oil or water, covering the canvas, wall, or other matter to be painted [Painting]. (Fr. *coucher*, from L. *con*, and *locus*, a place.)
Couchant, kowtch'-ant, *a.* lying down with the head raised [Her.]
Couchee, koosh'-a, *s.* an evening reception (Fr.)
Coucher, kowtch'-er, *s.* one who couches cataracts.
Couch-fellow, kowtch'-fel-lo, *s.* a companion in lodging.
Couch-grass, kowtch'-gras, *s.* a troublesome grass.
Couching, kowtch'-ing, *s.* the act of stooping; the removing of cataract; the spreading of malt to dry.
Couchless, kowtch'-les, *a.* having no couch or bed.
Couch-mate, kowtsh'-mate, *s.* a bedfellow.
Cougar, koo'-gar, *s.* a voracious animal of the cat tribe infesting Central and South America.
Cough, kof, *s.* a convulsive effort to expel offending matter from the lungs: *v.n.* to make such an effort: *v.a.* to expectorate by coughing (Ger. *keuchen*).
Could, kood, the past tense of can.
Couleur-de-rose, koo'-ler-de-roze', *s.* a rose colour; an aspect of beauty and attractiveness (Fr.)
Coulisse, koo'-lees, *s.* a slip in which the side scenes of a theatre run; the side scenes. (Fr. from *couler*, to flow).
Couloir, koo-lwawr, *s.* a mud-dredge (Fr.)
Coulter, kole'-ter, *s.* the fore iron of a plough which cuts the sod (L. *cutter*, a knife).
Coumarin, koo'-ma-rin, *s.* a vegetable odoriferous substance obtained from the Tonka bean.
Council, kown'-sil, *s.* an assembly convened for consultation, deliberation, and advice; specially a body of men to advise a sovereign or chief magistrate in the administration of the government; an assembly of prelates and doctors, convened for regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the Church. *Common council* of a city, the body of representatives of the citizens. *Œcumenical council*, an assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the whole Church. *Privy council*, a select council for advising a king in the administration of the government. (L. *concilium*, an assembly, from *con*, and *calco*, to call).
Council-board, kown'-sil-board, *s.* the table round which a council holds consultation; the council itself.
Council-chamber, kown'-sil-tshame'-ber, *s.* where the members of a council meet to transact business.
Councillor, kown'-sil-lur, *s.* the member of a council.
Council-man, kown'-sil-man, *s.* a councillor.
Counsel, kown'-sel, *s.* advice; consultation; deliberation; examination of consequences; design; purpose; one who gives counsel on questions of law; an advocate: *v.a.* to give advice to; to advise (L. *consilium*, advice).
Counselable, kown'-sel-à-bl, *a.* willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice of others.
Counsellor, kown'-sel-lur, *s.* one who gives counsel; one whose profession is to give advice in law and manage causes for clients; a councillor. *Privy counsellor*, a member of a privy council.
Counsellorship, kown'-sel-lur-ship, *s.* the office of a counsellor.
Count, kownt, *v.a.* to number or sum up; to reckon; to place to an account; to esteem; to consider: *v.n.* to be reckoned in and added on; to found an account or scheme on; to rely: *s.* the act of numbering; the number counted; a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint [Law]. *To count out*, to adjourn a meeting after counting those present and finding that there is not a quorum. (Fr. *compter*, from L. *con*, and *puto*, to reckon.)
Count, kownt, *s.* a foreign title of nobility, equivalent to an English earl, but often merely honorary (L. *comes*, a companion, from *con*, and *eo*, to go).
Countable, kownt'-à-bl, *a.* that may be numbered.
Countenance, kown'-te-nans, *s.* the face, visage, look, aspect, or expression of the face; favour; patronage; encouragement: *v.a.* to favour; to encourage. *To keep the countenance*, to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look, unruffled by feeling. *In countenance*, with an assured confident look. *Out of countenance*, confounded; abashed. *To put out of countenance*, to cause the countenance to fall; to abash. (L. *con*, and *teneo*, to hold.)
Counter, kown'-ter, *s.* a piece of metal, &c., used as means of reckoning; a table or board on which money is counted or goods laid; one who or that which counts.
Counter, kown'-ter, *s.* an arch or vault whose upper part is terminated by the bottom of the stern [Naut.]; an under part which serves as a contrast to the principal parts; counter-tenor [Mus.] *Counter of a horse*, that part which lies between the shoulder and under the neck.
Counter, kown'-ter, a prefix, expressing opposition: *a.* opposite; contrary; in opposition; contrariwise (L. *contra*, against).
Counteract, kown-ter-akt', *v.a.* to act in opposition to; to hinder; to defeat.
Counteraction, kown-ter-ak'-shun, *s.* contrary action.
Counteractive, kown-ter-ak'-tiv, *a.* tending to counteract: *s.* one who or that which counteracts.
Counter-agent, kown'-ter-a-jent, *s.* that which counteracts.
Counter-approach, kown'-ter-ap-proatsh, *s.* a series of defences thrown up in front of a besieged place [Fort.]
Counter-attraction, kown-ter-at-trak'-shun, *s.* opposite attraction.
Counterbalance, kown-ter-bal'-lans, *v.a.* to weigh against with an equal weight or power: *s.* equal weight, power, or agency acting in opposition to anything.
Counter-bond, kown'-ter-bond, *s.* a bond of security to one who has given bond for another.
Counter-brace, kown'-ter-brase, *s.* the lee brace of the fore-topsail yard: *v.a.* to brace in contrary directions [Naut.]
Counterbuff, kown-ter-buf', *v.a.* to strike back in an opposite direction: *s.* a blow back.
Countercaster, kown'-ter-kast-er, *s.* a merchant.
Counterchange, kown'-ter-tchaynj, *s.* exchange; reciprocation: *v.a.* to give and receive, or to cause to change places.
Countercharge, kown'-ter-tschärj, *s.* a charge in opposition.

Countercharm, kown'-ter-tchärm, *s.* that which dissolves the effect of a charm: *v.a.* to destroy the effect of a charm.

Countercheck, kown-ter-tchek', *v.a.* to check: *s.* a check; a censure to check a reprover.

Counterdrain, kown'-ter-drane, *s.* a drain parallel to a watercourse for collecting the leakage water.

Counterdraw, kown-ter-draw', *v.a.* to copy a design by means of a transparent substance [Painting].

Counterfaisance, } kown-ter-fe'-zans, } *s.* the act of
Counterfesance, } forging; forgery.

Counterfeit, kown'-ter-fit, *v.a.* to forge; to copy or imitate without authority or right, and palm off as genuine; to imitate: *v.n.* to feign; to dissemble; to carry on a deception: *a.* forged; made in imitation, with a view to defraud, by passing it for genuine; not genuine; having the resemblance of: *s.* a cheat; one who pretends to be what he is not; an impostor (Fr. from *contra*, and *facio*, to make).

Counterfeited, kown'-ter-fit-ed, *pp.* or *a.* forged; copied; imitated; feigned.

Counterfeiter, kown'-ter-fit-er, *s.* a forger.

Counterfoil, kown'-ter-foyl, *s.* formerly that part of a tally struck in the exchequer, which was kept by an officer in that court, the other being delivered to the person who had lent the king money; the counterpart of a document given, retained in the hands of the giver.

Counterfort, kown'-ter-fort, *s.* a buttress built at right angles to a wall or terrace, to prevent it bulging.

Counter-gauge, kown'-ter-gaje, *s.* a method of measuring joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be [Carp.]

Counterguard, kown'-ter-gärd, *s.* a small rampart or work raised before the point of a bastion [Fort.]

Counter-irritant, kown'-ter-ir'-re-tant, *s.* a substance employed to produce counter-irritation [Med.]

Counter-irritation, kown'-ter-ir-re-ta'-shun, *s.* production of a secondary disease in order to relieve a primary one.

Counterlight, kown'-ter-lite, *s.* a light opposite to anything, which makes it appear to disadvantage.

Countermand, kown-ter-mand', *v.a.* to revoke or to give an order contrary to one before given; to oppose; to contradict the orders of another: *s.* revocation of a former command.

Countermarch, kown'-ter-märtch, *v.n.* to march back again: *s.* a marching back; a change of the wings or face of a battalion, so as to bring the right to the left, or the front into the rear [Mil.]; a change of measures; alteration of conduct.

Countermark, kown'-ter-mark, *s.* a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of all the owners; the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company to show the metal to be standard; an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age; a mark added to a medal long after it has been struck, by which the change in its value may be known: *v.a.* to add a countermark.

Countermine, kown'-ter-mine, *s.* a gallery running underground in search of the enemy's mine, or till it meets it, to defeat its effect [Mil.]; a stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance: *v.a.* to oppose by a countermine; to counterwork.

Counter-movement, kown-ter-moov'-ment, *s.* a movement in opposition to another.

Countermure, kown'-ter-mewr, *s.* a wall raised behind another to supply its place when a breach is made (L. *counter*, and *murus*, a wall).

Counter-opening, kown'-ter-ope-ning, *s.* an aperture or vent on the opposite side.

Counter-pace, kown'-ter-pace, *s.* a contrary measure.

Counter-paled, kown'-ter-payld, *a.* representing an escutcheon divided into twelve pales, charged per fesse, the two colours being counterchanged [Her.]

Counterpane, kown'-ter-pane, *s.* a particular kind of coverlet for a bed; one part of an indenture.

Counter-parole, kown'-ter-pä-role', *s.* a word given as a signal in any time of alarm [Mil.]

Counterpart, kown'-ter-pärt, *s.* the correspondent part; a copy; a duplicate; the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher; the complementary part; the part to be applied to another [Mus.]

Counter-passant, kown-ter-pas'-sant, *a.* said of two animals represented as going contrary ways [Her.] (Fr.)

Counterplea, kown'-ter-plee, *s.* a replication to a plea or request [Law.]

Counterplead, kown-ter-pleed', *v.a.* to plead in opposition; to contradict; to deny.

Counterplot, kown-ter-plot', *v.n.* to oppose plot to plot in order to frustrate: *s.* a plot opposed to another.

Counterpoint, kown'-ter-poynt, *s.* a coverlet; a cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares (L. *culcita puncta*, a stitched quilt).

Counterpoint, kown'-ter-poynt, *s.* harmony in music; the art of musical composition; properly the setting of a harmony of one or more parts to a melody, originally by point opposite point [Music]. (L. *contra*, and *punctum*, a point).

Counterpoise, kown'-ter-poyz, *v.a.* to weigh against with equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect: *s.* a weight or force sufficient to balance another; equilibrium; a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat [Man.]

Counter-poison, kown'-ter-poy-zn, *s.* an antidote.

Counter-proof, kown'-ter-proof, *s.* an impression taken from another one newly printed [Engraving].

Counter-prove, kown'-ter-proov, *v.a.* to take a counter-proof from.

Counter-revolution, kown'-ter-re-vo-lu'-shun, *s.* a revolution reversing another and restoring things as they were.

Counter-roll, kown'-ter-role, *s.* a counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, &c. [Law].

Counter-rolment, kown-ter-role'-ment, *s.* a counter account.

Counter-salient, kown-ter-sa'-le-ent, *a.* representing two beasts leaping from each other [Her.]

Counterscarp, kown'-ter-skarp, *s.* the exterior slope of a ditch opposite the scarp [Fort.]

Counter-seal, kown'-ter-sele, *v.a.* to seal with another.

Counter-security, kown'-ter-se-ku'-re-te, *s.* security given to one who has become security for another.

Countersign, kown'-ter-sine, *s.* a private sign given to soldiers on guard, as a password or watchword; a counter-signature: *v.a.* to attest by counter-signature.

Counter-signal, kown'-ter-sig-nal, *s.* a signal to answer to another.

Counter-signature, kown'-ter-sig-nä-ture, *s.* the name of a secretary or other subordinate officer attached to a writing to attest its authority.

Counter-sink, kown'-ter-sink, *v.a.* to drill a conical depression in wood or metal, as in a hole for a screw: *s.* a drill for counter-sinking.

Counterstand, koun'-ter-stand, *s.* resistance.

Counter-stroke, kown'-ter-stroke, *s.* a contrary stroke.

Counter-tally, kown'-ter-tal-le, *s.* a tally corresponding to another.

Counter-tenor, kown'-ter-ten-ur, } *s.* one of the middle
Counter, kownt'-er, } parts between the tenor and the treble; high tenor [Mus.]

Counter-time, kown'-ter-time, *s.* the defence or resistance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège; resistance; opposition [Man.]

Counter-turn, kown'-ter-turn, *s.* the height of a dramatic representation which puts an end to expectation.

Countervail, kown-ter-vale', *v.a.* to act against with equal effect; to equal; to compensate: *s.* equal weight, power, or value (L. *valeo*, to be strong).

Countervailing, kown'-ter-vale-ing, *a.* so as to equalize.

Counter-view, kown'-ter-vew, *s.* an opposite or opposing view; a posture in which two persons front each other; a contrast.

Counter-vote, kown'-ter-vote, *v.a.* to outvote.

Counter-weigh, kown'-ter-way, *v.a.* to counterbalance.

Counter-wheel, kown'-ter-hweel, *v.a.* to cause to wheel in an opposite direction.

Counter-work, kown-ter-wurk', *v.a.* to counteract.

Counter-wrought, kown-ter-rawt', *a.* counteracted.

Countess, kownt'-tes, *s.* the wife of an earl or count.

Counting-house, kownt'-ing-hows, } *s.* the house or room
Counting-room, kownt'-ing-room, } appropriated to the keeping of business books, accounts, letters, and papers.

Countless, kownt'-les, *a.* that cannot be counted.

Countrified, kun'-tre-fide, *a.* with rustic manners.

Country, kun'-tre, *s.* a territory; its inhabitants; one's own land; the rural part as distinct from the city; a dwelling-place; a jury: *a.* pertaining to the country; rural; rustic; peculiar to one's own country; rude (L. *contra*, over against).

Country-dance, kun'-tre-danse, *s.* a dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines. See **Contra-dance.**

Countryman, kun'-tre-man, *s.* one born in the same country with another; one who dwells in the country; a rustic; a husbandman; an inhabitant or native of a region.

Country-seat, kun'-tre-seet, *s.* a mansion in the country.

Count-wheel, kownt'-hweel, *s.* the wheel in a clock which causes it to strike correctly.

County, kown'-te, *s.* formerly the district ruled by a count or earl: now a district of country separated

from the rest for certain administrative purposes; a shire.

County corporate, kown'-te kor'-po-rate, *s.* a city and borough which had been vested by the kings of England with peculiar privileges and immunities, as London, York, &c.

County Council, kown'-te-kown'-sil, *s.* a body elected by the ratepayers of a county or large town, for the execution of regulations affecting certain local interests.

County-court, kown'-te-koart, *s.* a court whose jurisdiction is limited to a county; a local tribunal established in 1846 for the recovery of small debts.

County Palatine, kown'-te pal-e-teen, *s.* a county formerly invested with regal privileges, as those of Durham, Chester, and Lancaster.

County-town, kown'-te-town, *s.* the town where the courts of a county are held.

Coupé, koo-pa', *s.* the front part of a French diligence; a front compartment in a first-class railway carriage

Coupee, koo-pa', *s.* a motion in dancing, where one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, while with the other a motion is made forward (Fr.)

Couple, kup'-pl, *s.* two of a kind connected together; a pair; a male and female connected by marriage, or allied; that which links two things together; two opposite parallel forces, the moments of which are equal [Mech.]: *v.a.* to connect together; to marry; to unite: *v.n.* to copulate. See **Copula.**

Couplement, kup'-ple-ment, *s.* union.

Couplet, kup'-let, *s.* two lines of verse which rhyme together; a strophe; a pair.

Coupling, kup'-pling, *s.* that which couples or connects.

Coupling-box, kup'-pling-box, *s.* a contrivance for permanently connecting two shafts [Mech.]

Coupling-pin, kup'-pling-pin, *s.* a bolt used for coupling together railway carriages and other machinery.

Coupon, koo'-pong, *s.* an interest certificate attached to transferable bonds, which is cut off on receipt of payment; any similar promise to pay, cut off, and returned on payment (Fr. *couper*, to cut).

Coupure, koo'-pewr, *s.* an entrenchment behind a breach in a wall, raised to prolong the defence (Fr.) [Fort.]

Courage, kur'-raje, *s.* that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties without fear; bravery (L. *cor*, the heart).

Courageous, kur-ra'-jus, *a.* imbued with a daring spirit; brave. **Courageously**, kur-ra'-jus-le, *ad.* with courage. **Courageousness**, kur-ra'-jus-nes, *s.* the quality of being courageous.

Courant, koo-rant', *s.* that which disseminates news quickly, as a newspaper: *a.* running [Her.] (Fr.)

Courano, koo-ran'-to, *s.* a piece of music in triple time; a kind of dance (It.)

Courap, koo-rap', *s.* a kind of herpes in the armpits, groins, breast, and face, common in the East Indies.

Courbaril, koor'-ba-ril, *s.* anime, a varnish or resinous substance which flows from a tree of S. America.

Courier, koo'-re-ur, *s.* a messenger sent express with letters or despatches; a travelling attendant who makes arrangements beforehand; the name of a newspaper. See **Course.**

Course, koars, *s.* the act of running; a race; a career; a current; the line or direction of motion; the route; voyage; ground on which a race is run; the progress of anything; method of procedure; succession; a methodical series; conduct; act of running in the lists; any regular series; service of meat; a continued range of stones or bricks, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building: *v.a.* to hunt; to pursue; to cause to run; to run through or over: *v.n.* to run; to move about, as, the blood courses. *Of course*, by consequence; without special direction. (L. *curro*, *cursum*, to run.)

Courser, kore'-ser, *s.* a swift horse; a war-horse; one who hunts or pursues the sport of coursing hares.

Courses, kor'-ses, *s.pl.* the principal sails, as the main-sail, fore-sail, and mizen; the stay-sails on the lower masts; the main-stay-sails of all brigs and schooners; the menstrual discharge.

Coursing, kore'-sing, *s.* hunting hares, foxes, &c.

Coursing-joint, kore'-sing-joynt, *s.* a joint between two courses of masonry.

Court, koart, *s.* a space enclosed by houses; the residence of a king or sovereign prince; persons who compose his retinue or council; place where justice is administered; the judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes; any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical; civility; address to gain favour: *v.a.* to endeavour to please by civilities and address; to solicit a woman in marriage; to flatter or woo: *v.n.* to act the courtier; to woo. *Court of Session*, the supreme civil court in Scotland. *General court*, a state legislature [U.S.] (Fr. *cour.*)

Court-amour, koart'-a-moor, *s.* a fashionable intrigue.

Court-baron, koart'-ba-run, *s.* a baron's court.

Court-card, koart'-kard, *s.* the king, queen, or knave at cards.

Court-day, koart'-da, *s.* a day in which a court sits to administer justice.

Court-dress, koart'-dres, *s.* a dress suitable for an appearance at court or levée.

Court-dresser, koart-dres'-ser, *s.* a flatterer.

Courteous, kurt'-e-us, *a.* of court-like or polished manners; well-bred; polite. **Courteously**, kurt'-e-us-le, *ad.* in a courteous manner. **Courteousness**, kurt'-e-us-nes, *s.* civility of manners.

Courter, koart'-er, *s.* one who courts; one who woos.

Courtesan, kore'-te-zan, *s.* a woman of loose virtue.

Courtesy, kur'-te-se, *s.* politeness of manners, especially accompanied with kindness and some degree of dignity; an act of civility or respect; an act of kindness done with politeness; a favour. *Tenure by courtesy*, or *curtesy*, where a man who has married a woman seized of an estate of inheritance, and has by her issue born alive which was capable of inheriting her estate, on the death of his wife holds the lands for his life [Law].

Courtesy, kurt'-se, *s.* the act of salutation or respect on the part of a lady by slightly bending the body and the knees: *v.n.* to make a courtesy.

Court-fashion, koart'-fash'-un, *s.* the fashion at court.

Court-favour, koart'-fa'-vor, *s.* favour shown by a court.

Court-fool, koart'-fool, *s.* a buffoon or jester formerly kept by kings, &c., for amusement.

Court-hand, koart'-hand, *s.* a manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

Court-house, koart'-hows, *s.* a house appropriated to courts and public meetings.

Courtier, koart'-yer, *s.* a man who attends or frequents the courts of princes; one who courts or flatters.

Courtierism, koart'-e-er-izm, *s.* the manners of a court.

Courting, koart'-ing, *s.* the act of paying court or wooing.

Court-leet, koart'-leet, *s.* a court of record held once a year in a township before the steward of the leet.

Courtlike, koart'-like, *a.* polite; elegant.

Courtling, koart'-ling, *s.* a courtier.

Courtly, koart'-le, *a.* relating to a court; elegant; polite with dignity; flattering: *ad.* in the manner of courts. **Courtliness**, koart'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being courtly.

Court-martial, koart-mar'-shal, *s.* a court consisting of military or naval officers for the trial of offences within its jurisdiction.

Court-plaster, koart'-plas-ter, *s.* sticking plaster on silk, so called because employed by ladies in the patches on the face once fashionable at court.

Courtship, koart'-ship, *s.* the act of wooing in love.

Court-yard, koart'-yard, *s.* enclosure round a house.

Couscous, kooz'-kooz, *s.* an African food of millet flour, flesh, and the leaves of the Adamsonia.

Cousin, kuz'-n, *s.* the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; a title given by a king to a nobleman. *Cousins-german*, the children of brothers or sisters (L. *consobrinus*, from *con*, and *soror*, a sister.) **Cousinly**, kuzn'-le, *a.* like or becoming a cousin.

Cousinhood, kuz'-n-hood, *s.* body of relations; relationship.

Cousinry, kuzn'-re, *s.* relatives.

Cousinship, kus'-n-ship, *s.* relationship.

Couteau, koo-to', *s.* knife-like sword (Fr. a knife).

Cove, kove, *s.* a small inlet, creek, or bay: any kind of concave moulding or vault [Arch.]: *v.a.* to arch over (A.S. *cofa*, a chamber).

Covenant, kuv'-e-nant, *s.* a mutual agreement; the document containing the terms of it: *v.n.* to bind one's self by contract: *v.a.* to grant or promise by covenant (L. *con*, and *venio*, to come).

Covenant-breaker, kuv'-e-nant-brake'-er, *s.* one who violates a covenant.

Covenanted, kuv'-e-nant-ed, *a.* pledged by covenant; held under covenant and bound to be fulfilled.

Covenanter, kuv'-e-nan-ter, *s.* he who covenants; a subscriber to the Scottish National Covenant in 1638.

Covent, kov'-ent, *s.* a convent or monastery.

Coventry, ko'-ven-tre, *s.* banishment from gentlemanly society (a town in Warwickshire).

Cover, kuv'-er, *v.a.* to spread over with something; to conceal by something overspread or interposed; to clothe; to overwhelm; to conceal from notice or punishment; to refrain from disclosing or confessing; to wrap or envelop; to shelter; to incubate; to be of equal extent; to be equivalent to; to include or embrace: *s.* anything that covers; a screen; shelter; protection; the woods, underbush, &c., which shelter and conceal game: *pl.* dining apparatus for one (Fr. *couvrir*, from L. *con.* and *operio*, to cover).

Coverchief, kuv'-er-tsheef, *s.* a covering for the head.

Covercle, kuv'-er-kl, *s.* a small cover; a lid.
Cover-clip, kuv'-er-klip, *s.* a species of fish: the sole.
Covered-way, kuv'-erd-wa, *s.* See **Covert-way.**
Covering, kuv'-er-ing, *s.* that which covers; a cover.
Coverlet, kuv'-er-let, *s.* the outer cover of a bed.
Co-versed sine, ko-verst' sine, *s.* the sine of the complement of an arc or angle.
Covert, kuv'-ert, *a.* covered; concealed; sheltered; under protection: *s.* a place which covers and shelters. *Femme covert*, a married woman [Law]. **Covertly**, kuv'-ert-le, *ad.* in a covert manner. **Covertness**, kuv'-ert-nes, *s.* the state of being covert.
Coverts, kuv'-erts, *s.pl.* certain feathers on the wing and tail quills of birds [Ornith.]
Coverture, kuv'-er-ture, *s.* covering; shelter; defence; the state of a married woman, who is considered as under the protection of her husband [Law].
Covert-way, kuv'-ert-wa, *s.* a space, about 30 feet wide, of ground, level with the field, round the outside of the ditch, between the counterscarp and the glacis [Fort.]
Covet, kuv'-et, *v.a.* to desire earnestly to obtain anything; to desire what is unlawful; to long for or hanker after: *v.n.* to have a desire for (L. *cupio*, to desire).
Covetable, kuv'-et-à-bl, *a.* that may be coveted.
Coveted, kuv'-et-ed, *a.* earnestly desired or longed for.
Covetingly, kuv'-et-ing-le, *ad.* with eager desire.
Covetous, kuv'-et-us, *a.* very desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; avaricious. **Covetously**, kuv'-et-us-le, *ad.* with a strong or an inordinate desire to obtain and possess. **Covetousness**, kuv'-et-us-nes, *s.* a strong or an inordinate desire of possessing; avarice.
Covey, kuv'-e, *s.* a brood of birds; an old bird with her brood; a number of birds together; a company; a set.
Covin, kuv'-in, *s.* a collusive or fraudulent compact [Law].
Coving, ko'-ving, *s.* the projection of the upper storeys of houses over the lower; vertical sides of a fireplace.
Covinous, kuv'-in-us, *a.* collusive; fraudulent.
Cow, kow, *s.*; *pl.* **Cows** or **Kine**; a female of the bovine genus of animals. *Sea-cow*, a cetaceous herbivorous mammal. (A.S. *cu.*)
Cow, kow, *v.a.* to depress with fear; to oppress with habitual timidity.
Coward, kow'-urd, *s.* one destitute of courage; an animal on an escutcheon with his tail between his legs [Her.]: *a.* destitute of courage; base; proceeding from fear or timidity (O.Fr. *couard*, from L. *cauda*, a tail).
Cowardice, kow'-ur-dis, *s.* want of courage.
Coward-like, kow'-urd-like, *a.* resembling a coward.
Cowardly, kow'-urd-le, *a.* wanting courage; timid; mean; base: *a.* in a cowardly manner. **Cowardliness**, kow'-urd-le-nes, *s.* the state of being cowardly.
Cow-bane, kow'-bane, *s.* water-hemlock, supposed hurtful to cattle.
Cow-berry, kow'-ber-re, *s.* the red whortleberry.
Cow-bunting, kow-brun'-ting, *s.* an American starling which deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds to be hatched by them.
Cowed, kow'd, *a.* dispirited; crushed.
Cower, kow'-er, *v.n.* to crouch or shrink through fear.
Cow-feeder, kow'-feed-er, *s.* one who feeds milk cows.
Cow-grass, kow'-gras, *s.* the meadow trefoil.
Cowhage, kow'-aje, } *s.* a leguminous plant with hairy
Cow-itch, kow'-itsh, } pods that cause an intolerable itching.
Cow-herd, kow'-herd, *s.* one who tends cows.
Cow-hide, kow'-hide, *s.* the hide of a cow; a coarse riding-whip: *v.a.* to whip with a cow-hide.
Cow-house, kow'-hows, *s.* a building in which cows are kept.
Cow-keeper, kow'-keep-er, *s.* one who keeps cows.
Cowl, kowl, *s.* a monk's hood; a movable chimney-top; wire cap of a locomotive funnel; a water-vessel carried on a pole between two men.
Cowled, kowl'd, *a.* wearing a cowl; hooded.
Cow-leech, kow'-leetch, *s.* a cow doctor.
Cowlick, kow'-lik, *s.* a tuft of hair turned back over the forehead, as if licked by a cow.
Cowlike, kow'-like, *a.* resembling a cow.
Cowlstaff, kowl'-staff, *s.* a staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons.
Co-worker, ko-wurk'-er, *s.* one who works with another.
Cow-parsley, kow-pars'-le, *s.* an umbelliferous plant.
Cow-parsnip, kow'-purs-nip, *s.* the wild parsnip.
Cow-pock, kow'-pock, *s.* a pustule of cow-pox.
Cow-pox, kow'-poks, *s.* a pustular affection on the teats of the cow.
Cowry, kow'-re, *s.* a small shell, which passes as money in India and some portions of Africa.
Cowslip, kow'-slip, *s.* a primrose of several varieties.
Cow's-lungwort, kows'-lung-wurt, *s.* a plant thought good for pneumonia in cows.
Cow-tree, kow'-tree, *s.* a tree which produces a nourishing milky fluid.
Cow-weed, kow'-weed, *s.* a plant, chervil.
Cow-wheat, kow'-hwete, *s.* a plant with wheat-like seeds.
Coxcomb, koks'-kome, *s.* the comb, resembling that of a cock, worn by a jester; a fop; a vain showy fellow; a plant (*Cock's-comb*).
Coxcombry, koks'-kome-re, *s.* manners of a coxcomb.
Coxcomical, koks-kom'-e-kal, *a.* foppish; vain.
Coxswain, cok'-sn, *s.* See **Cockswain.**
Coy, koy, *a.* shrinking from familiarity; reserved, modest, or bashful: *v.n.* to behave with reserve; to be distant. **Coyly**, koy'-le, *ad.* in a coy manner. **Coyness**, koy'-nes, *s.* a coy disposition or habit (**Fr.** *coi*, from L. *quietus*, quiet).
Coyish, koy'-ish, *a.* somewhat coy or reserved.
Coz, kuz, *s.* a cousin, familiarly used.
Cozen, kuz'n, *v.a.* to cheat; to deceive (Fr. *cousiner*, to claim kinship for selfish advantage, to spunge).
Cozenage, kuz'n-aje, *s.* deceit; the practice of cheating.
Cozy, ko'-ze, *a.* See **Cosey.**
Crab, krab, *s.* a crustaceous animal with ten articulated limbs and a short tail [Zool.]; a sign in the zodiac; a species of crane; a wooden engine with three claws, for launching ships, and heaving them into the dock; a pillar used sometimes for the same purpose as a capstan (A.S. *crabba*).
Crab, krab, *s.* the fruit of a wild apple-tree, and so named from its sour taste [Bot.]; a peevish, morose person: *a.* sour; rough; austere.
Crab-apple, krap'-ap-pl, *s.* a wild apple.
Crabbed, krab'-bed, *or* krabb'd, *a.* sour, peevish, or morose; rough or harsh; difficult; perplexing. **Crabbedly**, krab'-bed-le, *ad.* in a crabbed manner. **Crabbedness**, krab'-bed-nes, *s.* the state of being crabbed.
Crabby, krab'-be, *a.* perplexing; difficult.
Craber, krab'-ber, *s.* the water-rat.
Crabite, krab'-ite, *s.* a name of a fossil crab [Geol.]
Crab-louse, krab'-lows, *s.* a species of body louse.
Crabro, kra'-bro, *s.* a genus of insects; the hornet.
Crabsidle, krab'-side-l, *v.n.* to move side foremost.
Crab's-eyes, krabs'-ize, *s.pl.* concretions formed in the stomach of craw-fish.
Crab-yaws, krab'-yawz, *s.* a disease in the West Indies, which forms in ulcers on the soles of the feet.
Crack, krak, *v.a.* to break into chinks; to break partially or wholly; to produce a sharp abrupt sound, like that of rending; to snap; to utter with smartness; to affect deeply; to impair the intellectual faculties; to make crazy: *v.n.* to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to be impaired; to utter a loud or sharp sudden sound; to boast; to brag: *s.* a disruption; a chink or fissure; a sharp or loud sound uttered suddenly or with vehemence; change of voice in puberty; craziness of intellect; an instant of time: *a.* having qualities to be boasted of (A.S. *cearcian*).
Crack-brained, krak'-braynd, *a.* crazed.
Cracked, krakt, *a.* split; broken; crazy.
Cracker, krak'-er, *s.* a noisy boasting fellow; a small noisy firework; a hard biscuit; that which cracks anything.
Crack-hemp, krak'-hemp, } *s.* a wretch fated, or who
Crack-rope, krak'-rope, } deserves to be hanged.
Crackle, krak'-kl, *v.n.* to make slight frequent cracking sounds.
Cracklin, krak'-lin, *s.* china ornamented with a network of cracks.
Crackling, krak'-ling, *s.* the making slight frequent cracking sounds; the rind of roasted pork.
Cracknel, krak'-nel, *s.* a hard brittle cake or biscuit.
Cracowes, kra'-kose, *s.pl.* shoes, first worn at *Cracow*, with long pointed toes.
Cradle, kra'-dl, *s.* a crib for rocking children to sleep; birthplace or nursery; infancy; a frame in which a thing is embedded; a case in which a broken leg is laid after being set; a case to protect a wound [Surg.]; a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching; a standing bedstead for wounded seamen; a steel instrument resembling a chisel, with one sloping side, used in scraping mezzotints and preparing the plate; a frame of wood with long bending teeth fastened to a scythe, for cutting and laying oats and other grain in a swathe; a contrivance to prevent horses from biting; a gold-washing machine: *v.a.* to lay or rock in a cradle; to compose or quiet; to nurse in infancy; to cut and lay corn with a cradle: *v.n.* to lie or lodge, as in a cradle (A.S.)
Cradle-scythe, kra'-dl-sithe, *s.* a broad scythe used with a cradle for cutting grain.
Cradle-walk, kra'-dl-wawk, *s.* a walk under an avenue of trees.
Cradling, kra'-dling, *s.* a framework of wood; the

timber for sustaining the lathing and plastering of vaulted ceilings [Arch.]

Craft, kraft, *s.* art; dexterity; cunning; trade or occupation; a vessel. *The craft*, freemasonry. *Small craft*, small vessels of all kinds, as sloops, schooners, cutters, &c. (A.S. *craft*, Ger. *Kraft*, power.)

Crafty, kraf'-te, *a.* artful; cunning. **Craftily**, kraft'-e-le, *ad.* in a crafty manner. **Craftiness**, kraft'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being crafty.

Craftsman, krafts'-man, *s.* a skilled artificer or mechanic.

Craftsmanship, krafts'-man-ship, *s.* the finished art of a craftsman.

Craftsmaster, krafts'-mas-ter, *s.* one skilled in a craft.

Crag, krag, *s.* a rough, broken, steep rock, or point of a rock; gravel of the old pliocene formation, which is highly fossiliferous [Geol.] *Crag and tail*, a ridge sloping up generally westward, and terminating in a crag. (Gael. *creag.*)

Cragged, krag'-ged, *a.* full of crags or broken rocks; rugged; rough. **Craggedness**, krag'-ged-nes, *s.* the state of being cragged.

Craggy, krag'-ge, *a.* cragged. **Cragginess**, krag'-ge-nes, *s.* the state of being craggy.

Crake, krake, *s.* a bird, the corn-crake: *v.n.* to cry like the corn-crake.

Crake-berry, krake'-bĕr-re, *s.* a berry-bearing heath.

Cram, kram, *v.a.* to stuff; to fill to superfluity; to fill beyond satiety; to thrust in by force; to prepare for an examination by storing the mind with cut and ready formulæ and answers in connection with some prescribed subject of study: *v.n.* to eat greedily or beyond satiety; to undergo cramming for an examination: *s.* information acquired by cramming; a lie (A.S. *crammian*).

Crambo, kram'-bo, *s.* a game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyming word (*L. crambe repetita*, cabbage boiled again; something frequently repeated).

Crambus, kram'-bus, *s.* a genus of moths.

Cramming, kram'-ming, *s.* See **Cram**.

Cramp, kramp, *s.* a painful spasmodic and involuntary contraction of a muscle; restraint; a piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron: *v.a.* to affect with spasms; to restrain; to hinder; to fasten with a cramp-iron: *a.* difficult; knotty. See **Clamp**.

Cramp-bark, kramp'-bark, *s.* a medicinal plant which produces a very acid fruit.

Cramp-fish, kramp'-fish, *s.* the torpedo.

Cramp-iron, kramp'-i-urn, *s.* a piece of metal, bent at each end, for fastening stonework together.

Crampons, kramp'-onz, *s.pl.* climbing roots, as of ivy [Bot.]

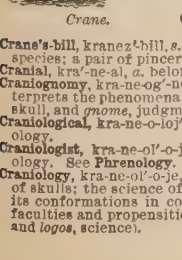
Crampoons, kramp-oonz', *s.pl.* hooked pieces of iron for raising stones, timber, &c.; irons fastened to the feet for climbing when storming a place [Mil.]

Cran, kran, *s.* a measure containing 37½ gallons [Scotch].

Cranage, kra'-naje, *s.* the right of using a crane at a wharf: the price paid for the use.

Cranberry, kran'-bĕr-re, *s.* a red berry that grows on peat-bogs or swampy land, used for tarts.

Cranch. See **Craunch**.



Crane.

Crane, krane, *s.* a migratory wading bird with long legs, neck, and bill; a machine for raising and removing great weights; anything similar; bent pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask: *v.n.* to draw out the neck in order to look before leaping. *Crane lines*, lines going from the upper end of the sprit-sail topmast to the middle of the fore-stays [Naut.] (A.S. *cran.*)

Crane-fly, krane'-fli, *s.* an insect akin to the gnat.

Crane's-bill, kranez'-bill, *s.* the plant geranium, of many species; a pair of pincers used by surgeons.

Cranial, kra'-ne-al, *a.* belonging to the cranium.

Craniognomy, kra-ne-og'-no-me, *s.* the science which interprets the phenomena of the skull (Gr. *kranion*, the skull, and *gnome*, judgment).

Craniological, kra-ne-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to craniology.

Craniologist, kra-ne-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in craniology. See **Phrenology**.

Craniology, kra-ne-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science which treats of skulls; the science of the human skull, especially its conformations in connection with the separate faculties and propensities of the mind (Gr. *kranion*, and *logos*, science).

Craniometer, kra-ne-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring skulls (Gr. *kranion*, and *metron*, a measure).

Craniometrical, kra-ne-o-met'-re-kal, *a.* pertaining to craniometry.

Craniometry, kra-ne-om'-e-tre, *s.* the art of measuring the cranium for the purpose of discovering its distinguishing characteristics.

Cranioscopy, kra-ne-os'-ko-pe, *s.* the examination of the skull with a view especially to determine the relative size of the brain organs (Gr. *kranion*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Craniotomy, kra-ne-ot'-o-me, *s.* the operation of opening the head of the fœtus (Gr. *kranion*, and *tome*, cutting).

Cranium, kra'-ne-um, *s.* the skull of an animal (Gr. and L.)

Crank, krank, *s.* an iron axis with a part bent like an elbow, for producing a horizontal or perpendicular motion by means of a rotary, or the contrary; any bend, turn, or winding; a sportive twisting or turning in speech; a caprice; an iron brace for various purposes (Dut. *krankelen*, to twist, to bend).

Crank, krank, *a.* liable to upset [Naut.]; crazy: *s.* a caprice (A.S. *cranc*, weak). **Crankness**, krank'-nes, *s.* the quality of being crank.

Crank, Crankle, kran'-kl, } *v.n.* to run in a winding course; to bend, wind, and turn; to crinkle: *v.a.* to break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle: *s.* a bend or turn; a crinkle.

Cranklet, kran'-klz, *s.pl.* angular prominences.

Cranky, kran'-ke, *a.* crank; crotchety; unreliable.

Crannied, kran'-nid, *a.* having crannies.

Crannog, kran'-og, } *s.* in Scotland and Ireland, a for-

Crannoge, kran'-oj, } tified dwelling and a place of refuge on a natural or an artificial island in a lake (Gael. *crann*, a tree, a pile).

Cranny, kran'-ne, *s.* a rent, chink, or fissure; a secret retired place; an iron instrument for forming the necks of glasses [Glass-making].

Crants, krants, *s.pl.* garlands carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave (Gr. *Krantz*, a crown).

Crape, krape, *s.* a thin, transparent, silken fabric, usually dyed black, and worn in mourning: *v.a.* to curl (Fr. *crêpe*, from L. *crispus*, curled).

Crapnel, krap'-nel, *s.* a hook or drag (*grapnel*).

Crapulence, krap'-u-lens, *s.* a surfeit or sickness occasioned by intemperance (L. *crapula*, intoxication).

Crapulent, krap'-u-lent, } *a.* surcharged with liquor;

Crapulous, krap'-u-lus, } surfeited by intemperance.

Crash, krash, *s.* the loud mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once; a break-up in bankruptcy: *v.a.* to break with violence: *v.n.* to make a crash.

Crash, krash, *s.* a coarse linen cloth, mostly used for towels.

Crashing, krash'-ing, *s.* a violent mixed sound.

Crasis, kra'-sis, *s.* the healthy constitution of the blood and humours [Med.]; the contraction of two vowels into a long one or a diphthong [Gram.] (Gr. mixing.)

Crass, kras, *a.* gross; thick; coarse; stupid (L. *crassus*, thick). **Crassness**, kras'-nes, *s.* the quality of being crass.

Crassament, kras'-a-ment, *s.* the thick red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum or aqueous part; the clot.

Crassitude, kras'-se-tude, *s.* crassness.

Cratægus, kra-te'-gus, *s.* a genus of thorny shrubs (Gr.)

Cratch, kratch, *s.* a grated crib for hay.

Cratches, kratch'-ez, *s.pl.* a swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock of a horse (Gr. *kratzen*, to scratch).

Crate, krate, *s.* a hamper of wickerwork, for the transportation of china, &c. (L. *crates*, wickerwork).

Crater, kra'-ter, *s.* the mouth of a volcano (Gr. a large bowl).

Crateriform, kra-ter'-e-fawrm, *a.* in the form of a crater.

Craunch, kranch, *v.a.* to crunch.

Cravat, kra-vat', *s.* a neckcloth worn by men, adopted from the Croats (Fr. *cravate*, a Croat).

Crave, krave, *v.a.* to beg earnestly; to entreat; to require or demand (A.S. *crafian*).

Craven, kra'-vn, *s.* a coward; a weak-hearted spiritless fellow; originally a word used by the vanquished one in the ancient trial by battle: *a.* cowardly: *v.a.* to make recreant, weak, or cowardly (literally, one who craves his life).

Craving, kra'-ving, *s.* strong desire: *a.* entreating; demanding. **Cravingly**, kra'-ving-le, *ad.* in a craving manner. **Cravingness**, kra'-ving-nes, *s.* the state of craving.

Craw, kraw, *s.* the crop or first stomach of fowls (**Dan.** *kroe*).

Craw-fish, kraw'-fish, } *s.* a crustacean of the genus lob-

Cray-fish, kray'-fish, } ster, but smaller, and found in fresh-water streams (*crab*).

M

Crawl, krawl, *v.n.* to creep; to move slowly, weakly, or timorously: *s.* the act of crawling.
Crawl, krawl, *s.* a pen or enclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast for containing fish (Dut. *kraal*, a pen).
Crawler, kraw'-ler, *s.* one that crawls; a reptile.
Crawling, kraw'-ling, *a.* moving slowly or timorously; insinuating. **Crawlingly**, kraw'-ling-le, *ad.* in a crawling manner.
Crax, kraks, *s.* a genus of gallinaceous birds.
Crayon, kray'-on, *s.* a piece of chalk, &c., of different colours, for drawing on paper; a drawing made with crayons: *v.a.* to sketch with a crayon; to sketch (Fr. *craie*, from L. *creta*, chalk).
Crayon-painting, kray'-on-payn'-ting, *s.* the act or art of drawing with crayons.
Craze, kraze, *v.a.* to break; to weaken; to derange, shatter, or impair the intellect: *s.* an inordinate or insane passion. (Fr. *écraser*, to crush).
Crazed, kraze'd, *a.* deranged in intellect; decrepit. **Crazedness**, kra'-zed-nes, *s.* a crazed state.
Crazing-mill, kra'-zing-mill, *s.* a mill for grinding tin.
Crazy, kra'-ze, *a.* broken down; decrepit; feeble; weakened or deranged in intellect. **Crazily**, kra'-ze-le, *ad.* in a crazy manner. **Craziness**, kra'-ze-nes, *s.* crazy state.
Creak, kreek, *v.n.* to make a sharp, harsh, grating sound.
Cream, kreem, *s.* the oily part of milk which rises and forms a scum on the surface; a preparation of cream; the choicest part of anything; what rises to the surface, and is skimmed off: *v.a.* to take off cream; to add cream to: *v.n.* to gather cream; to mantle. *Cream of tartar*, tartaric acid and potash. (A.S. *ream*, and Fr. *crême*).
Cream-cake, kreem'-kake, *s.* a cake with custard inside.
Cream-cheese, kreem-tchez, *s.* cream curdled sufficiently to be cut with a knife.
Cream-faced, kreem'-fayst, *a.* having a cowardly look.
Cream-fruit, kreem'-frute, *s.* an eatable fruit found at Sierra Leone, with a creamy juice.
Cream-laid, kreem'-layd, *a.* of a cream colour, said of laid paper.
Cream-nut, kreem'-nut, *s.* the Brazil nut.
Cream-pot, kreem'-pot, *s.* a vessel for holding cream.
Cream-wove, kreem'-wove, *a.* of a cream colour, said of wove paper.
Creamy, kree'-me, *a.* full of cream; like cream.
Creance, kre'-ans, *s.* a fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash when it is first lured [Falconry]. (Fr.)
Crease, krees, *s.* a mark made by folding or doubling anything; a line in cricket: *v.a.* to make a crease (Brit. *kriz*, a wrinkle).
Crease, } **Creese**, } krees, *s.* a Malay dagger.
Creasote, kre'-a-sote. See **Creosote**.
Creasy, kree'-se, *a.* marked by creases.
Create, kre-ate', *v.a.* to bring into being out of nothing; to beget; to bring forth; to bring about or cause; to make: *a.* begotten; composed (L. *creo*).
Creatine, kre'-a-tin, *s.* a substance found in meat juices (Gr. *kreas*, flesh).
Creation, kre-a'-shun, *s.* the act of creating, especially the world; the things created; the world; the universe; the act of investing with a new character.
Creational, kre-a'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to creation.
Creationism, kre-a'-shun-izm, *s.* the doctrine that the existence of each individual soul is due to a separate act of creation.
Creative, kre-a'-tiv, *a.* having the power to create. **Creativeness**, kre-a'-tiv-nes, *s.* state of being creative.
Creator, kre-a'-tor, *s.* the being that creates; the thing that creates; the Maker of all things.
Creatress, kre-a'-tress, *s.* she who creates.
Creature, kreete'-tyur, *s.* that which is created; a created living being; a human being in contempt or endearment; one who owes his rise or fortune to another; an instrument; whisky: *a.* belonging to the body.
Creaturely, krete'-tyur-le, *a.* belonging to the creature; having the qualities of a creature.
Creaturship, krete'-tyur-ship, *s.* the state of a creature.
Crèche, krashe, *s.* a day nursery for children while their parents are at work (Fr.)
Credence, kre'-dens, *s.* belief; credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief: *v.a.* to give credence to. See **Creed**.
Credenda, kre-den'-dă, *s.pl.* truths to be believed; distinguished from *agenda*, duties to be done [Theol.]
Credent, kre'-dent, *a.* ready to credit; having credit.
Credential, kre-den'-shal, *a.* giving a title to credit.
Credentials, kre-den'-shalz, *s.pl.* documents which certify to one's claims or pretensions.
Credibility, kred-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* credibleness.
Credible, kred'-e-bl, *a.* worthy of credit; having a claim to credit. **Credibleness**, kred'-e-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being credible. **Credibly**, kred'-e-ble, *ad.* in a manner deserving of belief.
Credit, kred'-it, *s.* a reliance of the mind on the truth of something said or done; belief or faith; reputation; estimation; that which procures or is entitled to belief; authority derived from one's character, or from the confidence of others; influence; power derived from weight of character, fidelity, or other cause; confidence in a man's solvency and probity, which entitles a man to be trusted; sale on trust; the time given for payment of goods sold on trust [Comm.]; the side of an account in which payment is entered, opposed to debit [Book-keeping]: *v.a.* to confide in the truth of; to trust; to do credit; to set to the credit of. *Public credit*, the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation to make good its engagements with its creditors. *Bills of credit*, notes or bills issued by the public. *Letter of credit*, an order to receive money from an agent.
Creditable, kred'-it-à-bl, *a.* reputable; honourable. **Creditableness**, kred'-it-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being creditable. **Creditably**, kred'-it-à-ble, *ad.* in a creditable manner.
Creditor, kred'-it-ur, *s.* a person to whom a debt is due; one who has a just claim for money.
Creditrix, kred'-it-riks, *s.* a female creditor.
Credo, kre'-do, *s.* the creed (L. I believe).
Credulity, kre-dew'-le-te, *s.* credulousness.
Credulous, kred'-u-lus, *a.* apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting. **Credulously**, kred'-u-lus-le, *ad.* in a credulous manner. **Credulousness**, kred'-u-lus-nes, *s.* a credulous temper of mind.
Creed, kreed', *s.* a brief summary of the articles of religious faith; that which is believed; any system of principles believed or professed (L. *credo*, to believe).
Creek, kreek, *s.* a small inlet, bay, or cove; any turn or winding; a small river [U.S. and Australia.] (A.S.)
Creeky, kreek'-e, *a.* having creeks; full of creeks; winding.
Creel, kreel, *s.* an osier basket, especially a fisher's.
Creep, kreep, *v.n.* to move on the belly, as a worm; to crawl; to grow along, as a creeping plant; to move slowly and insensibly; to move secretly; to behave with servility; to fawn; to have a sensation as of something creeping (A.S. *creopan*).
Creeper, kreep'-er, *s.* a person or thing that creeps; a reptile; a creeping plant; an iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten worn by women; a shoe spiked against slipping; an instrument of iron with hooks or claws for drawing up things from the bottom of a well, river, or harbour; a small bird, a genus allied to the woodpeckers and wrens.
Creephole, kreep'-hole, *s.* a hole into which an animal may creep to escape danger; a subterfuge; an excuse.
Creepingly, kreep'-ing-le, *ad.* by creeping; slowly.
Cremaillere, kre-male-yare, *s.* a zigzag line of defences [Fort.] (Fr.)
Cremation, kre-ma'-shun, *s.* the disposal of the dead by burning instead of burial (L. *cremo*, to burn).
Cremationist, kre-ma'-shun-ist, *s.* a defender of cremation.
Cremona, kre-mo'-nă, *s.* a violin made at Cremona.
Cremor, kre'-mor, *s.* cream; any expressed juice of grain; a juicy substance resembling cream.
Crenate, kre'-nate, } **Crenated**, kre'-nate-ed, } *a.* notched; indented; scolloped [Bot.] (L. *crena*, a notch).
Crenature, kren'-à-ture, *s.* a scollop, like a notch [Bot.]
Crenaux, kren'-ō, *s.pl.* small loopholes made through the walls of a fortified place (Fr.)
Crenulate, kren'-u-late, *a.* having the edge cut into very small scollops.
Crenulated, kren-u-late'-ed, *a.* furnished with embrasures [Fort.]; indented, said of a moulding [Arch.]
Creole, kre'-ole, *s.* a native of Spanish America or the West Indies, descended from European ancestors; one born in those parts, but not of native race.
Creosote, kre'-o-sote, *s.* an antiseptic principle, the product of wood, an oily colourless liquid with the smell of smoke (Gr. *kreas*, flesh, and *soter*, preserver).
Crepance, kre'-pans, } **Crepane**, kre'-pane, } *s.* a chop or scratch in a horse's leg caused by the shoe of one hind foot crossing and striking the other (L. *crepo*, to crack).
Crepitant, krep'-e-tant, *a.* crackling [Med.]
Crepitate, krep'-e-tate, *v.n.* to crackle; to burst with a crackling noise, like salt in the fire.
Crepitation, krep-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of crackling; the

noise of fractured bones when moved by a surgeon to ascertain a fracture; the rattling sound heard in pneumonia [Med.]

Crepon, kre'-pon, *s.* a stuff made of wool or silk, resembling crape.

Crepuscle, kre-pus'-sl, } *s.* twilight, both the morn-
Crepuscule, kre-pus'-kule, } ing and the evening (L. *crepusculum*).

Crepuscular, kre-pus'-ku-lar, } *a.* pertaining to twi-
Crepusculous, kre-pus'-ku-lus, } light: glimmering.

Crescendo, kres-sen'-do, *ad.* with an increasing volume of sound [Mus.] (It.)

Crescent, kres'-sent, *s.* the increasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light, terminating in points or horns; a figure like the new moon; the Turkish standard, the Turkish power; a crescent row of buildings; a bearing in the form of a half-moon (Her.); military order, with the crescent for symbol: *a.* increasing: *v.a.* to form into a crescent (L. *cresco*, to grow).

Crescented, kres'-sent-ed, *a.* adorned or formed like a crescent.

Crescive, kres'-siv, *a.* increasing; growing.

Cress, kres, *s.* the name of several species of plants having a warm aromatic taste, and much esteemed as a salad. The *Water-cress* grows commonly in our running streams or ditches (A.S. *cærse*).

Cresset, kres'-set, *s.* a great beacon light; the grating or vessel to hold it; a torch, specially one in a vessel carried on a pole. (Fr. *croix*, a cross, or *cruse*).

Crest, krest, *s.* a tuft or a swelling growing on the top of the head; a plume on the top of a helmet; the helmet itself; the figure placed over a coat of arms [Her.]; the foam on the top of a wave; the top of a ridge; pride or courage; *v.a.* to furnish with a crest; to mark with long streaks (L. *crista*).

Crested, krest'-ed, *pp.* or *a.* bearing a crest or tuft.

Crestfallen, krest'-fawl'n, *a.* dejected; dispirited; with the upper part of the neck hanging to one side, as a horse.

Crestless, krest'-les, *a.* without a crest; not dignified with coat-armour; of low birth.

Crest-marine, krest-ma-reen', *s.* rock samphire.

Cretaceous, kre-ta'-she-us, *a.* composed of or like chalk (L. *creta*, chalk).

Cretated, kre-ta'-ted, *a.* rubbed with chalk.

Cretin, kre'-tin, *s.* one of a class of deformed and helpless idiots in the valleys of the Alps (Fr.)

Cretinism, kre'-tin-izm, *s.* the state of a cretin.

Cretism, kre'-tizm, *s.* a falsehood, so called as a Cretan practice.

Cretonne, kre-ton', *s.* a patterned cotton cloth for upholstery purposes (Fr.)

Cretose, kre-tose', *a.* chalky; cretaceous.

Creux, kru, *s.* anything in the reverse of relief (Fr.)

Crevasse, kre-vasse', *s.* a crevice; a breach; a rent in a glacier (Fr. from *crever*, to burst).

Crevet, crev'-et, *s.* a melting-pot used by goldsmiths.

Crevice, krev'-is, *s.* a crack; a rent or fissure: *v.a.* to crack; to flaw.

Crew, kroo, *s.* a company of people associated; a company; a ship's company; a company, in a bad sense; a band or gang (Ice. *kru*, a multitude).

Crewel, kru'-el, *s.* a kind of embroidery, or the yarn it is wrought with (from *clew*).

Crib, krib, *s.* a rack or manger in a stable or a cattle stall; a stall for oxen; a small cottage; a child's bed; a situation; a box for salt, &c.; a literary theft or thing cribbed; a literal translation of a classic, to crib from: *v.a.* to confine; to coop up; to pilfer: *v.n.* to be confined; to be cooped up (A.S. *crib*).

Cribbage, krib'-baje, *s.* a game at cards, in which the dealer makes up a third hand for himself, partly from the hand of his opponent.

Cribbage-board, krib'-baje-board, *s.* a board on which the progress of the game is marked.

Crib-biting, krib'-bite-ing, *s.* a bad habit peculiar to some horses, which is occasioned by uneasiness in the breeding of teeth, or from bad feeding.

Cribble, krib'-bl, *s.* a coarse sieve or screen; coarse flour or meal: *a.* coarse: *v.a.* to sift; to riddle (L. *cribrum*, a sieve).

Cribration, kre-bra'-shun, *s.* the act of sifting or ridding.

Cribriform, krib'-re-fawrm, } *a.* like a sieve; perforated
Cribrose, kre'-brose, } like a sieve.

Cricetus, kre-se'-tus, *s.* the hamster.

Crichtonite, kri'-ton-ite, *s.* a mineral of a velvet-black colour, and crystallized in a rhomboidal form, so called from Dr. *Crichton*.

Crick, krik, *s.* a spasmodic affection from stiffness in the neck or the back (from *croak*).

Cricket, krik'-kit, *s.* a favourite English game played with bats and ball, between two wickets: *v.n.* to engage in cricket (A.S. *cric*, a staff).

Cricket, krik'-et, *s.* a well-known insect, of which there are different kinds, the house-cricket, the field-cricket, and the mole-cricket (Fr. *criquet*, from *creak*).

Cricketer, krik'-kit-er, *s.* one who plays at cricket.

Cricket match, krik'-kit matsh, *s.* a match at cricket.

Cricoid, krik'-oyd, *a.* ring-shaped. The *Cricoid cartilage*, the cartillage of the larynx [Anat.] (Gr. *krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, like.)

Crier, kri'-er, *s.* one who makes proclamation.

Crim.-con., krim-kon, *s.* criminal converse; adultery.

Crime, krime, *s.* an act in violation of law; a gross violation; any great wickedness or wrong. *Capital crime*, a crime punishable with death (L. *crimen*, from Gr. *krino*, to judge).

Crimeful, krime'-ful, *a.* criminal; wicked

Crimeless, krime'-les, *a.* free from crime; innocent.

Criminal, krim'-e-nal, *a.* guilty of a crime; involving a crime; relating to crime: *s.* one guilty of a crime; a culprit; a convict. **Criminalness**, krim'-e-nal-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being criminal. **Criminally**, krim'-e-nal-le, *ad.* in violation of a law; wickedly.

Criminality, krim-e-nal'-e-te, *s.* criminalness.

Criminate, krim'-e-nate, *v.a.* to charge with a crime.

Crimination, krim-e-na'-shun, *s.* the act of criminating; the state of being criminated; charge.

Criminatory, krim'-e-na-tur-e, *a.* criminating.

Criminous, krim'-e-nus, *a.* very wicked; heinous; involving great crime.

Crimp, krimp, *a.* friable; not consistent.

Crimp, krimp, *v.a.* to crisp or crimple; to plait into ridges; to pinch and hold; to seize; to decoy; to crimple or cause to contract, as the flesh of a live fish, by gashing it with a knife to give it greater hardness [Cookery]: *s.* one who decoys another into the naval or military service; one who decoys or induces others in any way into his power or into a service (connected with *cramp*).

Crimpage, krimp'-aje, *s.* the act of crimping.

Crimping-iron, krimp'-ing-i-urn, *s.* an iron for curling hair.

Crimping-machine, krimp'-ing-ma-sheen, *s.* a machine for crimping ruffles or frills.

Crimple, krim'-pl, *v.a.* to contract or draw together; to cause to shrink; to curl.

Crimson, krim'-zn, *s.* a deep red colour; a red tinged with blue; a red in general: *a.* of a deep red: *v.a.* to dye or crimson: *v.n.* to become crimson; to blush (Ar. *kermes*, an insect producing a crimson dye).

Crimson-warm, krim'-zn-warm, *a.* warm to redness.

Crinal, kri'-nal, *a.* belonging to hair (L. *crinis*, hair).

Crinated, krin'-ate-ed, *a.* hairy.

Crincum, krin'-kum, *s.* a cramp; a turn; a whim.

Cringe, krinj, *v.a.* to contract: *v.n.* to bend with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances: *s.* a fawning civility (A.S. *crincan*). See **Crank.**

Cringeling, krinj'-ling, *s.* one who cringes meanly.

Cringle, kring-gl, *s.* a hole in the bolt-rope of a ship's sail, with a ring or thimble in it [Naut.]

Crinicultural, krin-e-kul'-tu-ral, *a.* relating to the growth of hair.

Crinigerous, kre-nij'-e-rus, *a.* hairy (L. *crinis*, and *gero*, to wear).

Crinite, krin'-ite, *a.* resembling a tuft of hair [Bot.]

Crinkle, krin'-kl, *v.n.* to wrinkle; to run in and out in little bends: *v.a.* to form with short turns or wrinkles; to mould into inequalities: *s.* a wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity. See **Cringle.**

Crinoid, krin'-oyd, *s.* an encrinite (Gr. *krinon*, a lily, and *eidos*, like).

Crinoidal, kre-noy'-dal, *a.* containing crinoideans.

Crinoidea, kre-noy'-de-a, } *s.* an order of extinct
Crinoideans, kre-noy'-de-ans, } lily-shaped zoophytes, related to some of the star-fish, but growing on a long jointed pedicle.

Crinoline, krin'-o-leen, *s.* a petticoat stiffened with hair, wire, &c., worn by females for extending the skirt (L. *crinis*, and *linum*, flax).

Crinose, krin'-ose, *a.* hairy.

Crio-sphinx, kri'-o-sfinks, *s.* a ram's-headed sphinx (Gr. *krios*, a ram).

Cripple, krip'-pl, *s.* a lame person: *a.* lame: *v.a* to lame; to deprive of the power of exertion (from *creep*). **Crippleness**, krip'-pl-nes, *s.* lameness.

Cripplings, krip'-lings, *s.pl.* timbers set up as supports against the side of a building.

Crisis, kri'-sis, *s.*; *pl.* **Crises**; the change in a disease which indicates recovery or death [Med.]; the point of time when an affair is arrived at its height, and must soon undergo a change for better or worse (Gr. *krino*, to decide).

Crisp, krisp, *a.* with short stiff curls; indented; winding; brittle; brisk; fresh and firm: *v.a.* to curl; to twist; to wreathe or interweave; to cause to wave slightly or ripple: *v.n.* to ripple (L. *crispus*). **Crisply**,

krisp'-le, *ad.* in a crisp manner. **Crispness**, krisp'-nes, *s.* state of being crisp.

Crispate, kris'-pate, } *a.* having a crisped appear-
Crispated, kris'-pa-ted, } ance. *Crispiforal* and *crispifolious*, said of curling or crispated flowers or leaves [Bot.]

Crispation, kris-pa'-shun, *s.* the act of curling or state of being curled.

Crispature, kris'-pa-ture, *s.* the state of being curled.

Crisped, krispt, *a.* curled; frizzled.

Crisper, kris'-per, *s.* an instrument for friezing or crisping cloth; that which crisps or curls.

Crispin, kris'-pin, *s.* a shoemaker (*St. Crispin*, the patron saint of shoemakers).

Crisping-iron, krisp'-ing-i-urn, } *s.* a curling-iron.
Crisping-pin, krisp'-ing-pin, }

Crispisulcant, kris-pe-sul'-kant, *a.* waved as lightning (L. *crispus*, curled, and *sulcus*, a furrow).

Crispy, krisp'-e, *a.* curled; brittle.

Criss-cross, kris'-kros, *s.* the cross or signature of one who cannot write; a child's game played on slates [U.S.]: *ad.* in opposite directions; at cross purposes (literally, Christ's cross).

Criss-cross-row, kris'-kros-ro, *s.* the alphabet.

Cristate, kris'-tate, } *a.* crested; tufted. See **Crest.**
Cristated, kris'-ta-ted, }

Criterion, kri-te'-re-un, *s.*; *pl.* **Criteria**; a standard to judge by. See **Critic.**

Crithmum, krith'-mum, *s.* a genus of plants, the samphire (Gr.)

Critic, krit'-ik, *s.* a judge in matters of literature and art (Gr. *krino*, to judge).

Critical, krit'-e-kal, *a.* relating to criticism; skilled in criticism; discriminating; nicely judicious; inclined to judge with severity; indicating a crisis; decisive; involving risk. **Critically**, krit'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a critical manner; at the crisis or exact time; in a critical situation. **Criticalness**, krit'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being critical.

Criticking, krit'-e-kin, *s.* a petty critic.

Criticisable, krit-e-size'-a-bl, *a.* capable of being criticised.

Criticise, krit'-e-size, *v.a.* and *v.n.* to examine critically and pass criticism.

Criticiser, krit'-e-si-zer, *s.* one who makes or writes criticisms.

Criticism, krit'-e-sizm, *s.* the art or the act of judging of a work of literature or art; a critical judgment.

Critique, kre-teek', *s.* a critical examination or estimate of any work of art or literature (Fr.)

Crizzel, kriz'-zl, } *s.* a kind of roughness on the
Crizzeling, kriz'-zl-ing, } surface of glass, which clouds its transparency.

Croak, kroke, *v.n.* to make a low hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or a raven: to grumble; to forebode evil: *s.* the low harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven (from the sound).

Croaker, kro'-ker, *s.* one who croaks or grumbles.

Croaking, kroak'-ing, *a.* grumbling; foreboding evil. *Croaking lizard*, a species of gecko, common in Jamaica (from the sound it emits).

Croaky, kroke'-e, *a.* croaking.

Croats, kro'-ats, *s.pl.* native troops of *Croatia*.

Croceous, kro'-she-us, *a.* of or like saffron; yellow; consisting of saffron. See **Crocus.**

Crochet, kro'-shay, *s.* a fancy knitting-work by means of a small hook: *v.a.* to work in crochet (Fr. a little hook).

Crock, krok, *s.* an earthen vessel or pitcher (A.S. *croc*).

Crock, krok, *s.* soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles, or in a chimney: *v.a.* or *n.* to blacken with soot.

Crockery, krok'-er-e, *s.* earthenware; earthenware vessels.

Crocket, krok'-et, *s.* an ornamentation of curved and bent foliage, running up on the edge of a gable, spire, pinnacle, &c. [Arch.]

Crocodile, krok'-o-dile, *s.* a large amphibious animal, having the back and tail covered with large and square scales; a captious sophism contrived to ensnare an adversary [Rhet.]: *a.* proceeding from a crocodile; false or affected, as the tears the crocodile is fabled to shed over its victim (Gr.)

Crocodilian, krok-o-dil'-e-an, *a.* of or like the crocodile.

Crocodility, krok-o-dil'-e-te, *s.* a captious or sophistical mode of arguing [Logic].

Crocus, kro'-kus, *s.* the saffron; any metal calcined to a red or deep yellow colour (Gr. and L.)

Croft, kroft, *s.* a little field adjoining or near a dwelling-house, and used for pasture or tillage (A.S. a field).

Crofter, kroft'-er, *s.* one who farms a croft.

Croisés, kroi'-sez, *s.pl.* soldiers engaged in a crusade, and wearing the badge of the cross (Fr. *croix*, the cross).

Croma, kro'-ma, *s.* a quaver [Mus.] (It.)

Cromlech, krom'-lek, *s.* a structure consisting of a huge flat stone resting as a table on others, set on end for that purpose, and supposed to be a sepulchre (W. *crom*, bent, and *llech*, a stone).

Cromlech.

Cromorna, kro-mor'-na, *s.* an organ-stop (Fr.)

Crone, krone, *s.* an old ewe; an old woman (Gael. *crion*, withered)

Cronet, kro'-net, *s.* hair over the top of a horse's hoof.

Crony, kro'-ne, *s.* an intimate companion.

Croodle, kroo'-dl, *v.n.* to cower; to lie close and snug.

Crook, krook, *s.* a bend; anything bent; a shepherd's staff, curving at the end; the staff of a bishop, considered as a shepherd; a pothook; an artifice or trick: *v.a.* to bend; to make a curve or hook; to turn from rectitude: *v.n.* to bend or be bent: to be turned from a direct line. *By hook or by crook*, by right means or by wrong.

Crook-back, krook'-bak, *s.* one who has a crooked back or round shoulders.

Crook-backed, krook'-bakt, *a.* having a crook back.

Crooked, krook'-ed, *a.* bent; winding; not straight; deviating from rectitude. **Crookedly**, krook'-ed-le, *ad.* in a crooked manner. **Crookedness**, krook'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being crooked.

Crooks, krooks, *s.pl.* curved tubes occasionally applied to trumpets and horns for the purpose of changing the key [Mus.]

Croom, kroom, *s.* an implement with crooked prongs.

Croon, kroon, *v.n.* to hum to one's self (Scotch).

Crop, krop, *s.* the first stomach of a fowl; the craw; corn or fruit as growing, or as gathered in harvest; anything cut off or gathered; hair cut close or short; best ore [Mining]; an entire hide [Comm.]: *v.a.* to cut off the ends of anything; to mow; to reap; to pluck; to gather before it falls; to raise crops on: *v.n.* to yield harvest. *Neck and crop*, altogether. *To crop out*, said of an underlying stratum of rock, to come out at the surface by the edge [Geol.]; to come to light. *To crop up*, to come to light. (A.S. *crop*, top, the craw.)

Crope, krope, *s.* a finial; the top of anything.

Crop-ear, krop'-ere, *s.* a horse with ears cropped.

Crop-eared, krop'-ered, *a.* having the ears cropped.

Cropful, krop'-fut, *a.* having a full crop: satiated.

Cropper, krop'-per, *s.* a pigeon with a large crop.

Cropping, krop'-ing, *s.* the act of cutting off; the raising of crops.

Croppy, krop'-pe, *s.* one with ears or with hair cropped.

Crop-sick, krop'-sik, *a.* sick from repletion.

Croquet, kro'-ka, *s.* an open-air game played with balls and mallets: *v.a.* to send off another's ball by striking one's own in contact with it.

Croquette, kro-ket', *s.* a fried force-meat ball of pounded chicken, meat, and butter (Fr. *croquer*, to crunch).

Crore, krore, *s.* 100 lacs of rupees, £1,000,000 sterling.

Crosier, kro'-zhe-er, *s.* a bishop's crook, a symbol of pastoral authority (Fr. *croc*, a crook).

Crosiet, kros'-let, *s.* a small cross; a cross crossed at a small distance from the ends [Her.]

Cross, kros, *s.* a gibbet consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of a †, T, or an X; the cross on which Christ suffered; Christ's sufferings or passion; the symbol of the Christian religion; the Christian religion itself; an ornament, monument, mark, &c., like a cross: a line drawn across another; anything that crosses, thwarts, obstructs, perplexes, or distresses; a mixing of breeds in producing animals. *To take up the cross*, to be resolved to sacrifice self for some sacred interest in the spirit of Christ. *Cross of Calvary*, a cross on three steps. *Latin cross*, one with cross-beam two-thirds up. *Tau cross*, one like T. *St. Andrew's cross*, one like X. (L. *crux*, allied to *crook*).

Cross, kros, *a.* transverse; falling athwart; opposite; adverse; perverse; untractable; peevish; interchanged; of a cross breed: *prep.* athwart; across. *Cross-bones*, thigh or arm-bones laid across each other in symbol of death. **Crossly**, kros'-le, *ad.* in a cross manner. **Crossness**, kros'-nes, *s.* the state of being cross, especially in temper.

Cross, kros, *v.a.* to draw a line or lay one thing, as a sword, across another; to erase by cross lines; to cancel; to make the sign of the cross; to pass or move over from side to side; to thwart; to obstruct; to be inconsistent with; to debar; to produce young from different varieties of a species: *v.n.* to lie or be athwart; to pass from side to side directly or obliquely.

Cross-action, kros'-ak-shun, *s.* a case in which A, having

an action against B, the latter also brings an action against A, arising out of the same transaction [Law].

Cross-aisle, kros'-ile, *s.* the lateral division in the form of a cross [Eccles. Arch.]

Cross-armed, kros'-armd, *a.* with arms across; brachiate [Bot.]

Cross-arrow, kros'-ar-ro, *s.* a cross-bow arrow.

Cross-banded, kros'-band-ed, *a.* applied to a hand-railing when the grain of the wood is laid across the rail [Arch.]

Cross-barred, kros'-bärd, *a.* secured by transverse bars.

Cross-bar-shot, kros'-bar-shot, *s.* a bullet with an iron bar passing through it.

Cross-beam, kros'-beem, *s.* a large beam running from wall to wall [Arch.]

Cross-bearer, kros'-ba-rer, *s.* the chaplain of an archbishop, who bears a cross before him.

Cross-bill, kros'-bil, *s.* a bill not original, by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff [Law].

Cross-bill, kros'-bil, *s.* a bird which frequents pine forests, so called from the form of the bill.

Cross-birth, kros'-birth, *s.* a preternatural labour [Surg.]

Cross-bite, kros'-bite, *s.* a cheat: *v.a.* to cheat.

Cross-bow.

Cross-bow, kros'-bo, *s.* a weapon for shooting, formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

Cross-bower, kros'-bow-er, } *s.*
Cross-bowman, kros'-bo-man, } one who shoots with a cross-bow.

Cross-breed, kros'-breed, *s.* a breed produced from the male and female of different breeds.

Cross bun, kros'-bun, *s.* a cake marked with a cross.

Cross-cut, kros'-kut, *v.a.* to cut across: *s.* a short traverse.

Crosscut-saw, kros'-kut-saw, *s.* a saw for sawing crosswise, managed by two men, one at each end.

Crossed, krost, *pp.* having a line drawn over; cancelled; thwarted. A *crossed cheque,* an order for payment on demand, which, being crossed with the name of a banker, requires to be paid through a bank.

Crossette, kros'-set, *s.* the small projecting piece in arch-stones which hangs upon the adjacent stones [Arch.]

Cross-examination, kros-ex-am-e-na'-shun, *s.* a close and rigid examination of a witness by the opposing counsel.

Cross-examine, kros-ex-am'-ine, *v.a.* to examine a witness by the opposite party or his counsel.

Cross-eyed, kros'-ide, *a.* with both eyes squinting inward.

Cross-fertilization, kros'-fer-tel-iz-a'-shun, *s.* the fertilization of a plant by pollen from another.

Cross-fire, kros'-fire, *s.* firing in directions which cross each other [Mil.]

Cross-garnets, kros'-gar-nets, *s.pl.* hinges with a long strap attached close to the aperture.

Cross-grained, kros'-graynd, *a.* with the grain or fibres across or irregular; perverse or untractable.

Cross-hatching, kros-hatsh'-ing, *s.* crossing regularly to produce effects of shade, said of lines in engraving.

Cross-head, kros'-hed, *s.* a beam or rod stretching across the top of anything.

Crossing, kros'-sing, *s.* the act of crossing; place of crossing; a passing.

Cross-legged, kros'-legd, *a.* having the legs across.

Crosslet, kros'-let. See **Crosslet.**

Cross-piece, kros'-pees, *s.* a rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship [Naut.]

Cross-purpose, kros'-pur-pus, *s.* a contrary purpose; contradiction; an enigma or a riddle.

Cross-quarters, kros'-kwar-ters, *s.* an ornament of cruciform tracery [Arch.]

Cross-question, kros-kwest'-yun, *v.a.* to cross-examine.

Cross-row, kros'-ro, *s.* the alphabet, so named because a cross was formerly placed at the beginning.

Cross-sea, kros'-see, *s.* waves running across others.

Cross-sill, kros'-sil, *s.* a block of stone or wood, laid in broken stone-filling to support a sleeper or sleepers.

Cross-springer, kros'-spring-er, *s.* in groined vaulting, the rib which extends from one pier to another.

Cross-staff, kros'-staf, *s.* an instrument to take altitudes; one to take off-sets in surveying.

Cross-stone, kros'-stone, *s.* a mineral called harmotome.

Cross-tie, kros'-ti, *s.* a railway sleeper; a connecting band in building [Arch.]

Cross-tining, kros'-ti-ning, *s.* a harrowing across.

Cross-trees, kros'-trees, *s.pl.* pieces of timber across the upper ends of the lower and top-masts [Naut.]

Cross-vaulting, kros'-vault-ing, *s.* the intersection of two or more simple vaults of archwork [Arch.]

Cross-way, kros'-wa,
Cross-road, kros'-rode, } *s.* a way or road that crosses another, or the crossing; a by-way.

Cross-wind, kros'-wind, *s.* an unfavourable, a side wind.

Crosswise, kros'-wize, *ad.* across; in the form of a cross.

Crotalaria, kro-tà-la'-re-à. *s.* an extensive genus of leguminous plants (Gr. *krotolon,* a rattle).

Crotalidæ, kro-tal'-e-dee, *s.* serpents of the rattlesnake order.

Crotalo, kro'-tà-lo, *s.* a Turkish cymbal.

Crotch, krotsh, *s.* a forking; the parting of two branches; a crooked timber placed on the keel in the fore and aft parts of a ship [Naut.]

Crotched, krotsht, *a.* having a crotch; forked.

Crotchet, krotsh'-et, *s.* a bracket including words, a sentence, or a passage distinguished from the rest, thus [ ][Printing]; a note or character (♩) equal in time to half a minim, and the double of (♪) a quaver [Mus.]; a piece of wood resembling a fork, as a support in building; a peculiar turn or twist of mind; a whim, fancy, or conceit: *v.n.* to play in a measured time [Mus.] (Fr. *croc,* a hook.)

Crotcheted, krotsh'-et-ed, *a.* marked with crotchets.

Crotchety, krotsh'-et-e, *a.* having crotchets; whimsical. **Crotchetiness,** krotsh'-e-te-nes, *s.* the quality of being crotchety.

Croton, kro'-ton, *s.* a plant of various species, including that which yields croton-oil (Gr. a tick or mite, which the seeds resemble).

Crotonate, kro'-to-nate, *s.* a salt of crotonic acid.

Crotonic, kro-ton'-ik, *a.* produced by the croton-plant.

Croton-oil, kro'-ton-oyl, *s.* oil from the seeds of the croton-plant, a violent cathartic.

Crouch, krowtsh, *v.n.* to bend or stoop low; to lie close to the ground; to fawn; to cringe (from *crook*).

Crouched-friars, krowtsh'-ed-frī'-urz, *s.pl.* an order of friars, so called from wearing the cross on their badge (*crouch,* a cross).

Croud, krowd, *s.* a Welsh violin.

Croup, kroop, *s.* an inflammation of the trachea, accompanied with a hoarse cough and difficult respiration (from the sound).

Croup, kroop, *s.* the rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse; part behind the saddle (Fr.)

Croupade, kroo-pade', *s.* a leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if drawing them up to his belly.

Croupier, kroo'-pee-er, *s.* he who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming-table; one who, at a public dinner, sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman (Fr. *croupe,* rump).

Crout, krowt, *s.* a preparation of chopped cabbage and caraway-seeds, as a preservative against scurvy (Ger. *Krant,* cabbage).

Crow, kro, *s.* a large black bird of the genus corvus; a crowbar; the cry of the cock: *v.n.* to make a noise like a cock, in joy, gaiety, or defiance; to boast in triumph; to swagger. *To have a crow to pluck,* to have a charge to make which requires explanation (from the sound).

Crowbar, kro'-bar, *s.* a bar of iron bent at one end, and used as a lever.

Crow-berry, kro'-bĕr-re, *s.* a heath-like plant, so called from one species producing a black berry.

Crowd, krowd, *s.* a number of things or persons collected closely and promiscuously together; the lower orders; the rabble: *v.a.* to press; to drive together; to fill to excess; to urge [U.S.]: *v.n.* to press in numbers or urge forward; to swarm. To *crowd sail,* to carry an extraordinary force of sail, or to carry a press of sail [Naut.]

Crowded, krowd'-ed, *a.* filled by a promiscuous multitude.

Crowdy,
Crowdie, } krowd'-e, } *s.* a mixture of meal and cold water, sometimes with milk.

Crow-flower, kro'-flow-er, *s.* buttercup.

Crow-foot, kro'-foot, *s.* a complication of small cords spreading out from a long block [Naut.]; a caltrop; the ranunculus [Bot.]

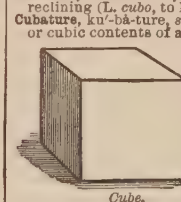
Crow-keeper, kro'-keep-er, *s.* a boy employed to scare crows from new-sown land; a scarecrow.

Crow-mill, kro'-mill, *s.* a trap for taking crows.

Crown, krown, *s.* a garland of honour; an ornament worn on the head by a sovereign as a badge of imperial or regal power and dignity; the sovereign; regal power; royalty; honour; splendour; dignity; the top of the head, of a mountain, of a hat, &c.; the end of an anchor shank; completion; a five-shilling piece anciently stamped with a crown; a particular size of paper; the uppermost member of the cornice, including the corona [Arch.]: *v.a.* to invest with a crown or with regal power; to honour, dignify, or adorn; to reward; to complete: *a.* belonging to the crown or sovereign (L. *corona,* a crown).

Crown-agent, krown'-a-jent, *s.* a solicitor in Scotland who prepares criminal prosecutions.
Crowner, krown'-er, *s.* he who or that which crowns.
Crownet, krown'-et, *s.* a coronet; chief end.
Crown-glass, krown'-glas, *s.* the finest kind of window-glass.
Crown-imperial, krown-im-pe'-re-al, *s.* a beautiful flowering plant.
Crowning, krown'-ing, *a.* that crowns or completes: *s.* the completion of a member or any ornamental work [Arch.]; the finishing part of a knot or interweaving of the strands [Naut.]
Crown land, krown'-land, *s.* land or other real property belonging to the sovereign.
Crown law, krown' law, *s.* part of the common law of England applicable to criminal matters.
Crown lawyer, krown' law-yer, *s.* a lawyer in the service of the crown.
Crownless, krown'-les, *a.* without a crown.
Crown office, krown' of-fis, *s.* a section of the Court of Queen's Bench, which takes cognizance of all criminal cases.
Crown-post, krown'-post, *s.* a post which stands upright in the middle between two principal rafters [Arch.]
Crown-prince, krown'-prins, *s.* the prince who succeeds to the throne.
Crown-scab, krown'-skab, *s.* a scab formed round the corners of a horse's hoof, a cancerous and painful sore.
Crown-side, krown'-side, *s.* the criminal department of the Court of Queen's Bench.
Crown-solicitor, krown'-so-lis'-e-ter, *s.* the one who prepares the prosecution.
Crown-wheel, krown'-hweel, *s.* a wheel with cogs at right angles to its plane; the wheel which drives the balance in a watch.
Crown-work, krown'-wurk, *s.* an outwork consisting of a bastion connected by a curtain with two half-bastions at the ends [Fort.]
Crow-quill, kro'-kwil, *s.* a pen for fine sketching, from the quill of a crow.
Crow's-bill, krose'-bil, *s.* a kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds [Surg.]
Crow's-feet, krose'-feet, *s.pl.* the wrinkles about the eyes, the effects of age.
Crow's-foot, krose'-foot, *s.* a caltrop [Mil.]
Crow silk, kro'-silk, *s.* a species of aquatic plant.
Crow's-nest, krose'-nest, *s.* a cask, as a look-out on the main topmast crosstrees of a whaler.
Crow-stone, kro'-stone, *s.* a fossil mollusc; a gable top-stone.
Croy, kroi, *s.* an enclosure for catching fish; a mound projecting into a river, to break the current.
Croylstone, kroil'-stone, *s.* crystallized cawk.
Croze, kroze, *s.* a tool used by coopers.
Crozier, kro'-zhe-er, *s.* See **Crosier.**
Crouched-friar, krushd'-fri-ar, *s.* See **Crouched-friars.**
Crucial, krew'-she-al, *a.* transverse; intersecting [Surg.]; in form of a cross [Anat.]; severe; testing, as a crucial experiment (L. *crux*, a cross).
Crucian, krew'-she-an, *s.* a short, thick, broad carp, of a deep yellow colour.
Cruciate, krew'-she-ate, *a.* cruciform [Bot.]
Crucible, krew'-se-bl, *s.* a small pot, used by chemists, founders, and others, for melting ores, metals, &c., made of earth, so tempered and baked as to endure extreme heat, or of other substances that resist fire; a hollow place at the bottom of a furnace to receive the melted metal; a situation which severely tests a man's virtue (L. *crux*).
Cruciferæ, kru-sif'-er-ee, *s.* a natural order of plants, whose petals are disposed crosswise [Bot.] (L. *crux*, and *fero*, to bear.)
Cruciferous, kru-sif'-e-rus, *a.* bearing the cross; with four petals in the form of a cross [Bot.]
Crucifix, krew'-se-fix, *s.* a representation or effigy of Christ on the cross (L. *crux*, and *figo*, to fix).
Crucifixion, krew-se-fix'-shun, *s.* the act of crucifying; punishment by death on the cross; the death of Christ on the cross.
Cruciform, krew'-se-fawrm, *a.* cross-shaped; disposed in the form of a cross [Bot.] (L. *crux*, and *forma*, shape).
Crucify, krew'-se-fi, *v.a.* to put to death by nailing hands and feet to a cross; to mortify the power of.
Crucigerous, kru-sij'-e-rus, *a.* bearing the cross (L. *crux*, and *gero*, to bear).
Crucite, krew'-site, *s.* a red oxide of iron, so called from its crystallizing in the form of a cross.
Crude, krewd, *a.* raw; in its natural state; unripe; not digested; immature as regards ideas; imperfectly considered and developed; ill arranged, applied to a picture when the colours do not blend or harmonize [Painting]. (L. *crudus*.) **Crudely,** krewd'-le, *ad.* in a crude manner. **Crudeness,** krewd'-nes, *s.* the state of being crude.
Crudity, krew'-de-te, *s.* crudeness; something in a crude or undigested state.
Cruel, krew'-el, *a.* disposed to give pain to others; unfeeling; hard-hearted; proceeding from cruelty; causing pain (L. *crudelis*, from *crudus*, raw). **Cruelly,** krew'-el-le, *ad.* in a cruel manner. **Cruelness,** krew'-el-nes, *s.* the state of being cruel.
Cruel-hearted, krew'-el-hart-ed, *a.* delighting in cruelty.
Cruelty, krew'-el-te, *s.* the quality of being cruel; a cruel act.
Cruentate, krew'-en-tate, *a.* smeared with blood (L. *cruentus*).
Cruet, krew'-et, *s.* a small glass bottle for holding vinegar, sauce, &c.; a eucharistic flagon (Dut. *kruik*, a jar).
Cruise, krews, *v.n.* to sail up and down in quest of an enemy's ship or for pleasure: *s.* a sailing up and down for one or other such purpose (connected with *cross*). See **Cruse.**
Cruiser, krew'-zer, *s.* a person or a ship that cruises.
Crumb, krum, *s.* a small fragment of bread or other food; the soft part of a loaf: *v.a.* to break into or spread with crumbs (A.S. *cruma*).
Crumb-brush, krum'-brush, *s.* a curve-shaped brush for sweeping crumbs from a table-cloth.
Crumb-cloth, krum'-kloth, *s.* a cloth laid under a table to receive crumbs and keep the carpet clean.
Crumble, krum'-bl, *v.a.* to break into crumbs: *v.n.* to fall into small pieces; to fall to decay.
Crumpenal, krew'-pe-nal, *s.* a purse (L. *crumena*).
Crummable, krum-ma-bl, *a.* that may be crumbled.
Crummy, krum'-me, *a.* full of crumbs; soft.
Crump, krump, *a.* crooked, as *crump*-shouldered (A.S.)
Crumpet, krum'-pet, *s.* a soft spongy cake or muffin.
Crumple, krump'-pl, *v.a.* to draw or press into wrinkles: *v.n.* to cramp; to shrink (from *cramp*).
Crumpling, krum'-pling, *s.* a small degenerate apple.
Crunch, krunsh, *v.a.* and *n.* to crush something hard with the teeth.
Cruor, kroo'-ur, *s.* gore; coagulated blood (L.)
Cruorine, kroo'-o-rin, *s.* the red matter in the blood.
Crup, krup, *s.* the buttocks. See **Croup.**
Crupper, krup'-per, *s.* a strap extending from the saddle to the horse's tail, to keep the saddle from slipping forward: *v.a.* to put a crupper on.
Crural, krew'-ral, *a.* belonging to the leg; shaped like a leg or root (L. *crus*, *cruris*, the leg).
Crusade, kru-sade', *s.* one of those military expeditions undertaken during the middle ages under the banner of the cross for the recovery of the Holy Land from the power of the Saracens; any hostile joint enterprise conducted in a similar enthusiastic or fanatical spirit: *v.n.* to join in a crusade (L. *crux*, the cross).
Crusader, kru-sa'-der, *s.* one engaged in a crusade.
Cruzado, kru-sa'-do, *s.* a Portuguese coin, so called from being stamped with a cross.
Cruse, krewze, *s.* a small cup or bottle (Dut.)
Cruset, krew'-set, *s.* a goldsmith's crucible.
Crush, krush, *v.a.* to press or squeeze into a mass; to bruise or break by pressure; to overwhelm by power; to subdue; to bruise small: *v.n.* to be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force: *s.* a violent collision which bruises; pressure by a crowd.
Crusher, krush'-er, *s.* one who or that which crushes.
Crust, krust, *s.* a hard outside rind, coating, or covering, as of a loaf; a piece of bread or hard bread crust; a deposit from wine as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, &c.: *v.a.* to cover with a crust: *v.n.* to gather into a crust. *The crust of the earth*, its solid exterior (L. *crusta*, the hard surface of a body).
Crusta, krus'-ta, *s.* a gem engraved for inlaying a vase or other object; the shell of a crustacean [Zool.]
Crustacea, krus-ta'-she-a, *s.pl.* one of the classes of the articulata, including lobsters, shrimps, and crabs, so called from the crust-like shell which covers the body and legs.
Crustacean, krus-ta'-she-an, *a.* belonging to the crustacea: *s.* one of the crustacea.
Crustaceological, krus-ta-she-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to crustaceology.
Crustaceologist, krus-ta-she-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in crustaceology.
Crustaceology, krus-ta-she-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the crustacea (L. *crusta*, and Gr. *logos*, science).
Crustaceous, krus-ta'-she-us, *a.* pertaining to crust; of the nature of crust or shell; crustacean. **Crustaceousness,** krus-ta'-she-us-nes, *s.* the being crustaceous.
Crustated, krus'-ta-ted, *a.* covered with a crust.
Crustation, krus-ta'-shun, *s.* an incrustation.
Crusty, krus'-te, *a.* like crust; hard; outwardly harsh; surly; snappish; peevish; morose. **Crustily,** krus'-te-le, *ad.* in a crusty manner. **Crustiness,** krus'-te-nes, *s.* the quality of being crusty.
Crut, krut, *s.* the rough shaggy part of oak-bark.

Crutch, krutsh, *s.* a staff with a cross piece for the armpit, as a support to a lame person; a support like a crutch: *v.a.* to support on crutches; to prop or sustain (connected with *crook*, and perhaps L. *crux*).
Crutched, krutsht, *pp.* or *a.* supported with crutches; distinguished by a cross. See **Crouched-friars.**
Crux, krux, *s.* anything that puzzles much (L.)
Crwth, kruth, *s.* a Welsh violin; a crouth.
Cry, kri, *v.n.* to call loudly or vehemently or importunately; to utter a loud voice in weeping; to weep or lament; to proclaim; to bawl; to squall; to yelp. *To cry against*, to exclaim with a loud voice, by way of reproof, threatening, or censure. *To cry out*, to exclaim; to vociferate; to clamour. *To cry out against*, to complain loudly, with a view to censure; to blame. *To cry to*, to implore (Fr. *crier*).
Cry, kri, *v.a.* to proclaim loudly and publicly in giving notice. *To cry down*, to decry; to depreciate. *To cry up*, to praise; to applaud.
Cry, kri, *s.* (*pl.* **Cries**), a loud or vehement sound, especially of weeping or lamentation; call; exclamation of triumph, wonder, or other passion; shout; proclamation; public notice, as by a hawker of his wares; bitter complaint of oppression and injustice; rumour; party call; the sound or voice of irrational animals; expression of joy, fright, alarm, or want; a pack of dogs; a pack.
Crying, kri'-ing, *a.* specially calling for punishment: *s.* importunate call; clamour; outcry.
Cryolite, kri'-o-lite, *s.* a mineral from Greenland, a fluoride of sodium and aluminum [Min.] (Gr. *kryos*, icy cold, and *lithos*, a stone.)
Cryophorus, kri-of'-er-us, *s.* an instrument for freezing water by its own evaporation (Gr. *kryos*, and *phero*, to produce).
Crypt, kript, *s.* a subterranean cell or cave for purposes of interment; a vaulted chamber used for religious service and burial under the chancel of a church (Gr. *krypto*, to hide).
Cryptic, kript'-ik, } *a.* hidden; secret; occult. **Cryp-**
Cryptical, krip'-te-kal, } **tically**, *ad.* secretly.
Cryptogamia, krip-to-ga'-me-a, *s.* that division of plants whose organs of fructification are concealed or not distinctly visible, such as ferns, mosses, lichens, &c. (Gr. *krypto*, and *gamos*, marriage).
Cryptogamian, krip-to-ga'-me-an, } *a.* pertaining to
Cryptogamic, krip-to-gam'-ik, } plants of the
Cryptogamous, krip-tog'-a-mus, } cryptogamia.
Cryptogamist, krip-tog'-a-mist, *s.* one skilled in cryptogamic botany.
Cryptogamy, krip-tog'-a-me, *s.* concealed fructification.
Cryptograph, krip'-to-graf, *s.* a writing or system of writing in secret characters (Gr. *krypto*, and *grapho*, to write).
Cryptographer, krip-tog'-ra-fer, *s.* one skilled in cryptography.
Cryptographical, krip-to-graf'-e-kal, *a.* written in cryptograph.
Cryptography, krip-tog'-ra-fe, *s.* the act or art of writing in secret characters.
Cryptology, krip-tol'-o-je, *s.* secret or enigmatical language (Gr. *krypto*, and *logos*, a word).
Cryptonym, krip'-to-nim, *s.* a name one bears in a secret society (Gr. *krypto*, and *onoma*, a name).
Crystal, kris'-tal, *s.* an inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces; glass of a superior composition and manufacture; anything clear as crystal: *a.* consisting of crystal, or like crystal. *Rock crystal*, transparent or colourless quartz. (Gr. *krystallos*, ice, from *kryos*, icy cold.)
Crystalform, kris'-tal-fawrm, *a.* in the form of crystal.
Crystalline, kris'-tal-line, *a.* of or like crystal; clear; transparent. *Crystaline humour of the eye*, a lenti-form body, of a very white, transparent, firm substance, enclosed in a membranous case or capsule, and situated in the anterior part of the vitreous humour of the eye [Anat.]
Crystallite, kris'-tal-lite, *s.* a whinstone that has cooled slowly after fusion.
Crystallizable, kris'-tal-lize-à-bl, *a.* that may form or be formed into crystals.
Crystallization, kris'-tal-le-za'-shun, *s.* the act or process by which the parts of a solid body, after separation by solution in a fluid or by fusion, coalesce into regular crystalline form.
Crystallize, kris'-tal-lize, *v.a.* to cause to form crystals: *v.n.* to be converted into a crystal.
Crystallogenic, kris'-tal-o-jen'-ik, *a.* productive of crystalline arrangement (Gr. *krystallos*, and *gennao*, to produce).
Crystallographer, kris'-tal-log'-rà-fer, *s.* one who describes crystals, or the manner of their formation.
Crystallographic, kris-tal-lo-graf'-ik, } *a.* pertain-
Crystallographical, kris-tal-lo-graf'-e-kal, } ing to crystallography. **Crystallographically**, kris-tal-lo-graf'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in the manner of crystallography.
Crystallography, kris'-tal-log'-rà-fe, *s.* the science of crystallization (Gr. *krystallos*, and *grapho*, to write).
Crystalloid, kris'-tal-loyd, *a.* like crystal: *s.* a crystalloid substance (Gr. *krystallos*, and *eidos*, like).
Crystallomancy, kris'-tal-o-man'-se, *s.* divination by crystals or translucent stones (Gr. *krystallos*, and *manteia*, divination).
Crystoleum, kris-to'-le-um, *s.* photographs painted on glass with oil-colours (Gr. *krystallos*, and L. *oleum*, oil).
Ctenoid, te'-noyd, *a.* comb-shaped, or having the appearance of a comb (Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, a comb, and *eidos*, like).
Ctenoidans, te-noid'-ans, *s.pl.* the third order of fishes established by Agassiz, having scales with rough and jagged edges, as the perch.
Cub, kub, *s.* the young of certain animals, as the bear, fox, &c.; a puppy; a boy or girl, in contempt: *v.n.* to bring forth young, like a cub.
Cub, kub, *s.* a cattle-pen: *v.a.* to shut up or confine.
Cubation, ku-bà'-shun, *s.* the act of lying down; a reclining (L. *cubo*, to lie).
Cubature, ku'-bà-ture, *s.* the finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body. See **Cube.**


Cube.

Cube, kewb, *s.* a regular solid body, with six equal square sides, and containing equal angles; the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number [Arith.]: *v.a.* to raise to the third power or cube. *Cube-root*, the number or quantity which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube. *Cube-ore*, an ore of a green colour; arseniate of iron. (Gr. *kybos*, a die).
Cubeb, ku'-beb, *s.* the small spicy berry of a plant akin to pepper.
Cubebine, ku'-be-bine, *s.* a vegetable principle, neutral and tasteless, found in the seeds of the cubeb.
Cubic, kew'-bik, } *a.* having the form of a cube;
Cubical, kew'-be-kal, } contained within a cube. *Cubic equation*, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube [Alg.] *Cubic number.* See **Cube. Cubically**, ku'-be-kal-le, *ad.* in a cubical method. **Cubicalness**, ku'-be-kal-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being cubical.
Cubica, ku'-be-kà, *s.* a very fine kind of shalloon.
Cubicular, ku-bik'-u-lar, *a.* belonging to a chamber (L. *cubiculum*, a bed-chamber).
Cubiform, kew'-be-fawrm, *a.* in the form of a cube.
Cubit, kew'-bit, *s.* a measure, being the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger, from 18 to 22 inches; the fore-arm from the elbow to the wrist [Anat.] (L. *cubitus*, a bend, the elbow, from *cubo*, to lie down.)
Cubital, ku'-bit-al, *a.* of the length of a cubit; pertaining to the cubit or ulna.
Cubited, ku'-bit-ed, *a.* of the measure of a cubit.
Cubitus, ku'-be-tus, *s.* fore-arm from elbow to wrist.
Cubo-dodecahedral, ku'-bo-do-dek-a-he'-dral, *a.* presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron.
Cubo-octahedral, ku'-bo-ok-ta-he'-dral, *a.* presenting a combination of the forms, a cube and an octahedron.
Cuboid, ku'-boyd, } *a.* having nearly the form of a
Cuboidal, ku-boy'-dal, } cube (Gr. *kybos*, and *eidos*, like).
Cubeba, kub'-shà, *s.* an Indian drug.
Cucking-stool, kuk'-ing-stool, *s.* a chair of an undignified construction on which certain offenders were placed, usually before their own door, to be jeered at and pelted by their neighbours (Ice. *kuka*, to go to stool).
Cuckold, kuk'-kuld, *s.* a man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress: *v.a.* to make a man a cuckold by adultery with his wife, or a husband such by adultery with another man (L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo). **Cuckoldly**, kuk'-kuld-le, *a.* mean; sneaking.
Cuckold-maker, kuk'-kuld-ma-ker, *s.* one who has criminal conversation with another man's wife.
Cuckoldom, kuk'-kul-dom, *s.* the act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.
Cuckoldry, kuk'-kul-dre, *s.* the practice of cuckolding.
Cuckoo, kuk'-oo, *s.* a bird of the genus cuculus, which deposits its eggs in other birds' nests, so called from its note.
Cuckoo-bud, kuk'-oo-bud, *s.* the plant crowfoot, or buttercup.

Cuckoo-flower, kuk'-oo-flow-er, *s.* a plant, a species of cardamine or lady's smock.
Cuckoo's meat, kuk'-ooz-meet, *s.* the wood-sorrel.
Cuckoo-pint, kuk'-oo-pint, s. a plant of the genus arum.
Cuckoo-spit, kuk'-oo-spit, } *s.* an insect secretion.
Cuckoo-spittle, kuk'-oo-spit-le, }
Cucullate, ku'-kul-late. } *a.* hooded; having the shape
Cucullated, ku'-kul-la-ted, } of a hood (L. *cucullus*, a hood).
Cuculus, ku'-ku-lus, *s.* the cuckoo (L.)
Cucumber, ku'-kum-ber, *s.* the name of a plant and its fruit, extensively used as a pickle and salad. *Cucumber-tree*, Magnolia acuminata.
Cucurbit, ku'-kur-bit, } *s.* a chemical vessel in the
Cucurbita, ku-kur'-be-tă, } shape of a gourd (L. a gourd).
Cucurbitaceous, ku-kur-be-ta'-she-us, *a.* like a gourd.
Cucurbitive, ku-kur'-be-tiv, *a.* applied to small worms, shaped like the seeds of a gourd.
Cud, kud, *s.* food which ruminating animals return to the mouth, and chew at leisure; a piece of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed. *To chew the cud*, to ponder. (A.S. *ceowan*, to chew.)
Cudbear, kud'-bare, *s.* a lichen employed in dyeing purple, violet, &c. (after Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon).
Cuddle, kud'-dl, *vn.* to lie close or snug together: *v.a.* to hug; to fondle (from *couth*, familiar).
Cuddy, kud'-de, *s.* a small cabin in the fore part of a lighter or boat, or under the poop of a ship; the coal-fish.
Cuddy, kud'-de, *s.* an ass; a donkey.
Cudgel, kud'-gel, *s.* a short thick stick of wood: *v.a* to beat with a cudgel; to beat. *To cross the cudgels*, to give up the contest, as beaten. *To take up the cudgels*, to strike in and fight. *Cudgel-proof*, able to resist a cudgel, or not easily frightened by a beating.
Cudle, kud'l, *s.* a small sea-fish.
Cudweed, kud'-weed, *s.* a plant, called everlasting, whose flowers retain their beauty for years (*cotton-weed*).
Cue, kew, *s.* the tail or end of a thing, especially of a wig; the last words of a speech which a player, who is to answer, catches, and regards as an intimation to begin; the part one is to take up; a hint; turn or temper of mind; the straight rod used in playing billiards (L. *cauda*, a tail).
Cuerpo, kwer'-po, *s.* the body. *In cuerpo*, without cloak or upper garment; not in full dress (Sp. from L. *corpus*, the body).
Cuff, kuf, *s.* a blow with the fist; a stroke; a box: *v.a.* to strike with the fist, as a man; or with talons, or wings, as a fowl: *v.n.* to fight; to scuffle (Sw. *kufa*).
Cuff, kuf, *s.* the fold at the end of a sleeve; the part of the sleeve turned back from the hand.
Cuinage, kwin'-aje, *s.* the stamping of pigs of tin by the proper officer (for *coinage*).
Cuirass, kwe-ras', *s.* defensive armour for the chest, now of metal, originally of leather (Fr. *cuir*, leather).
Cuirassier, kwe-ras-seer', *s.* a soldier wearing a cuirass.
Cuir-bouilly, qweer'-bool-yeh, *s.* leather boiled and prepared with certain gums (Fr.)
Cuish, } kwis, *s.* defensive armour for the thighs (Fr.)
Cuisse, }
Cuisine, kwe-zeen', *s.* the cooking department; cookery; style of cooking (Fr.)
Cuisinerie, kwe-zeen'-er-e, *s.* cookery.
Culdee, kul'-dee, *s.* one of an order of christianizing monks in the 6th and 7th centuries, settled in the west of Scotland, in Ireland, and Wales (Ir. *ceile de*, servant of God).
Cul-de-sac, kool-de-sak, *s.* a street open only at one end; a situation with no retreat in flank or rear [Mil.] (Fr. literally, bottom of the bag.)
Culettes, ku-lets', *s.pl.* the overlapping plates from the waist to the hip, intended to protect the back of the knight [Antiq.] (Fr.)
Culex, kew'-leks, *s.* the gnat (L.)
Culiciform, kew-lis'-e-fawrm, *a.* in the form of a gnat.
Culinary, kew'-lin-à-re, *a.* relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery (L. *culina*, the kitchen).
Cull, kul, *v.a.* to select; to pick out (from *collect*).
Cullender, kul'-len-der, *s.* a strainer; a colander.
Cullet, kul'-let, *s.* broken glass intended for re-melting.
Culling, kul'-ling, *s.* anything set aside as inferior.
Cullion, kul'-yun, *s.* a testicle; a base wretch; a bulbous root. **Cullionly**, kul'-yun-le, *a.* mean; base.
Cullis, kul'-lis, *s.* broth of meat; a strained jelly (Fr.)
Cully, kul'-le, *s.* one easily imposed on by sharpers; a silly dupe: *v.a.* to impose on easily.
Cullyism, kul'-le-izm, *s.* the state of being a cully.
Culm, kulm, *s.* the stalk or stem of corn and grasses, usually jointed and hollow [Bot.] (L. *culmus*.)
Culm, kulm, *s.* comminuted glance coal.
Culmiferous, kul-mif'-e-rus, *a.* bearing culms; abounding in glance coal (*culm*, and L. *fero*, to bear).
Culminate, kul'-min-ate, *v.n.* to be vertical; to reach the highest point: *a.* vertical.
Culmination, kul-min-a'-shun, *s.* the transit of a heavenly body over the meridian; its highest altitude; the highest point attained.
Culottic, koo-lot'-ik, *a.* respectable. See **Sansculotte.**
Culpability, kul-pà-bil'-e-te, *s.* culpableness.
Culpable, kul'-pà-bl, *a.* deserving or involving blame (L. *culpa*, a fault). **Culpableness**, kul'-pà-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being culpable. **Culpably**, kul'-pà-ble, *ad.* in a culpable manner.
Culprit, kul'-prit, *s.* any person convicted of a crime; a person arraigned in court for a crime [Law].
Cult, kult, *s.* a particular ritual or system of worship (L.)
Cultch, kultch, *s.* the spawn of oysters.
Cultirostral, kul-te-ros'-tral, *a.* having a bill shaped like the coulter of a plough or a knife, as the heron [Ornith.] (L. *culter*, and *rostrum*, a beak.)
Cultivatable, kul'-te-vate-à-bl, } *a.* capable of being cul-
Cultivable, kul'-te-và-bl, } tivated.
Cultivate, kul'-te-vate, *v.a.* to till; to raise by tillage; to improve by labour or study; to study; to cherish, to foster; to labour to improve; to civilize (L. *colo*, *cultum*, to till.
Cultivation, kul-te-va'-shun, *s.* the art or practice of cultivating; the state of being cultivated; culture; study; improvement.
Cultivator, kul'-te-va-tur, *s.* one who tills land; one who improves or studies to improve; a kind of harrow.
Cultrate, kul'-trate,
Cultrated, kul'-tra-ted, } *a.* shaped like a pruning-
Cultriform, kul'-tre-fawrm, } knife.
Culture, kult'-yure, *s.* the act of tilling; cultivation; the application of labour, with a view to production or improvement; intellectual or moral discipline and training: *v.a.* to cultivate.
Cultureless, kult'-yur-les, *a.* having no culture.
Cultus, kul'-tus, *s.* cult (L.)
Culver, kul'-ver, *s.* a pigeon or wood-pigeon (A.S.)
Culver-house, kul'-ver-hows, *s.* a dove-cote.
Culverin, kul'-ver-in, *s.* a very long gun, usually an 18-pounder, so called as like a serpent, or as adorned with serpents (L. *coluber*, a serpent).
Culver-key, kul'-ver-ke, *s.* the columbine
Culvert, kul'vert, *s.* an arched drain for the passage of water under a road, canal, &c. (Fr. *couvert*, covered).
Culver-tail, kul'-ver-tale, *s.* dovetail [Carp.]
Culver-tailed, kul'-ver-tayld, *a.* fastened by dovetail.
Cumbent, kum'-bent, *a.* lying down (L. *cumbo*, to lie).
Cumber, kum'-ber, *v.a.* to be a burden merely; to overload and hamper; to hamper and hinder; to perplex; to encumber: *s.* that which cumbers (Fr. *encombrer*, from L. *cumulus*, a heap).
Cumberless, kum'-ber-les, *a.* without anything to cumber.
Cumbersome, kum'-ber-sum, *a.* burdensome; troublesome; unwieldy; unmanageable. **Cumbersomely**, kum'-ber-sum-le, *ad.* in a manner to encumber. **Cumbersomeness**, kum'-ber-sum-nes, *s.* the quality of being cumbersome.
Cumber-world, kum'-ber-world, *s.* one who or that which encumbers the world and is of no use.
Cumbrance, kum'-brans, *s.* that which cumbers.
Cumbrian, kum'-bre-an, *a.* belonging to Cumberland. The *Cumbrian system* or *group*, the slate or grey-wacke system, so called from its being most remarkably developed in Cumberland [Geol.]
Cumbrous, kum'-brus, *a.* cumbersome; vexatious; obstructive. **Cumbrously**, kum'-brus-le, *ad.* in a cumbrous manner. **Cumbrousness**, kum'-brus-nes, *s.* state of being cumbrous.
Cumin, kum'-in, *s.* an annual plant, whose seeds have a bitterish warm taste, and are carminative (Heb.)
Cumshaw, kum'-shaw, *s.* a present, in the East.
Cumulate, kew'-mu-late, *v.a.* to gather or throw into a heap; to heap together (L. *cumulus*, a heap).
Cumulation, kew-mu-la'-shun, *s.* the act of cumulating.
Cumulative, kew'-mu-là-tiv, *a.* increased by additions, as a heap; bearing on one point and increasing in cogency by accumulation of proof [Logic].
Cumulose, kew'-mu-lose, *a.* full of heaps.
Cumulus, kew'-mu-lus, *s.* a cloud in convex masses piled one upon another. *Cumulo-stratus*, cumulus clouds having a stratified appearance (L.)
Cunctative, kungk'-tà-tiv, *a.* cautious (L. *cunctor*, to delay).
Cunctator, kungk-ta'-tur, *s.* one who delays.
Cuneal, kew'-ne-al, *a.* wedge-shaped (L. *cuneus*, a wedge).
Cuneate, kew'-ne-ate, } *a.* wedge-shaped [Bot.]
Cuneated, kew'-ne-a-ted, }
Cuneiform, kew-ne'-e-fawrm, } *a.* wedge-shaped. *Cunei-*
Cuniform, kew'-ne-fawrm, } *form letters*, those in which the old Persian and Babylonian inscriptions

are written, so termed from their wedge-like appearance (L. *cuneus*, and *forma*, shape).

Cunette, ku-net', *s.* a trench at the bottom of a dry ditch [Fort.] (Fr.)

Cunning, kun'-ning, *a.* knowing; skilful; artful; crafty; wrought with skill: *s.* knowledge acquired by experience; skill; art; craft; subtilty; deceit (A.S. *cunnan*, to know, and connected with *ken* and *can*).

Cunningly, kun'-ning-le, *ad.* in a cunning manner.

Cunningness, kun'-ning-nes, *s.* the quality of being cunning.

Cunning-man, kun'-ning-man, *s.* one who pretends to tell fortunes, or how to recover stolen or lost goods.

Cup, kup, *s.* a vessel to drink out of; the liquor contained in it; the joy or sorrow in one's lot, given, as it were, to drink; anything hollow like a cup; a cupping-glass; a drinking entertainment: *v.a.* to apply a cupping-glass to draw blood from a scarified part of the body [Surg.] (A.S. *cuppe.*)

Cup-bearer, kup'-bare-er, *s.* an officer of the king's household who tasted the wine before giving it to drink; an attendant to give wine at a feast.

Cupboard, kub'-burd, *s.* a case with shelves for cups, plates, dishes, &c.; originally a shelf for cups: *v.a.* to hoard.

Cupel, kew'-pel, *s.* a small vessel for refining precious metals. *Cupel-dust*, powder used in purifying metals.

Cupellation, kew-pel-lā'-shun, *s.* the refining of gold, silver, &c., in a cupel, or by scorification.

Cup-gall, kup'-gawl, *s.* a gall found on oak-leaves.

Cupid, kew'-pid, *s.* the god of love [Myth.] (L. *cupio*, to desire.)

Cupidity, ku-pid'-e-te, *s.* an eager inordinate desire to possess; avarice; covetousness.

Cup-moss, kup'-mos, *s.* a kind of lichen.

Cupola, kew'-po-lā, *s.* a spherical cup-shaped vault on the top of an edifice; a dome.

Cupper, kup'-per, *s.* one who applies a cupping-glass.

Cupping, kup'-ping, *a.* drawing blood with a cupping-glass; *s.* the process of doing so. *Dry-cupping*, cupping without scarification and blood drawing.

Cupping-glass, kup'-ping-glas, *s.* a glass vessel like a cup applied to the skin in cupping.

Cupreous, kew'-pre-us, *a.* of or like copper (L. *cuprum*).

Cupressus, ku-pres'-us, *s.* the cypress (L.)

Cupriferous, ku-prif'-er-us, *a.* yielding copper.

Cuprite, ku'-prite, *s.* the red oxide of copper.

Cup-rose, kup'-roze, *s.* the poppy.

Cupula, kew'-pu-lā, } *s.* the cup of the acorn, husk of
Cupule, kew'-pule, } the filbert, &c. [Bot.]

Cupuliferous, kew-pu-lif'-er-us, *a.* bearing cupules.

Cur, kur, *s.* a degenerate snarling dog; a churl (Ice. *kurra*, to grumble).

Curable, kew'-rā-bl, *a.* that may be cured or remedied.

Curableness, kew'-rā-bl-nes, *s.* a curable state.

Curaçoa, ku-ra-so', *s.* a liqueur flavoured with orange-peel, cinnamon, and mace, and deriving its name from the island of *Curaçoa*, where it is best made.

Curacy, kew'-ra-se, } *s.* the office or post of a
Curateship, kew'-rate-ship, } curate.

Curari, kew'-rā-ree, } *s.* an extract from a tree used by
Curara, kew'-rā-rā, } the S. American Indians as an arrow poison.

Curarine, kew'-rā-rin, *s.* an alkaloid from curari.

Curassow, ku-ras'-so, *s.* a genus of large-crested gallinaceous birds in Tropical America.

Curate, kew'-rate, *s.* a clergyman in the Church of England appointed to assist the incumbent of a parish in his duties, *stipendiary*, as dependent on the incumbent, and *perpetual*, as independent; one who has the cure of souls (L. *cura*, care).

Curative, kew'-rā-tiv, *a.* curing; tending to cure.

Curator, ku-rā'-tur, *s.* one who has the superintendence of anything, as a museum, university, &c.; the guardian appointed to manage for a minor or lunatic [Law].

Curb, kurb, *s.* a chain attached to the branches of the bridle and running under the lower jaw, which it presses on when the rein is tightened [Men.]: restraint; check; anything that retains; a support on the edge, as a curb-stone. *Curb-roof*, a roof rounded on the top, having two slopes on each side. *Curb-stone*, a stone placed at the edge of a pavement to hold the work together (Fr. *courber*, to bend, from L. *curvus*, curved).

Curb, kurb, *v.a.* to restrain; to guide and manage; to furnish with a curb.

Curbless, kurb'-les, *a.* having no curb or restraint.

Curcas, kur'-kas, *s.* the physic-nut of Tropical America.

Curculio, kur-kew'-le-o, *s.* a corn-worm or weevil (L.)

Curcuma-paper, kur'-ku-mā-pa'-per, *s.* a paper stained with turmeric acid, and used to test the presence of an alkali.

Curcumine, kur'-ku-mine, *s.* the colouring matter obtained from the roots of the turmeric-plant.

Curd, kurd, *s.* the coagulated part of milk; coagulated milk or matter of any kind: *v.a.* to cause to coagulate (Celt.)

Curdle, kur'-dl, *v.n.* to coagulate; to thicken into curd; to congeal: *v.a.* to change into curd; to coagulate or congeal.

Curdy, kur'-de, *a.* like curd; full of curd; coagulated.

Cure, kewr, *s.* the act or art of healing; restoration to health or soundness; that which cures or heals; the care or spiritual charge of souls; the office of a curate: *v.a.* to heal; to restore to health or soundness; to prepare for preservation (L. *cura*, cure).

Curé, kew-ra, *s.* a priest with a cure (Fr.)

Cureless, kewr'-les, *a.* that cannot be cured.

Curer, kew'-rer, *s.* one who prepares preserved food.

Curfew, kur'-few, *s.* the ringing of a bell at night as a signal to rake up the fires and retire to rest (Fr. *couvre-feu*, cover fire).

Curialistic, kew-re-à-lis'-tik, *a.* pertaining to a court (L. *curia*, a court).

Curing-house, kewr'-ing-hows, *s.* a building in which sugar is drained and dried.

Curio, ku'-ri-o, *s.* a curiosity.

Curiologic, kew-re-o-loj'-ik, *a.* represented by pictures instead of words (Gr. *kuriologia*, literal speech).

Curiosity, kew-re-os'-e-te, *s.* a desire to know; inquisitiveness; accuracy; exactness; an object of curiosity; a rarity.

Curioso, kew-re-o'-so, *s.* a curious person; a virtuoso (It.)

Curious, kew'-re-us, *a.* desirous to know; inquisitive; careful about; nice; artful; wrought with care and art; singular; strange. **Curiously**, kew'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a curious manner. **Curiousness**, kew'-re-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being curious.

Curl, kurl, *v.a.* to twist into ringlets; to coil, as a serpent; to dress with curls; to raise in undulations or ripples: *v.n.* to shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulations; to ripple; to writhe; to shrink back: *s.* a ringlet of hair or anything like it; undulation; sinuosity; a winding in the grain of wood; a disease in potatoes, in which the leaves seem curled and shrunk up (Dan. *krölle*, to curl).

Curlew, kur'-lew, *s.* a wading bird with long curved bill, slender, partly naked legs, and a short tail (from its cry).

Curling, kurl'-ing, *s.* a winter game among the Scotch, which consists in launching from the hand a cheese-shaped round stone with a handle, of from 30 to 45 lb weight, along the surface of the ice, to a mark, or tee, as it is called, some 30 or 40 yards distant, each player having two stones, and the principle of the game being the same as that of bowls on a bowling green. *Curling-stones*, stones for curling with. *Curling-tongs*, an instrument for curling the hair.

Curlingly, kurl'-ing-le, *ad.* in a waving manner.

Curly, kur'-le, *a.* having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples. *Curly-headed* or *curly-pated*, having curly hair. **Curliness**, kur'-le-nes, *s.* a state of being curly.

Curmudgeon, kur-mud'-jon, *s.* an avaricious churlish fellow; a miser (literally, corn-dealing or -hoarding).

Curmudgeonly, kur-mud'-jon-le, *a.* avaricious; churlish.

Currant, kur'-rant, *s.* a small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant; a similar-sized fruit of a well-known shrub. (*Corinth*, from which the former was first brought).

Currency, kur'-ren-se, *s.* constant flow, as of a stream; a continual passing from hand to hand or circulation, as coin or bills of credit; the circulating medium of a state, issued by authority, either as coin or in the form of paper, commonly called money; that which is current or in circulation as a medium of trade; the rate at which anything is generally valued.

Current, kur'-rent, *a.* flowing or running; general; popular; generally received; that will pass as genuine; in circulation: now passing: *s.* a running stream; progressive motion or movement; general drift; a connected series; the passage of the electric fluid from one pole of an apparatus to the other [Elect.] *Atmospheric currents*, the disturbances of the atmospheric mass, from regular or accidental causes, which constitute winds (L. *curro*, to run.) **Currently**, kur'-rent-le, *ad.* with continued progression; generally. **Currentness**, kur'-rent-nes, *s.* the state of being current.

Curricle, kur'-re-kl, *s.* a carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast: *v.n.* to career in a curricle.

Curriculum, kur-rik'-u-lum, *s.* a race-course; a course, especially of study, in a department at a school, university, &c.

Currier, kur'-re-er, *s.* one who dresses and colours leather after it is tanned.

Currish, kur'-rish, *a.* like a cur; snarling; spiteful;

quarrelsome. **Currishly**, kur'-rish-le, *ad.* in a currish manner. **Currishness**, kur'-rish-nes, *s.* a currish disposition.

Curry, kur'-re, *s.* a kind of sauce much used in India; a stew of fowl, fish, &c., cooked with curry sauce: *v.a.* to season with curry. *Curry-powder*, a condiment of cayenne pepper, coriander-seed, black pepper, mushroom powder, and cumin.

Curry, kur'-re, *v.a.* to dress leather after it is tanned; to rub and clean with a comb; to thrash. *To curry favour* (or *favel. t.s.* a horse), to seek favour by flattery (L. *corium*, a hide).

Curry-comb, kur'-re-kome, *s.* an iron instrument or comb for rubbing and cleaning horses.

Currying, kur'-re-ing, *s.* the art of dressing skins; the act of rubbing down a horse.

Curse, kurs, *v.a.* to imprecate evil upon; to bring evil upon by a curse; to vex, harass, or torment with great calamities: *v.n.* to utter imprecations; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance: *s.* imprecation of evil; the evil imprecated; the cause of evil; sentence of divine vengeance on sinners (A.S. *cursian*, perhaps through *cross*).

Cursed, kurst, *a.* execrated; blasted by a curse; deserving a curse; detestable. **Cursedly**, kurs'-ed-le, *ad.* in a cursed manner; miserably. **Cursedness**, kurs'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being under a curse.

Cursing, kurs'-ing, *s.* execration; the uttering of a curse; a dooming to vexation or misery.

Cursitor, kur'-se-tur, *s.* a clerk in the Court of Chancery, whose business was to make out original writs.

Cursive, kur'-siv, *a.* running, as in *cursive* hand.

Cursores, kur-so'-res, *s.pl.* the coursers, an order of birds, such as the ostrich, cassowary, &c., so called from the velocity with which they run. See **Course**.

Cursory, kur'-so-re, *a.* hasty; superficial. **Cursorily**, kur'-so-re-le, *ad.* in a cursory manner. **Cursoriness**, kur'-so-re-nes, *s.* superficiality of attention.

Curst, kurst, *a.* ill-tempered; crusty. **Curstness**, kurst'-nes, *s.* peevishness; crabbedness.

Curt., the present month (contraction for *current*).

Curt, kurt, *a.* short; abrupt (L. *curtus*, short). **Curtly**, kurt'-le, *ad.* briefly. **Curtness**, kurt'-nes, *s.* shortness.

Curtail, kur-tale', *v.a.* to shorten; to cut off the end or a part; to abridge (Fr. *court*, short, and *tailler*, to cut).

Curtailment, kur-tail'-ment, *s.* the act of curtailing; state of being curtailed.

Curtail-step, kur'-tale-step, *s.* the lowest step in a flight of stairs, ending at its outer extremity in a scroll.

Curtain, kur'-tin, *s.* a cloth hanging round a bed, or at a window, which may be drawn together or aside at pleasure; a cloth hanging used in theatres to conceal the stage from the spectators; that part of the rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions [Fort.]; a tent or dwelling: *v.a.* to enclose with curtains; to furnish with curtains (Fr. *courtine*).

Curtain-lecture, kur'-tin-lekt' yur, *s.* reproof administered in bed or in private by a wife to her husband.

Curtainless, kur'-tin-les, *a.* having no curtain.

Curtal, kurt'-al, *s.* a horse or dog with a docked tail: *a.* curt; brief; belonging to the court gate.

Curtana, kur-ta'-nà, *or* **Curtein**, kur-tane, *s.* a pointless sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation.

Curtate, kur'-tate, *a.* reduced. The *curtate distance*, the distance of a planet from the sun or earth reduced to the plane of the ecliptic [Astron.]

Curtation, kur-ta'-shun, *s.* the interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

Curtesy, or **Curtsy**. See **Courtesy**.

Curtilage, kur'-te-laje, *s.* a yard, garden, enclosure, or field near and belonging to a dwelling [Law].

Curtlax, kur'-tl-ax, *s.* a short axe or sword.

Curuku oil, koo'-roo-koo oyl, *s.* a yellow oil obtained from the prickly poppy.

Curule, kur'-rool, *a.* entitled to occupy a curule chair; magisterial: *s.* among the Romans, a sort of folding stool without a back conveyed in a chariot, which only the chief magistrates were permitted to sit upon (L. *currus*, a chariot).

Curvated, kurv'-a-ted, *a.* curved; bent in a regular form.

Curvation, kur-va'-shun, *s.* the act of bending.

Curvative, kurv'-à-tiv, *a.* with margins slightly curved [Bot.]

Curvature, kurv'-à-ture, *s.* the continual flexure or bending of a line from a rectilinear direction.

Curve, kurv, *a.* inflected in a regular form and forming part of a circle: *s.* a bending without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; a line of which no three consecutive points are in the same straight line [Geom.]: *v.a.* to bend: to inflect regularly (L. *curvus*, curved).

Curvet, kur-vet', *s.* a leap; a frolic; a particular leap of a horse when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and as his fore legs are falling, raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are raised at once [Men.]: *v.n.* to leap; to spring and form a curvet; to leap and frisk.

Curvicaudate, kur'-ve-kaw-date, *a.* curve-tailed (L. *curvus*, and *cauda*, a tail).

Curvicostate, kur-ve-kos'-tate, *a.* marked with small bent ribs (L. *curvus*, and *costa*, a rib).

Curvifoliate, kur-ve-fo'-le-ate, *a.* having reflected leaves (L. *curvus*, and *folium*, a leaf).

Curviform, kur'-ve-fawrm, *a.* of a curved form.

Curvilinear, kur-ve-lin'-e-ar, } *a.* bounded by curve lines
Curvilineal, kur-ve-lin'-e-al, } (L. *curvus*, and *linea*, a line). **Curvilinearly**, kur-ve-lin'-e-ar-le, *ad.* in a curvilinear manner.

Curvilinearity, kur-ve-lin-e-ar'-e-te, *s.* the state of being curvilinear.

Curvirostral, kur-ve-ros'-tral, *a.* having a crooked beak (L. *curvus*, and *rostrum*, a beak).

Curving, kurv'-ing, *s.* a curve; a winding form.

Curvity, kur'-ve-te, *s.* a bending in a regular form.

Cusco-bark, kus'-ko-bark, *s.* a variety of Peruvian bark.

Cushat, kush'-at, *s.* the ring-dove or wood-pigeon (A.S.)

Cushion, koosh'-un, *s.* a pad for sitting, leaning, or resting on, stuffed with wool, hair, or other soft material; anything padded; a bag of leather filled with sand, used by engravers to support the plate; a stuffing of fine tow or wool, covered by leather, on a board, used for receiving the leaves of gold from the paper: *v.a.* to seat on a cushion; to furnish with cushions. *Lady's cushion*, a species of saxifraga. *Sea-cushion*, sea-pink. (L. *culcita*.)

Cushionet, kush'-un-et, *s.* a little cushion.

Cusk, kusk, *s.* a salt-water cod-fish.

Cusp, kusp, *s.* the horn of the moon; the point in a curve at which its two branches have a common tangent [Math.]; a projecting point forming a pendent, or a projecting point in the foliation of tracery, panels, &c. [Arch.] (L. *cuspis*, a point.)

Cuspidal, kus'-pe-dal, *a.* pointed; ending in a point.

Cuspidate, kus'-pe date, } *a.* having a sharp end, like
Cuspidated, kus'-pe-da-ted, } the point of a spear [Bot.]

Cuspidati, kus-pe-da'-ti, *s.pl.* eye-teeth [Anat.]

Custard, kus'-tard, *s.* a composition of milk and eggs, sweetened and baked or boiled. *Custard-coffin*, a piece of raised pastry which covers or coffins a custard (from *crustade*, a pie with crust).

Custard-apple, kus'-tard-ap'-pl, *s.* the fruit of a West Indian plant, having a soft pulp.

Custodial, kus-to'-de-al, *a.* relating to custody.

Custodian, kus-to'-de-an, *s.* one who has the care or custody of some public building.

Custody, kus'-to-de, *s.* guardianship; security (L. *custos*, a keeper).

Custom, kus'-tum, *s.* frequent repetition of the same act; habitual practice; established mode; usage; a buying of goods; a frequenting a shop to purchase; long-established practice, as constituting the unwritten law, long consent to which gives it authority [Law]; an annual sacrifice of human victims in Ashantee: *v.a.* to make familiar; to give custom to: *v.n.* to accustom (L. *con*, and *suesco*, *suetum*, to be wont).

Customable, kus'-tum-à-bl, *a.* subject to the payment of the customs duties. **Customably**, kus'-tum-à-ble, *ad.* according to custom.

Customary, kus'-tum-à-re, *a.* according to custom; in common practice; holding by custom; held by custom: *s.* a book containing laws and usages, or customs. **Customarily**, kus'-tum-à-re-le, *ad.* habitually; commonly. **Customariness**, kus'-tum-à-re-nes, *s.* frequency; commonness; habitual use or practice.

Customed, kus'-tumd, *a.* usual; furnished with customers.

Customer, kus'-tum-er, *s.* a regular purchaser at a particular place of business; a fellow one has to deal with.

Custom-house, kus'-tum-hows, *s.* the establishment by means of which the customs revenue is collected, and its regulations enforced.

Customs, *or* **Customs duties**, kus'-tums-dew'-tes, *s.pl.* the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported.

Custos, kus'-tos, *s.* a keeper. *Custos brevium*, the principal clerk of the common pleas; *Custos rotulorum*, the principal justice of a county, and keeper of its records.

Custrel, kus'-trel, *s.* a buckler-bearer; a costrel.

Cut, kut, *v.a.* to separate or cleave as with a knife; to make an incision; to sever; to divide; to hew; to mow; to carve; to wound or affect deeply; to inter-

sect or cross; to castrate: *v.n.* to sever, as a knife; to be divided by a knife; to divide by passing through; to perform a surgical operation by cutting, especially in lithotomy; to divide a pack of cards. *To cut across,* to pass by a shorter course, so as to cut off an angle. *To cut asunder,* to cut in pieces; to sever. *To cut down,* to fell by severing. *To cut off,* to separate one part from another; to extirpate; to put to untimely death; to interrupt; to intercept; to end; to finish. *To cut out,* to remove by cutting or carving; to contrive or prepare to take the precedence of. *To cut out a ship,* to enter a harbour, and seize and carry off a ship by a sudden attack. *To cut short,* to stop by interruption; to shorten; to abridge. *To cut up,* to cut in pieces; to eradicate; to criticise severely; to affect deeply. *To cut one's acquaintance,* to meet him in the street or elsewhere, and pretend not to see or recognize him. *To cut a caper,* to frisk about. *To cut a dash,* to make a show.

Cut, kut, *a.* gashed; divided, &c. *Cut and dry* or *dried,* prepared for use. *Cut-grass,* spear-grass.

Cut, kut, *s.* the opening, cleft, gash, or wound, made by an edged instrument; a stroke or blow, as with a whip; a wound to one's feelings; a channel made by cutting or digging; a piece cut off; a near passage by which an angle is cut off; a picture cut or carved on wood or metal; the stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed; the impression; the act of dividing a pack of cards; shape in which a thing is cut. *To draw cuts,* to draw lots, as of paper cut for the purpose.

Cutaneous, ku-ta'-ne-us, *a.* belonging to the skin.

Cut away, kut'-a-wa, *s.* a coat with the skirts rounded off.

Cutlery, kutch'-er-e, *s.* a court of justice in the E. Indies.

Cute, kute, *a.* acute; clever; sharp [U.S.] See **Acute.**

Cuticle, ku'-te-ki, *s.* the scarf-skin; the thin external covering of the bark of a plant; a thin skin formed on the surface of liquor. See **Cutis.**

Cuticular, ku-tik'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to the cuticle.

Cutis, ku'-tis, *s.* the true skin under the cuticle (L.)

Cutlass, kut'-las, *s.* a broad curving sword. See **Coulter.**

Cutler, kut'-ler, *s.* one who makes or sells cutting instruments.

Cutlery, kut'-ler-e, *s.* the business of a cutler; sharp-edged instruments in general.

Cutlet, kut'-let, *s.* a small piece of meat, generally of the rib, for cooking (Fr. from *côté,* the side).

Cutpurse, kut'-purs, *s.* one who cuts purses to steal them; one who steals from the person; a thief.

Cutter, kut'-ter, *s.* one who cuts or hews; one who cuts out cloth to measure; an instrument that cuts; a small boat used by ships of war; a small smart swift-sailing sloop-rigged vessel; a light sledge [U.S.] *Cutters,* a description of bricks, chiefly used for the arches of windows, doorways, &c.

Cutter-bar, kut'-ter-bär, *s.* the bar of a boring machine, in which the cutters or cutting tools are fixed [U.S.]

Cutthroat, kut'-throte, *s.* a murderer; an assassin: *a.* murderous; barbarous.

Cutting, kut'-ting, *ppr.* or *a.* dividing by an edged instrument; piercing the heart; wounding the feelings: satirical: *s.* a separation or division; a slip; the operation of removing the stone; an excavation through a hill in making a road, canal, &c. **Cuttingly,** kut'-ting-le, *ad.* in a cutting manner.

Cuttle, kut'-tl, } *s.* a mollusc which discharges
Cuttle-fish, kut'-tl-fish, } a black liquor when pursued, obscuring the water, and so escaping.

Cuttoe, kut'-to, *s.* a large knife [U.S.] (Fr. *couteau.*)

Cutty-pipe, kut'-te-pipe, *s.* a short tobacco-pipe.

Cutty-stool, kut'-te-stool, *s.* a bench in old Scottish churches, where wanton female offenders against chastity were compelled to sit three Sundays, and were publicly rebuked.

Cutwater, kut'-waw-ter, *s.* the fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water; a water-fowl.

Cut-worm, kut'-wurm, *s.* any caterpillar destructive to young plants.

Cuvette, ku-vet', *s.* a surgical instrument, shaped like a little scoop; a clay crucible (Fr.)

Cwt., a hundredweight (contraction of *centum,* a hundred, and *weight*).

Cyanate, sī'-an-ate, *s.* a salt of cyanic acid.

Cyanic acid, si-an'-ik as'-id, *s.* a compound of cyanogen and oxygen.

Cyanide, sī'-an-ide, *s.* a compound of cyanogen with a metal or element.

Cyanine, sī'-an-en, *s.* a blue colouring matter.

Cyanite. See **Kyanite.**

Cyanogen, si-an'-o-gen, *s.* an essential ingredient in Prussian blue; a gas composed of one equivalent of nitrogen and one of carbon, having an odour like that of crushed peach-leaves, and burning with a pink flame, edged with green (Gr. *kyanos,* blue, and *gennao,* to produce).

Cyanometer, si-an-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument to ascertain the degree of blueness of the ocean or sky (Gr. *kyanos,* and *meter*).

Cyanosis, si-an-o'-zis, *s.* a disease rendering the skin blue, due to defective circulation (Gr. *kyanos,* and *nosos,* disease).

Cyanotype, si-an'-o-tipe, *s.* a process of taking solar portraits in Prussian blue (Gr. *kyanos,* and *type*).

Cyanuret, si-an'-u-ret, *s.* See **Cyanide.**

Cyanuric acid, si-an-ū'-rik as'-id, *s.* an acid obtained from urine.

Cyar, sī'-ar, *s.* the orifice of the internal ear (Gr. a hole).

Cyathiform, si-ath'-e-fawrm, *a.* in the form of a cup, a little widened at the top (Gr. *kyathos,* a cup, and *form*).

Cyclamen, sī'-kla-men, *s.* sow-bread, a genus of bulbous plants with beautiful flowers [Bot.] (Gr.)

Cyclamine, sī'-kla-min, *s.* a vegetable principle found in the root of the cyclamen.

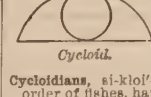
Cycle, sī'-kl, *s.* a series of years, events, or phenomena which recur in the same order; a long period; an imaginary circle in the heavens; a body of legend connected with some mythical subject: *v.n.* to revolve in a circle. The *cycle of the moon,* or golden number, or Metonic cycle (so called from its inventor Meton), a period of nineteen years, after which the new and full moons return on the same days of the month. The *cycle of the sun,* a period of twenty-eight years. *Cycle of indiction,* a period of fifteen years. (Gr. *kyklos,* a circle.)

Cyclic, sik'-lik, } *a.* pertaining to or contained in
Cyclical, sik'-le-kal, } a cycle. *Cyclic poets,* certain epic poets who followed Homer, and kept within one cycle of subjects, that of the Trojan war. *Cyclic chorus,* at Athens, one which sang and danced in a circle round the altar of Bacchus in performing the dithyrambic odes.

Cyclica, sik'-le-kä, *s.* a family of coleopterous insects.

Cyclobranchiata, sik-lo-brang-ke-a'-tä, *s.* molluscs of the limpet family with gills disposed round the body (Gr. *kyklos,* and *branchia,* gills).

Cyclograph, sik'-lo-graf, *s.* an instrument for describing the arcs of large circles (Gr. *kyklos,* and *grapho,* to write).



Cycloid.

Cycloid, sī'-kloid, *s.* a figure described by a point in the circumference of a circle as it rolls along a straight line till it has completed a revolution (Gr. *kyklos,* and *eidos,* like).

Cycloidal, si-kloi'-dal, *a.* pertaining to a cycloid.

Cycloidians, si-kloi'-de-ans, *s.pl.* the Agassiz fourth order of fishes, having smooth scales, as the herring and salmon.

Cyclometry, si-klom'-e-tre, *s.* the art of measuring circles (Gr. *kyklos,* and *meter*).

Cyclone, sī'-klone, *s.* an intertropical rotatory hurricane.

Cyclopædia, si-klo-pē'-de-ä, *s.* a book of information, arranged alphabetically, on one or all of the departments of knowledge (Gr. *kyklos,* and *paideia,* instruction). See **Encyclopedia.**

Cyclopean, si-klo-pē'-an, *a.* pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; pertaining to the remains of a rude and very massive kind of architecture of the earliest ages, erected at an enormous expenditure of physical force (Gr. *Cyclops,* one of a race of one-eyed giants in Greek mythology).

Cyclopic, si-klop'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage.

Cyclorama, si-klo-rä'-mä, *s.* a series of moving views with the same effect as when the spectator is in motion (Gr. *kyklos,* and *horama,* a view).

Cyclosis, si-klo'-sis, *s.* a movement in the contents of cells [Bot.]

Cyclostomous, si-klos'-to-mus, *a.* having a circular aperture, as the lamprey, for sucking (Gr. *kyklos,* and *stoma,* a mouth).

Cyder. See **Cider.**

Cyesiology, sī-e'-se-ol'-e-je, *s.* the department of medical science which treats of gestation (Gr. *kyesis,* pregnancy, and *logos,* science).

Cygnet, sig'-net, *s.* a young swan (L. *cygnus*).

Cygnus, sig'-nus, *s.* the swan, a genus of birds of the duck family (L.)

Cylinder, sil'-in-der, *s.* a long roller-like body, solid or hollow, of uniform circumference (Gr. *kylindros,* a roller).

Cylinder press, sil'-in-der pres, *s.* a press which prints from a cylinder.

Cylindraceous, sil-in-dra'-she-us, *a.* cylindrical.
Cylindric, sil-in'-drik, } *a.* having the form of a
Cylindrical, sil-in'-dre-kal, } cylinder. **Cylindrically**, sil-in'-dre-kal-le, *ad.* in the manner of a cylinder.
Cylindricity, sil-in-dris'-e-te, *s.* a cylindrical form.
Cylindriform, sil-in'-dre-fawrm, *a.* having the form of a cylinder.
Cylindroid, sil'-in-droid, *s.* a solid body like a cylinder, with the basis elliptical, but parallel and equal (Gr. *kylindros*, and *eidos*, like).
Cylindrometric, sil-in-dro-met'-rik, *a.* belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders (Gr. *kylindros*, and *meter*).
Cyma, si'-ma, } *s.* a moulding of the cornice, the profile
Cyme, sime, } of which is waving [Arch.]; a kind of inflorescence like that of the elder [Bot.] (Gr. *kyma*, a wave.)
Cymar, si'-mar, *s.* a slight covering; a scarf; a simar.
Cymatium, si-ma'-she-um, *s.* a cyma.
Cymbals, sim'-bals, *s.* hollow basin-like musical instruments of brass, beaten together in pairs, and producing a sharp clashing sound (Gr. *kymbe*, a hollow).
Cymbiform, sim'-be-fawrm, *a.* shaped like a boat (L. *cymba*, a boat, and *form*).
Cymbocephalic, sim-bo-se-fal'-ik, *a.* said of the skull, bowl-shaped (Gr. *kymbos*, a bowl, and *kephale*, the head).
Cymling, sim'-ling, *s.* a kind of squash.
Cymoid, si'-moid, *a.* like a cyma (Gr. *kyma*, and *eidos*, form).
Cymophane, sim'-o-fane, *s.* a chrysoberyl (Gr. *kyma*, and *phaino*, to show). **Cymophanous**, si-mof'-à-nus, *a.* having a wavy floating light; opalescent.
Cymose, si'-mose, } *a.* containing a cyme; in the form
Cymous, si'-mus, } of a cyme.
Cymric, kim'-rik, *a.* Welsh; belonging to the Welsh.
Cymry, kim'-re, *s.* the Welsh: *a.* belonging to the Welsh, or Welsh.
Cynanche, si-nan'-ke, *s.* one of the severer forms of disease of the throat (Gr. *kyon*, a dog, and *ancho*, to squeeze the throat).
Cynanthropy, si-nan'-thro-pe, *s.* a madness in which one fancies himself a dog (Gr. *kyon*, and *anthropos*, a man).
Cynara, sin'-à-rà, *s.* a genus of plants, the artichoke.
Cynic, sin'-ik, } *a.* like a surly dog; snarling; fault-
Cynical, sin'-e-kal, } finding; morose; sarcastic; contemptuous of others; belonging to the cynics. **Cynically**, sin'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a cynical manner. **Cynicalness**, sin'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being cynical.
Cynic, sin'-ik, *s.* a cynical person; one of the cynics.
Cynicism, sin'-e-sizm, *s.* the temper and practice of a cynic, especially as a scorner of others.
Cynics, sin'-iks, *s.pl.* a sect of austere philosophers of ancient Athens who openly scorned the current wisdom and ways of the world, a school of which Diogenes was the most celebrated member.
Cynipides, si-nip'-e-des, *s.* the gall-flies [Zool.]
Cynosure, si'-no-sure, *s.* a centre of attraction; a constellation which, as containing the pole star, is a centre of interest to all sailors (Gr. *kyon*, a dog, and *oura*, a tail).
Cyophoris, si-o-pho'-re-à, *s.* the period of gestation (Gr. *kyos*, fœtus, and *phero*, to carry).
Cypher, si'-fer, *s.* See **Cipher.**
Cyphonism, sif'-on-izm, *s.* a punishment among the ancients, which consisted either in besmearing the criminal with honey and exposing him to insects, or applying a heavy collar which bent his neck (Gr. *kyphon*, a log fastened to the neck so).
Cypress, si'-pres, *s.* a tree valued for the durability of its wood; the emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress-branches having been anciently used at funerals.
Cyprian, sip'-re-an, *a.* belonging to the island of Cyprus; a term applied to a lewd woman.
Cyprine, sip'-rin, *a.* pertaining to the fish of the carp genus; also to the cypress-tree: *s.* a blue mineral found in Norway.
Cypriot, sip'-re-ot, *s.* an inhabitant of Cyprus.
Cypris, si'-pris, *s.*; **Cyprides**, *pl.*; a species of fresh-water crustacea, which swims by means of cilia.
Cyprus, si'-prus, *s.* a thin, transparent, black stuff.
Cyrenaic, sir-e-na'-ik, *a.* pertaining to Cyrene; pertaining to the Epicurean philosophy.
Cyriologic, sir-e-o-loj'-ik, *a.* relating to capital letters (Gr. *kurios*, chief, and *logos*, word).
Cyst, sist, } *s.* a bladder; a bag in animal bodies
Cystis, sis'-tis, } which includes morbid matter (Gr. *kystis*, a bladder).
Cystic, sist'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a cyst, or contained in a cyst. *Cystic worms*, tape worms.
Cystine, sis'-tin, *s.* a kind of calculus formed in the human bladder, formerly called *cystic oxyd*.
Cystocele, sis'-to-sele, *s.* a hernia formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder (Gr. *kistis*, and *kele*, a tumour).
Cystose, sis'-tose, *a.* containing cysts.
Cystotomy, sis-tot'-o-me, *s.* the act or practice of opening cysts, particularly the operation of cutting into the bladder to remove a stone or other matter (Gr. *kystis*, and *tome*, cutting).
Cytherean, sith-er-e'-an, *a.* belonging or pertaining to Venus, the goddess of love.
Cytisine, sit'-e-sin, *s.* a vegetable proximate principle, obtained from the cytisus. It is an active medicine.
Cytisus, sit'-e-sus, *s.* a genus of ornamental papilionaceous shrubs, bearing mostly yellow flowers.
Cystitis, sis-ti'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the bladder.
Czar, zär, *s.* a king; a chief; a title of the Emperor of Russia.
Czarevna, zär-rev'-na, *s.* the wife of the czarowitz.
Czarina, zär-e'-na, *s.* a title of the Empress of Russia.
Czarowitz, zär'-o-vitz, *s.* the title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.
Czech, tshek, *s.* a Sclav of Moravia and Bohemia.

D

D, dee, is the fourth letter of the English alphabet, and the third consonant. It is a dental articulation, formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the fore part of the palate, and nearly approaches in sound to the letter T. It has but one sound, and is never quiescent in English words.

As a numeral D represents 500, and when a dash or stroke is placed over it it denotes 5,000.

Dab, dab, *v.a.* to strike gently with some soft or moist substance: *s.* a gentle blow; a small lump or mass of anything soft or moist; a small flat fish allied to the flounder: *pl.* the refuse foots of sugar (from the sound, connected with *dip*, *dub*, *daub*, *tap*).
Dab, dab, *s.* one expert at anything (*adept*).
Dabber, dab'-ber, *s.* that which dabs.
Dabchick, dab'-tshik, *s.* a small water-fowl, so called from its quick diving habits (literally, dipchick).
Dabble, dab'-bl, *v.a.* to dip a little and often; to wet by little dips; to spatter lightly: *v.n.* to play in water, by dipping, the hands chiefly, a little and often in it; to dip into or meddle slightly and superficially with anything (*dip*, *dab*).
Dabbler, dab'-bler, *s.* one who dabbles in a thing.
Dabblingly, dab'-bling-le, *ad.* in a dabbling manner.
Dabster, dab'-ster, *s.* an expert at anything.
Da Capo, dà kà'-po, *s.* a direction that the first part of a tune is to be repeated from the beginning [Mus.] (It. from the beginning.)
Dace, dase, *s.* a small river fish, the dare or dart, of the same genus with the roach.
Dacryoma, dak-re-o'-mà, *s.* diseased state of a lachrymal, by which the fluid that usually passes into the nose flows from the eye in the form of tears (Gr. *dakryo*, to weep).
Dactyl, } dak'-til, } *s.* a foot of three syllables, one
Dactyle, } long and two short, like the finger-joints [Pros.] (Gr. *daktylos*, a finger.)
Dactylar, dak'-te-lar, } *a.* relating to or consisting of
Dactylic, dak-til'-lik, } dactyls.
Dactylic, dak-til'-lik, *s.* a dactylic line; dactylic verse.
Dactylion, dak-til'-e-on, *s.* adhesion of two fingers [Surg.]
Dactylist, dak'-til-ist, *s.* an expert in dactylics.
Dactyloglyph, dak-til'-o-glif, *s.* the inscription of the name of the artist on a finger-ring or gem; a gem engraver (Gr. *daktylos*, and *glypho*, to carve).
Dactylography, dak-til-og'-rà-fe, *s.* the science or art of gem engraving.
Dactylology, dak-til-ol'-o-je, *s.* the art of conversing with the fingers (Gr. *daktylos*, and *logos*, speech).
Dactylomancy, dak-til'-o-man-se, *s.* divination by finger-rings (Gr. *daktylos*, and *manteia*, divination).
Dactylopterus, dak-til-op'-te-rus, *s.* the flying gurnard (literally, finger-finned).
Dactylorhiza, dak-til-lo-rī'-zà, *s.* finger-and-toe disease in turnips (Gr. *daktylos*, and *rhiza*, a root).
Dad, dad, } *s.* a child's name for father.
Daddy, dad'-de, }
Daddle, dad'-dl, *v.n.* to walk totteringly.
Daddock, dad'-dok, *s.* the rotten body of a tree.
Daddy-long-legs, dad'-e-long-legs, *s.* a species of crane-fly.
Dade, dade, *v.a.* to hold up by leading-strings: *v.n.* to totter along, as in leading-strings.
Dado, da'-do, *s.* the square part of a pedestal, between base and cornice; wainscotting round a wall (It. a die),

Dædal, de'-dal, } *a.* formed with art; intricate:
Dædalian, de-da'-le-an, } maze-like (L. *Dædalus*, a fabled artificer).

Dædalous, de'-da-lus, *a.* irregularly jagged [Bot.]

Daffodil, daf'-fo-dil, *s.* a species of narcissus of a deep yellow hue. See **Asphodel**.

Daft, daft, *a.* imbecile in mind; foolish; frolicsome.

Dag, dag, *s.* a shred; a loose end; a leather latchet: *v.a.* to cut into slips.

Dagger, dag'-ger, *s.* a short two-edged sword for stabbing; a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence [Fencing]; a mark of reference, thus (†), [Printing]: *v.a.* to stab. *To look daggers*, to look fiercely.

Daggers-drawing, dag'-gers-draw'-ing, *s.* quarrelling, with threats of violence.

Daggle, dag'-gl, *v.a.* to trail in mud or wet grass; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment: *v.n.* to run through mud and water (Sw. *dagg*, dew).

Daggle-tail, dag'-gl-tale, *a.* having the lower ends of garments defiled with mud: *s.* an untidy woman.

Dag-lock, dag'-lok, *s.* a lock of wool on sheep that hangs and drags in the wet.

Dagoba, da-go'-ba, *s.* a Buddhist relic temple.

Dagon, da'-gon, *s.* the god of the Philistines, half man, or half woman, and half fish (Heb.)

Dag-swain, dag'-swane, *s.* a coarse woollen carpet.

Dag-tailed, dag'-tayld, *a.* See **Daggle-tail**.

Daguerreian, da-ger'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to Daguerre or his invention.

Daguerreotype, da-ger'-ro-tipe, *s.* photographing on polished metal plates; a photograph so produced: *v.a.* to photograph by daguerreotype; to picture exactly.

Daguerreotypic, da-ger'-o-tip'ik, *a.* belonging to daguerreotype.

Dahabieh, da-ha-be'-a, *s.* a Nile barge for passengers, with one or two masts supporting a large triangular sail, and with benches for rowers in the centre.

Dahigren gun, daul'-gren gun, *s.* a gun with less than ordinary metal before the trunnions and more behind, used in the U.S. navy, so called from its inventor.

Dahlia, da'-le-a, *s.* a large Central American plant with a large beautiful compound flower, of every variety of hue (*Dahl*, a Swedish botanist).

Dahline, da'-lin, *s.* a vegetable substance resembling starch, obtained from the tuberous roots of the dahlia.

Daily, da'-le, *a.* happening, appearing, bestowed, or enjoyed every day; done day by day: *s.* a daily newspaper; *ad.* every day; day by day.

Dainty, dane'-te, *a.* of a nice taste to the palate: nice in one's tastes; fastidious; ceremonious; delicately elegant; affectedly fine: *s.* something nice and delicate to the taste; a delicacy (W. *dant*, a tooth, or *dignus*, worth). **Daintily**, dane'-te-le, *ad.* in a dainty manner. **Daintiness**, dane'-te-nes, *s.* the quality of being dainty.

Dairy, da'-re, *s.* the department of a farm or the place where milk is produced and kept, or converted into cream, butter, or cheese; a shop for the sale of dairy produce: *a.* belonging to a dairy or its business (Sc. *dey*, a dairy-maid).

Dairying, da'-re-ing, *s.* the business of conducting a dairy.

Dairy-maid, da'-re-made, *s.* a female servant, whose business is to serve in the dairy.

Dairyman, da'-re-man, *s.* one who keeps a dairy.

Dais, da'-is, *s.* a raised floor at the upper end of a dining-hall; formerly the chief seat at the principal table in a baronial hall; a raised seat; a canopy (L. *discus*, a quoit; a dish; a table).

Daisied, da'-zid, *a.* full of, adorned with daisies.

Daisy, da'-ze, *s.* a plant bearing a white flower, with a tinge of red and a yellow centre (literally, day's eye).

Dak, dak, *s.* a mode of transmitting letters and despatches by post in the East.

Daker-hen, da'-ker-hen, *s.* the corn-crake or landrail.

Dakir, da'-ker, *s.* ten hides (L. *decem*, ten).

Dakoit, da-koyt', *s.* one of an Indian robber gang; a river-pirate.

Dakoity, da-koit-e, *s.* robbery in gangs.

Dalai-lama, da-li'-la-ma, *s.* one of the two popes of Lamaism in Thibet, and the most powerful, who is believed, when he dies, to transmit his soul to his successor.

Dale, dale, *s.* a vale or valley (A.S. *dæl*).

Dalesman, dales'-man, *s.* inhabitant of a dale.

Dali, da'-le, *s.* a majestic tree of great commercial

Dari, dar'-e, } value, growing in Demerara.

Dall, dal, *s.* a large cake made of sawdust mixed with the dung of cows for fuel (Scotch).

Dalliance, dal'-le-ans, *s.* dallying.

Dallop, dal'-lop, *s.* a tuft or clump.

Dally, dal'-le, *v.n.* to waste or put off time in idling, trifling, toying, or fondling; to delay; to idle; to trifle; to toy; to fondle (Ger. *dahlen*, to trifle).

Dalmatica, dal-mat'-e-ka, *s.* a long white gown with sleeves, worn by deacons in the Rom. Cath. Church, introduced from *Dalmatia*.

Dalriad, dal'-re-ad, *s.* one of a tribe of Scots from Ireland who settled in Argyle.

Daltonian, dal-to'-ne-an, *s.* one colour-blind.

Daltonism, dal'-ton-izm, *s.* colour-blindness (*Dalton*, the chemist, who was afflicted with it).

Dam, dam, *s.* a female parent, chiefly among quadrupeds; a human mother in contempt (from *dame*).

Dam, dam, *s.* a bank or mound of earth raised to obstruct a current of water, and collect it: *v.a.* to obstruct and collect by a dam; to confine or restrain (A.S. *demmam*, to dam).

Dam, dam, } *s.* an Indian copper coin, the fortieth
Daum, dawm, } part of a rupee.

Damage, dam'-aje, *s.* injury, hurt, or detriment; the value of what is lost; cost; *pl.* the estimated reparation in money for damage sustained [Law]: *v.a.* to hurt, injure, or impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of: *v.n.* to be injured or impaired in soundness or value (L. *damnum*, loss).

Damage feasant, dam'-aje faze'-ant, *s.* the injury, recoverable in law, sustained by the beasts of another coming upon a man's land, and damaging his crops.

Damageable, dam'-aje-a-bl, *a.* susceptible of damage.

Damar. See **Dammar**.

Damascene, dam'-as-sene, *a.* belonging to Damascus or its manufacture: *s.* a damson.

Damascus blade, dam-as'-kus blayd, *s.* a sword of fine quality, originally manufactured at *Damascus*, the blade of which is variegated with figures. See **Damaskeen**.

Damask, dam'-ask, *s.* a textile fabric, originally of silk, now of linen and other stuffs, inwoven with raised figures of flowers, fruits, &c., the colour of the damask rose: *a.* of a red colour, like the damask rose: *v.a.* to form flowers, &c., on stuffs; to variegate; to adorn steelwork with figures (*Damascus*).

Damask-plum, dam'-ask-plum, *s.* the damson.

Damask-rose, dam'-ask rose, *s.* a beautiful variety of the rose from Damascus.

Damask-steel, dam'-ask steel, *s.* a fine steel from the Levant, chiefly from Damascus, used for sword and cutlass-blades.

Damask water, dam'-ask waw-ter, *s.* perfumed water.

Damaskeen, dam-ask-een', *v.a.* to inlay iron, steel, &c., with designs in gold or silver, or to engrave or etch them ornamentally.

Damaskin, dam'-as-kin, *s.* a Damascus or damaskeened sword or blade.

Damassin, dam'-as-sin, *s.* a damask cloth interwoven with flowers of gold and silver.

Dame, dame, *s.* a matron of rank and dignity; the mistress of a house; a woman of mature years; the mistress of an elementary school (L. *domina*, a mistress).

Dame's-violet, damez'-vi-o-let, } *s.* a plant of the genus
Dame-wort, dame'-wurt, } hesperis.

Dammar, dam'-mar, *s.* a resinous substance obtained in the East Indian islands, from a species of the dammara, a tree allied to the pines.

Damn, dam, *v.a.* to sentence to eternal perdition; to condemn as guilty; to condemn to punishment; to condemn as bad: *s.* an oath damning profanely (L. *damnum*, loss; penalty).

Damnability, dam-na-bil'-e-te, *s.* damnableness.

Damnable, dam'-na-bl, *a.* deserving damnation; detestable; pernicious. **Damnableness**, dam'-na-bl-nes, *s.* the state or quality of deserving damnation. **Damnably**, dam'-na-ble, *ad.* in a manner to incur damnation; odiously.

Damnation, dam-na'-shun, *s.* condemnation to everlasting perdition: that perdition itself; a crime that merits it; condemnation.

Damnatory, dam'-na-to-re, *a.* containing a sentence of condemnation.

Damnific, dam-nif'-ik, *a.* causing damage or loss.

Damnify, dam'-ne-fi, *v.a.* to cause damage to; to injure (L. *damnum*, and *facio*, to make).

Damning, dam'-ning, *a.* that exposes to damnation. **Damningness**, dam'-ning-nes, *s.* damning nature.

Damocles sword, dam'-o-klees soard, *s.* sword hanging over one's head by a hair, and ever threatening to fall, applied to the perilousness of positions of honour and "respectability." (*Damocles*, who was so served at a banquet for his sycophancy to his master, Dionysios of Syracuse.)

Damosel, dam'-o-zel, *s.* a damsel.

Damp, damp, *a.* moist; humid; depressed; chilled: *s.* moist air; humidity; fog; depression of spirits: *v.a.* to moisten; to chill; to weaken; to deaden; to check; to discourage (Ger. *Dampf*, vapour.) *Choke-damp*, car

bonic acid gas. *Fire-damp*, carburetted hydrogen. See **Damps.** **Dampness**, damp'-nes, *s.* the state of being damp.

Dampen, damp'-n, *v.a.* to make damp.

Damper, dam'-per, *s.* that which damps: a valve or sliding plate in a flue to regulate the draught of air; a contrivance in a pianoforte by which the sound is deadened; a hastily-baked cake [Australia].

Damping off, damp'-ing of, *s.* the killing of plants, due to excess of moisture [Hort.]

Dampish, damp'-ish, *a.* moderately damp. **Dampishly**, damp'-ish-le, *ad.* in a dampish manner. **Dampishness**, damp'-ish-nes, *s.* a moderate degree of dampness.

Damps, damps, *s.pl.* noxious exhalations issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life.

Damply, dam'-pe, *a.* moist; dejected.

Damsel, dam'-zel, *s.* a young unmarried woman; a maiden, originally of gentle birth (Fr. *demoiselle*). See **Dame.**

Damson, dam'-zn, *s.* a small plum. See **Damask.**

Dan, dan, *s.* a small truck used in coal-mines.

Dance, dans, *v.n.* to leap or move with measured step to music; to leap and frisk about; to move nimbly or up and down: *v.a.* to make to dance; to dandle: *s.* a stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune, particularly of two or more in concert. *Dance of death*, an allegorical representation, of a more or less grimly humorous character, of the universal power of death. *To dance attendance*, to wait upon so as to gain favour by obsequious attentions. (Fr. *dancer.*)

Dancer, dans'-er, *s.* one who practises dancing.

Dancette, dan-set', *s.* the outline of a bordure or ordinary indented largely [Her.]; a zigzag moulding [Arch.]

Dancing, dans'-ing, *s.* the act of moving in measured steps; the act of frisking.

Dancing-master, dan'-sing-mas-ter, *s.* one who teaches the art of dancing.

Dancing school, dans'-ing-skool, *s.* a school in which the art of dancing is taught.

Dandelion, dan'-de-li-on, *s.* a well-known composite plant with a bright yellow flower and a tooth-like edged leaf (Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth).

Dander, dan'-der, *v.n.* to saunter about idly; to talk incoherently; *s.* scurf; dandruff; anger. See **Dandruff.**

Dandify, dan'-de-fi, *v.a.* to make like a dandy.

Dandiprat, dan'-de-prat, *s.* an urchin; a term of fondness or contempt (*dandy* and *prate*, or *brat*).

Dandle, dan'dl, *v.a.* to move up and down or toss playfully and fondlingly, as a child on the knee; to fondle; to toy or trifle with, as with a child (Ger. *tändeln*, to toy).

Dandruff, dan'-druff, *s.* a scurf which forms on the head among the hair (W. *ton*, skin, and *drwg*, bad.)

Dandy, dan'-de, *s.* a fop; one finically devoted to dress: *a.* in the style of a fop. See **Dandle.**

Dandy brush, dan'-de-brush, *s.* a whalebone brush.

Dandy-cock or **-hen**, dan'-de-kok or -hen, *s.* a Bantam fowl.

Dandyish, dan'-de-ish, *a.* like a dandy.

Dandyism, dan'-de-izm, *s.* the manners and dress of a dandy.

Dandy-rigged cutter, dan'-de-rigd kut'-ter, *s.* a peculiarly rigged cutter.

Dane, dane, *s.* a native of Denmark.

Danegelt, dane'-gelt, *s.* an annual tax formerly laid on the English people to maintain forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace (*Dane*, and *gelt*, money).

Dane-wort, dane'-wurt, *s.* the dwarf elder or wallwort.

Danger, dane'-jur, *s.* exposure to any harm; peril; hazard (Fr.)

Dangerous, dane'-jur-us, *a.* fraught with danger; threatening danger; unsafe. **Dangerously**, dane'-jurus-le, *ad.* so as to involve or threaten danger. **Dangerousness**, dane'-jur-us-nes, *s.* a state of being exposed to evil.

Danger-signal, dane'-jur-sig'-nal, *s.* a signal on railways to signify danger ahead.

Dangle, dang'l, *v.n.* to hang loose and swing; to keep hovering about to win some favour (Ice. *dingla*, to swing).

Dangler, dang'ler, *s.* one who dangles, especially about women.

Danish, da'-nish, *s.* the language of the Danes: *a.* belonging to the Danes.

Dank, dank, *a.* moist; humid; *s.* humidity (*dap*).

Dankish, dank'-ish, *a.* somewhat damp.

Danseuse, dans'-ooz, *s.* a female professional dancer.

Dantesque, dan-tesk', *a.* in the style of *Dante*, especially in his "Inferno"; sombre, incisive, and sublime.

Dantzic beer, dants'-ic beer, *s.* black beer (*Danzig*).

Danubian, da-nu'-be-an, *a.* pertaining to the Danube.

Dap, dap, } *v.n.* to drop or let fall the bait gently
Dape, dape, } into the water (from the sound).

Dapedium, da-pe'-de-um, } *s.* a ganoid fish with scales
Dapedius, da-pe'-de-us, } arranged as squares in a tesselated pavement (Gr. *dapedon*, a pavement).

Daphne, daf'-ne, *s.* a genus of shrubs, partly evergreen (*Daphne*, who was changed into a laurel).

Daphnia, daf'-ne-a, *s.* the water-flea.

Daphnin, daf'-nin, *s.* the bitter principle in different species of daphne.

Dapifer, dap'-e-fer, *s.* one who brings meat to the table; the royal steward (L. *daps*, a feast, and *fero*, to bring).

Dapper, dap'-per, *a.* nimble; active; or sprightly and small, as well as neat (Dut.)

Dapperling, dap'-per-ling, *s.* a dwarf; a dandiprat.

Dapple, dap'-pl, *a.* marked with spots, sometimes streaks, of different colours or shades: *v.a.* to variegate with spots (*dap*).

Dar, dar, } *s.* See **Dace.**
Dart, dart, }

Darbyites, dar'-be-ites, *s.pl.* the Plymouth Brethren, so called from their chief evangelist.

Dare, dare, *v.n.* to have courage for any purpose; to be bold or adventurous: *v.a.* to challenge; to defy; to venture on [A.S.]

Dare, dare, *v.a.* to scare so as to paralyse.

Dare, dare, *s.* the dace.

Daredevil, dare'-devl, *s.* a fellow without fear and reckless.

Darg, } darg, } *s.* the quantity of peat which one can
Darque, } cut and two wheel in a day; day's work (*day's work*).

Daric, dar'-ik, *s.* a gold coin of Darius stamped with an archer; any other so stamped.

Daring, da'-ring, *a.* courageous; intrepid; fearless; audacious: *s.* a bold hazardous spirit. **Daringly**, da'-ring-le, *ad.* in a daring manner. **Daringness**, da'-ring-nes, *s.* a daring spirit.

Daring-net, dare'-ing-net, *s.* a net thrown over birds, which, being terrified, shrink close to the ground, and are thus taken.

Dariole, dar'-e-ole, *s.* a kind of rich sweet cake (Fr.)

Dark, dark, *a.* destitute of light; wholly or partially black; gloomy; disheartening; obscure; not easily understood; mysterious; unenlightened; without spiritual light; wicked; blind; uncertain; not fair in complexion: *s.* the absence of light; secrecy; obscurity; a state of ignorance (A.S. *deore*). **Darkly**, dark'-le, *ad.* in the dark; not clearly. **Darkness**, dark'-nes, *s.* the state or condition, physical, intellectual, or spiritual, in which things are dark, invisible, or obscure.

Dark-browed, dark'-browd, *a.* stern of aspect.

Darken, dark'-n, *v.a.* to make dark; to obscure; to deprive of vision; to render gloomy; to render ignorant or stupid; to perplex; to render less clear or intelligible; to make foul: *v.n.* to grow dark or darker.

Dark-house, dark'-hows, *s.* a madhouse.

Darkish, dark'-ish, *a.* dusky; somewhat dark.

Darkling, dark'-ling, *a.* in the dark.

Dark-minded, dark'-mind-ed, *a.* having a dark, close, or revengeful mind.

Darksome, dark'-sum, *a.* dark; gloomy.

Darky, dark'-e, *s.* a man of colour.

Darling, dar'-ling, *a.* dearly beloved: *s.* one dearly beloved; a favourite (from *dear*).

Darn, darn, *v.a.* to mend a hole by imitating the texture of the stuff: *s.* a place mended by darning (W. *darn*, a patch).

Darnel, dar'-nel, *s.* a grass, till lately deemed poisonous.

Dart, dart, *s.* a pointed missile weapon to be thrown by the hand; a short lance; anything that pierces and wounds: *v.a.* to throw a pointed weapon with a sudden thrust; to shoot: *v.n.* to fly rapidly; to start suddenly and run.

Darts, dar'-ters, *s.* an ulcer under the skin of lambs.

Darter, dar'-ter, *s.* a Brazilian bird of the pelican family which darts with its long snake-like neck into the water after its prey.

Dartingly, dart'-ing-le, *ad.* rapidly, like a dart.

Darwinism, dar'-win-izm, *s.* the doctrine of *Darwin*, as regards especially the origin of species by natural selection.

Dash, dash, *v.a.* to strike suddenly or violently; to break by collision; to throw water suddenly; to bespatter; to sprinkle; to mix and adulterate by throwing in another substance; to erase at a stroke; to destroy; to frustrate; to confound; to abash: *v.n.* to strike against and break; to rush with violence: *s.* a violent striking of two bodies; a slight admixture; a rushing or onset with violence; a sudden stroke; a blow; a sudden check; swift action; a mark noting a break in the sentence, thus —; a small mark,

thus (!), denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed in a short distinct manner [Mus.] (from the sound).

Dash-board, dash'-board, *s.* a board on the fore part of a vehicle to prevent water or mud from being thrown upon those in it by the heels of the horses.

Dashing, dash'-ing, *a.* rushing; bold; showy; spirited.

Dastard, das'-tard, *s.* a coward; one who meanly shrinks from danger: *a.* cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger (from *daze*).

Dastardize, das'-tard-ize, *v.a.* to make cowardly.

Dastardliness, das'-tard-le-nes, } *s.* cowardliness; base
Dastardness, das'-tard-nes, } timidity.

Dastardly, das'-tard-e,

Dastardly, das'-tard-le, *a.* cowardly.

Dasypus, da'-se-pus, *s.* the armadillo (Gr. hairy-foot, from *dasys*, hairy, and *pous*, the foot).

Dasyure, da'-se-yure, *s.* an Australian marsupial, allied to the opossum (Gr. *dasys*, and *oura*, a tail).

Data, da'-tà, *s.pl.* See **Datum**.

Dataria, da-ta'-re-à, *s.* the papal chancery at Rome, from which all bulls are issued.

Datary, da'-tà-re, *s.* the officer who affixes *datum Romæ* (given at Rome) to the Pope's bulls.

Date, date, *s.* the time when an event happened or anything was done; the specification of this in a document or letter; duration; period: *v.a.* to affix the date to; to note or fix the time of an event or transaction: *v.n.* to reckon; to begin; to be dated (L. *datum*, given).

Date, date, *s.* the fruit of the date-palm (Fr. *datte*, from Gr. *dactylos*, a finger).

Dateless, date'-les, *a.* having no date.

Date-palm, date'-pàm, *s.* the palm-tree of scripture, common in N. Africa and S.W. of Asia, one of the most important and serviceable to man of all palm-trees.

Date-palm.

Date-plum, date'-plum, *s.* the cherry-sized fruit of a tree of S. Europe.

Datisca, dà-tis'-kà, *s.* bastard hemp.

Dative, da'-tiv, *s.* the case of nouns when they follow verbs that express giving, taking, or some act directed to an object (Gram.)

Datolite, dat'-o-lite, } *s.*
Datholite, dath'-o-lite, } glassy crystals, usually colourless, or slightly yellowish, and consisting of silica, boracic acid, and lime (Gr. *dateomai*, to divide, and *lithos*, a stone).

Datum, da'-tum, *s.*; *pl.* **Data**; something given or admitted; a quantity or fact given, known, or admitted, by which things or results unknown may be found.

Datum-line, da'-tum-line, *s.* the line along a fixed plane from which are reckoned all the heights along a section [Engineering]. (L.)

Datura stramonium, dà-tu'-rà strà-mo'-ne-um, *s.* the thorn-apple, of which the seeds are narcotic, and, with the leaves and root, good for asthma.

Daturine, dà-tu'-rin, *s.* an alkaloid obtained from the thorn-apple.

Daub, dawb, *v.a.* to smear with a soft adhesive substance; to paint coarsely; to disguise; to lay on without taste: *v.n.* to play the hypocrite: *s.* coarse painting (from the sound).

Dauber, daw'-ber, *s.* he who or that which daubs; a coarse painter.

Daubery, daw'-be-re, *s.* a daubing; anything artful.

Daubing, daw'-ing, *s.* coarse painting; gross flattery.

Dauby, daw'-be, *a.* viscous; glutinous; sticky.

Daucus, daw'-kus, *s.* the carrot (L.)

Daughter, daw'-ter, *s.* a female child; a daughter-in-law; a female descendant; a female in a childlike relation, as a penitent to her father confessor (A.S. *dohtor*).

Daughter-in-law, daw'-ter-in-law, *s.* a son's wife.

Daughterly, daw'-ter-le, *a.* becoming a daughter.

Daughterliness, daw'-ter-le-nes, *s.* the state of being a daughter; the conduct becoming a daughter.

Dauk, dawk, *s.* See **Dawk**.

Daunt, dawnt, *v.a.* to intimidate; to discourage (L. *domo*, to tame).

Dauntless, dawnt'-les, *a.* fearless; intrepid. **Dauntlessly**, dawnt'-les-le, *ad.* in a dauntless manner. **Dauntlessness**, dawnt'-les-nes, *s.* fearlessness; intrepidity.

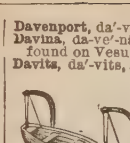
Dauphin, daw'-fin, *s.* the eldest son of the king of France previous to the Revolution of 1830, so called from the principality of Dauphiné having been the appanage of the heir-apparent to the crown.

Dauphiness, daw'-fin-es, *s.* the wife of the dauphin.

Davenport, da'-vn-port, *s.* See **Devonport**.

Davina, da-ve'-nà, *s.* a mineral of a hexahedral form, found on Vesuvius, and named after Sir H. *Davy*.

Davits, da'-vits, *s.* short pieces of timber or iron projecting over a ship's side, with tackles to hoist up a boat [Naut.] *Fish davit*, a spar over the bows, to hoist up the anchor clear of the ship [Naut.]



Davits.

Davy Jones, da'-ve jones, *s.* an imaginary malign being that presides over the evil spirits of the deep. *Davy Jones's locker*, a sailor's name for the sea as the lockfast of its victims.

Davy-lamp, da'-ve-lamp, *s.* a safety-lamp for miners invented by Sir H. *Davy*.

Daw, daw, *s.* a chattering bird; a jackdaw (from the sound).

Dawdle, daw'-dl, *v.n.* to go trifling about a thing (*dandle*).

Dawdler, daw'-dler, *s.* a trifler at doing anything.

Dawish, daw'-ish, *a.* like a daw.

Dawk, dawk, *s.* a hollow or incision in timber: *v.a.* to mark with an incision; dak. See **Dak**.

Dawm, dawm, *s.* an Indian coin, of the value of one-fortieth of a rupee.

Dawn, dawn, *v.n.* to begin to grow light; to begin to open, expand, or appear: *s.* the break of day; beginning or first appearance (*day*).

Dawning, dawn'-ing, *s.* the moment or time of dawn.

Day, day, *s.* the time of light from sunrise to sunset, called the artificial day; the space of twenty-four hours, commencing with us at twelve o'clock midnight, called the civil day; the period of twenty-four hours, less four minutes, in which the earth makes one complete revolution on its axis, called the siderial day; the interval between the sun being in the meridian, and his return to it, called the solar day; the daylight; the contest of a day; any period of time distinguished from other time; an appointed or fixed time; time of commemorating an event. *Day by day*, daily; each day in succession. *To-day*, this day; at present. *To win the day*, to gain the victory. *Day of grace*, the time when mercy is offered to sinners [Theol.] *Days of grace*, days granted by the court for delay, at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant [Law]. *Days of grace*, a customary number of days allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after it becomes due [Comm.] *Day-rule* or *writ*, certificate of permission which the court gives to a prisoner to go beyond the bounds of the prison for the purpose of transacting his business [Law]. *Day-ticket*, a railway or steamboat pass, available for return on the same day. *Day in court*, a day for the appearance of parties in court. *Days in bank*, days of appearance in the court of common bench. (A.S. *dæg*.)

Day-bed, day'-bed, *s.* a bed where one rests or idles by day.

Day-blindness, day'-blind-nes, *s.* indistinct vision only by day.

Day-book, day'-book, *s.* a book in which are recorded the debts and credits, or accounts of the day.

Daybreak, day'-brake, *s.* first appearance of daylight.

Day-coal, day'-kole, *s.* the upper stratum of coal.

Daydream, day'-dreme, *s.* a merely visionary scheme.

Daydreamer, day'-dreme-er, *s.* a visionary schemer.

Day-fly, da'-fli, *s.* an ephemeral insect.

Day-labour, da'-la-bur, *s.* labour by the day.

Day-labourer, da'-la-bur-er, *s.* a labourer by the day.

Daylight, da'-lite, *s.* the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or an artificial light. *Daylight-reflector*, a reflector of polished metal placed at or over a window to throw in more light.

Day-lily, da'-lil-le, *s.* a lily which blooms but a day.

Day-maid, da'-made, *s.* a dairy-maid.

Day's journey, dayz' jur-ne, *s.* in the East, the distance that can be accomplished in twenty-four hours.

Day-school, day'-skool, *s.* a school by day where the pupils come to be taught, but are not boarded.

Day-sight, day'-site, *s.* vision clear by day, but indistinct at night.

Day's-man, dayz'-man, *s.* an umpire, so called as appointing a *day* for arbitration.

Dayspring, da'-spring, *s.* the dawn.

Day-star, da'-star, *s.* the morning star.

Day's work, dayz' wurk, *s.* the work of one day; the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon [Naut.]

Daytime, da'-time, *s.* the time when the sun shines.

Day-wearied, da'-we-red, *a.* wearied with work.

Day-work, da'-wurk, *s.* work by the day; work by day.

Daze, daze, *v.a.* to stun the sight with some shock; to stupefy: *s.* a glittering stone [Min.]
Dazzle, daz'-zl, *v.a.* to overpower or daze with a glare of light: *v.n.* to be too bright: *s.* that which merely dazzles (from *daze*).
Dazzlement, daz'-zl-ment, *s.* power of dazzling.
Dazzlingly, daz'-ling-le, *ad.* in a dazzling manner.
De, a Latin prefix signifying down or away from. It sometimes negatives and sometimes intensifies the sense. It has often the force of *dis* in words through the French.
Deacon, de'-kn, *s.* in the Apostolic Church, one who has charge of collecting and distributing the alms or of ministering to the poor and sick. In the English Church, a clerical person who has not taken priest's orders. In the Presbyterian Church, one who superintends the financial and secular affairs of a congregation. In the Congregational Church, one who admits to membership and assists at the communion. In Scotland, the master of an incorporated company of craftsmen. (Gr. *diakonos*, a servant.)
Deaconess, de'-kn-es, *s.* a female deacon.
Deaconry, de'-kn-re, } *s.* the office or ministry of a
Deaconship, de'-kn-ship, } deacon.
Dead, ded, *a.* having ceased to live; without life; death-like; still or motionless as death; blank; sure as death; useless; unprofitable; unreal; dull; tasteless; vapid; deep; not acting; spiritless; without spiritual life, or the principle of Christian life; cut off from the rights of a citizen [Law]; not glossy; not gay or bright [Painting]. *The dead*, dead men. *Dead language*, a language which is no longer spoken, and known only in writings, as the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. *Dead-lock*, a complete standstill from complication (A.S.)
Dead, ded, *s.* the time when things are most still or dead; those dead: *ad.* thoroughly.
Dead-colouring, ded-kul'-ur-ing, *s.* the first layer of colours in a picture, bringing out its parts, usually in some shade of grey.
Dead-drunk, ded'-drunk, *a.* helpless with drink.
Deaden, ded'-n, *v.a.* to diminish the force of; to render less susceptible of feeling; to retard; to blunt; to make vapid or spiritless; to take off gloss or brilliancy.
Dead-eye, ded'-i, *s.* a round, flattish wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard [Naut.]
Deadhead, ded'-hed, *s.* one who has a free pass [U.S.]
Dead-heat, ded'-heet, *s.* an equally run race.
Dead-hedge, ded'-hed}, *s.* a hedge of lopped-off branches.
Deadish, ded'-ish, *a.* dull; resembling what is dead.
Dead-letter, ded'-let-ter, *s.* a letter which lies for a certain period uncalled-for at a post office, and is then sent to the General Post Office to be opened; a written law that has ceased to be kept.
Dead level, ded' lev-el, *s.* flat country which offers no obstruction to railway or road making [Surveying].
Dead-lift, ded'-lift, *s.* a heavy weight; an extreme exigency.
Dead-lights, ded'-lites, *s.pl.* strong wooden ports made exactly to fit the cabin windows in which they are fixed during stormy weather [Naut.]
Deadlihood, ded'-le-hood, *s.* the state of the dead.
Deadly, ded'-le, *a.* that may occasion death; mortal; appeasable only with death: *ad.* in a manner resembling death; mortally; implacably; destructively. **Deadliness**, ded'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being deadly.
Deadly-carrot, ded'-le-kar-rot, *s.* a poisonous plant.
Deadly-nightshade, ded'-le-nite-shade, *s.* a poisonous plant, belladonna.
Dead-march, ded'-martsh, *s.* a piece of solemn music played at the interment of the dead.
Deadness, ded'-nes, *s.* the state of being dead.
Dead-nettle, ded'-net-tl, *s.* a lamium.
Dead pay, ded'-pa, *s.* pay drawn and appropriated by officials for subordinates who are dead.
Deads, deds, *s.pl.* the earth and fossil substances which enclose the ore; ground with no ore [Mining].
Dead-reckoning, ded-rek'-n-ing, *s.* the calculation made of the place where a ship is situated, without any observation of the heavenly bodies [Naut.]
Dead ropes, ded' ropes, *s.pl.* those which do not run in any block.
Dead-set, ded'-set, *s.* a steady and determined aim.
Dead-stand, ded'-stand, *s.* situation of perplexity; a resolute purpose.
Dead-struck, ded'-strŭk, *a.* confounded with horror.
Dead-top, ded'-top, *s.* a disease incident to young trees.
Dead wall, ded' wawl, *s.* a wall with no windows or openings.
Dead water, ded' waw-ter, *s.* the eddy water which closes in with a ship's stern as she passes through the water: where there is no current [Naut.]
Dead weight, ded' wate, *s.* heavy weight of a thing quite dead; an advance by the Bank of England to Government on account of the half-pay and pensions of retired officers of the army and navy.
Dead wood, ded' wood, *s.* certain blocks of timber laid on the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities [Naut.]
Deaf, def, *a.* incapable or dull of hearing; inattentive to what is said; spiritually dull of hearing; without a grain or kernel (A.S.) **Deafly**, def'-le, *ad.* without sense of sounds; obscurely heard. **Deafness**, def'-nes, *s.* the state of being deaf.
Deafen, def'n, *v.a.* to render incapable or dull of hearing; to stun. *To deafen a floor*, to render it impervious to sound by filling the space beneath with mortar and other substances [Arch.]
Deaf-mute, def'-mewt, *s.* one deaf and dumb.
Deaf-nut, def'-nut, *s.* a nut with a decayed kernel.
Deal, deel, *v.a.* to distribute; to scatter; to throw about; to throw out in succession: *v.n.* to trade or negotiate; to act between man and man; to behave well or ill; to act; to distribute cards: *s.* a part or portion; an indefinite quantity; the distribution of cards; the division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a pine board or plank. *To deal by*, to treat either well or ill. *To deal in*, to have to do with; to be engaged in; to trade in. *To deal with*, to use well or ill; to treat with by way of discipline [Eccles.]; to contend with. (A.S. *delan.*)
Dealer, deel'-er, *s.* a trader; a merchant; one who distributes cards to the players.
Dealing, deel'-ing, *s.* conduct in relation to others; intercourse in buying and selling; behaviour; traffic; trade.
Dean, deen, *s.* an ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches, and the head of a chapter; an officer in each college of the English universities; the head of a faculty in a university. *Dean and chapter*, a bishop's council to aid him with their advice in the spiritual and temporal concerns of his see. *Rural dean*, one who has the ordering of ecclesiastical affairs in a remote part of a diocese. *Dean of guild*, in Scotland, originally the head of a guildry, and, as such, a member of the municipality of a royal burgh, now a magistrate whose duty it is to see to the security of buildings, &c. *The dean of faculty*, the head of the faculty of advocates in Scotland. (L. *decanus*, a chief of ten, from *decem*, ten.)
Deanery, deen'-er-e, *s.* the office or the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean; the jurisdiction of a dean.
Deanship, deen'-ship, *s.* the office of a dean.
Dear, deer, *a.* high in price; scarce; greatly valued; beloved: *s.* a darling. **Dearly**, deer'-le, *ad.* at a high price; with great fondness. **Dearness**, deer'-nes, *s.* the quality of being dear; fondness; affectionateness.
Dear-bought, deer'-bawt, *a.* purchased at a high price.
Dearn, deern, *a.* lonely; solitary; melancholy.
Dearth, derth, *s.* scarcity; that which makes food dear, famine; barrenness.
Dearticulate, de-ar-tik'-u-late, *v.a.* to disjoint.
Deary, deer'-re, *s.* a word of familiar endearment; a dear.
Death, deth, *s.* the extinction of life; the state of being dead or extinct; the state of the dead; the manner of dying; a skeleton, as a symbol of death; destroyer or agent of death; the instrument of death; the penalty of death; state of temporary or final extinction of spiritual life. *Civil death*, the separation of a man from civil society by banishment, &c. *Death-bed*, the bed on which a person dies; last illness.
Death-bell, deth'-bel, *s.* the passing-bell.
Death-blow, deth'-blo, *s.* a blow extinguishing life or hope.
Deathful, deth'-ful, *a.* fraught with or suggestive of death. **Deathfulness**, deth'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being deathful.
Deathless, deth'-les, *a.* not subject to death.
Deathlike, deth'-like, *a.* resembling death.
Deathly, deth'-le, *a.* deadly: *ad.* as death.
Death-rate, deth'-rate, *s.* the proportion of deaths in a given district within a given period.
Death-rattle, deth'-rat-tl, *s.* a rattle in the throat of a dying person.
Death's-door, deths'-dore, *s.* a near approach to death.
Death's-head, deths'-hed, *s.* a human skull.
Death's-head-moth, deths'-hed-moth, *s.* the largest moth in Europe, so called from the figure of a human skull distinctly marked on its thorax.
Death's-man, deths'-man, *s.* an executioner.
Death-stroke, deth'-stroke, *s.* stroke of death; deathblow.
Death-struggle, deth'-strug-gl, *s.* the struggle preceding death.
Death-throe, deth'-thro, *s.* the pangs of death.
Death-token, deth'-to-ken, *s.* that which indicates approaching death.

Deathward, deth'-wawrd, *ad.* toward death.
Death-warrant, deth'-wor-rant, *s.* an order signed by the sovereign for the execution of a criminal.
Death-watch, deth'-wotsh, *s.* an insect, 5-16ths of an inch long, inhabiting old wooden furniture, that makes a ticking like the beat of a watch, which, though only the call of the male for its mate, was supposed to prognosticate death.
Debacchate, de-bak'-kate, *v.n.* to rave and bluster as a bacchanal. See **Bacchanal**.
Débâcle, de-bak'-kl, *s.* a violent rush of water, as at the breaking up of ice, hurling rocks and all opposing objects before it [Geol.]; any such rush (Fr. *de*, and *bâcler*, to bar up).
Debar, de-bar', *v.a.* to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment (L. *de*, from, and *bar*).
Debark, de-bark', *v.a.* to land from a vessel; to disembark: *v.n.* to leave a vessel and pass to the land (Fr. *de*, and *barque*, a boat).
Debarkation, de-bar-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of disembarking.
Debase, de-base', *v.a.* to lower in quality, purity, or value: to adulterate: to degrade (L. *de*, and *base*).
Debasement, de-base'-ment, *s.* the act of debasing; degradation; adulteration.
Debaser, de-base'-er, *s.* he who or that which debases.
Debasing, de-base'-ing, *a.* tending to debase. **Debasingly**, de-base'-ing-le, *ad.* so as to debase.
Debatable, de-bate'-a-bl, *a.* that may be disputed.
Debate, de-bate', *s.* contention or discussion in words or argument: contention; contest: *v.a.* to contend for or discuss in words or arguments: to contend for: *v.n.* to deliberate; to dispute. *Debating society*, a society for the purpose of debate and improvement in extemporaneous speaking. (Fr. *de*, and *battre*, to beat.)
Debatingly, de-bate'-ing-le, *ad.* in the manner of debate.
Debauch, de-bawtch', *v.a.* to corrupt or vitiate; to seduce from duty or from virtue: *v.n.* to revel: *s.* a fit of debauchery (Fr. *de*, and *bauche*, a workshop, work).
Debauchedly, de-bawtch'-ed-le, *ad.* in a profligate manner.
Debauchedness, de-bawtch'-ed-nes, *s.* intemperance.
Debauchee, deb-o-shee', *s.* a man given to debauchery.
Debauchery, de-bawtch'-er-e, *s.* excessive intemperance; habitual lewdness; seduction from duty or allegiance.
Debauchment, de-bawtch'-ment, *s.* act of debauching.
Debel, de-bel', } *v.a.* to subdue (L. *de*, and
Debellate, de-bel'-late, } *bellum*, war).
Debenture, de-bent'-ure, *s.* a note acknowledging a debt; a deed of mortgage for repayment with interest of money lent; a certificate of drawback [Comm.] See **Debit**.
Debentured, de-bent'-yurd, *a.* entitled to drawback.
Debilitate, de-bil'-e-tate, *v.a.* to impair the strength; to weaken (L. *debilis*, weak, from *de*, and *habilis*, able).
Debilitating, de-bil'-e-ta-ting, *a.* weakening.
Debilitation, de-bil'-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of weakening.
Debility, de-bil'-e-te, *s.* languor; weakness.
Debit, deb'-it, *s.* that which is entered in an account as a debt; the left-hand side of the ledger, where all articles charged to an account are entered: *v.a.* to charge with debt; to enter on the debtor side of an account (L. *debeo*, I owe, from *de*, and *habeo*, to have).
Debitor, deb'-it-ur, *s.* a debtor.
Debituminize, de-be-tu'-min-ize, *v.a.* to deprive of bitumen (L. *de*, and *bitumen*).
Debonair, deb-o-nare', *a.* of gentle, softly complaisant manners (Fr. *de*, *bon*, good, and *air*, air). **Debonairly**, deb-o-nare'-le, *ad.* in a debonair manner. **Debonairness**, deb-o-nare'-nes, *s.* gentleness; complaisance.
Debouch, de-boosh', *v.n.* to march out of a confined place, or from defiles [Mil.] (Fr. *de*, and *bouche*, the mouth.)
Débouché, da-boosh-a, *s.* an opening [Comm.]
Débouchure, da-boo-shure, *s.* the mouth of a river or a strait.
Débris, da-bree', *s.* ruins or fragments of rock and other substances, piled up in confusion, as the wreck of some wasteful force or disaster; the wreck of an army [Mil.] (Fr. from *de*, away, and *briser*, to break.)
Debt, det, *s.* that which is due from one person to another; that which any one is obliged to do or to suffer; a failure in duty. An *action of debt*, an action to recover a sum of money by legal process [Law]. *The debt of nature*, death.
Debted, det'-ted, *a.* indebted; obliged to.
Debtee, det-tee', *s.* one to whom a debt is due [Law].
Debtless, det'-les, *a.* free from debt.
Debtor, det'-tur, *s.* one who owes another anything; the side of an account in which debts are charged.
Début, da-bū', *s.* the first appearance before the public; beginning or start (Fr. from *de*, and *but*, aim).
Débutant, da-bū-tang, *s.* one who makes a début.
Débutante, da-bū-tangt, *s.* a lady who makes her début.
Decachord, dek'-a-kawrd, *s.* an ancient musical instrument of ten strings (Gr. *deka*, ten, and *chorda*).
Decacuminated, dek-a-ku-min-a'-ted, *a.* having the top cut off (L. *de*, and *cacumen*, the top).
Decadal, dek'-a-dal, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of tens.
Decade, dek'-ade, *s.* an aggregate of ten, as years.
Decadence, de-ka'-dens, } *s.* decay. See **Decay**.
Decadency, de-ka'-den-se, }
Decagon, dek'-a-gon, *s.* a plane figure of ten sides and angles [Geom.] (Gr. *deka*, and *gonia*, an angle.)
Décagramme, dek'-a-gram, *s.* a French weight of ten *grammes*, equal to 5·65 drams avoirdupois.
Decagynia, dek-a-jin'-e-a, *s.* an order of plants having ten pistils [Bot.] (Gr. *deka*, and *gyne*, a female.)
Decahedral, dek-a-he'-dral, *a.* having ten sides.
Decahedron, dek-a-he'-dron, *s.* a solid body having ten sides [Geom.] (Gr. *deka*, and *hedra*, a seat.)
Decalcify, de-cal'-se-fi, *v.a.* to deprive of lime (L. *de*, and *calx*, lime).
Decalcomania, de-kal'-ko-ma'-ne-a, *s.* the transfer of a coloured picture from paper to glass &c. (Fr. *decalquer*, to reverse the tracing of, and *mania*, madness).
Décalitre, dek'-a-lee-tr, *s.* a French measure of capacity, containing 10 *litres*, or 610·27 cub. in.
Decalogue, dek'-a-log, *s.* the ten commandments given by God to Moses (Gr. *deka*, and *logos*, a word).
Decameron, de-kam'-er-on, *s.* a collection of tales by Boccaccio, represented as related in ten days (Gr. *deka*, and *hemera*, a day).
Décamètre, dek'-a-ma-tr, *s.* a French measure of length, of ten *mètres*, equal to 393·71 in.
Decamp, de-kamp', *v.n.* to depart from a camp; to march off; to take one's self off (Fr. *de*, and *camp*).
Decampment, de-kamp'-ment, *s.* a marching off.
Decanal, dek'-a-nal, *a.* pertaining to a deanery. See **Dean**.
Decandria, de-kan'-dre-a, *s.* a class of plants with ten stamens [Bot.] (Gr. *deka*, and *aner*, a male.)
Decandrian, de-kan'-dre-an, } *a.* having ten stamens.
Decandrous, de-kan'-drus, }
Decangular, dek-ang'-gu-lar, *a.* having ten angles.
Decant, de-kant', *v.a.* to pour off gently; to pour from one vessel into another (Fr. *de*, and *cant*).
Decantation, de-kan-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of decanting.
Decanter, de-kan'-ter, *s.* a glass bottle for holding and pouring out decanted liquor.
Decaphyllous, de-kaf'-il-us, *a.* having ten leaves (Gr. *deka*, and *phyllon*, a leaf).
Decapitate, de-kap'-e-tate, *v.a.* to behead; to cashier [U.S.] (L. *de*, and *caput*, the head.)
Decapitation, de-kap-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of beheading.
Decapoda, de-kap'-o-da, *s.* a crustacean with ten limbs, as a crab, lobster, &c. (Gr. *deka*, and *pous*, a foot).
Decapodal, de-kap'-o-dal, *a.* having ten feet; belonging to the order decapoda.
Decarbonate, de-kar'-bon-ate, *v.a.* to deprive a carbonate of its acid.
Decarbonization, de-kar-bon-e-za'-shun, *s.* decarbonizing.
Decarbonize, de-kar'-bon-ize, *v.a.* to deprive of carbon (L. *de*, and *carbo*).
Decastich, dek'-a-stik, *s.* a poem consisting of ten lines (Gr. *deka*, and *stichos*, a verse).
Decastyle, dek'-a-stile, *s.* a portico with ten columns in front (Gr. *deka*, and *stylos*, a column).
Decasyllable, dek-a-sil-lab'-ik, *a.* with ten syllables.
Decay, de-kay', *v.n.* to decline, waste, or wither away: *s.* gradual failure or decline towards dissolution or extinction (L. *de*, and *cado*, to fall).
Decayed, de-kayd', *a.* broken in fortune. **Decayedness**, de-kayd'-nes, *s.* a decayed state.
Decayer, de-kay'-er, *s.* that which causes decay.
Decease, de-sese', *s.* departure from this life; death *v.n.* to die (L. *de*, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go).
Deceased, de-seest', *a.* dead: *s.* one just dead.
Deceit, de-seet', *s.* a propensity to deceive; that which purposely deceives or misleads; fraud; that which is obtained by fraud; any underhand practice to defraud another [Law]. See **Deceive**.
Deceitful, de-seet'-ful, *a.* full of deceit; tending to mislead or ensnare. **Deceitfully**, de-seet'-ful-le, *ad.* in a deceitful manner. **Deceitfulness**, de-seet'-ful-nes, *s.* tendency or disposition to deceive.
Deceitless, de-seet'-les, *a.* free from deceit.
Deceivable, de-seev'-a-bl, *a.* apt to be deceived; deceitful. **Deceivableness**, de-seev'-a-bl-nes, *s.* liability to deceive or to be deceived. **Deceivably**, de-seev'-a-ble, *ad.* in a deceivable manner.
Deceive, de-seev', *v.a.* to mislead; to impose on; to beguile; to disappoint (L. *de*, and *capio*, *captum*, to take).

Deceiver, de-seev'-er, *s.* one who deceives; an impostor.
December, de-sem'-ber, *s.* the last month in the year, so called by the Romans as their tenth (L. *decem*, ten).
Decemberly, de-sem'-ber-le, *a.* cold and dreary.
Decemdentate, de-sem-den'-tate, *a.* having ten points or teeth (L. *decem*, and *dens*, a tooth).
Decemfid, de-sem'-fid, *a.* ten-cleft; divided into ten parts; having ten divisions [Bot.] (L. *decem*, and *findo*, to cleave.)
Decemlocular, de-sem-lok'-u-lar, *a.* having ten cells for seeds [Bot.] (L. *decem*, and *loculus*, a cell.)
Decempedal, de-sem'-pe-dal, *a.* with ten feet (L. *decem*, and *pes*, a foot).
Decemviri, de-sem'-ve-ri, *s.* ten magistrates who at one time had absolute authority in ancient Rome (L. *decem*, and *vir*, a man).
Decemviral, de-sem'-ve-ral, *a.* pertaining to the decemviri.
Decemvirate, de-sem'-ve-rate, *s.* the office or term of office of the decemviri; a similar body.
Decency, de'-sen-se, *s.* that which is becoming in words or behaviour; modesty.
Decennary, de-sen'-na-re, *s.* a period of ten years; a tithing of ten freeholders and their families [Law]
Decennial, de-sen'-ne-al, *a.* consisting of ten years, or happening every ten years (L. *decem*, and *annus*, a year).
Decennoval, de-sen'-no-val, } *a.* having nineteen
Decennovary, de-sen'-no-va-re, } years in the series or cycle (L. *decem*, and *novem*, nine).
Decent, de'-sent, *a.* becoming; proper; modest; moderate; tolerable (L. *decet*, it becomes). **Decently**, de'-sent-le, *ad.* in a decent manner. **Decentness**, de'-sent-nes, *s.* decency.
Decentralization, de-sen'-tral-ize-a'-shun, *s.* the breaking up of a centralized administrative power into a number of centres distributed over the country; the distribution among many of powers centralized in one (L. *de*, and *centre*).
Deceptibility, de-sep-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* deceivableness.
Deceptible, de-sep'-te-bl, *a.* that may be deceived.
Deception, de-sep'-shun, *s.* the act of deceiving; the state of being deceived; a deceptive thing or action.
Deceptious, de-sep'-shus, } *a.* tending or apt to de-
Deceptive, de-sep'-tiv, } ceive. **Deceptively**, de-sep'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a manner to deceive. **Deceptiveness**, de-sep'-tiv-nes, *s.* tendency to deceive.
Deceptory, de-sep'-tur-e, *a.* adapted to mislead.
Decern, de-sern', *v.a.* to judge; to decree [Scots Law]. See **Discern.**
Decerptible, de-serp'-te-bl, *a.* that may be plucked off.
Decerption, de-serp'-shun, *s.* a plucking off; a cropping (L. *de*, and *carpo*, to pluck).
Decession, de-sesh'-un, *s.* departure. See **Decease,**
Decharm, de-tcharm', *v.a.* to disenchant (Fr. *de*, and *charm*).
Dechristianize, de-krist'-yan-ize, *v.a.* to divest of christian sentiment and principle (L. *de*, and *christianize*).
Decidable, de-side'-a-bl, *a.* that may be decided.
Decide, de-side', *v.a.* to determine; to settle; to end: *v.n.* to determine (L. *de*, and *cædo*, *cæsum*, to cut).
Decided, de-si'-ded, *a.* resolute; determined; unmistakable; indisputable. **Decidedly**, de-si'-ded-le, *ad.* in a decided manner.
Deciduous, de-sid'-u-us, *a.* falling off after a time or season, as certain kinds of hair, horns, and teeth in animals, and leaves in plants [Zool. and Bot.] See **Decay. Deciduousness**, de-sid'-u-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being deciduous.
Décigramme, des'-e-gram, *s.* a French weight of one-tenth of a *gramme*, equal to 1·5432 gr.
Decile, del, *s.* aspect or position of two planets when they are a tenth part of the zodiac from each other [Astrol.]
Décilitre, des'-e-lee-tr, *s.* a French measure of capacity equal to one-tenth of a *litre*, 0·176 pint.
Decillion, de-sil'-yun, *s.* a number involved to the tenth power, or 1 followed by 60 ciphers.
Decimal, des'-e-mal, *a.* numbered by tens; increasing or diminishing by ten times: *s.* a tenth; a fraction having some power of ten for its denominator. **Decimally**, des'-e-mal-le, *ad.* by tens; by means of decimals. *Decimal arithmetic*, that in which we count by tens. *Decimal system*, the system, as in France, of money, weights, and measures, in which the standard unit is multiplied and divided by ten.
Decimalism, des'-e-mal-izm, *s.* the decimal system.
Decimalize, des'-e-mal-ize, *v.a.* to reduce to terms of the decimal system.
Decimate, des'-e-mate, *v.a.* to take the tenth part; to put to death every tenth man; to destroy in great numbers.
Decimation, des-e-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of decimating; the state of being decimated.
Decimator, des'-e-ma-tur, *s.* one who or that which decimates.
Decime, des'-sim, *s.* the tenth part of a franc.
Décimètre, des'-e-ma-tr, *s.* a French measure of length equal to the tenth of a *mètre*, 3·937 in.
Decimo-sexto, des'-e-mo-sex'-to, *s.* a book containing sixteen leaves to each sheet; 16mo.
Decipher, de-si'-fer, *v.a.* to explain what is written in cipers, by finding what each character represents; to make out what is obscurely written or obscurely expressed (Fr. *de*, and *cipher*).
Decipherable, de-si'-fer-a-bl, *a.* that may be deciphered.
Decision, de-sizh'-un, *s.* final judgment; settlement; end; firmness and stability of purpose.
Decisive, de-si'-siv, *a.* having the power or quality of deciding; final; conclusive; firm and resolute of purpose. **Decisively**, de-si'-siv-le, *ad.* in a decisive manner. **Decisiveness**, de-si'-siv-nes, *s.* the state of being decisive.
Decisory, de-si'-so-re, *a.* able to decide or determine.
Deck, dek, *s.* the plank flooring of a ship: *v.a.* to cover; to clothe; to adorn; to furnish a vessel with a deck: *a.* fit for a deck; on deck. The *quarter-deck*, that above the upper deck, reaching forward from the stern to the gangway. The *half-deck*, the under part of the quarter-deck. *To clear the decks*, to prepare for action. (Gr. *decken*, to cover.)
Deck, dek, *s.* a pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *To sweep the decks*, to win all the stakes.
Decker, dek'-er, *s.* one who or that which decks or adorns; *two-decker* or *three-decker*, a ship that has two decks or three decks [Naut.]
Decking, dek'-ing, *s.* ornament; embellishment.
Deck-passenger, dek'-pas-en-jer, *s.* a steerage passenger.
Declaim, de-klame', *v.n.* to deliver a set speech or oration rhetorically; to speak by rhetorical rule and for mere rhetorical effect: *v.n.* to speak rhetorically (L. *de*, and *clamo*, to call).
Declaimant, de-kla'-mant, *s.* one who declaims; one
Declaimer, de-kla'-mer, } who speaks clamorously.
Declaiming, de-kla'-ming, *s.* a rhetorical harangue.
Declamation, dek-la-ma'-shun, *s.* the act or art of declaiming, according to rules, so as accurately to express the sentiment; a harangue; a display of empty impassioned rhetorical oratory.
Declamatory, de-klam'-a-to-re, *a.* relating to the practice of declaiming; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; appealing to the passions; rhetorical, without solid sense or argument.
Declarable, de-klare'-a-bl, *a.* that may be declared without being challenged.
Declarant, de-klare'-ant, *s.* one who makes a declaration.
Declaration, dek-lar-a'-shun, *s.* the act of declaring or openly proclaiming; that which is declared or proclaimed; the document containing this; a statement made verbally or reduced to writing [Law].
Declarative, de-klar'-a-tiv, *a.* making declaration; explanatory.
Declaratory, de-klar'-a-to-re, *a.* making declaration or exhibition; expressive. **Declaratorily**, de-klar'-a-to-re-le, *ad.* by declaration or exhibition.
Declare, de-klare', *v.a.* to make known; to tell explicitly and plainly; to assert or affirm: *v.n.* to state fully; to make a declaration; to announce one's self or itself; to recite the causes of complaint against the defendant [Law]. *To declare off*, to openly quit.
Declared, de-klayrd', *a.* openly avowed; publicly announced. **Declaredly**, de-kla'-red-le, *ad.* avowedly; explicitly.
Declension, de-klen'-shun, *s.* a declining; descent; a falling off; a tendency toward a less degre of excellence or perfection; declinature; inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, or a change in their termination to form the oblique cases [Gram.] See **Decline.**
Declinable, de-kli'-na-bl, *a.* capable of inflection.
Declinal, de-kline'-al, *a.* sloping downward.
Declinate, dek'-le-nate, *a.* bending or bent downward, in a curve; declining [Bot.]
Declination, dek-le-na'-shun, *s.* the act of bending down; a declining or falling into a worse state; decay; deterioration; gradual appeasement or calming down; oblique motion; deviation from rectitude; refusal; declension [Gram.]; the distance north or south of any object from the celestial equator [Astron.] *Declination of the compass* or *needle*, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place [Elect.] The *declination of a wall* or *plane*, an arch of the horizon, contained between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from the east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from the north or south [Dialling].
Declinator, dek-le-na'-tur, *s.* an instrument for taking the declination or inclination of reclining planes.

Declinatory, de-klin'-á-to-re, *a.* pressing a declinature. *Declinatory plea*, a plea before trial or conviction, claiming exemption from jurisdiction or penalty [Law].

Declinature, de-klin'-á-ture, *s.* a declining; refusal of jurisdiction in a case [Scots Law].

Decline, de-kline', *v.n.* to bend from a right line; to bend downward; to droop; to stoop; to deviate; to deviate from rectitude; to refuse; to draw to an end; to decay; to sink: *v.a.* to bend to one side or downward; to shun; to refuse; not to engage in; to inflect [Gram.]: *s.* a falling off; a tendency to a worse state; decay; abatement; a gradual decay of strength; consumption (L. *de*, and *clino*, to bend).

Decliner, de-klí'-ner, *s.* a dial which cuts either the plane of the prime vertical circle or the plane of the horizon obliquely [Dialling].

Declinometer, dek-le-nom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.

Declinous, de-klí'-nus, *a.* bent downward [Bot.]

Declivity, de-kliv'-e-te, *s.* inclination downward; land or a surface that slopes downward (L. *de*, and *clivus*, sloping).

Declivous, de-klí'-vus, } *a.* gradually sloping.
Declivitous, de-kliv'-e-tus, }

Decoct, de-kokt', *v.a.* to prepare by boiling; to digest in boiling water; to digest in the stomach; to extract the virtues of a substance by boiling; to heat or inflame (L. *de*, and *coquo*, *coctum*, to cook).

Decoctible, de-kok'-te-bl, *a.* that may be decocted.

Decoction, de-kok'-shun, *s.* the act of boiling a substance in water to extract its virtues; the extract obtained by the boiling.

Decoctive, de-kok'-tiv, *a.* that may be easily decocted.

Decocture, de-kok'-tyure, *s.* a substance got by decoction.

Decollate, de-kol'-late, *v.a.* to behead (L. *de*, and *collum*, the neck).

Decollation, de-kol-la'-shun, *s.* a beheading, especially that of John the Baptist, as celebrated by the Church or represented by art.

Decolorate, de-kul'-ler-ate, } *v.a.* to deprive of colour;
Decolour, de-kul'-ler, } to bleach (L. *de*, and *color*, colour).

Decolorant, de-kul'-ler-ant, *s.* a substance which removes colour, or bleaches.

Decoloration, de-kul-ler-a'-shun, *s.* the removal or absence of colour.

Decolourize, de-kul'-ler-ize, *v.a.* to deprive of colour.

Decomplex, de'-kom-pleks, *a.* of complex constituents.

Decomposable, de-kom-po'-zá-bl, *a.* that may be decomposed.

Decompose, de-kom-poze', *v.a.* to separate the constituent parts of a body or substance; to resolve into original elements: *v.n.* to become decomposed (L. *de*, and *compose*).

Decomposite, de-kom'-poz-it, *a.* compounded of compounds.

Decomposition, de-kom-po-zish'-un, *s.* the act of decomposing; the state of becoming or being decomposed; resolution; dissolution.

Decompound, de-kom-pound', *v.a.* to compound a second time, or what is already compound: *a.* composed of things or words already compounded. *A decompound leaf*, one which is *twice* pinnated [Bot.]; *a decompound flower*, one containing smaller calyxes within a common calyx [Bot.]

Decompoundable, de-kom-pound'-á-bl, *a.* that may be decompounded.

Decorate, dek'-o-rate, *v.a.* to deck with ornament; to embellish (L. *decus*, what becomes or ornaments).

Decoration, dek-o-ra'-shun, *s.* ornamentation; ornament; badge of honour.

Decorative, dek'-o-ra-tiv, *a.* adorning; suited to embellish. **Decorativeness**, dek'-o-ra-tiv-nes, *s.* quality of being decorative.

Decorator, dek'-o-ra-tur, *s.* one who adorns or embellishes.

Decorous, de-ko'-rus, *a.* suitable; becoming; proper; befitting. See **Decent**. **Decorously**, de-ko'-rus-le, *ad.* in a decorous manner. **Decorousness**, de-ko'-rus-nes, *s.* decorum or correctness of deportment.

Decorticate, de-kor'-te-kate, *v.a.* to strip off bark; to peel: to husk (L. *de*, and *cortex*, the bark).

Decortication, de-kor-te-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of stripping off bark or husk.

Decorum, de-ko'-rum, *s.* propriety of speech or behaviour; seemliness; decency (L.)

Decoy, de-koy', *v.a.* to lure into a snare; to entrap by any means which deceive; to allure or entice: *s.* any lure that deceives and entraps; a place for catching wild fowls into which they are decoyed; a bird or the likeness of one used as a decoy. (From *duck-coy*, *i.e.*, duck-cage or -trap, or from *de*, dam, and *coy*, quiet.)

Decoy-duck, de-koy'-duk, *s.* a duck employed to draw others into a snare; one who decoys others.

Decoy-man, de-koy'-man, *s.* a man employed in decoying fowls.

Decrease, de-kreese', *v.n.* to become less; to diminish gradually: *v.a.* to lessen; to diminish gradually: *s.* gradual diminution or decay; wane of the moon (L. *de*, and *cresco*, to grow).

Decreasingly, de-krees'-ing-le, *ad.* in a decreasing manner.

Decree, de-kree', *s.* judicial determination of a case; an order or law made by a superior authority for the direction of others; established law or rule; the predetermined purpose of God according to which all things happen [Theol.]; *v.a.* to determine judicially; to fix or appoint: *v.n.* to make an edict; to resolve or determine (L. *de*, and *cerno*, *cretum*, to judge).

Decreeable, de-kree'-á-bl, *a.* that may be decreed.

Decrement, dek'-re-ment, *s.* decrease; waste; the quantity lost by decrease; the wane of the moon [Her.] *Equal decrement of life* signifies that of a given number of lives there should be an equal annual decrease within a given period of years.

Decrepit, de-krep'-it, *a.* broken down and wasted by the infirmities of age (L. *decrepitus*, noiseless, from *de*, and *crepitus*, noise).

Decrepitate, de-krep'-e-tate, *v.a.* to roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual crackling: *v.n.* to crackle, as salt, when roasting (L. *de*, and *crepo*, to make a noise).

Decrepitation, de-krep-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the separation of parts with a crackling noise, occasioned by heat.

Decrepitness, de-krep'-it-nes, } *s.* the broken, crazy
Decrepitude, de-krep'-e-tewd, } state of the body produced by the infirmities of age.

Decrescendo, de-kre-sen'-do, *s.* a gradual diminishing of the sound [Mus.] (It.)

Decrescent, de-kres'-sent, *a.* decreasing.

Decretal, de-kre'-tal, *a.* appertaining to a decree: *s.* a decree, especially of the Pope; a collection of decrees, especially of the popes.

Decretion, de-kre'-shun, *s.* a decreasing.

Decretist, de-kre'-tist, *s.* one versed in decretals.

Decretive, de-kre'-tiv, *a.* having the force of a decree.

Decretory, de'-kre-to-re, *a.* established by a decree; determining. **Decretorily**, de'-kre-to-re-le, *ad.* in a definitive manner.

Decrial, de-krí'-al, *s.* a crying down; a clamorous censure.

Decrown, de-krown', *v.a.* to deprive of a crown.

Decrustation, de-krus-ta'-shun, *s.* removal of a crust.

Decry, de-krí', *v.a.* to cry down; to disparage, depreciate, or blame.

Decubation, dek-u-ba'-shun, *s.* the act of lying down (L. *de*, and *cubo*, to lie down).

Decubitus, de-cu'-be-tus, *s.* a patient's posture in bed [Med.]

Decumbence, de-kum'-bens, } *s.* the posture of lying
Decumbency, de-kum'-ben-se, } down.

Decuman, dek'-u-man, *a.* huge; largest, said of waves (L. *decumanus*, tenth, the tenth wave being surmised to be the largest in a series).

Decumbent, de-kum'-bent, *a.* lying down; recumbent; prostrate; declined or bending down [Bot.] (L. *de*, and *cumbo*, to lie down.) **Decumbently**, de-kum'-bent-le, *ad.* in a decumbent posture.

Decumbiture, de-kum'-be-ture, *s.* the time a patient takes to or keeps his bed [Med.]; an aspect of the heavens, as prognosticating the recovery of a patient or his death [Astrol.]

Decuple, dek'-u-pl, *a.* tenfold: *s.* a number ten times repeated: *v.a.* to increase tenfold (L. *decem*, and *plico*, to fold).

Decurion, de-ku'-re-on, *s.* a Roman officer over ten soldiers; an overseer of ten families (L.)

Decurrent, de-kur'-rent, *a.* extending downward, below the point of insertion [Bot.] (L. *de*, and *curro*, *cursum*, to run.) **Decurrently**, de-kur'-rent-le, *ad.* in a decurrent manner.

Decursion, de-kur'-shun, *s.* a running down.

Decursive, de-kur'-siv, *a.* running down; decurrent.

Decussate, de-kus'-sate, *v.a.* to cross, as lines, rays, or nerves in the body; to intersect at acute angles, or in the form of an X: *a.* decussated (L. *decussis*, the number 10, represented by X). **Decussately**, de-kus'-sate-ly, *ad.* in a decussate manner.

Decussated, de-kus'-sa-ted, *a.* crossed; intersected; arranged in pairs, which alternately and regularly cross each other, as the leaves of many plants [Bot.]

Decussation, de-kus-sa'-shun, *s.* the act of decussating.

Decussatively, de-kus'-sá-tiv-le, *ad.* crosswise, as in X.

Dedentition, de-den-tish'-un, *s.* the shedding of teeth (L. *de*, and *dens*, a tooth).

Dedicate, ded'-e-kate, *v.a.* to set apart and consecrate solemnly to a sacred purpose; to devote; to inscribe to any one as an expression of obligation and es-

teem: *a.* consecrated; devoted (L. *de*, and *dico*, to devote).

Dedication, ded-e-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of dedicating; inscription in dedicating a book.

Dedicatory, ded'-e-ka-tur-e, *a.* in dedication.

Dedimus, de'-de-mus, *s.* a commission to a private person to do some act in place of a judge (L. we have given).

Dedition, de-dish'-un, *s.* surrender (L. *de*, up, and *do*, to give).

Deduce, de-duse', *v.a.* to draw from; to infer something from premises or from what precedes (L. *de*, and *duco*, *ductum*, to lead).

Deducement, de-duse'-ment, *s.* the thing deduced.

Deducible, de-du'-se-bl, *a.* that may be deduced. **Deducibleness**, de-du'-se-bl-nes, *s.* quality of being deducible.

Deduct, de-dukt', *v.a.* to take away; to subtract.

Deduction, de-duk'-shun, *s.* the act of deducting; that which is deducted; abatement; the act of deducing; that which is deduced.

Deductive, de-duk'-tiv, *a.* that is or may be deduced. *Deductive reasoning*, the process by which we explicate or deduce what is necessarily involved in given premises [Logic.] See **Induction**. **Deductively**, de-duk'-tiv-le, *ad.* by way of necessary inference.

Deed, deed, *s.* a thing done; an act; a fact; exploit; action; a writing containing some contract; an instrument on paper or parchment conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee [Law]: *v.a.* to convey by deed [U.S.] *Deed-poll*, a deed not indented, but polled, and made by one party only [Law]. *In deed*, in reality.

Deedful, deed'-ful, *a.* marked by signal deeds.

Deedless, deed'-les, *a.* not performing any deeds.

Deedy, dee'-de, *a.* active; industrious.

Deem, deem, *v.a.* to judge; to think (A.S. *deman*).

Deemster, deem'-ster, *s.* a judge in the Isle of Man.

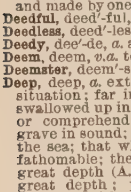
Deep, deep, *a.* extending far down; profound; low in situation; far in; back from the front line [Mil.]; swallowed up in; hidden; secret; difficult to fathom or comprehend; penetrative; darkly designing; grave in sound; intense: *s.* anything deep, especially the sea; that which is not easily fathomed, or not fathomable; the most still or solemn part: *ad.* to a great depth (A.S. *deop*). **Deeply**, deep'-le, *ad.* to a great depth; profoundly; with great emotion; gravely; with profound skill. **Deepness**, deep'-nes, *s.* the state of being deep.

Deepen, deep'n, *v.a.* to make deeper: *v.n.* to become deeper.

Deep-mouthed, deep-mow*th*d', *a.* with a loud hollow voice.

Deep-read, deep-red', *a.* deeply versed.

Deep-sea, deep'-see, *a.* belonging to the sea under a depth of twenty fathoms.



Deer.

Deep-toned, deep-toned', *a.* having a very low tone.

Deer, deer, *s.* a quadruped of several species, as the stag, the fallow-deer, &c. (A.S. *deor*, a wild animal).

Deer-mouse, deer'-mous, *s.* a pretty little Canadian rodent, with short fore legs and very long hind legs and tail.

Deer-neck, deer'-nek, *s.* a thin ill-formed neck in a horse.

Deer-skin, deer'-skin, *s.* the skin of a deer; the supple leather of it.

Deer-stalking, deer'-stawk-ing, *s.* the hunting of the red deer, by stealing upon them unawares.

Deface, de-fase', *v.a.* to destroy or injure the face of anything; to disfigure; to erase or obliterate.

Defacement, de-fase'-ment, *s.* the act of defacing; that which defaces; the injury done.

Defacer, de-fa'-ser, *s.* he who or that which defaces.

Defacingly, de-fase'-ing-le, *ad.* in a defacing manner.

Defæcation, def-e-ka'-shun, *s.* See **Defecation**.

Defalcate, de-fal'-kate, *v.a.* to take away or deduct a part of, used chiefly of money, accounts, &c. (L. *disfalco*, to lop off, from *dis*, and *falx*, a sickle).

Defalcation, de-fal-ka'-shun, *s.* diminution; deficit; a deficit of funds entrusted to one's care.

Defamation, def-a-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of defaming another with a view to injure him; calumny; slander; detraction or aspersion.

Defamatory, de-fam'-a-to-re, *a.* calumnious; slanderous; libellous.

Defame, de-fame', *v.a.* to speak evil of falsely; to speak evil of with a view to injure; to bring down the character of (L. *dis*, away, and *fama*, good report).

Defamer, de-fa'-mer, *s.* a slanderer; a detractor.

Defaming, de-fa'-ming, *s.* defamation; slander.

Defamingly, de-fa'-ming-le, *ad.* in a defaming manner.

Default, de-fawlt', *s.* failure; neglect of duty; defect; want; a fault; non-appearance in court when called upon: *v.n.* to fail in performing a contract; to fail to appear in court: *v.a.* to call a defendant officially to appear and answer in court, and, on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgment against him [Law]; to fail in performance. *To suffer a default*, to permit an action to be called without appearing [Law]. *Judgment by default*, decree against a defendant for non-appearance [Law]. (L. *de*, and *fault*.)

Defaulter, de-fawlt'-er, *s.* one who fails to appear in court when called; one who fails to account for public money entrusted to him; one who fails in payment.

Defeasance, de-fe'-zans, *s.* a rendering null; an instrument which defeats the force or operation of some other deed or estate [Law]; the writing containing a defeasance. See **Defeat**.

Defeasanced, de-fe'-zansd, *a.* liable to be forfeited.

Defeasible, de-fe'-ze-bl, *a.* that may be annulled. **Defeasibleness**, de-fe'-ze-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being defeasible.

Defeat, de-feet', *s.* overthrow, as of an army; frustration; a rendering null and void: *v.a.* to overthrow; to discomfit; to frustrate; to render null and void (Fr. *défaire*, to undo, from L. *dis*, asunder, and *facio*, to do).

Defeature, de-feet'-yure, *s.* change of feature; defeat.

Defecate, def'-e-kate, *v.a.* to clear from lees, dregs, or impurities; to purify; to purge: *v.n.* to become clear by depositing or clean by purging impurities (L. *de*, and *fæx*, dregs).

Defecation, def-e-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of separating from impurities, as lees or dregs; discharge of the fæces; purification.

Defect, de-fekt', *s.* deficiency; want; imperfection; fault; blemish; error (L. *deficio*, to be wanting, from *de*, and *facio*, to do).

Defectible, de-fek'-te-bl, *a.* imperfect; defective.

Defection, de-fek'-shun, *s.* abandonment of allegiance or duty; revolt; apostasy.

Defectionist, de-fek'-shun-ist, *s.* an abettor of defection.

Defective, de-fek'-tiv, *a.* wanting in something, physical or moral; imperfect; incomplete. **Defectively**, de-fek'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a defective manner. **Defectiveness**, de-fek'-tiv-nes, *s.* the state of being defective.

Defence, de-fens', *s.* the act or the art of defending; that which defends; fortification; protection; vindication; the defendant's reply to the plaintiff's declaration, demands, or charges [Law]; a work that flanks another [Fort.] *Lines of defence*, a series of fortified points so disposed as to form a continuous defence.

Defenced, de-fenst', *a.* fortified.

Defenceless, de-fens'-les, *a.* without defence. **Defencelessly**, de-fens'-les-le, *ad.* in a defenceless manner. **Defencelessness**, de-fens'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being defenceless.

Defend, de-fend', *v.a.* to ward off; to maintain against an attack or a charge; to resist; to prohibit; to drive back a foe; to protect; to vindicate: *v.n.* to enter defence (L. *de*, off, and *fendo*, to strike).

Defendable, de-fend'-a-bl, *a.* that may be defended.

Defendant, de-fend'-ant, *a.* defensive; making defence: *s.* one who defends; he who is summoned into court to defend or oppose a demand or charge [Law].

Defender, de-fen'-der, *s.* one who defends; an advocate or champion; the defendant or person sued [Scots Law]. *Defender of the Faith*, a title of the sovereign of England, first conferred by the Pope on Henry VIII. in consideration of his defence of the Church against the heresy of Luther.

Defensative, de-fen'-sa-tiv, *s.* defence; a bandage or plaster to secure a wound from external injury.

Defensible, de-fen'-ze-bl, *a.* defendable; defensive.

Defensive, de-fen'-siv, *a.* that serves to defend; carried on in defence: *s.* safeguard; that which defends. *To be or stand on the defensive*, to be or stand in a state or posture of resistance in opposition to aggression or attack. **Defensively**, de-fen'-siv-le, *ad.* in a defensive manner.

Defensory, de-fen'-so-re, *a.* tending to defend.

Defer, de-fer', *v.a.* and *v.n.* to put off; to delay (L. *dis*, off, and *fero*, to bear).

Defer, de-fer', *v.a.* to offer; to confer; to refer: *v.n.* to yield to another's opinion (L. *de*, and *fero*, to bear).

Deference, def'-er-ens, *s.* submission to the opinion or judgment of another; regard; respect.

Deferent, def'-er-ent, *s.* that which carries or conveys; a vessel in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.

Deferential, def-er-en'-shal, *a.* expressing deference. **Deferentially**, def-er-en'-shal-le, *ad.* with deference.

Deferment, de-fer'-ment, *s.* delay.

Deferrer, de-fer'-rer, *s.* one who delays or puts off.

Defervescence, de-fer-ves'-ens, *s.* cooling down of zeal or fever (L. *de*, and *fervesco*, to become boiling hot).
Defeudalize, de-few'-dal-ize, *v.a.* to deprive of feudal forms.
Defiance, de-fi'-ans, *s.* a challenge to fight; a challenge to meet in any contest; contempt of opposition or danger.
Defiant, de-fi'-ant, *a.* expressive of defiance. See **Defy.** **Defiantly**, de-fi'-antly, *ad.* in a defiant manner. **Defiantness**, *s.* state of being defiant.
Defiatory, de-fi'-a-to-re, *a.* bidding defiance.
Deficience, de-fish'-ens, } *s.* a falling short; want;
Deficiency, de-fish'-en-se, } defect. *Deficiency bills*, an advance made to Government by the Bank of England whenever the taxes received are insufficient to pay the public dividends due on Government stocks.
Deficient, de-fish'-ent, *a.* wanting; not sufficient or adequate; not having an adequate supply. **Deficiently**, de-fish'-ent-le, *ad.* in a defective manner. *Deficient numbers*, those numbers the sum of whose aliquot parts is less than the numbers themselves [Arith.]
Deficit, def'-e-sit, *s.* want; deficiency.
Defier, de-fi'-er, *s.* one who dares to combat; one who acts in contempt of law or authority.
Defilading, de-fe-la'-ding, *s.* the planting of a line of rampart round a fortress, so as to shelter the interior works when they are in danger of being commanded by the enemy from some higher point [Fort.] See **Defile.**
Defile, de-file', *v.a.* to make foul or dirty; to soil or stain; to pollute; to corrupt; to violate (L. *de*, and A.S. *fylan*, to foul).
Defile, de-file', *v.n.* to march off in a line, or file by file; to file off: *s.* a long narrow pass, as between hills, in which troops can march only in a file or with a narrow front (L. *de*, and *filum*, a thread).
Defilement, de-file'-ment, *s.* the act of defiling; the state of being defiled; foulness; corruption; impurity; pollution.
Definer, de-fi'-ler, *s.* one who or that which defiles.
Definable, de-fi'-na-bl, *a.* that may be defined. **Definably**, de-fi'-na-ble, *ad.* in a defining manner.
Define, de-fine', *v.a.* to lay down and fix the limit; to determine the limit; to explain accurately what a word or an expression means; to describe what a thing is (L. *de*, and *finis*, an end or limit).
Definite, def'-e-nit, *a.* having fixed limits; determinate; fixed; precise; exact; limiting the application [Gram.] **Definitely**, def'-e-nit-le, *ad.* in a definite manner. **Definiteness**, def'-e-nit-nes, *s.* certainty of extent or signification.
Definition, def-e-nish'-un, *s.* the act of defining; a brief description of a thing by its properties; the explanation of the meaning of a word or phrase; the making clear in outline; the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference, technically called its genus and differentia [Logic].
Definitive, de-fin'-e-tiv, *a.* determinate; positive; determining; final: *s.* an adjective as defining the application of a noun [Gram.] **Definitively**, de-fin'-e-tiv-le, *ad.* in a definitive way.
Definitiveness, de-fin'-e-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being definitive.
Deflagrability, de-fla-grà-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being deflagrable.
Deflagrable, de-fla'-grà-bl, *a.* combustible with deflagration; burning with a sudden combustion.
Deflagrate, def'-là-grate, *v.a.* to burn down with deflagration (L. *de*, down, and *flagro*, to burn).
Deflagration, def-là-gra'-shun, *s.* a sudden rapid combustion, accompanied with flame or sparkling [Chem.]
Deflagrator, def'-là-gra-tur, *s.* a galvanic instrument for deflagrating metals especially.
Deflect, de-flekt', *v.n.* to turn aside from a straight or direct line or course: *v.a.* to cause to do so (L. *de*, and *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend).
Deflected, de-flekt'-ed, *a.* bending down [Bot.]
Deflection, de-flek'-shun, *s.* the act of deflecting.
Deflective, de-flek'-tiv, *a.* causing deflection.
Deflexure, de-flek'-shur, *s.* bending down; turning aside.
Deflorate, de-flo'-rate, *a.* having shed its pollen [Bot.]
Defloration, de-flo-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of deflowering.
Deflour, de-flour', *v.a.* See **Deflower.**
Deflower, de-flour', *v.a.* to deprive a woman of her virginity, or a thing of its original beauty and grace (L. *de*, and *flower*).
Deflowerer, de-flour'-er-er, *s.* one who deflowers.
Deflux, de-fluks', *s.* defluxion (L. *de*, and *fluxum*, to flow).
Defluxion, de-fluk'-shun, *s.* a discharge or flowing off of humours, especially of matter from the inflamed mucous membrane of the air-passages in catarrh.
Defoliation, de-fo-le-a'-shun, *s.* the shedding of leaves; the time of shedding leaves (L. *de*, and *folium*, a leaf).
Deforce, de-forse', *v.a.* to disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate [Law]. (L. *de*, and *force*.)
Deforcement, de-forse'-ment, *s.* the holding of property to which another person has a right [Law]; resisting of an officer in the execution of law [Scots Law].
Deforciant, de-forse'-e-ant, *s.* one who deforces; one against whom a fictitious action of fine and recovery was brought [Old Law].
Deforciation, de-forse-e-a'-shun, *s.* seizure of goods for a debt.
Deform, de-fawrm', *v.a.* to mar or injure the form of; to disfigure; to make ugly: *a.* disfigured; displeasing to the eye (L. *de*, and *form*).
Deformation, de-fawrm-a'-shun, *s.* disfiguring.
Deformed, de-fawrmd', *a.* disfigured; ugly. **Deformedly**, de-fawrm'-ed-le, *ad.* in an ugly manner. **Deformedness**, de-fawrm'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being deformed; ugliness.
Deformity, de-fawrm'-e-te, *s.* the state of being deformed; disfigurement; ugliness; anything that destroys beauty, grace, order, or propriety.
Defraud, de-frawd', *v.a.* to deprive of right by deception or stealth; to withhold wrongfully; to defeat or frustrate wrongfully (L. *de*, and *fraud*).
Defrauder, de-frawd'-er, *s.* one who defrauds; a cheat, embezzler, or peculator.
Defray, de-fray', *v.a.* to pay or settle, as expenses or charges (Fr. *de*, and *frais*, expense, from L. *fractum*, damage).
Defrayment, de-fray'-ment, *s.* payment.
Deft, deft, *a.* dexterous; neat; fitting (A.S. *dæft*, fitting). **Deftly**, deft'-le, *ad.* in a deft manner. **Deftness**, deft'-nes, *s.* the quality of being deft.
Defunct, de-funkt', *a.* done with life; dead: *s.* a dead person; one deceased (L. *de*, and *fungor*, *functus*, to perform).
Defy, de-fi', *v.a.* to challenge to a contest; to challenge to say or do anything; to dare or brave; to treat with contempt (L. *dis*, asunder, and *fido*, to trust).
Degarnish, de-gar'-nish, *v.a.* to unfurnish; to deprive of a garrison (Fr. *de*, and *garnish*).
Degeneracy, de-jen'-er-à-se, *s.* a becoming degenerate; a degenerate state or condition.
Degenerate, de-jen'-er-ate, *v.a.* to fall from a higher and better physical or moral type; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad state: *a.* fallen from a good condition into a less excellent or worse; declined in natural or moral worth; base, mean, or corrupt (L. *de*, and *genus*, *generis*, kind, race). **Degenerately**, de-jen'-er-ate-le, *ad.* in a degenerate manner. **Degenerateness**, de-jen'-er-ate-nes, *s.* a degenerate state.
Degeneration, de-jen-er-a'-shun, *s.* degeneracy; deterioration.
Degenerative, de-jen'-er-a-tiv, *a.* causing or tending to degeneracy.
Degenerous, de-jen'-er-us, *a.* degenerated; low, base, or unworthy. **Degenerously**, de-jen'-er-us-le, *ad.* in a degenerous manner.
Deglutinate, de-glew'-te-nate, *v.a.* to unglue. See **Glue.**
Deglutition, de-glu-tish'-un, *s.* the act or power of swallowing (L. *de*, and *glutio*, to swallow).
Degradation, deg-rà-da'-shun, *s.* the act of degrading; the state of being degraded; diminution or reduction of strength, excellence, or value; degeneration; a lessening and obscuring of the appearance of distant objects in a landscape [Painting]; the wearing away of rocks, beaches, &c.; the action of water and other causes [Geol.]
Degrade, de-grade', *v.a.* to reduce from a higher to a lower civil rank; to strip of office or honours, and so of civil rank; to disgrace; to lower in character and natural rank; to wear down [Geol.] (L. *de*, and *gradus*, a step.)
Degradement, de-grade'-ment, *s.* deprivation of rank.
Degrading, de-gra'-ding, *ppr.* or *a.* lowering the level; lowering the character. **Degradingly**, de-gra'-ding-le, *ad.* so as to degrade.
Degree, de'-gree, *s.* a step or grade in progression, in elevation, quality, dignity, or rank; relative position or rank; a certain distance or remove in the line of descent determining the proximity of blood; measure; extent; the 360th part of the circumference of a circle; a division, space, or interval marked on a mathematical or other instrument; a term applied to equations to denote the highest power of the unknown quantity [Alg.]; a mark of distinction conferred by universities after examination, or in honour. *Honorary degrees*, those of doctor of divinity, doctor of laws, &c. *By degrees*, step by step; gradually. *To a degree*, exceedingly. See **Degrade.**
Degustation, de-gus-ta'-shun, *s.* a tasting. See **Disgust.**

Dehisce, de-his', *v.n.* to gape; to open, as the capsules of plants [Bot.] (L. *de*, and *hisco*, to gape.)
Dehiscence, de-his'-sens, *s.* quality of being dehiscent.
Dehiscent, de-his'-sent, *a.* opening, as a capsule of a plant or the cell of an anther [Bot.]
Dehort, de-hawrt', *v.a.* to advise to the contrary. See **Exhort.**
Dehortation, de-hawr-ta'-shun, *s.* dissuasion.
Dehortative, de-hawr'-tà-tiv, *a.* tending to dissuade.
Dehortatory, de-hawr'-tà-tur-e, *a.* dissuading; belonging to dissuasion: *s.* dissuasive argument.
Dehumanize, de-hu'-man-ize, *v.a.* to deprive of human qualities.
Dehydration, de-hi-dra'-shun, *s.* abstraction of the water in a compound [Chem.] (L. *de*, and Gr. *hydor*, water.)
Deicide, de'-e-side, *s.* the putting of Christ to death; one concerned in the crime (L. *deus*, God, and *cædo*, *cæsum*, to kill).
Deictic, dike'-tik, *a.* proving directly [Logic]. (Gr. *deikneo*, to show.)
Deific, de-if'-ik, } *a.* making divine.
Deifical, de-if'-e-kal, }
Deification, de-if-e-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of deifying, or of exalting to the rank of a deity.
Deified, de'-e-fide, *a.* ranked among the gods.
Deiform, de'-e-fawrm, *a.* like a god; of godlike form.
Deify, de'-e-fi, *v.a.* to exalt to the rank of a god; to worship supremely as a god (L. *deus*, God, and *facio*, to make).
Deign, dane, *v.n.* to condescend: *v.a.* to condescend to grant (L. *dignus*, worthy).
Deinotherium, di-no-the'-re-um, *s.* a gigantic fossil pachyderm, remarkable for enormous tusks projecting from the lower jaw [Geol.] (Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *therion*, a wild beast).
Deiparous, de-ip'-ar-us, *a.* bringing forth a god, applied to the Virgin Mary (L. *deus*, and *pario*, to produce).
Deipnosophist, dipe-nos'-o-fist, *s.* one of a sect of philosophers famous for their discourse at meals (Gr. *deipnon*, supper, and *sophos*, wise).
Deism, de'-izm, *s.* the belief, on purely rational or natural grounds, in the existence of a god apart from and above the world, to the rejection, for most part, of a special revelation and a Providence.
Deist, de'-ist, *s.* one who professes deism; a free-thinker.
Deistic, de-is'-tik, } *a.* pertaining to deism or to
Deistical, de-is'-te-kal, } deists; embracing deism.
Deistically, de-is'-te-kal-le, *ad.* after the manner of deists.
Deity, de'-e-te, *s.* the divine nature; the Supreme Being; a fabulous god or goddess; the divinity ascribed to a god or goddess.
Deject, de'-jekt, *v.a.* to cast down; to depress the spirits of; to discourage or disheaten: *a.* cast down; low-spirited (L. *de*, and *jacio*, *jactum*, to throw).
Dejectly, de-jekt'-le, *ad.* in a downcast manner.
Dejected, de-jeckt'-ed, *pp.* or *a.* cast down; depressed.
Dejectedly, de-jekt'-ed-le, *ad.* in a dejected manner.
Dejectedness, de-jekt'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being dejected.
Dejection, de-jek'-shun, *s.* the state of being dejected; depression or lowness of spirits; the act of voiding [Med.]
Dejectory, de-jek'-tur-e, *a.* tending to promote evacuations [Med.]
Dejecture, de-jek'-ture, *s.* that which is ejected.
Dejeuner, day'-zhu-na, *s.* breakfast; a fashionable luncheon (Fr. from *de*, and *jeune*, fasting).
Delaceration, de-las-er-a'-shun, *s.* a tearing in pieces (L. *de*, and *laceration*).
Delacrymation, de-lak-re-ma'-shun, *s.* a wateriness of the eyes (L. *de*, and *lachryma*, a tear).
Delactation, de-lak-ta'-shun, *s.* weaning (L. *de*, and *lac*, *lactis*, milk).
Delaine, de-lane', *s.* a muslin of mixed fabric, originally of wool (Fr. *de*, and *laine*, wool).
Delapse, de-laps', *v.n.* to fall down (L. *de*, and *lapse*).
Delate, de-late', *v.a.* to inform against (L. *de*, and *latus*, brought).
Delation, de-la'-shun, *s.* act of charging with a crime.
Delator, de-la'-tur, *s.* an accuser or informer.
Delay, de-lay', *v.a.* to put off; to defer; to retard; to detain: *v.n.* to linger; to stop for a time: *s.* putting off, or deferring; lingering; detention.
Delayment, de-lay'-ment, *s.* hindrance.
Del credere, del cred'-e-re, *s.* a guarantee on the part of a commission agent of the solvency of a purchaser [Comm.] (It. literally, of trust.)
Dele, de'-le, *v.a.* delete, written *ð* [Printing].
Deleble, del'-e-bl, *a.* that can be blotted out.
Delectable, de-lekt'-à-bl, *a.* delightful. See **Delight.**
Delectableness, de-lekt'-à-bl-nes, *s.* delightfulness.
Delectably, de-lekt'-à-ble, *ad.* delightfully.
Delectation, de-lek-ta'-shun, *s.* delight.
Delegate, del'-e-gate, *v.a.* to send with power to act as a representative; to entrust; to commit: *s.* a person appointed and sent by another with powers to act in his stead; a representative; a deputy; a deputy from a state in Congress [U.S.]: *a.* sent to act for or represent another (L. *de*, and *lego*, to depute).
Delegation, del-e-ga'-shun, *s.* commission of powers to another; the person or body of persons deputed to act for others; the assignment of a debt to another [Civil Law].
Delete, de-lete', *v.a.* to blot out; to erase (L. *deleo*).
Deleterious, del-e-te'-re-us, *a.* destructive of life; poisonous; pernicious (Gr. *deleo*, to kill or destroy).
Deletion, de-le'-shun, *s.* act of deleting; erasure.
Deletory, de-le'-tur-e, *a.* that which blots out.
Delf, delf, *s.* an earthenware glazed over, originally manufactured at *Delft*, in Holland.
Delf, delf, *s.* a charge representing a square sod [Her.] (*delve.*)
Deliac, de'-le-ak, *s.* a kind of sculptured vase; also, beautiful bronze and silver (*Delos*).
Delibate, del'-e-bate, *v.a.* to taste; to sip (L. *de*, and *libo*, to sip).
Deliberate, de-lib'-er-ate, *v.a.* to weigh in the mind and consider well before determining or acting: *a.* determining with deliberation; slow in determining; formed with deliberation; done with deliberation (L. *de*, and *libro*, to weigh, from *libra*, a balance). **Deliberately**, de-lib'-er-ate-le, *ad.* in a deliberate manner. **Deliberateness**, de-lib'-er-ate-nes, *s.* the quality of being deliberate.
Deliberation, de-lib-er-a'-shun, *s.* careful weighing and considering or pondering before determining or acting.
Deliberative, de-lib'-er-à-tiv, *a.* proceeding or acting by deliberation: *s.* a discourse in which a question is weighed and examined. **Deliberatively**, de-lib'-er-à-tiv-le, *ad.* by deliberation.
Delicacy, del'-e-kà-se, *s.* the state of being delicate; anything delicate to the taste.
Delicate, del'-e-kate, *a.* pleasing to a nicely discriminating sense; dainty; requiring fineness of sense to distinguish; nice; fine; soft; slender; of a fine texture; nice in perception; implying nice sensibility, or refined; highly susceptible of injury; tender; to be handled with caution (L. *delicio*, to allure, from *de*, and *lacio*, to entice). **Delicately**, del'-e-kate-le, *ad.* in a delicate manner; daintily; luxuriously; with soft elegance; tenderly. **Delicateness**, del'-e-kate-nes, *s.* the state of being delicate.
Delicates, del'-e-kates, *s.pl.* nicetiès; rarities.
Delicious, de-lish'-us, *a.* highly pleasing to the taste or the senses; affording exquisite pleasure (L. *deliciæ*, delight). **Deliciously**, de-lish'-us-le, *ad.* in a delicious manner. **Deliciousness**, de-lish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being delicious.
Deligation, del-e-ga'-shun, *s.* bandaging (L. *de*, and *ligo*, to bind).
Delight, de-lite', *s.* a high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; that which gives great pleasure: *v.a.* to please highly: *v.n.* to be greatly pleased or rejoiced (L. *delecto*, from *delicio*). See **Delicate.**
Delighted, de-li'-ted, *a.* full of delight. **Delightedly**, de-lite'-ed-le, *ad.* in a delighted manner.
Delightful, de-lite'-ful, *a.* highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction. **Delightfully**, de-lite'-ful-le, *ad.* in a manner to receive or afford great pleasure. **Delightfulness**, de-lite'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being delightful.
Delightless, de-lite'-les, *a.* affording no delight.
Delightsome, de-lite'-sum, *a.* very pleasing. **Delightsomely**, de-lite'-sum-le, *ad.* very pleasantly. **Delightsomeness**, de-lite'-sum-nes, *s.* pleasantness in a high degree.
Delimit, de-lim'-it, *v.a.* to fix the boundaries.
Delineable, de-lin'-e-à-bl, *a.* that may be delineated.
Delineament, de-lin'-e-à-ment, *s.* representation by delineation.
Delineate, de-lin'-e-ate, *v.a.* to mark or sketch out with lines; to sketch; to depict; to describe (L. *de*, and *linea*, a line).
Delineation, de-lin-e-a'-shun, *s.* draught; sketch; representation; description.
Delineator, de-lin'-e-a-tur, *s.* one who delineates.
Delinquency, de-lin'-kwen-se, *s.* failure or omission of duty; fault; a crime.
Delinquent, de-lin'-kwent, *a.* neglecting or failing in duty (L. *de*, and *linquo*, to leave).
Deliquate, del'-e-kwate, *v.a.* or *n.* to melt. See **Liquid.**
Deliquesce, del-e-kwes', *v.n.* to melt gradually by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.
Deliquescence, del-e-kwes'-sens, *s.* process of deliquescing.

Deliquescent, del-e-kwes'-sent, *a.* liquefying in the air; readily melting away.
Deliquiate, de-lik'-kwe-ate, *v.n.* to deliquesce.
Deliquiation, de-lik-kwe-a'-shun, *s.* deliquescence.
Deliquium, de-lik'-kwe-um, *s.* a melting or dissolution in the air or a moist place; a liquid state [Chem.]; a swooning or fainting; a state of moral deliquescence.
Deliration, del-e-ra'-shun, *s.* alienation of mind.
Deliriant, de-lir'-e-ant, *s.* a poison causing delirium.
Delirifacient, de-lir-e-fa'-she-ent, *a.* inducing delirium: *s.* a substance with this effect [Med.]
Delirious, de-lir'-e-us, *a.* affected with delirium; mad with delight. **Deliriously**, de-lir'-e-us-le, *ad.* in a delirious manner. **Deliriousness**, de-lir'-e-us-nes, *s.* the state of being delirious.
Delirium, de-lir'-e-um, *s.* a wandering of the mind; disorder of the intellect; a state in which the ideas of a person are wild, irregular, and unconnected; a state of rapt enthusiasm. *Delirium ebriosum*, a mania in one of an excitable temperament, due to intoxication, that is marked by an uncontrollable craving for drink, until at length loathing sets in, which is followed by a fit of sickness and recovery. *Delirium nervosum*, a delirium induced by a wound in persons of a weak nervous temperament. *Delirium tremens*, a disease of the brain, produced by excessive and prolonged use of spirituous liquors. (L. *delirus*, going out of the furrow or straight line in ploughing, from *de*, and *lira*, a furrow.)
Delitescence, de-le-tes'-sens, *s.* concealment; sudden subsidence of a tumour [Med.]; the latent development of the germs of a disease [Med.]; the period of its development. See **Latent.**
Delitescent, de-le-tes'-sent, *a.* lying hid; concealed.
Deliver, de-liv'-er, *v.a.* to free from danger or restraint; to rescue; to give; to transfer; to give up; to disburden of a child; to communicate; to pronounce; to give forth; to discharge. *To deliver up*, to surrender. *To deliver over*, to give or pass from one to another; to surrender or resign. (Fr. from *de*, and *liber*, free.)
Deliverable, de-liv'-er-à-bl, *a.* that is to be delivered.
Deliverance, de-liv'-er-ans, *s.* the act of delivering; the state of being delivered; judgment or decision; state of release; acquittal.
Deliverer, de-liv'-er-er, *s.* one who delivers; one who releases or rescues; a preserver.
Delivery, de-liv'-er-e, *s.* the act of delivering; release; rescue; surrender; a giving or passing from one to another; pronunciation; manner of speaking; childbirth.
Dell, del, *s.* a small narrow valley; a dale.
Della-robbia-ware, del-là-rob'-be-à-ware, *s.* an earthenware founded on terra cotta, so called after the reviver of the art.
Delph, delf, *s.* a stone quarry. See **Delf**
Delphian, del'-fe-an, **Delphic**, del'-fik, } *a.* pertaining to *Delphi*, or the } oracle of Apollo there; as if inspired by Apollo.
Delphinia, del-fin'-e-à, *s.* a vegetable alkaloid.
Delphin, del'-fin, *a.* pertaining to the Dauphin of France, and applied particularly to the edition of the Latin classics prepared under Louis XIV. for the dauphin. See **Delphine.**
Delphine, del'-fin, *a.* pertaining to the dolphin (L. *delphinus*, a dolphin).
Delphinic acid, del-fin'-ik as'-id, *s.* an acid first extracted from the dolphin oil.
Delta, del'-tà, *s.* the Greek letter D, written Δ; a tract of alluvial land at the mouth of the Nile shaped like a delta; any alluvial deposit formed at the mouth of a river.
Deltafication, del-tà-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the forming of a delta.
Deltaic, del-ta'-ik, *a.* relating to or like a delta.
Delta-leaved, del'-tà-leev'd, *a.* with leaves like the delta.
Deltoid, del'-toyd, *a.* triangular, like the delta, applied to a muscle of the shoulder [Anat.]; shaped somewhat like a delta [Bot.] (Gr. *delta*, and *eidos*, like.)
Delude, de-lude', *v.a.* to impose on; to deceive; to mislead by false representation (L. *de*, and *ludo*, *lusum*, to play).
Deluge, del'-yuje, *s.* a great flood or overflow of water, specially that of Noah: a sweeping or overwhelming calamity: *v.a.* to overflow with water; to drench; to overrun, overwhelm, and sweep away (L. *dis*, away, and *luo*, to wash).
Delusion, de-lu'-shun, *s.* the act of deluding; the state of being deluded; a false impression; an illusion.
Delusive, de-lu'-siv, *a.* apt to deceive; deceptive. **Delusively**, de-lu'-siv-le, *ad.* in a delusive manner. **Delusiveness**, de-lu'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being delusive.
Delusory, de-lu'-sur-e, *a.* apt to deceive; deceptive.
Delve, delv, *v.a.* to dig with a spade (A.S. *delfan*).
Delver, del'-ver, *s.* one who digs, as with a spade.
Demagnetize, de-mag'-ne-tize, *v.a.* to deprive of magnetic or mesmeric influence.
Demagogic, dem-à-goj'-ik, **Demagogical**, dem-à-goj'-ik-al, } *a.* like a demagogue.
Demagogism, dem-à-goj'-izm, **Demagogueism**, dem'-à-go-gizm, } *s.* the acts or principles of a demagogue.
Demagogue, dem'-à-gog, *s.* a leader of the people, especially by means of oratory; one who from factious motives seeks to stir up and influence the people against their rulers (Gr. *demos*, the people, and *ago*, to lead).
Demagogy, dem'-à-goj-e, *s.* demagogueism.
Demain, de-mane', *s.* See **Demesne.**
Demand, de-mand', *v.a.* to claim or seek as due by right; to ask by authority; to require; to ask; to question; to sue for: *s.* a claim by right; an asking with authority; a desire to possess; the price demanded; question asked; the asking or seeking for what is due, or claimed as due, either expressly, by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands [Law]. *Demand and supply*, express the relations between consumption and production, or the desire for commodities and the supply of them, so that when the former is in excess prices rise, and when the latter prices fall [Pol. Econ.]
Demandable, de-man'-dà-bl, *a.* that may be demanded.
Demandant, de-man'-dant, *s.* one who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.
Demarcation, **Demarkation**, } de-mark-a'-shun, } *s.* the fixing or defining of a boundary line; the boundary or dividing line so fixed or defined (Fr. *de*, off, and *marquer*, to mark).
Demean, de-meen', *v.a.* to behave; to conduct (Fr. *de*, and *mener*, to lead).
Demean, de-meen', *v.a.* to lower (L. *de*, and *mean*).
Demeanour, de-me'-nur, *s.* behaviour; deportment.
Demembration, de-mem-bra'-shun, *s.* the crime of maliciously depriving of a limb or member [Scots Law].
Dementate, de-men'-tate, *a.* demented: *v.a.* to make mad (L. *de*, and *mens*, the mind).
Demented, de-men'-ted, *a.* insane; crazy. **Dementedness**, de-men'-ted-nes, *s.* state of being demented.
Demephitization, de-mef-e-te-za'-shun, *s.* demephitizing.
Demephitize, de-mef'-e-tize, *v.a.* to free from foul unwholesome air (Gr. *de*, and *mephitis*).
Demerit, de-mer'-it, *s.* ill desert; that which deserves punishment.
Demersed, de-merst', *a.* situated or growing under water [Bot.] (L. *de*, and *mersum*, to plunge.)
Demesmerize, de-mes'-me-rize, *v.a.* to bring out of the mesmeric state.
Demesne, de-meen', *s.* the manor house and lands near, which a lord keeps in his own hands for his own purposes; an estate in land. See **Domain.**
Demi, demi'-e, a prefix signifying half (Fr.)
Demi-bain, demi'-e-bane, } *s.* a bath in which only the
Demi-bath, demi'-e-bath, } lower half of the body is immersed.
Demi-bastion, demi'-e-bas'-te-hun, *s.* part of a crown-work with one face and one flank cut off by the capital [Fort.]
Demi-cadence, demi'-e-ka'-dens, *s.* a cadence that falls on any other than the key-note [Mus.]
Demi-cannon, demi'-e-kan'-non, *s.* an old ordnance carrying a ball of from thirty to thirty-six pounds.
Demi-culverin, demi'-e-kul'-ver-in, *s.* an ancient ordnance carrying a ball of nine or ten pounds.
Demi-deify, demi'-e-de'-e-fi, *v.a.* to deify in part.
Demi-distance, demi'-e-dis'-tans, *s.* the distance between the outward polygons and the flank [Fort.]
Demi-ditone, demi'-e-de-tone, *s.* a minor third [Mus.]
Demi-god, demi'-e-god, *s.* a half or inferior deity; one who is the offspring of a god and a mortal.
Demi-gorge, demi'-e-gorje, *s.* that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon [Fort.]
Demi-john, demi'-e-jon, *s.* a glass vessel with a large body and small neck, enclosed in wickerwork.
Demi-lance, demi'-e-lans, *s.* a light lance.
Demi-lune, demi'-e-lune, *s.* a half-moon or work constructed for the defence of the curtain and shoulders of the bastion [Fort.]
Demi-monde, de'-me-mongd, *s.* the fashionable courtezan class, primarily of Parisian society (Fr. *demi*, and *monde*, society).
Demi-natured, demi'-e-na'-tyurd, *a.* having half the nature of another animal.
Demi-official, demi'-e-of-fish'-al, *a.* partly authorized.
Demi-relievo, demi'-e-re-lee'-vo, *s.* half relief.

Demirep, dem'-e-rep, *s.* a woman of suspicious chastity (*demi-reputation*).
Demisable, de-miz'-sa-bl, *a.* that may be leased.
Demise, de-mize', *s.* a decease, especially of a royal or distinguished person; a conveyance or transfer of an estate by lease or will [Law]: *v.a.* to transfer or convey; to lease; to bequeath. *Demise and redemise*, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land [Law]. (Fr. *démettre*, to lay down, from L. *dis*, away, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send.)
Demi-semiquaver, dem'-e-sem-e-kwa'-ver, *s.* a note of the value of the fourth of a quaver [Mus.]
Demission, de-mish'-un, *s.* a laying down; resignation [Scots Law]; a lowering.
Demissive, de-mis'-siv, } *a.* humble; downcast. **De-**
Demiss, de-mis', } **missly**, de-mis'-le, *ad.* in a humble manner.
Demit, de-mit', *v.a.* to resign office [Scots Law].
Demi-tint, dem'-e-tint, *s.* a graduation of colour between positive light and positive shade [Painting].
Demi-tone, dem'-e-tone, *s.* a semi-tone.
Demiurge, dem'-e-urj, } *s.* in the Gnostic philoso-
Demiurgos, dem'-e-ur-gos, } phy, the creator of the world of sense and the senses, who, when exclusively worshipped, obscured in the mind all idea of, and cut off all connection with, a higher spirit world, and so became regarded as the author of evil; the world-builder and maker (Gr. literally, fabricator, from *demos*, people, and *ergon*, a work).
Demiurgic, dem-e-ur'-jik, *a.* pertaining to the demiurge.
Demi-volt, dem'-e-volt, *s.* an artificial motion of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner [Man.]
Demi-wolf, dem'-e-woolf, *s.* a mongrel dog between a dog and a wolf.
Demobilization, de-mob'-il-iz-a'-shun, *a.* the act of demobilizing; a demobilized state.
Demobilize, de-mob'-il-ize, *v.a.* to disband troops. See **Mobilize.**
Democracy, de-mok'-ra-se, *s.* a form of government in which the supreme power is directly or indirectly lodged in the hands of the people; the principles of the democratic party in the United States.
Democrat, dem'-o-krat, *s.* an upholder of democracy; one of the democratic party [U.S.] (Gr. *demos*, the people, and *kratos*, power.)
Democratic, dem-o-krat'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to de-
Democratical, dem-o-krat'-e-kal, } mocracy. *Democratic party*, the party in the United States that contends for the right of each state to govern itself.
Democratically, dem-o-krat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a democratic manner.
Democratize, de-mok'-ra-tize, *v.a.* to render democratic.
Demography, de-mog'-ra-fe, *s.* that department of science which treats of statistics as regards health and disease in connection with births, marriages, and deaths (Gr. *demos*, and *grapho*, to write).
Demoiselle, da-mwa-zel', *s.* a young lady; the Numidian crane, so called from its graceful form and bearing.
Demolish, de-mol'-ish, *v.a.* to pull down; to destroy; to ruin (L. *de*, and *moles*, a heap).
Demolishment, de-mol'-ish-ment, *s.* ruin; overthrow.
Demolition, dem-o-lish'-un, *s.* the act of demolishing; ruin or destruction.
Demon, de'-mon, *s.* a spirit having a mystic influence and guardianship over the character and destiny of individuals, some good as connected with the upper, some bad as connected with the nether, world; one's oversoul or guiding genius; an evil spirit or genius (Gr. *daimon*).
Demoness, de'-mon-es, *s.* a female demon.
Demonetize, de-mon'-e-tize, *v.a.* to divest of standard value, as money.
Demoniac, de-mo'-ne-ak, } *a.* pertaining to demons
Demoniacal, de-mo-ni'-a-kal, } or evil spirits; influenced or produced by demons or evil spirits. **Demoniacally**, de-mo-ni'-a-kal-le, *ad.* in a demoniacal manner.
Demoniac, de-mo'-ne-ak, *s.* a human being possessed by a demon.
Demoniacism, de-mo-ni'-a-sizm, *s.* a demoniacal state, or demoniacal practices.
Demonianism, de-mo'-ne-an-izm, *s.* the state of being possessed by a demon.
Demonic, de-mon'-ik, *a.* inspired by a demon.
Demonism, de'-mon-izm, *s.* the belief in demons.
Demonist, de'-mon-ist, *s.* a worshipper of demons.
Demonize, de'-mon-ize, *v.a.* to subject to a demon.
Demonocracy, de-mon-ok'-ra-se, *s.* the power or government of demons (Gr. *daimon*, and *kratos*, power.
Demonolatry, de-mon-ol'-a-tre, *s.* the worship of demons (Gr. *daimon*, and *latreia*, worship).
Demonologic, de-mon-o-loj'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to
Demonological, de-mon-o-loj'-ik-al, } demonology.
Demonologist, de-mon-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in demonology.
Demonology, de-mon-ol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on evil spirits (Gr. *daimon*, and *logos*, discourse).
Demonomania, de-mon-o-ma'-ne-a, *s.* a mania in which the person supposes himself to be the prey of devils.
Demonomy, de-mon'-o-me, *s.* the dominion of demons or of evil spirits (Gr. *daimon*, and *nomos*, a law).
Demonry, de'-mon-re, *s.* demoniacal influence.
Demonship, de'-mon-ship, *s.* the state of a demon.
Demonstrable, de-mon'-stra-bl, *a.* that may be proved beyond doubt. **Demonstrableness**, de-mon'-stra-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being demonstrable. **Demonstrably**, de-mon'-stra-ble, *ad.* so as to preclude doubt.
Demonstrate, de-mon'-strate, *v.a.* to point out; to exhibit; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to exhibit the parts when dissected [Anat.] (L. *de*, and *monstro*, to show).
Demonstration, dem-on-stra'-shun, *s.* the act of demonstrating; indubitable evidence or proof; exhibition; a series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established [Logic]; display; the exhibition of parts dissected [Anat.]; a movement of troops with a view to deceive [Mil.]
Demonstrative, de-mon'-stra-tiv, *a.* invincibly conclusive; clearly exhibiting; that expresses itself with emphasis. **Demonstratively**, de-mon'-stra-tiv-le, *ad.* in a demonstrative manner. **Demonstrativeness**, de-mon'-stra-tiv-nes, *s.* quality of being demonstrative.
Demonstrator, dem'-on-stra-tur, *s.* one who demonstrates; one who exhibits the parts when dissected [Anat.]
Demonstratory, de-mon'-stra-tur-e, *a.* tending to demonstrate.
Demoralization, de-mor-al-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of demoralizing; the state of being demoralized.
Demoralize, de-mor'-a-lize, *v.a.* to undermine or corrupt the morals or spirit of, and, in an army, the discipline.
Demosthenic, de-mos'-then-ik, *a.* pertaining to or resembling the oratory of Demosthenes.
Demotic, de-mot'-ik, *a.* in use among the people or lay class, as distinct from hieroglyphic (Gr. *demos*, the people).
Dempster, dem'-ster, *s.* See **Deemster.**
Demulcent, de-mul'-sent, *a.* soothing: *s.* a medicine which soothes irritation (L. *de*, and *mulceo*, to stroke or soothe).
Demur, de-mur', *v.n.* to hesitate from uncertainty and delay proceeding, till better advised; to object to on ground of scruple: to raise an objection in the course of pleadings, which stops proceedings till it is decided [Law]: *s.* stop; pause; hesitation; objection (L. *de*, and *mora*, delay).
Demure, de-mure', *a.* sober; staid; grave; modest; principally affectedly so (Fr. *des mœurs*, of good manner, from L. *mores*, manners). **Demurely**, de-mure'-le, *ad.* in a demure manner. **Demureness**, de-mure'-nes, *s.* the state of being demure.
Demurrable, de-mur'-a-bl, *a.* that may be demurred to.
Demurrage, de-mur'-raje, *s.* an allowance made by the freighters of a ship to its owners for delay in port beyond the appointed time of departure; the time of delay [Comm.] In the railway clearing-house, a fixed tariff for the detention of trucks, horse-boxes, &c., belonging to other companies.
Demurrer, de-mur'-rer, *s.* an issue joined at a point in the pleadings to be determined by the judges [Law.]
Demy, de-mi', *s.* a particular size of paper, measuring 22 by 17½ in. for printing, and 20 by 15⅝ in. for writing on; a half-fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford. See **Demi.**
Den, den, *s.* a cave; a wild beast's lair; a miserable hovel; in names of places, a dell: *v.n.* to dwell as in a den (A.S. *denn*, a cave, a dell).
Denarcotize, de-nar'-ko-tize, *v.a.* to rid of narcotine.
Denarius, de-na'-re-us, *s.* an ancient Roman silver coin worth 10 asses, or 7¾d. In law books, an English penny. *Denarius Dei*, or God's penny, earnest money given and received by parties in contracts, &c. *Denarius St. Petri*, or Peter's pence, an annual payment of one penny from every family to the Pope on the feast of St. Peter. *Denarius tertius comitatus*, the third part of the fines paid in the county courts, or third penny, reserved for the earl (L. *deni*, by tens).
Denary, den'-ar-e, *a.* containing ten: *s.* the number ten.
Denationalize, de-nash'-un-al-ize, *v.a.* to divest of national rights.
Denaturalize, de-nat'-yure-ral-ize, *v.a.* to deprive of natural qualities; to deprive of naturalization in a state.
Dendrachate, den'-dra-kate, *s.* an agate exhibiting markings resembling vegetable forms. [Min.] (Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *achates*, agate).

Dendriform, den'-dre-fawrm, *a.* in a tree-like form.
Dendrite, den'-drite, *s.* a mineral or in which are the figures of vegetable forms.
Dendritic, den-drit'-ik, } *a.* containing the figures
Dendritical, den-drit'-e-kal, } of shrubs, trees, &c.; tree-like.
Dendrodentine, den-dro-den'-tin, *s.* a blending of the matter of many teeth aggregated together, presenting a dendritic appearance (Gr. *dendron*, and *dens*, a tooth).
Dendrodent, den'-dro-dent, *s.* a fossil reptile, so called from the branch-like tissue of its teeth (Gr. *dendron*, and *odous*, a tooth).
Dendroid, den'-droyd, *a.* tree-like (Gr. *dendron*, and *eidos*, like).
Dendroit, den'-droyt, *s.* a fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.
Dendrolite, den'-dro-lite, *s.* a petrified or fossil plant, or part of a plant (Gr. *dendron*, and *lithos*, a stone).
Dendrologist, den-drol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in dendrology.
Dendrology, den-drol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on trees; the natural history of trees (Gr. *dendron*, and *logos*, science).
Dendrometer, den-drom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.
Dene, deen, *s.* a dell. See **Dell**.
Denegate, den'-e-gate, *v.a.* to deny. See **Negative**.
Dengue, deng'-ga, *s.* a severe fever accompanied with redness of the skin and rheumatic pains, known in the Southern States (U.S.) and the West Indies.
Deniable, de-ni'-à-bl, *a.* that may be contradicted.
Denial, de-ni'-al, *s.* the act of denying, or of refusing, or of disowning. A *denial of one's self*, declining to gratify one's self out of respect to higher or other claims.
Denier, de-ni'-er, *s.* one who denies or disowns.
Denim, den'-im, *s.* a coarse cotton drilling.
Denitration, de-ni-tra'-shun, *s.* a disengaging of nitric acid.
Denization, de-ne-za'-shun, *s.* the act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.
Denizen, den'-e-zn, *s.* a dweller; in England, an alien made a subject by royal letters patent; a stranger admitted to certain rights in a foreign country; *v.a.* to enfranchise; to make a denizen of (Fr. *dans*, within).
Denizenship, den'-e-zn-ship, *s.* state of being a denizen.
Dennet, den'-net, *s.* a light two-wheeled carriage.
Denominable, de-nom'-e-nà-bl, *a.* that may be named.
Denominate, de-nom'-e-nate, *v.a.* to give a name or epithet to; to designate (L. *de*, and *nomen*, a name).
Denomination, de-nom'-e-na'-shun, *s.* the act of naming; a name, title, or appellation; a collection of individuals called by the same name; a sect.
Denominational, de-nom-e-na'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to a denomination. **Denominationally**, de-nom-e-na'-shun-al-le, *ad.* by denominations.
Denominationalism, de-nom-e-na'-shun-al-izm, *s.* a spirit of exclusive devotion to the interests of a sect or party.
Denominative, de-nom'-e-na-tiv, *a.* that gives a name; that has a distinctive name. **Denominatively**, de-nom'-e-nat-iv-le, *ad.* by denomination.
Denominator, de-nom'-e-na-tur, *s.* he who or that which gives a name; that number placed below the line which shows into how many parts an integer is divided and names the fraction [Arith.]
Denotable, de-no'-tà-bl, *a.* that may be denoted.
Denotate, den'-o-tate. See **Denote**.
Denotation, den-o-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of denoting. *Denotation of a term*, the extent of its application [Logic].
Denotative, de-no'-tà-tiv, *a.* having power to denote.
Denote, de-note', *v.a.* to indicate or show; to signify by a mark (L. *de*, and *nota*, a mark).
Denotement, de-note'-ment, *s.* a sign or indication.
Denouement, de-noo-mong, *s.* the final unravelling of a plot; the issue, especially as clearing all up (Fr. *de*, un, and *nouer*, to tie).
Denounce, de-nouns', *v.a.* to threaten solemnly or by some outward sign; to censure openly and threateningly (L. *de*, and *nuntio*, to tell).
Denouncement, de-nouns'-ment, *s.* denunciation.
Dense, dens, *a.* having its particles closely packed (L. *densus*). **Densely**, dens'-le, *ad.* in a dense manner. **Denseness**, dens'-nes, *s.* the state of being dense.
Density, den'-se-te, *s.* denseness; the ratio of mass in a body to bulk.
Dent, dent, *s.* a depression made by the pressure or blow of a harder body on a softer; indentation: *pl.* the teeth of a comb, metallic brush, or "card;" the wires of the reed-frame of a weaver's loom; *v.a.* to make a dent. See **Indent**.
Dental, den'-tal, *a.* pertaining to the teeth; formed by the teeth: *s.* an articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth (L. *dens*, a tooth).
Dentalium, den-ta'-le-um, *s.* a gastropod mollusc.
Dentary, den'-tà-re, *a.* relating to the teeth; on the teeth.
Dentate, den'-tate, } *a.* toothed; notched [Bot.] **Dentately**, den'-tate-le, *ad.* in a dentate manner.
Dentation, den-ta'-shun, *s.* dentition.
Dentato-sinuate, den-ta'-to-sin'-u-ate, *a.* a form intermediate between dentate and sinuate [Bot.]
Dented, dent'-ed, *a.* impressed with little hollows.
Dentex, den'-teks, *s.* an acanthopterous fish resembling the perch.
Denteis, den'-tels, *s.pl.* modillions. See **Dentil**.
Denticle, den'-te-kl, *s.* small tooth or projecting point.
Denticulate, den-tik'-u-late, } *a.* having small teeth. **Denticulately**, den-tik'-u-late-le, *ad.* in a denticulate manner.
Denticulation, den-tik-u-la'-shun, *s.* the state of being set with small teeth.
Dentiform, den'-te-fawrm, *a.* in the form of a tooth.
Dentifrice, den'-te-fris, *s.* a powder or other substance used in cleaning the teeth (L. *dens*, and *frico*, to rub).
Dentil, den'-til, *s.* an ornament in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth [Arch.]
Dentilation, den-te-la'-shun, *s.* dentition.
Dentilave, den'-te-lave, *s.* a wash for the teeth (L. *dens*, and *lave*).
Dentine, den'-tin, *s.* a dense ivory substance or tissue forming the body of a tooth.
Dentirostres, den-te-ros'-trees, *s.* a tribe of perching birds, so named from having tooth-like processes on the bill [Ornith.] (L. *dens*, and *rostrum*, a beak.)
Dentist, den'-tist, *s.* a dental surgeon and artificer of false teeth.
Dentistry, den'-tis-tre, *s.* the art or practice of a dentist.
Dentition, den-tish'-un, *s.* the breeding or cutting of teeth; the time of teething; arrangement of the teeth [Zool.]
Dentize, den'-tize, *v.a.* or *n.* to renew the teeth.
Dentoid, den'-toyd, *a.* like or resembling a tooth (L. *dens*, and *eidos*, like).
Dentolingual, den-to-ling'-gwal, *a.* formed by applying the tongue to the gum above the teeth: *s.* a consonant so formed (Gr. *dens*, and *lingual*).
Denture, den'-tyur, *s.* an artificial tooth or set of teeth.
Denudate, de-new'-date, *v.a.* to strip or lay bare (L. **Denude**, de-newd', } *de*, and *nudus*, naked).
Denudation, de-new-da'-shun, *s.* laying bare; the laying of rocks bare by the washing away of all overlying deposits [Geol.]
Denunciate, de-nun'-she-ate, *v.a.* to denounce.
Denunciation, de-nun-she-a'-shun, *s.* the act of denouncing; a solemn threat.
Denunciator, de-nun'-she-a-tur, *s.* one who denounces; an accuser.
Denunciatory, de-nun'-she-a-tur-e, *a.* characterized by denunciation.
Deny, de-ni', *v.a.* to gainsay; to contradict; to refuse to grant; to withhold; to disown. *To deny one's self*, to practise self-denial; to abstain from (L. *de*, and *nego*, to say no).
Deobstruct, de-ob-strukt', *v.a.* to remove obstructions.
Deobstruent, de-ob'-stru-ent, *a.* removing obstructions; resolving viscidities; aperient: *s.* a medicine which removes obstructions, and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body [Med.] See **Obstruct**.
Deodand, de'-o-dand, *s.* any personal chattel which is the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and, for that reason, *given to God*, i.e., forfeited to be applied to pious or charitable use [Law]. (L. *deo dandum*, to be given to God.)
Deodar, de-o-dar', *s.* a cedar; a Hindu sacred tree.
Deodorant, de-o'-der-ant, *s.* a deodorizer.
Deodorization, de-o'-dor-e-za'-shun, *s.* the art of deodorizing.
Deodorize, de-o'-dor-ize, *v.a.* to deprive of a fœtid odour or smell; to disinfect.
Deodorizer, de-o'-dor-i-zer, *s.* a chemical substance used in deodorizing.
Deontological, de-on-to-loj'-e-kal, *a.* that relates to deontology.
Deontology, de-on-tol'-o-je, *s.* the Benthamite doctrine of moral obligation (Gr. *deon*, that which is fitting, and *logos*, science).
Deoppilate, de-op'-pi-late, *v.a.* to free from obstructions (L. *de*, and *oppilo*, to shut up).
Deoxydate, de-ox'-e-date, *v.a.* to deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide.
Deoxydation, de-ox-e-da'-shun, *s.* the act or process of deoxydating.

Deoxydization, de-ox-e-de-za'-shun, *s.* deoxydation.
Deoxydize, de-ox'-e-dize, *v.a.* to deoxydate.
Deoxygenate, de-ox'-e-jen-ate, *v.a.* to deoxydate.
Deoxygenation, de-ox-e-jen-a'-shun, *s.* deoxydation.
Depaint, de-paynt', *v.a.* to picture; to describe in words.
Depart, de-pärt', *v.n.* to go away; to die; to leave; to desist; to forsake; to deviate from (Fr. *de*, and *part*).
Departed, de-pärt'-ed, *a.* gone; vanished; dead. *The departed*, the deceased.
Departer, de-pär'-ter, *s.* one who refines metals by separation.
Departing, de-pärt'-ing, *s.* going away; separation.
Department, de-pärt'-ment, *s.* a separate part or division or branch, especially of duty, business, or inquiry; a political division of territory in a country, as in France.
Departmental, de-pärt-men'-tal, *a.* pertaining to a department of business or territory.
Departure, de-pärt'-yure, *s.* the act of departing; death; abandonment; abandonment of defence in pleading [Law]; the distance a ship has gone to the east or west of the meridian from which she departed [Naut.]
Depasture, de-past'-yure, *v.n.* to feed; to graze.
Depauperate, de-paw'-per-ate, *v.a.* to impoverish; to deprive of fertility: *a.* ill-developed [Bot.] See **Pauper.**
Depauperize, de-paw'-per-ize, *v.a.* to raise from pauperism.
Depend, de-pend', *v.n.* to hang down; to be connected with, as an effect on a cause or a condition; to rely; to trust (L. *de*, and *pendeo*, to hang).
Dependable, de-pend'-à-bl, *a.* that may be depended on.
Dependant, de-pend'-ant, *s.* See **Dependent.**
Dependence, de-pen'-dens, } *s.* the state of being de-
Dependency, de-pen'-den-se, } pendent; concatenation; reliance; that which is attached, but subordinate to something; a territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion; state of pending [Law].
Dependent, de-pen'-dent, *a.* hanging down; connected with as effect; subsisting or supported by; subject to; relying on for support, favour, or benefit: *s.* one who is dependent on another for support or favour; a retainer; that which depends on something else.
Dependently, de-pen'-dent-le, *ad.* in a dependent manner.
Depending, de-pend'-ing, *a.* undetermined [Law].
Deperdition, de-per-dish'-un, *s.* loss; destruction.
Dephlegmate, de-fleg'-mate, *v.a.* to deprive spirits and acids of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to rectify; to concentrate; (L. *de*, and *phlegm*).
Dephlegmation, de-fleg-ma'-shun, *s.* the operation of dephlegmating.
Dephlogisticate, de-flo-jis'-te-kate, *v.a.* to deprive of phlogiston.
Dephlogisticated, de-flo-jis'-te-ka-ted, *a. dephlogisticated air*, the name applied by Dr. Priestley to oxygen.
Depict, de-pikt', *v.a.* to make a likeness, as in colours; to picture or represent in words (L. *de*, and *pictum*, to paint).
Depicture, de-pikt'-yure, *v.a.* to paint; to picture; to represent in colours.
Depilate, de'-pil-ate, *v.a.* to strip off or remove hair (L. *de*, and *pilus*, hair).
Depilation, de-pil-a'-shun, *s.* the removal of the hair.
Depilatory, de-pil'-à-tur-e, *a.* having the power to remove hair: *s.* an application having this effect without injury to the skin.
Deplantation, de-plan-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of taking up plants from beds.
Deplete, de-pleet', *v.a.* to reduce anything, especially any fulness, by drawing off from some feeding source (L. *de*, and *pleo*, to fill).
Depletion, de-ple'-shun, *s.* the act of depleting; the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; bloodletting [Med.]
Depletive, de-pleet'-iv, *a.* inducing depletion: *s.* a depleting agent [Med.]
Depletory, de-ple'-tur-e, *a.* calculated to deplete; such as to obviate fulness of habit.
Deplication, de-ple-ka'-shun, *s.* an unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting (L. *de*, and *plico*, to fold).
Deplorable, de-plo'-rà-bl, *a.* to be deplored; sad; contemptible. **Deplorableness**, de-plo'-rà-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being deplorable. **Deplorably**, de-plo'-rà-ble, *ad.* in a manner to be deplored; miserably.
Deploration, dep-lo-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of lamenting.
Deplore, de-plore', *v.a.* to feel deep grief or sorrow over; to grieve over (L. *de*, and *ploro*, to weep over).
Deploringly, de-plo'-ring-le, *ad.* in a deploring manner.
Deploy, de-ploi', *v.a.* to open out and extend in a line, as for action [Mil.]: *v.n.* to form a more extended front or line (L. *de* = un, and *plico*, to fold).
Deployment, de-ploi'-ment, *s.* the act of deploying.
Deplumation, de-plu-ma'-shun, *s.* the falling off of feathers; an affection of the eyelids with loss of eyelashes.
Deplume, de-plume', *v.a.* to strip or pluck off feathers (L. *de*, and *pluma*, a feather).
Depolarization, de-po'-lar-iz-a'-shun, *s.* the act of depriving of polarity, as the rays of light.
Depolarize, de-po'-lar-ize, *v.a.* to deprive of polarity.
Depone, de-pone', *v.a.* to testify under oath or under written declaration (L. *de*, and *pono*, *positum*, to place).
Deponent, de-po'-nent, *a.* laying down: *s.* one who deposes. A *deponent verb*, one which has a passive termination with an active signification [Latin Gram.]
Depopulate, de-pop'-u-late, *v.a.* to dispeople; to deprive of inhabitants (L. *de*, and *populus*, people).
Depopulation, de-pop-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act of dispeopling.
Depopulator, de-pop'-u-la-tur, *s.* one who or that which depopulates.
Deport, de-port', *v.a.* with the reciprocal pronoun, to carry, demean, or behave; to carry away from one country to another: *s.* deportment (L. *de*, and *porto*, to carry).
Deportation, de-por-ta'-shun, *s.* a carrying away into exile; banishment.
Deportment, de-port'-ment, *s.* manner of bearing; carriage; demeanour; behaviour.
Deposable, de-po'-zà-bl, *a.* that may be deposed.
Deposal, de-po'-zal, *s.* the act of deposing.
Depose, de-poze', *v.a.* to remove from a throne or other high station; to divest of office; to depone: *v.n.* to bear witness. See **Depone.**
Deposit, de-poz'-it, *v.a.* to lay or drop down; to lay; to lay up; to lodge for safe keeping or as a pledge; to entrust: *s.* that which is deposited, as detritus in water; that which is entrusted for safe keeping or as a security, as money in a bank. *In deposit*, in a state of pledge or safe keeping. See **Depone.**
Depositary, de-poz'-e-tà-re, *s.* one with whom anything is lodged as a trust.
Deposition, dep-o-zish'-un, *s.* the act of depositing; that which is deposited; the act of deponing or testifying on oath, &c.; the declaration deponed; the act of deposing or depriving of office.
Depositor, de-poz'-e-tur, *s.* one who makes a deposit.
Depository, de-poz'-e-tur-e, *s.* a place where anything is lodged for safe keeping; depositary.
Depot, de-po' or dep'-o, *s.* a place of deposit for goods or stores of any kind, especially for military stores; the head-quarters of a regiment, or its recruiting centre when the main body is abroad [Mil.]; a railway station; a particular place at the trail of the trenches, out of reach of the cannon of a besieged place. (Fr. from *depositum*.) See **Depone.**
Depravation, de-pra-va'-shun, *s.* the act of depraving; a state of being depraved; degeneracy.
Deprave, de-prave', *v.a.* to make bad or worse; to vitiate; to corrupt (L. *de*, and *pravus*, crooked, perverse).
Depraved, de-praved', *a.* corrupted; hopelessly corrupt; abandoned. **Depravedly**, de-pra'-ved-le, *ad.* in a depraved manner. **Depravedness**, de-pra'-ved-nes, *s.* a depraved state.
Depravement, de-prave'-ment, *s.* a vitiated state.
Depraver, de-pra'-ver, *s.* a corrupter; a vilifier.
Depravingly, de-pra'-ving-le, *ad.* in a depraving manner.
Depravity, de-prav'-e-te, *s.* a depraved state of heart or of morals.
Deprecable, dep'-re-kà-bl, *a.* to be deprecated.
Deprecate, dep'-re-kate, *v.a.* to desire earnestly that a present evil may be removed, or a threatened one averted; to protest strongly against; to regret deeply (L. *de*, and *precor*, to pray).
Deprecatingly, dep'-re-ka-ting-le, *ad.* by deprecation.
Deprecation, dep-re-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of deprecating; petitioning; a begging pardon for.
Deprecator, dep'-re-ka-tur, *s.* one who deprecates.
Deprecatory, dep'-re-ka-tur-e, } *a.* that serves to depre-
Deprecative, dep'-re-ka-tiv, } cate; in the form of deprecation.
Depreciate, de-pre'-she-ate, *v.a.* to bring down the value of; to undervalue; to disparage; *v.n.* to fall in value (L. *de*, and *pretium*, price).
Depreciation, de-pre-she-a'-shun, *s.* the act of bringing down the value, or undervaluing; fall in value; state of being undervalued.
Depreciative, de-pre'-she-a-tiv, } *a.* tending to depre-
Depreciatory, de-pre'-she-a-tur-e, } ciate; undervaluing.

Depreciator, de-pre'-she-a-tur, *s.* one who depreciates.
Depredate, dep'-re-date, *v.a.* to plunder or pillage, especially the country of an enemy; to prey upon or waste; to devour: *v.n.* to lay waste (L. *de*, and *præda*, booty).
Depredation, dep-re-da'-shun, *s.* the act of plundering; waste; consumption.
Depredator, dep'-re-da-tur, *s.* a plunderer; a robber.
Depredatory, dep'-re-da-tur-e, *a.* plundering.
Deprehend, dep-re-hend', *v.a.* to take by surprise; to detect (L. *de*, and *prehendo*, to seize).
Depress, de-pres', *v.a.* to press down; to lower; to render dull or languid; to sink in altitude; to impoverish; to lower in value; to humble; to cast down or dispirit (L. *de*, and *premo*, *pressum*, to press).
Depressant, de-pres'-ant, } *s.* a sedative [Med.]
Depressent, de-pres'-ent, }
Depressingly, de-pres'-sing-le, *ad.* in a depressing manner.
Depression, de-presh'-un, *s.* the act of depressing; state of being depressed; a hollow; a low state; the act of humbling; a sinking of the spirits; a low state of strength, or of business; the angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon [Astron.]; the pointing of any piece of ordnance, so that its shot may be projected under the point-blank line [Mil.]; couching [Surg.] *Depression of the pole*, its approach to the horizon, as the spectator recedes from it toward the equator [Astron.] The *depression of an equation*, the reduction of the equation to one of lower dimensions [Alg.]
Depressive, de-pres'-siv, *a.* tending to depress.
Depressor, de-pres'-sur, *s.* an oppressor; a muscle that draws down the part to which it is attached [Anat.]
Deprivable, de-pri'-va-bl, *a.* that may be deprived.
Deprivation, dep-re-va'-shun, *s.* the act of depriving; a state of being deprived; loss; bereavement; deposition from the clerical order or a benefice in the Church [Law].
Deprive, de-prive', *v.a.* to take from; to dispossess; to bereave; to divest of a dignity or office (L. *de*, and *privo*, to bereave).
Deprivement, de-prive'-ment, *s.* deprivation.
Depriver, de-pri'-ver, *s.* he who or that which deprives.
Depth, depth, *s.* deepness; the measure of anything downward or inward; an abyss; a deep place; the sea or ocean; the middle, as the depth of winter or of a wood; abstruseness; that which is not easily explored, as the depths of metaphysics; immensity; profoundness; extent of penetration; the number of men in a file [Mil.] *Depth of a sail*, the extent of the square sails from the head-rope to the foot-rope [Naut.]
Depthless, depth'-les, *a.* having no depth.
Depurate, de'-pu-rate, *v.a.* to free from impurities (L. *de*, and *purus*, pure).
Depurated, dep'-u-ra-ted, *pp.* or *a.* purified from heterogeneous matter, or from impurities.
Depuration, dep-u-ra'-shun, *s.* the freeing of fluids from impurities; the cleansing of a wound from impure matter.
Depurator, dep'-u-ra-tur, *s.* he who or that which cleanses.
Depuratory, dep'-u-ra-tur-e, *a.* purifying.
Depurition, dep-u-rish'-un, *s.* depuration.
Deputation, dep-u-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of deputing; a special commission or authority to act; the person or persons deputed to transact business for another.
Depute, de-pewt', *v.a.* to appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another: *s.* deputy [Scots Law]. (L. *deputo*, to cut off, to allot, from *de*, and *puto*, to prune).
Deputize, dep'-u-tize, *v.a.* to appoint as deputy [U.S.]
Deputy, dep'-u-te, *s.* a person appointed or deputed to act for another; representative or delegate; one who exercises an office in another's right [Law].
Deracinate, de-ras'-e-nate, *v.a.* to pluck up by the roots; to extirpate (Fr. *de*, and *racine*, a root).
Derail, de-rale', *v.n.* to run off the rails [U.S.]
Derailment, de-rale'-ment, *s.* being off the rails [U.S.]
Deraignment, } de-rane'-ment, { *s.* justification; de-
Derainment, } rangement; renunciation of a vow.
Derange, de-rainje', *v.a.* to put or throw out of order; to disorder, specially in mind (Fr. *de*, asunder, and *ranger*).
Derangement, de-rainje'-ment, *s.* a putting out of order; disturbance; disorder of the intellect; insanity.
Derby, der'-be, *s.* a celebrated horse race at Epsom in May, founded by the twelfth Earl of Derby.
Derbyshire spar, der'-be-sher spar, *s.* fluor spar, or fluorid of calcium, found in Derbyshire.
Derelict, der'-e-likt, *a.* left; abandoned: *s.* anything thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner [Law]; a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use [Law]. *Derelicts*, goods found at sea which have been abandoned by the owner (L. *de*, *re*, back, and *linquo*, *lictum*, to leave).
Dereliction, der-e-lik'-shun, *s.* abandonment with an intention not to reclaim; the state of being abandoned.
Deride, de-ride', *v.a.* to laugh at scornfully (L. *de*, and *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh).
Derider, de-ri'-der, *s.* a mocker; a scoffer.
Deridingly, de-ri'-ding-le, *ad.* by way of derision.
Derision, de-rizh'-un, *s.* contempt manifested by laughter; a laughingstock; object of mockery.
Derisive, de-ri'-siv, *a.* mocking; expressing derision.
Derisively, de-ri'-siv-le, *ad.* with mockery.
Derisiveness, de-ri'-siv-nes, *s.* the state of being derisive.
Derisory, de-ri'-sur-e, *a.* mocking; ridiculing.
Derivable, de-ri'-va-bl, *a.* that may be derived; deducible.
Derivably, de-ri'-va-ble, *ad.* by derivation.
Derivate, der'-e-vate, *s.* a word derived from another.
Derivation, der-e-va'-shun, *s.* the act of deriving; the tracing of a word to its root; a turning aside from a natural course or channel; a drawing of humours from one part of the body to another; the thing derived or deduced.
Derivational, der-e-va'-shun-al, *a.* relating to derivation.
Derivative, de-riv'-a-tiv, *a.* derived; proceeding from another or something preceding; secondary: *s.* that which is derived; a word which takes its origin in another word or formed from it; a chord not fundamental. A *derivative chord*, one derived from a fundamental chord [Mus.] *Derivative conveyances*, secondary deeds, such as releases, surrenders, or consignments [Law.] **Derivatively**, de-riv'-a-tiv-le, *ad.* in a derivative manner. **Derivativeness**, de-riv'-a-tiv-nes, *s.* the state of being derivative.
Derive, de-rive', *v.a.* to receive by regular transmission or conveyance; to receive as from a source; to trace from a root; to deduce from a cause or origin; to deduce or draw: *v.n.* to come or proceed from (L. *de*, and *rivus*, a river).
Derm, derm, } *s.* the true skin under the cuticle.
Derma, der'-ma, } *Derm-skeleton* or *dermo-skeleton*, the outward case of numerous classes of animals, as the lobster, &c. (Gr. *derma*, the skin, from *dero*, to flay).
Dermal, der'-mal, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of skin.
Dermatic, der-mat'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to the skin.
Dermatine, der'-ma-tin, }
Dermatoid, der'-ma-toyd, *a.* like a skin (Gr. *derma*, and *eidos*, like).
Dermatologist, der-ma-tol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in dermatology.
Dermatology, der-ma-tol'-o-je, *s.* that department of physiological and medical study which treats of the skin and its diseases (Gr. *derma*, and *logos*, science).
Dermatophytes, der-mat'-o-fites, *s.pl.* vegetable growths under the cuticle causing skin diseases [Med.] (Gr. *derma*, and *phyton*, a plant).
Dermatorhœa, der-ma-to-re'-a, *s.* a morbid excess of secretion from the skin (Gr. *derma*, and *rheo*, to flow).
Dermestes, der-mes'-tes, *s.* a genus of coleopterous insects, so named from the ravages of a species on the skins of stuffed animals in our museums (Gr. *derma*, and *esthio*, to eat).
Dermic, der'-mik, *a.* relating to the skin.
Dermography, der-mog'-ra-fe, *s.* description of the skin (Gr. *derma*, and *grapho*, to write).
Dermohæmia, der-mo-he-me-a, *s.* congestion of the skin [Med.] (Gr. *derma*, and *haima*, blood.)
Dermoid, der'-moyd, *a.* resembling the skin.
Dernier, dern'-yare, *a.* last; final. *Dernier ressort*, the last resource (Fr.)
Derogate, der'-o-gate, *v.a.* to detract from; to disparage; to invalidate some part of a law or established rule: *v.n.* to detract; to lessen by taking away a part (L. *de*, and *rogo*, to ask). **Derogately**, der'-o-gate-le, *ad.* in a manner to lessen or take from.
Derogation, der-o-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of derogating; the act of taking something from merit, reputation, or honour; detraction; disparagement.
Derogatory, de-rog'-a-tur-e, *a.* detracting from worth, honour, or validity. **Derogatorily**, de-rog'-a-tur-il-e, *ad.* in a detracting manner. **Derogatoriness**, de-rog'-a-tur-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being derogatory.
Derrick, der'-rik, *s.* a contrivance, of various construction, for raising heavy weights, so called from its resemblance to a gallows. *Derrick-crane*, a derrick. (*Derrick*, a famous hangman in the beginning of the 17th century.)
Derringer, der-ring'-jer, *s.* a short-barrelled pistol with a large ball, so called from the inventor [U.S.]
Dervis, der'-vis, } *s.* a Mahommedan monk, who pro-
Dervise, der'-vis, } fesses extreme poverty, and leads an austere life [Per. poor].

Descant, des'-kant, *s.* a song or tune composed in parts, or with various modulations; a discourse or discussion branching into parts; a comment or series of comments; the art of composing music in several parts, which may be plain, figurative, or double; the soprano (L. *dis*, apart, and *cantus*, a song).

Descant, des-kant', *v.n.* to discourse at large; to comment freely; to run a division or musical variety with the voice or instrument in true measure [Mus.]

Descend, de-send', *v.n.* to come or go down; to enter in; to fall upon or to invade; to proceed from a source or be derived; to pass from a preceding possessor according to law of succession; to pass from generals to particulars; to come down from a higher to a lower level morally or socially; to condescend; to pass from sharp to flat [Mus.]: *v.a.* to walk, move, or pass downward on a declivity (L. *de*, and *scando*, *scansum*, to climb).

Descendant, de-sen'-dant, *s.* one who descends, as his offspring from an ancestor.

Descendent, de-sen'-dent, *a.* descending or sinking; proceeding from an original or ancestor.

Descendibility, de-sen-de-bil'-e-te, *s.* transmissibility from ancestors.

Descendible, de-sen'-de-bl, *a.* that may be transmissible from an ancestor to an heir.

Descension, de-sen'-shun, *s.* the act of going or coming down; a falling or sinking; declension; degradation.

Descensional, de-sen'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to descent.

Descensive, de-sen'-siv, *a.* tending to descend.

Descent, de-sent', *s.* the act of descending; downward slope; progress downward; fall from a higher to a lower state or station; invasion of troops from the sea; transmission by succession or inheritance; birth; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; descendants; lowest place; the motion of a body caused by the attraction of gravity [Mech.]; a passing from a note or sound to one more grave or less acute [Mus.]: *pl.* the vaults or hollow places made by undermining the ground.

Describable, de-skri'-bà-bl, *a.* that may be described.

Describe, de-skribe', *v.a.* to delineate the form or figure; to make or trace a figure in moving; to give an idea of a thing by specifying its nature, form, or properties; to distribute (L. *de*, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write).

Described, de-skri'-bent, *a.* describing by moving [Geom.]

Description, de-skrip'-shun, *s.* the delineation of a thing; the figure delineated; the representation or account of a thing by words or images; a class as described; an enumeration of properties or of accidental attributes [Logic].

Descriptive, de-skrip'-tiv, *a.* containing description. *Descriptive geometry*, that part of mathematical science which consists in the application of geometrical rules to the representation of the figures and the various relations of the forms of bodies. **Descriptively,** de-skrip'-tiv-le, *ad.* by description. **Descriptiveness,** de-skrip'-tiv-nes, *s.* state of being descriptive.

Descry, de-skri', *v.a.* to discover by the eye something hidden, obscure, or remote; to espy (Fr. from *de*, and *cry*, or *de*, and *scribo*). See **Describe.**

Desecrate, des'-e-krate, *v.a.* to divert from a sacred purpose; to profane; to divest of a sacred office (L. *de*, and *sacer*, sacred).

Desecration, des-e-kra'-shun, *s.* the act of desecrating or profaning.

Desert, dez'-ert, *a.* uninhabited; uncultivated; waste; desolate: *s.* a barren tract of land; a waste solitude.

Desert, de-zert', *v.a.* to forsake; to leave without permission, in violation of duty: *v.n.* to run away from one's post (L. *de*, and *sero*, *sertum*, to join).

Desert, de-zert', *s.* what one deserves either as reward or punishment. See **Deserve.**

Deserter, de-zert'-er, *s.* a person who forsakes a cause, post, party, or friend; one who deserts a service.

Desertion, de-zer'-shun, *s.* the act of deserting; the state of being deserted or forsaken; spiritual despondency.

Desertless, de-zert'-less, *a.* without merit; undeserving. **Desertlessly,** de-zert'-les-le, *ad.* undeservedly.

Deserve, de-zerv', *v.a.* to merit; to be worthy of: *v.n.* to be deserving (L. *de*, and *servio*, to serve).

Deservedly, de-zerv'-ed-le, *ad.* according to desert, whether of good or evil.

Deserver, de-zer'-ver, *s.* one who deserves or merits; one who is worthy of.

Deserving, de-zerv'-ing, *a.* worthy of reward; meritorious: *s.* desert; merit. **Deservingly,** de-zerv'-ing-le, *ad.* with just desert.

Deshabille, de-za-beel, *s.* an undress; a loose morning dress (Fr. from *des*=un, and *habiller*, to dress).

Desiccant, de-sik'-kant, *a.* drying or tending to dry. *s.* a medicine or application that dries a sore [Med.]

Desiccate, de-sik'-kate, *v.a.* to dry; to exhaust of moisture: *v.n.* to become dry (L. *de*, and *siccus*, dry).

Desiccation, des-ik-ka'-shun, *s.* the process of making dry; the state of being dried.

Desiccative, de-sik'-ka-tiv, *a.* tending to dry: *s.* an application which dries up morbid or ulcerous secretions.

Desiderate, de-sid'-er-ate, *v.a.* to want; to miss; to feel the want of (L. *desiderium*, longing after).

Desideration, de-sid-er-a'-shun, *s.* act of desiderating.

Desiderative, de-sid'-er-a-tiv, *a.* denoting desire: *s.* an object of desire.

Desideratum, de-sid-er-a'-tum, *s.*; *pl.* **Desiderata**; a real or felt want.

Desightment, de-site'-ment, *s.* something unsightly.

Design, de-sine', *v.a.* to sketch out; to plan; to project; to contrive; to purpose or intend; to designate: *s.* a sketch; plan; draft; scheme; project; intention; the figures with which workmen enrich their stuffs, copied from paintings or draughts [Manu.]; the disposition of every part and the general order of the whole [Mus.] A *school of design*, an institution in which the principles of drawing connected with the industrial arts are taught (L. *de*, and *signum*, a mark.)

Designable, de-sine'-à-bl, *a.* capable of being marked out.

Designate, des'-sig-nate, *v.a.* to point out; to indicate by lines, marks, or a description; to appoint; to assign; to name: *a.* appointed.

Designation, des'-sig-na'-shun, *s.* the act of pointing or marking out; indication; appointment; assignment; application; description; title.

Designative, des'-sig-na-tiv, *a.* serving to indicate.

Designator, des'-sig-na-tur, *s.* the ancient Roman officer who assigned to each person his place in public shows (L.)

Designatory, des'-sig-na-tur-e, *a.* designative.

Designed, de-sined', *pp.* marked out; delineated. **Designedly,** de-sine'-ed-le, *ad.* by design; purposely.

Designer, de-sine'-er, *s.* one who designs, or plans, or plots; specially one who designs patterns.

Designful, de-sine'-ful, *a.* designing.

Designing, de-sine'-ing, *a.* given to crafty scheming; intriguing: *s.* the art of drawing designs or patterns.

Designless, de-sine'-les, *a.* unintentional. **Designlessly,** de-sine'-les-le, *ad.* unintentionally; inadvertently.

Designment, de-sine'-ment, *s.* sketch; purpose; scheme.

Desilverization, de-sil'-ver-ize-a'-shun, *s.* the process of removing the silver present in lead ore.

Desilverize, de-sil'-ver-ize, *v.a.* to remove silver from lead.

Desipient, de-sip'-e-ent, *a.* trifling, foolish, or playful (L. *de*, and *sapio*, to be wise).

Desirability, de-zi'-ra-bil'-e-te, *s.* desirableness.

Desirable, de-zi'-rà-bl, *a.* worthy of desire; that is to be earnestly wished; agreeable. **Desirableness,** de-zi'-rà-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being desirable. **Desirably,** de-zi'-rà-ble, *ad.* in a desirable manner.

Desire, de-zire', *s.* an affection of the mind, directed to the obtaining or enjoying of an object; a prayer or request to obtain; the object of desire; love or lust: *v.a.* to long for the possession or enjoyment of anything; to express a wish to obtain; to long for (L. *desidero*, to long for).

Desired, de-zired', *a.* wished for; coveted.

Desireless, de-zire'-les, *a.* free from desire.

Desirer, de-zi'-rer, *s.* one who desires, or who wishes.

Desirous, de-zi'-rus, *a.* wishing to obtain; full of desire. **Desirously,** de-zi'-rus-le, *ad.* with earnest desire. **Desirousness,** de-zi'-rus-nes, *s.* the state of being desirous.

Desist, de-sist', *v.n.* to stop, forbear, or discontinue (L. *de*, off, and *sisto*, to stand).

Desistance, de-sis'-tans, *s.* a ceasing to go on.

Desk, desk, *s.* a sloping table for writing on or for reading from; the place from which prayers are read; the pulpit in a church [U.S.]: *v.a.* to shut up, as in a desk (A.S. *disc*, a table). See **Disc** and **Dish.**

Desman, dez'-man, *s.* the musk-rat.

Desmine, des'-min, *s.* a mineral that crystallizes in little silken tufts, found in the lavas of extinct volcanoes (Gr. *desmos*, a ligament).

Desmography, des-mog'-rà-fe, *s.* a description of the ligaments of the body (Gr. *desmos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Desmology, des-mol'-o-je, *s.* the scientific anatomy of ligaments and sinews (Gr. *desmos*, and *logos*, science).

Desmotomy, des-mot'-o-me, *s.* the practical anatomy of ligaments and sinews (Gr. *desmos*, and *tome*, cutting).

Desolate, des'-o-late, *a.* destitute of inhabitants; laid waste; solitary; deserted: *v.a.* to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste. (L. *de*, and *solus*, alone.) **Deso-**

lately, des'-o-late-le, *ad.* in a desolate manner. **Desolateness**, des'-o-late-nes, *s.* a state of being desolate.

Desolating, des-o-la'-ting, *a.* wasting; ravaging.

Desolation, des-o-la'-shun, *s.* the act of desolating; the state of being desolated; a desolate state.

Desolatory, des'-o-la-tur-e, *a.* causing desolation.

Despair, de-spare', *s.* hopelessness or a destitution of hope; that which causes despair: *v.n.* to be without hope; to give up all hope (L. *de*, and *spero*, to hope).

Despairing, de-spare'-ing, *a.* giving way to despair; expressing despair. **Despairingly**, de-spare'-ing-le, *ad.* in a despairing manner. **Despairingness**, de-spare'-ing-nes, *s.* state of being in despair.

Despatch, de-spatch', *v.a* to send away, especially messengers, agents, and letters on some special business, and often implying haste; to perform; to finish; to dispose of; to put to death: *v.n.* to conclude an affair with another: *s.* the act of despatching or being despatched; dismissal; speedy performance; speed; message despatched, generally of state; the paper containing it (Fr. *dépêcher*, from L. *dis*, and *pedica*, a fetter).

Despatchful, de-spatch'-ful, *a.* bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

Desperado, des-per-a'-do, *s.* a desperate fellow; one urged on by some furious passion reckless of consequences.

Desperate, des'-per-ate, *a.* fearless of danger; furious; without hope; hopeless; lost or almost lost; beyond hope of recovery; done in despair; great in the extreme. See **Despair**. **Desperately**, des'-per-ate-le, *ad.* in a desperate manner. **Desperateness**, des'-per-ate-nes, *s.* the state of being desperate.

Desperation, des-per-a'-shun, *s.* a state of despair; fury or disregard of danger.

Despicable, des'-pe-ka-bl, *a.* that deserves to be despised; contemptible, mean, vile, or worthless. **Despicableness**, des'-pe-ka-bl-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being despicable. **Despicably**, des'-pe-ka-ble, *ad.* meanly; contemptibly.

Despisable, de-spi'-za-bl, *a.* despicable; contemptible.

Despisal, de-spi'-zal, *s.* contempt.

Despise, de-spize', *v.a.* to look down upon; to disdain; to scorn (L. *de*, and *specio*, to look).

Despisedness, de-spi'-zed-nes, *s.* the state of being despised.

Despiser, de-spi'-zer, *s.* a contemner; a scorner.

Despisingly, de-spi'-zing-le, *ad.* with contempt.

Despite, de-spite', *s.* extreme malice; defiance with contempt; an act of malice or contempt: *v.a.* to vex, offend, or tease: *prep.* in spite of; notwithstanding. See **Despise**.

Despiteful, de-spite'-ful, *a.* full of spite; malicious. **Despitefully**, de-spite'-ful-le, *ad.* with despite. **Despitefulness**, de-spite'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being despiteful.

Despoil, de-spoyl', *v.a.* to strip by force; to rob; to deprive or bereave by any means. See **Spoil**.

Despoiler, de-spoyl'-er, *s.* a plunderer.

Despoilment, de-spoyl'-ment, } *s.* the act of despoil-
Despoliation, de-spo-le-a'-shun, } ing; a stripping or plundering.

Despond, de-spond', *v.n.* to become dispirited from loss of hope or in presence of difficulty seemingly insuperable; to lose hope (L. *de*, and *spondeo*, to promise).

Despondence, de-spond'-ens, } *s.* a desponding state
Despondency, de-spon'-den-se, } of mind; dejection of spirit.

Despondent, de-spon'-dent, *a.* desponding; dejected in spirit. **Despondently**, de-spon'-dent-le, *ad.* in a despondent manner.

Desponding, de-spond'-ing, *a.* yielding to discouragement; depressed in spirit. **Despondingly**, de-spond'-ing-le, *ad.* in a desponding manner.

Despot, des'-pot, *s.* a ruler or ruling body exercising or invested with absolute power in a state, irrespective of the wishes of the subject; a tyrant (Gr. *despotes*, a master).

Despotat, des'-pot-at, *s.* a family of despots, their territory, or their government.

Despotic, de-spot'-ik, } *a.* absolute; independent
Despotical, des-pot'-e-kal, } of control; arbitrary; tyrannical. **Despotically**, des-pot'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a despotic manner. **Despoticalness**, des-pot'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being despotic.

Despotism, des'-po-tizm, *s.* absolute power; absolute government; arbitrary government.

Despumate, de-spu'-mate, *v.n.* to throw off impurities in froth or scum (L. *de*, and *spuma*, foam, froth).

Despumation, de-spu-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of throwing off froth or scum on the surface; the separation of impurities from an animal or vegetable fluid.

Desquamate, des-qwa'-mate, *v.n.* to peel off in scales (L. *de*, and *squama*, a scale).

Desquamation, des-kwa-ma'-shun, *s.* a scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales.

Desquamatory, des-kwa'-ma-tur-e, *a.* marked by desquamation.

Dessert, dez-zert', *s.* a service of pastry, fruits, &c., when the substantial part of a meal is removed, or *de*-served (Fr. *desservir*, from *de*, away, and *servir*, to serve).

Dessert-spoon, dez-zert'-spoon, *s.* a spoon intermediate between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon.

Destemper, des-tem'-per, *s.* a sort of painting on a dry surface, in pigments, mixed with size or some gluey solution, used chiefly in scene-painting and internal decoration; the colour mixture itself (L. *dis*, and *tempero*, to mix).

Destinable, des'-te-na-bl, *a.* that may be destined.

Destinate, des'-tin-ate, *v.a.* to design or appoint: *a.* appointed; destined; determined.

Destination, des-tin-a'-shun, *s.* the act of destining or appointing; the purpose for which a thing is intended or appointed; the place to which a thing is appointed.

Destine, des'-tin, *v.a.* to ordain or appoint to a use, purpose, state, or place; to fix or appoint unalterably; to devote or doom (L. *de*, and *sto*, to stand, from Gr. *histemi*, to make to stand).

Destinist, des'-tin-ist, *s.* a believer in destiny.

Destiny, des'-tin-e, *s.* that to which a person or thing is preappointed; fate, fortune, or doom; the immutable power by which events are so ordered that they cannot possibly happen otherwise; invincible necessity. The *Destinies*, the Fates, or supposed powers which apportion, spun out, and finish off for each man his life. See **Fate**.

Destitute, des'-te-tute, *a.* not having or possessing; wanting; left in want; needy. **Destituteness**, des'-te-tute-nes, *s.* the state of being destitute.

Destitution, des-te-tu'-shun, *s.* destituteness; want; poverty; deprivation.

Destroy, de-stroy', *v.a.* to pull down or demolish, so that as a structure it no longer exists; to ruin or annihilate by demolishing or burning; to overthrow and put an end to; to lay waste; to slay; to extirpate; to resolve a body into its parts or elements [Chem.] (L. *de*, and *struo*, *structum*, to pile up.)

Destroyable, de-stroy'-a-bl, *a.* that may be destroyed.

Destroyer, de-stroy'-er, *s.* one who or that which destroys.

Destructibility, de-struk-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being capable of destruction.

Destructible, de-struk'-te-bl, *a.* liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed. **Destructibleness**, de-struk'-te-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being destructible.

Destruction, de-struk'-shun, *s.* the act of destroying; state of being destroyed; ruin, by whatever means; death; slaughter; a destroyer.

Destructionist, de-struk'-shun-ist, *s.* a destructive; one who believes that the final punishment of the wicked will be their annihilation [Theol.]

Destructive, de-struk'-tiv, *a.* causing destruction; given to destroy; mischievous; ruinous: *s.* a destroyer, especially of old structures or institutions; a radical reformer. *Destructive distillation*, the process of decomposing organic substances in retorts at a high temperature, and obtaining useful products from them, as gas from coal so treated. **Destructively**, de-struk'-tiv-le, *ad.* with destruction. **Destructiveness**, de-struk'-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of destroying or ruining.

Desudation, des-su-da'-shun, *s.* a profuse or morbid sweating, succeeded by an eruption of pustules, called heat-pimples (L. *de*, and *sudo*, to sweat).

Desuetude, des'-swe-tude, *s.* disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion (L. *de*, and *suesco*, to be wont).

Desulphurate, de-sul'-fu-rate, } *v.a.* to deprive of sul-
Desulphurize, de-sul'-fu-rize, } phur.

Desulphuration, de-sul-fu-ra'-shun, } *s.* the opera-
Desulphurization, de-sul'-fur-ize-a'-shun, } tion of depriving of sulphur.

Desultory, des'-ul-tur-e, *a.* rambling from one thing to another without order or connection; unconnected; coming or occurring abruptly and suddenly (L. *de*, and *salio*, *saltum*, to leap). **Desultorily**, des'-ul-tur-e-le, *ad.* in a desultory manner. **Desultoriness**, des'-ul-tur-e-nes, *s.* a desultory manner; unconnectedness.

Desynonymize, de-se-non'-e-mize, *v.a.* to impart to synonyms, by a specific use made of them, a shade of difference in the meaning, as between wave and billow, originally synonyms. See **Synonym**.

Detach, de-tatch', *v.a.* to separate or disengage; to remove anything attached; to separate men from their regiments [Mil.] or ships from a fleet [Naval] and send them on a separate service (Fr. *de*, and *tack*).

Detached, de-tatsht', *pp.* said of figures so standing out from the background and each other as to show a space or atmosphere between them [Painting].
Detachment, de-tatch'-ment, *s.* the act of detaching; a body of troops detached from the main body [Mil.]; a number of ships detached from the fleet, and sent on a special expedition or separate service [Naval].
Detail, de-tale', *v.a.* to relate or go over minutely; to select for a particular service [Mil.]: *s.* a minute account or report of particulars; one or a body selected for a particular service [Mil.]: *pl.* the minor parts of a composition to give verisimilitude and finish to it [Fine Arts]. *In detail*, part by part. (Fr. *de*, and *tailler*, to cut.)
Detailed, de-taled', *a.* minutely related; exact.
Detain, de-tane', *v.a.* to keep back or from; to withhold; to delay; to hold in custody (L. *de*, and *teneo*, *tentum*, to hold).
Detainder, de-tane'-der, *s.* a writ. See **Detinue.**
Detainer, de-tane'-er, *s.* one who withholds what belongs to another; a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another [Law]. *A writ of detainer* lies against prisoners in custody, in order that they may be detained till discharged [Law].
Detainment, de-tane'-ment, *s.* the act of detaining; detention.
Detect, de-tekt', *v.a.* to discover or find out; to bring to light (L. *de*, and *tego*, *tectum*, to cover).
Detectable, de-tekt'-à-bl, *a.* that may be detected.
Detecter, de-tek'-ter, } *s.* a discoverer; one who finds
Detector, de-tek'-tor, } out what another attempts to conceal.
Detection, de-tek'-shun, *s.* the act of detecting; discovery of a purposely hidden person or something before unknown.
Detective, de-tek'-tiv, *a.* employed in detecting, especially the authors of crimes: *s.* a police officer employed to detect offenders.
Detent, de-tent', *s.* a stop in a clock, which, by being lifted up or let down, locks or unlocks the clock in striking. See **Detain.**
Detenteur, de-ten-teur, *s.* a holder of bills, funds, &c. (Fr.)
Detention, de-ten'-shun, *s.* the act of detaining; the state of being detained; confinement; delay.
Deter, de-ter', *v.a.* to frighten from acting or proceeding; to prevent (L. *de*, and *terreo*, to frighten).
Deterge, de-terj', *v.a.* to cleanse away foul matter from a wound; an ulcer (L. *de*, and *tergeo*, *tersum*, to wipe).
Detergent, de-ter'-jent, *a.* cleansing; purging: *s.* medicine that has the power of cleansing.
Deteriorate, de-te'-re-o-rate, *v.n.* to grow worse; to degenerate: *v.a.* to make worse (L. *deterior*, worse).
Deterioration, de-te-re-o-ra'-shun, *s.* a growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.
Deteriority, de-te-re-or'-e-te, *s.* worse state or quality.
Determa, de-ter'-ma, *s.* a native wood of Guiana, used for masts, booms, and planks for colonial craft.
Determent, de-ter'-ment, *s.* the act of deterring; that which deters.
Determinability, de-ter-min-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* quality of being determinable.
Determinable, de-ter'-min-à-bl, *a.* that may be decided with certainty; that may be determined. *Determinable freeholds*, estates for life, which may determine upon future contingencies before the life for which they are created expires [Law].
Determinant, de-ter'-me-nant, *a.* determinative: *s.* that which serves to determine.
Determinate, de-ter'-me-nate, *a.* limited or definite; settled or positive; decisive; resolute. *A determinate problem*, a problem which admits of one solution only, or of a limited number of solutions [Math.]
Determinately, de-ter'-me-nate-le, *ad.* with certainty; resolutely. **Determinateness**, de-ter'-me-nate-nes, *s.* the state of being determinate, certain, or precise.
Determination, de-ter-me-na'-shun, *s.* the act of determining or deciding; that which is determined or resolved on; firm resolution; settlement by a judicial decision; direction to a certain end; a putting an end to; decision; ascertainment of amount [Chem.] A *determination of blood*, a rapid flow of blood to the brain or any particular part of the body [Med.]; definition [Logic]; reference of a thing to its species [Nat. Hist.]
Determinative, de-ter'-me-nà-tiv, *a.* that directs to a certain end; that limits or bounds; that is employed in determining.
Determinator, de-ter'-me-nà-tur, *s.* one who determines.
Determine, de-ter'-min, *v.a.* to fix; to settle by mental or judicial decision; to fix on; to limit or bound; to give a direction to or influence the choice; to resolve; to put an end to; to settle or ascertain; to define: *v.n.* to decide; to end (L. *de*, and *terminus*, a boundary).
Determined, de-ter'-mind, *a.* having a firm purpose; manifesting a firm resolution; definite; resolute. **Determinedly**, de-ter'-mind-le, *ad.* in a determined manner.
Determinism, de-ter'-min-izm, *s.* the doctrine that motives invincibly determine the will; the doctrine that everything is divinely determined.
Determinist, de-ter'-min-ist, *a.* relating to determinism: *s.* one who maintains the determinist doctrine.
Deterration, de-ter-ra'-shun, *s.* the unearthing of a thing (L. *de*, and *terra*, the earth).
Deterrence, de-ter'-rens, *s.* that which deters.
Deterrent, de-ter'-rent, *a.* deterring: *s.* that which deters.
Detersion, de-ter'-shun, *s.* the act of cleansing, as a sore.
Detersive, de-ter'-siv, *a.* having power to cleanse away foul matter from a sore: *s.* a medicine which is detersive. **Detersiveness**, de-ter'-siv-nes, *s.* quality of being detersive.
Detest, de-test', *v.a.* to hate intensely (L. *detestor*, to curse, with deity for witness, from *de*, and *testis*, a witness).
Detestability, de-test-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* detestableness.
Detestable, de-test'-à-bl, *a.* extremely hateful; abominable. **Detestableness**, de-test'-à-bl-nes, *s.* extreme hatefulness. **Detestably**, de-test'-à-ble, *ad.* very hatefully; abominably.
Detestation, de-tes-ta'-shun, *s.* extreme hatred; abhorrence; loathing.
Detested, de-test'-ed, *pp.* or *a.* hated extremely; abhorred.
Dethrone, de-throne', *v.a.* to remove from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority or of rule.
Dethronement, de-throne'-ment, *s.* removal from a throne; deposition of a king or ruler.
Dethronization, de-thro-ne-za'-shun, *s.* the act of dethroning.
Detinue, det'-e-nu, *s.* a writ against one who wrongfully detains goods or chattels delivered to him or in his possession [Law]. See **Detain.**
Detonate, det'-o-nate, *v.a.* to cause to explode; to burn with a sudden report: *v.n.* to explode; to burn with a sudden report [Chem.] (L. *de*, and *tono*, to thunder.)
Detonating, det'-o-na-ting, *a.* exploding; inflaming with a sudden report. *Detonating powder*, a chemical compound which detonates when struck or heated, owing to the expansion into a gaseous form of a substance or substances in it [Chem.] *Detonating-tube*, a glass tube used by chemists for the detonation of gaseous bodies [Chem.]
Detonation, det-o-na'-shun, *s.* an explosion made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies.
Detonization, det-o-ne-za'-shun, *s.* the act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.
Detonize, det'-o-nize, *v.a.* to detonate.
Detorsion, de-tawr'-shun, *s.* a wresting; a perversion.
Detort, de-tawrt', *v.a.* to wrest; to pervert; to turn from the original or plain meaning (L. *de*, and *tortus*, twisted).
Detorti n, de-tawr'-shun, *s.* a wresting; perversion.
Détour, da-toor', *s.* a winding; a circuitous or roundabout way (Fr. *de*, and *tour*, a turning).
Detract, de-trakt', *v.a.* to take away from reputation or merit; to derogate from; to take away; to withdraw (L. *de*, and *traho*, *tractum*, to draw).
Detractingly, de-trakt'-ing-le, *ad.* in a detracting manner.
Detraction, de-trak'-shun, *s.* the act of taking something from the merit or worth of another from envy or malice, with a view to injure his reputation.
Detractious, de-trak'-shus, *a.* containing detraction; lessening reputation.
Detractive, de-trak'-tiv, *a.* having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation. **Detractiveness**, de-trak'-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being detractive.
Detractor, de-trak'-tur, *s.* one who indulges in or is guilty of detraction.
Detractory, de-trak'-tur-e, *a.* depreciatory; defamatory.
Detractress, de-trak'-tres, *s.* a female detractor; a censorious woman.
Detrain, de-trane', *v.a.* to remove, as a body of troops from a railway train.
Detriment, det'-re-ment, *s.* loss, damage, hurt, or mischief (L. *de*, and *tero*, *tritum*, to rub).
Detrimental, det-re-men'-tal, *a.* causing loss or damage; injurious. **Detrimentalness**, det-re-men'-tal-nes, *s.* the quality of being detrimental.
Detrital, de-tri'-tal, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of detritus.
Detrition, de-trish'-un, *s.* a wearing off or away.
Detritus, de-tri'-tus, *s.* accumulations formed by the

disintegrated material of rocks [Geol.]; anything disintegrated (L.) See **Detriment.**

Detrude, de-trude', *v.a.* to thrust or force down (L. *de,* and *trudo, trusum,* to thrust).

Detruncate, de-trung'-kate, *v.a.* to cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting (L. *de,* and *truncus,* dismembered).

Detruncation, de-trung-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of cutting off.

Detrusion, de-tru'-shun, *s.* the act of detruding.

Detumescence, de-tu-mes'-sens, *s.* diminution of swelling (L. *de,* and *tumesco,* to swell).

Deturpate, de-tur'-pate, *v.a.* to defile (L. *de,* and *turpis,* foul).

Deuce, duse, *s.* two; a card or a die with two spots (Fr. *deux,* two).

Deuse, } duse, *s.* the evil one (L. *deus,* God).

Deused, Deused, dused, *a.* extreme; excessive. **Deucedly, Deusedly,** deus'-ed-le, *ad.* extremely; excessively.

Deus ex machina, de'-us-eks-mā'-ke-nā, *s.* the introduction of a theological explanation in failure of ability to assign a rational one, or of a mechanical instead of a spiritual; a cutting of the knot instead of a loosening of it (L. literally, a god mechanically introduced).

Deutero-canonical, dew'-ter-ro-kan-on'-e-kal, *a.* applied to the books of Scripture received into the canon after the rest (Gr. *deuteros,* second, and *canonical*).

Deuterogamist, dew-ter-og'-a-mist, *s.* one who marries a second time.

Deuterogamy, dew-ter-og'-a-me, *s.* a second marriage (Gr. *deuteros,* and *gamos,* marriage).

Deuteronomy, dew-ter-on'-o-me, *s.* the fifth book of the Pentateuch, so called as a second giving of the law (Gr. *deuteros,* and *nomos,* law).

Deuteropathia, dew-ter-o-pa'-the-a, } *s.* a sympathetic

Deuteropathy, dew-ter-op'-a-the, } affection of one part of the body with another, as headache from an overloaded stomach (Gr. *deuteros,* and *pathos,* disease).

Deuteroscopy, dew-ter-os'-ko-pe, *s.* the second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense (Gr. *deuteros,* and *skopeo,* to view).

Deuto, dew'-to, *s.* used as a prefix when two equivalents of any substance are combined with one another, as *deutoxide,* having two degrees of oxidation [Chem.]

Deutogenic, dew-to-jen'-ik, *a.* of secondary formation [Geol.] (Gr. *deuto,* and *gennao,* to produce.)

Deutoplasm, dew'-to-plasm, *s.* the part of the yolk that nourishes the protoplasmic embryo. See **Protoplasm.**

Deutoxide, dew-tox'-id, *s.* a compound of two atoms or equivalents of oxygen with one of some base [Chem.]

Devaporation, de-vap-o-ra'-shun, *s.* the change of vapour into water, as in the generation of rain.

Devastate, dev'-as-tate, *v.a.* to lay waste; to ravage (L. *de,* and *vastus,* empty, waste).

Devastation, dev-as-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of devastating; the state of being devastated; waste, desolation, or ruin; waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator [Law].

Devastavit, de-vas-ta'-vit, *s.* waste of property by an executor [Law]. (L. he has wasted.)

Develop, de-vel'-op, *v.a.* to unfold and open up by degrees; to bring out into distinctness; to enable to evolve what is latent or in embryo: *v.n.* to evolve by natural stages; to be evolved; to come distinctly out (Fr. from *de,* and *wrap*).

Development, de-vel'-op-ment, *s.* a gradual unfolding and exhibition of something previously hidden or involved; gradual growth; the series of changes in the growth from first to last of an organized being; the process of bringing the features of a picture into distinction [Phot.] *Development of doctrine,* the expansion of Christian truth which has developed side by side and in connection with the development of thought and life in church and world [Theol.] *Development theory,* the theory which ascribes an innate expansive power to the organized universe, and traces the most complex forms by intermediate links from the simplest, without the intervention of special acts of creation [Biology].

Developmental, de-vel'-op-ment-al, *a.* pertaining to development.

Devergence, de-ver'-jens, *s.* See **Divergence.**

Devest, de-vest', *v.a.* to divest: *v.n.* to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate [Law].

Deviate, de'-ve-ate, *v.n.* to turn aside from the way; to stray or swerve from the path of duty; to err (L. *de,* and *via,* a way).

Deviation, de-ve-a'-shun, *s.* a turning aside from the way, or direction, or the path of duty; error; the voluntary departure of a ship without necessity from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured [Comm.]

Device, de-vise', *s.* something devised or contrived, sometimes with good, usually with evil, intent; an emblem intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto, used in painting, sculpture, and heraldry; a motto used as an emblem; anything fancifully and cunningly contrived; invention; genius; faculty of devising.

Deviceful, de-vise'-ful, *a.* full of devices; inventive. **Devicefully,** de-vise'-ful-le, *ad.* in a manner curiously contrived.

Devil, dev'l, *s.* the evil one; the spirit of evil; one animated and possessed by the devil; any great evil, considered humorously; ruin; a false god; a Tasmanian marsupial; a printer's errand-boy; a rag-tearing machine: *v.a.* to cut up rags or cloth in a machine called the devil; to pepper to grill with [Cookery]; in the name of the devil. *To play the devil with,* to harm and worry. *To give the devil his due,* to credit him or his servant with the good he does. (Gr. *diabolos,* a slanderer, from *dia,* and *ballo,* to throw).

Devilet, dev'-e-let, *s.* a little devil.

Devilish, dev'l-ish, *a.* partaking of the qualities of the devil; very evil and mischievous; excessive; enormous. **Devilishly,** dev'l-ish-le, *ad.* in a manner that is devilish; excessively. **Devilishness,** dev'l-ish-nes, *s.* the qualities of the devil.

Devilism, dev'l-ism, *s.* the state of devils; great wickedness.

Devilkin, dev'l-kin, *s.* a little devil.

Devilment, dev'l-ment, *s.* love of mischief.

Devilry, dev'l-ry, *s.* devilment; mere mischief.

Devil's advocate, dev'ls ad'-vo-kate, *s.* See **Advocate.**

Devil's coach-horse, dev'ls coatch-hawrs, *s.* a large species of brachelytrous beetle.

Devilship, dev'l-ship, *s.* the person of a devil.

Devil's-dirt, dev'ls-dirt, *s.* asafœtida.

Devil's-dust, dev'ls-dust, *s.* old woollen materials made into shoddy.

Devil-worship, dev'l-wur'-ship, *s.* a rude homage paid by primitive tribes to the devil or spirit of evil, in the simple-hearted belief that he could be flattered out of doing them mischief.

Devious, de'-ve-us, *a.* off the common way or track; rambling; erring. **Deviously,** de'-ve-us-le, *ad.* in a devious manner. **Deviousness,** de'-ve-us-nes, *s.* departure from a regular course. See **Deviate.**

Devirginate, de-ver'-jin-ate, *v.a.* to deflower.

Devisable, de-vize'-a-bl, *a.* that may be bequeathed.

Devise, de-vize, *v.a.* to contrive; to form in the mind; to scheme; to bequeath by will: *v.n.* to consider: *s.* the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testator; a will; a share of estate bequeathed.

Devisee, dev-e-zee', *s.* the person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

Deviser, de-vi'-zer, *s.* one who contrives or invents.

Devisor, de-vi'-sur, *s.* one who bequeaths by will.

Devitalize, de-vi'-tal-ize, *v.a.* to deprive of vitality (L. *de,* and *vital*).

Devitrification, de-vit-re-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of depriving glass of its transparency and converting it into a gray opaque substance (L. *de,* and *vitrification*).

Devoid, de-voyd', *a.* vacant; destitute.

Devoir, dev-waur', *s.* an act of civility or respect due to another (Fr. from *debeo,* to owe).

Devolution, dev-o-lu'-shun, *s.* the act of rolling down; transference; transmission.

Devolve, de-volv', *v.a.* to roll down; to deliver over; to hand down: *v.n.* to roll down; to pass from one to another; to fall by succession (L. *de,* and *volvo, volutum,* to roll).

Devolvement, de-volv'-ment, *s.* the act of devolving.

Devonian, de-vo'-ne-an, *a.* belonging to the old red sandstone system as found in Devonshire.

Devonport, dev'-un-port, *s.* a kind of small writing-table, fitted up with drawers and other conveniences.

Devote, de-vote', *v.a.* to set apart and dedicate by a solemn act; to give up wholly; to give up to doom: *a.* devoted: *s.* a devotee (L. *de,* and *voveo, votum,* to vow).

Devoted, de-vo'-ted, *a.* dedicated or consecrated; ardent; zealous; strongly attached. **Devotedness,** de-vo'-ted-nes, *s.* the state of being devoted.

Devotee, dev-o-tee', *s.* one who is zealously and bigotedly devoted.

Devotement, de-vote'-ment, *s.* devotedness; vowed dedication.

Devoter, de-vo'-ter, *s.* one who devotes; a worshipper.

Devotion, de-vo'-shun, *s.* the state of being consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose; a devout yielding of the heart and affections to God; external worship; prayer to the Supreme Being; an act of respect; ardent love or affection, shown in constant attention; ardour.

Devotional, de-vo'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining or suited to

devotion. **Devotionally**, de-vo'-shun-al-le, *ad.* in a devotional manner.

Devotionalist, de-vo'-shun-al-ist, } *s.* one formally or
Devotionist, de-vo'-shun-ist, } superstitiously devout.

Devour, de-vowr', *v.a.* to eat up; to eat with greediness or ravenously; to consume with rapidity and violence, as fire, &c.; to consume: to waste; to destroy; to ruin; to enjoy with avidity (L. *de*, and *voro*, to swallow up).

Devourer, de-vowr'-er, *s.* one who or that which devours or preys upon.

Devouring, de-vowr'-ing, *a.* consuming; wasting. **Devouringly**, de-vowr'-ing-le, *ad.* in a devouring manner.

Devout, de-vowt', *a.* God-fearing; reverential; religious; expressing devotion; prayerful; earnest. See **Devote. Devoutly**, de-vowt'-le, *ad.* in a devout manner. **Devoutness**, de-vowt'-nes, *s.* the quality of being devout.

Devoutless, de-vowt'-les, *a.* destitute of devotion. **Devoutlessness**, de-vowt'-les-nes, *s.* want of devotion.

Dew, dew, *s.* moisture precipitated from the atmosphere on the surface of bodies, such as in a clear sky falls lightly at night: *v.a.* to wet with dew; to moisten (A.S. *deaw*).

Dewan, dew-an', *s.* an officer of finance in India.

Dewberry, dew'-bĕr-re, *s.* the bramble.

Dewdrop, dew'-drop, *s.* a drop of dew; a spangle of dew.

Dew-fall, dew'-fawl, *s.* the falling of dew, or the time when dew begins to fall.

Dewlap, dew'-lap, *s.* the flesh that hangs from the throat of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing.

Dewlapt, dew-lapt', *a.* furnished with a dewlap.

Dewless, dew'-les, *a.* having no dew.

Dew-point, dew'-poynt, *s.* the temperature at which dew begins to form.

Dew-retting, dew-ret'-ting, *s.* the exposure of flax to the action of dew or rain, to effect by maceration the decomposition of the gum which coats the fibre.

Dewstone, dew'-stone, *s.* a species of English limestone which collects dew largely.

Dew-worm, dew'-wurm, *s.* the earth-worm.

Dewy, dew'e, *a.* like dew; moist with dew; falling like dew. **Dewiness**, dew'-e-nes, *s.* the being dewy.

Dexter, deks'-ter, *a.* situated on the right side of a shield or coat of arms [Her.] (L. the right hand.)

Dexterity, deks-ter'-e-te, *s.* expertness in using the right hand; ready expertness, due to practice, in the employment of mechanical or mental resources; adroitness; skill.

Dexterous, } deks'-trus, { *a.* right-handed; ready and
Dextrous, } { expert in the use of either a bodily or mental faculty; adroit; skilful; done with dexterity. **Dexterously, Dextrously**, deks'-trus-le, *ad.* with dexterity. **Dexterousness, Dextrousness**, deks'-trus-nes, *s.* dexterity; adroitness.

Dextral, deks'-tral, *a.* right, as opposed to left.

Dextrality, deks-tral'-e-te, *s.* the state of being on the right side.

Dextrine, deks'-trin, *s.* the soluble matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by acids or diastase, so called because when viewed by polarized light it has the property of turning the plane of polarization to the right [Chem.] See **Dexter.**

Dextro-glucose, deks'-tro-glu'-kose, *s.* granular sugar, so called as having a dextro-gyrate property.

Dextro-gyrate, deks-tro-ji'-rate, *a.* turning rays to the right [Min.] (L. *dexter*, and Gr. *gyrate*).

Dextrorsal, deks-tror'-sal, *a.* rising from right to left, as a spiral line (L. *dexter*, and *versus*, towards).

Dextrose, deks'-troze, *s.* grape sugar, so called from its dextro-gyrate property [Chem.]

Dey, da, *s.* a Turkish title of dignity, formerly given to the Governor of Algiers (Turk., a maternal uncle).

Dhagoba, dà-go'-bà, *s.* a mound with a dome-shaped top containing Buddhist relics.

Dharma, dar'-mà, *s.* the law of Buddha.

Dhole, dole, *s.* the wild dog of India.

Dhow, dow, *s.* an Arab coasting vessel.

Dhurra, door'-rà, *s.* Indian millet, the principal grain crop of Egypt after wheat, and a common food of the labouring classes.

Di, a prefix signifying double or two (Gr. *dis*, twice).

Di, the Latin prefix *dis*.

Dia, dī'-à, a Greek prefix signifying through.

Diabaterial, di-ab-à-te'-re-al, *a.* passing over the border of a place. See **Diabetes.**

Diabetes, di-à-be'-teez, *s.* a disease characterized by an excessive discharge of urine (Gr. *dia*, and *baino*, to go).

Diabetic, di-à-bet'-ik, *a.* pertaining to diabetes. *Diabetic sugar*, the sweet principle of diabetic urine; grape sugar or glucose.

Diablery, di-ab'-ic-re, *s.* deviliry; sorcery.

Diabolic, di-à-bol'-ik, } *a.* devilish; extremely ma-
Diabolical, di-à-bol'-e-kal, } licious; outrageously wicked. See **Devil. Diabolically**, di-à-bol'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a diabolical manner. **Diabolicalness**, di-à-bol'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the qualities of the devil.

Diabolify, di-à-bol'-e-fi, *v.a.* to ascribe diabolical qualities to.

Diabolism, di-ab'-o-lizm, *s.* conduct worthy of the devil; possession by the devil.

Diabrosis, di-à-bro'-sis, *s.* the action of corrosives intermediate between caustics and escharotics [Surg.] (Gr. *dia*, and *brosis*, eating.)

Diacatholicum, di-à-kà-thol'-e-kum, *s.* a purgative, so called from its general usefulness (Gr. *dia*, and *catholic*).

Diacaustic, di-à-caws'-tik, *a.* canterizing by refraction [Med.] The *diacaustic curve*, the curve formed by refraction [Math.] (Gr. *dia*, and *caustic*.)

Diachastic, di-à-kas'-tik, *a.* cleaving asunder spontaneously (Gr. *dia*, and *chaino*, to gape).

Diachylum, di-ak'-e-lum, } *s.* a plaster made by boiling
Diachylon, di-ak'-e-lon, } protoxide of lead with olive oil, originally from expressed juices (Gr. *dia*, and *chylos*, juice).

Diachyma, di-à-ki'-mà, *s.* the cellular tissue of leaves [Bot.] (Gr. *dia*, and *chyma*, juice.)

Diacodium, di-à-ko'-de-um, *s.* a preparation made from the syrup of poppies (Gr. *dia*, and *kodis*, a poppy-head).

Diaconal, di-ak'-o-nal, *a.* pertaining to a deacon. See **Deacon.**

Diaconate, di-ak'-o-nate, *s.* the office of a deacon.

Diacope, di-a'-kope, *s.* a tmesis [Gram.] (Gr. *dia*, and *kope*, cutting.)

Diacoustic, di-à-kows'-tik, *a.* pertaining to the science of refracted sounds (Gr. *dia*, and *acoustic*).

Diacoustics, di-à-kows'-tiks, *s.* the science of sounds refracted by passing through media possessed of different densities.

Diacritic, di-à-krit'-ik, } *a.* that distinguishes.
Diacritical, di-à-krit'-e-kal, } *Diacritical marks*, marks that distinguish letters of the alphabet which resemble each other.

Diactinic, di-ak-tin'-ik, *a.* transmitting the actinic rays. See **Actinism.**

Diadelphia, di-à-del'-fe-à, *s.* plants whose stamens are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments [Bot.] (Gr. *di*, twice, and *adelphos*, a brother.)

Diadelphian, di-à-del'-fe-an, } *a.* having stamens united
Diadelphous, di-à-del'-fus, } into two bodies by their filaments [Bot.]

Diadem, dī'-à-dem, *s.* anciently a head-band or fillet worn as a badge of royalty; anything worn on the head as a badge of royalty or sovereign dominion; a crown; sovereign power.

Diadem spider, dī'-à-dem spī'-der, *s.* the garden spider.

Diademed, dī'-à-demd, *a.* wearing a diadem.

Diadexis, di-à-deks'-is, *s.* the transformation of a disease into another [Med.] (Gr. *dia*, and *dechomai*, to receive.)

Diadrom, dī'-à-drom, *s.* a course or passing; a vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed (Gr. *dia*, and *dromos*, running).

Diæresis, } di-e'-re-sis, { *s.* the resolution of a diph-
Dieresis, } { thong or syllable into two; the mark (¨) placed over two vowels, denoting that they are to be separately pronounced, as *aër* (Gr. *dia*, apart, and *haireo*, to take).

Diaglyphic, di-à-glif'-fik, *a.* sunk into the general surface [Sculpt., Engrav., &c.] (Gr. *dia*, and *glypho*, to carve.)

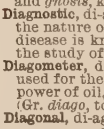
Diagnose, dī'-ag-noze, *v.a.* to construe a disease from its symptoms.

Diagnosis, di-ag-no'-sis, *s.* the discrimination of a disease by its distinctive marks [Path.]; brief discriminating description of a plant [Bot.] (Gr. *dia*, and *gnosis*, knowledge.)

Diagnostic, di-ag-nos'-tik, *a.* distinguishing; indicating the nature of a disease: *s.* the symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others: *pl.* the study of symptoms.

Diagometer, di-à-gom'-e-ter, *s.* an electrical apparatus used for the purpose of ascertaining the conducting power of oil, as a means of detecting its adulteration (Gr. *diago*, to convey, and *meter*).

Diagonal, di-ag'-o-nal, *a.* extending from one angle to an opposite of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two: *s.* right line so drawn (Gr. *dia*, and *gonia*, an angle). **Diagonally**, di-ag'-o-nal-le, *ad.* in a diagonal direction.


Diagonal.

Diagonal scale, di-ag'-o-nal skale, *s.* a system of lines by which hundredths of units may be laid down or measured.

Diagonous, di-ag'-o-nus, *a.* having four corners [Bot.]

Diagram, dī'-ȧ-gram, *s.* a drawing for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c.; an illustrative drawing or figure; a scale [Mus.]: *v.a.* to represent in a diagram (Gr. *dia*, and *grapho*, to write).

Diagrammatic, dī'-ȧ-gram-mat'-ik, *a.* represented by diagram.

Diagraph, dī'-ȧ-graf, *s.* an instrument used in perspective drawing. See **Diagram.**

Diagraphic, dī-ȧ-graf'-ik, } *a.* descriptive.
Diagraphical, dī-ȧ-graf'-e-kal, }

Diagraphics, dī-ȧ-graf'-fiks, *s.pl.* the art of design or drawing.

Diagrydiates, dī-ȧ-grid'-e-ates, *s.pl.* strong purgatives made with diagrydium, a preparation of scammony and quince-juice.

Diaheliotropism, dī-ȧ-he-le-ot'-rop-izm, *s.* tendency to lie at right angles to the light [Bot.] (Gr. *helios*, the sun, and *trepo*, to turn.)

Dial, dī'-al, *s.* a contrivance for showing the hour of the day by the sun's shadow; the graduated face of a timepiece; anything similar, with a movable index (L. *dies*, a day).

Dialect, dī'-ȧ-lekt, *s.* the form or idiom of a language peculiar to a district; manner of speaking; speech; language (Gr. *dialectos*, speech, from *dia*, and *lego*, to speak).

Dialectic, dī-ȧ-lek'-tik, } *a.* pertaining to a dialect;
Dialectical, dī-ȧ-lek'-te-kal, } logical. **Dialectically**, dī-ȧ-lek'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a dialectic manner.

Dialectician, dī-ȧ-lek-tish'-an, *s.* a logician; one versed in dialectics.

Dialectics, dī-ȧ-lek'-tiks, *s.* the art of reasoning, arguing, or discussing; that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning; the logic of the phenomenal; the logic of thought.

Dialector, dī-ȧ-lek'-tur, *s.* one learned in dialects.

Dialist, dī'-al-ist, *s.* a constructor of dials; one skilled in dialling.

Diallage, dī'-al-laje, *s.* a rhetorical figure by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then turned to one point [Rhet.]; a dark green or bronze-coloured laminate mineral, considered a variety of augite [Min.] (Gr. interchange, from *dia*, and *allasso*, to change).

Diallagic, dī-al-laj'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or formed of diallage.

Dialling, dī'-al-ing, *s.* the science of measuring time by dials; the art of constructing dials.

Diallogite, dī-al'-lo-jite, *s.* a mineral of a rose-red colour.

Dialogical, dī-ȧ-loj'-ik-al, *s.* dialogistic.

Dialogism, dī-al'-o-jism, *s.* a dialogue reported in the third person.

Dialogist, dī-al'-o-jist, *s.* a speaker in a dialogue; a writer of dialogues.

Dialogistic, dī-al-o-jis'-tik, } *a.* in the form of a
Dialogistical, dī-al-o-jis'-te-kal, } dialogue. **Dialogistically**, dī-al-o-jis'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in the manner of a dialogue.

Dialogize, dī-al'-o-jize, *v.a.* to discourse in dialogue.

Dialogue, dī'-ȧ-log, *s.* a conversation between two persons; a literary composition in which two or more persons carry on a discourse: *v.n.* to discourse together; to confer (Gr. *dialogos*, a conversation). See **Dialect.**

Dial-plate, dī'-al-plate, *s.* the plate of a dial, a clock or a watch, on which the lines are drawn, to show the hours.

Dialuric, dī-ȧ-lu'-rik, *a.* appertaining to the urine. *Dialuric acid*, an acid obtained from alloxan.

Diaresis, dī-ar'-e-sis, *s.* a diæresis mark; debility; a solution of continuity; the process of separating the crystalloid or poisonous ingredients in a substance from the colloid of harmless ingredients.

Dialytic, dī-ȧ-lit'-ik *a.* unbracing, as the fibres; pertaining to dialysis.

Dialyze, dī'-ȧ-lize, *v.a.* to separate by dialysis [Chem.] (Gr. *dia*, and *lyo*, to loosen).

Dialyzer, dī'-ȧ-lize-er, *s.* a membrane used in dialysis, permeable to crystalloids.

Diamagnetic, dī-ȧ-mag-net'-ik, *s.* a term applied by Faraday to a class of substances which, under the influence of magnetism, assume, when freely suspended, a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

Diamagnetism, dī-ȧ-mag'-net-izm, *s.* the study of the dia-magnetic action of bodies.

Diameter, dī-am'-e-ter, *s.* a straight line passing through the centre of a circle from circumference to circumference, and dividing it into two equal parts; the length of a right line passing through the centre of an object, from one side to the other.

Diametral, dī-am'-e-tral, *a.* diametrical.

Diametrical, dī-ȧ-met'-re-kal, *a.* in the direction of a diameter; direct. **Diametrically**, dī-ȧ-met'-re-kal-le, *ad.* in a diametrical direction.

Diamond, dī'-ȧ-mund, *s.* the hardest, most brilliant, and most valuable of all the precious stones, being a crystal of pure carbon, and when very transparent said to be of the first water, and of the second or third water as the transparency decreases; the smallest type in general use [Printing]; a rhomboidal figure [Geom.]: *a.* like a diamond; made or set with diamond. See **Adamant.**

Diamond beetle, dī'-ȧ-mund bee-tl, *s.* a coleopterous in sect remarkable for its brilliancy of colour.

Diamond-shaped, dī'-ȧ-mund-shaypt, *a.* having the figure of an oblique-angled parallelogram or rhombus.

Diana, dī-an'-ȧ, *s.* the virgin goddess of hunting [Myth.]

Diandria, dī-an'-dre-ȧ, *s.* plants having two stamens [Bot.] (Gr. *di*, twice, and *aner*, a man.)

Diandrian, dī-an'-dre-an, } *a.* having two stamens.
Diandrous, dī-an'-drus, }

Diapason, dī-ȧ-pa'-zun, *s.* the octave or interval which includes all the tones; concord of sound; compass of tones; among musical instrument makers, a rule or scale by which they adjust the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., in due proportion for expressing the several tones and semi-tones (Gr. *dia*, and *pason*, all).

Diaper, dī'-ȧ-per, *s.* a cloth woven in flowers or figures, much used for towels or napkins; a napkin: *v.a.* to variegate with figures or flowers: *v.n.* to draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth (Fr. *diaprer*, to variegate, from L. *diaspro*, jasper).

Diapering, dī'-ȧ-per-ring, *s.* a style of ornamentation resembling diaper [Her.]

Diaphane, dī'-ȧ-fane, *s.* a silk stuff woven with transparent and coloured figures; the transparent investing membrane of a cell [Physiol.] (Gr. *dia*, and *phaino*, to show.)

Diaphaned, dī'-ȧ-faynd, *a.* transparent.

Diaphaneity, dī-ȧ-fa-ne'-e-te, *s.* transparency; pellucidness.

Diaphanic, dī'-ȧ-fan'-ik, } *a.* pellucid; transparent.
Diaphanous, dī-af'-an-us, }

Diaphanie, dī-af'-an-e, *s.* the art of affixing coloured transparencies on glass with the effect as of staining it.

Diaphanometer, dī-ȧ-fan-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for determining the comparative transparency of the air (Gr. *diaphane*, and *meter*).

Diaphonics, dī-ȧ-fon'-iks, *s.* the doctrine of refracted sound.

Diaphoresis, dī-ȧ-fo-re'-sis, *s.* mild abnormal perspiration through the pores of the skin (Gr. *dia*, and *phoreo*, to carry).

Diaphoretic, dī-ȧ-fo-ret'-ik, *a.* having the power to increase perspiration: *s.* a medicine which promotes perspiration.

Diaphragm, dī'-ȧ-fram, *s.* the midriff or large circular muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or lower belly, and forming a movable partition between these two cavities, its most important office being connected with the function of respiration. [Anat.]; any partition, commonly with an opening through it, especially in optical instruments, to cut off superfluous rays [Opt.] (Gr. *dia*, and *phragma*, an enclosure.)

Diaphragmatic, dī-ȧ-frag-mat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatitis, dī-ȧ-frag-mȧ-tī'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the diaphragm, or of its peritoneal coats [Path.]

Diaphysis, dī-af'-fe-sis, *s.* the central part of the long or cylindrical bones [Anat.]; prolongation of an inflorescence [Bot.] (Gr. *dia*, and *physis*, growth.)

Diapnoic, dī-ap-no'-ik, *a.* promoting gentle perspiration [Med.] (Gr. *dia*, and *pneo*, to breathe.)

Diapyetic, dī'-ȧ-pi-et'-ik, *a.* producing suppuration [Med.] (Gr. *dia*, and *pyon*, purulent matter.)

Diaplastics, dī-ȧ-plas'-tiks, *s.* medicines used in the treatment of broken limbs (Gr. *dia*, and *plasso*, to found).

Diarchy, dī'-ar-ke, *s.* government by two (Gr. *di*, and *archo*, to rule).

Diarian, dī-a'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to a diary; daily.

Diarist, dī'-ȧ-rist, *s.* one who keeps a diary.

Diarrhœa, dī-ar-rhe'-ȧ, *s.* a morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines (Gr. *dia*, and *rheo*, to flow).

Diarrhœtic, dī-ar-rhet'-ik, *a.* producing diarrhœa.

Diarthrosis, dī-ar-thro'-sis, *s.* articulation of a bone that is movable in every direction [Anat.] (Gr. *dia*, and *arthron*, a joint.)

Diary, dī'-ȧ-re, *s.* a register of daily occurrences (L. *dies*, a day).

Diaspore, dī'-as-pore, *s.* hydriated aluminium which decrepitates and disperses under the blowpipe (Gr. dispersion, from *dia*, and *speiro*, to sow).

Diastaltic, di-as-tal'-tik, *a.* dilated [Ancient Mus.] (Gr.)
Diastase, di'-as-tase, *s.* a peculiar substance generated during the germination of grain, one part of which is potent enough to convert 2,000 of starch, first into dextrine and then into sugar. See **Diastasis.**
Diastasis, di-as'-ta-sis, *s.* a forcible separation of bones without fracture (Gr. separation, from Gr. *dia,* and *histemí,* to place).
Diastole, di-as'-to-le, *s.* a dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries; opposed to systole, or contraction [Phys.]; the lengthening of a naturally short syllable [Gram.] (Gr. *diá,* asunder, and *stello,* to place.)
Diastolic, di-a-stol'-ik, *a.* pertaining to diastole.
Diastyle, di'-a-stile, *s.* an arrangement of columns with spaces of three diameters of columns between.
Diatessaron, di-à-tes'-sà-ron, *s.* a concord or harmonic interval, composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and one great semi-tone [Mus.]; a harmony of the four gospels; the four gospels [Theol.] (Gr. *dia,* and *tessara,* four.)
Diathermal, di-à-ther'-mal, } *a.* freely permeable
Diathermatous, di-à-ther'-mà-tus, } to radiant heat (Gr. *dia,* and *therme,* heat).
Diathermancy, di-à-ther'-man-se, *s.* the property of being diathermal.
Diathesis, di-ath'-e-sis, *s.* particular habit of body, predisposing to certain diseases (Gr. disposing, from *dia,* and *tithemi,* to place).
Diatomic, de-a-tom'-ik, *a.* of two atoms [Chem.]
Diatomous, di-at'-o-mus, *a.* having crystals in one distinct diagonal cleavage [Min.]
Diatoms, di'-à-toms, *s.pl.* minute vegetable organisms with silicious coverings (Gr. *di,* and *tome,* cutting).
Diatonic, di-à-ton'-ik, *a.* applied to the natural scale, which, proceeding by degrees, includes both tones and semi-tones [Mus.] **Diatonically,** di-à-ton'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a diatonic manner.
Diatribe, di'-à-tribe, *s.* a disputation; critical examination; a stream of invective; an abusive harangue (Gr. *dia,* and *tribo,* to rub).
Diatribist, di'-a-tribe-ist, *s.* one who indulges in diatribe.
Dib, dib, *v.n.* to dip.
Dibber, dib'-ber, *s.* an agricultural implement, with teeth or dibbles for making holes in the ground.
Dibble, dib'-bl, *s.* a pointed instrument, used in gardening, &c., to make holes for planting seeds: *v.a.* to plant with a dibble: *v.n.* to dip [Angling].
Dibbler, dib'-bler, *s.* one who or that which dibbles.
Dibothrians, di-both'-re-ans, *s.* a division of the entozoa, including the tape-worm [Zool.] (Gr. *di,* and *bothros,* a pit.)
Dibranchiata, di-bran-ke-a'-tà, *s.* an order of cephalopods, in which the two branchiæ are situated on each side of the body [Zool.] (Gr. *di,* and *branchia,* gills.)
Dibstone, dib'-stone, *s.* a little stone which children throw at another stone.
Dicacity, de-kas'-e-te, *s.* pertness of speech (L. *dico* to say).
Dice, dise, *s.pl.* of **Die,** a game with dice: *v.n.* to play with dice.
Dice-box, dise'-boks, *s.* a box from which dice are thrown in gaming.
Dice-coal, dise'-kole, *s.* a local name for cubical coal.
Dice-maker, dise'-ma-ker, *s.* a maker of dice.
Dicephalous, di-cef'-à-lus, *a.* having two heads on one body (Gr. *di,* and *kephale,* the head).
Dicer, di'-ser, *s.* a player at dice.
Diceras, dis'-er-as, *s.* a bivalve of the clam-shell family [Paleont.] (Gr. *di,* and *keras,* a horn).
Dichastasis, de-kas'-tà-sis, *s.* spontaneous subdivision or cleavage (Gr. *dicha,* in two parts).
Dichlamydeous, di-klà-mid'-e-us, *a.* provided with both calyx and corolla [Bot.] (Gr. *di,* and *chlamys,* a covering.)
Dicord, di'-kawrd, *s.* the two-stringed lyre. See **Chord.**
Dichotomize, de-kot'-o-mize, *v.a.* to cut into two parts.
Dichotomous, de-kot'-o-mus, *a.* regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom [Bot.] (Gr. *dicha,* and *temno,* to cut.)
Dichotomy, de-kot'-o-me, *s.* continuous division by pairs, especially of a class in a descending series into pairs of groups distinguished by contradictory qualities [Logic].
Dichroic, di-kro'-ik, *a.* showing dichroism.
Dichroism, dik'-ro-izm, *s.* the property some doubly-refracting crystals have of presenting different colours when viewed in different directions (Gr. *di,* and *chroa,* colour).
Dichromatic, dik-ro-mat'-ik, *a.* having or producing two colours.
Dicing-house, dise'-ing-hows, *s.* a gaming-house.
Dickens, dik'-kens, *int.* the deuce.
Dicker, dik'-ker, *s.* ten, as a dicker of hides [Comm.] (L. *decem,* ten.)
Dicker, dik'-ker, *v.a.* to barter [U.S.]
Dickey, dik'-ke, *s.* a seat in a carriage behind or in front; a sham front of a shirt; a bib; an ass.
Diclinate, di'-kle-nate, *a.* said of crystals having two of the axes obliquely inclined (Gr. *di,* and *klino,* to bend).
Diclinous, di'-kle-nus, *a.* having the stamens and the pistils in different flowers, each flower being unisexual [Bot.] (Gr. *di,* and *kline,* a bed.)
Dicoccous, di-kok'-kus, *a.* two-grained; consisting of two conering grains (Gr. *di,* and *kokkos,* a kernel).
Dicotyledon, di-kot-i-le'-don, *s.* a plant with two seed-lobes or seed-leaves. See **Cotyledon.**
Dicotyledonous, di-kot-i-le'-don-us, *a.* having two seed-lobes.
Dicotyles, di-kot'-e-leez, *s.* the peccaries.
Dicrotic, di-krot'-ik, *a.* conveying the sensation of a double pulsation [Path.] (Gr. *di,* and *kroteo,* to strike.)
Dictate, dik'-tate, *v.a.* to tell another what to do, or say, or write; to prescribe authoritatively: *s.* authoritative prescription or direction (L. *dico, dictum,* to say).
Dictated, dik-ta'-ted, *pp.* delivered with authority.
Dictation, dik-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of dictating.
Dictator, dik-ta'-tur, *s.* one whose dictates are followed; one invested for a time with absolute authority, especially in ancient Rome, in times of exigence and danger.
Dictatorial, dik-tà-to'-re-al, *a.* relating to a dictator; absolute; authoritative; imperious. **Dictatorially,** dik-tà-to'-re-al-le, *ad.* in a dictatorial manner.
Dictatorship, dik-ta'-tur-ship, *s.* the office of a dictator; the term of his office; authority or imperiousness.
Dictatory, dik'-tà-tur-e, *a.* overbearing; dogmatical.
Dictatrix, dik-ta'-trix, *s.* a female dictator.
Dictature, dik'-tà-ture, *s.* dictatorship; absolute authority.
Diction, dik'-shun, *s.* expression of ideas by words; manner of expression; style.
Dictionary, dik'-shun-à-re, *s.* a book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with their meanings, &c.; any book of information with the topics alphabetically arranged.
Dictum, dik'-tum, *s.*; *pl.* **Dicta;** an authoritative saying or assertion: award [Law]. (L.)
Dictyogens, dik'-ti-o-jens. *s.pl.* a class of plants with net-veined leaves, intermediate between those of an endogenous and those of an exogenous structure [Bot.] (Gr. *diktyon,* a net, and *gennao,* to produce).
Dicynodon, di-sin'-o-don, *s.* a fossil reptile of S. Africa, allied to the crocodile, the lizard, and the tortoise, that had two large tusks in the upper jaw, like the walrus [Geol.] (Gr. *di,* and *odous,* a tusk.)
Didactic, di-dak'-tik, } *a.* adapted or intended to
Didactical, di-dak'-te-kal, } teach: instructive: perceptive (Gr. *didasko,* to teach). **Didactically,** di-dak'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a didactic manner.
Didactics, di-dak'-tiks, *s.pl.* the science or art of communicating instruction.
Didactyl, di-dak'-til, *a.* having two fingers or two toes: *s.* an animal with two toes (Gr. *di,* and *daktylos,* a finger).
Didapper, did'-ap-er, *s.* the dabchick (*dive,* and *dip*).
Didascalic, di-das-kal'-ik, *a.* didactic; preceptive. (Gr.)
Didder, did'-der, *v.n.* to shiver with cold.
Diddle, did'-dl, *v.a.* to cheat or over-reach: *v.n.* to totter, as a child in walking.
Didecahedral, di-dek-à-he'-dral, *a.* having the form of a ten-sided prism, with five-sided summits [Min.] (Gr. *di,* and *decahedral.*)
Didelphoid, di-del'-foyd, *a.* having two wombs; belonging to the opossums of N. and S. America (Gr. *di, delphys,* womb, and *eidos,* like).
Didelphys, di del'-fis, *s.* a genus of marsupial animals, including the opossum.
Didodecahedral, di-do-dek-à-he'-dral, *a.* having the form of a twelve-sided prism, with six-sided summits [Min.] (Gr. *di,* and *dodecahedral.*)
Didrachma, di-drak'-mà, *s.* a piece of money, the fourth of an ounce of silver (Gr.)
Diduction, di-duk'-shun, *s.* separation by withdrawing one part from the other (L. *dis,* and *duco,* to lead).
Didunculus, de-dun'-ku-lus, *s.* a pigeon allied to the dodo (L. *didus,* the dodo).
Didymium, di-di'-me-um, *s.* a very rare metal like and united with lanthanum (Gr. *didymos,* twin).
Didymous, did'-e-mus, *a.* twin [Bot.]
Didynamia, di-de-na'-me-à, *s.* a class of plants distinguished by four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one being shorter than the other [Bot.] (Gr. *di,* and *dynamis,* power.)
Didynamian, di-de-na'-me-an, } *a.* containing four sta-
Didynamous, di-din'-à-mus, } mens, disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other [Bot.]

Die, di, *v.n.* to cease to live, or expire; to forfeit or give up life; to perish; to sink or faint; to languish with affection, pleasure, or longing; to become more and more faint; to wither; to become vapid; to become indifferent, and as good as dead; to perish eternally.

Die, di, *s.*; *pl.* **Dice**; a small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming, by being thrown from a box; any cubic body; a flat tablet; hazard or chance; the cubical part of a pedestal, between its base and cornice [Arch.] (L. *datus*, cast.)

Die, di, *s.*; *pl.* **Dies**; a stamp used for coining money, or impressing a device upon a piece of metal.

Die away, di' à-wa, *a.* fainting or languishing away.

Dieb, di'-eb, *s.* a wild species of dog found in North Africa.

Diegesis, di-e-je'-sis, *s.* an explanation; narrative; relation (Gr.)

Dielectric, di-e-lek'-trik, *s.* a body, such as glass, which has small power of conducting electricity, but is capable of being polarized, and so acting by induction [Elect.] (Gr. *dia*, and *electric*.)

Die-sinker, di'-singk-er, *s.* an engraver of dies for embossing or stamping.

Die-sinking, di'-singk-ing, *s.* the process of engraving dies.

Dies iræ, di'-ez i'-ree, *s.* a hymn on the last judgment, so called from its first words (L. day of wrath).

Diesis, di'-e-sis, *s.* the double dagger reference mark (‡); the difference between the small and the great semi-tone [Mus.] (Gr. division.)

Dies non, di'-es non, *s.* a non-court day (L. not a day).

Die-stock, di'-stok, *s.* the contrivance by which the dies used in screw-cutting are held.

Diet, di'-et, *s.* food; food prescribed by a physician; allowance of provision: *v.a.* to board: to take food by rules prescribed; to furnish aliment to: *v.n.* to eat according to rules prescribed; to eat (Gr. *diaita*, mode of life, diet).

Diet, di'-et, *s.* a convention for legislative or administrative purposes of princes, dignitaries, delegates, &c., on the Continent (L. *dies*, a day).

Dietary, di'-et-à-re, *a.* pertaining to diet or the rules of diet: *s.* rule or course of diet; allowance of food, especially in almshouses, prisons, &c.

Diet-drink, di'-et-drink, *s.* medicated liquors.

Dieted, di'-et-ed, *a.* fed by prescribed rules; boarded.

Dieter, di'-et-er, *s.* one who prescribes rules for eating or prepares food by rules.

Dietetic, di-e-tet'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to diet, or to
Dietetical, di-e-tet'-e-kal, } the rules for regulating it.

Dietetics, di-e-tet'-iks, *s.* the science of diets; rules for diet.

Dietetist, di-e-tet'-ist, *s.* one versed in dietetics.

Dietine, di'-et-ine, *s.* a subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.

Dietist, di'-et-ist, } *s.* a dietetist.
Dietitian, di-et-i'-shan, }

Dif, the prefix *dis*.

Diffarreation, dif-far-re-a'-shun, *s.* the parting of a cake, a ceremony among the Romans at the divorce of man and wife (L. *dif*, and *far*, spelt).

Differ, dif'-fer, *v.n.* to be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various; to disagree; to be at variance; to strive (L. *dif*, and *fero*, to bear).

Difference, dif'-fer-ens, *s.* the state of being unlike or distinct; the quality which distinguishes one thing from another; a contention; the point in dispute; a distinction; mark of distinction; the remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted [Math.]; the differentia [Logic]; a certain figure added to a coat-of-arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch [Her.]: *v.n.* to distinguish.

Different, dif'-fer-ent, *a.* distinct; separate; various; unlike. **Differently**, dif'-fer-ent-le, *ad.* in a different manner; variously.

Differentia, dif-fer-en'-she-à, *s.* an essential attribute by which one species is distinguished from another of the same genus, and which, when added on to the generic name, defines the species, as the word "rational" added on to the word "animal" defines man from every other animal [Logic].

Differential, dif-fer-en'-she-al, *s.* an infinitely small difference between two states of a variable quantity.

Differential, dif-fer-en'-she-al, *a.* tending to distinguish; special; creating a difference, as *differential* duties [Comm.]; pertaining to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity; pertaining to differentials [Math.] *Differential calculus*, the method of finding the ratios of the differences of variable magnitudes on the supposition that these differences become infinitely small [Math.] *Differential co-efficient*, the ratio of the differential of any function of a variable quantity to the differential of the variable [Math.] *Differential thermometer*, a thermometer for measuring minute differences of temperature [Physics]. *Differential gear*, a combination of toothed wheels by which a differential motion is produced [Mech.] *Differential screw*, a compound screw by which a differential motion is produced [Mech.]

Differential Thermometer.

Differentiate, dif-fer-en'-she-ate, *v.a.* to make different; to distinguish; to assign a separate part to; to distinguish by the differentia; to find the differential of.

Differentiation, dif-fer-en-she-a'-shun, *s.* the act of differentiating.

Differingly, dif'-fer-ing-le, *ad.* in a different manner.

Difficult, dif'-fe-kult, *a.* hard to be done, or to accomplish; not easy; attended with labour and pains; hard to be pleased; not easily managed or persuaded; hard to understand (L. *dif*, and *facilis*, easy to do, from *facio*, to do). **Difficultly**, dif'-fe-kult-le, *ad.* with difficulty.

Difficulty, dif'-fe-kul-te, *s.* the state of being difficult; anything difficult; obstacle; objection.

Diffidence, dif-fe-dens, *s.* distrust of the power, ability, or disposition of others; distrust of one's own ability; a modest reserve or bashfulness (L. *dif*, *fido*, to trust).

Diffident, dif'-fe-dent, *a.* distrustful; self-distrustful; hesitating, modest, or reserved. **Diffidently**, dif'-fe-dent-le, *ad.* in a diffident manner. **Diffidentness**, dif'-fe-dent-nes, *s.* the quality of being diffident.

Diffract, dif-frakt', *v.a.* to break into parts; to bend from a straight line (L. *dif*, and *frango*, *fractum*, to break).

Diffraction, dif-frak'-shun, *s.* a change which light undergoes, when, by passing very near the borders of an opaque body, it forms parallel bands or fringes [Opt.]

Diffranchise, dif-fran'-chise, *v.a.* See **Disfranchise**.

Diffuse, dif-fuze', *v.a.* to pour out and spread as a fluid; to spread or send out in all directions (L. *dif*, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour).

Diffuse, dif-fuse', *a.* widely spread; dispersed; wordy; prolix; not concise in statement; not circumscribed [Path.] **Diffusely**, dif-fuse'-le, *ad.* in a diffuse manner. **Diffuseness**, dif-fuse'-nes, *s.* the state of being diffuse.

Diffused, dif-fuzed', *a.* spread loose; flowing; wild. **Diffusedly**, dif-fuze'-ed-le, *ad.* in a diffused manner. **Diffusedness**, dif-fuze'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being diffused.

Diffuser, dif-fuze'-er, *s.* one who or that which diffuses.

Diffusibility, dif-fuze-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* diffusibleness.

Diffusible, dif-fuze'-e-bl, *a.* that may be spread in all directions; that may be dispersed. **Diffusibleness**, dif-fuze'-e-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being diffusible.

Diffusion, dif-fu'-zhun, *s.* a spreading of a fluid in every direction; a spreading abroad; dispersion; copiousness; exuberance of style.

Diffusion-tube, dif'-fu-zhun-tube, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the rate of diffusion for different gases.

Diffusive, dif-fu'-siv, *a.* having the quality of diffusing, as fluids, or of dispersing, as minute particles; extending in all directions. **Diffusively**, dif-fu'-siv-le, *ad.* in a diffusive manner. **Diffusiveness**, dif-fu'-siv-nes, *s.* the power of diffusing, or state of being diffused; extensiveness; the quality of being diffuse.

Dig, dig, *v.a.* to break and turn up the earth with a spade, &c.; to hollow out by digging; to thrust in; to obtain by digging: *v.n.* to work with a spade or a similar piercing instrument; to do servile work; to work in search of. *To dig down*, to undermine and cause to fall by digging. *To dig out*, or *to dig from*, to obtain by digging. *To dig through*, to open a passage through. (A.S. *dic*, a ditch.)

Digamma, di-gam'-mà, *s.* a letter in the ancient Greek alphabet, which gradually fell into disuse, except among the Æolians, and had the sound of *v*, so called from its resemblance to two gammas, one placed above the other.

Digamy, dig'-à-me, *s.* second marriage (Gr. *di*, and *gamos*, marriage).

Digastric, di-gas'-trik, *a.* having a double belly. *Digastric muscle*, a muscle of the lower jaw [Anat.] (Gr. *di*, and *gaster*, the belly.)

Digest, di'-jest, *s.* originally a collection of Roman laws, digested or arranged under their proper heads laws, digested or arranged under their proper heads or titles, such as the Pandects of Justinian; any similar collection or summary of laws (L. *dis*, and *gero*, *gestum*, to carry).

Digest, de-jest', *v.a.* to arrange under suitable heads or titles; to classify; to arrange in the mind; to separate the nutritive from the unnutritive elements of the food in the stomach; to convert into chyme; to prepare in the mind; to brook; to soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for chemical operations [Chem.]: *v.n.* to be digested; to be prepared by heat; to generate healthy pus, as an ulcer or wound; to dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

Digestedly, de-jest'-ed-le, *ad.* in a methodical and regular way.

Digester, de-jes'-ter, *s.* one who digests or disposes in order; one who digests his food; that which aids digestion or strengthens digestive power; a strong metal vessel, with a safety-valve, in which to boil bony substances with a strong heat [Chem.]

Digestible, de-jes'-te-bl, *a.* capable of being digested.

Digestibleness, de-jes'-te-bl-nes, } *s.* the quality of being

Digestibility, de-jes-te-bil'-e-te, } digestible.

Digestion, de-jest'-yun, *s.* the process of dissolving aliment in the stomach and preparing it for nourishment; the act of methodizing and reducing to order or maturing a design; the process of maturing an ulcer or wound, and disposing it to generate pus [Surg.]; the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat to prepare them for some action on each other, or the slow action of a solvent on any substance; the process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost [Chem.]

Digestive, de-jes'-tiv, *a.* promoting digestion; reducing to order; causing maturation in wounds or ulcers; dissolving: *s.* any preparation which increases the tone of the stomach and aids digestion [Med.]; an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or disposes it to suppurate [Surg.] *Digestive salt,* the muriate of potash.

Diggable, dig'-gà-bl, *a.* that may be digged.

Digger, dig'-ger, *s.* one who or that which digs up.

Digging, dig'-ging, *s.* the operation of loosening earth by hand labour with a spade, fork, or pike. *Diggings,* a popular name for the localities where gold is found in Australia, California, &c.

Dight, dite, *v.a.* to adorn; to arrange; to array (A.S.)

Digit, dij'-it, *s.* a finger; a finger's breadth, or three-fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon, a term to express the quantity of an eclipse [Astron.]; any integer under 10, so called from counting on the fingers (L. *digitus,* a finger or toe).

Digital, dij'-e-tal, *a.* pertaining to the fingers or to digits.

Digitalia, dij-e-ta'-le-à } *s.* an alkaloid obtained from

Digitaline, dij'-e-tà-line, } the foxglove.

Digitalis, dij-e-ta'-lis, *s.* the foxglove genus of plants; the foxglove.

Digitaria, dij-e-ta'-re-à, *s.* finger-grass.

Digitate, dij'-e-tate, } *a.* branching into several dis-

Digitated, dij'e-ta-ted, } tinct leaflets or lobes like fingers [Bot.] **Digitately,** dij'-e-tate-le, *ad.* in a digitate manner.

Digitation, dij-e-ta'-shun, *s.* a division into finger-like processes [Anat.]

Digitigrade, dij'-e-te-grade, *s.* an animal that walks on its toes alone, the heel not touching the ground: *a.* walking on the toes (L. *digitus,* and *gradior,* to walk).

Diglyph, di'-glif, *s.* a projecting face which has two panels or channels sunk in it [Arch.] (Gr. *di,* and *glypho,* to carve).

Dignification, dig-ne-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion.

Dignified, dig'-ne-fide, *a.* invested with dignity; marked with dignity; stately.

Dignify, dig'-ne-fi, *v.a.* to invest with honour; to confer honour, dignity, or distinction on; to distinguish by some excellence, or that which gives celebrity.

Dignitary, dig'-ne-tà-re, *s.* an ecclesiastic who holds a dignity or a preferment over a mere priest or canon.

Dignity, dig'-ne-te, *s.* nobleness or elevation of mind based on moral rectitude; degree of rank, either in estimation or in the order of nature; grandeur of mien; elevation of deportment; an elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical, giving a high rank in society, or the rank attached to it; the rank or title of a nobleman; one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures [Rhet.]; an advantage which a planet has on account of its being in some particular place of the zodiac, or in a particular station in respect to other planets [Astrol.] (L. *dignus,* worthy.)

Digonous, dig'-o-nus, *a.* having two angles, as a stem [Bot.] (Gr. *di,* and *gonia,* an angle.)

Digram, di'-gram, } *s.* a union of two letters represent-

Digraph, di'-graf, } ing only one sound, as *ea* in head, and *ph* in phial (Gr. *di,* and *grapho,* to write).

Digress, de-gres', *v.n.* to make a digression (L. *di,* aside, and *gradior,* to step).

Digression, de-gres'-shun, *s.* departure from the logical train of a narration or discourse; the passage in which the deviation occurs.

Digressional, de-gres'-shun-al, } *a.* digressing; partak-

Digressive, de-gres'-siv, } ing of the nature of digression. **Digressively,** de-gres'-siv-le, *ad.* by way of digression.

Digynia, di-jin'-e-à, *s.* an order of plants having two pistils [Bot.] (Gr. *di,* and *gyne,* a female.)

Digynian, di-jin'-e-an, } *a.* having two pistils.

Digynous, dij'-in-us, }

Dihedral, di-he'-dral, *a.* having two sides or faces.

Dihedron, di-he'-dron, *s.* a figure with two sides or surfaces (Gr. *di,* and *hedra,* a seat, a side).

Dihexahedral, di-heks-à-he'-dral, *a.* in the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits [Min.] (Gr. *di,* and *hexahedral.*)

Dijudicate, di-ju'-de-kate, *v.a.* to judge or determine (L. *dis,* and *judico,* to judge).

Dijudication, di-ju-de-ka'-shun, *s.* judicial distinction.

Dikamali, dik-à-mal'-e, *s.* a gum used in dressing wounds.

Dike, dike, *s.* a ditch; the bank of earth thrown up in digging it; a mound of earth, stones, or other materials, to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river; a perpendicular wall-like mass of igneous rock occupying the rents or fissures of stratified rocks: *v.a.* to surround with a dike; to secure by a bank; to ditch (*dig*).

Dike, dike, *s.* a wall of stones without cement.

Diking, di'-king, *s.* the act of ditching or protecting by a dike.

Dilacerate, de-las'-er-ate, *v.a.* to tear or rend asunder; to separate by force. See **Lacerate.**

Dilaceration, de-las-er-a'-shun, *s.* a tearing or rending.

Dilaniate, de-la'-ne-ate, *v.a.* to tear or rend in pieces (L. *dis,* and *lanio,* to tear in pieces).

Dilapidate, de-lap'-e-date, *v.n.* to fall into ruin: *v.a.* to pull down; to suffer to go to ruin; to waste; to squander (L. *dis,* and *lapis,* a stone).

Dilapidated, de-lap'-e-da-ted, *a.* wasted; suffered to go to ruin.

Dilapidation, de-lap-e-da'-shun, *s.* the wasting or suffering to go to decay of church property in possession of an incumbent [Eccles.]; a state of decay or ruin.

Dilapidator, de-lap'-e-da-tur, *s.* one who causes dilapidation.

Dilatability, di-la-tà-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being dilatable.

Dilatable, di-la'-tà-bl, *a.* capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic.

Dilatation, dil-à-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of dilating; expansion; the state of being expanded.

Dilate, di-late', *v.a.* to expand, enlarge, or extend in all directions; to relate at large: *v.n.* to widen; to expand in all directions; to speak at length or expatiate; *a.* expanded; expansive (L. *dis,* and *latus,* wide).

Dilater, di-la'-ter, *s.* one who enlarges; that which expands.

Dilation, di-la'-shun, *s.* delay; dilatation.

Dilator, di-la'-tur, *s.* a muscle that dilates [Anat.]

Dilatory, dil'-à-tur-e, *a.* slow; tardy; given to procrastination; not proceeding with diligence; tending to delay. See **Delay. Dilatorily,** dil'-à-tur-e-le, *ad.* with delay. **Dilatoriness,** dil'-à-tur-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being dilatory.

Dilemma, di-lem'-mà, *s.* a situation in which from the obstacles that present themselves it is difficult to determine what course to pursue; an argument which consists of two alternatives in which an adversary is caught, and the acceptance of either of which tells against him [Logic]. The *horns of a dilemma,* its alternatives, on one or other of which an adversary is caught. (Gr. *di,* two, and *lemma,* something taken or assumed.)

Dilettante, dil-et-tan'-ta, *s.*; *pl.* **Dilettanti;** an admirer or lover of the fine arts; a would-be critic of art; one given to dilettantism (It. from L. *delectare,* to delight).

Dilettantism, dil-et-tan'-tizm, *s.* admiration of the fine arts; an idle, often affected, always barren, admiration and study of these arts, and suchlike.

Diligence, dil'-e-jens, *s.* active steady application in business of any kind; heedfulness.

Diligence, de-le-zhawngs, *s.* a heavy lumbering four-wheeled stage-coach formerly used in France.

Diligent, dil'-e-jent, *a.* industrious; applying one's self steadily and actively to business; careful (L. from *dis,* and *lego,* to choose). **Diligently,** dil'-e-jent-le, *ad.* in a diligent manner.

Dill, dil, *s.* a medicinal plant resembling fennel (A.S. *dil*).

Dill-oil, dil'-oyl, *s.* a yellow oil from the seeds of the dill, which are carminative and stimulant.

Dilly, dil'-le, *s.* a kind of diligence or stage-coach.

Dilly-dally, dil'-le-dal'-le, *v.n.* to delay, trifle, or loiter.

Diluent, dil'-u-ent, *a.* diluting: *s.* that which dilutes, especially that which dilutes the blood, thus increasing the excretions [Med.]

Dilute, de-lute', *v.a.* to weaken, as a spirit, or an acid, or a colour, by an admixture of water; to make more fluid and thinner: *v.n.* to be diluted or attenuated: *a.* reduced in strength by mixing water (L. *dis*, away, and *luo*, to wash).

Dilutedly, de-lu'-ted-le, *ad.* in a diluted form.

Diluter, de-lu'-ter, *s.* that which dilutes.

Dilution, de-lu'-shun, *s.* the act of diluting; a diluted liquid.

Diluvial, de-lu'-ve-al, } *a.* pertaining to a flood, espe-
Diluvian, de-lu'-ve-an, } cially that in Noah's days; effected or produced by a deluge.

Diluvialist, de-lu'-ve-al-ist, *s.* one who explains geological phenomena by the Deluge.

Diluvium, de-lu'-ve-um, *s.* a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, &c., caused by currents of water [Geol.] (L.)

Dim, dim, *a.* not seeing clearly; not clearly seen; obscure; somewhat dark; dull of apprehension; having its lustre obscured: *v.a.* to cloud; to obscure; to render dull; to make less bright; to tarnish or sully (A.S.) **Dimly**, dim'-le, *ad.* in a dim manner. **Dimness**, dim'-nes, *s.* quality or state of being dim.

Dime, dime, *s.* a silver coin of the value of ten cents, the tenth of a dollar, and about fivepence English [U.S.] (Fr. from L. *decem*, ten.)

Dimension, de-men'-shun, *s.* generally in *pl.*: measure in length, breadth, and thickness, or depth; magnitude; degree, as indicated by the number of literal factors that enter into a term [Alg.]

Dimensioned, de-men'-shund, *a.* having dimensions.

Dimerosomata, di-me-ro-so'-ma-tà, *s.* an order of spiders, the bodies of which are divided into two principal segments (Gr. *di*, and *meros*, a part, and *soma*, a body).

Dimerous, di'-me-rus, *a.* in two parts; in parts arranged in pairs [Biol.]

Dimeter, di'-me-ter, *a.* having two poetical measures: *s.* a verse of two measures (Gr. *di*, and *meter*).

Dimetric, di-met'-rik, *a.* applied to crystals whose vertical axis is unequal to the lateral, as the square prism and square octahedron [Min.]

Dim-eyed, dim'-ide, *a.* having indistinct vision.

Dimidiate, de-mid'-e-ate, *v.a.* to divide into two equal parts (L. *dimidium*, the half, from *dis*, and *medius*, the middle).

Dimidiate, de-mid'-e-ate, *a.* halved, and only one half developed [Bot.]; halved in function [Zool.]

Dimidiation, de-mid-e-a'-shun, *s.* the act of halving.

Diminish, de-min'-ish, *v.a.* to make less; to lessen; to degrade; to take from; to take from a note by a sharp, flat, or natural [Mus.]: *v.n.* to become less (L. *dis*, and *minor*, less).

Diminishable, de-min'-ish-à-bl, *a.* capable of being diminished.

Diminished, de-min'-isht, *a.* reduced in size, said of an interval contracted within its natural space or compass by the application of a sharp or natural to the lower tone, or of a flat or natural to the upper tone [Mus.]

Diminisher, de-min'-ish-er, *s.* that which or one who diminishes.

Diminishingly, de-min'-ish-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to lessen reputation.

Diminuendo, dim-in-u-en'-do, *s.* a mark to lessen the volume of sound from loud to soft, noted thus, > [Mus.] (It. literally, diminishing.)

Diminution, dim-e-nu'-shun, *s.* the act of lessening; the state of becoming less; degradation; a lessening in estimation; the contraction of the diameter of a column as it ascends from its base to its capital [Arch.]; the division of a long note into shorter ones, as a semibreve into two minims [Mus.]

Diminutive, de-min'-u-tiv, *a.* small; narrow; contracted; diminishing: *s.* a word formed from another word to express a little thing of the kind [Gram.] **Diminutively**, de-min'-u-tiv-le, *ad.* in a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen. **Diminutiveness**, de-min'-u-tiv-nes, *s.* littleness; want of dignity.

Dimissory, dim'-is-sur-re, *a.* sending away or granting leave to depart to another jurisdiction [Eccles.] See **Dismiss.**

Dimity, dim'-e-te, *s.* a stout cotton cloth, ribbed and figured in the loom, used chiefly for bed-hangings (Gr. *di*, and *mitos*, a thread).

Dimmish, dim'-ish, *a.* somewhat dim or obscure.

Dimorphism, di-mawr'-fizm, *s.* the property of crystallizing in two distinct forms, as sulphur, which assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature [Min.]; difference of form in corresponding parts of the same species [Bot.]; difference of individual form in the same species [Zool.] (Gr. *di*, and *morphe*, form.)

Dimorphous, di-mawr'-fus, *a.* having the property of dimorphism.

Dimple, dimp'l, *s.* a small natural depression in the cheek or other part of the face: *v.n.* to form dimples; to sink into dimples (*dip*).

Dimpled, dimp'ld, } *a.* set with dimples; full of dim-
Dimply, dim'-ple, } ples.

Dim-shining, dim'-shi-ning, *a.* giving a dim light.

Dim-sighted, dim'-si-ted, *a.* having dim vision.

Dim-twinkling, dim'-twink-ling, *a.* twinkling dimly.

Din, din, *s.* a loud sound; a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound, long continued: *v.a.* to strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamour (A.S. *dyn*, noise).

Dinarchy, dine'-ar-ke, *s.* a government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons (Gr. *di*, and *arche*, rule).

Dine, dine, *v.n.* to eat dinner: *v.a.* to give dinner to (Fr. *dîner*, from L. *de*, and *cœna*, dinner).

Diner-out, dine'-er-owt, *s.* one who is fond of going out to dine in company.

Ding, ding, *v.a.* to dash with violence; to enforce or urge: *v.n.* to ring.

Ding-dong, ding-dong, *s.* the sound of a big tolling bell; any sound of like monotonous or steady movement.

Dingey, } ding'-ge, } *s.* a small Indian craft; a small
Dinghy, } ship's boat.

Dingle, ding'-gl, *s.* a small narrow wooded dale or glen (*dimple*).

Dingle-dangle, ding'-gl-dang'-gl, *ad.* hanging loosely or dangling.

Dingo, din'-go, *s.* the native dog of Australia, and in its wild state very destructive to sheep.

Dingy, din'-je, *a.* soiled; of a dark colour; brown; dusky; dun (*dung*). **Dinginess**, din'-je-nes, *s.* the quality of being dingy.

Dining-hall, di'-ning-hawl, *s.* a hall to dine in.

Dining-room, di'-ning-room, *s.* a room to dine in.

Dining-table, di'-ning-ta'-bl, *s.* a table for dining at.

Dinner, din'-ner, *s.* the principal meal of the day; an entertainment; a feast.

Dinnerless, din'-ner-les, *a.* having no dinner.

Dinner-table, din'-ner-ta'-bl, *s.* a dining-table.

Dinner-time, din'-ner-time, *s.* the usual time for dining.

Dinornis, di-nor'-nis, } *s.* a recently extinct genus of
Deinornis, di-nor'-nis, } birds of a gigantic size, somewhat resembling the ostrich, and formerly inhabiting New Zealand; the moa (Gr. *deinos*, terrible, extraordinary, and *ornis*, a bird).

Dinosauria, di-no-saw'-re-à, *s.pl.* extinct gigantic lizards (Gr. *deinos*, and *sauros*, a lizard).

Dinotherium, di-no-the'-re-um, *s.* See **Deinotherium.**

Dint, dint, *s.* a blow; a stroke; the mark made by a blow; force; power (A.S. *dynt*, a blow).

Diocesan, di-os'-e-san, *s.* a bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it: *a.* relating to a diocese.

Diocese, di'-o-sese, *s.* the circuit of country subject ecclesiastically to a bishop's jurisdiction (Gr. *diokesis*, the administrative management of a house, from *dia*, and *oikos*, a house).

Dioctahedral, di-ok-tà-he'-dral, *a.* having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits [Min.] (Gr. *di*, and *octahedral*.)

Diodon, di'-o-don, *s.* a family of fishes to which the globe-fish and porcupine-fish belong, with two continuous bones, one in the upper and the other in the under jaw, for teeth (Gr. *di*, and *odous*, a tooth).

Dioecia, di-e'-she-à, *s.* plants having the stamens on one individual and the pistils on another [Bot.] (Gr. *di*, and *oikos*, a house.)

Dioecian, di-e'-she-an, } *a.* having the male organs on
Dioecious, di-e'-she-us, } one individual and the female on another [Bot. and Zool.]

Dionæa, di-o-ne'-à, *s.* a genus of plants, of which the sole species known is Venus's fly-trap (*Dionæa*, Venus, after her mother).

Diophantine, di-o-fan'-tine, *a.* relating to the analysis of *Diophantus*, the Greek mathematician.

Diopside, di-op'-sid, *s.* a foliated variety of augite which has a clear greyish-green colour [Min.] (Gr. *dia*, and *opsis*.)

Diopsis, di-op'-sis, *s.* an insect with stalk-like processes to support its eyes (Gr. *di*, and *ops*, eye).

Dioptase, di-op'-tase, *s.* a rare ore of copper occurring in emerald green crystals.

Dioptric, di-op'-trik, } *a.* assisting the sight in the
Dioptrical, di-op'-tre-kal, } view of distant objects; pertaining to dioptrics.

Dioptrics, di-op'-triks, *s.* that part of optics which treats of the refraction of light, or its transmission from one medium into another, differing in kind (Gr. *dia*, and *optomai*, to see).

Diorama, di-o-rā'-mà, *s.* a pictorial representation lit up partly by a strong reflected light hidden from the spectators, partly by a transmitted, and seen through a large aperture from a darkened room; a building for a dioramic exhibition (Gr. *dia*, and *horama*, a view).

Dioramic, di-o-ram'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a diorama.

Diorism, di'-o-rizm, *s.* definition (Gr. *dia*, and *horos*, a limit).

Dioristic, di-o-ris'-tik, *a.* distinguishing; defining.

Diorite, di'-o-rite, *s.* a variety of greenstone.

Diorthosis, di-or-thō'-sis, *s.* the setting right of crooked or distorted limbs [Surg.] (Gr. *dia*, and *orthos*, straight.)

Diorthotic, di-or-thot'-ik, *a.* pertaining to diorthosis; restorative of what has been distorted.

Diota, di-ō'-tà, *s.* a full-bodied vessel for liquids with a narrow neck and two handles (Gr. *di*, and *ous*, *otos*, the ear).

Dioxide, di-oks'-ide, *s.* an oxide with two equivalents of oxygen [Chem.] (Gr. *di*, and *oxide*.)

Dip, dip, *v.a.* to plunge in a liquid and then straightway withdraw; to take out, as with a ladle; to moisten; to plunge; to involve one's self: *v.n.* to sink; to pierce; to engage or take a concern; to look cursorily; to choose at random; to incline downward: *s.* the act of dipping; inclination downward; depression; a candle made by dipping; a fish sauce from fat pork [U.S.]; inclination downward from a horizontal line [Magnet.]; the downward inclination of st. ata [Geol.] (A.S. *dyppan*.)

Dipchick, dip'-tshik, *s.* the dabchick.

Dipetalous, di-pet'-à-lus, *a.* having two petals [Bot.] (Gr. *di*, and *petalon*, a leaf.)

Diphtheria, dif-the'-re-à, *s.* a disease in the back of the throat characterized by the formation of a false membrane on the throat passages (Gr. *diphthera*, a skin stripped off).

Diphtheritic, dif-the-rit'-ik, *a.* connected with or caused by diphtheria.

Diphtheritis, dif-the-rī'-tis, *s.* a disease accompanied by the formation of a false membrane; diphtheria.

Diphthong, dip'-thong, *s.* a union of two vowels in one sound (Gr, *di*, and *phthongos*, a sound).

Diphthongal, dip-thong'-gal, *a.* belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowels sounded as one, **Diphthongally**, dip-thong'-gal-le, *ad.* in a diphthongal manner.

Diphthongize, dip-thong'-gize, *v.a.* to form into a diphthong.

Diphydæ, di'-fe-de, *s.pl.* a family of the acalepha, in which two individuals are always conjoined [Zool.] (Gr. *diphyes*, of two natures, from *di*, and *phyo*, to produce.)

Diphyllous, dif'-il-us, *a.* two-leaved (Gr. *di*, and *phyllon*, a leaf).

Diphyodont, dif'-fe-o-dont, *s.* an animal that has two successive sets of teeth (Gr. *diphyes*, and *odous*, a tooth).

Dipleidoscope, dip-lei'-do-skope, *s.* an instrument for observing the transit of the sun or a star over the meridian (Gr. *diploos*, double, *eidos*, form, and *skopeo*, to view).

Diploe, dip'-lo-e, *s.* the tissue between the two plates of the skull [Anat.] (Gr. *diploos*.)

Diplogenic, dip-lo-jen'-ik, *a.* producing two substances; of the nature of two bodies (Gr. *diploos*, and *gennao*, to produce).

Diploma, de-plo'-mà, *s.* a writing conferring some power, privilege, or honour (Gr. something folded double).

Diplomacy, de-plo'-mà-se, *s.* the science or art of negotiating relations with foreign states; forms of negotiation; a diplomatic body at a foreign court; skill or dexterity in managing bodies of men.

Diplomate, de-plo'-mate, *v.a.* to invest with a privilege: *s.* a diplomatist.

Diplomatic, dip-lo-mat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to diplomas; privileged; authorized to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court; versed or skilled in diplomacy; marked with diplomacy; connected with diplomatics: *s.* a minister, official agent, or envoy to a foreign court. **Diplomatically**, dip-lo-mat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* according to the rules of diplomacy.

Diplomatics, dip-lo-mat'-iks, *s.* the science of deciphering ancient writings, as diplomas, charters, &c., and of ascertaining their authenticity, date, &c.

Diplomatist, de-plo'-mà-tist, *s.* one skilled in diplomacy.

Diplopia, di-plo'-pe-à, *s.* a disease of the eye in which objects are seen double or treble [Med.] (Gr. *diploos*, and *ops*, the eye.)

Dipody, dip'-o-de, *s.* a series of two feet [Pros.] (Gr. *di*, and *pous*, foot.)

Dippels-oil, dip'-pels-oyl, *s.* an animal oil obtained by the distillation of gelatinous and albuminous substances, and used in medicine (*Dippel*, who first prepared it).

Dipper, dip'-per, *s.* one who dips; a ladle; the seven stars of the Great Bear [U.S.]; the water-ousel.

Dipping-needle.

Dipping-needle, dip'-ping-nee'dl, *s.* an instrument which shows the inclination of the magnetic needle to the horizon at any given place [Magnet.]

Dipris'matic, di-pris-mat'-ik, *a.* doubly prismatic; having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and also to a horizontal prism [Min.]

Dipsas, dip'-sas, *s.* a serpent, whose bite was fabled to produce a mortal thirst; a long slender tropical tree-serpent (Gr.)

Dipsomania, dip-so-ma'-ne-à, *s.* an irresistible morbid craving for alcoholic stimulants (Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, and *mania*).

Dipsomaniac, dip-so-ma'-ne-ac, *s.* one subject to dipsomania.

Dipsosis, dip-so'-sis, *s.* morbid thirst [Med.]

Diptera, dip'-te-rà, } *s.pl.* insects with only two
Dipterans, dip'-te-rans, } wings and two poisers, as the common house-fly (Gr. *di*, and *pteron*, a wing).

Dipteral, dip'-te-ral, } *a.* having two wings only; be-
Dipterous, dip'-ter-us, } longing to the diptera. A *dipteral temple*, a temple flanked or surrounded by two rows of columns.

Dipterygians, dip-te-rij'-e-ans, *s.pl.* a genus of fishes furnished with two fins only.

Diptych, dip'-tik, *s.*; *pl.* **Diptycha**, dip'-te-kà; a tablet, folded in two, of ivory, metal, or wood, externally, often beautifully, carved, and containing a register of the names of consuls and other magistrates among pagans, and of bishops, martyrs, and others among Christians (Gr. *di*, and *ptysso*, to fold).

Dipus, di'-pus, *s.* the jerboa (Gr. *di*, and *pous*, foot).

Dipyre, de-pire', *s.* a mineral which first phosphoresces and then fuses (Gr. *di*, and *pyr*, fire).

Diradiation, di-ra-de-a'-shun, *s.* the diffusion of rays of light from a luminous body.

Dire, dire, *a.* evil in a great degree; dreadful, dismal, horrible, or terrible (L.) **Direness**, dire'-nes, *s.* the quality of being dire.

Direct, de-rekt', *a.* straight; onward, opposed to retrograde; in line, as of father and son, opposed to collateral; going in a straight line or course; not circuitous; straightforward; plain; express: *s.* a chord set at the end of a staff to direct the performer to the first note of the next staff [Mus.] A *direct interval*, that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it, as, the fifth, major, third, and octave [Mus.] *Direct tax*, a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands, as distinct from *indirect* on articles of consumption. (L. *dis*, and *rectus*, straight). **Directly**, de-rekt'-le, *ad.* immediately; in a straight line or course; expressly. **Directness**, de-rekt'-nes, *s.* the quality of being direct.

Direct, de-rekt', *v.a.* to aim in a straight line toward a place or object; to show the right road or course; to guide, conduct, or manage; to prescribe a course, sometimes with authority; to address.

Direction, de-rek'-shun, *s.* the act of directing; end aimed at; the line in which a body moves; course; the act of governing; management; guidance; instruction in what manner to proceed; the address on a letter; a body or board of directors.

Director, de-rekt'-ur, *s.* one who directs; one who superintends or manages; a counsellor; that which directs, or a rule; one appointed to direct the affairs of a company; that which directs or controls by influence; a guide for an incision-knife [Surg.]

Directorate, di-rek'-tur-ate, *s.* body of directors; directorship.

Directorial, de-rek-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to directors; containing direction.

Directorship, de-rek'-tur-ship, *s.* office of director.

Directory, de-rek'-tur-e, *a.* directing; containing directions: *s.* a book of directions, especially for public worship or religious services; a book containing a list of the names, residences, and occupations of the inhabitants of a place; a board of directors; the executive council of the French Republic constituted in 1795.

Directress, de-rek'-tres, *s.* a female who manages.
Directrix, de-rek'-triks, *s.* a directress; a straight line perpendicular to the axis of a conic section in relation to which its nature may be defined [Math.]
Direful, dire'-ful, *a.* dire. **Direfully**, dire'-ful-le, *ad.* in a direful manner. **Direfulness**, dire'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being direful.
Diremption, di-remp'-shun, *s.* a separation (L. *dis*, and *emo*, to take).
Direption, di-rep'-shun, *s.* plundering (L. *dis*, and *rapio*, to snatch).
Dirge, dirje, *s.* a hymn or melody expressive of grief and mourning (L. *dirige*, direct, first word of some such hymn).
Dirigent, dir'-e-jent, *a.* directing: *s.* the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure [Geom.] (L. *dis*, and *rego*, to rule.)
Dirk, dirk, *s.* a kind of dagger or poniard: *v.a.* to stab (Celt. *duirc*).
Dirt, dirt, *s.* filthy excrement; mud; mire; dust; anything that renders foul: *v.a.* to make foul; to soil.
Dirty, dir'-te, *a.* soiled with dirt; foul; filthy; soiled, or as if so; mean: *v.a.* to soil; to tarnish; to scandalize (Ice. *drit*, excrement). **Dirtily**, dir'-te-le, *ad.* in a dirty manner. **Dirtiness**, dir'-te-nes, *s.* the state of being dirty.
Disruption, de-rup'-shun, *s.* See **Disruption.**
Dis, dis, a Latin prefix denoting separation, a parting from, and having therefore the force of a privative and negative, as in *disarm*, *disoblige*, *disagree*.
Disability, dis-a-bil'-e-te, *s.* the state of being disabled; want of competent bodily or of competent intellectual mind or ability; want of legal qualification; inability.
Disable, dis-a'-bl, *v.a.* to render unable; to deprive of competent power; to deprive of adequate means or resources; to deprive of legal qualifications; to render incapable; to disqualify.
Disablement, dis-a'-bl-ment, *s.* disability.
Disabuse, dis-a-buze', *v.a.* to free from mistake; to undeceive (Fr. from *dis*, and *abuse*).
Disaccommodate, dis-ak-kom'-mo-date, *v.a.* to incommode.
Disaccommodation, dis-ak-kom-mo-da'-shun, *s.* the state of being unprepared.
Disaccustom, dis-ak-kus'-tum, *v.a.* to cease to accustom.
Disacknowledge, dis-ak-nol'-lej, *v.a.* to disown.
Disacquaintance, dis-ak-kwayn'-tans, *s.* neglect of intimacy.
Disadorn, dis-a-dorn', *v.a.* to deprive of ornaments.
Disadvantage, dis-ad-van'-taje, *s.* that which prevents or is unfavourable to success; unfavourableness; prejudice to one's advantage; detriment; injury: *v.a.* to act to the prejudice of.
Disadvantageous, dis-ad-van-ta'-jus, *a.* unfavourable to success or prosperity; not calculated to advantage one. **Disadvantageously**, dis-ad-van-ta'-jus-le, *ad.* in a manner to disadvantage. **Disadvantageousness**, dis-ad-van-ta'-jus-nes, *s.* the quality of being disadvantageous.
Disaffect, dis-af-fekt', *v.a.* to alienate the affection or loyalty of.
Disaffected, dis-af-fek'-ted, *a.* alienated in affection or loyalty. **Disaffectedly**, dis-af-fek'-ted-le, *ad.* in a disaffected manner. **Disaffectedness**, dis-af-fek'-ted-nes, *s.* the quality of being disaffected.
Disaffection, dis-af-fek'-shun, *s.* alienation of affection, attachment, or good-will; want of affection; dislike; disloyalty.
Disaffectionate, dis-af-fek'-shun-ate, *a.* not well disposed; not friendly.
Disaffirm, dis-af-firm', *v.a.* to deny; to contradict; to overthrow or annul [Law].
Disaffirmance, dis-af-firm'-ans, *s.* denial, confutation, or annulment [Law].
Disafforest, dis-af-for'-est, *v.a.* to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.
Disaggregate, dis-ag'-gre-gate, *v.a.* to separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.
Disaggregation, dis-ag-gre-ga'-shun, *s.* the separation of an aggregate into its component parts.
Disagree, dis-a-gree', *v.a.* to differ; not to be exactly alike; to differ in opinion; to be unsuitable; to be in opposition; to be out of harmony.
Disagreeable, dis-a-gree'-a-bl, *a.* not agreeable; unpleasant; offensive. **Disagreeableness**, dis-a-gree'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being disagreeable. **Disagreeably**, dis-a-gree'-a-ble, *ad.* in a disagreeable manner.
Disagreement, dis-a-gree'-ment, *s.* want of agreement; difference of opinion or sentiment; dissension; discord; unsuitableness.
Disallow, dis-al-low', *v.a.* not to permit; to refuse to sanction; not to approve; not to receive; not to allow or admit as just: *v.n.* to refuse permission; not to grant.
Disallowable, dis-al-low'-a-bl, *a.* not allowable.
Disallowance, dis-al-low'-ans, *s.* refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection.
Disally, dis-al-li', *v.a.* to form an improper alliance.
Disanchor, dis-an'-kur, *v.a.* to force or free a vessel from its anchor.
Disanimate, dis-an'-e-mate, *v.a.* to dishearten.
Disanimation, dis-an-e-ma'-shun, *s.* depression of spirits.
Disannex, dis-an-neks', *v.a.* to disunite.
Disannul, dis-an-nul', *v.a.* to annul; to make void.
Disannulment, dis-an-nul'-ment, *s.* See **Annulment.**
Disanoint, dis-a-noynt', *v.a.* to annul consecration.
Disapparel, dis-ap-par'-el, *v.a.* to disrobe; to strip of raiment.
Disappear, dis-ap-peer', *v.a.* to vanish from sight; to cease to appear or show itself.
Disappearance, dis-ap-peer'-ans, *s.* ceasing to appear: removal from sight.
Disappoint, dis-ap-poynt', *v.a.* to defeat what is expected or intended; to fail to gratify one's wish; to frustrate; to balk.
Disappointment, dis-ap-poynt'-ment, *s.* defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, or intention; failure of design or plan.
Disappreciate, dis-ap-pre'-she-ate, *v.a.* to undervalue.
Disapprobation, dis-ap-pro-ba'-shun, *s.* disapproval; condemnation.
Disapprobatory, dis-ap-pro-ba'-tur-e, *a.* tending to disapprove.
Disappropriate, dis-ap-pro'-pre-ate, *a.* not appropriated, or not having appropriated church property. *Disappropriated church*, a church from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes are severed.
Disappropriate, dis-ap-pro'-pre-ate, *v.a.* to remove from individual possession; to withdraw from an appropriate use; to deprive of appropriated property, as a church.
Disapproval, dis-ap-proov'-al, *s.* disapprobation; dislike.
Disapprove, dis-ap-proov', *v.a.* not to approve of; to censure; to reject, as not approved of.
Disapprovingly, dis-ap-proov'-ing-le, *ad.* by disapprobation.
Disarm, diz-ärm', *v.a.* to deprive of arms or of the means of harming; to render harmless; to subdue.
Disarmament, diz-är'-ma-ment, *s.* act of disarming.
Disarrange, dis-ar-ranje', *v.a.* to put out of order. See **Derange.**
Disarrangement, dis-ar-ranje'-ment, *s.* disturbance of order.
Disarray, dis-ar-ray', *v.a.* to undress; to throw an army into disorder: *s.* disorder; undress.
Disassociate, dis-as-so'-she-ate, *v.a.* to disunite; to dissever things associated.
Disaster, diz-as'-ter, *s.* any especially sudden misfortune; calamity; an omen of evil [Astrol.]: *v.a.* to injure; to disfigure; to blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet (L. *dis*, and *astrum*, a star).
Disastrous, diz-as'-trus, *a.* calamitous; occasioning disaster; gloomy; threatening disaster. **Disastrously**, diz-as'-trus-le, *ad.* in a disastrous manner. **Disastrousness**, diz-as'-trus-nes, *s.* misfortune or calamity.
Disattach, dis-at-tatsh', *v.a.* to separate from.
Disauthorize, dis-aw'-thur-ize, *v.a.* to deprive of credit or authority.
Disavouch, dis-à-vowtch', *v.a.* to disavow.
Disavow, dis-à-vow', *v.a.* to deny; to disown; to disclaim.
Disavowal, dis-à-vow'-al, *s.* the act of disavowing; disowning; repudiation.
Disavowment, dis-à-vow'-ment, *s.* disavowal.
Disband, dis-band', *v.a.* to break up and dismiss a band or body of men, as a regiment or an army; to disperse: *v.n.* to break up.
Disbandment, dis-band'-ment, *s.* the act of disbanding.
Disbark, dis-bark', *v.a.* to strip of the bark. See **Debark.**
Disbar, dis-bar', *v.a.* to expel a barrister from the bar.
Disbelief, dis-be-leef', *s.* refusal to believe; want of belief.
Disbelieve, dis-be-leev', *v.a.* not to believe; to refuse to credit.
Disbeliever, dis-be-leev'-er, *s.* one who refuses belief.
Disbench, dis-bensh', *v.a.* to drive from a seat; to remove from being a bencher.
Disbodied, dis-bod'-id, *a.* disembodied.
Disbowel, dis-bow'-el, *v.a.* to take out the intestines.
Disbranch, dis-bransh', *v.a.* to deprive of branches.
Disbud, dis-bud', *v.a.* to deprive of buds or shoots.
Disburden, dis-bur'-den, *v.a.* to ease or rid of a burden, or anything troublesome or cumbersome; to get rid of; *v.n.* to ease the mind.
Disburgeon, dis-bur'-jun, *s.* to disbud. See **Bourgeon.**

Disburse, dis-burs', *v.a.* to pay out, as money; to spend or lay out (L. *dis*, and *bursa*, a purse).
Disbursement, dis-burs'-ment, *s.* the act of disbursing from a public or private chest; the sum paid out.
Disburser, dis-bur'-ser, *s.* he who disburses money.
Disc, disk, *s.* See **Disk**.
Discal, dis'-kal, *a.* belonging to a disc.
Discandy, dis-kan'-de, *v.n.* to melt; to dissolve.
Discapacitate, dis-ka-pas'-e-tate, *v.a.* to incapacitate.
Discard, dis-kärd', *v.a.* to dismiss; to cast off; to give up and be done with: *v.n.* to throw out of the hand such cards as are not needed: *s.* the throwing out of the unnecessary cards; the cards thrown out.
Discarnate, dis-kär'-nate, *a.* stripped of flesh (L. *dis*, and *caro*, flesh).
Discase, dis-kase', *v.a.* to strip; to undress.
Disc-coupling, disk-kup'-pling, *s.* a sort of coupling, adopted in mill-work, which consists of two discs, keyed on the connected ends of the two shafts [Mech.]
Disceptation, dis-sep-ta'-shun, *s.* disputation (L. *dis*, and *capio*, to take).
Discern, diz-zern', *v.a.* to distinguish clearly by the eye or the understanding; to judge; to discriminate; to know: *v.n.* to see or understand the difference (L. *dis*, and *cerno*, to separate).
Discerner, diz-zer'-ner, *s.* he who discerns; that which enables to discern.
Discernible, diz-zer'-ne-bl, *a.* that may be discerned.
Discernibleness, diz-zer'-ne-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being discernible. **Discernibly**, diz-zer'-ne-ble, *ad.* in a manner to be discernible.
Discerning, diz-zer'-ning, *a.* having power to discern; sharp-sighted, penetrating, or acute: *s.* the act of discerning; discernment. **Discerningly**, diz-zer'-ning-le, *ad.* with discernment.
Discernment, diz-zern'-ment, *s.* the act of discerning; power of perceiving differences; discrimination.
Discerpibility, dis-serp-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* capability or liability to be torn asunder or disunited.
Discerpible, dis-serp'-e-bl, *a.* that may be torn asunder; separable (L. *dis*, and *carpo*, to pluck).
Discerption, dis-serp'-shun, *s.* the act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts.
Discession, dis-sesh'-un, *s.* departure (L. *dis*, and *cedo*, to go).
Discharge, dis-tchärj', *v.a.* to unload; to free from any load, burden, task; to let fly; to shoot; to pay; to send away by paying; to free from claim or demand, by giving a receipt in full; to free from an obligation; to clear from an accusation; to absolve; to give vent to; to perform or execute; to dismiss from service; to release: *v.n.* to break up.
Discharge, dis-tchärj', the act of discharging; unloading; emission; that which is discharged; dismissal; release; acquittal; payment; execution; exemption.
Discharger, dis-tchärj'-er, *s.* he who or that which discharges; an instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, &c., by opening a communication between the two surfaces [Elect.]
Discharge-valve, dis-tchärj'-valv, **s.a valve** which covers the top of the barrel of the air-pump, and opens upwards.
Discharging-arch, dis-tchärj'-ing-artsh, *s.* an arch over a door, window, &c., to distribute or relieve the pressure [Arch.]
Discharging-rod, dis-tchärj'-ing-rod, *s.* a discharger.
Dischurch, dis-tchurtch, *v.a.* to deprive of the rank of a church.
Disciform, dis'-se-fawrm, *a.* in the form of a disc.
Discinct, dis-sinkt', *a.* ungirded (L. *dis*, and *cinctus*, girt).
Disciple, dis-si'-pl, *s.* one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another; an adherent to the doctrines of another; a learner; a follower: *v.a.* to teach; to train; to make disciples of (L. *disco*, to learn).
Disciple-like, dis-si'-pl-like, *a.* becoming a disciple.
Discipleship, dis-si'-pl-ship, *s.* the state of being a disciple.
Disciplinable, dis'-sip-lin-à-bl, *a.* capable of being taught or trained; that may be made matter of discipline; subject to discipline. **Disciplinableness**, dis'-sip-lin-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being disciplinable.
Disciplinant, dis-sip'-lin-ant, *s.* one of a religious order given to acts of self-mortification.
Disciplinarian, dis-sip-lin-a'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to discipline: *s.* an expert in the art of discipline; one rigorous in enforcing the rules of discipline.
Disciplinary, dis'-sip-lin-à-re, *a.* bearing on discipline; tending to discipline.
Discipline, dis'-se-plin, *s.* training generally; training according to rule or drill; rules of training, or method of regulating; subjection to rules; a course of instruction in a special branch of knowledge or art; punishment intended to correct crimes or errors; the rules and their enforcement binding upon the members of the Church [Eccles.]; chastisement, or the instrument of it; infliction exacted of a delinquent in the Romish Church [Rom. Cath. Church].
Discipliner, dis'-se-plin-er, *s.* one who disciplines.
Disclaim, dis-klame', *v.a.* to deny and repudiate the possession of, or connection with, or subjection to; to disown or disavow; to reject: *v.n.* to disavow all part or share.
Disclaimation, dis-kla-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of disclaiming; disowning.
Disclaimer, dis-kla'-mer, *s.* disavowal; repudiation; renunciation.
Disclose, dis-kloze', *v.a.* to uncover; to reveal; to lay open.
Discloser, dis-klo'-zer, *s.* one who discloses or reveals.
Disclosure, dis-klo'-zhur, *s.* the act of disclosing or revealing; that which is disclosed or revealed.
Discoherent, dis-ko-he'-rent, *a.* incoherent.
Discoid, dis'-koyd } *a.* having the form of a disc.
Discoidal, dis-koy'-dal } *s.* a univalve shell whose spires are vertically convoluted on the same plane. *Discoid or discous flowers*, compound flowers, not radiated, but with florets all tubular, as the tansy, southernwood, &c. [Bot.] (L. *discus*, and *eidos*, like.)
Discoloration, dis-kul-ur-a'-shun, *s.* the act of discolouring; the state of being discoloured; that which is discoloured or changed in appearance.
Discolour, dis-kul'-ur, *v.a.* to alter the colour of, by tinging, staining, or tarnishing; to alter the colour or give a false colour to.
Discoloured, dis-kul'-urd, *a.* changed; variegated.
Discomfit, dis-kum'-fit, *v.a.* to disconcert; to frustrate; to defeat; to scatter in fight; *s.* rout; overthrow (Fr. *déconfire*, literally, to undo completely, from L. *dis*, *con*, and *facio*, to do).
Discomfiture, dis-kum'-fit-yure, *s.* defeat; overthrow; frustration; disappointment.
Discomfort, dis-kum'-furt, *s.* the want of comfort; uneasiness; pain; distress; grief: *v.a.* to cause discomfort to.
Discomfortable, dis-kum'-furt-à-bl, *a.* uncomfortable.
Discommend, dis-kom-mend', *v.a.* to blame; to censure.
Discommendable, dis-kom-mend'-à-bl, *a.* blameable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.
Discommendation, dis-kom-men-da'-shun, *s.* censure.
Discommender, dis-kom-mend'-er, *s.* one who dispraises.
Discommode, dis-kom-mode', *v.a.* to put to inconvenience; to incommode; to annoy. See **Incommode**.
Discommodious, dis-kom-mo'-de-us, *a.* inconvenient; troublesome. **Discommodiously**, dis-kom-mo'-de-usle, *ad.* in a discommodious manner.
Discommodity, dis-kom-mod'-e-te, *s.* inconvenience.
Discommon, dis-kom'-mon, *v.a.* to appropriate common land by enclosing it [Law]; to deprive of the right to a common; to deprive of a privilege.
Discommunity, dis-kom-mu'-ne-te, *s.* want of community.
Discompose, dis-kom-poze', *v.a.* to disorder; to disarrange; to disturb; to disquiet; to ruffle.
Discomposedness, dis-kom-po'-zed-nes, *s.* the state of being discomposed.
Discomposure, dis-kom-po'-zhure, *s.* discomposedness; agitation; perturbation.
Disconcert, dis-kon-sert', *v.a.* to throw into disorder and frustrate; to discompose; to confound the self-possession of.
Disconcert, dis-kon'-sert, *s.* disunion.
Disconcertion, dis-kon-ser'-shun, *s.* the act of disconcerting; discomposure.
Disconducive, dis-kon-du'-siv, *a.* not conducive.
Disconformity, dis-kon-fawrm'-e-te, *s.* want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.
Disincongruity, dis-kon-grew'-e-te, *s.* want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.
Disconnect, dis-kon-nekt', *v.a.* to separate; to disunite.
Disconnection, dis-kon-nek'-shun, *s.* the act of disuniting; state of being disunited; want of union.
Disconsent, dis-kon-sent', *v.n.* to differ; to disagree; not to consent.
Disconsolate, dis-kon'-so-late, *a.* without comfort or consolation, and expecting none; not affording comfort; cheerless. **Disconsolately**, dis-kon'-so-late-le, *ad.* in a disconsolate manner. **Disconsolateness**, dis-kon'-so-late-nes, *s.* the state of being disconsolate.
Disconsolation, dis-kon-so-la'-shun, *s.* want of comfort.
Discontent, dis-kon-tent', *s.* want of content; dissatisfaction; uneasiness; a malcontent: *a.* not content; dissatisfied; uneasy: *v.a.* to make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy.
Discontented, dis-kon-ten'-ted, *a.* uneasy in mind; dissatisfied. **Discontentedly**, dis-kon-ten'-ted-le, *ad.* in a discontented manner. **Discontentedness**, dis-kon-ten'-ted-nes, *s.* the state of being discontented.

Discontentful, dis-kon-tent'-ful, *a.* full of discontent.
Discontentment, dis-kon-tent'-ment, *s.* the state of being discontented.
Discontinuable, dis-kon-tin'-u-à-bl, *a.* that may be discontinued.
Discontinuance, dis-kon-tin'-u-ans, *s.* interruption of continuance; ceasing to continue; want of continuity; a breaking off or interruption of possession [Law]. *Discontinuance of a suit*, when a plaintiff leaves a chasm in the proceedings in his case, as by not continuing the process regularly from day to day [Law].
Discontinuation, dis-kon-tin-u-a'-shun, *s.* interruption of continuity.
Discontinue, dis-kon-tin'-u, *v.a.* to leave off; to break off; to cease to take: *v.n.* to cease; to lose continuity.
Discontinuer, dis-kon-tin'-u-er, *s.* one who discontinues a rule or practice.
Discontinuity, dis-kon-te-new'-e-te, *s.* want of continuity.
Discontinuous, dis-kon-tin'-u-us, *a.* broken off; interrupted; separated; wide or gaping.
Disconvenience, dis-kon-ve'-ne-ens, *s.* incongruity.
Disconvenient, dis-kon-ve'-ne-ent, *a.* incongruous.
Discord, dis'-kawrd, *s.* disagreement among persons or things; want of harmony; variance; strife; disagreement of sounds; a combination of sounds which is inharmonious, grating, and disagreeable to the ear [Mus.] (L. *dis*, and *cor*, the heart.)
Discord, dis-kawrd', *v.n.* to disagree; to jar; to clash.
Discordance, dis-kawr'-dans, } *s.* the state of being
Discordancy, dis-kawr'-dan-se, } discordant.
Discordant, dis-kawr'-dant, *a.* disagreeing; incongruous; being at variance; opposite; not coincident; not in unison; harsh; jarring. **Discordantly**, dis-kawr'-dant-le, *ad.* in a discordant manner; in a manner to jar or clash. **Discordantness**, dis-kawr'-dant-nes, *s.* the quality of being discordant.
Discordful, dis-kawrd'-ful, *a.* quarrelsome.
Discorporate, dis-kawr'-po-rate, *a.* deprived of corporate rights; disembodied.
Discount, dis'-kownt, *s.* a sum deducted for prompt payment; an allowance or deduction from a sum due, or from a credit; a certain rate per cent. deducted from the credit price of goods sold on account of prompt payment; a sum returned in payment; the deduction of a sum for advanced payment; the sum deducted; the act of discounting [Banking].
Discount, dis-kownt', *v.a.* to deduct a certain sum or rate per cent. from the principal sum; to lend or advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per cent. from the principal at the time of the advance; to deduct; to forestall; to take account of beforehand: *v.n.* to lend or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan.
Discountable, dis-kownt'-à-bl, *a.* that may be discounted.
Discount-broker, dis'-kownt-bro-ker, *s.* one who cashes bills of exchange, and makes advances and securities.
Discount-day, dis'-kownt-day, *s.* the day of the week on which a bank discounts notes and bills.
Discountenance, dis-kown'-te-nans, *v.a.* to put out of countenance; to refuse to countenance; to discourage, as by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment: *s.* cold treatment; disapprobation.
Discounter, dis'-kown-ter, *s.* one who advances money on discounts.
Discounting, dis-kownt'-ing, *s.* the act or practice of lending money on discounts.
Discourage, dis-kur'-rej, *v.a.* to repress the courage of; to dishearten or depress; to discountenance, and try to repress or prevent.
Discouragement, dis-kur'-rej-ment, *s.* the act of discouraging; that which discourages; the state of being discouraged.
Discourager, dis-kur'-rej-er, *s.* one who or that which discourages.
Discouraging, dis-kur'-rej-ing, *a.* tending to dishearten, or to depress the courage. **Discouragingly**, dis-kur'-rej-ing-le, *ad.* in a discouraging manner.
Discourse, dis-koarse', *s.* the power or the act of reasoning; a communication of thoughts by words; conversation; a formal treatise or dissertation; a sermon uttered or written: *v.n.* to converse; to communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner; to reason; to pass from premises to consequences: *v.a.* to treat of; to utter or give forth (L. *dis*, and *curro*, *cursum*, to run).
Discourser, dis-kore'-ser, *s.* one who discourses; a speaker; the writer of a treatise.
Discursive, dis-kore'-siv, *a.* reasoning; containing dialogue; conversable.
Discourteous, dis-kur'-te-us, *a.* uncivil; rude. **Discourteously**, dis-kur'-te-us-le, *ad.* in a discourteous manner. **Discourteousness**, dis-kur'-te-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being discourteous.
Discourtesy, dis-kur'-te-se, *s.* want of courtesy; incivility; rudeness.
Discous, dis'-kus, *a.* broad; flat; disk-shaped (*disk*).
Discovenant, dis-kuv'-e-nant, *v.a.* to dissolve covenant with.
Discover, dis-kuv'-er, *v.a.* to disclose; to reveal; to descry, specially first; to find out, specially first; to detect.
Discoverable, dis-kuv'-er-à-bl, *a.* that may be discovered, or seen, or made known; visible.
Discoverer, dis-kuv'-er-er, *s.* one who first sees or finds out; an explorer.
Discoverture, dis-kuv'-er-ture, *s.* freedom of a woman, as unmarried or a widow, from the coverture of a husband.
Discovery, dis-kuv'-er-e, *s.* the action of discovering; disclosure; that which is discovered, found out, or revealed; the unravelling or manner of unfolding the plot or fable of a comedy or tragedy [Drama].
Discredit, dis-kred'-it, *s.* want or loss of credit; ill repute; disgrace; state of being disbelieved: *v.a.* not to credit or believe; to deprive of credit, or bring into discredit or disrepute; to deprive of credibility.
Discreditable, dis-kred'-it-à-bl, *a.* tending to injure credit; not creditable; disgraceful. **Discreditably**, dis-kred'-it-à-ble, *ad.* in a discreditable manner.
Discreet, dis-kreet', *a.* possessed of discretion; judicious, especially in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose. **Discreetly**, dis-kreet'-le, *ad.* with discretion. **Discreetness**, dis-kreet'-nes, *s.* the quality of being discreet; discretion.
Discrepance, dis-krep'-ans, *or* dis'-krep-ans, } *s.* dif-
Discrepancy, dis-krep'-an-se, *or* dis'-krep-an-se, } ference; disagreement; inconsistency.
Discrepant, dis-krep'-ant, *or* dis'-krep-ant, *a.* different; disagreeing (L. *dis*, and *crepo*, to sound).
Discrete, dis-krete', *a.* separate; distinct; disjunct; disjunctive [Gram.] *Discrete proportion*, when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers, as 3 : 6 : : 8 : 16. *Discrete quantity*, a quantity conceived of as made up of units, and distinct from a continued or continuous quantity. See **Discern**.
Discretion, dis-kresh'-un, *s.* management; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper to do, united with caution; nice discernment and judgment; liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment. To *surrender at discretion*, to surrender without stipulation or terms at the mercy of the conqueror.
Discretionary, dis-kresh'-un-à-re, } *a.* left to discretion;
Discretional, dis-kresh'-un-al, } unrestricted.
Discretionarily, dis-kresh'-un-à-re-le, } *ad.* at discre-
Discretionally, dis-kresh'-un-al-le, } tion; according to discretion.
Discretive, dis-krete'-iv, *a.* disjunctive. A *discretive proposition*, one that expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c., as, "travellers change their climates, *but* not their temper" [Logic]. *Discretive* distinctions, such as imply opposition or difference, as "not a man, *but* a beast" [Gram.] **Discretively**, dis-krete'-iv-le, *ad.* in a discretive manner.
Discriminable, dis-krim'-e-nà-bl, *a.* that may be discriminated.
Discriminate, dis-krim'-e-nate, *v.a.* to make a distinction between; to distinguish; to select from others; to distinguish by some note or mark: *v.n.* to make a difference or distinction; to distinguish: *a.* having the difference marked (L. *descrimen*, that which separates). See **Discern**. **Discriminately**, dis-krim'-e-nate-le, *ad.* distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly. **Discriminateness**, dis-krim'-e nate-nes, *s.* distinctness; marked difference.
Discriminating, dis-krim'-e-nate-ing, *a.* distinguishing; peculiar; distinctive; able to make nice distinctions.
Discrimination, dis-krim-e-na'-shun, *s.* the faculty of discriminating; discernment; acuteness; the act of discriminating; distinction; the state of being distinguished; mark of distinction.
Discriminative, dis-krim'-e-nà-tiv, *a.* that constitutes a mark of difference; characteristic; that observes distinctions. **Discriminatively**, dis-krim'-e-nà-tiv-le, *ad.* with discrimination.
Discriminator, dis-krim'-e-na-tur, *s.* one who discriminates.
Discriminatory, dis-krim'-in-a-to-re, *a.* discriminative.
Discrown, dis-krown', *v.a.* to deprive of a crown.
Discubitory, dis-kew'-be-tur-e, *a.* fitted to a leaning posture (L. *dis*, and *cubo* or *cumbo*, to lie down).

Disculpate, dis-kul'-pate, *v.a.* to exculpate (which see).
Discumbency, dis-kum'-ben-se, *s.* the act of leaning at meat, as was the manner of the ancients. See **Discubitory.**
Discumber, dis-kum'-ber, *v.a.* to disencumber.
Discursion, dis-kur'-shun, *s.* talk that is desultory; regular discourse of reason. See **Discourse.**
Discursist, dis-kur'-sist, *s.* a disputer.
Discursive, dis-kur'-siv, *a.* rambling from one thing to another; desultory; reasoning regularly from premises to consequences. **Discursively,** dis-kur'-sivle, *ad.* in a discursive manner. **Discursiveness,** dis-kur'-siv-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being discursive.
Discursory, dis-kur'-sur-e, *a.* in a reasoned form.
Discursus, dis-kur'-sus, *s.* reasoned discourse or discussion (L.)
Discus, dis'-kus, *s.* a quoit; a piece of iron, copper, or stone, to be thrown in play; the middle plain part of a radiated compound flower, generally consisting of small florets [Bot.] See **Disk.**
Discuss, dis-kus', *v.a.* to examine a topic in disputation with another with a view to arrive at the truth about it; to break up, disperse, or dissolve, as a tumour [Med.]; to consume together, as a fowl or a bottle of wine; to exhaust the means of a principal debtor before taking action against the surety [Scots Law]. (L. *dis,* and *quatio,* to shake.)
Discussion, dis-kush'-un, *s.* the act of discussing; dispersion [Med.]; exhaustion of a principal debtor [Scots Law].
Discussive, dis-kus'-siv, *a.* having the power to disperse [Med.]; having power to determine: *s.* a medicine that discusses; a discutient.
Discutient, dis-kew'-she-ent, *a.* dispersing morbid matter; *s.* a medicine or application which disperses a tumour or any coagulated fluid in the body. See **Discuss.**
Disdain, dis-dane', *v.a.* to consider to be unworthy of one either to do or to regard; to scorn: *s.* scorn of a person or a thing, as regarded beneath one or beneath what one honours; contempt (Fr. *dédaigner,* to scorn haughtily, from L. *dis,* and *dignus,* worthy).
Disdainful, dis-dane'-ful, *a.* full of disdain; expressing disdain; contemptuous. **Disdainfully,** dis-dane'-fulle, *ad.* in a disdainful manner. **Disdainfulness,** dis-dain'-ful-nes, *s.* haughty scorn.
Disease, diz-eze', *s.* a derangement in the structure or the function of any organ belonging to a vegetable, an animal, or a spiritual organizm, or to any organized body, such as a state (L. *dis,* and *ease,* literally, absence of ease).
Diseased, diz-eze'd, *a.* affected with disease. **Diseasedness,** diz-eze'-d-nes, *s.* the state of being diseased.
Diseaseful, diz-eze'-ful, *a.* occasioning disease.
Disedge, dis-edj', *v.a.* to blunt; to dull.
Disembark, dis-em-bärk', *v.a.* to land or remove from a ship: *v.n.* to land; to quit a ship.
Disembarkation, dis-em-bär-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of disembarking.
Disembarrass, dis-em-bar'-ras, *v.a.* to free from embarrassment or perplexity.
Disembarrassment, dis-em-bar'-ras-ment, *s.* the act of extricating from perplexity.
Disembay, dis-em-bay', *v.a.* to clear from a bay.
Disembellish, dis-em-bel'-lish, *v.a.* to deprive of embellishment.
Disembitter, dis-em-bit'-ter, *v.a.* to free from bitterness or acrimony; to render sweet or pleasant.
Disembody, dis-em-bod'-e, *v.a.* to divest or free from a body; to disband, as a military body.
Disembodiment, dis-em-bod'-e-ment, *s.* the act of disembodying or disbanding.
Disembogue, dis-em-boag', *v.a.* to discharge, as a river, by its mouth into the ocean or a lake: *v.n.* to flow out at the mouth, as a river; to pass out of a gulf or bay [Naut.] See **Emboguing.**
Disemboguement, dis-em-boag'-ment, *s.* discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake.
Disembosom, dis-em-boo'-zum, *v.a.* to separate from the bosom.
Disembouchure, dis-em-boo'-shure, *s.* the mouth of a river, or the discharge of the waters of a river.
Disembowel, dis-em-bow'-el, *v.a.* to take out the bowels; to take from the bowels.
Disembowelled, dis-em-bow'-eld, *pp.* taken from the bowels.
Disembroil, dis-em-broyl', *v.a.* to free from confusion.
Disemployed, dis-em-ployd', *a.* thrown out of employment.
Disenable, dis-en-a'-bl, *v.a.* to deprive of ability.
Disenamoured, dis-en-am'-erd, *a.* freed from being enamoured.
Disenchant, dis-en-tchant', *v.a.* to free from enchantment; to destroy the power of a charm or spell.
Disenchanter, dis-en-tchan'-ter, *s.* one who or that which frees from the power of enchantment.
Disenchantment, dis-en-tchant'-ment, *s.* act of disenchanting.
Disenclose, dis-en-kloze', *v.a.* to open an enclosure.
Disencumber, dis-en-kum'-ber, *v.a.* to free from what encumbers, clogs, or hampers.
Disencumbrance, dis-en-kum'-brans, *s.* freedom from encumbrance or anything burdensome.
Disendow, dis-en-dow', *v.a.* to divest of endowment.
Disendowment, dis-en-dow'-ment, *s.* the act of disendowing.
Disenfranchise, dis-en-fran'-chiz, *v.a.* to disfranchise.
Disenfranchisement, dis-en-fran'-chiz-ment, *s.* disfranchisement; the act of disfranchising.
Disengage, dis-en-gaje', *v.a.* to set a thing free from that with which it is in union; to detach; to disentangle or extricate; to free from what engages the mind; to free from an engagement; to release; to set free the wings of a battalion or regiment that have been overlapped [Mil.]; to quit that side of an adversary's blade on which one is opposed by his guard [Fencing].
Disengaged, dis-en-gajed', *a.* free from engagement; with the attention not particularly occupied; unoccupied in mind. **Disengagedness,** dis-en-gaje'-ednes, *s.* the quality or state of being disengaged.
Disengagement, dis-en-gaje'-ment, *s.* the act of disengaging; state of being disengaged; freedom from mental engagement or occupation.
Disennoble, dis-en-no'-bl, *v.a.* to deprive of that which ennobles; to degrade.
Disenrol, dis-en-role', *v.a.* to erase from a roll or list.
Disenslave, dis-en-slave', *v.a.* to free from bondage.
Disentail, dis-en-tale', *v.a.* to break the entail of.
Disentangle, dis-en-tang'-gl, *v.a.* to unravel; to free from entanglement; to disengage; to set free from impediments or difficulties.
Disentanglement, dis-en-tan'-gl-ment, *s.* the act of disentangling; freedom from entanglement.
Disenthral, dis-en-thrawl'. See **Disinthral.**
Disenthrone, dis-en-throne', *v.a.* to dethrone.
Disentitle, dis-en-tit'-tl, *v.a.* to deprive of title.
Disentomb, dis-en-toom', *v.a.* to take out of a tomb.
Disentrance, dis-en-trans', *v.a.* to awaken from a trance or from deep sleep; to arouse from a reverie.
Disentwine, dis-en-twine', *v.a.* to untwine; to untwist.
Disespouse, dis-es-powz', *v.a.* to separate after espousal.
Disestablish, dis-es-tab'-lish, *v.a.* to remove from being established, especially the Church from being established by the State.
Disestablishment, dis-es-tab'-lish-ment, *s.* the act of disestablishing, especially the Church.
Disesteem, dis-es-teem', *s.* want of esteem; disregard; *v.a.* to dislike in a moderate degree; to slight.
Disesteemation, dis-es-te-me'-shun, *s.* disesteem.
Disfame, dis-fame', *s.* what detracts from true fame.
Disfavour, dis-fa'-vur, *s.* unfavourable regard; disesteem; a state in which one is not favoured, patronized, or befriended; an unkind or disobliging act: *v.a.* to discountenance.
Disfeature, dis-fee'-tyur, *v.a.* to disfigure.
Disfiguration, dis-fig-u-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of disfiguring or marring; the state of being disfigured.
Disfigure, dis-fig'-ure, *v.a.* to mar or impair the figure or the appearance of.
Disfigurement, dis-fig'-ure-ment, *s.* unsightly change of external form; defacement of beauty.
Disforest, dis-for'-est, *v.a.* to turn into common land.
Disfranchise, dis-fran'-chiz, *v.a.* to deprive of granted rights and privileges, especially electoral ones.
Disfranchisement, dis-fran'-chiz-ment, *s.* the act of disfranchising; disfranchised state.
Disfurnish, dis-fur'-nish, *v.a.* to deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habiliments, or equipage.
Disgarnish, dis-gar'-nish, *v.a.* to divest of garniture; to deprive of a garrison, guns, and military apparatus.
Disgarrison, dis-gar'-re-sun, *v.a.* to deprive of a garrison.
Disgavel, dis-gav'-l, *v.a.* to take away the tenure of gavelkind [Law].
Disglorify, dis-glo'-re-fi, *v.a.* to deprive of glory.
Disgorge, dis-gorje', *v.a.* to eject from the stomach; to vomit; to throw out or discharge violently; to give up what had been unjustly seized and appropriated.
Disgorgement, dis-gorj'-ment, *s.* the act of disgorging.
Disgrace, dis-grase', *s.* state of being out of favour; disesteem; state of ignominy; cause of shame: *v.a.* to dismiss out of favour; to dishonour; to bring shame upon.
Disgraceful, dis-grase'-ful, *a.* entailing disgrace or ignominy; procuring shame. **Disgracefully,** dis-grase'-ful-le, *ad.* with disgrace; in a disgraceful manner. **Disgracefulness,** dis-grase'-ful-nes, *s.* ignominy or shamefulness.

Disgracer, dis-gra'-ser, *s.* one who or that which exposes to or brings into disgrace.
Disgracious, dis-gra'-shus, *a.* ungracious; displeasing.
Disguise, dis-guize', *v.a.* to conceal, as with a mask, or by a feigned appearance; to cloak by false show; to dissemble; to alter in form or manner: *s.* a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it; a false or assumed appearance, intended to deceive; a changed appearance.
Disguisedly, dis-gui'-zed-le, *ad.* so as to be concealed.
Disguisement, dis-guize'-ment, *s.* dress or appearance that disguises.
Disguiser, dis-gui'-zer, *s.* one who or that which disguises.
Disguising, dis-gui'-zing, *s.* the act of giving a false appearance; theatrical mummery or masking.
Disgust, dis-gust', *s.* strong dislike or aversion to what is offensive to the taste, or to what is offensive in any respect: *v.a.* to excite aversion; to offend the taste (L. *dis*, and *gustus*, taste).
Disgustful, dis-gust'-ful, *a.* offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting disgust. **Disgustfulness**, dis-gust'-ful-nes, *s.* state of being disgustful.
Disgusting, dis-gust'-ing, *a.* exciting disgust; disgustful. **Disgustingly**, dis-gust'-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to give disgust.
Dish, dish, *s.* a shallow vessel for serving up food at the table; the food served in a dish; a particular kind of food; a concavity; a trough in which ore is measured [Mining]: *v.a.* to put in a dish, as meat for table; to make concave like a dish [Mech.]: to disappoint and ruin, or do for (A.S. *disc.*) See **Discus.**
Dishabilitate, dis-ha-bil'-e-tate, *v.a.* to disqualify.
Dishabille, dis-a-bil', *s.* undress; deshabille.
Dishabit, dis-hab'-it, *v.a.* to drive from a habitation.
Disharmonious, dis-har-mo'-ne-us, *a.* inharmonious.
Disharmony, dis-har'-mo-ne, *s.* discord.
Dish-cloth, dish'-kloth, } *s.* a cloth used for washing
Dish-clout, dish'-klowt, } and wiping dishes.
Dish-cover, dish-cuv'-er, *s.* a metal or earthenware cover for retaining the heat in a dish.
Dishearten, dis-hár'tn, *v.a.* to discourage.
Disheartening, dis-hárt'n-ing, *a.* discouraging.
Disheirson, dis-her'-e-sun, *s.* the act of disinheriting.
Disherit, dis-her'-it, *v.a.* to disinherit.
Disheritor, dis-her'-e-tur, *s.* one who dispossesses another of his inheritance.
Dishevel, de-shev'-el, *v.a.* to disorder the hair and let it hang loosely and negligently: *v.a.* to be spread in disorder (Fr. from L. *dis*, and *capillus*, the hair of the head).
Dishevelled, de-shev'ld, *pp.* or *a.* hanging loosely and negligently; flowing in disorder.
Dishful, dish'-ful, *s.* as much as a dish will hold.
Dishing, dish'-ing, *ppr.* putting in a dish: *a.* concave, like a dish.
Dish-mat, dish'-mat, *s.* a table-mat.
Dishonest, diz-on'-est, *a.* not honest; destitute of probity; having or exercising a disposition to cheat and defraud; fraudulent; disgraced; disgraceful. **Dishonestly**, diz-on'-est-le, *ad.* in a dishonest manner.
Dishonesty, diz-on'-es-te, *s.* want of honesty or probity; a disposition to cheat or defraud; violation of honesty or trust; fraud; treachery; deceit; wickedness.
Dishonorary, diz-on'-ur-á-re, *a.* bringing dishonour; tending to disgrace.
Dishonour, diz-on'-ur, *s.* want of honour; disgrace: *v.a.* to bring disgrace or shame on; to treat with indignity; to violate the chastity of; to refuse or decline to accept or pay, as a draft [Comm.]
Dishonourable, diz-on'-ur-á-bl, *a.* showing want of honour; bringing dishonour, disgrace, or shame; destitute of honour. **Dishonourableness**, diz-on'-ur-á-bl-nes, *s.* quality of being dishonourable. **Dishonourably**, diz-on'-ur-á-ble, *ad.* in a dishonourable manner.
Dishonoured, diz-on'-urd, *pp.* or *a.* disgraced; brought into disrepute.
Dishonourer, diz-on'-ur-er, *s.* one who dishonours or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.
Dishorn, dis-horn', *v.a.* to deprive of horns.
Dishorse, dis-hors', *v.a.* to unhorse.
Dishumour, dis-u'-mur, *s.* peevishness; ill-humour.
Dishwasher, dish'-wosh-er, *s.* a wagtail.
Dish-water, dish'-waw-ter, *s.* water in which dishes are washed.
Dish-wheels, dish'-hweels, *s.pl.* wheels which are concave on one side and convex on the other.
Disillusion, dis-il-lu'-zhun, *s.* the dispelling of an illusion; freedom from illusion.
Disimpark, dis-im-park', *v.a.* to free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraint or seclusion.
Disimprison, dis-im-priz'-un, *v.a.* to set free.
Disimprove, dis-im-proov', *v.a.* to render worse: *v.n.* to grow worse.
Disimprovement, dis-im-proov'-ment, *s.* reduction from a better to a worse state.
Disincarcerate, dis-in-kár'-ser-ate, *v.a.* to liberate from prison.
Disinclination, dis-in-kle-na'-shun, *s.* want of inclination, desire, or affection; unwillingness; dislike.
Disincline, dis-in-kline', *v.a.* to make averse to.
Disinclose, dis-in-kloze', *v.a.* to throw open what has been enclosed.
Disincorporate, dis-in-kor'-pur-ate, *v.a.* to deprive of corporate powers, or to dissolve a corporate body.
Disincorporation, dis-in-kor'-pur-á'-shun, *s.* deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.
Disindividualize, dis-in-de-vid'-yu-al-ize, *v.a.* to destroy the individual features of.
Disinfect, dis-in-fekt', *v.a.* to purify from infection.
Disinfectant, dis-in-fek'-tant, *s.* an agent for removing what causes infection, as chlorine.
Disinfection, dis-in-fek'-shun, *s.* purification from infecting matter.
Disingenuity, dis-in-je-new'-e-te, *s.* disingenuousness.
Disingenuous, dis-in-jen'-u-us, *a.* not open, frank, and candid; insincere; meanly crafty; unbecoming true honour and dignity. **Disingenuously**, dis-in-jen'-u-us-le, *ad.* in a disengenuous manner. **Disingenuousness**, dis-in-jen'-u-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being disingenuous; want of candour.
Disinhabited, dis-in-hab'-it-ed, *a.* deprived of inhabitants.
Disinherison, dis-in-her'-e-sun, *s.* the act of disinheriting; the state of being disinherited.
Disinherit, dis-in-her'-it, *v.a.* to cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an heritance.
Disinheritance, dis-in-her'-e-tans, *s.* act of disinheriting.
Disinhume, dis-in-hewm', *v.a.* to disinter.
Disintegrable, dis-in'-te-grá-bl, *a.* capable of disintegration.
Disintegrate, dis-in'-te-grate, *v.a.* to separate the integrant parts of (L. *dis*, and *integer*, entire).
Disintegration, dis-in-te-gra'-shun, *s.* the separation of the integrant parts of a substance.
Disinter, dis-in-ter', *v.a.* to take out of a grave or out of the earth; to bring from obscurity into view.
Disinterested, dis-in'-ter-es-ted, *a.* unbiassed by considerations of self-interest; not dictated by considerations of private advantage; impartial. **Disinterestedly**, dis-in'-ter-es-ted-le, *ad.* in a disinterested manner. **Disinterestedness**, dis-in'-ter-es-ted-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being disinterested; impartiality.
Disinterment, dis-in-ter'-ment, *s.* the act of disinterring.
Disinthral, dis-in-thrawl', *v.a.* to liberate from bondage or oppression.
Disinthralment, dis-in-thrawl'-ment, *s.* liberation from bondage.
Disintricate, dis-in'-tre-kate, *v.a.* to disentangle.
Disinure, dis-in-ewr', *v.a.* to disaccustom.
Disinvestiture, dis-in-ves'-te-tewr, *s.* the act of depriving of investiture.
Disinvolve, dis-in-volv', *v.a.* to disintangle.
Disjoin, diz-joyn', *v.a.* to part asunder; to disunite.
Disjoint, diz-joynt', *v.a.* to put out of joint; to dislocate; to separate at a joining; to break the natural order or connection of; to make incoherent.
Disjointed, diz-joyn'-ted, *a.* out of joint; not coherent. **Disjointedness**, diz-joyn'-ted-nes, *s.* state of being disjointed.
Disjunct, dis-jungkt', *a.* disjoined (L. *dis*, and *junctus*, joined).
Disjunction, diz-jungk'-shun, *s.* the act of disjoining; separation; disunion.
Disjunctive, diz-jungk'-tiv, *a.* separating; disjoining: *s.* a word that disjoins; a disjunctive proposition [Logic]. A *disjunctive conjunction*, a word which unites sentences in construction, but disjoins the sense [Gram.] A *disjunctive proposition*, a proposition which, instead of a single predicate, has several alternatives united by the disjunctive conjunction "*or*." A *disjunctive syllogism*, a syllogism with a disjunctive major premise and a categorical minor [Logic]. **Disjunctively**, diz-jungk'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a disjunctive manner.
Disk, *or* **Disc**, disk, *s.* a flat circular surface; the face of a celestial body; a discus; the whole surface of a leaf; the central part of a radiate compound flower; a discous mark [Bot.]; the magnitude of a telescopic glass, or the width of its aperture [Opt.] See **Discus.**
Diskindness, dis-kind'-nes, *s.* want of kindness.
Dislike, dis-like', *s.* disapprobation; distaste; aversion: *v.a.* to disapprove of; to regard with aversion; to disrelish.
Dislliken, dis-lí'-kn, *v.a.* to make unlike.
Dislikeness, dis-like'-nes, *s.* unlikeness.
Dislimb, dis-lim', *v.a.* to tear the limbs from.

Dislimn, dis-lim', *v.a.* to obliterate.
Dislink, dis-link', *v.a.* to disunite.
Dislocate, dis'-lo-kate, *v.a.* to displace; to put out of joint: *a.* out of joint.
Dislocation, dis-lo-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of displacing, specially of putting out of joint; a dislocated joint; the displacement of portions of a stratified rock from its original position; a fault [Geol.]
Dislodge, dis-lodj', *v.a.* to drive from a place of lodgment, retirement, or defence; to drive an enemy from a position: *v.n.* to go from a place of rest.
Dislodgment, dis-lodj'-ment, *s.* act of dislodging or removing to another place.
Disloyal, dis-loy'-al, *a.* not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign or to one's duty; not true to the marriage-bed; false in love. **Disloyally**, dis-loy'-al-le, *ad.* in a disloyal manner. **Disloyalty**, dis-loy'-al-te, *s.* want of fidelity; faithlessness; state of being disloyal.
Dismal, diz'-mal, *a.* gloomy; dreary; sorrowful; melancholy; frightful; horrible: *s.* a swamp [U.S.]. **Dismally**, diz'-mal-le, *ad.* in a dismal manner. **Dismalness**, diz'-mal-nes, *s.* the state of being dismal.
Disman, dis-man', *v.a.* to unman; to deprive a country of its men.
Dismantle, dis-man'-tl, *v.a.* to strip of dress, furniture, apparatus, equipment, or fortifications; to divest; to unrig; to break down.
Dismarshal, dis-mar'-shal, *v.a.* to disarrange.
Dismask, dis-mask', *v.a.* to unmask.
Dismast, dis-mast', *v.a.* to deprive of a mast or masts.
Dismastment, dis-mast'-ment, *s.* the act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted.
Dismay, dis-ma', *v.a.* to discourage; to deprive of that strength or firmness of mind which constitutes courage; to depress: *s.* loss of courage; properly loss, or paralysis of ability or power, caused by fear (*dis*, and A.S. *magan*, to be able).
Dismayedness, dis-ma'-ed-nes, *s.* a state of being dismayed; dejection of courage.
Disme, deem, *s.* a tenth part; a tithe. See **Dime**.
Dismember, dis-mem'-ber, *v.a.* to divide limb from limb; to cut or tear in pieces; to separate a member or part from the main body; to deprive of membership.
Dismemberment, dis-mem'-ber-ment, *s.* the act of dismembering; a dismembered or mutilated state.
Dismettled, dis-met'-tld, *a.* bereft of fire or spirit.
Dismiss, dis-mis', *v.a.* to send away; to permit to depart; to discard; to remove from office, service, or employment; to remove from a docket; to discontinue [Law].
Dismissal, dis-mis'-sal, *s.* dismission.
Dismission, dis-mish'-un, *s.* the act of dismissing; discharge from office or employment.
Dismissive, dis-mis'-siv, *a.* giving dismission.
Dismortgage, dis-mor'-gaje, *v.a.* to redeem from mortgage.
Dismount, dis-mownt', *v.n.* to alight from a horse; to descend from an elevation: *v.a.* to unhorse; to throw or bring down from an elevation; to throw artillery from their carriages, or to break the carriages or wheels, and render the guns useless; to shatter, as fortifications.
Dismaturalize, dis-nat'-yu-ral-ize, *v.a.* to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.
Dismatured, dis-na'-tyurd, *a.* deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural.
Disnest, dis-nest', *v.a.* to dislodge; to eject.
Disobedience, dis-o-be'-de-ens, *s.* neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; breach of a duty prescribed by authority; non-compliance.
Disobedient, dis-o-be'-de-ent, *a.* neglecting or refusing to obey; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority; not yielding. **Disobediently**, dis-o-be'-de-ent-le, *ad.* in a disobedient manner.
Disobey, dis-o-bay', *v.a.* to neglect or refuse to obey.
Disobligation, dis-ob-le-ga'-shun, *s.* a disobliging act; exemption from obligation.
Disobligatory, dis-ob'-le-ga-tur-e, *a.* releasing obligation.
Disoblige, dis-o-blije', *v.a.* not to do what would, or to do what would not, oblige or gratify another; to be uncivil or unaccommodating to.
Disobligement, dis-o-blije'-ment, *s.* the act of disobliging.
Disobliging, dis-o-bli'-jing, *a.* not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; unaccommodating. **Disobligingly**, dis-o-bli'-jing-le, *ad.* in a disobliging manner. **Disobligingness**, dis-o-bli'-jing-nes, *s.* indisposition to oblige.
Disomatous, de-so'-ma-tus, *a.* having two bodies united (Gr. *di*, twice, and *soma*, a body).
Disorbed, dis-orbd', *a.* thrown out of the proper orbit.
Disorder, dis-awr'-der, *s.* want of order; confusion; turbulence or disturbance of social order; neglect of rule; breach of laws; disturbance of the functions of the animal economy; disease; discomposure or derangement of the mind; turbulence of passions: *v.a.* to throw into confusion; to disturb the functions of; to disturb the mind; to derange.
Disordered, dis-awr'-derd, *a.* disorderly; out of order. **Disorderedness**, dis-awr'-derd-nes, *s.* a state of disorder or irregularity; confusion.
Disorderly, dis-awr'-der-le, *a.* confused; without proper order; acting without regularity; contrary to law; disposed to violate law and good order; inclined to break loose from restraint: *ad.* without order; confusedly; in a manner violating law and good order. **Disorderliness**, dis-awr'-der-le-nes, *s.* state of being disorderly.
Disordinate, dis-awr'-de-nate, *a.* disorderly; living irregularly. **Disordinately**, dis-awr'-de-nate-le, *ad.* inordinately; irregularly.
Disorganization, dis-awr-gan-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of disorganizing; the act of destroying order; the state of being disorganized.
Disorganize, dis-awr'-gan-ize, *v.a.* to break or destroy the organic structure or functions of; to dissolve the regulated arrangement and harmony of; to reduce into disorder.
Disorganizer, dis-awr'-gan-i-zer, *s.* one who disorganizes, or introduces disorder or confusion.
Disorientated, dis-o'-re-en-ta-ted, *a.* thrown out of one's bearings; literally, at a loss as to where the east is (*L. dis*, and *orient*).
Disown, dis-one', *v.a.* to refuse to own as belonging to one's self; to refuse to admit as belonging to another.
Disownment, dis-one'-ment, *s.* act of disowning.
Disoxydate, dis-ox'-e-date, *v.a.* to reduce from the state of an oxide by disengaging the oxygen; to deoxydate.
Disoxydation, dis-ox-e-da'-shun, *s.* the act or process of disoxydating.
Disoxygenate, dis-ox'-e-jen-ate, *v.a.* to deoxydate.
Disoxygenation, dis-ox-e-jen-a'-shun, *s.* deoxydation.
Dispair, dis-pare', *v.a.* to separate, as a pair or couple.
Disparadised, dis-par'-a-dist, *a.* removed from Paradise.
Disparage, dis-par'-ij, *v.a.* to depreciate; to injure or dishonour by a comparison, originally by union with something of less value or excellence; to lower in rank or estimation; to undervalue; to vilify (*L. dis*, and *par*, equal).
Disparagement, dis-par'-ij-ment, *s.* depreciation; injury by comparison with something of inferior excellence; diminution of value or excellence; indignity.
Disparagingly, dis-par'-ij-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to disparage.
Disparate, dis'-par-ate, *a.* unequal; dissimilar.
Disparates, dis'-par-ates, *s.pl.* things so unequal or unlike, that they cannot be compared with each other.
Disparition, dis-par-ish'-un, *s.* disappearance.
Disparity, dis-par'-e-te, *s.* difference in degree, age, rank, condition, or excellence; dissimilitude.
Dispark, dis-pärk', *v.a.* to throw open a park; to lay open; to set at large; to release from confinement.
Disparkle, dis-pärk'l, *v.a.* to scatter abroad; to disperse.
Dispart, dis-pärt', *v.a.* to part asunder; to divide; to separate; to set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance which shall give the gunner a line parallel to the axis of the bore of the gun [Gunnery]: *s.* the difference between the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance at the mouth and at the breech [Gunnery]: *v.n.* to separate; to open; to cleave.
Dispart-sight, dis'-pärt-site, *s.* the piece of metal on the muzzle, to guide the eye of the gunner in a line parallel with the axis of the bore of the gun [Gunnery].
Dispassion, dis-pash'-un, *s.* freedom from passion; an undisturbed or unmoved state of mind.
Dispassionate, dis-pash'-un-ate, *a.* free from passion; calm; impartial; unmoved by feelings; not dictated by passion or bias of mind. **Dispassionately**, dis-pash'-un-ate-le, *ad.* in a dispassionate manner.
Dispassioned, dis-pash'-und, *a.* free from passion.
Dispatch. See **Despatch**.
Dispauper, dis-paw'-per, *v.a.* to deprive of public support as a pauper.
Dispeace, dis-peese', *s.* want of peace.
Dispel, dis-pel', *v.a.* to disperse, drive away, or banish; to scatter by driving or force: *v.n.* to become dispersed (*L. dis*, and *pello*, to drive).
Dispeller, dis-pel'-er, *s.* he who or that which dispels.
Dispend, dis-pend', *v.a.* to expend. See **Expend**.
Dispensable, dis-pens'-a-bl, *a.* that may be dispensed with. **Dispensableness**, dis-pens'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the capability of being dispensed with.
Dispensary, dis-pen'-sa-re, *s.* an institution in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical ad-

vice given gratis; a laboratory where medicines are prepared.

Dispensation, dis-pen-sa'-shun, *s.* distribution, or the act of dispensing; administration; the dealing of God with His creatures, or the distribution of good and evil, natural or moral, in the divine government of the world; God's manner of dealing with man in grace at different stages in the work of redemption [Theol.]; the granting of a licence by the Pope, or the licence itself, to free one from an obligation, generally a prohibition, prescribed by the canons of the Church; the act by which the bishop of a diocese licenses a clergyman to hold two or more benefices, or to reside out of the boundaries of his parish [Eccles.] (L. *dis*, and *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh.)

Dispensative, dis-pen'-sa-tiv, *a.* granting dispensation. **Dispensatively**, dis-pen'-sa-tiv-le, *ad.* by dispensation.

Dispensator, dis-pen'-sa-tur, *s.* a dispenser.

Dispensatory, dis-pen'-sa-tur-e, *a.* having power to grant dispensations: *s.* a book containing or prescribing the methods of preparing the various kinds of medicines.

Dispense, dis-pens', *v.a.* to deal out in parts or portions; to distribute; to administer. *To dispense with*, to permit the want of; to do without; to disregard; to excuse from; to let pass.

Dispensed, dis-penst', *a.* atoned for; dispensed with.

Dispenser, dis-pen'-ser, *s.* one who dispenses, distributes, or administers, usually applied to medicines.

Dispensing, dis-pen'-sing, *a.* granting dispensation; that dispenses medicines.

Dispeople, dis-pe'-pl, *v.a.* to empty of inhabitants.

Dispeopler, dis-pe'-pler, *s.* a depopulator.

Dispermous, dis-per'-mus, *a.* having only two seeds [Bot.] (Gr. *di*, and *sperma*, seed.)

Dispersal, dis-per'-sal, *s.* dispersion.

Disperse, dis-perse', *v.a.* to scatter; to drive in different directions; to diffuse or spread; to dissipate: *v.n.* to separate; to be scattered; to vanish (L. *dis*, and *sparso*, *sparsum*, to scatter).

Dispersedly, dis-pers'-ed-le, *ad.* in a dispersed manner; separately. **Dispersedness**, dis-pers'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being dispersed or scattered.

Disperseness, dis-perse'-nes, *s.* thinness; scatteredness.

Disperser, dis-per'-ser, *s.* one who disperses.

Dispersion, dis-per'-shun, *s.* the act of scattering; the state of being scattered; the separation of light into its different coloured rays [Opt.]: the removing of inflammation from a part, and restoring it to its natural state [Med. and Surg.]

Dispersive, dis-per'-siv, *a.* scattering or dissipating.

Dispersonate, dis-per'-son-ate, *v.a.* to empty of all personality.

Dispirit, dis-pir'-it, *v.a.* to depress in spirit; to discourage; to deprive of spirit or vigour.

Dispirited, dis-pir'-it-ed, *pp.* or *a.* depressed in spirits; without spirit. **Dispiritedly**, dis-pir'-it-ed-le, *ad.* in a dispirited temper. **Dispiritedness**, dis-pir'-it-ed-nes, *s.* depression of spirits.

Dispiritment, dis-pir'-it-ment, *s.* that which dispirits.

Dispiteous, dis-pit'-e-us, *a.* having no pity.

Displace, dis-plase', *v.a.* to put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from any office or dignity.

Displaceable, dis-pla'-sa-bl, *a.* removable.

Displacement, dis-plase'-ment, *s.* the act of displacing; the quantity of water displaced by a floating body, as a ship at rest, the weight of which is equal to that of the floating body; the process of extracting the active principles from organic bodies by solution in a liquid which, when charged, is displaced by another [Chem.]

Displant, dis-plant', *v.a.* to remove a plant from where it has been planted; to drive away, as a nation, from the country where it was settled; to strip of inhabitants.

Displantation, dis-plan-ta'-shun, *s.* the removal of a plant; the removal of inhabitants.

Displat, dis-plat', *v.a.* to untwist; to uncurl.

Display, dis-play', *v.a.* to unfold or spread out; to spread before the view; to exhibit; to make an ostentatious exhibition of; to parade: *v.n.* to make a display: *s.* unfolding; an exhibition of anything to the view; show with ostentation (Fr. from L. *dis*, and *plico*, to fold).

Displayed, dis-playd', *a.* printed in conspicuous letters; erect with wings expanded [Her.]

Displayer, dis-play'-er, *s.* he who or that which displays.

Displeasant, dis-plez'-ant, *a.* offensive or unpleasant.

Displease, dis-pleze', *v.a.* to offend; to make angry, sometimes in a slight degree; to be disagreeable to: *v.n.* to raise aversion.

Displeasedness, dis-ple'-zed-nes, *s.* displeasure.

Displeasing, dis-ple'-zing, *a.* distasteful. **Displeasingness**, dis-ple'-zing-nes, *s.* the quality of being displeasing.

Displeasure, dis-plezh'-ure, *s.* irritation accompanied with a measure of anger, caused by conduct which gives offence or displeases; that which displeases or the cause of irritation; state of disfavour: *v.a.* to displease.

Displenish, dis-plen'-ish, *v.a.* to divest of the furnishings of a house or a farm (L. *dis*, and *plenus*, full).

Displode, dis-plode', *v.a.* to discharge: *v.n.* to explode (which see).

Displosion, dis-plo'-shun, *s.* the act of disploding.

Displume, dis-plume', *v.a.* to strip of plumes or feathers, or of badges of honour.

Dispondee, dis-spon'-dee, *s.* a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables [Pros.] (Gr. *di*, and *spondee*.)

Dispone, dis-pone', *v.a.* to convey property from one's self to another in legal form (L. *dis*, and *pono*, to place).

Disponee, dis-po-ne', *s.* the person to whom a disposition is granted [Scots Law].

Disponer, dis-po'-ner, *s.* he who disposes [Scots Law].

Disponge, dis-punje', *v.a.* to discharge as from a sponge.

Disport, dis-port', *s.* play; sport; amusement; merriment; *v.n.* to play; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gaiety: *v.a.* to divert or amuse; to remove from a port (L. *dis*, and *porto*, to carry).

Disportment, dis-port'-ment, *s.* sport; diversion.

Disposable, dis-po'-za-bl, *a.* subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used.

Disposal, dis-po'-zal, *s.* the act of disposing or arranging; regulation, order, or arrangement; power of ordering or arranging; power, right, or act of bestowing or giving away.

Dispose, dis-poze', *v.a.* to set in order; to arrange; to distribute; to devote to a particular purpose; to turn to a particular end or consequence; to adapt; to incline: *v.n.* to bargain; to make terms. *To dispose of*, to part with, sell, or alienate; to put into another's hand or power, or bestow; to give away or transfer by authority; to direct the course of; to place in any condition; to direct what to do or what course to pursue; to use or employ; to put away (L. *dis*, and *pono*, *positum*, to place).

Dispose, dis-poze', *s.* disposal; dispensation; management; cast of mind or of behaviour; inclination.

Disposed, dis-pozed', *a.* inclined. **Disposedness**, dis-po'-zed-nes, *s.* disposition; inclination.

Disposer, dis-po'-zer, *s.* one who disposes; a bestower; a director; a regulator; that which disposes.

Disposing, dis-po'-zing, *s.* the act of arranging.

Disposition, dis-po-zish'-un, *s.* the act of disposing or state of being disposed; manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are arranged; arrangement; natural fitness or tendency; temper or natural constitution of the mind; temper or frame of mind with reference to some particular object; a giving away or giving over to another [Scots Law]; any unilateral writing, by which a person makes over to another a piece of heritable or movable property [Scots Law]; the arrangement of the parts of a picture [Painting]; the arrangement of the whole design of a building [Arch.]

Dispositional, dis-po-zish'-un-al, *a.* pertaining to disposition.

Dispositor, dis-poz'-e-tur, *s.* a disposer; a planet which is lord of the sign where another is [Astrol.]

Dispossess, dis-pos-ses', *v.a.* to put out of possession; to deprive of occupancy, particularly of land or real estate.

Dispossession, dis-pos-sesh'-un, *s.* the act of dispossessing; the state of being dispossessed.

Dispossessor, dis-pos-ses'-ur, *s.* one who dispossesses.

Dispost, dis-post', *v.a.* to remove from a post.

Dispraise, dis-pra'-zhur, *s.* disposal; distribution.

Dispraise, dis-praze', *s.* blame or censure; dishonour or reproach: *v.a.* to blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation or some degree of reproach.

Dispraiser, dis-pra'-zer, *s.* one who dispraises.

Dispraisingly, dis-pra'-zing-le, *ad.* by way of dispraise.

Dispread, dis-pred', *v.a.* to spread in different ways or directions: *v.n.* to expand or be spread out.

Dispreader, dis-pred'-er, *s.* a publisher; a divulger.

Disprince, dis-prins', *v.a.* to strip of what becomes a prince.

Disprison, dis-prizn', *v.a.* to set free.

Disprivilege, dis-priv'-e-lej, *v.a.* to deprive of a privilege.

Disprize, dis-prize', *v.a.* to undervalue.

Disprofess, dis-pro-fes', *v.n.* to renounce the profession of.

Disprofit, dis-prof'-it, *s.* loss; detriment; damage.

Disproof, dis-proof', *s.* confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous.

Disproperty, dis-prop'-er-te, *v.a.* to dispossess.

Disproportion, dis-pro-por'-shun, *s.* want of proportion of one thing or part to another; want of symmetry; want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed; want of suitableness or adequacy: *v.a.* to make unsuitable in form, size, length, or quantity; to violate symmetry, harmony, or fitness in.

Disproportionable, dis-pro-por'-shun-a-bl, *a.* disproportional. **Disproportionableness**, dis-pro-por'-shun-a-bl-nes, *s.* want of proportion: unsuitableness. **Disproportionably**, dis-pro-por'-shun-a-ble, *ad.* with want of proportion; unsuitably.

Disproportional, dis-pro-por'-shun-al, *a.* wanting due proportion to something else; unsuitable; inadequate. **Disproportionally**, dis-pro-por'-shun-al-le, *ad.* with want of proportion; unsuitably. **Disproportionalness**, dis-pro-por'-shun-al-nes, *s.* the state of being disproportional.

Disproportionality, dis-pro-por-shun-al'-e-te, *s.* the state of being disproportional.

Disproportionate, dis-pro-por'-shun-ate, *a.* not proportioned; unsymmetrical; inadequate; unsuitable. **Disproportionately**, dis-pro-por'-shun-ate-le, *ad.* in a disproportionate degree. **Disproportionateness**, dis-pro-por'-shun-ate-nes, *s.* the state of being disproportionate.

Disproportioned, dis-pro-por'-shund, *pp.* or *a.* not proportioned; out of proportion.

Dispropriate, dis-pro'-pre-ate, *v.a.* to withdraw from an appropriate use. See **Disappropriate.**

Disprovable, dis-proov'-a-bl, *a.* capable of disproof.

Disproval, dis-proov'-al, *s.* disproof; act of disproving.

Disprove, dis-proov', *v.a.* to prove to be false, erroneous, or unfounded; to refute; to confute.

Disprover, dis-proov'-er, *s.* one who disproves.

Dispunge, dis-punj', *v.a.* to expunge. See **Disponge.**

Disputable, dis'-pu-ta-bl, *a.* that may be disputed; controvertible; fond of disputation; disputatious. **Disputableness**, dis'-pu-ta-bl-nes, *s.* state of being disputable.

Disputant, dis'-pu-tant, *s.* one who disputes; one who is given to or experienced in disputation: *a.* disputing; engaged in controversy.

Disputation, dis-pu-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of disputing; a contest in argument on opposite sides of a question; an exercise in argumentation on opposite sides for the sake of practice.

Disputatious, dis-pu-ta'-shus, *a.* inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert. **Disputatiousness**, dis-pu-ta'-shus-nes, *s.* inclination to dispute. **Disputatiously**, dis-pu-ta'-shus-le, *ad.* in a disputatious manner.

Disputative, dis-pew'-ta-tiv, *a.* disposed to dispute; inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition.

Dispute, dis-pewt', *v.n.* to contend in argument; to debate; to contend in opposition to a competitor: *v.a.* to argue; to attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to contend for; to call in question the propriety of; to strive to maintain: *s.* a contention or contest in words or by arguments in opposition to another; a debate; a contest; the possibility of being controverted (L. *dis*, and *puto*, to think).

Disputed, dis-pew'-ted, *pp.* or *a.* contested.

Disputeless, dis-pewt'-les, *a.* admitting no dispute.

Disputer, dis-pew'-ter, *s.* one who disputes or is given to dispute.

Disqualification, dis-kwal-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of disqualifying; that which disqualifies.

Disqualify, dis-kwal'-e-fi, *v.a.* to deprive of the qualifications necessary for any purpose; to deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to disable.

Disquiet, dis-kwi'-et, *a.* restless; uneasy: *s.* want of quiet or quietude; uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety: *v.a.* to disturb the quiet or peace of; to render uneasy; to harass or vex. **Disquietly**, dis-kwi'-et-le, *ad.* in an uneasy state; in a manner to disquiet. **Disquietness**, dis-kwi'-et-nes, *s.* state of disquiet.

Disquieter, dis-kwi'-et-er, *s.* one who disquiets, or that which makes uneasy.

Disquietful, dis-kwi'-et-ful, *a.* producing inquietude.

Disquietive, dis-kwi'-et-iv, *a.* tending to disquiet.

Disquietment, dis-kwi'-et-ment, *s.* act of disquieting; state of disquiet.

Disquietous, dis-kwi'-et-us, *a.* causing uneasiness.

Disquietude, dis-kwi'-e-tude, *s.* want of quietude; state of disquiet; uneasiness; anxiety.

Disquisition, dis-kwe-zish'-un, *s.* a treatise in formal and systematic examination of a subject (L. *dis*, and *quæsitum*, to seek).

Disquisitional, dis-kwe-zish'-un-al, } *a.* pertaining
Disquisitionary, dis-kwe-zish'-un-a-re, } to disquisition.

Disquisitive, dis-kwiz'-e-tiv, *a.* relating to disquisition; closely examining.

Disrank, dis-rank', *v.a.* to throw into confusion.

Disregard, dis-re-gärd', *s.* want or omission of regard; neglect; slight: *v.a.* not to take notice of; to pay no attention to; to slight as unworthy of regard.

Disregardful, dis-re-gärd'-ful, *a.* neglectful. **Disregardfully**, dis-re-gärd'-ful-le, *ad.* heedlessly.

Disrelish, dis-rel'-ish, *s.* distaste or dislike with some degree of disgust; a bad taste; dislike: *v.a.* to dislike the taste of; to make nauseous or disgusting; to feel some disgust at.

Disremember, dis-re-mem'-ber, *v.a.* to forget.

Disrepair, dis-re-pare', *s.* a state of being not in repair or good condition.

Disreputable, dis-rep'-u-ta-bl, *a.* not reputable; in bad repute; disgraceful; tending to bring into disrepute. **Disreputably**, dis-rep'-u-ta-ble, *ad.* in a disreputable manner.

Disreputation, dis-rep-u-ta'-shun, *s.* disrepute.

Disrepute, dis-re-pewt', *s.* loss or want of reputation or good name; discredit; dishonour; disgrace: *v.a.* to bring into disrepute.

Disrespect, dis-re-spekt', *s.* want of respect or reverence; disesteem; an incivility; rudeness: *v.a.* to treat with disrespect.

Disrespectable, dis-re-spekt'-a-bl, *a.* not respectable; disregardful of respectability.

Disrespectful, dis-re-spekt'-ful, *a.* wanting in or showing respect; uncivil; rude. **Disrespectfully**, dis-re-spekt'-ful-le, *ad.* in a disrespectful manner. **Disrespectfulness**, dis-re-spekt'-ful-nes, *s.* want of respect.

Disrobe, dis-robe', *v.a.* to divest of a robe, covering, or investiture.

Disroot, dis-root', *v.a.* to tear up by the roots; to tear from a foundation; to loosen or undermine.

Disruddered, dis-rud'-derd, *a.* deprived of the rudder.

Disrupt, dis-rupt', *v.a.* to separate; to break asunder (L. *dis*, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break).

Disruption, dis-rup'-shun, *s.* the act of rending asunder or rupturing; breach; rent.

Disruptive, dis-rup'-tiv, *a.* tending to disrupt; causing disruption.

Dissatisfaction, dis-sat-is-fak'-shun, *s.* the state of being dissatisfied; discontent.

Dissatisfactory, dis-sat-is-fak'-tur-e, *a.* causing dissatisfaction or discontent. **Dissatisfactoriness**, dis-sat-is-fak'-tur-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being dissatisfactory.

Dissatisfied, dis-sat'-is-fied, *a.* discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended.

Dissatisfy, dis-sat'-is-fi, *v.a.* not to satisfy or gratify, so as to cause discontent.

Disseat, dis-sete', *v.a.* to remove from a seat.

Dissect, dis-sekt', *v.a.* to cut in pieces; to anatomize; to analyse minutely and critically; to carve (L. *dis*, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut).

Dissectible, dis-sek'-te-bl, *a.* that may be dissected.

Dissecting, dis-sekt'-ing, *a.* used in dissection, as a dissecting knife.

Dissection, dis-sek'-shun, *s.* the act of dissecting; anatomy; critical analysis and examination.

Dissector, dis-sek'-tur, *s.* one who dissects; an anatomist.

Disseize, dis-seze', *v.a.* to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual seizing or possession [Law]. (Fr. *dis*, and *saisir*, to seize.)

Disseizee, dis-se-ze', *s.* a person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully [Law].

Disseizin, dis-se'-zin, *s.* unlawful dispossession of lands, tenements, or incorporeal hereditaments [Law].

Disseizor, dis-se'-zur, *s.* one who disseizes.

Dissemblance, dis-sem'-blans, *s.* want of resemblance; act of dissembling.

Dissemble, dis-sem'-bl, *v.a.* to hide under a false appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not; to make a false appearance of: *v.n.* to be hypocritical: to assume a false appearance (L. *dis*, and *similis*, like).

Dissembler, dis-sem'-bler, *s.* one who dissembles or conceals what he is, feels, or thinks; a hypocrite.

Dissembling, dis-sem'-bling, *a.* hiding under a false appearance: *s.* the act of dissembling; dissimulation. **Dissemblingly**, dis-sem'-bling-le, *ad.* with dissimulation.

Disseminate, dis-sem'-e-nate, *v.a.* to scatter with a view to propagation; to spread abroad; to diffuse; to disperse (L. *dis*, and *semen*, seed).

Dissemination, dis-sem-e-na'-shun, *s.* the act of disseminating; diffusion.

Disseminative, dis-sem'-e-na-tiv, *a.* tending to disseminate or become disseminated.

Disseminator, dis-sem'-e-na-tur, *s.* one who disseminates.

Dissension, dis-sen'-shun, *s.* disagreement in opinion, leading to contention and strife; discord; strife; breach of friendship and union.

Dissent, dis-sent', *v.n.* to disagree in opinion; to differ

from the doctrines, rites, or government of an established church: *s.* difference of opinion; declaration of disagreement in opinion; separation from an established church, especially that of England (L. *dis*, and *sentio*, *sensum*, to perceive).

Dissentaneous, dis-sen-ta'-ne-us, *a.* disagreeing; contrary.

Dissentation, dis-sen-ta'-shun, *s.* act of dissenting.

Dissenter, dis-sent'-er, *s.* one who dissents; one who declares or records his dissent; one who separates from the service and worship of an established church, particularly the Church of England; a nonconformist.

Dissenterism, dis-sen'-ter-izm, *s.* the spirit or principles of dissent or dissenters.

Dissentient, dis-sen'-she-ent, *a.* disagreeing; dissenting: *s.* one who disagrees and declares his dissent.

Dissenting, dis-sent'-ing, *a.* disagreeing in opinion; separating from the communion of an established church; belonging to a body so separated.

Dissepiment, dis-sep'-e-ment, *s.* a partition formed in an ovary by the united sides of cohering carpels, which separate the inside into cells [Bot.] (L. a partition, from *dis*, and *sepes*, a hedge.)

Dissert, dis-sert', *v.n.* to discourse or dispute.

Dissertation, dis-ser-ta'-shun, *s.* a formal discourse intended to illustrate a subject; a treatise.

Dissertational, dis-ser-ta'-shun-al, *a.* in the form of a dissertation.

Dissertator, dis'-ser-ta-tur, *s.* one who writes a dissertation; one who debates.

Disserve, dis-serv', *v.a.* to do injury or disservice to, or the reverse of service.

Disservice, dis-ser'-vis, *s.* ill service; injury; harm.

Disserviceable, dis-ser'-vis-a-bl, *a.* injurious; hurtful.

Disserviceableness, dis-ser'-vis-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being disserviceable. **Disserviceably**, dis-ser'-vis-a-ble, *ad.* so as to be disserviceable.

Dissettlement, dis-set'-tl-ment, *s.* act of unsettling.

Dissever, dis-sev'-er, *v.a.* to sever; to part in two; to separate.

Disseverance, dis-sev'-er-ans, *s.* the act of dissevering; separation.

Disseverment, dis-sev'-er-ment, *s.* disseverance.

Disseveration, dis-sev-er-a'-shun, *s.* act of dissevering.

Dissidence, dis'-se-dens, *s.* disagreement; dissent.

Dissident, dis'-se-dent, *a.* not agreeing; dissenting: *s.* a dissenter from the established religion; one who votes or gives his opinion about any point in opposition to others (L. from *dis*, and *sedeo*, to sit).

Dissilience, dis-sil'-e-ens, *s.* the act of leaping or starting asunder (L. *dis*, and *salio*, to leap).

Dissilient, dis-sil'-e-ent, *a.* starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force.

Dissilition, dis-se-lish'-un, *s.* the act of bursting open, or of springing different ways.

Dissimilar, dis-sim'-e-lar, *a.* unlike, either in nature, properties, or external form; heterogeneous. **Dissimilarly**, dis-sim'-e-lar-le, *ad.* in a dissimilar manner.

Dissimilarity, dis-sim-e-lar'-e-te, *s.* unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Dissimilation, dis-sim-e-la'-shun, *s.* the changing of one of two similar sounds when they come together into another and different.

Dissimile, dis-sim'-e-le, *s.* comparison or illustration by contraries or things unlike [Rhet.]

Dissimilitude, dis-sim-il'-e-tude, *s.* unlikeness; want of resemblance; a dissimile.

Dissimulate, dis-sim'-u-late, *v.n.* to dissemble; to feign; to make pretence (L. *dis*, and *similis*, like).

Dissimulation, dis-sim-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act of dissimulating: a hiding under a false appearance.

Dissipable, dis'-se-pa-bl, *a.* liable to be dissipated.

Dissipate, dis'-se-pate, *v.a.* to scatter or disperse; to squander; to waste; *v.n.* to be dispersed and disappear; to vanish; to indulge wastefully in dissipation. (L.)

Dissipated, dis'-se-pa-ted, *a.* squandered; given to dissipation; wasted by dissipation.

Dissipation, dis-se-pa'-shun, *s.* the act of dispersing; the state of being dispersed; that which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject; a distraction of energy and the resultant debility; extravagant expenditure of life and property in the pursuit of pleasure, to the dispersion and ruin of both, or rather the waste of these by excessive self-indulgence; the insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body, by means of which the body is diminished.

Dissociability, dis-so-she-a-bil'-e-te, *s.* want of sociability.

Dissociable, dis-so'-she-a-bl, *a.* not well associated; incongruous; not reconcilable with; not sociable.

Dissocial, dis-so'-she-al, *a.* unfavourable to sociality.

Dissocialize, dis-so'-she-al-ize, *v.a.* to disunite; to make unsocial.

Dissociate, dis-so'-she-ate, *v.a.* to separate; to disunite.

Dissociation, dis-so-she-a'-shun, *s.* the act of disuniting; a state of separation or disunion; decomposition by heat or mechanical means merely [Chem.]

Dissolubility, dis-so-lu-bil'-e-te, *s.* dissolubleness.

Dissoluble, dis'-so-lu-bl, *a.* capable of being dissolved. **Dissolubleness**, dis'-so-lu-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being dissoluble.

Dissolute, dis'-so-lute, *a.* loose in behaviour and morals; given to vice and dissipation. **Dissolutely**, dis'-so-lute-le, *ad.* in a dissolute manner.

Dissoluteness, dis'-so-lute-nes, *s.* the habit of being dissolute; dissipation.

Dissolution, dis-so-lu'-shun, *s.* the act of liquefying or melting; the reduction of a body into very minute parts by a solvent, as of salts in water; decomposition, solution or death; the separation of the soul and body; destruction or the separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body; the breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence; dissoluteness. *Dissolution of the blood*, that state of the blood in which, when withdrawn from the body, it does not readily coagulate on cooling, as in malignant fevers. See **Dissolve.**

Dissolvable, dis-solv'-a-bl, *a.* that may be dissolved. **Dissolvableness**, dis-solv'-a-bl-nes, *s.* state of being dissolvable.

Dissolve, dis-solv', *v.a.* to loosen; to melt or liquefy by means of heat or moisture; to separate; to put an end to; to break up; to destroy; to relax; to rescind: *v.n.* to melt; to sink away; to melt away; to break up; to be decomposed; to waste away (L. *dis*, and *solvo*, *solutum*, to loose).

Dissolvent, dis-sol'-vent, *a.* having power to melt or dissolve: *s.* anything which has the power of dissolving or melting; a solvent; a menstruum; a remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, &c. [Med.]

Dissolver, dis-sol'-ver, *s.* that which dissolves or has the power of dissolving.

Dissolvible, dis-solv'-e-bl, *a.* liable to perish by dissolution.

Dissonance, dis'-so-nans, } *s.* a mixture of harsh, in-
Dissonancy, dis'-so-nan-se, } harmonious sounds; discord; disagreement.

Dissonant, dis'-so-nant, *a.* discordant; jarring on the ear; disagreeing; incongruous (L. *dis*, and *sonus*, sound).

Dissuade, dis-swade', *v.a.* to advise against doing a thing, or to seek to persuade not to do a thing; to persuade not to do a thing; to represent as not advisable (L. *dis*, and *suadeo*, *suasum*, to advise).

Dissuasion, dis-swa'-shun, *s.* the act of dissuading; advice against a thing.

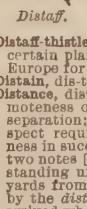
Dissuasive, dis-swa'-siv, *a.* tending to dissuade; dehortatory: *s.* argument or counsel intended to dissuade. **Dissuasively**, dis-swa'-siv-le, *ad.* in a way to dissuade.

Dissuasory, dis-swa'-so-re, *a.* dissuasive; *s.* dissuasion.

Dissunder, dis-sun'-der, *v.a.* to separate; to rend.

Dissyllabic, dis-sil-lab'-ik, *a.* consisting of two syllables.

Dissyllabification, dis-sil-lab'-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of forming into two syllables.


Distaff.

Dissyllabify, dis-sil-lab'-e-fi, *v.a.* to form into two syllables (Gr. *dissyllabe*, and *facio*, to make).

Dissyllable, dis-sil'-la-bl, *s.* a word consisting of two syllables (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *syllabe*).

Distaff, dis'-taf, *s.* the staff to which the flax, tow, or wool is fastened, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning with the hand or the spinning-wheel; a woman, spinning being anciently regarded as one of her distinctive occupations (Ger. *diese*, the bunch of flax, and *staff*).

Distaff-thistle, dis'-taf-this'-l, *s.* the popular name of certain plants whose stems are used in Southern Europe for distaffs.

Distain, dis-tane', *v.a.* to stain; to sully.

Distance, dis'-tans, *s.* space between two objects; remoteness of space; space of time; ideal space or separation; contrariety; the remoteness which respect requires; respect; reserve; coldness; remoteness in succession or relation; the interval between two notes [Mus.]; space left between bodies of men standing under arms in rank [Mus.]; a length of 244 yards from the winning-post, which is pointed out by the *distance-post*, at which, if any horse has not arrived when the first one has reached the winning-post, such horse is said to be distanced, and is disqualified for running again during that race [Horse-racing]; the boundary of view in a picture [Perspect.]: *v.a.* to place remote; to leave behind in a race, especially by the interval between the distance-post and

the winning-post; to leave at a great distance behind; to cause to seem distant. *Law of distances*, a curious law, observed by Professor Bode, of Berlin, that the intervals between the planetary orbits go on doubling as we recede from the sun [Astron.] *The point of distance*, that part of a picture where the visual rays meet [Perspect.] *Middle distance*, part of a picture midway between the foreground and the extreme distance [Perspect.] *Angular distance*, space included between the lines drawn from two objects to the eye [Geom.] (*L. dis*, and *sto*, to stand.)

Distant, dis'-tant, *a.* remote in place, or in time, or in the line of succession, or in natural connection or consanguinity, or in nature, and so not allied, or in view, and so not very likely to be realized, or in connection, and so not easily seen or understood, or to sense, and so indistinct;—reserved; cold. **Distantly**, dis'-tant-le, *ad.* remotely; at a distance; with reserve.

Distaste, dis-taste', *s.* aversion of the taste; disrelish; dislike: *v.a.* to disrelish or dislike; to offend or disgust; to spoil the relish or taste of.

Distasteful, dis-taste'-ful, *a.* unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; proceeding from distaste; offensive; displeasing. **Distastefully**, dis-taste'-ful-le, *ad.* in a distasteful manner. **Distastefulness**, dis-taste'-fulnes, *s.* disagreeableness.

Distastive, dis-taste'-iv, *s.* that which gives disrelish or aversion.

Distemper, dis-tem'-per, *s.* a disordered state of the animal system, especially in brutes; a catarrhal disorder in dogs; a disordered state of mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite; disorder; uneasiness; ill-humour; painting, in which the colours are mixed in watery glue, and laid on a dry surface [Paint.]: *v.a.* to derange the functions of the body or mind; to deprive of temper or moderation; to make disaffected or ill-humoured; malignant; to compound into distemper (*L. dis*, and *temper*).

Distemperance, dis-tem'-per-ans, *s.* distemperature.

Distemperate, dis-tem'-per-ate, *a.* immoderate.

Distemperature, dis-tem'-per-a-ture, *s.* intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; violent tumultuousness or outrageousness; perturbation of mind; confusion; slight illness, or indisposition.

Distempered, dis-tem'-perd, *pp.* or *a.* diseased in body; disordered in mind; disturbed or ruffled; immoderate; disordered; disaffected. **Distemperedness**, dis-tem'-perd-nes, *s.* the state of being distempered.

Distend, dis-tend', *v.a.* to stretch out or expand in all directions; to extend; to spread apart (*L. dis*, and *tendo*, to stretch).

Distensibility, dis-ten-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality or capacity of being distensible.

Distensible, dis-ten'-se-bl, *a.* capable of being distended.

Distension, dis-ten'-shun, *s.* distention.

Distention, dis-ten'-shun, *s.* the act of distending; the state of being distended; space occupied by the thing distended.

Disthene, di'-sthene, *s.* kyanite, so called from its unequal hardness, and because its crystals can be electrified both positively and negatively (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *sthenos*, force).

Distich, dis'-tik, *s.* a couplet; a couple of poetic lines making complete sense; an epigram of two lines (Gr. *di*, and *strichos*, a row).

Distichous, dis'-tik-us, } *a.* disposed in two rows [Bot.]

Distil, dis-til', *v.n.* to fall in drops; to flow gently; to use a still or to practise distillation: *v.a.* to let fall or cause to fall in drops; to obtain in a separate state or in a purified state by distillation (*L. dis*, and *stilla*, a drop).

Distillable, dis-til'-là-bl, *a.* that may be distilled; fit for distillation.

Distillate, dis'-til-late, *s.* a fluid distilled, and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus [Chem.]

Distillation, dis-til-là'-shun, *s.* the act of distilling; that which distils; the process of extracting spirit from a substance by means of evaporation and subsequent condensation into drops; the process of obtaining a substance pure, or of refining by that means; rectification; the substance obtained by distilling. *Dry distillation*, the distillation of substances *per se*, or without the addition of water. *Destructive distillation*, the distillation of substances at very high temperatures, so that the ultimate elements are separated or evolved in new combinations. *Fractional distillation*, the separating of the volatile elements of a compound by so moderating the heat that the more volatile shall be distilled off in succession from the less volatile.

Distillatory, dis-til'-là-tur-e, *a.* belonging to distillation; used for distilling: *s.* a still.

Distiller, dis-til'-ler, *s.* one whose occupation is the distillation of spirits. A *distiller's chemist*, one who supplies materials used in distillation.

Distillery, dis-til'-le-re, *s.* the building and works where distilling is carried on.

Distilling, dis-til'-ling, *s.* the act or process of extracting spirit by distillation.

Distilment, dis-til'-ment, *s.* that which is poured in drop by drop; something dropped in.

Distinct, dis-tinkt', *a.* definitely separated; separate; clearly defined; variegated. See **Distinguish.** **Distinctly**, dis-tinkt'-le, *ad.* with distinctness; clearly; separately. **Distinctness**, dis-tinkt'-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being distinct; clearness; precision.

Distinction, dis-tink'-shun, *s.* the act of separating or distinguishing; a note or mark of difference; the distinguishing quality; difference regarded; discrimination; judgment; division; elevation of rank or of character; that which confers eminence or superiority; office, rank, or public favour.

Distinctive, dis-tink'-tiv, *a.* that marks a distinction; having the power to distinguish and discern. **Distinctively**, dis-tink'-tiv-le, *ad.* with distinction; plainly. **Distinctiveness**, dis-tink'-tiv-nes, *s.* state of being distinctive.

Distincture, dis-tinkt'-yur, *s.* distinctness.

Distinguish, dis-ting'-gwish, *v.a.* to indicate difference by some external mark; to recognize by characteristic marks; to separate by any mark or quality which constitutes difference; to discern critically; to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference; to make eminent or known: *v.n.* to make a distinction (*L. dis*, and *stinguo*, to prick).

Distinguishable, dis-ting'-gwish-à-bl, *a.* capable of being distinguished; worthy of note. **Distinguishableness**, dis-ting'-gwish-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being distinguishable. **Distinguishably**, dis-ting'-gwish-à-ble, *ad.* so as to be distinguished.

Distinguished, dis-ting'-gwisht, *a.* separated from others by being superior or extraordinary in some respect. **Distinguishedly**, dis-ting'-gwish-ed-le, *ad.* in a distinguished manner; eminently.

Distinguisher, dis-ting'-gwish-er, *s.* he who or that which separates one thing from another by marks of diversity; a nice or judicious observer.

Distinguishingly, dis-ting'-gwish-ing-le, *ad.* with distinction; with some mark of preference.

Distinguishment, dis-ting'-gwish-ment, *s.* distinction; observation of difference.

Distitle, dis-ti'-tl, *v.a.* to deprive of right.

Distoma, dis'-to-mà, *s.* a genus of intestinal worms, of numerous species, so named from having a sucker mouth at each extremity (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *stoma*, the mouth).

Distort, dis-tort', *v.a.* to twist or force out of natural or regular shape, attitude, or direction; to wrest or pervert from the true meaning (*L. dis*, and *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist).

Distortion, dis-tor'-shun, *s.* the act of distorting; a twisting or writhing motion; deviation from natural shape or position; crookedness; a perversion of the true meaning of words.

Distortive, dis-tor'-tiv, *a.* causing distortion; distorted.

Distract, dis-trakt', *v.a.* to draw in different directions; to draw off, as the attention, from an object, and divert it to another or various other objects; to draw the mind toward different objects, and so perplex, confuse, or harass; to disorder and derange the reason: *a.* mad (*L. dis*, and *traho*, *tractum*, to draw).

Distracted, dis-trak'-ted, *a.* perplexed; harassed; driven mad or deranged. **Distractedly**, dis-trak'-ted-le, *ad.* in a distracted manner. **Distractedness**, dis-trak'-ted-nes, *s.* a state of being distracted.

Distracter, dis-trak'-ter, *s.* one who or that which distracts.

Distractible, dis-trak'-te-bl, *a.* capable of being drawn aside.

Distraction, dis-trak'-shun, *s.* confusion of mind, from a multiplicity of objects crowding on it, and calling the attention different ways; perturbation of mind; dividedness of mind or heart; confusion of affairs; a state of disordered reason of a violent type; folly in the extreme, or amounting to insanity; extreme agitation, due to bodily or mental distress.

Distractive, dis-trak'-tiv, *a.* causing distraction.

Distrain, dis-trane', *v.a.* to seize for debt; to transfer a personal chattel from the possession of a wrong-doer into the possession of the injured party, to satisfy a demand, or compel the performance of a duty [Law]; to rend; to tear: *v.n.* to make seizure of goods (*L. dis*, and *stringo*, *strictum*, to draw tight).

Distrainable, dis-trane'-à-bl, *a.* that is liable to be taken for distress.

Distrainer, Distrainor, dis-tra'-ner, *s.* he who seizes goods for debt or service.

Distraint, dis-traynt', *s.* seizure.

Distrait, dis-tra', *a.* with the attention abstracted (Fr.) See **Distract.**

Distraught, dis-trawt', *pp.* and *a.* distracted.

Distream, dis-treme', *v.n.* to spread or flow over.

Distress, dis-tres', *s.* extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; general affliction; a state of danger; the act of distraining goods [Law]; the thing taken by distraining [Law]: *v.a.* to afflict with pain or anguish; to oppress with calamity; to make miserable; to compel by pain or suffering; to distrain [Law]. (O.Fr. from *distringo*.) See **Distrain.**

Distressed, dis-trest', *pp.* or *a.* suffering great pain; afflicted; harassed; oppressed with calamity. **Distressedness,** dis-tres'-sed-nes, *s.* a state of being distressed.

Distressful, dis-tres'-ful, *a.* causing distress; indicating distress; worn with pain and labour. **Distressfully,** dis-tres'-ful-le, *ad.* in a painful manner.

Distressing, dis-tres'-sing *a.* afflicting; affecting with severe pain.

Distributable, dis-trib'-u-tă-bl, *a.* that may be distributed or assigned in portions.

Distributary, dis-trib'-u-tar-e, *a.* that distributes or is distributed.

Distribute, dis-trib'-ute, *v.a.* to divide among a number; to deal out and bestow in portions; to administer; to divide or separate as into classes, orders, kinds, or species; to give in charity; to separate types and place them in their proper boxes [Print.] (L. *dis*, and *tribuo*, to assign.)

Distributed, dis-trib'-u-ted, *a. a distributed term*, a term employed in its full extent of meaning as denoting everything to which it is applicable [Logic].

Distributer, dis-trib'-u-ter, *s.* one who or that which deals out and bestows in portions; a dispenser.

Distribution, dis-tre-bu'-shun, *s.* the act of distributing; allotment; the act of giving in charity; administration separately to individuals; the act of distributing into distinct classes; the division and disposition of the parts of anything; the dividing and disposing of the several parts of a building according to some plan or to the rules of art [Arch.]; a division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject [Rhet.]; the separating of the types in a form and placing each letter in its proper box [Print.] The term is also applied to the distribution of heat, electricity, &c. The *Statute of distributions*, a law for regulating the distribution of the personal estate of intestates.

Distributive, dis-trib'-u-tiv, *a.* that divides and assigns in portions; that deals to each his proper share [Morals]; that assigns the various species of a general term [Logic]; that separates or divides [Gram.]: *s.* a word that divides or distributes [Gram.] **Distributively,** dis-trib'-u-tiv-le, *ad.* by distribution; singly; not collectively. **Distributiveness,** dis-trib'-u-tiv-nes, *s.* desire of distributing.

District, dis'-trikt, *s.* a limited extent of country; a circuit of territory or a town within which power, right, or authority may be exercised, and to which it is restrained; a definite region; a portion of territory without very definite limits: *v.a.* to divide into limited districts [U.S.] *District court*, a court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law [U.S.] *District judge*, the judge of a district court [U.S.] *District school*, a school within a certain district of a town [U.S.] *District surveyor*, a local officer legally appointed to superintend repairs, examine buildings, &c. *Military districts*, the respective portions into which the country is divided for the convenience of command, as the northern, south-western, and western. See **Distrain.**

Distriction, dis-trik'-shun, *s.* sudden display.

Distringas, dis-tring'-gas, *s.* a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt or for his appearance at a certain time [Law].

Distrust, dis-trust', *v.a.* not to have confidence in; to doubt; to question the reality or sincerity of; to suspect the hostility of: *s.* doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity; want of confidence; discredit; suspicion.

Distruster, dis-trus'-ter, *s.* a person who distrusts.

Distrustful, dis-trust'-ful, *a.* apt to distrust; suspicious; not confident; diffident. **Distrustfully,** dis-trust'-fule-le, *ad.* in a distrustful manner. **Distrustfulness,** dis-trust'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

Distrustingly, dis-trust'-ing-le, *ad.* in a distrustful manner.

Distrustless, dis-trust'-les, *a.* free from distrust or suspicion.

Distune, dis-tewn', *v.a.* to put out of tune.

Disturb, dis-turb', *v.a.* to stir from a state of rest or tranquillity; to move or agitate; to trouble or render uneasy; to move from any regular course; to cause to deviate; to be a hindrance to (L. *dis*, and *turba*, a crowd).

Disturbance, dis-turb'-ans, *s.* any disquiet or interruption of peace; interruption of a settled state of things; tumult; emotion or agitation of the mind; disorder of thoughts; confusion; the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right [Law].

Disturbant, dis-turb'-ant, *a.* disturbing.

Disturbed, dis-turbd', *a.* agitated; excited; thrown out by violence from some original place or position [Geol.]

Disturber, dis-turb'-er, *s.* a violater of peace; he who or that which excites passion or agitation, or causes perturbation; one that interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right [Law].

Disturbing, dis-turb'-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* tending to disturb or cause disturbance.

Disulphate, di-sul'-fate, *s.* a salt containing one equivalent of sulphuric acid with two of the base [Chem.]

Disulphide, di-sul'-fid, *s.* a disulphuret [Chem.]

Disulphuret, di-sul'-fu-ret, *s.* a sulphuret containing two equivalents of the sulphur to one of the base [Chem.]

Disuniform, dis-yew'-ne-fawrm, *a.* not uniform.

Disunion, dis-yew'-ne-un, *s.* a state of being disunited; a breach of concord; contention; separation from the Union [U.S.]

Disunionist, dis-yew'-ne-un-ist, *s.* a person opposed to union; a supporter of disunion [U.S.]

Disunite, dis-yu-nite', *v.a.* to separate, disjoin, or part: *v.n.* to fall asunder or become separate.

Disuniter, dis-yu-ni'-ter, *s.* he who or that which disjoins.

Disunity, dis-yew'-ne-te, *s.* a state of separation.

Disusage, dis-yew'-zaje, *s.* gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or practice.

Disuse, dis-yuse', *s.* cessation of use, practice, or exercise; cessation of custom; desuetude.

Disuse, dis-yewz', *v.a.* to cease to use; to disaccustom.

Disused, dis-yewzd', *a.* no longer used; obsolete, as words, &c.

Disvaluation, dis-val-yu-a'-shun, *s.* disesteem; disreputation.

Disvalue, dis-val'-yu, *v.a.* to undervalue: *s.* disesteem; disregard.

Disvouch, dis-vowtch', *v.a.* to discredit; to contradict.

Diswarn, dis-wawrn', *v.a.* to dissuade by previous warning.

Diswitted, dis-wit'-ted, *a.* deprived of wits or understanding.

Diswont, dis-wont', *v.a.* to deprive of wonted usage.

Diswonship, dis-wur'-ship, *s.* cause of disgrace.

Ditch, ditsh, *s.* a trench in the earth made by digging, or any long, hollow receptacle of water; an excavation round the works from which the earth of the rampart has been dug [Fort.]; *v.n.* to dig or make a ditch or ditches: *v.a.* to drain by a ditch; to surround with a ditch (*dig*).

Ditch-delivered, ditch-de-liv'-erd, *a.* brought forth in a ditch.

Ditcher, ditch'-er, *s.* one who digs ditches.

Ditetrahedral, di-tet-ra-he'-dral, *a.* having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits [Min.] (Gr. *di*, and *tetrahedral*.)

Ditheism, di'-the-izm, *s.* Manicheism, or the belief in the co-existence of two creative principles, the one good and the other evil (Gr. *di*, and *theos*, god).

Ditheist, di-the'-ist, *s.* a believer in ditheism.

Ditheistic, di-the-is'-tik, **Ditheistical,** di-the-is'-te-kal, *a.* pertaining to ditheism.

Dithyramb, dith'-e-ram, **Dithyrambus,** dith-e-ram'-bus, *s.* a hymn conceived in a lofty and vehement style, originally in honour of Bacchus; an ode of a similarly wild enthusiastic character (Gr.)

Dithyrambic, dith-e-ram'-bik, *s.* a dithyramb: *a.* wild; enthusiastic.

Dition, dish'-un, *s.* rule; power; dominion (L.)

Ditone, di'-tone, *s.* an interval comprehending two tones [Mus.] (Gr. *di*, and *tone*.)

Ditrichotomous, dit-re-kot'-o-mus, *a.* dividing into double or treble ramifications [Bot.] (Gr. *di*, *treis*, three, and *temno*, to cut.)

Ditriglyph, di'-tri-glif, *s.* an arrangement of two triglyphs in the frieze between the triglyphs that stand over the columns [Arch.] (Gr. *di*, and *triglyph*.)

Ditrochee, di-tro'-kee, *s.* a foot of two trochees [Pros.] (Gr. *di*, and *trochee*.)

Dittander, dit-tan'-der, *s.* pepperwort.

Dittany, dit'-ta-ne, *s.* an aromatic plant which, when in flower, exhales from its glands a fragrant inflammable air (Mount *Dicte*, in Crete, where it abounds).

Dittied, dit'-tid, *a.* sung; adapted to music.
Ditto, dit'-to (contracted into *do.*), *s.* that which has been said before; the same thing (It. *detto*, from L. *dictus*, said).
Ditty, dit'-te, *s.* a song, a sonnet, or a little poem to be sung; a saying one keeps repeating: *v.n.* to sing; to warble a little tune (L. *dico*, to say).
Diuresis, di-u-re'-sis, *s.* excessive flow of urine [Med.] (Gr. *dia*, and *ouron*, urine.)
Diuretic, di-u-ret'-ik, *a.* having the power to provoke urine: *s.* a medicine that provokes urine.
Diurna, di-ur'-nâ, *s.pl.* a family of insects, so called from their appearing only during the day; also ephemeræ.
Diurnal, di-ur'-nal, *a.* relating to a day or to the daytime; happening every day; performed in a day; performed in twenty-four hours; applied to diseases whose exacerbations are in the daytime [Med.]: *s.* a day-book; a journal (L. *dies*, a day). **Diurnally**, di-ur'-nal-le, *ad.* daily; every day. **Diurnalness**, di-ur'-nal-nes, *s.* the quality of being diurnal.
Diuturnal, di-u-tur'-nal, *a.* lasting for long (L. *diu*, a long while).
Diuturnity, di-u-tur'-ne-te, *s.* length of duration.
Divagation, di-va-ga'-shun, *s.* digression (L. *dis*, and *vagor*, to wander).
Divan, de-van', *s.* among the Turks and other Orientals, the highest council of state; the great council, audience-chamber, or judicial tribunal of the Turkish Empire; any council met for consultation; any hall or saloon for the reception of company; a kind of sofa, used in divans; a collection of poems by an author (Per.)
Divaricate, di-var'-e-kate, *v.n.* to fork or part into two branches; to branch off at an obtuse angle; *v.a.* to divide into two branches: *a.* branching off so as to form an obtuse angle above and an acute angle below [Bot.] (L. *dis*, and *varico*, to straddle.)
Divarication, di-var-e-ka'-shun, *s.* a forking; a separation into two branches; a crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles.
Dive, dive, *v.n.* to plunge into water, as an animal, head first; to go deep into any subject; to plunge into any matter, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it; to sink; to penetrate: *v.a.* to explore by diving (A.S. *dyfan*). See **Dip**.
Divellent, de-vel'-lent, *a.* drawing asunder; separating. See **Divulsion**.
Divellicate, de-vel'-le-kate, *v.a.* to pull in pieces.
Diver, di'-ver, *s.* one who dives; one who goes deep into a subject or study; one of a family of swimming birds, expert at diving.
Diverberation, di-ver-ber-a'-shun, *s.* a sounding through (L. *dis*, and *verberate*).
Diverge, de-verj', *v.n.* to tend from a point in lines which recede farther and farther from each other; to vary from the type; to deviate (L. *dis*, and *vergo*, to bend or incline).
Divergement, de-verj'-ment, *s.* act of diverging.
Divergence, de-ver'-jens, } *s.* a receding farther from
Divergency, de-ver'-jen-se, } each other.
Divergent, de-ver'-jent, *a.* receding farther from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point.
Divergingly, de-ver'-jing-le, *ad.* in a diverging manner.
Divers, di'-vers, *a.* different; various; several; sundry. See **Divert**.
Divers-coloured, di'-vers-kul'-lerd, *a.* of various colours.
Diverse, di'-verse, *a.* different; unlike; various: *ad.* in different directions. See **Divert**. **Diversely**, di'-verse-le, *ad.* in different ways; variously.
Diversifiable, de-ver-se-fi'-a-bl, *a.* that may be diversified.
Diversification, de-ver-se-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of diversifying; the state of being diversified; modification; change; alteration.
Diversiform, de-ver'-se-form, *a.* of various forms.
Diversify, de-ver'-se-fi, *v.a.* to make different or various in form or qualities; to give variety or diversity to (L. *diverse*, and *facio*, to make).
Diversiloquent, de-ver-sil'-o-kwent, *a.* speaking in different ways (L. *diverse*, and *loquor*, to speak).
Diversion, de-ver'-shun, *s.* the act of turning aside from any course; that which diverts; that which turns the mind from care, business, or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; whatever unbends the mind; amusement; drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, by attacking another point; a feint to divert attention [Mil.]
Diversity, de-ver'-se-te, *s.* the state of being diverse or different; dissimilitude; variety; distinctness of being, as opposed to identity.
Divert, de-vert', *v.a.* to turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside; to turn the mind from business or study; to amuse; to draw the forces of an enemy to a different point [Mil.] (L. *dis*, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.)
Diverter, de-ver'-ter, *s.* he who or that which diverts.
Diverticle, de-ver'-te-kl, *s.* a by-way; a hollow appendage branching from the intestinal canal, and terminating in a *cul de sac* [Anat.]
Divertimento, de-ver-te-men'-to, *s.* a short pleasant composition, vocal or instrumental, written in a light and familiar style [Mus.] (It.)
Diverting, de-vert'-ing, *a.* amusing; entertaining. **Divertingly**, de-vert'-ing-le, *ad.* in a diverting manner.
Divertisement, de-ver'-tiz-ment, *s.* diversion; a divertissement.
Divertissement, de-ver-tis-mong', *s.* a short ballet or other entertainment, often introduced between the acts of a longer piece (Fr.)
Divertive, de-ver'-tiv, *a.* tending to divert; amusing.
Divest, de-vest', *v.a.* to strip of, as clothes, arms, or equipage; to deprive (L. *dis*, and *vestis*, a garment).
Divestible, de-ves'-te-bl, *a.* that can be divested.
Divestiture, de-ves'-te-ture, } *s.* the act of stripping,
Divesture, de-ves'-ture, } putting off, or depriving; surrender of property [Law].
Divestment, de-vest'-ment, *s.* the act of divesting.
Dividable, de-vi'-dâ-bl, *a.* that may be divided.
Divide, de-vide', *v.a.* to part a thing into two or more pieces; to separate by a partition, or by an imaginary line or limit; to make partition of among a number; to open or cleave; to disunite in opinion or interest, or make discordant; to embarrass; to distribute; to make dividends; to share; to separate into two, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure: *v.n.* to part; to open; to cleave; to break friendship; to vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts: *s.* a watershed (L. *dis*, and *vid*, to separate).
Divided, de-vi'-ded, *pp.* or *a.* parted; disunited; said of leaves cut into divisions as far as the midrib [Bot.] **Dividedly**, de-vi'-ded-le, *ad.* separately.
Dividend, div'-e-dend, *s.* a share; the share of the interest or profit of stock-in-trade, or other employment, which belongs to each proprietor according to his proportion of the stock or capital; a part or share assigned to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt [Law]; the number to be divided [Arith.] *Dividend-warrant*, an order or authority upon which shareholders or stockbrokers receive their dividends [Law].
Divider, de-vi'-der, *s.* he who or that which divides; a distributor; a ladie; he who or that which disunites: *s.pl.* a kind of compasses.
Dividing, de-vi'-ding, *a.* that indicates separation or difference: *s.* separation. **Dividingly**, de-vi'-ding-le, *ad.* by division.
Divi-divi, di'-ve-di'-ve, *s.* the wrinkled pods of *Cæsalpina coriaria*, used in tanning and dyeing [Comm.]
Dividual, de-vid'-u-al, *a.* shared or divided in common with others. **Dividually**, de-vid'-u-al-le, *ad.* by dividing.
Dividuous, de-vid'-u-us, *a.* dividual; divided.
Divination, div-e-na'-shun, *s.* the act of divining; the foretelling of future events, or the discovery of things secret or obscure by alleged converse with supernatural powers or skill in the interpretation of omens; conjectural presage; prediction.
Divinator, div'-e-na-tur, *s.* one who pretends to divination.
Divinatory, di-vin'-a-tur-e, *a.* professing divination.
Divine, de-vine', *a.* pertaining to God; pertaining to a heathen god; of the nature of God; proceeding from God; godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently superhuman; devoted to the service of God or His praise; pertaining to theology: *s.* a minister of the gospel; a man skilled in divinity; a theologian: *v.a.* to know beforehand; to foretell; to conjecture: *v.n.* to use or practise divination; to utter presages; to have presages; to guess or conjecture. *Divine right*, the allegation that a ruler holds his right to rule direct from God, and is not responsible for his actions as such to any lower tribunal or authority. (L. *divus*, God.) **Divinely**, de-vine'-le, *ad.* in a divine manner; by God; in the highest degree; excellently. **Divineness**, de-vine'-nes, *s.* the quality of being divine.
Diviner, de-vi'-ner, *s.* one who professes and practises divination; one who guesses.
Divineress, de-vi'-ner-es, *s.* a female diviner.
Diving, di'-ving, *s.* the act or art of plunging under water to a greater or less depth, and remaining under it for a longer or shorter time.
Diving-bell, di'-ving-bel, *s.* a hollow vessel, originally in the form of a bell, with the upper part close and the lower part open, in which a person may descend into and work under deep water, being supplied with air from above, by means of an air-pump, through a flexible tube.

Diving-dress, di'-ving-dres, *s.* waterproof clothing to which is attached a helmet provided with eyes for submarine operations, and in which the operator is supplied with air as in the diving-bell.

Diving-stone, di'-ving-stone, *s.* a species of jasper.

Divining-rod, de-vine'-ing-rod, *s.* a rod, commonly of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover water or metals underground.

Divinity, de-vin'-e-te, *s.* the nature of God; God; a being regarded as a god; something supernatural; theology, or the science of divine things, which treats of God, especially in His relation to man, as well as man in relation to Him.

Divinize, div'-e-nize, *v.a.* to deify.

Divisibility, de-viz-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being divisible.

Divisible, de-viz'-e-bl, *a.* capable of division. **Divisibleness,** de-viz'-e-bl-nes, *s.* divisibility; capacity of being divisible. **Divisibly,** de-viz'-e-ble, *ad.* in a divisible manner.

Division, de-vizh'-un, *s.* the act of dividing; the state of being divided; that which divides or separates; a partition; the part separated from the rest by a partition or line; a part or distinct portion; a separate body of men; one of the principal parts, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery, into which an army is divided; a part of an army or militia; a part of a fleet under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag; dissension; space between the notes of music, the singing or playing a course of which is called *running a division*; distinction; the separation of voters in a legislative house; the dividing of a number or quantity into any part assigned, or the rule by which it is found how many times one number or quantity is contained in another [Arith.]; the separation of a genus into its several species [Logic]. See **Divide.**

Divisional, de-vizh'-un-al, } *a.* pertaining to divi-
Divisionary, de-vizh'-un-a-re, } sion; noting or making division; belonging to a division.

Divisioner, de-vizh'-un-er, *s.* one who divides.

Divisive, de-vi'-siv, *a.* forming division or distribution; creating division or discord.

Divisiveness, de-vi'-siv-nes, *s.* tendency to disunion.

Divisor, de-vi'-zur, *s.* the number by which the dividend is divided [Arith.]

Divorce, de-vorse', *s.* a legal dissolution of the bond of matrimony, or the separation of husband and wife by judicial sentence; separation or disunion of things closely united; the sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved: *v.a.* to dissolve the marriage contract between; to disunite things closely connected; to force asunder; to put away (L. *divortium*, from *dis*, and *verto*, for *verto*, to turn). See **Divert.**

Divorceable, de-vorse'-a-bl, *a.* that can be divorced.

Divorcee, de-vore-se', *s.* a person divorced.

Divorcement, de-vorse'-ment, *s.* divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie.

Divorcer, de-vore'-ser, *s.* the person or cause that produces divorce; an advocate of divorce on slight grounds.

Divorcive, de-vore'-siv, *a.* having power to divorce.

Divoto, de-vo'-to, *a.* to be performed in a grave or solemn style [Mus.] (It.)

Divulgate, de-vul'-gate, *a.* published.

Divulgation, de-vul-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of divulging.

Divulge, de-vulj', *v.a.* to make public; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to disclose; to proclaim (L. *dis*, and *vulgus*, the common people).

Divulger, de-vul'-jer, *s.* one who divulges or reveals.

Divulsion, de-vul'-shun, *s.* the act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder (L. *dis*, and *vello*, *vulsum*, to pull).

Divulsive, de-vul'-siv, *a.* that pulls asunder or rends.

Dizen, diz'n, *v.a.* to dress gaudily; to deck (Ger. *diesse*). See **Distaff.**

Dizzard, diz'-zard, *s.* a blockhead.

Dizziness, diz'-ze-nes, *s.* giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

Dizzy, diz'-ze, *a.* giddy; causing giddiness; thoughtless; heedless: *v.a.* to whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse (A.S. *dysig*, foolish, connected with *daze*).

Dizzying, diz'-ze-ing, *a.* whirling round; making dizzy.

Djerrid, je-rede', *s.* a blunt Turkish javelin, used in various ways for sport (Ar. *jarid*, a palm-branch).

Do, doo, *v.a.* or *auxiliary*, to perform; to execute; to practise; to perform for the benefit or injury of another; to observe; to exert; to transact; to finish; to execute and bring to a conclusion; to take a step or measure; to answer the purpose; to make or cause. *To have to do*, to have concern with. *To do with*, to dispose of; to make use of; to employ; to gain; to effect by influence; to have business; to deal. *To do away*, to remove; to destroy.

Do, doo, *v.n.* to act or behave in any manner; to fare, or to be in a state with regard to sickness or health; to succeed or accomplish a purpose; to fit, be adapted, or answer the design in view. *To have to do with*, to have concern or business with; to deal with; to have carnal commerce with. *Do* is used for a verb, to save the repetition of it; in the imperative, to express an urgent request or command; as an auxiliary, in asking questions; and also to express emphasis.

Do, do, the first or C note in the scale [Mus.]

Do., ditto, *s.* See **Ditto.**

Doab, do'-ab, *s.* in India, a tract of land lying between two rivers at their confluence.

Do-all, doo'-awl, *s.* a factotum.

Dobbin, dob'-bin, *s.* an old work-horse.

Dobereiner's lamp, dob-er-ine'-ers lamp, *s.* a light, so called from its inventor, caused by a jet of hydrogen passing over spongy platinum.

Dobhash, dob'-hash, *s.* in the E. Indies, an interpreter.

Docent, do'-sent, *a.* teaching. See **Docile.**

Docetæ, do-ce'-ta, *s.pl.* a sect in the early church, who maintained that Christ's humanity was only seeming and not real (Gr. *dokeo*, to seem).

Docibility, do-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* docility.

Docible, do'-se-bl, *a.* teachable; docile. **Docibleness,** do'-se-bl-nes, *s.* docility.

Docile, do'-sile, *or* dos'-il, *a.* easily instructed; ready to learn; easily managed; tractable (L. *doceo*, *doctum*, to teach).

Docility, do-sil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being docile.

Docimacy, dos'-e-ma-se, *s.* the art or practice of assaying ores or metals; metallurgy; the art of testing in materia medica and jurisprudence (Gr. *dokimazo*, to test).

Docimastic, dos-e-mas'-tik, *a.* assaying by tests, especially ores or metals.

Docimology, dos-e-mol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on the art of assaying or examining in metallurgy (Gr. *dokimos*, put to the test, and *logos*, science).

Dock, dok, *s.* the rumex, a genus of plants of several species (A.S. *docce*).

Dock, dok, *s.* the tail of a beast cut short; the stump; a case of leather to cover the stump: *v.a.* to cut short; to curtail; to cut off; to deduct from; to destroy or defeat: *v.a.* to draw or place a ship in a dock.

Dock, dok, *s.* a broad deep trench on the side of a harbour, or bank of a river, in which ships are built or repaired; an artificial enclosure or basin for the reception of ships; the place where a criminal stands in court. *Wet-docks*, docks for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels. *Dry-docks*, docks for building and repairing them. *A Naval dock*, a place provided with all sorts of stores and materials for the royal navy. *A dock company*, a corporate body or association owning docks. (Gr. *doche*, a receptacle, from *dechomai*, to receive.)

Dockage, dok'-aje, *s.* dock dues.

Dock charges or **dues,** dok'-tschärj-es *or* dews, *s.pl.* certain dues payable on vessels and goods entering or leaving docks.

Dock-cress, dok'-kres, *s.* the nipplewort.

Docket, dok'-et, *s.* a summary of a larger writing; a paper containing the heads of a writing [Law]; a subscription at the foot of letters patent, by the clerk of the dockets [Law]; a bill tied to goods containing some direction, as the owner's name or their destination [Comm.]; a list of cases in a court [Law]: *v.a.* to make an abstract or summary of the heads of a writing; to abstract and enter in a book; to enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back. *To strike a docket*, an old term used for entering a declaration of bankruptcy against a debtor [Law]. (*dock*, to cut short.)

Dock-master, dok'-mäs-ter, *s.* a superintendent of a dock.

Dockyard, dok'-yärd, *s.* a yard or magazine, near a harbour, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.

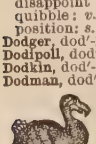
Doctor, dok'-tur, *s.* a teacher, specially one so skilled in a profession as to be pronounced able to teach it; one who has passed at a university all the degrees in the faculty of divinity, medicine, or law, or a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty; an honorary mark of literary or other distinction conferred by a university; a learned man; a physician; brown sherry; a fish with sharp-edged spines near the tail: *v.a.* to treat with medicines; to mend; to confer the degree of doctor upon; to adulterate; to falsify.

Doctoral, dok'-tur-al, *a.* relating to a doctor. **Doctorally,** dok'-tur-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of a doctor.

Doctorate, dok'-tur-ate, *s.* the degree of a doctor: *v.a.* to confer the degree of doctor upon.

Doctoring, dok'-tur-ing, *s.* the adulteration of liquors and other articles of consumption.

Doctorly, dok'-tur-le, *a.* like a learned man.
Doctors' Commons, dok'-turs kom'-mons, *s.pl.* originally the college of the doctors of civil law in London, where they used to eat in common, and in course of time the seat of a number of the courts of law.
Doctorship, dok'-tur-ship, *s.* the degree of a doctor.
Doctress, dok'-tres, } *s.* a female physician.
Doctoress, dok'-tur-es, }
Doctrinaire, dok'-tre-nare, *s.* an unpractical theorizer, especially on socialand political questions; originally one of a set of politicians in France who sought to reform the constitution on the English model (Fr.)
Doctrinal, dok'-trin-al, *a.* pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching: *s.* something that is a part of doctrine.
Doctrinally, dok'-trin-al-le, *ad.* in the form of doctrine or instruction.
Doctrinarianism, doc-tre-na'-re-an-izm, *s.* the principles of the Doctrinaires; political theorizing.
Doctrine, dok'-trin, *s.* a thing taught; a principle laid down as true by an instructor or master; dogma; the truth taught; teaching; learning; knowledge.
Document, dok'-u-ment, *s.* a paper for information or proof, containing instructions for the establishment of facts: precept, or authoritative dogma: *v.a.* to furnish with documents or papers necessary to establish facts; to teach; to instruct.
Documental, dok-u-men'-tal, *a.* pertaining to, consisting in, or derived from documents.
Documentary, dok-u-men'-ta-re, *a.* pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.
Dodd, dod, *v.a.* to cut off, as wool from the tails of sheep.
Doddart, dod'-ert, *s.* a game at ball with a bent stick; the stick used in it.
Dodded, dod'-ded, *a.* without horns, applied to sheep.
Dodder, dod'-der, *s.* a leafless parasitic plant that, germinating in the ground, attaches itself to other plants, such as flax, clover, vetches, &c., and lives on them.
Doddered, dod'-derd, *a.* overgrown with or as with dodder.
Doddering, dod'-der-ing, *a.* quivering; shaking.
Dodecagon, do-dek'-a-gon, *s.* a plane figure, having twelve equal sides and angles (Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *gonia*, an angle).
Dodecagynia, do-dek-a-jin'-e-à, *s.* an order of plants having twelve styles [Bot.] (Gr. *dodeka*, and *gyne*, a female.)
Dodecagynian, do-dek-à-jin'-yan, } *a.* having twelve
Dodecagynous, do-de-kaj'-e-nus, } styles [Bot.]
Dodecahedral, do-dek-à-he'-dral, *a.* pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.
Dodecahedron, do-dek-à-he'-dron, *s.* a regular solid having twelve equal pentagonal bases (Gr. *dodeka*, and *hedra*, a base).
Dodecandria, do-de-kan'-dre-à, *s.* a class of plants having twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen [Bot.] (Gr. *dodeka*, and *aner*, a male.)
Dodecandrian, do-de-kan'-dre-an, } *a.* pertaining to the
Dodecandrous, do-de-kan'-drus, } dodecandria.
Dodecapetalous, do-de-kà-pet'-à-lus, *a.* having twelve petals [Bot.] (Gr. *dodeka*, and *petalon*, a leaf.)
Dodecastyle, do-dek'-à-style, *s.* a portico that has twelve columns in front [Arch.] (Gr. *dodeka*, and *stylos*, a column.)
Dodge, dodj, *v.n.* to start aside and evade; to evade and disappoint by mean shuffling tricks; to shuffle; to quibble: *v.a.* to evade by suddenly shifting one's position: *s.* a trick; an evasion; a quibble (*duck*).
Dodger, dod'-jer, *s.* one who dodges or evades.
Dodipoll, dod'-e-pole, *s.* a dolt (*dote*, and *poll*).
Dodkin, dod'-kin, *s.* a little doit: a small coin (*doit*).
Dodman, dod'-man, *s.* a crustacean that casts its shell.



Dodo.

Dodo, do'-do, *s.* an ungainly bird, larger than a swan, with short scaly legs, large head and bill, short wings and tail, and a plumage of grayish down, believed to be now extinct, though known to have existed in the Mauritius little over two hundred years ago (Port. *doudo*, silly).
Dodonian, do-do'-ne-an, *a.* applied to Jupiter, worshipped in the temple of *Dodona*, where he had a famous oracle.
Doe, do, *s.* a she deer; the female of the fallow-deer or buck (A.S. *da*).
Doer, doo'-er, *s.* a performer; one who performs what is required.
Does, duz, *third per. sing. pres. ind. of* **do.**
Doeskin, do'-skin, *s.* the skin of a doe; a compact twilled cloth of wool.
Doff, dof, *v.a.* to put off, as dress; to divest; to get rid of; to put or shift off: *v.n.* to take the hat off in respect (*do off*).
Doffer, dof'-fer, *s.* a revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which *doffs*, or strips off, the cotton from the cards.
Dog, dog, *s.* a well-known domestic animal of the genus *canis*; a term of contempt given to a man; one of two constellations in the southern hemisphere; an andiron; an iron hook or bar with a sharp fang, used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber in a saw-pit: *v.a.* to follow as a dog; to follow close and constantly; to worry with importunity: *a.* in composition, male: degenerate. *To give or throw to the dogs*, to throw away. *To go to the dogs*, to go to ruin.
Dogana, do-gä'-nä, *s.* a custom-house (It. *doge*).
Dogate, do'-gate, *s.* the dignity of doge.
Dog-bane, dog'-bane, *s.* dog's-bane.
Dog-bee, dog'-bee, *s.* a drone.
Dog-belt, dog'-belt, *s.* a belt used to draw in mines.
Dog-berry, dog'-ber-re, *s.* the berry of the dog-wood.
Dog-biscuit, dog-bis'-ket, *s.* coarse, waste, or broken biscuits, sold for feeding dogs.
Dog-bolt, dog'-bolt, *s.* a word of contempt.
Dog-brier, dog'-bri-er, *s.* the brier that bears the hip.
Dog-cart, dog'-kart, *s.* a light double-seated two or four-wheeled one-horse vehicle, with a box, or boot, originally for carrying hunting dogs.
Dog-cheap, dog'-tcheep, *a.* cheap as dog's meat; very cheap.
Dog-days, dog'-days, *s.* days in July and August, including the twenty preceding and the twenty succeeding that on which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun, a conjunction which was formerly supposed to account for the heat that prevailed at that season.
Doge, doje, *s.* the name of the chief magistrates of Venice and Genoa (L. *dux*, a leader).
Dogeate, do'-jate, *s.* the dignity or office of a doge.
Dog-fancier, dog'-fan'-se-er, *s.* one who has a taste for dogs and keeps them for sale.
Dog-fish, dog'-fish, *s.* a small species of shark of which the liver yields oil, and the rough skins are used for polishing wood and other substances, so called from following its prey in packs like dogs.
Dog-fly, dog'-fli, *s.* a voracious biting fly, very troublesome to dogs.
Dog-fox, dog'-fox, *s.* the male of the fox; a small animal of the dog family, in the warm parts of Asia and Africa, with a muzzle like a greyhound's and a tail like a fox's.
Doggar, dog'-gar, *s.* a coarse ironstone.
Dogged, dog'-ed, *a.* sullen; obstinate; determined.
Doggedly, dog'-ged-le, *ad.* in a dogged manner.
Doggedness, dog'-ged-nes, *s.* the quality of being dogged.
Dogger, dog'-ger, *s.* a Dutch fishing-vessel used in the German Ocean, particularly in the cod and herring fishery.
Doggerel, dog'-ger-el, *a.* an epithet given to a kind of loose irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of Hudibras, poor in sense as well as versification: *s.* irregular measure in burlesque poetry; worthless verse.
Doggerman, dog'-ger-man, *s.* a sailor belonging to a dogger.
Doggers, dog'-gers, *s.* a sort of stone found in the mines with the true alum-rock containing some alum.
Doggish, dog'-gish, *a.* like a dog; churlish; snappish.
Doggishness, dog'-gish-nes, *s.* the quality of being doggish.
Dog-grass, dog'-gras, *s.* couch-grass, a weed of the same genus as wheat.
Dog-hearted, dog'-här-ted, *a.* cruel; pitiless; malicious.
Dog-hole, dog'-hole, *s.* a place fit only for dogs.
Dog-house, dog'-hous, *s.* a kennel for dogs.
Dog-Latin, dog-lat'-in, *s.* barbarous Latin.
Dog-leech, dog'-leetch, *s.* a dog doctor.
Dog-louse, dog'-lous, *s.* an insect infesting dogs.
Dogma, dog'-mà, *s.* a settled opinion positively expressed; a doctrine settled and promulgated by authority and to be received as such; a principle, maxim, or tenet; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy (Gr. that which seems right, fitting, or true).
Dog-mad, dog'-mad, *a.* mad as a dog.
Dogmatic, dog-mat'-ik, *s.* one of a sect of physicians, called Dogmatists, in contradistinction to Empirics and Methodists.
Dogmatic, dog-mat'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to a dogma
Dogmatical, dog-mat'-e-kal, } or to established opinion; asserting or disposed to assert with authority, often with overbearing and arrogance; dictatorial; overbearing in assertion; asserted with authority; authoritative. **Dogmatically**, dog-mat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* positively; in a magisterial manner; arrogantly. **Dogmaticalness**, dog-mat'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.
Dogmatics, dog-mat'-iks, *s.* doctrinal theology.

Dogmatism, dog'-mă-tizm, *s.* positive dogmatic assertion of opinion; positiveness in opinion.
Dogmatist, dog'-mă-tist, *s.* a positive, often arrogant, advancer of principles; one of a sect of physicians who based their practice on logical grounds.
Dogmatize, dog'-mă-tize, *v.n.* to assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with arrogance.
Dogmatizer, dog'-mă-ti-zer, *s.* one who dogmatizes.
Dogmatory, dog'-mă-tur-e, *a.* dogmatical.
Dog-rose, dog'-roze, *s.* the wild rose.
Dog's-bane, dogz'-bane, *s.* a plant with a bitter root that possesses medicinal properties.
Dog's-cabbage, dogz'-kab-baje, *s.* a succulent plant, sometimes used as a pot herb.
Dog's-ear, dogz'-ear, *s.* the corner of a leaf in a book turned down like the ear of a dog.
Dog's-fennel, dogz'-fen-nel, *s.* a plant or weed, sometimes called corn-camomile.
Dogship, dog'-ship, *s.* the quality of a dog; curship.
Dog-shores, dog'-shores, *s.pl.* pieces of wood fitted to the upper end of the bilgeways on a building slip, which are knocked away at the launching of a vessel.
Dog-sick, dog'-sik, *a.* sick as a dog when surfeited.
Dog-skin, dog'-skin, *a.* made of the skin of a dog.
Dog-sleep, dog'-sleep, *s.* pretended sleep.
Dog's-meat, dogz'-meet, *s.* refuse; offal; meat for dogs.
Dog's-mercury, dogz'-mer-ku-re, *s.* a poisonous plant very common in our hedges.
Dog's-poison, dogz-poi'-zn, *s.* the common fool's-parsley.
Dog's-rue, dogz'-rew, *s.* a plant, a species of figwort.
Dog's-tail-grass, dogz'-tale-gras, *s.* a pasture grass.
Dog-star, dog' star, *s.* Sirius, the brightest of the stars, whose rising and setting with the sun gave name to the dog-days.
Dog-stones, dog'-stones, *s.* fool-stones, an orchis.
Dog's-tongue, dogz'-tung, *s.* a plant, hound's-tongue.
Dog-tooth, dog'-tooth, *s.* a sharp-pointed human tooth growing between the fore-teeth and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth; the eye-tooth.
Dog-trick, dog'-trik, *s.* a currish trick; brutal treatment.
Dog-trot, dog'-trot, *s.* a gentle trot, like that of a dog.
Dog-vane, dog'-vane, *s.* a small vane composed of thread, cork, and feathers [Naut.]
Dog-violet, dog-vi'-o-let, *s.* a species of violet, common in hedges and heathy grounds, the *Viola canina*.
Dog-watch, dog'-wotch, *s.* one of two watches of two hours each, between 4 and 8 o'clock p.m. [Naut.]
Dog-weary, dog'-we-re, *a.* quite tired; much fatigued.
Dog-whelk, dog'-hwelk, *s.* a species of univalve shell, very common on the British coast.
Dog-wood, dog'-wood, *s.* a common name of different species of the *cornus*, or cornelian cherry.
Dohl, dole, *s.* a species of foreign pulse resembling dried peas.
Doily, doy'-le, *s.* a small ornamental napkin, used to put glasses on at dessert.
Doings, doo'-ings, *s.pl.* things done; transactions; actions, good or bad; behaviour; stir; bustle.
Doit, doit, *s.* a small piece of money; a small Dutch copper coin, worth about half a farthing; a similar, or rather the same coin, once current in Scotland; a trifle.
Dolabella, dol-ă-bel'-lă, *s.* a genus of molluscs, so called from the shell being shaped like a little hatchet (L. *dolabra*, a hatchet).
Dolabriform, do-lab'-re-fawrm, *a.* having the form of an axe or hatchet [Bot.] (L. *dolabra*, and *form*.)
Dolce, dol'-tche, } *ad.* softly and tenderly
Dolcemente, dol-tche-men'-te, } [Mus.] (It. from L. *dulcis*, sweet.)
Doldrums, dol'-drums, *s.* a zone in the tropics between the regions of the trade-winds, where calms and variable winds prevail, with occasional squalls [Naut.]; the pet; the dumps.
Dole, dole, *s.* a portion dealt out or distributed; something given in charity; blows dealt out; a void space left in tillage: *v.a.* to deal out in small portions to distribute (*deal*).
Dole, dole, *s.* grief; sorrow (L. *doleo*, to grieve).
Doleful, dole'-ful, *a.* expressing grief; impressing sadness; sad; melancholy. **Dolefully**, dole'-ful-le, *ad.* in a doleful manner. **Dolefulness**, dole'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being doleful.
Dolerite, dol'-e-rite, *s.* a trap-rock, composed of augite and labradorite, so called from the difficulty of distinguishing these components (Gr. *dolos*, deceit).
Dolesome, dole'-sum, *a.* gloomy; dismal. **Dolesomely**, dole'-sum-le, *ad.* in a dolesome manner. **Dolesomeness**, dole'-sum-nes, *s.* gloom: dismalness.
Dolichocephalic, do-le-ko-se-fal'-ik, *a.* with a skull like the negro, measuring at least one-fourth more from front to back than from side to side [Ethnol.] (Gr. *dolichos*, long, and *kephale*, the head).
Dolichos, do'-le-kos, *s.* a leguminous plant of several species, allied to the kidney-bean, with long pods (Gr. *dolichos*, long).
Dolichosaurus, do'-le-ko-saw'-rus, *s.* a reptile, of about three feet, found in the chalk [Geol.] (Gr. *dolichos*, and *sauros*, a lizard.)
Dolichurus, do-le-kew'-rus, *s.* a verse with a foot or a syllable too many [Pros.] (Gr. *dolichos*, and *oura*, a tail.)
Dolium, do'-le-um, *s.* a genus of univalve mollusca, found in African, Indian, and S. American seas, so called from its resemblance to a tun or hogshead (L. a large jar).
Doll, dol, *s.* a child's baby toy (*Dorothy* or *idol*).
Dollar, dol'-lar, *s.* a silver coin of the United States, worth 100 cents, or about 4*s.* 2*d.* sterling; a coin of different values current in other parts (Ger. *Thaler*, from *Thal*, a dale, because first coined at Joachimsthal silver-mines in Bohemia).
Dollman, dol'-man, *s.* a long robe worn by Turks.
Doll's eyes, dols'-ize, *s.* glass beads, extensively manufactured in Birmingham.
Dolly, dol'-le, *s.* a perforated board placed over a tub to wash the ore in; a washing-machine.
Dolmen, dol'-men, *s.* properly, a large unhewn stone resting on others; a gallery of several blocks raised on pillars (Celt. *dol*, a table, and *men*, a stone).
Dolomite, dol'-o-mite, *s.* a crystalline carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, so called from the geologist *Dolomieu*.
Dolor, dol'-lur, *s.* pain; pang; sorrow (L.)
Doloriferous, do-lur-if'-er-us, *a.* producing pain (L. *dolor*, and *fero*, to bring).
Dolorific, dol-ur-if'-ik, *a.* that causes or expresses pain or grief (L. *dolor*, and *facio*, to make).
Doloroso, do-lo-ro'-so, *ad.* tenderly and pathetically [Mus.] (It.)
Dolorous, do'-lur-us, *a.* doleful; impressing sorrow or grief; painful; pressing pain or grief. **Dolorously**, do'-lur-us-le, *ad.* in a manner to express pain. **Dolorousness**, do'-lur-us-nes, *s.* sorrowfulness.
Dolphin, dol'-fin, *s.* a cetaceous mammal, of from 6 to 10 feet in length; the coryphene, the dolphin of poets and navigators, about 5 feet in length, and celebrated for its surprising changes of colour when expiring; a heavy mass suspended from the yard-arm, to be dropped on an enemy's vessel [Grec. Antiq.]; the handle of a gun or mortar [Gunnery]; a spar or buoy fastened to an anchor, to which an iron ring is usually attached, to enable vessels to ride by it [Naut.]; a mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock, or along a quay or wharf [Naut.] The *dolphin of the mast*, a particular kind of wreath, formed of plaited cordage, intended to sustain the weight of the fore and main yards [Naut.] (Gr. *delphin*.)
Dolphinet, dol'-fin-et, *s.* a female dolphin.
Dolphin-fly, dol'-fin-fli, *s.* an insect of the aphis tribe, which is very destructive to beans.
Dolt, doalt, *s.* a dull, stupid fellow (A.S. *dol*, dull).
Doltish, doal'-tish, *a.* dull in intellect; stupid. **Doltishly**, doal'-tish-le, *ad.* in a doltish manner. **Doltishness**, doal'-tish-nes, *s.* stupidity.
Dom, dom, a termination denoting jurisdiction, condition, or quality, as dukedom, wisdom, freedom (*doom*).
Domable, dom'-ă-bl, *a.* that may be tamed (L. *domo*, to tame).
Domain, do-mane', *s.* territory under the government or dominion of a sovereign; landed estate; the land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy; demain or demesne (L. *dominus*, a lord or master).
Domal, do'-mal, *a.* pertaining to a house [Astrol.] See **Dome**.
Domanial, do-ma'-ne-al, *a.* relating to landed estates.
Dom-boc, dom'-bok, *s.* book of statutes of the ancient Saxon kings (*doom*, and *book*).
Dome, dome, *s.* a hemispherical roof raised over the middle of an edifice; a cupola; a noble fabric, as a temple, cathedral, &c.; the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome [Chem.]; anything dome-shaped (L. *domus*, a house).
Domdaniel, dum-dan'-e-el, *s.* a hall under the ocean where the magicians paid annual homage to their master [Myth.]
Domed, domed', *a.* furnished with a dome.
Domesday, domes'-da, *s.* See **Doomsday**.
Dome-shaped, dome'-shaypt, *a.* shaped like a dome.
Domesman, domes'-man, *s.* a judge; an umpire.
Domestic, do-mes'-tik, *a.* belonging to the house or the home; remaining much at home and devoted to home life; tame, not wild; pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; intestine, not foreign; made in one's own house, nation, or country; *s.* a servant or hired labourer residing

with a family (L. *domus*). **Domestically**, do-mes'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a domestic manner; privately; in relation to domestic affairs.

Domesticant, do-mes'-te-kant, *a.* forming part of the same family.

Domesticate, do-mes'-te-kate, *v.a.* to make domestic or familiar; to accustom to home life; to tame; to cultivate.

Domestication, do-mes-te-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of domesticating; the act of taming.

Domesticity, do-mes-tis'-e-te, *s.* state of being domestic; a domestic interest.

Domestics, do-mes'-tiks, *s.pl.* cotton goods of American manufacture [U.S.]

Domets, dom'-ets, *s.* a plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woollen.

Domical, do'-me-kal, *a.* appertaining to or shaped like a dome.

Domicile, dom'-e-sile, *s.* a place of abode or permanent residence; the length of residence required by the law of some countries for the purpose of founding jurisdiction in civil actions [Law]. (L.)

Domicile, dom'-e-sile, } *v.a.* to establish a fixed
Domiciliate, dom-e-sil'-e-ate, } residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy.

Domiciled, dom'-e-siled, } *a.* having gained a
Domiciliated, dom-e-sil'-e-a-ted, } permanent residence.

Domiciliary, dom-e-sil'-e-à-re, *a.* pertaining to a domicile. A *domiciliary visit*, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it under authority of law.

Domiciliation, dom-e-sil-e-a'-shun, *s.* permanent residence; inhabitancy.

Domify, dom'-e-fi, *v.a.* to divide the heavens into twelve houses in order to form a horoscope [Astrol.] (L. *domus*, and *facio*, to make).

Dominance, dom'-e-nans, } *s.* ascendancy; predomi-
Dominancy, dom'-e-nan-se, } nance.

Dominant, dom'-e-nant, *a.* having rule or ascendancy; ruling; prevailing; *s.* of the three notes essential to the tone, that which is fifth from the tonic [Mus.] The *dominant* or *sensible chord*, that which is practised on the dominant of the tone, and which introduces a perfect cadence, thus—if the key be C, the dominant is G [Mus.]

Dominate, dom'-e-nate, *v.a.* to rule; to predominate over; to tower above (L. *dominus*, a lord or master.)

Domination, dom-e-na'-shun, *s.* power in ruling; government; arbitrary authority; tyranny; the fourth order of angelic beings.

Dominative, dom'-e-nà-tiv, *a.* governing; imperious.

Dominator, dom'-e-nà-tur, *s.* a ruler or ruling power.

Domineer, dom'-e-neer, *v.n.* to rule over in an insolent, haughty, overbearing way, as well as arbitrarily; to bluster; to hector.

Domineering, dom-e-neer'-ing, *a.* overbearing.

Dominical, do-min'-e-kal, *a.* relating to the Lord; noting the Lord's day, or Sabbath; *s.* the Lord's day. The *Dominical letter*, the letter which, in almanacs, denotes the Sabbath, or *dies Domini*, the Lord's day.

Dominicans, do-min'-e-kans, *s.pl.* an order of preaching friars founded 1216 by Dominic de Guzman, a Spanish gentleman, born in 1170; called also Black Friars in England, and Jacobins in France.

Dominicide, do-min'-e-side, *s.* one who kills his master; the murder of a master (L. *dominus*, and *cædo*, to kill).

Dominie, dom'-e-ne, *s.* a pedagogue; a schoolmaster.

Dominion, do-min'-yun, *s.* supreme power or authority; the power of controlling; territory under the authority of a prince or state; government; ascendant; an order of angels; persons governed.

Domino, dom'-e-no, *s.* a cape with a hood, worn by a master, or by a priest while officiating in a cold edifice; a long loose cloak of black silk, with a hood removable at pleasure, used as a general disguise at masquerades; a dotted piece of bone or ivory, used for playing at the game called *dominoes*, of which there are twenty-eight pieces.

Dominus, dom'-e-nus, *s.* a title, equivalent to Master or Sir, formerly given to a clergyman, a gentleman, or the lord of a manor (L.)

Don, don, *s.* a Spanish title, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes; an important personage; a person of self-importance; a fellow or an officer of a college (L. *dominus*).

Don, don, *v.a.* to put on; to invest with (*do on*).

Donary, do'-nà-re, *s.* a thing given to a sacred use.

Donation, do-na'-shun, *s.* the act of giving; that which is given gratuitously; a gift or grant; benefaction; the contract by which a thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift [Law]. (L. *donum*, a gift.)

Donatism, don'-à-tizm, *s.* the doctrines of the Donatists.

Donatists, don'-à-tists, *s.* an Arian sect, founded by Donatus in the fourth century, who insisted upon individual purity or holiness as one of the constitutive principles of Christ's Church and an indispensable qualification for church membership.

Donative, don'-à-tiv, *s.* a gift; a largess; a benefice given and collated to a person, by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution, or introduction by the ordinary [Canon Law]: *a.* vested or vesting by donation.

Done, dun, *pp.* of the verb to do, given; performed; executed; finished; exhausted; outwitted. *To have done with*, to cease to have concern or business with. *Done for*, ruined.

Done, dun, *interj.* agreed; an exclamation by which a wager is concluded.

Donee, do-ne', *s.* the person to whom a gift is made, or to whom lands or tenements are granted.

Doniferous, do-nif'-er-us, *a.* bearing gifts (L. *donum*, and *fero*, to bear).

Donjon, don'-jun, *s.* the raised central building or keep of an ancient castle, to which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity, and the under storey of which was used as a prison (A.S. *dun*, a hill).

Donkey, don'-ke, *s.* an ass; a stupid person (*dun* in colour).

Donkey-engine, don'-ke-en-jin, *s.* a small steam-engine for light work on board of a steamship, supplied with steam from the main boiler.

Donna, don'-na, *s.* the feminine of don.

Donnish, don'-nish, *a.* with the air of a don.

Donnism, don'-izm, *s.* self-importance. See **Don.**

Donor, do'-nur, *s.* one who gives or bestows gratuitously; one who grants an estate.

Do-nothing, doo'-nuth-ing, *a.* with nothing to do: *s.* one with nothing to do. **Do-nothingness**, doo'-nuth-ing-nes, *s.* the condition of a do-nothing.

Donship, don'-ship, *s.* the quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.

Donzel, don'-zel, *s.* a prospective knight.

Doob-grass, doob'-gras, *s.* a perennial creeping grass, highly prized in India, and acclimated in the southern parts of the United States.

Doodle, doo'-dl, *s.* a trifler; a simple fellow (*do-little* or *dawdle*).

Dooly, doo'-le, *s.* a covered litter made of bamboo.

Doom, doom, *v.a.* to condemn to any punishment; to pronounce judgment on: to destine: *s.* judgment or judicial sentence; condemnation; determination affecting the fate or future state of another; the state to which one is doomed or destined; ruin; destruction. *Crack of doom*, the dissolution of all things at the judgment. (A.S. *dom*, judgment.)

Doomful, doom'-ful, *a.* pregnant with destruction.

Doom-palm, doom'-pälm, *s.* a palm of Upper Egypt, remarkable for the forkings of its branches, highly valued for its fruit, and of manifold service otherwise to the natives.

Doomsday, doomz'-day, *s.* the day of judgment.

Doomsday-book, doomz'-day-book, *s.* a book, in two vols., compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England.

Doomsman, doomz'-man, *s.* a judge.

Door, dore, *s.* an opening into a house or a room by which persons enter; the frame of boards that shuts the opening of a house or closes the entrance into an apartment, and usually turning on hinges; a house-entrance; avenue, or means of approach. *To lie at the door*, to be chargeable to one. *Next door to*, near to, bordering on. *Indoors*, within the house; at home. (An Indo-European word.)

Door-case, dore'-kase, *s.* the frame which encloses a door.

Dooring, dore'-ing, *s.* a door-case.

Doorkeeper, dore'-keep-er, *s.* a porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.

Door-nail, dore'-nale, *s.* the nail on which the knocker is struck.

Door-plate, dore'-plate, *s.* a metal plate on the door of a house with the name of the occupant.

Door-post, dore'-poast, *s.* the post of a door.

Door-sill, dore'-sil, *s.* the sill of a door.

Door-stead, dore'-sted, *s.* entrance or place of a door.

Door-stone, dore'-stone, *s.* step-stone.

Doorway, dore'-way, *s.* the passage of a door.

Dor, dor, } *s.* the black-beetle (A.S. *dora*,
Dor-beetle, dor-bee-tl, } a drone).

Dorado, do-ra'-do, *s.* a southern constellation of six stars; a large fish resembling the dolphin (Sp. gilded).

Dorcas society, dor'-kas so-si'-et-e, *s.* an association of ladies to provide garments for the poor (see Acts ix. 39).

Dorée, do-ra', } *s.* a golden-yellow fish, called John
Dory, do'-re, } Doree (Fr. gilt).

Dorian, do'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to Doris, in Greece, or the Dorians.

Doric, dor'-ik, *a.* relating to Doris, in Greece. *Doric order*, the oldest, the strongest, and the simplest of the three Grecian orders of architecture; the second of the five orders, being that between the Tuscan and Ionic. *Doric dialect*, one of the five dialects used among the Greeks.

Doricism, dor'-e-sizm, } *s.* a phrase of the Doric dialect.
Dorism, do'-rizm, }

Doring, do'-ring, } *s.* the taking of larks by means of a
Daring, da'-ring, } close net and a looking-glass.

Dorking, dork'-ing, *s.* a breed of domestic fowl reared at Dorking in Surrey.

Dormancy, dor'-man-se, *s.* the state of being dormant.

Dormant, dor'-mant, *a.* sleeping; at rest or not in action; in a sleeping posture; not used; leaning; the posture of an animal in a sleeping attitude, with the head resting on the fore paws [Her.] *Dormant partner*, a sleeping partner, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits, and subject to a share in losses [Comm.] (Fr. *dormir*, to sleep.)

Dormant, dor'-mant, *s.* a beam or sleeper tenoned into a girder, to support the ends of joists on both sides.

Dormer-window.

Dormer-window, dor'-mer-win'do, *s.* a vertical window pierced through a sloping roof, so called as belonging originally to a sleeping-room.

Dormitive, dor'-me-tiv, *a.* of a nature to promote sleep: *s.* a soporific [Med.]

Dormitory, dor'-me-tur-e, *s.* a place to sleep in; a gallery in convents, divided into several cells, where the religious sleep; a burial-place.

Dormouse, dor'-mous, *s.*; *pl.* **Dormice**; a rodent of several species, intermediate between the mouse and the squirrel, resembling the squirrel in habits, and in a torpid state during winter.

Dorn, dorn, *s.* a fish, the thornback (Ger. a thorn).

Dornic, dor'-nik, } *s.* a species of figured linen
Dernock, dor'-nok, } (*Dornich*, Tourney in Flanders, where it used to be made).

Dorr-beetle, dor-bee'-tl, *s.* the black-beetle. See **Dor.**

Dorr-hawk, dor'-hawk, *s.* the goatsucker.

Dorsal, dor'-sal, *a.* pertaining to the back (L. *dorsum*, the back).

Dorse, dorse, *s.* a codfish, plentiful in the Baltic.

Dorsel, dor'-sel, *s.* a woollen stuff; a curtain or rich canopy of a throne; a pannier for a beast of burden.

Dorsibranchiate, dor-se-brang'-ke-ate, *a.* having the branchiæ distributed along the back [Zool.] (L. *dorsum*, and *branchiæ*, gills.)

Dorsiferous, dor-sif'-er-us, } *a.* bearing seeds on the
Dorsiparous, dor-sip'-a-rus, } back of their leaves [Bot.] (L. *dorsum*, *fero*, to bear, and *pario*, to bring forth.)

Dorsi-spinal, dor-se-spi'-nal, *a.* belonging to the spine and back [Anat.] (L. *dorsum*, and *spinal.*)

Dorsum, dor'-sum, *s.* the back; the ridge of a hill; the upper surface of the body of a shell [Conch.] (L. the back.)

Dory, do'-re, *s.* See **Dorée.**

Dose, dose, *s.* the quantity of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time; anything disagreeable or nauseous that one is required to take or swallow; a quantity: *v.a.* to form into suitable doses; to give in doses; to give anything nauseous to (Gr. *dosis*, a gift).

Dosel, dos'-el, } *s.* a hanging of rich drapery behind
Doser, dos'-er, } the dais or chair of state; rich hangings of tapestry, &c., in halls or churches.

Dosology, do-sol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on doses in medicine (Gr. *dosis*, and *logos*, discourse).

Dosser, dos'-ser, *s.* a pannier or basket carried on the shoulders (L. *dorsum*, the back).

Dossil, dos'-sil, *s.* a pledget [Surg.] (O.Fr. a stopple.)

Dost, dust, the *2nd pers. sing. pres. ind.* of **Do.**

Dot, dot, *s.* a small point or spot, as made with a pen or a sharp point: *v.a.* to mark with dots; to mark or diversify with small detached objects, like dots: *v.n.* to make dots or spots.

Dot, dot, *s.* a marriage portion [U.S.] (L. *dos*, *dotis.*)

Dotage, do'-taje, *s.* state of imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; weak excessive fondness.

Dotal, do'-tal, *a.* pertaining to a dowry or marriage portion; comprised in a dower. See **Dot.**

Dotard, do'-tard, *s.* a man in his dotage; one weakly and foolishly fond. **Dotardly**, do'-tard-le, *a.* like a dotard; weak.

Dotation, do-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman; an endowment for support of a charitable institution (L. *do*, to give).

Dote, dote, *v.n.* to wander in mind or drivel from the weakness of age; to regard with a silly and excessive fondness (Dut. *doten*, to be silly).

Doter, do'-ter, *s.* one who dotes; a dotard.

Dotes, dotes, *s.pl.* gifts or endowments.

Doth, doth, *s.* the *3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.* of **Do.**

Doting, do'-ting, *a.* regarding with excessive fondness. **Dotingly**, do'-ting-le, *ad.* in a doting manner.

Dotish, do'-tish, *a.* childishly fond; imbecile.

Dottard, dot'-tard, *s.* a tree fallen into decay.

Dotted, dot'-ted, *pp.* or *a.* marked with dots.

Dotterel, dot'-te-rel, } *s.* a species of plover of migra-
Dottrel, dot'-trel, } tory habits, and esteemed for its flesh, so called from its seeming stupidity in allowing itself to be easily taken (*dote*).

Douanier, doo-an'-e-a, *s.* a custom-house officer (Fr.)

Douay Bible, doo'-ay bi'-bl, *s.* a Rom. Cath. English translation of the Bible (*Douay*, a town in France).

Double, dub'-bl, *a.* twofold; two of a sort together; in pairs; twice as much; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret: *v.a.* to fold; to multiply by two; to contain twice as much or as many; to repeat; to add one to another in the same order; to sail round, as a cape, so that the cape shall be between a ship and her former situation [Naut.]; to unite two ranks or files in one [Mil.]: *v.n.* to increase by twice the number, amount, &c., as to enlarge a wager to twice the sum laid; to turn back or wind in running, as a hare; to play tricks; to use sleights; to set up the same matter twice [Printing]: *s.* twice as much; double-quick [Mil.]; a turn in running to escape pursuers; an artifice to deceive; a duplicate; matter set up twice [Printing]: *ad.* twice. *To double upon*, to enclose between two fires. *To double and twist*, to add one thread to another and twist them together. *Double-octave*, an interval composed of fifteen notes in diatonic progression, and which for that reason is called a fifteenth [Mus.] (L. *duo*, two, and *plus*, or *plenus*, full, from *pleo*, to fill). **Doubly**, dub'-le, *ad.* in twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Double, dub'-bl, *s.* in composition, two ways, or twice the number or quantity.

Double-acting, dub'-bl-akt-ing, *a.* acting in two directions, as up and down [Mech.]

Double-banked, dub'-bl-bankt, *a.* having two opposite oars managed by rowers on the same bench, or having two men to the same oar [Naut.]

Double-barrelled, dub'-bl-bar-reld, *a.* having two barrels, as a gun; having a twofold effect.

Double-base, dub'-bl-base, *s.* the lowest-toned violin.

Double-biting, dub'-bl-bi'-ting, *a.* cutting with either side.

Double-breasted, dub'-bl-brest'-ed, *a.* lapping over and buttoning on either side.

Double-charge, dub'-bl-tchärj, *v.a.* to charge or entrust with a double portion.

Double-dealer, dub'-bl-de'-ler, *s.* one who acts with duplicity, professing one thing and intending another.

Double-dealing, dub'-bl-de'-ling, *s.* duplicity; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

Double-dye, dub'-bl-di, *v.a.* to dye twice over.

Double-dyed, dub'-bl-dide, *a.* dyed twice; to the core.

Double-eagle, dub'-le-e'-gl, *s.* a gold coin worth twenty dollars [U.S.]

Double-edged, dub'-bl-edjd, *a.* having two edges; cutting or telling both ways.

Double-entendre, doo-bl-ang-tang-dr, *s.* an expression with a double meaning, one more obscure than the other (Fr.)

Double-entry, dub'-bl-en'-tre, *s.* a mode of book-keeping in which every transaction is entered twice, once on the *Dr.* side of the account that receives, and once on the *Cr.* side of the account that gives.

Double-faced, dub'-bl-fayst, *a.* acting with duplicity; showing two faces.

Double-first, dub'-bl-ferst, *s.* the highest degree at Oxford; one who gains it, as first in *both* classics and mathematics.

Double-flowered, dub'-bl-flow'-erd, *a.* with the stamens and pistils transformed into petals [Hort.]

Double-founted, dub'-bl-fown'-ted, *a.* having two sources.

Double-gild, dub'-bl-gild, *v.a.* to gild with double coating.

Double-gloster, dub'-bl-glo'-ster, *s.* a Gloucester cheese.

Double-handed, dub'-bl-hand'-ed, *a.* having two hands; deceitful.

Double-headed, dub'-bl-hed'-ded, *a.* having two heads.

Double-hearted, dub'-bl-härt'-ed, *a.* having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous.

Double-hung, dub'-bl-hung, *a.* said of window sashes, both of which are hung on ropes so as to pull up and down.

Double-lock, dub'-bl-lok, *v.a.* to lock twice; to fasten with double security.
Double-manned, dub'-bl-mannd, *a.* equipped with twice the complement of men.
Double-meaning, dub'-bl-me'-ning, *a.* having two meanings.
Double-minded, dub'-bl-mind'-ed, *a.* of a different mind at different times; wavering; undecided.
Double-natured, dub'-bl-na'-tyurd, *a.* having a two-fold nature.
Doubleness, dub'-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being doubled; duplicity.
Double-plea, dub'-bl-ple, *s.* a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action [Law].
Double-quarrel, dub'-bl-kwär'-il, *s.* a complaint of a clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary for delay of justice [Eccles. Law].
Double-quick, dub'-bl-kwik, *s.* a marching step at the rate of from 165 to 180 steps a minute: *a.* at the rate of the double-quick; very quick: *v.a.* and *n.* to march in double-quick time [Mil.]
Doubler, dub'-ler, *s.* an instrument for creating a very small quantity of electricity.
Double-shade, dub'-bl-shade, *v.a.* to double the natural darkness of.
Double-shining, dub'-bl-shi'-ning, *a.* shining with double lustre.
Double-star, dub'-bl-stär, *s.* a star appearing single, but in the telescope resolved into two [Astron.]
Doublet, dub'-let, *s.* a garment fitting close to the body with skirts extending a little below the girdle; a jerkin; a waistcoat; one of a pair; a word radically the same as another but differing in form and meaning; a counterfeit stone composed of two pieces of crystal with a colour between them [Lapidary]; a double [Printing].
Double-tongued, dub'-bl-tungd, *a.* making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.
Double-tonguеing, dub'-bl-tung-ing, *s.* an action of the tongue against the roof of the mouth in flute-playing, by which the most brilliant notes are produced of which the flute is capable.
Doublets, dub'-lets, *s.* a game with dice on tables; the same number on both dice; a double meaning.
Doubling, dub'-ling, *s.* the act of making double; a fold or plait; an artifice; the act of sailing round a cape or promontory; the winding about of a hare or fox to deceive the hounds.
Doubloon, dub-loon', *s.* a Spanish and S. American gold coin, of about the value of a guinea, so called as originally double of a pistole.
Doubt, dowt, *v.n.* to waver in opinion; to hesitate; to be in suspense or uncertainty respecting the truth; to be apprehensive or suspect: *v.a.* to regard as questionable; to hesitate to believe; to suspect; to distrust: *s.* uncertainty or hesitation of mind respecting truth or propriety, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; suspense; matter of doubt; suspicion; fear (L. *dubius*, doubtful, from *duo*, two).
Doubtable, dowt'-à-bl, *a.* that may be doubted.
Doubter, dowt'-er, *s.* one who doubts, or is unsettled in opinion.
Doubtful, dowt'-ful, *a.* not settled in opinion; uncertain; ambiguous, or not clear in meaning; admitting of doubt; of uncertain issue or vapour; suspicious; not confident; not clearly defined. **Doubtfully**, dowt'-ful-le, *ad.* in a doubtful manner; dubiously. **Doubtfulness**, dowt'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being doubtful.
Doubtingly, dowt'-ing-le, *ad.* in a doubting manner.
Doubtless, dowt'-les, *a.* free from fear: *ad.* without doubt; unquestionably. **Doubtlessly**, dowt'-les-le, *ad.* unquestionably.
Douc, dook, *s.* a kind of monkey found in Cochin China, remarkable for the variety and brightness of its colours.
Douceur, doo-seur, *s.* gentleness of manner; a present; a bribe; a sop (Fr. from L. *dulcis*, sweet).
Douche, doosh, *s.* a jet of water or vapour, directed on some part of the body, with a view to strengthen it (Fr. from It. *doccia*, a water-pipe, from L. *duco*, to lead).
Doucine, doo-seen', *s.* an ornamental moulding, concave above and convex below; a cyma [Arch.] (Fr.)
Doucker, dook'-er, *s.* a bird that dives in water.
Dough, do, *s.* a mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked; anything of a doughy consistence. *My cake is dough*, my affair has miscarried, or not come to maturity. (A.S. *dáh.*)
Dough-baked, do'-baykt, *a.* unfinished; soft.
Dough-face, do'-fays, *s.* one pliable to party purposes [U.S.]
Dough-faced, do'-fayst, *a.* cowardly; easily pliable [U.S.]
Dough-kneaded, do'-nee-ed, *a.* soft, like dough.
Dough-nut, do'-nut, *s.* a small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk, and boiled in lard.
Doughty, dowt'-te, *a.* brave; valiant; strong (Ger. *tauglich*, to be capable). **Doughtily**, dowt'-te-le, *ad.* with doughtiness. **Doughtiness**, dowt'-te-nes, *s.* the quality of being doughty or capable, and valiant to do.
Doughy, do'-e, *a.* like dough; soft.
Doum palm, doom' pám, *s.* See **Doom-palm.**
Douse, **Dowse**, } dous, } *v.a.* to plunge suddenly into water; } to slacken suddenly, as a sail [Naut.]; to extinguish [Naut.]: *v.n.* to fall suddenly into water.
Dout, dowt, *v.a.* to put out; to extinguish (*do out*).
Douter, dow'-ter, *s.* an extinguisher for candles.
Dove, duv, *s.* a pigeon; a word of endearment, or an emblem of innocence (A.S. *dúfan*, to dive).
Dove-cot, **Dove-cote**, } duv'-kot, } *s.* a small building or box, in which domestic pigeons breed.
Dove-eyed, duv'-ide, *a.* having eyes like a dove.
Dove-house, duv'-hous, *s.* a house for doves.
Dove-kie, duv'-ki, *s.* a web-footed bird, the black guillemot, abounding in the arctic regions.
Dovelet, duv'-let, *s.* a little dove or a young one.
Dover's powder, do'-vers pow'-der, *s.* a compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash, prescribed as a sedative and sudorific [Med.]
Dove's-foot, duvs'-foot, *s.* a species of geranium
Doveship, duv'-ship, *s.* the qualities of a dove.
Dovetail, duv'-tale, *s.* the fastening of boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or a wedge reversed [Carp.]; a similar joining: *v.a.* to unite by a tenon in form of a pigeon's tail spread, let into a board or timber; to fit one thing into another firmly and exactly.
Dovetailing, duv'-ta-ling, *s.* the act of joining by dovetails; the junction thus made.
Dowable, dow'-à-bl, *a.* that may be endowed; entitled to dower.
Dowager, dow'-à-jer, *s.* a widow with a jointure; the widow particularly of a prince or a noble.
Dowcets, dow'-sets, *s.pl.* the testicles of a hart or stag.
Dowdy, dow'-de, *s.* an awkward slovenly dressed woman: *a.* awkward; slovenly dressed (Sc. *dow*, to fade).
Dowdyish, dow'-de-ish, *a.* like a dowdy.
Dowel, dow'-el, *s.* a pin or tenon of iron or wood sunk into a piece of timber so as to fit into a corresponding hole in another piece: *v.a.* to fasten two boards together by dowels (Fr. a socket).
Dowelling, dow'-el-ing, *s.* a method of joining two pieces of timber together by dowels.
Dowel-joint, dow'-el-joynt, *s.* a joint by dowels.
Dowel-pin, dow'-el-pin, *s.* a pin inserted in the edges of boards to fasten them together.
Dower, dow'-er, *s.* that portion of a husband's estate which falls to his widow for life, reverting to his heirs at her death; the property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the gift of a husband for a wife; endowment; gift (L. *dos, dotis*, a dower, from *do*, to give).
Dowered, dow'-erd, *a.* furnished with a dower or a portion.
Dowerless, dow'-er-les, *a.* destitute of dower.
Dowery, dow'-er-e, *s.* See **Dowry.**
Dowlas, dow'-las, *s.* a kind of coarse linen cloth.
Dowle, dowl, *s.* the filament of a feather (Fr. *douillet*, soft, downy).
Down, down, *s.* the fine soft feathers of fowls, particularly of the duck kind; fine hair; a fine hairy substance, the pubescence of flowers; a fine feathery substance, by which seeds are wafted to a distance; anything that soothes, or a place of soft repose (Ice. *dun*).
Down, down, *s.* a bank of sand thrown up by the sea; a tract of naked hilly land used only for pasturing sheep. *The Downs*, a well-known road for shipping in the English Channel near Deal. (A.S. *dun*, a hill.)
Down, down, *prep.* along a descent; from a higher to a lower place; toward the mouth of a river; from the capital of a country; from the head terminus of a railway. *Down the sound*, in the direction of the ebb-tide toward the sea. *Down the country*, toward the sea or from the metropolis.
Down, down, *ad.* from a higher to a lower place; from the capital or the centre; on the ground; below the horizon; from a higher to a lower condition; into disrepute or disgrace; into smaller bulk; from earlier to later times; extended or prostrate on the ground or on any flat surface: *a.* downcast: *s.* a depressed state. *Up and down*, here and there. *Down with*, to pull down or throw or take down. (A.S. *dun*, a hill.)
Down-bear, down'-bare, *v.a.* to bear down; to depress.
Down-bed, down'-bed, *s.* a bed of down.

Downcast, down'-kast, *a.* cast downward; dejected: *s.* melancholy look; a shaft for admitting air into a mine. **Downcastness**, down'-kast-ness, *a.* the state of being downcast.
Down-come, down'-kum, *s.* a sudden fall.
Down-draught, down'-draft, *s.* a draught of air downward.
Downed, downd, *a.* covered or stuffed with down.
Down-easter, down-east'-er, *s.* a New England man.
Downfall, down'-fawl, *s.* a falling down as of a flood; what falls down with sudden violence; a sudden fall from eminence; ruin.
Downfallen, down'-fawl-n, *a.* fallen; ruined.
Down-gyved, down'-jived, *a.* hanging down like the loose cincture of fetters.
Down-haul, down'-hawl, *s.* a rope passing along a stay through the cringles of the stay-sail or jib, and made fast to the upper corner of the sail to haul it down [Naut.]
Down-hearted, down'-härt-ed, *a.* dejected in spirits.
Downhill, down'-hill, *a.* sloping; descending: *s.* declivity; descent; slope.
Down-line, down'-line, *s.* the line of a railway from the capital or main centre.
Down-looked, down'-lookt, *a.* having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.
Down-lying, down'-li-ing, *s.* the time of retiring to rest; time of repose: *a.* about to lie down, or to be in travail of childbirth.
Downpour, down'-pore, *s.* a heavy continuous pour of rain.
Downright, down'-rite, *ad.* straight down; in plain terms; completely; at once: *a.* directly to the point; plain; open; artless; undisguised; unceremonious. **Downrightly**, down'-rite-le, *ad.* plainly; in plain terms; bluntly. **Downrightness**, down'-rite-nes, *s.* the quality of being downright; plain dealing.
Down-sitting, down'-sit-ting, *s.* the act of sitting down; repose; a resting.
Downthrow, down'-thro, *s.* a local sinking in the strata of the earth; the distance to which it has sunk [Geol.]
Down-train, down'-trane, *s.* a railway train proceeding from the capital or head centre of the line.
Downtrod, down'-trod, **Downtrodden**, down'-trodd-n, } *a.* trodden down; trampled down; domineered over.
Downward, down'-ward, **Downwards**, down'-wards, } *ad.* in a direction from a higher place; from a source; from an ancestor; from an earlier time or a higher position; at the lower extremities: *a.* moving or tending down as regards place, or inclination, or condition; depressed; dejected.
Downweed, down'-wede, *s.* cottonweed, a downy plant.
Downy, down'-e, *a.* covered with down; made of down; soft; calm; soothing; resembling down; smooth-dealing; knowing. **Downiness**, down'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being downy.
Dowry, dow'-re, *s.* the property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the reward paid for a wife; a gift; a fortune given. See **Dower**.
Dowse, dous, *v.a.* to strike on the face: *s.* a blow on the face.
Dowsing, dous'-ing, *s.* a pretended mode of discovering a mineral lode by the divining-rod.
Doxological, doks-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God.
Doxologize, doks-ol'-o-jize, *v.n.* to give glory to God.
Doxology, doks-ol'-o-je, *s.* in Christian worship a hymn, sung or chanted, ascribing the praise and the glory to God (Gr. *doxa*, glory, and *lego*, to speak).
Doxy, dok'-se, *s.* a loose woman; a prostitute.
Doze, doze, *v.n.* to slumber or sleep lightly; to spend time drowsily; to be dull or half asleep: *v.a.* to pass or spend in drowsiness; to make dull; to stupefy *s.* a slumber (A.S. *dwæs*, dull).
Dozen, duz'-n, *a.* twelve in number: *s.* the number twelve of things of a like kind; a great number (L. *duodecim*, twelve).
Dozer, do'-zer, *s.* one who dozes or slumbers.
Dozy, do'-ze, *a.* drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep. **Doziness**, do'-ze-nes, *s.* the state of being dozy.
Drab, drab, *s.* a strumpet; a low sluttish woman; a kind of wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling pans: *v.a.* to associate with strumpets (Celt.)
Drab, drab, *s.* a kind of thick woollen cloth of a dun colour; a dull brown colour: *a.* of a dun colour, like the cloth so called (Fr. *drap*, cloth).
Drabber, drab'-er, *s.* one who associates with drabs.
Drabbets, drab'-ets, *s.pl.* a coarse linen fabric or duck, made at Barnsley, &c.
Drabbish, drab'-ish, *a.* of the character of a drab or slut; of a colour like drab.
Drabble, drab'-bl, *v.a.* to draggle; to befoul by dragging through the mud: *v.n.* to fish for barbels with a rod and a long line.
Drabbling, drab'-ling, *a.* drawing in the mud; angling for barbels: *s.* a method of angling for barbels.
Drabler, drab'-ler, *s.* a small additional sail, laced to the bottom of a bonnet on a square sail [Naut.]
Dracanth, dra'-kanth, *s.* a gum, also called gum-tragacanth.
Drachm, dram, *s.* a drachma. See **Dram**.
Drachma, drak'-mà, *s.* a silver coin among the Greeks, different in value in different states and at different periods, the average value of the Attic drachma being about 9½*d.*; a weight among the Greeks of about 2 dwt. 7 grains troy (Gr. from *drassomai*, to grasp in the hand).
Dracins, drà-se'-nà, **Dracine**, dra-seen', } *s.* the colouring matter in dragon's-blood.
Draco, dra'-ko, *s.* a constellation of the northern hemisphere; a luminous exhalation from marshy grounds; a genus of saurian reptiles, with a broad membranous expansion on each side. *Draco volans*, a lizard found in India and Africa, somewhat like the lizard tribe, which lives among trees, and is able, by means of a membrane, to spring from tree to tree (Gr. a dragon).
Draconian, drà-ko'-ne-an, **Draconic**, drà-kon'-ik, } *a.* belonging to the constellation Draco; of great severity (*Draco*, the Athenian lawgiver, whose laws were so severe that the slightest offence was punished with death).
Draconine, dra-ko'-nin, *s.* dracina.
Dracontium, dra-kon'-she-um, *s.* a tropical plant that acts powerfully on the nervous system, and is good for asthma.
Dracunculus, dra-kun'-ku-lus, *s.* the dragon plant, a species of arum; a small worm that insinuates itself in the muscles of the leg, and sometimes called the Guinea-worm, from its being common among the natives of Guinea; a fish, the dragonet.
Draff, draf, *s.* refuse; lees; dregs, specially of malt after the liquor has been drawn off, given to pigs and cows (*draw*).
Draffish, draf'-fish, **Draffy**, draf'-fe, } *a.* dreggy; waste; worthless.
Draft, draft, *s.* the act of drawing; anything drawn off; a body of men or ships drawn off or detached for a special service; an order for the payment of money; a drawing of lines for a plan; outline; sketch; depth of water necessary to float a ship: *v.a.* to draw an outline of; to compose and write; to draw off; to select; to detach. See **Draught**.
Draft-horse, draft'-hors, *s.* a draught-horse.
Draft-ox, draft'-oks, *s.* a draught-ox.
Drafts, drafts, *s.pl.* draughts.
Drag, drag, *v.a.* to draw along the ground by main force; to break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it [U.S.]; to draw slowly, as if heavy and tiresome; to draw along in contempt as unworthy to be carried; to haul about roughly and forcibly; to explore with a drag: *v.n.* to hang so low as to trail on the ground; to fish with a drag; to be drawn along; to proceed slowly and heavily. *To drag an anchor*, to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold the ship [Naut.] (A.S. *dragan*, to draw.)
Drag, drag, *s.* a contrivance for dragging and dredging under water; a heavy kind of harrow; a contrivance for retarding the speed of a vehicle by operating on one or more of the wheels; anything that retards movement; slow movement; a heavy sled [U.S.]; a low cart or car.
Dragantin, drag-an'-tin, *s.* a mucilage obtained from gum-tragacanth.
Draggle, drag'-gl, *v.a.* to wet and dirty by drawing on the ground; to drabble: *v.n.* to be drawn on the ground; to become wet and dirty by being drawn on the ground (*draw*).
Draggle-tail, drag'-gl-tale, *s.* a slut.
Draggle-tailed, drag'-gl-tayld, *a.* untidy; draggling on the ground.
Dragman, drag'-man, *s.* a fisherman that uses a drag-net.
Drag-net, drag'-net, *s.* a net drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish.
Dragoman, drag'-o-man, *s.*; *pl.* **Dragomans**; an interpreter attached to European embassies and consulates in the Turkish empire; a guide or interpreter to foreigners in the East, like the Italian cicerone and the French commissionaire (Ar. *tarjama*, to interpret).
Dragon, drag'-un, *s.* a mythical and legendary impersonation of the evil principle, conceived of as a monstrous winged saurian armed with deadly powers, and the slaying of which is represented as the crowning triumph in the lives of gods and heroes;

a fiery shooting meteor; a fierce violent person, specially a spiteful woman; a short carbine with a dragon's head, hung by a swivel to the belt of a dragoon; a constellation of the northern hemisphere; a genus of saurian reptiles, to which the *draco volans* belongs. See **Draco.**

Dragonet, drag'-o-net, *s.* a little dragon; a fish belonging to the goby family.

Dragon-fish, drag'-un-fish, *s.* See **Dragonet.**

Dragon-fly, drag'-un-fli, *s.* a family of insects with long bodies, narrow gauze-like wings, large heads and eyes, strong mandibles, and of swift flight.

Dragonish, drag'-un-ish, *a.* in the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

Dragon-like, drag'-un-like, *a.* like a dragon; fiery; furious.

Dragonnade, drag'-un-nade, *s.* a persecution of the Protestants in France, in the time of Louis XIV. and his successor, in which dragoons played a leading part; the abandoning of a place to the violence of soldiers.

Dragonnée, drag-un-na', *s.* the term for a beast whose under part has the wings and tail of a dragon [Her.]

Dragons, drag'-unz, *s.* the popular name of certain plants of the genus *dracontium.*

Dragon's-blood, drag'-unz-blud, *s.* the inspissated juice of certain tropical plants, of a red colour, and used for staining marble, colouring varnishes, &c.

Dragon's-head, drag'-unz-hed, *s.* the name of certain plants of the genus *dracocephalum. Dragon's head and tail,* the nodes of the planets, the head being the ascending and the tail the descending node [Astron.]

Dragon-shell, drag'-un-shell, *s.* a species of limpet.

Dragon's-wort, drag'-unz-wurt, *s.* a plant of the genus *artemisia.*

Dragoon, drà-goon', *s.* formerly a soldier employed to serve on horseback or on foot as occasion might require, now one serving on horseback only, so called from the carbine with the dragon's head which he carried: *v.a.* to abandon to the violence of soldiers; to enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers; to harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures.

Dragoonade, drà-goon'-ade, *s.* the abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers. See **Dragonnade.**

Dragoon-bird, drà-goon'-berd, *s.* a black Brazilian bird having a large tuft of feathers above the bill.

Dragooner, drà-goon'-er, *s.* a dragoon.

Dragsman, drags'-man, *s.* one who manages a drag; one who hangs on by a carriage to steal the luggage.

Drail, drale, *v.a.* to trail; *v.n.* to draggle.

Drain, drane, *v.a.* to draw off gradually; to filter; to empty of liquor; to draw water off and make dry; to empty or exhaust: *v.n.* to flow off gradually; to be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping: *s.* withdrawal; a channel through which water or other liquid flows off; a watercourse; a sewer (*drag*).

Drainable, dra'-nà-bl, *a.* capable of being drained.

Drainage, dra'-nij, *s.* draining; system of sewage; the mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers; that which is carried off by drains; the surface drained.

Drainer, dra'-ner, *s.* a utensil on which articles are placed to drain; that which drains.

Draining-engine, dra'-ning-en'-jin, *s.* an engine for pumping up water from where it is too low to be drained off.

Draining-plough, dra'-ning-plow, *s.* a plough for cutting drains.

Draining-tiles, dra'-ning-tiles, *s.pl.* tiles employed in draining fields.

Drain-traps, drane'-traps, *s.pl.* contrivances for preventing the escape of foul air from drains while admitting the water into them.

Drake, drake, *s.* the male of the duck; the drake-fly (contracted from *endrake, end,* duck, and *rake* king).

Drake-stone, drake'-stone, *s.* a stone to skim over water.

Dram, dram, *s.* the eighth part of an ounce, or 60 grains in apothecary's weight; the sixteenth part of an ounce in avoirdupois; a small quantity; as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once; spirit; distilled liquors: *v.n.* to indulge in the use of ardent spirits. See **Drachma.**

Drama, drà'-mà, *s.* a poem or composition representing persons speaking and acting in given situations, each agreeably to a given character; dramatic art; dramatic representation; dramatic literature; a series of events developing in the manner and with the interest of a drama. *Dramatis Personæ,* the characters in a play. (Gr. an action, from *drao,* to do.)

Dramatic, drà-mat'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to the drama;
Dramatical, drà-mat'-e-kal, } in the form of drama; with the effect of a drama. **Dramatically,** drà-mat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* by representation; in the manner of the drama.

Dramatist, dram'-à-tist, *s.* a writer of dramas.

Dramatize, dram'-à-tize, *v.a.* to compose in the form of a drama, or give a composition the form of a play.

Dramaturgic, dram-à-tur'-jic, *a.* as in a dramatic representation.

Dramaturgist, dram'-à-tur-jist, *s.* the composer of a drama or the director of its representation.

Dramaturgy, dram'-à-tur-je, *s.* the science or art of dramatic poetry and representation (Gr. *drama,* and *ergon,* to work).

Dram-drinker, dram'-drink-er, *s.* one who habitually drinks spirits.

Drape, drape, *v.a.* to invest in cloth (Fr. *drap,* cloth).

Draped, draypt, *a.* clothed in drapery.

Draper, dra'-per, *s.* a dealer in cloth. The *Drapers' Company,* the third of the twelve great London Livery Companies, whose charter was granted in the time of Edward III.

Draperied, dra'-per-id, *a.* hung with drapery.

Drapery, dra'-per-e, *s.* the trade of dealing in cloth; cloth fabrics or goods; that with which a figure is draped; the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures, &c. [Sculp. and Paint.]

Drapet, dra'-pet, *s.* cloth; coverlet.

Drastic, dras'-tik, *a.* promptly and effectively active, specially in purging: *s.* a purgative which acts promptly and effectively (Gr. from *drao,* to do).

Draught, draft, *s.* the act of drawing; the capacity of being drawn; the act of drinking; the quantity of liquor drunk at once; a current of air; the act of delineating; sketching; that which is delineated or sketched; a rough sketch in writing; the act of drawing a net for fish; that which is taken in a net by drawing; the drawing or bending of a bow; the act of drawing off men from a military band, army, or post; the detachment drawn off; a drain; an order for the payment of money; the depth of water necessary to float a ship: *v.a.* to draw off; to make a rough sketch of; to call forth: *a.* for drawing, as a horse; drawn off, as liquor (*draw*). See **Draft.**

Draught-board, draft'-board, *s.* a board on which draughts are played.

Draught-compasses, draft-kum'-pas-ses, *s.pl.* compasses with movable points, used for drawing the finer lines in mechanical plans, &c.

Draught-engine, draft-en'-jin, *s.* an engine used fot pumping water.

Draught-hooks, draft'-hooks, *s.pl.* large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side.

Draught-horse, draft'-hors, *s.* a horse used in drawing a plough, cart, or other carriage.

Draught-house, draft'-hous, *s.* a house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

Draught-ox, draft'-oks, *s.* an ox employed in drawing.

Draughts, drafts, *s.pl.* a game played on a chequered board, between two, each with twelve round pieces of different colours.

Draughtsman, drafts'-man, *s.* a man who draws designs or plans.

Draughtsmanship, drafts'-man-ship, *s.* the work or office of draughtsman.

Draughty, draft'-e, *a.* full of draughts of air.

Dravidian, drà-vid'-e-an, *s.* the presumed primitive race of India, driven south by the Aryan race, and now inhabiting the south of Hindustan and Ceylon.

Draw, draw, *v.a.* to pull along after one; to pull out; to drag; to pull up from; to suck; to attract; to inhale; to take from; to let run out; to extract; to bring on; to move gradually or slowly; to lengthen; to utter drawlingly, as a sigh; to extend, by marking or forming; to represent by lines; to represent by words; to represent in fancy; to derive; to have; to deduce; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to induce; to persuade; to attract toward; to win; to receive or take, as from a fund; to produce, as interest; to extort; to wrest; to write in due form; to receive or gain by drawing; to stretch; to require a certain depth of water for floating; to bend; to eviscerate. *To draw back,* to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation. *To draw in,* to collect; to contract; to pull back; to entice or inveigle. *To draw off,* to draw from or away; to withdraw; to abstract; to draw or cause to flow from; to extract by distillation. *To draw on,* to allure; to persuade or cause to follow; to occasion; to invite; to bring on. *To draw over,* to raise, or cause to come over, as in a still; to persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and join one's own. *To draw out,* to lengthen; to beat or hammer out; to lengthen in time; to draw off, as liquor from a cask; to extract, as the spirit of a substance; to bring forth; to pump out by questioning or address; to induce by motive; to detach; to arrange in battle. *To draw together,* to collect or be collected. *To draw up,* to raise; to lift; to form in order of battle; to compose in due form, as a writing.

Draw, draw, *v.n.* to pull; to act as a weight; to shrink; to move or advance; to be filled or inflated with wind; to unsheathe, as a sword; to use or practise the art of delineating figures; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation, and discharge, as a blister *draws* well. *To draw back*, to retire; to withdraw; to apostatize. *To draw near* or *nigh*, to approach. *To draw off*, to retire; to retreat. *To draw on*, to advance; to approach; to gain on in pursuit; to demand payment by an order or bill, called a *draft*. *To draw up*, to form in regular order.

Draw, draw, *s.* the act of drawing; the lot or chance drawn; that part of a bridge which is either raised or drawn aside; the end of a game when both sides are equal or neither wins.

Drawable, draw'-à-bl, *a.* that may be drawn.

Drawback, draw'-bak, *s.* money paid back by the customs to an importer on the exportation of imported goods, or paid back by the excise on the exportation of excisable goods of home manufacture; any loss of advantage; disadvantage.

Drawbar, draw'-bar, *s.* an iron rod used to connect a locomotive with a tender.

Draw-boy, draw'-boy, *s.* a boy assistant in weaving, of shawls especially.

Drawbridge, draw'-bridj, *s.* a bridge which may be either raised up, let down, or drawn aside at pleasure.

Drawcansir, draw'-kan-sir, *s.* a bullying swaggering braggart, so called from a bully of the name in an old play who boasted of his fighting feats.

Drawee, draw-e', *s.* the person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn, and who is responsible for the payment.

Drawer, draw'-er, *s.* one who draws, as water from a well or liquors from a cask; that which has the power of attraction, &c.; he who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money; a sliding box in a case or table which is drawn at pleasure; *pl.* a close under-garment worn on the lower limbs. A *chest of drawers*, an article of furniture containing drawers.

Draw-gear, draw'-geer, *s.* harness belonging to horses for drawing a waggon or other carriage; railway couplings.

Drawing, draw'-ing, *s.* the act of pulling, hauling, or attracting; a representation of objects on a plain surface by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, &c.; a picture drawn; the distribution of prizes in a lottery: *pl.* money drawn for sales in a warehouse.

Drawing-master, draw'-ing-mas'-ter, *s.* one who teaches the art of drawing.

Drawing-paper, draw'-ing-pa'-per, *s.* a stout paper for drawing on.

Drawing-room, draw'-ing-room, *s.* a withdrawing-room, or room for the reception of company; the formal reception of evening company at a court or by persons in high station; the company assembled in a drawing-room.

Drawl, drawl, *v.a.* to utter words in a slow lengthened tone: *v.n.* to speak with slow prolonged utterance: *s.* a lengthened and monotonous utterance of the voice (*draw*).

Draw-latches, draw'-latch-es, *s.pl.* an old term for thieves.

Draw-link, draw'-link, *s.* a link for connecting railway carriages together.

Drawling, drawl'-ing, *a.* uttering words slowly and sleepily. **Drawlingly**, drawl'-ing-le, *ad.* in a drawling manner.

Drawn, drawn, *a.* equal on both sides, neither winning, as a drawn game or a drawn battle; with sword drawn; eviscerated, as a drawn fowl.

Draw-net, draw'-net, *s.* a net for catching the larger sorts of birds, made of packthread, with wide meshes.

Draw-plate, draw'-plate, *s.* a steel plate having a graduated series of conical holes, through which wires are drawn in order to be reduced and elongated.

Draw-well, draw'-wel, *s.* a deep well, from which water is drawn by a long rope with a bucket attached.

Dray, dra, } *s.* a sled without wheels; a low
Dray-cart, dra'-kärt, } cart or carriage on wheels, generally of a strong and heavy construction, as a brewer's dray.

Drayage, dra'-aje, *s.* use of a dray or the charge for its use.

Dray-horse, dra'-hors, *s.* a heavy and strong kind of horse for drawing a dray.

Drayman, dra'-man, *s.* the man who attends the dray.

Dray-plough, dra'-plow, *s.* a kind of plough once used for heavy land.

Drazel, draz'-zl, *s.* a sluttish or dirty-looking woman.

Dread, dred, *s.* great fear in the apprehension of evil or danger; terror; awe; the cause of fear; the person or thing dreaded: *a.* exciting great fear; terrible; inspiring awe: *v.a.* to fear in a great degree; to fear with awe: *v.n.* to be in great fear (A.S. *dræd*).

Dreadnought, dred'-nawt, *s.* a garment made of a thick cloth with a long pile, used to keep off rain.

Dreadable, dred'-a-bl, *a.* that is to be dreaded.

Dreader, dred'-er, *s.* one who lives in fear.

Dreadful, dred'-ful, *a.* impressing great fear; frightful; inspiring awe. **Dreadfully**, dred'-ful-le, *ad.* in a manner to be dreaded. **Dreadfulness**, dred'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being dreadful.

Dreadless, dred'-les, *a.* fearless; intrepid. **Dreadlessness**, dred'-les-nes, *s.* fearlessness.

Dream, dreem, *s.* an involuntary train of seemingly real fancies passing through the mind in sleep, sometimes ascribed to divine agency; a mere vision; a vain fancy; a wild conceit; an unfounded suspicion: *v.n.* to have fancies or images in the mind in the state of sleep; to think; to imagine; to think idly: *v.a.* to see in a dream. *To dream away*, to spend idly or vainly. (A.S. *dream*, rejoicing, song.)

Dreamer, dre'-mer, *s.* one who has dreams; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes.

Dreamery, dreem'-er-e, *s.* the habit of dreaming or musing.

Dreamful, dreem'-ful, *a.* full of dreams.

Dreamingly, dreem'-ing-le, *ad.* sluggishly; negligently.

Dreamland, dreem'-land, *s.* the imaginary region of dreams or mere fancies.

Dreamless, dreem'-les, *a.* free from dreams. **Dreamlessly**, dreem'-les-le, *ad.* in a dreamless manner.

Dreamy, dre'-me, *a.* full of dreams; akin to dreams; dreamlike. **Dreaminess**, dreem'-e-nes, *s.* state of being dreamy.

Drear, dreer, *a.* dismal; gloomy with solitude.

Dreary, dre'-re, *a.* dismal; gloomy; sorrowful; distressing; uninteresting (A.S. *dreorig*, sad). **Drearily**, dre'-re-le, *ad.* in a dreary manner. **Dreariness**, dre'-re-nes, *s.* the state of being dreary.

Dredge, dredj, *s.* an apparatus for dragging under water and fetching up things at the bottom; a dredging-machine: a drag-net for taking oysters, &c.: *v.a.* to gather with a dredge; to deepen with a dredging-machine (*drag*).

Dredge, dredj, *s.* a mixture of oats and barley sown together.

Dredge, dredj, *v.a.* to sprinkle flour, as on meat while roasting.

Dredger, dred'-jer, *s.* one who fishes with a dredge; a dredging-machine.

Dredger, dred'-jer, *s.* a utensil for sprinkling flour, as on meat while roasting.

Dredging-box, dredj'-ing-boks, *s.* a box used for dredging meat.

Dredging-machine, dredj'-ing-mà-sheen', *s.* a machine used to dredge up mud or gravel from the bottom of harbours, canals, &c.

Dree, dree, *v.a.* to suffer.

Dreggish, dreg'-gish, *a.* full of dregs; foul with lees.

Dreggy, dreg'-ge, *a.* containing dregs; muddy. **Dregginess**, dreg'-ge-nes, *s.* the state of being dreggy.

Dregs, dregs, *s.pl.* the sediment of liquor; grounds; waste or worthless matter; refuse; the lowest class, viewed as worthless (*drain*, as being drained off).

Drench, drensh, *v.a.* to wet thoroughly; to soak; to imbue; to saturate with drink; to bathe; to purge violently: *s.* a draught; a swill (A.S. *drencan*, to give to drink).

Drench, drensh, *s.* a tenant dispossessed of his land at the Conquest, and afterwards restored by William the Conqueror, *drengage* being the name of the tenure by which the land was held.

Drencher, drensh'-er, *s.* one who drenches; one who gives a drench to a beast.

Dress, dres, *v.a.* to put straight or adjust to a right line; to put in good order; to trim; to put clothes on; to deck; to cleanse a wound and apply remedies; to make suitable or fit for use; to curry, rub, and comb: *v.n.* to put on clothes; to pay particular regard to dress; to arrange in a line. *Dress!* a military word of command given when troops have arrived at any prescribed point of alignment, as "*Halt, dress!*" *To dress up*, to deck elaborately. *To dress a company* or *battalion*, to array the men in such order as to preserve an exact continuity of line in the whole front. *To dress a ship*, to ornament with colours, as on days of rejoicing.

Dress, dres, *s.* the covering or ornament of the body; apparel; habiliments; a lady's gown; full dress; style in dress; fastidiousness in dress.

Dress-circle, dres'-ser-kl, *s.* that part of a theatre where people appear in evening dress.

Dress-coat, dres' kote, *s.* a coat worn by gentlemen when in full dress.

Dresser, dres'-ser, *s.* one who dresses; one who dresses wounds, &c. [Med.]

Dresser, dres'-ser, *s.* a table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use; a sideboard; a cupboard (Fr. *dressoir*, a sideboard).

Dressing, dres'-ing, *s.* dress; that which is used in dressing a wound or sore; manure spread over land in preparing it for a crop; a flogging or beating; the stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c. [Cookery]; gum, starch, and other articles used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics; a process by which the letters after casting are adjusted for the use of the compositor, by scraping, &c. [Type Founding]; the process of cleaning metals after casting [Founding]; cleaning prior to smelting: *pl.* mouldings round doors, windows, &c. [Arch.]

Dressing-case, dres'-ing-kase, *s.* a box fitted with apparatus for the toilet.

Dressing-gown, dres'-ing-gown, *s.* a light gown used by a person while dressing; a loose gown.

Dressing-room, dres'-ing-room, *s.* an apartment appropriated for dressing the person.

Dressing-table, dres'-ing-ta'-bl, *s.* a toilet; a table with conveniences for a person adjusting his dress.

Dressmaker, dres'-ma-ker, *s.* one who makes ladies' dresses; a mantua-maker.

Dressy, dres'-se, *a.* showy in dress; wearing rich or showy dresses.

Dreul, drule, *v.n.* to slaver, as a child; to drivel (*drivel*).

Drey, dra, *s.* a squirrel's nest.

Drib, drib, *v.a.* to cut off a part each time and appropriate; to inveigle or cheat bit by bit.

Dribble, drib'-bl, *v.n.* to fall in small drops, or in a quick succession of drops; to slaver, as a child or an idiot; to fall weakly and slowly; to be of a trifling nature; to want energy or vigour: *v.a.* to let drip: to urge on a ball by small kicks (*drip*).

Dribblet, } drib'-let, *s.* a small sum.
Driblet, }

Drier, dri'-er, *s.* that which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative; a material added to oil-paints to make them dry quickly.

Drift, drift, *s.* that which is driven by wind, water, or any force; a heap of any matter driven together, as snow; a driving or impelling force; course, aim, or object; meaning; intention; a drove, shower, or number of things driven at once; a passage cut between shaft and shaft; a passage within the earth [Mining]; deviation in the course of a ship when she drives with her side to the wind and waves [Naut.]; the horizontal force which an arch exerts, tending to overset the piers [Arch.]; earth and rocks which have been drifted by glaciers and icebergs and deposited over a country while submerged; boulder-clay [Geol.] The *drift of a current*, its velocity.

Drift, drift, *v.n.* to be driven into heaps; to float or be driven along by a current; to make a drift in a mine: *v.a.* to drive into heaps: *a.* drifted by a current (*drive*).

Driftage, drift'-aje, *s.* the extent to which a ship drifts off in bearing up against wind and water [Naut.]

Drift-bolts, drift-boults, *s.* bolts used for driving out other bolts, usually made of steel.

Drifting, drift'-ing, *s.* the act of drifting; a drift.

Drift-land, drift'-land, *s.* a yearly rent paid by certain tenants for driving cattle through a manor.

Driftless, drift'-les, *a.* without clear drift or aim.

Drift-sail, drift'-sale, *s.* a sail used under water, veered out right ahead by sheets to steady the ship in a storm.

Drift-way, drift'-wa, *s.* a common way for driving cattle in: course of a ship drifting [Naut.]; a drift in mines.

Drift-wind, drift'-wind, *s.* a driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps.

Drift-wood, drift'-wood, *s.* wood drifted or floated by water.

Drifty, drift'-e, *a.* causing snow-drifts.

Drill, dril, *v.a.* to pierce or bore with a drill; to draw on; to drain; to exhaust or waste slowly: *s.* a pointed instrument used for boring holes in metals or other hard substances.

Drill, dril, *v.a.* to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty by frequent exercise; to teach by repeated exercise or repetition of acts: *v.n.* to muster for exercise: *s.* the act of drilling or training soldiers (A.S. *threagan*, to beat, according to Carlyle, to "steadily torment, to the due pitch").

Drill, dril, *v.a.* to sow grain in drills: *v.n.* to sow in drills; to flow gently.

Drill, dril, *s.* an ape or baboon; a row of grain sowed by a drill-plough; a small stream now called a rill.

Drill-barrow, dril'-bar-ro, *s.* a machine for drilling and sowing.

Drill-bow, dril'-bo, *s.* a small bow whose string is used for the purpose of rapidly turning a drill.

Drill-box, dril'-boks, *s.* a box containing the seed for sowing.

Drill-grubber, dril'-grub-ber, *s.* an agricultural implement for grubbing up the land.

Drill-harrow, dril'-har-ro, *s.* a small harrow used in drill husbandry for pulverizing the earth, between the drills or rows, and extirpating weeds.

Drill-husbandry, dril-huz'-ban-dre, *s.* the practice of sowing land by a machine in rows.

Drilling, dril'-ling, *s.* a linen or cotton cloth used for trousers, &c. (Ger. *Drillich*, from *drei*, three).

Drilling-machine, dril'-ling-ma-sheen', *s.* a drill-press.

Drill-plough, dril'-plow, *s.* a plough for sowing grain in drills.

Drill-press, dril'-pres, *s.* a machine for drilling holes in metals.

Drill-sergeant, dril'-sär-jant, *s.* a military non-commissioned officer who trains soldiers.

Drill-stock, dril'-stok, *s.* the holdfast for a metal drill.

Drink, drink, *v.n.* to swallow a liquid; to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors; to be entertained with liquors at a feast: *v.a.* to swallow, as liquids; to imbibe; to take in by the senses; to inhale: *s.* something to be drunk; a draught; liquor that intoxicates, or excessive indulgence in it. *To drink to*, to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first; to wish well to in the act of taking the cup. *To drink deep*, to drink to excess. *To drink down*, to act on by drinking; to reduce or subdue. *To drink off*, to drink the whole at a draught. *To drink in*, to absorb; to take or receive into any inlet. *To drink up*, to drink the whole. *To drink health* or *to the health*, a customary civility, in which a person expresses his respect or kind wishes for another (A.S. *drincan*).

Drinkable, drink'-à-bl, *a.* that may be drunk; suitable for drink: *s.* a liquor that may be drunk. **Drinkableness**, drink'-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being drinkable.

Drinker, drink'-er, *s.* one who drinks; a drunkard; a tippler.

Drinker-moth, drink'-er-moth, *s.* a large-sized British moth.

Drinking, drink'-ing, *a.* pertaining to or connected with the use of intoxicating drink: *s.* the practice of drinking, specially alcoholic liquors.

Drinking-bout, drink'-ing-bowt, *s.* a convivial revelry, or a drunken spree.

Drinking-fountain, drink'-ing-fownt'-in, *s.* a fountain erected in some public place to quench thirst.

Drinking-horn, drink'-ing-horn, *s.* an ancient drinking-cup made of horn.

Drinking-house, drink'-ing-hows, *s.* an ale-house or house frequented by tipplers.

Drinkless, drink'-les, *a.* destitute of drink.

Drink-money, drink'-mun-e, *s.* money given to buy liquor, originally to drink the health of the giver.

Drink-offering, drink'-of-fer-ing, *s.* a Jewish offering of wine, &c., in religious worship.

Drip, drip, *v.n.* to fall in drops; to shed moisture in drops: *v.a.* to let fall in drops: *s.* a falling in drops or the sound it makes; that which falls in drops; the edge of a roof; the eaves; the drip-stone.

Dripping, drip'-ping, *s.* the fat which falls from meat in roasting; that which falls in drops.

Dripping-eaves, drip'-ping-eevz, *s.* the lower edges of the roof of a building from which the rain drops [Arch.]

Dripping-pan, drip'-ping-pan, *s.* a pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

Drip-stone, drip'-stone, *s.* a filtering stone; a projecting tablet or moulding over the heads of doorways, windows, &c., to throw off rain [Arch.]

Drive, drive, *v.a.* to impel or urge forward by force; to force; to force along or in any direction; to chase; to hunt; to cause to move forward and to direct course of; to convey in a carriage; to distress; to strain; to urge; to press, as an argument; to prosecute; to carry on, as a trade: *v.n.* to go off in a carriage; to be forced along; to rush and press with violence; to aim at; to aim a blow: *s.* a short ride for pleasure or exercise; a course on which carriages are driven. *To drive away*, to force to a distance; to scatter. *To drive off*, to compel to remove; to drive to a distance. *To drive out*, to expel. *To drive a bargain*, to haggle about terms. *Drive*, in all its senses, is opposed to *lead*, and in all cases implies forcible or violent action (A.S. *drifan*).

Drivel, driv'-l, *v.n.* to slaver; to let spittle flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard; to be weak or foolish; to dote: *s.* saliva flowing from the mouth; slaver; silly senseless talk (*dribble*).

Driveller, driv'l-er, *s.* a person of weak intellect; a trifler; a fool or idiot.

Drivelling, driv'l-ing, *s.* silly speech or conduct.

Driven-boom, driv'n-boom, *s.* the boom on which the driver is extended.

Driver, dri'-ver, *s.* one who drives; he who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team; a large sail

occasionally set on the mizen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended over the stern by a boom [Naut.]; that which communicates motion to something else, as a wheel [Mech.]; a substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven, as that used by a cooper in driving hoops [Coopering]; a piece of wood attached to a spindle, and situated in a box which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp [Weaving].

Driver-ant, dri'-ver-ant, *s.* a singular species of ant, a native of W. Africa.

Driving, dri'-ving, *a.* of great force or impetus, as a driving storm; communicating the driving power.

Driving-band, dri'-ving-band, *s.* the strap, belt, or gearing for uniting, turning, and carrying machinery [Mech.]

Driving-shaft, dri'-ving-shaft, *s.* a shaft which communicates motion from the driving-wheel [Mech.]

Driving-wheel, dri'-ving-hweel, *s.* the wheel which communicates motion to the rest [Mech.]

Drizzle, driz'-zl, *v.n.* to rain in small drops; to fall as water from the clouds in very fine particles: *v.a.* to shed in small drops or particles: *s.* a small rain; falling mist (A.S. *dreosan*, to fall).

Drizzly, driz'-le, *a.* shed in very small drops; resembling small drops of drizzle.

Drofland, drof'-land, *s.* an ancient annual tribute for permission to drive through manor grounds to market (*drive*, and *land*).

Droger, **Drogher**, } drog'-er, { *s.* a small coasting vessel of burden.

Drogman, drog'-man. See **Dragoman**.

Drogue amère, drog'-á-mer, *s.* a stomachic bitter of vegetable ingredients steeped for a month in brandy (Fr. bitter drug).

Droil, droil, *v.n.* to work sluggishly or slowly: *s.* a drudge: drudgery.

Droit, drwaw, *s.* right; title (Fr.) *Droit d'aubaine*. See **Aubaine**.

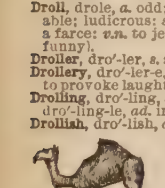
Droll, drole, *a.* odd; merry; facetious; comical; laughable; ludicrous: *s.* one who excites mirth; a jester; a farce: *v.n.* to jest; to play the buffoon (Ger. *drollig*, funny).

Droller, dro'-ler, *s.* a jester; a buffoon.

Drollery, dro'-ler-e, *s.* buffoonery; what is done or said to provoke laughter; a puppet-show of comic scenes.

Drolling, dro'-ling, *s.* low wit; buffoonery. **Drollingly**, dro'-ling-le, *ad.* in a jesting manner.

Drollish, dro'-lish, *a.* somewhat droll.



Dromedary.

Dromedary, drum'-e-dá-re, *s.* the one-humped camel, distinguished from the Bactrian camel, which has two bunches, and, as a lighter variety, better calculated for long journeys through the desert, so called from its speed (Gr. *dremo*, to run).

Drone, drone, *s.* the male of the honey-bee, which makes no honey, smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee; an idler; one who does nothing to support himself or others, but lives on others; a humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming; the largest tube of the bagpipe, which emits a continued deep note: *v.n.* to emit a low, heavy, dull sound; to live in idleness: *v.a.* to read or speak in a droning manner (A.S. *dran*).

Drone-bee, drone'-bee, *s.* the drone.

Drone-fly, drone'-fly, *s.* a two-winged insect, resembling the drone-be

Drone-pipe, drone'-pipe, *s.* the drone of the bagpipe; a pipe that emits a droning sound; droning sound of an insect.

Dronish, dro'-nish, *a.* like a drone; idle; lazy. **Dronishly**, dro'-nish-le, *ad.* in a dronish manner. **Dronishness**, dro'-nish-nes, *s.* state of being dronish.

Drony, dro'-ne, *a.* dronish; sluggish.

Drool, drool, *v.a.* to slaver. See **Dreul**.

Droop, droop, *v.n.* to sink or hang down; to languish; to faint; to decline: *s.* the act of drooping (*drop*).

Drooping, droop'-ing, *a.* hanging; declining or languishing. **Droopingly**, droop'-ing-le, *ad.* in a drooping manner.

Drop, drop, *s.* a small globule of a fluid, which falls at once; something hanging in the form of a drop, as an ear-ring; a very small quantity of liquor, or of anything; anything arranged to drop; the part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped; a machine for lowering coals, or anything heavy, into the holds of ships; the curtain in front of the stage: *v.a.* to pour or let fall in small drops; to let fall; to let go; to dismiss; to lay aside; to leave; to utter casually; to insert incidentally; to set down and leave; to suffer to cease; to give up; to bedrop; to speckle; to lower; to give birth to: *v.n.* to fall in small drops; to let drops fall; to fall; to fall spontaneously; to die, or to die suddenly; to come to an end; to come unexpectedly; to fall lower; to be deep in extent. *To drop astern*, to pass or move toward the stern; to move back; to slacken the velocity of a vessel, so as to let another pass beyond her. *To drop down*, to sail, row, or move down a river, or toward the sea. (A.S. *dropian*.)

Dropax, dro'-pax, *s.* a depilatory (Gr. a pitch cap for taking off the hair).

Drop-drill, drop'-drill, *s.* a contrivance for simultaneously manuring and sowing in drills [Agr.]

Dropiet, drop'-let, *s.* a little drop.

Drop-letter, drop'-let-tr, *s.* a letter sent by post for delivery in the same district [U.S.]

Dropping, drop'-ping, *a.* falling in drops: *s.* the act of dropping; that which drops; a distilling; a falling. A *dropping fire*, a constant irregular discharge of small arms [Mil.] *Dropping-bottle* and *dropping-tube*, two contrivances for supplying a liquid in drops. **Droppingly**, drop'-ping-le, *ad.* by drops.

Drops, drops, *s.pl.* medicine in a liquid form, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops [Med.]

Drop-scene, drop'-sene, *s.* a curtain suspended by pulleys, which descends or *drops* in front of the stage.

Drop-serene, drop'-se-rene, *s.* amaurosis, so called as a translation of *gutta serena*.

Dropsical, drop'-se-kal, *a.* affected with dropsy; of the nature of the dropsy. **Dropsicalness**, drop'-se-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being dropsical.

Dropsied, drop'-sid, *a.* diseased with dropsy; swollen, as in dropsy.

Drop-stone, drop'-stone, *s.* spar in the shape of drops.

Drop-wort, drop'-wurt, *s.* a British flowering herb, sometimes called the queen of the meadow.

Dropsy, drop'-se, *s.* a morbid collection, by effusion from the blood, of water in any of the tissues or cavities of the body [Med.] (Gr. *hydrops*, from *hydor*, water.)

Drosky, dros'-ke, *s.* a low four-wheeled vehicle, common in Russia, with a bench on which passengers ride as on a saddle; a vehicle of various kinds (Rus.)

Drosometer, dro-som'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of dew collected on the surface of a body during the night (Gr. *drosos*, dew, and *meter*).

Dross, dros, *s.* the scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting; rust; waste matter; refuse.

Drossless, dros'-les, *a.* free from dross.

Drossy, dros'-se, *a.* like dross; full of dross; worthless; foul; impure. **Drossiness**, dros'-se-nes, *s.* a state of being drossy.

Drotchel, drot'-tchel, *s.* an idle wench; a sluggard.

Drought, drowt, *s.* dryness; want of rain; aridity; thirst. (*dry*).

Droughty, drow'-te, *a.* in a state of drought; thirsty. **Droughtiness**, drowt'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being droughty.

Drowny, drow'-me, *a.* troubled; muddy.

Drouth, drowth, *s.* dry weather; thirst. See **Drought**.

Drouthy, drow'-the, *a.* dry; thirsty. **Drouthiness**, drow'-the-nes, *s.* dryness; thirst.

Drove, drove, *s.* a number of animals, as oxen, sheep, &c., driven in a body; a collection of animals driving or moving forward; a road for driving cattle; a crowd of people in motion; a drain or narrow channel used in the irrigation of land [Agr.]

Drover, dro'-ver, *s.* one who drives cattle or sheep to market; a dealer in cattle for market.

Drown, drown, *v.a.* to overwhelm in water; to deprive of life by submersion in water; to overflow; to overwhelm; to overpower; to extinguish: *v.n.* to be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water (A.S. *druncnian*, from *drincan*, to drink).

Drowner, drown'-er, *s.* he who or that which drowns.

Drowse, drowz, *v.n.* to doze; to be heavy with sleepiness; to be heavy and dull: *v.a.* to make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid: *s.* drowsy state (A.S. *dreosan*, to fall, to drop).

Drowsy, drow'-ze, *a.* inclined to sleep; sleepy; dull; sluggish; lulling to sleep. **Drowsily**, drow'-ze-le, *ad.* in a dull drowsy manner. **Drowsiness**, drow'-ze-nes, *s.* sleepiness; state of being drowsy.

Drowsy-headed, drow'-ze-hed-ed, *a.* heavy; having a sluggish disposition.

Drub, drub, *v.a.* to beat with a stick or cudgel; to thrash: *s.* a blow with a stick or cudgel (*drab*).

Drubber, drub'-ber, *s.* one who drubs.

Drubbing, drub'-bing, *s.* a cudgelling; a sound beating.

Drudge, drudj, *v.n.* to labour toilsomely at some mean work; to slave; *v.a.* to spend laboriously: *s.* one who

toils at servile work; a slave; a menial; a kind of rake or harrow (*drag*).

Drudger, drud'-jer, *s.* a drudge; a drudging-box.

Drudgery, drud'-jer-e, *s.* hard labour; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

Drudging-box, drud'-jing-boks, *s.* See **Dredging-box.**

Drudgingly, drud'-jing-le, *ad.* with hard labour.

Drudgism, drud'-jism, *s.* the state of being a drudge.

Drug, drug, *s.* any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, which is used in the composition of medicines or chemical preparations, as for dyeing purposes; any commodity of slow sale for which there is little or no demand in the market: *v.a.* to prescribe or administer drugs: *v.a.* to season or mix with drugs; to administer drugs to; to dose to excess with drugs; to stupefy or render insensible with drugs (Fr. *drogue*, connected with *dry*).

Druggerman, drug'-ger-man, *s.* a dragoman.

Drugget, drug'-get, *s.* a common felt or other coarse woollen cloth used as a covering or a substitute for carpets, and even at one time extensively for clothing (Fr. *droguet*, from *drogue*, stuff).

Druggist, drug'-gist, *s.* one who deals in drugs.

Druids, droo'-ids, *s.* the sacred order of learned men, among the ancient Celtic nations, in Gaul, Britain, and Germany, who, skilled in the arts and sciences of the day, were the ministers of religion and justice, as well as the teachers of youth to the whole community, and exercised an absolute control over the unlettered people whom they governed; they worshipped in groves of oak and held the oak-tree sacred (Celt. *derw*, and Gr. *drys*, an oak).

Druidess, droo'-id-es, *s.* a female Druid.

Druidic, droo-id'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to or like
Druidical, droo-id'-e-kal, } Druids. *Druidical circles*,
Druidish, droo'-id-ish, } ancient circles of upright stones which were at one time presumed to be connected with the worship of the Druids.

Druidism, droo'-id-izm, *s.* the system of religion and instruction taught by the Druids, or their doctrines, rites, and ceremonies.

Drum, drum, *s.* a martial instrument of music in form of a hollow cylinder and covered at the ends with vellum, which is stretched or slackened at pleasure; a quantity packed in the form of a drum, as a drum of figs; sheet-iron in the shape of a drum to receive heat from a stove-pipe; the tympanum or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear behind the membrane of the tympanum; a short revolving cylinder, generally for the purpose of turning several small wheels by means of straps passing round it [Mech.]; the upright part of a cupola, either above or below a dome [Arch.]; the vase of a Corinthian or composite capital [Arch.]; a large evening party of a somewhat tumultuous description fashionable at one time: *v.n.* to beat or play a tune on a drum; to beat with the fingers, as on a table; to beat, as the heart; to seek to attract and gather, as by going round with a drum: *v.a.* to play on a drum; to expel with beat of drum; to beat up for customers [U.S.]

Drum-fish, drum'-fish, *s.* a fish found on the coast of N. America, so called from the noise it makes.

Drumble, drum'-bl, *v.n.* to drone; to emit a drumming sound.

Drum-head, drum'-hed, *s.* the vellum skin stretched at the top of a drum; the top of a capstan; a variety of cabbage. *Drumhead court-martial*, a court-martial extemporized on the field round the drumhead.

Drumly, drum'-le, *a.* turbid; muddy (Scotch).

Drum-major, drum'-ma-jur, *s.* the chief or first drummer of a regiment.

Drum-maker, drum'-ma-ker, *s.* one who makes drums.

Drummer, drum'-mer, *s.* a soldier whose office is to beat the drum in marchings, &c.; a commercial traveller.

Drummond-light, drum'-mond-lite, *s.* a very intense light produced by throwing a stream of oxygen gas and a stream of hydrogen gas or coal gas, brought into union in an ignited state, upon a ball of lime, so called from Captain *Drummond*, who suggested its use.

Drum-stick, drum'-stik, *s.* the stick with which a drum is beaten, or anything resembling it.

Drunk, drunk, *a.* intoxicated or affected in brain by alcoholic liquor; drenched or saturated.

Drunkard, drunk'-ard, *s.* one addicted to excess in drinking; one who is habitually or frequently drunk.

Drunken, drunk'-n, *a.* intoxicated; given to drunkenness; saturated; proceeding from intoxication or drunken people. **Drunkenly**, drunk'-en-le, *ad.* in a drunken manner.

Drunkenness, drunk'-en-nes, *s.* the practice or habit of drinking to excess; the state of being drunk; a frenzied state of mind resembling that induced by drink.

Drupaceæ, dru-pa'-se-ee, *s.* a natural order, including the almond, cherry, peach, and plum, and forming a sub-order of the Rosaceæ of Jussieu [Bot.]

Drupaceous, dru-pa'-she-us, *a.* producing drupes; having the form or consisting of drupes.

Drupe, drupe, *s.* a succulent fruit containing a stone with a kernel, as the plum, peach, &c.; a stone fruit (Gr. *dryppa*, an over-ripe olive, from *drys*, a tree, and *pipto*, to fall).

Drupel, dru'-pel, *s.* a succulent fruit containing a great many stony seeds in its pulp, like the raspberry.

Druse, droos, *s.* a cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals or filled with water [Mining]. (Gr. a gland.)

Drused, droosd, } *a.* abounding with very minute
Drusy, droo'-se, } crystals.

Druses, dru'-zes, *s.* a remarkable people inhabiting part of Mount Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon.

Dry, dri, *a.* destitute of moisture; free from rain or mist; free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; without tears; not giving milk; thirsty; jejune; without interest; severe; sarcastic; formally cold or precise; sharply or frigidly precise in execution, or wanting a delicate contour in form [Paint. and Sculp.]: *v.a.* to free from or deprive of water or moisture; to deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness; to scorch or parch with thirst; to drain; to exhaust: *v.n.* to grow dry; to evaporate wholly; to be exhaled. *To dry up*, to deprive wholly of water; to wither; to suspend talking for want of matter. (A.S. *dryge*.) **Dryly**, **Drily**, dri'-le, *ad.* without moisture; coldly; uninterestingly; in a dry manner. **Dryness**, dri'-nes, *s.* the state of being dry.

Dryad, dri'-ad, *s.* a nymph of the woods and groves [Myth.] (Gr. *drys*, a tree.) See **Hamadryad.**

Dryasdust, dri'-az-dust, *s.* one who treats a historical subject with all due diligence and research, but without any appreciation of the human interest in, still less the soul of, the transaction.

Dry blow, dri'-blo, *s.* a blow which does not wound.

Dry-boned, dri'-boned, *a.* having bones without flesh.

Dry cupping, dri-kup'-ping, *s.* cupping without scarification.

Dryer, dri'-er, *s.* See **Drier.**

Dry-eyed, dri'-ide, *a.* not having tears in the eyes.

Dry-fat, dri'-fat, *s.* a dry vat, or basket for holding dry things.

Dry-foot, dri'-foot, *s.* a dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot.

Dry goods, dri'-goods, *s.* cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, &c. in distinction from groceries [Comm.]

Drying, dri'-ing, *a.* adapted to exhaust moisture; drying quickly and becoming hard; *s.* the act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness.

Drying-oil, dri'-ing-oyl, *s.* linseed and other oils which have been heated with oxide of lead, and thus form the basis of many paints and varnishes.

Drytbe, dri'-tbe, *s.* fragments of fossil or petrified wood, in which the structure of the wood is recognized [Geol.] (Gr. *drys*, a tree.)

Dry measure, dri' mezh-ur, *s.* a measure for goods that are dry, as a bushel.

Dry-nurse, dri'-nurs, *s.* a nurse who brings up a child without the breast: one who attends another in sickness; a subordinate who gives instruction to his superior: *v.a.* to bring up without the breast; to teach a superior.

Dryos, dri'-os, *s.* a kind of mistletoe.

Dry-pile, dri'-pile, *s.* a galvanic apparatus in which the plates are separated by layers of farinaceous paste mixed with common salt.

Dry-point, dri'-poynt, *s.* a needle for engraving fine lines.

Dry-rent, dri'-rent, *s.* a rent reserved without clause of distress [Law].

Dry-rot, dri'-rot, *s.* a rapid decay of timber due to the presence of fungi, by which it is converted into a dry powder.

Dry-rub, dri'-rub, *v.a.* to rub and cleanse without wetting.

Drysalter, dri'-sawl-ter, *s.* a dealer in drugs, dye-stuffs, colours, &c., and chemical substances generally; formerly a dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c.

Drysaltery, dri-sawl'-ter-e, *s.* the articles kept by a drysalter; the business of a drysalter.

Dry-shod, dri'-shod, *a.* without wetting the feet.

Dry stone, dri' stone, *a.* built of stone without lime.

Dry-stove, dri'-stove, *s.* a glazed structure for preserving the plants of dry and hot climates.

Dry wines, dri' wines, *s.* those in which the saccharine matter and the ferment are so exactly balanced that they have decomposed each other by their mutual action; opposed to sweet.

Duad, du'-ad, *s.* union of two.

Dual, du'-al, *a.* consisting of two (L. *duo*, two).

Dualin, **Dualine**, du-al'-in, *s.* a violent explosive, being composed of a kind of gunpowder saturated with a kind of nitro-glycerine.

Dualism, du'-al-izm, *s.* twofoldness in the unity of being, or the doctrine that there are two opposite and independently existing principles which go to form everything, such as a principle of good and a principle of evil, or spirit and matter, or a male and a female, or yea and nay; Manichæism.

Dualist, du'-al-list, *s.* one who holds a doctrine of dualism.

Dualistic, du-al-is'-tik, *a.* implying or expressing duality.

Duality, du-al'-e-te, *s.* the state of being dual or double.

Duan, du'-an, *s.* a division of a poem (Celt.)

Duarchy, du'-ar-ke, *s.* government by two persons (Gr. *duo*, and *arche*, rule).

Dub, dub, *v.a.* to confer knighthood by striking a blow or by a tap with a sword; to confer any dignity, new character, or title; to smooth or dress: *v.n.* to make a quick noise: *s.* a blow. *To dub cloth*, to dress it with teazles. *To dub a cock*, to prepare it for fighting. (A.S. *dubban*, to strike.)

Dubash doo'-bash, *s.* an Indian interpreter employed by ships and Europeans at different seaports.

Dubber, dub'-ber, *s.* a leathern vessel or bottle, used in India to hold ghee, oil, &c.

Dubbing, dub'-bing, *s.* a thick oily composition, used for softening stiff and hard leather.

Dubiate, du'-be-ate, *v.n.* to doubt, or feel doubt.

Dubiety, du-bi'-e-te, *s.* doubtfulness.

Dubiosity, du-be-os'-e-te, *s.* a thing doubtful.

Dubious, du'-be-us, *a.* wavering or fluctuating in opinion; doubtful; questionable; uncertain; not clear or plain; of uncertain event or issue. See **Doubt.** **Dubiously**, du'-be-us-le, *ad.* in a dubious manner. **Dubiousness**, du'-be-us-nes, *s.* a state of wavering and indecision of mind; uncertainty.

Dubitable, du'-be-ta-bl, *a.* doubtful; uncertain. **Dubitably**, du'-be-ta-ble, *ad.* in a dubitable manner.

Dubitancy, du'-be-tan-se, *s.* doubt; uncertainty.

Dubitation, du-be-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of doubting; doubt.

Dubitative, du'-be-ta-tiv, *a.* tending to doubt.

Ducal, dew'-kal, *a.* pertaining to a duke.

Ducat, duk'-at, *s.* a gold coin of several countries in Europe, of Italian origin, struck in the dominions of a duke, but current eventually over central and northern Europe, worth about *9s. 4d.*; as also a silver one worth from *3s.* to *4s.* See **Duke.**

Ducatoon, duk-a-toon', *s.* a silver coin, worth about *4s. 8d.* at Venice, and *3s. 6d.* in Holland.

Duchess, dutsh'-es, *s.* the consort or widow of a duke; also a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

Duchy, dutsh'-e, *s.* the territory of a duke; a dukedom.

Duchy-court, dutsh'-e-koart, *s.* the court of a duchy, specially that of Lancaster, in England.

Duck, duk, *s.* a species of coarse cloth, used for small sails, sacking of bed, &c. (Dut. *doek*).

Duck, duk, *s.* a water-fowl, so called from its plunging; an inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water; a darling; a pet: *v.a.* to dip or plunge in water, and suddenly withdraw; to bow, stoop, or nod: *v.n.* to dip in water, and immediately withdraw; to drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe. To *make ducks and drakes*, to throw a flat stone, tile, &c., obliquely, so as to make it rebound repeatedly from the surface of water; to squander. *Lame duck*, a cant phrase for a defaulter at the Stock Exchange. (Dut. *duiken*, to stoop.)

Duck-ant, duk'-ant, *s.* a species of white ant, very common in Jamaica, which constructs its nest in large clusters on the branches of trees.

Duck-bill, duk'-bil, *s.* the ornithorhynchus, a mammal peculiar to Australia and Tasmania.

Duck-billed, duk'-bild, *a.* having a bill like a duck

Ducker, duk'-er, *s.* a plunger; a diver; a cringer.

Duck-hawk, duk'-hawk, *s.* the moor-buzzard.

Ducking-stool, duk'-ing-stool, *s.* a stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and ducked in water.

Duck-legged, duk'-legd, *a.* having short legs, like a duck.

Duckling, duk'-ling, *s.* a young duck.

Duck-meat, duk'-meet, **Duck's-meat**, duks'-meet, **Duck-weed**, duk'-weed, *s.* a plant growing in ditches and shallow water, and eaten by ducks and geese.

Duck-mole, duk'-mole, *s.* the duck-bill.

Duck's-foot, duks'-foot, *s.* a plant, the May-apple.

Duct, dukt, *s.* any tube or canal by which a fluid is conducted or conveyed, especially in the internal structures of animals and plants (L. *ductum*, to lead).

Ductile, duk'-til, *a.* that may be easily led; tractable; docile; yielding; flexible; that may be drawn out into wire or threads, as a metal. **Ductilely**, duk'-til-le, *ad.* in a ductile manner. **Ductileness**, duk'-til-nes, *s.* the quality of being ductile.

Ductilimeter, duk-te-lim'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for comparing the ductility of metals (L. *ductile*, and Gr. *meter*).

Ductility, duk-til'-e-te, *s.* the capacity, particularly in metals, of being extended by drawing without breaking; flexibility; ready compliance.

Dudder, dud'-der, *v.n.* to totter or shake.

Dudder, dud'-der, *v.a.* to deafen with noise; to render the head confused.

Dudgeon, dud'-jun, *s.* a small dagger; a handle to a dagger (Ger. *Degen*, a sword).

Dudgeon, dud'-jun, *s.* indignation; resentment.

Duds, duds, *s.pl.* old clothes; tattered garments; clothes (Sc. *dud*, a rag).

Due, dew, *a.* owed; that ought to be paid or done to another; proper; becoming; required by the circumstances; exact; owing; that ought to have arrived before a time specified: *ad.* directly, as due east or west: *s.* that which is owed, or that which one contracts to pay or perform; that which law, justice, office, station, social relation, or established rule, requires to be paid or done; that which law or custom requires, as toll, tribute, fees of office, or other legal perquisites; right; just title. *Dues*, a general term for certain taxes, rates, or payments. (Fr. *dû*, from *devoir*, and L. *debeo*, to owe.) **Duenss**, dew'-nes, *s.* fitness; propriety; due quality. **Duly**, dew'-le, *ad.* properly; fitly; in a suitable or becoming manner; regularly; at the proper time.

Due-bill, dew'-bil, *s.* a written acknowledgment of a debt.

Duel, du'-el, *s.* a combat with deadly weapons between two at a pre-arranged time and place, for the purpose of deciding some private quarrel; any contention: *v.n.* to fight in single combat: *v.a.* to attack or fight singly (L. *duellum*, original of *bellum*, war, from *duo*, two).

Dueller, du'-el-ler, *s.* a combatant in single fight.

Duelling, du'-el-ling, *s.* the act or practice of fighting in single combat.

Duellist, **Duelist**, du'-el-list, *s.* one who fights in single combat; one who professes to study the rules of honour.

Duello, du-el'-lo, *s.* duel, or rule of duelling.

Duenna, du-en'-nà, *s.* an elderly woman who takes charge of the younger female members of a gentleman's family; the name given to the chief lady in waiting upon the Queen of Spain (Sp. a form of *donna*).

Duet, du-et', **Duetto**, du-et'-to, *s.* a piece of music composed for two performers, whether vocal or instrumental (L. *duo*, two).

Duffel, duf'-fel, *s.* a thick coarse kind of woollen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze (*Duffel*, in Belgium).

Duffer, duf'-fer, *s.* a hawker, specially of sham jewels as genuine, on the profession of having smuggled them; a dull brainless fellow.

Dug, dug, *s.* a nipple; a teat (Dan. *dägge*, to give suck).

Dugong, du'-gong, *s.* a herbivorous cetaceous animal of the Indian Ocean, with a tapering body ending in a crescent-shaped fin (Malay).

Duke, duke, *s.* a chief; a prince; one of the highest order of nobility next below the rank of prince; on the Continent, a sovereign prince (L. *dux*, a leader).

Dukedom, duke'-dom, *s.* the territory, rank, or title of a duke.

Dukeling, duke'-ling, *s.* a petty or would-be duke.

Dukeship, duke'-ship, *s.* the quality of a duke.

Dulcamara, dul-ka-ma'-rà, *s.* the woody nightshade, or bittersweet, so called from the roots and stalks, when chewed, producing first a sensation of bitterness and then of sweetness. (L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter).

Dulcet, dul'-set, *a.* sweet to the taste; sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious; pleasing (L. *dulcis*, sweet).

Dulcification, dul'-se-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of sweetening or dulcifying.

Dulcified, dul'-se-fide, *a.* sweetened. *Dulcified spirit*, a compound of alcohol with mineral acids.

Dulcifluous, dul-sif'-lu-us, *a.* flowing sweetly (L. *dulcis*, and *fluo*, to flow).

Dulcify, dul'-se-fi, *v.a.* to sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony (L. *dulcis*, and *facio*, to make).

Dulciloquy, dul-sil'-o-kwe, *s.* sweet or soft-toned manner of speaking (L. *dulcis*, and *loquor*, to speak).

Dulcimer, dul'-se-mer, *s.* a musical instrument, with strings of wire, played upon with little rods.

Dulcine, dul'-sin, *s.* See **Dulcose.**

Dulcose, dul'-koze, *s.* a substance imported from Madagascar of the nature of manna-sugar or mannite.

Dulia, du'-le-â, *s.* an inferior kind of adoration paid to angels and saints [Theol.] (Gr. *douleia*, servitude.)

Dull, dul, *a.* stupid; doltish; slow of hearing, seeing, understanding, or learning; without life or spirit; slow of motion; sleepy; drowsy; sad; depressing; dreary; insensible; cheerless; not clear; tarnished; not briskly burning; dim; obscure; blunt; obtuse; cloudy; being without wind [Naut.]: *v.a.* to make dull or stupid; to blunt; to depress; to make insensible or slow to perceive; to make heavy or slow of motion; to sully; to tarnish or cloud: *v.n.* to become dull (A.S. *dol*). **Dully,** dul'-le, *a.* dullish: *ad.* in a dull manner. **Dulness,** dul'-nes, *s.* stupidity; the quality of being dull.

Dullard, dul'-lard, *a.* stupid: *s.* a stupid person.

Dullardism, dul'-lard-izm, *s.* stupidity; dulness.

Dull-brained, bul'-braynd, *a.* stupid; of dull intellect.

Dull-browed, dul'-browd, *a.* having a gloomy look.

Dull-disposed, dul'-dis-pozed, *a.* inclined to dulness or sadness of mood.

Dull-eyed, dul'-ide, *a.* having a saddened look.

Dull-head, dul'-hed, *s.* a person of dull understanding.

Dullish, dul'-ish, *a.* somewhat dull.

Dull-sighted, dul'-si-ted, *a.* having imperfect sight.

Dull-witted, dul'-wit-ed, *a.* heavy or dull in intellect.

Dulocracy, du-lok'-rā-se, *s.* the domination of slaves or the lower orders in a state (Gr. *doulos*, a slave, and *kratzo*, to rule).

Dulse, duls, *s.* an edible kind of seaweed, often eaten raw.

Dumb, dum, *a.* mute; silent; not speaking; destitute of the power of speech; not accompanied with speech: *v.a.* to silence. *To strike dumb*, to confound; to astonish; to render speechless by astonishment (A.S.) **Dumbly,** dum'-le, *ad.* silently; without words or speech. **Dumbness,** dum'-nes, *s.* the state of being dumb.

Dumb-bells, dum'-bels, *s.pl.* weights swung in the hands for exercise.

Dumb-cake, dum'-kake, *s.* a cake baked by maids on St. Mark's Eve, with a view to discover the husband in store for them, so called from the silence which must be preserved during the operation.

Dumb-cane, dum'-kane, *s.* a W. Indian plant, which, when chewed, causes the tongue to swell, and so takes away the power of speech.

Dumbledor, dum'-bl-dor, *s.* the humble-bee; the common cockchafer.

Dumb-show, dum'-sho, *s.* gesture without words; pantomime.

Dumb-singles, dum-sing'-gls, *s.pl.* a kind of silk merely wound and cleaned.

Dumb-waiter, dum-wa'-ter, *s.* a framework with shelves, placed, or made to act, between a kitchen and dining-room for conveying food, &c.; a dining-room sideboard, with a succession of revolving shelves, serving as trays for food.

Dumfound, dum'-fownd, } *v.a.* to strike dumb; to
Dumfounder, dum-fown'-der, } confuse.

Dummerer, dum'-mer-er, *s.* one who feigns dumbness.

Dummy, dum'-me, *s.* one who is dumb; a sham package in a shop; the fourth exposed hand when three play at whist, or a game so played; an actor in a piece who does not speak; a hatter's pressing-iron: *a.* mute; sham.

Dumose, du'-mose, } *a.* abounding with bushes and
Dumous, du'-mus, } briers; bushy (L. *dumus*, a bush).

Dump, dump, *s.* a dull, gloomy, sulky state of the mind; ill-humour; absence of mind.

Dump, dump, *v.a.* to unload, as a cart, by tilting it up [U.S.]

Dump, dump, *s.* a clumsy leaden counter.

Dumpish, dump'-ish, *a.* dull; moping; depressed in spirits. **Dumpishly,** dump'-ish-le, *ad.* in a moping manner. **Dumpishness,** dump'-ish-nes, *s.* a state of being dull, heavy, and moping.

Dumpling, dump'-ling, *s.* a mass of paste, with or without fruit, &c., included, and that is usually cooked by boiling. See **Dumpy**.

Dumps, dumps, *s.pl.* low spirits; a sullen humour.

Dumpy, dum'-pe, *a.* short and thick (*dump*).

Dun, dun, *a.* of a dark brown colour; dark; gloomy (A.S.)

Dun, dun, *v.a.* to solicit or press repeatedly, and with importunity, specially for the payment of a debt: *s.* an importunate creditor who urges for payment; an urgent request or demand of payment in writing (*din*).

Dun, dun, *s.* a mound; among the ancient Britons a circular tower, or small fortress, erected on the summit of a hill (A.S.)

Dun, dun, *v.a.* to cure fish so as to impart to them a *dun* colour [U.S.]

Dun-bird, dun'-berd, *s.* the pochard duck.

Dunce, duns, *s.* a dullard; one slow in learning (*Duns* Scotus, a schoolman who, at the revival of letters, opposed the study of the classics, and whose followers got the name of dunses).

Duncery, dun'-se-re, *s.* dulness; stupidity.

Duncish, dun'-sish, *a.* like a dunce; sottish. **Duncishness,** dun'-sish-nes, *s.* quality of a dunce.

Dun-cow, dun'-kow, *s.* a species of ray.

Dunder, dun'-der, *s.* lees; dregs; the fermenting lees of cane-juice used in the distillation of rum.

Dunderpate, dun'-der-pate, }
Dunderhead, dun'-der-hed, } *s.* a dunce; a dullhead.

Dun-diver, dun'-dive-er, *s.* the goosander.

Dune, dune, *s.* a low hill of sand on the coast of England and other countries (A.S.)

Dun-fish, dun'-fish, *s.* the cod-fish cured in a particular manner.

Dung, dung, *s.* the excrement of animals: *v.a.* to manure with dung: *v.n.* to void excrement (A.S.)

Dung-beetle, dung'-bee-tl, *s.* a coleopterous insect which feeds on the dung of animals.

Dungeon, dun'-jun, *s.* a close dark place of confinement, usually underground: *v.a.* to confine in a dungeon. See **Donjon.**

Dung-fork, dung'-fork, *s.* a fork used to throw dung.

Dunghill, dung'-hil, *s.* a heap of dung; a mean or vile abode; any mean situation or condition: *a.* sprung from the dunghill; low; base; vile.

Dunging, dung'-ing, *s.* manuring land.

Dungmeers, dung'-meers, *s.* pits where dung, weeds, &c., are mixed to lie and rot together.

Dungy, dung'-e, *a.* full of dung; filthy; vile.

Dungyard, dung'-yard, *s.* a yard where dung is collected.

Dunkers, dunk'-ers, *s.pl.* a sect of Baptists peculiar to the United States, of somewhat Quakerish principles.

Dunlin, dun'-lin, *s.* a bird, a species of sandpiper (*dun*).

Dunlop, dun-lop', *s.* a Scotch cheese, originally made in Dunlop, Ayrshire.

Dunnage, dun'-naje, *s.* fagots, boughs, or loose articles of any kind laid on the bottom of a ship, also used in stowage.

Dunner, dun'-ner, *s.* one employed in soliciting the payment of debts.

Dunning, dun'-ning, *s.* the operation of curing cod-fish, or so as to give the fish a peculiar colour and quality.

Dunnish, dun'-nish, *a.* somewhat dun.

Dunnock, dun'-nok, *s.* the common hedge-sparrow.

Dunny, dun'-ne, *a.* deaf; dull of apprehension.

Dunt, dunt, *s.* a staggering affection peculiar to yearling lambs.

Duo, du'-o, *s.* a song in two parts (L. two).

Duodecennial, du-o-de-sen'-e-al, *a.* recurring every twelve years; consisting of twelve years (L. *duodecim*, twelve, and *annus*, a year).

Duodecimal, du-o-des'-e-mal, *a.* proceeding in computation by twelves. **Duodecimally,** du-o-des'-e-mal-le, *ad.* by duodecimals.

Duodecimals, du-o-des'-e-mals, *s.* a rule in arithmetic in which the denominations rise by twelves, chiefly applied to the calculation of square feet and inches.

Duodecimfid, du-o-des'-im-fid, *a.* divided into twelve parts (L. *duodecim*, and *findo*, to cleave).

Duodecimo, du-o-des'-e-mo, *a.* having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet: *s.* a book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

Duodecuple, du-o-dek'-u-pl, *a.* consisting of twelves.

Duodena, du-o-de'-nā, *s.* the ancient law term for a jury of twelve men.

Duodenal, du-o-de'-nal, *a.* pertaining to the duodenum.

Duodenary, du-o-den'-ā-re, *a.* relating to the number twelve; increasing twelvefold, said of arithmetic in which each figure increases twelvefold from right to left.

Duodenum, du-o-de'-num, *s.* the first part of the small intestines, immediately following the stomach; the 12-inch intestine (L. *duodeni*, twelve each).

Duoliteral, du-o-lit'-er-al, *a.* biliteral.

Dup, dup, *v.a.* to open, as the door (*do up*).

Dupable, }
Dupeable, } du'-pā-bl, *a.* that can be duped.

Dupe, dupe, *s.* a person who is deceived, or one easily deceived: *v.a.* to deceive; to impose upon (Fr.)

Dupeability, dupe-ā-bil'-e-te, *s.* susceptibility of being duped.

Dupery, du'-pe-re, *s.* the act or practice of duping.

Dupion, du'-pe-un, *s.* a double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms (L. *duplus*, double).

Duple, du'-pl, *a.* double. *Duple ratio*, that in which the antecedent is double the consequent, as 2 to 1, *sub-duple* being the reverse.

Duplex, du'-pleks, *a.* compound [Bot.]; a term applied to the retarding movement of a watch, as a duplex escapement (L.)

Duplicate, du'-ple-kate, *a.* double; twofold. *Duplicate proportion* or *ratio*, the proportion or ratio of squares:

s. another corresponding to the first, or a second thing of the same kind; a copy; a transcript: *v.a.* to double; to fold; to part into two (L. *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold).

Duplication, du-ple-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of doubling; a folding; a doubling; a division into twofold. The *duplication* or *doubling of the cube*, a celebrated problem to find out the side of a cube whose contents should be twice that of a given cube [Geom.]

Duplicative, du'-ple-ka-tiv, *s.* doubling, especially by division.

Duplicature, du'-ple-ka-ture, *s.* a doubling; a fold; the fold of a membrane or vessel [Anat.]

Duplicity, du-plis'-e-te, *s.* doubleness; doubleness of heart or speech; the act of dissembling one's real opinions, with a design to mislead; in legal pleading, the pleading of two or more distinct matters [Law.]

Duplo, du'-plo, a prefix denoting twofold.

Dupper, dup'-per, *s.* See **Dubber.**

Durability, du-rà-bil'-e-te, *s.* durableness.

Durable, du'-rà-bl, *a.* capable of lasting long (L. *duro*, to last, from *durus*, hard). **Durableness**, du'-rà-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being durable. **Durably**, du'-rà-ble, *ad.* in a lasting manner; with long continuance.

Dura mater, du'-rà ma'-ter, *s.* literally, hard mother: the outer membrane of the brain, lining the cranial cavity and the vertebral canal, called *hard* because harder than the pia mater, or membrane underneath, and *mother*, as, along with the pia mater, either protecting the brain or supposed to produce the other membranes (L.)

Duramen, du-ra'-men, *s.* the central layers of wood in the stem of an exogenous tree (L.)

Durance, du'-rans, *s.* imprisonment; continuance; a dress of buff leather, so called from being a durable stout cloth.

Durant, du-rant', *s.* a glazed woollen stuff.

Durante, du-ran'-te, *s.* during, as *durante vita*, during life (L.)

Durate, du-rà'-te, *a.* harsh to the ear [Mus.]

Duration, du-ra'-shun, *s.* continuance in time; length of time, indefinitely; power of continuance.

Durbar, dur'-bar, *s.* an audience-chamber or a state reception in India (Per. *dar*, a gate, and *bar*, a court).

Durden, dur'-den, *s.* a thicket of wood in a valley.

Durdum, dur'-dum, *s.* a great noise or uproar.

Dure, dure, *v.n.* to last; to endure.

Dureful, dure'-ful, *a.* lasting long.

Dureless, dure'-les, *a.* not lasting.

Duress, du'-res, *s.* constraint; imprisonment; restraint of liberty, or threat of violence, to compel a man to do some act, or the plea of exculpation by one who has been so forced [Law]: *v.a.* to subject to duress.

Durga, dur'-gà, *s.* a Hindu goddess, the wife of Siva (the inaccessible).

During, dure'-ing, *ppr.* continuing; lasting; while it lasts, as *during* life.

Durio, du'-re-o, *s.* a tree of the Malayan Archipelago, which yields a large fruit covered with soft spines, and of high esteem in the East.

Durity, du'-re-te, *s.* hardness; firmness.

Duroy, du-roi', *s.* a figured serge, commonly worn by the lower orders, especially in the west of England.

Durra, dur'-rà, *s.* a kind of millet, cultivated as a corn plant in Asia and especially Africa.

Dursley, durs'-ley, *s.* blows without bloodshed or wounding [Old Law].

Durst, durst, *pret.* of dare.

Duse, duse, *s.* a demon or evil spirit. See **Deuce.**

Dusk, dusk, *a.* tending to darkness; darkish: *s.* a tending to darkness; twilight; tendency to a black colour; darkness of colour (A.S.)

Duskish, dusk'-ish, *a.* somewhat dusky; slightly dark or black. **Duskishly**, dusk'-ish-le, *ad.* cloudily; darkly. **Duskishness**, dusk'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being dusky.

Dusky, dus'-ke, *a.* partially dark or obscure; dark-coloured; gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded. **Duskily**, dus'-ke-le, *ad.* with a tendency to blackness or darkness. **Duskiness**, dus'-ke-nes, *s.* the quality of being dusky.

Dust, dust, *s.* fine dry particles of earth or other matter that may be easily raised and wafted by the wind; a stirring as of dust with like effects; a disturbance; earth; unorganized earthy matter; the grave; a low condition; pollen [Bot.]: *v.a.* to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust; to sprinkle with dust; to beat. To *bite the dust*, to be thrown in a contest. To *throw dust in one's eyes*, to confuse and mislead. (A.S.)

Dustbin, dust'-bin, *s.* dust-hole.

Dust-brand, dust'-brand, *s.* smut.

Dust-brush, dust'-brush, *s.* a light feather or hair brush for dusting rooms and furniture.

Dust-cart, dust'-kärt, *s.* a scavenger's cart.

Dust contractor, dust' kon-trak'-tur, *s.* one who leases the right to remove the street-sweepings, dust-ashes, and other refuse deposits of a district.

Duster, dus'-ter, *s.* a cloth or brush to clear from dust; a sieve.

Dust-hole, dust'-hole, *s.* a place for refuse.

Dustman, dust'-man, *s.* one whose employment is to remove dirt and filth.

Dust-pan, dust'-pan, *s.* a broad flat shovel for conveying dust brushed from the floor, &c.

Dusty, dus'-te, *a.* filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; like dust. **Dustiness**, dus'-te-nes, *s.* the state of being dusty.

Dusty-foot, dus'-te-fut, *s.* a foreign trader or pedler who has no settled habitation.

Dutch, dutch, *s.* the people of Holland; their language; originally the Germans: *a.* pertaining to Holland or to its inhabitants. *Dutch concert*, a concert in which each sings his own song simultaneously with the others; an amusement in which each one sings any song he chooses, and the company join in with some popular chorus at the end of each verse. *Dutch courage*, false courage, or courage inspired by stimulants. *Dutch metal* or *gold*, an alloy of copper and bronze made into leaves, and largely used in the ornamenting of toys, &c. *Dutch drops*, the balsam of turpentine. *Dutch pink*, a pigment obtained from the plant *Reseda luteola*. *Dutch rush*, the *Equisetum hyemale* of botanists.

Dutch auction. See **Auction.**

Dutch carpet, dutch kär'-pet, *s.* a mixed material of cotton and wool, used for floor-coverings.

Dutch cheese, dutch' tcheeze, *s.* a small round cheese made on the Continent from skim-milk.

Dutch clinkers, dutch klink'-ers, *s.pl.* long narrow bricks imported from Holland, which are very hard, and appear vitrified by heat.

Dutch clover, dutch klo'-ver, *s.* white clover.

Dutch oven, dutch-uv'-en, *s.* a utensil for cooking, hung before the fire.

Dutch tiles, dutch' tiles, *s.pl.* ornamental tiles glazed and painted.

Duteous, du'-te-us, *a.* devoted to duty; obedient; obsequious. **Duteously**, du'-te-us-le, *ad.* in a duteous manner. **Duteousness**, du'-te-us-nes, *s.* obedience to duty.

Dutiable, du'-te-à-bl, *a.* subject to the imposition of duty or customs.

Dutied, du'-tid, *a.* subject to government duties or customs [U.S.]

Dutiful, du'-te-ful, *a.* performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; obedient; submissive; expressive of respect or a sense of duty; required by duty. **Dutifully**, du'-te-ful-le, *ad.* in a dutiful manner; obediently, submissively, or respectfully. **Dutifulness**, du'-te-ful-nes, *s.* being dutiful; reverence; respect.

Duty, du'-te, *s.* that which a person is bound, by any natural, moral, or legal obligation, to pay, do, or perform; forbearance of that which is forbidden by morality, law, justice, or propriety; obedience; submission; act of reverence or respect; tax, toll, impost, customs, or excise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods; any service or business, especially of a soldier or marine. *Military duties*, are divided into regimental, or those which the several companies of a regiment perform among themselves; and *brigade*, those which one regiment does in common with another, collectively or by detachments.

Duumvir, du-um'-ver, *s.*; *pl.* **Duumviri**; one of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions (L. *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man).

Duumviral, du-um'-ve-ral, *a.* pertaining to the duumviri or duumvirate of Rome.

Duumvirate, du-um'-ve-rate, *s.* the union of two men in the same office; the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated.

Dux, dux, *s.* the head of a class in a school (L. a leader).

Dwale, dwale, *s.* a sable or black colour [Her.]; the deadly nightshade (A.S.)

Dwarf, dwärf, *s.* an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of its species or kind; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances: *v.a.* to hinder from growing to the natural size; to make or keep small: *v.n.* to grow stunted. A *dwarf tree*, a fruit tree whose branches are made to shoot from near the root; a tree artificially dwarfed. (A.S. *dweorg*, Ger. *Zwerg*.)

Dwarfish, dwärf'-ish, *a.* like a dwarf; very small; low; petty; despicable. **Dwarfishly**, dwärf-ish-le, *ad.* like a dwarf. **Dwarfishness**, dwärf'-ish-nes, *s.* smallness of stature or size.

Dwell, dwel, *v.n.* to abide as a permanent resident or an inhabitant for a time; to be in any state or con-

dition; to continue fixed in attention; to hang upon with fondness; to continue long (A.S. *dwelan*, to delay).

Dweller, dwel'-ler, *s.* an inhabitant; a resident.

Dwelling, dwel'-ling, *s.* place of residence; abode.

Dwelling-house, dwel'-ling-hous, *s.* the house in which one dwells, as distinct from one's place of business.

Dwelling-place, dwel'-ling-plase, *s.* residence.

Dwindle, dwin'-dl, *v.n.* to grow less; to shrink; to waste away; to degenerate; to fall away: *v.a.* to make less; to bring low; to disperse: *s.* the act of growing less; decline (A.S. *dwinan*, to pine away; to fade).

Dwt, *s.* penny weight (*denarius*, a penny, and *wt*, weight).

Dyad, di'-ad, *s.* that which consists of two; an element of which the atomic weight is equal to two parts by weight of hydrogen [Chem.] (Gr.)

Dyadic, di-ad'-ik, *a.* belonging to the number two.

Dye, di, *v.a.* to give a new and permanent colour, chiefly to textile materials or fabrics: *s.* colour; tinge; a colouring liquid (A.S. *deagan*).

Dye-house, di'-hous, *s.* a building in which dyeing is carried on.

Dyeing, di'-ing, *s.* the art of the dyer.

Dyer, di'-er, *s.* one whose occupation is dyeing.

Dyer's-weed, di'-ers-weed, *s.* a plant allied to mignonette, from which is obtained a yellow dye.

Dye-stuffs, di'-stufs, *s.pl.* stuffs of mineral or vegetable origin used for dyeing purposes.

Dye-work, di'-wurk, *s.* one where dyeing is carried on.

Dying, di'-ing, *a.* mortal; given, uttered, or manifested just before death; supporting a dying person; pertaining to death; near an end: *s.* death. **Dyingly**, di'-ing-le, *ad.* in a dying manner.

Dynactinometer, di-nak'-tin-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument to test the actinic force of light and the action of lenses (Gr. *dynamis*, power, *aktis*, a ray, and *meter*).

Dynam, di'-nam, *s.* the unit of work, which is the force adequate to raise one pound weight through one foot in one second of time (Gr. *dynamis*).

Dynameter, di-nam'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes (Gr. *dynamis*, and *meter*).

Dynametrical, din-à-met'-re-kal, *a.* pertaining to a dynameter.

Dynamic, di-nam'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to the action
Dynamical, di-nam'-ik-al, } or the effect of the action of force or dynamics. **Dynamically**, di-nam'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a dynamic manner.

Dynamics, di-nam'-iks, *s.* that department of mechanics which treats of the action of force, both as producing rest and producing motion; popularly that department, now called kinetics, which treats of force in relation to motion; force of any kind, as a motive power and its action; the science which treats of degrees of force in tones [Mus.] (Gr. *dynamis*.)

Dynamism, di'-nam-izm, *s.* the doctrine of the universal latency of force.

Dynamitard, di-nam'-e-tard, *s.* one guilty of the criminal use of dynamite.

Dynamite, di'-nam-ite, *s.* a powerful explosive substance, intensely local in its action, and formed by impregnating a porous silicious earth, and sometimes other substances, with about 70 per cent. of nitroglycerine.

Dynamo, din'-à-mo, *s.* a machine whereby mechanical work is transformed into powerful electric currents by the inductive action of magnets or coils of copper wire in rapid motion.

Dynamometer, din-à-mom'-e-ter, } *s.* an instrument for
Dynometer, di-nom'-e-ter, } measuring force or power, especially of men, animals, machines, &c. (Gr. *dynamis*, and *meter*).

Dynast, di'-nast, *s.* a ruler; a dynasty.

Dynastic, di-nas'-tik, } *a.* relating to a dynasty or
Dynastical, di-nas'-te-kal, } line of kings.

Dynastidan, di-nas'-te-dan, *s.* one of a tribe of formidable beetles of a great size.

Dynasty, din'-as-te, *s.* government; sovereignty; a race or succession of kings of the same line or family.

Dys, dis, a Greek prefix, signifying ill, bad, difficult.

Dysæsthesia, dis-es-the'-se-à, *s.* impaired feeling, or a tendency to insensibility [Med.] (Gr. *dys*, and *aisthanomai*, to perceive.)

Dyschroa, dis'-kro-à, *s.* a discoloured state of the skin (Gr. *dys*, and *chroa*, colour).

Dyscrasy, dis'-krà-se, } *s.* an ill habit or state of the
Dyscrasia, dis-kra'-se-à, } humours of the body (Gr. *dys*, and *krasis*, mixture).

Dysenteric, dis-en-ter'-ik, *a.* pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with, proceeding from, or afflicted with dysentery (Gr. *dys*, and *entera*, intestines).

Dysentery, dis'-en-ter-e, *s.* a disease attended by fever with discharges from the bowels, chiefly of blood and mucus, or other morbid matter, accompanied with griping and followed by tenesmus.

Dyslogistic, dis-lo-jist'-ik, *a.* said of expressions which imply condemnation (Gr. *dys*, and *lego*, to say).

Dysmenia, dis-me'-ne-à, } *s.* difficult or retarded
Dysmenorrhœa, dis-men-or-e'-à, } menstruation (Gr. *dys*, *men*, a month, and *rheo*, to flow).

Dysnomy, dis'-no-me, *s.* the enactment of bad laws (Gr. *dys*, and *nomos*, a law).

Dysodile, dis'-o-dile, *s.* a species of greenish, gray, or yellowish coal, which burns with an exceedingly fetid odour (Gr. *dys*, and *ozo*, to smell).

Dysopsy, dis-op'-se, *s.* dimness of sight (Gr. *dys*, and *opsis*, vision).

Dysorexy, dis'-o-rek-se, *s.* a bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite (Gr. *dys*, and *orexis*, appetite).

Dyspepsia, dis-pep'-se-à, } *s.* indigestion, due to func-
Dyspepsy, dis-pep'-se, } tional derangement of the stomach (Gr. *dys*, and *pepto*, to cook, to digest).

Dyspeptic, dis-pep'-tik, *a.* afflicted with dyspepsia; pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy: *s.* a person afflicted with dyspepsia.

Dysphagia, dis-fa'-je-à, } *s.* difficulty of deglutition.
Dysphagy, dis'-fà-je, }

Dysphony, dis'-fo-ne, *s.* a difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech (Gr. *dys*, and *phone*, the voice).

Dysphoria, dis-fo'-re-à, *s.* impatience under affliction (Gr. *dys*, and *phero*, to bear).

Dyspnœa, disp-ne'-à, *s.* a difficulty of breathing (Gr. *dys*, and *pneo*, to breathe).

Dyspnoic, disp-no'-ik, *a.* affected or connected with dyspnœa.

Dysthetic, dis-thet'-ik, *a.* relating to a morbid state of the blood-vessels, or to a bad habit of the body (Gr. *dys*, and *tithemi*, to place).

Dysthymic, dis-thim'-ik, *a.* depressed in mind; desponding (Gr. *dys*, and *thumos*, the mind).

Dystomic, dis-tom'-ik, } *a.* having an imperfect frac-
Dystomous, dis'-to-mus, } ture [Min.] (Gr. *dys*, and *tome*, cutting.)

Dysuric, dis-u'-rik, *a.* pertaining to dysury.

Dysury, dis'-u-re, *s.* difficulty of voiding the urine; a morbid condition of that fluid (Gr. *dys*, and *ouron*, urine).

Dytiscus, di-tis'-kus, *s.* a genus of water-beetle; a diver (Gr. *dytes*).

Dyvour, di'-voor, *s.* a bankrupt who, drowned in debt, makes cession or assignment of all his effects to escape imprisonment [Scots Law.] (Fr. *devoir*, to owe.)

Dzeren, dze'-ren, *s.* a species of antelope inhabiting the deserts of Central Asia.

Dziggetai, dzig'-ge-ta, *s.* a wild ass, resembling a mule, inhabiting the elevated steppes of Tartary.

E

E, the second vowel, and the fifth letter, of the English alphabet, and in more frequent use than any other letter. Its long and natural sound in English, as in *here*, *me*, coincides with the sound of *i* in the Italian and French languages. It has a short sound, as in *met*, *men*; and the sound of *a* open or long, in *prey*, *vein*. As a final letter, it is generally quiescent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, as in *mane*, *cane*, *plume*. After *c* and *g*, the final *e* serves to indicate that *c* is to be pronounced as *s*, and *g* as *j*.

As a numeral, E stands for 250. In the calendar it is the fifth of the dominical letters.

As an abbreviation, it stands for East, as, E.N.E., east-north-east.

E, a form of ex. See **Ex.**

Each, eetsh, *a.* every one of any number separately considered (A.S. *æle*, from *aye*, ever, and *lic*, like).

Ead, } ed, } in Saxon names, happy, fortunate; as in
Ed, } *Edward*, happy preserver; *Edgar*, happy power; *Edwin*, happy conqueror.

Eagle.

Eadish, eed'-ish, *s.* a second crop of grass; aftermath (A.S.)

Eager, e'-ger, *a.* excited by ardent desire to possess or to do; ardent; vehement; earnest (Fr. *aigre*, from L. *acer*, sharp). **Eagerly**, e'-ger-le, *ad.* with ardent desire; in an eager manner. **Eagerness**, e'-ger-nes, *s.* ardent desire; zeal; ardour.

Eagle, e'-gl, *s.* a rapacious bird of the genus falco, regarded as the "king" of birds for its size, strength, and courage, power of flight and keenness of vision; one of the most noble bearings in armoury, as the emblem of magnanimity and fortitude, and

adopted by France, Prussia, and other nations, as the national emblem and standard; a gold coin of the United States of the value of ten dollars; the constellation Aquila, in the northern hemisphere (Fr. *aigle*, from L. *aquila*).

Eagle-eyed, e'-gl-ide, *a.* sharp-sighted as an eagle; acutely discerning.

Eagle-flighted, e'-gl-flī'-ted, *a.* soaring high as an eagle.

Eagle-hawk, e'-gl-hawk, *s.* a genus of predacious birds, natives of S. America, Africa, and E. Indies.

Eagle-owl, e'-gl-oul, *s.* the great horned owl.

Eagle-pinioned, e'-gl-pin'-yund, *a.* with eagle's wings.

Eagle-ray, e'-gl-ray, *s.* a large species of ray-fish.

Eagle-sighted, e'-gl-sī'-ted, *a.* having acute sight.

Eagle-stone, e'-gl-stone, *s.* a variety of argillaceous iron-ore in the form of nodules, which often contain loose kernels that rattle within.

Eaglet, e'-glet, *s.* a young or diminutive eagle.

Eagle-winged, e'-gl-winged, *a.* having the wings of an eagle: swift as an eagle.

Eagle-wood, e'-gl-wood, *s.* a fragrant wood used by the Asiatics for burning as incense.

Eagre, e'-ger, *s.* a tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn (A.S. *egor*, the sea).

Ean, ene, *v.a.* or *n.* to bring forth. See **Yean.**

Eanling, ene'-ling, *s.* a lamb just brought forth.

Ear, ere, *s.* the organ of hearing, both the external and internal part; the sense of hearing, or rather the power of distinguishing sounds and judging of harmony; a favourable hearing; attention; manner of judging: anything like an ear, as the ears of a jar; the spike of corn. *To be by the ears, to fall together by the ears, to go together by the ears*, to fight or scuffle; to quarrel. *To set by the ears*, to make strife; to cause to quarrel. *Over head and ears, up to the ears*, deeply. *All ear*, eagerly attentive. (A.S.)

Ear, *v.n.* to shoot, as an ear; to form ears, as corn: *v.a.* to plough or till.

Earache, ere'-ake, *s.* pain in the ear.

Ear-bored, ere'-bored, *a.* having the ear perforated.

Ear-cap, ere'-kap, *s.* a cover for the ears against cold.

Ear-cockle, ere-kok'-kl, *s.* a disease in wheat, owing to the presence of an infusorial animal of the shape of a worm.

Ear-deafening, ere'-def-ning, *a.* stunning the ear.

Ear-drop, ere'-drop, *s.* a jewel hanging from the ear.

Ear-drum, ere'-drum, *s.* the tympanum of the ear.

Eared, ered, *a.* having ears.

Ear-erecting, ere-e-rekt'-ing, *a.* setting up the ears.

Earing, ere'-ing, *s.* a ploughing of land.

Earing, ere'-ing, *s.* a rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed; a rope at the upper corner of a sail [Naut.]

Earl, erl, *s.* a British nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount (A.S. *earl*, Ice. *jarl*, a strong man, a hero).

Earlap, ere'-lap, *s.* the tip of the ear.

Earldom, erl'-dum, *s.* the seignory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Earldorman, erl'-dur-man, *s.* an alderman.

Earles-penny, erlz'-pen-ne, *s.* earnest-money (L. *arrha*).

Earless, ere'-les, *a.* without ears; disinclined to hear.

Ear-like, ere'-like, *a.* resembling the ear.

Earl-marshal, erl'-mar-shal, *s.* one of the great officers of state, who is the head of the College of Arms, an office originally conferred by grant from the king, but now hereditary in the family of the Howards, the present dukes of Norfolk.

Earlock, ere'-lok, *s.* a lock or curl of hair near the ear; a love-lock.

Early, er'-le, *a.* in advance of something else; prior in time; forward; at or near the beginning; in good season: *ad.* soon; in good season; betimes (A.S. *ær*, before). **Earliness**, er'-le-nes, *s.* a state of advance or forwardness.

Ear-mark, ere'-mark, *s.* a mark on the ear, by which a sheep is known; any mark to identify: *v.a.* to mark, as a sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

Earn, ern, *v.a.* to merit or deserve by labour, service, or performance; to acquire by such means (A.S. *earnian*).

Earnest, er'-nest, *a.* ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager; urgent; intent; serious; seriously real: *s.* seriousness; reality (A.S. *eornest*, earnestness). **Earnestly**, er'-nest-le, *ad.* in an earnest manner. **Earnestness**, er'-nest-nes, *s.* the state of being earnest or in earnest.

Earnest, er'-nest, *s.* first-fruits; a pledge or assurance of something more to come; earnest-money (W.)

Earnest-money, er'-nest-mun'-ne, *s.* money paid as a pledge, also to close a bargain.

Earning, ern'-ing, *s.*; *pl.* **Earnings**; that which is earned; wages; reward.

Ear-pick, ere'-pik, *s.* an instrument for cleansing the ear.

Ear-piercing, ere'-peers-ing, *a.* piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.

Ear-ring, ere'-ring, *s.* a pendant, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls, or other jewels, worn at the ear by means of a ring passing through the lobe.

Ear-shell, ere'-shel, *s.* a flattened univalve shell, resembling the ear in form; a species of haliotis.

Earshot, ere'-shot, *s.* hearing distance.

Earth, erth, *s.* the particles which compose the solid mass of the globe; the particles which form the fine mould on its surface; any indefinite mass or portion of that matter; certain metallic oxides; the globe as a planet; the world, as opposed to other scenes of existence; its inhabitants; dry land, opposed to the sea; country, region, or a distinct part of the globe; the ground; a low condition: *v.a.* to hide in the earth, as to earth a fox; to cover with earth: *v.n.* to retire underground; to burrow (A.S. *eorthe*).

Earth-bag, erth'-bag, *s.* a bag filled with earth, used for defence in war.

Earth-bank, erth'-bank, *s.* a bank or mound of earth.

Earth-bath, erth'-bath, *s.* a bath in earth.

Earth-board, erth'-bord, *s.* the board of a plough that turns over the earth; the mould-board.

Earth-born, erth'-born, *a.* born from the earth; earthly.

Earth-bound, erth'-bownd, *a.* firmly fastened in the earth.

Earth-bred, erth'-bred, *a.* low; abject; grovelling.

Earth-created, erth'-kre-a'-ted, *a.* formed of earth.

Earthen, erth'-en, *a.* made of earth or of clay; frail.

Earthenware, erth'-en-ware, *s.* domestic vessels made of earth; crockery; pottery ware.

Earth-fall, erth'-fawl, *s.* a portion of the earth's surface, elevated by some subterraneous force, then cleft asunder and suddenly depressed, when the space becomes occupied with water [Geol.]

Earth-fed, erth'-fed, *a.* low; abject.

Earth-flax, erth'-flaks, *s.* an asbestos resembling flax.

Earth-house, erth'-hows, *s.* an underground structure built of unhewn stones, roofed with flags, and accessible from the roof by a narrow doorway, presumed to have been constructed as a place of safe-keeping and of retreat in winter or during war.

Earthling, erth'-ling, *s.* an inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a worldly person.

Earthly, erth'-le, *a.* pertaining to or connected with the earth or this world; belonging to our present state; carnal, as opposed to spiritual or heavenly; mean; corporeal, not mental; earthy. **Earthliness**, erth'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being earthly.

Earthly-minded, erth'-le-mined'-ed, *a.* having a mind devoted to earthly things or interests. **Earthly-mindedness**, erth'-le-mined-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being earthly minded.

Earth-nut, erth'-nut, *s.* a term applied to certain tuberous roots growing underground, which have a sweetish taste, and are sometimes called pig-nuts and earth-chestnuts; the seed-vessel and seed of a leguminous plant ripening on or under the earth; the pea-nut.

Earth pea, erth'-pee, *s.* a climbing leguminous plant.

Earth-plate, erth'-plate, *s.* a plate attached to an electric battery, and buried in the earth so as to produce a current.

Earthquake, erth'-kwake, *s.* a shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth, sometimes slight, at other times violent, due to subterranean volcanic agency.

Earth-shine, erth'-shine, *s.* the light reflected from the earth by which we see that part of the new moon which is not lit up by the sun.

Earthward, erth'-ward, *ad.* towards the earth.

Earthwork, erth'-wurk, *s.* a cutting, embankment, &c., of earth [Engin.]

Earthworm, erth'-wurm, *s.* the dewworm; a worm that lives underground; a mean sordid wretch.

Earthy, erth'-e, *a.* consisting of, resembling, or relating to earth; inhabiting the earth; gross; not refined. *Earthy fracture*, when the fracture of a mineral is rough [Min.] **Earthiness**, erth'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being earthy or of containing earth; grossness.

Ear-trumpet, ere'-trum-pet, *s.* a tube applied to the ear to aid in hearing.

Ear-wax, ere'-waks, *s.* a waxy substance secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.

Earwig, ere'-wig, *s.* a well-known insect with a forked tail, which has been erroneously supposed to creep into the human brain through the ear; one who gains the confidence of a person by whispering insinuations; a prying informer: *v.a.* to gain the ear by whispering insinuations about others.

Ear-witness, ere'-wit-nes, *s.* one who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

Earwort, ere'-wurt, *s.* a plant, so termed from its being supposed good for deafness.

Ease, eze, *s.* an undisturbed state; a quiet state or state

of comfort; freedom from pain or disturbance; rest; facility; naturalness; unconstraint. *At ease*, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety. (Fr. *aise*.)

Ease, eze, *v.a.* to relieve, calm, or tranquillize; to free from pain or any disquiet or annoyance of body or mind; to assuage; to facilitate; to slacken. *To ease off*, or *ease away*, to slacken a rope gradually [Naut.] *To ease a ship*, to put the helm hard a-lee to prevent her pitching when close-hauled [Naut.] *Stand at ease*, a command to draw the right foot back, and bring the weight of the body upon it [Mil.]

Easeful, eze'-ful, *a.* quiet; peaceful; fit for rest. **Easefully**, eze'-ful-le, *ad.* with ease or quiet. **Easefulness**, eze'-ful-nes, *s.* state of being easeful.

Easel, e'-zl, *s.* the frame on which painters place their pictures while painting them. *Easel-pieces*, pictures of such size as to have been painted on an easel (Ger. *Esel*, an ass, a stand).

Easeless, eze'-les, *a.* wanting ease.

Easement, eze'-ment, *s.* that which gives ease, relief, or assistance; any privilege or convenience which one man has of another, either by prescription or charter, as a way through his land, &c. [Law.]

East, eest, *s.* that point of the heavens in the quarter where the sun rises, indicated by a line drawn at right angles to the meridian; one of the four cardinal points; the eastern parts of the earth, specially the countries which lie east of Europe: *a.* and *ad.* toward the rising sun or the east.

Easter, ees'-ter, *s.* a Christian festival in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ, and occurring on the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March. *Easter offerings*, or *Easter dues*, money paid to the parson of a parish at Easter. *Easter Term*, one of the four terms during which the superior courts of Westminster are open, from April 15 to May 8; a university term extending to some six weeks after Easter. (A.S. *Eastre*, a goddess of spring, in whose honour a festival was held in April.)

Easterling, ees'-ter-ling, *s.* a native of a country lying east; a trader from the Baltic shores; a piece of money coined in the East by Richard I. of England; a species of water-fowl.

Easterly, ees'-ter-le, *a.* coming from the east; moving towards the east; situated or looking toward the east: *ad.* on the east; in an easterly direction.

Eastern, ees'-tern, *a.* oriental; being or dwelling in the East; toward the east.

Eastward, eest'-ward, *ad.* toward the east.

Easy, e'-ze, *a.* at ease; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance; free from anxiety, care, solicitude, or peevishness; causing no pain or discomfort; not difficult or arduous; moderate; yielding with little or no resistance; ready; comfortable; freeing from care or fatigue; affluent; unconstrained; flowing; not jolting; not heavy or burdensome; absence of money pressure, as the market is easy. **Easily**, e'-ze-le, *ad.* in an easy manner. **Easiness**, e'-ze-nes, *s.* the state of being easy.

Easy chair, e'-ze tshayer, *s.* a soft arm-chair.

Easy-going, e'-ze-go-ing, *a.* taking things easily.

Eat, eet, *v.a.* to bite or chew and swallow, as food; to corrode or gnaw away; to consume; to oppress; to enjoy; to feast: *v.n.* to take food; to gnaw; to taste. *To eat one's terms*, to study for the English bar, so said as the student has to eat so many dinners each term in the public hall of the legal body to which he attaches himself, before being reckoned to have completed it. *To eat one's words*, to take back or retract what has been uttered. *To eat, eat in*, or *eat into*, to wear away by gnawing or corrosion. *To eat out*, to consume (A.S. *etan*).

Eatable, e'-ta-bl, *a.* fit to be eaten: *s.* anything that is fit for or used as food.

Eatage, e'-tij, *s.* food for horses and cattle from the aftermath.

Eater, e'-ter, *s.* one who or that which eats or corrodes.

Eating-house, eet'-ing-hous, *s.* a house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

Eau, o, *s.* a liquor. *Eau créole*, a liqueur from the distillation of the flowers of the mamee apple with spirit of wine. *Eau de Cologne*, a perfume by distillation from certain essential oils with rectified spirit, originally prepared at Cologne. *Eau de Javelle*, solution of hypochlorite of potash. *Eau de luce*, a strong solution of ammonia, scented and rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber. *Eau de vie*, aqua vitæ, or brandy. (Fr. *eau*, water.)

Eaves, eevz, *s.pl.* the lower border of the roof of a building, which overhangs the wails, and casts off the water that falls on the roof (A.S. *efese*).

Eavesdrop, eevz'-drop, *s.* the water which drops from the eaves of a house: *v.n.* to stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen to what is said within; to watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others.

Eavesdropper, eevz'-drop-per, *s.* one who stands under the eaves or near the window or door of a house, to listen and hear what is said within; one who watches for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others.

Ebb, eb, *s.* the retiring or going back of the tide; decline; decay: *v.n.* to flow back; to decay; to decline (A.S. *ebba*).

Ebb-tide, eb'-tide, *s.* the retiring or ebbing tide.

Ebionite, e'-be-un-ite, *s.* a sect that, in the early ages of the Church, sought to Judaize Christianity, or incorporate Judaism with it: *a.* relating to the heresy of the Ebionites (Heb. *ebionim*, the poor, a Jewish designation of the Christians).

Ebianine, eb'-là-nin, *s.* a volatile crystalline solid, obtained from pyroxylic spirit.

Ebon, eb'-on, *a.* consisting of or like ebony; black.

Ebonist, eb'-o-nist, *s.* a worker in ebony.

Ebonize, eb'-on-ize, *v.a.* to make black or tawny.

Ebony, eb'-o-ne, *s.* the popular name of various trees, some of which are highly esteemed for their wood; a hard, heavy, and durable wood, susceptible of a fine polish, the most highly prized being of a black colour (Gr. *ebenos*, from Heb. *eben*, a stone).

Ebony-tree, eb'-o-ne-tree, *s.* the popular name of a Cretan shrub.

Eboulement, a-bool'-mong, *s.* the crumbling or falling of a wall [Fort.] (Fr.)

Ebracteate, e-brak'-te-ate, *a.* without a bractea [Bot.] (L. *e*, and *bractea*, a thin plate.)

Ebriety, e-bri'-e-te, *s.* drunkenness (L. *ebrius*, drunk).

Ebrillade, e-bril'-lade, *s.* a check given to a horse by a sudden jerk of one rein when he refuses to turn (Fr.)

Ebriosity, e-bre-os'-e-te, *s.* habitual drunkenness.

Ebrious, e'-bre-us, *a.* drunk; addicted to drink.

Ebullience, e-bul'-e-ens, } *s.* a boiling over.
Ebulliency, e-bul'-le-en-se, }

Ebullient, e-bul'-le-ent, *a.* boiling over, as a liquor (L. *e*, and *bullio*, to boil).

Ebullition, e-bul-lish'-un, *s.* the action of boiling; the agitation of a liquor by heat, which throws it up in bubbles; effervescence occasioned by fermentation: a sudden outburst or display of feeling.

Eburnation, e-ber-na'-shun, *s.* a disease in the bones, which consists in an abormal deposition of osseous matter, chiefly in the joints [Med.]

Eburnean, e-bur'-ne-an, *a.* made of ivory.

Eburnification, e-bur-ne-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the imparting to substances the appearance of ivory (L. *ebur*, ivory, and *facio*, to make).

Ec, the Greek prefix *ek*, signifying out of.

Ecarté, a-kär'-ta, *s.* a game at cards played by two (Fr.)

Ecaudate, e-kaw'-date, *a.* without a tail or spur [Bot.] (L. *e*, and *cauda*, a tail).

Ecbasis, ek'-bà-sis, *s.* treatment of things according to their events or consequences [Rhet.] (Gr. *ek*, and *baino*, to go).

Ecbatic, ek-bat'-ik, *a.* said of an expression which states the result as distinct from the purpose [Gram.]

Ecbole, ek'-bo-le, *s.* a digression in which the narrator introduces another speaking in his own words [Rhet.] (Gr. *ek*, and *ballo*, to throw).

Ecbolic, ek-bol'-ik, *a.* tending to contract the muscles of the uterus and expel the fœtus: *s.* a medicine with this effect [Med.]

Eccaleobion, ek-kà-le-o'-be-un, *s.* a contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat (Gr. *ek*, *kaleo*, to call, and *bios*, life).

Ecce Homo, ek'-se ho'-mo, a representation of Christ as he appeared before Pilate crowned with thorns (L. Behold the man).

Eccentric, ek-sen'-trik, } *a.* deviating or departing
Eccentrical, ek-sen'-tre-kal, } from the centre; said of circles or spheres which, though contained in some measure within each other, yet have not the same centre; not revolving round the centre; not terminating in the same point, nor directed by the same principle; deviating from established forms or rules; odd; anomalous; whimsical. *Eccentric gear*, the links, connecting-rods, straps, and wheels by which an eccentric motion is carried on through the machinery. (Gr. *ek*, and *centre*.) **Eccentrically**, ek-sen'-tre-kal-le, *ad.* with eccentricity; in an eccentric manner.

Eccentric, ek-sen'-trik, *s.* a circle not having the same centre as another; a wheel with its axis not in its centre; he who or that which is irregular or anomalous.

Eccentricity, ek-sen-tris'-e-te, *s.* deviation from a centre; the state of having a centre different from that of another circle; the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun [Astron.];

departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual: singularity of conduct.

Eccentric rod, ek-sen'-trik rod, *s.* the rod transmitting the motion of an eccentric wheel.

Eccentric strap, ek-sen'-trik strap, *s.* the iron band grasping the circumference of an eccentric wheel within which it revolves.

Eccentric wheel, ek-sen'-trik hweel, *s.* a wheel the axis of whose revolution is not in the centre.

Ecchymosis, ek-ki-mo'-sis, *s.* an appearance of livid spots on the skin, occasioned by the effusion of extravasated blood [Med.] (Gr. *ek*, and *cheo*, to pour.)

Ecclesia, ek-kle'-ze-á, *s.* an assembly of free citizens in Athens; a church (Gr. *ek*, and *kaleo*, to call).

Ecclesiarch, ek-kle'-ze-ark, *s.* a ruler of the Church (Gr. *ecclesia*, and *arche*, rule).

Ecclesiastes, ek-kle-ze-as'-tes, *s.* a canonical book of the Old Testament.

Ecclesiastic, ek-kle-ze-as'-tik, } *a.* relating or per-
Ecclesiastical, ek-kle-ze-as'-te-kal, } taining to the Church or the body of the clergy. *Ecclesiastical Courts*, the courts in which the canon law is administered, and spiritual causes determined: courts in Presbyterian churches that determine doctrine and discipline. The *Ecclesiastical States*, the territories once subject to the Pope of Rome as the ecclesiastical and temporal ruler. *Ecclesiastical music*, compositions written for the Church, but more particularly anthems, services, masses, and other cathedral music.

Ecclesiastically, ek-kle-ze-as'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in an ecclesiastical manner.

Ecclesiastic, ek-kle-ze-as'-tik, *s.* a person in orders or consecrated to the service of the Church and the ministry of religion.

Ecclesiasticus, ek-kle-ze-as'-te-kus, *s.* one of the books of the Apocrypha, composed by Jesus, the son of Sirach.

Ecclesiological, ek-kle-ze-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to ecclesiology.

Ecclesiologist, ek-kle-ze-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in ecclesiology.

Ecclesiology, ek-kle-ze-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of church building and decoration, or of ecclesiastical antiquities (Gr. *ekklesia*, and *logos*, science).

Eccoprotic, ek-ko-prot'-ik, *a.* having the quality of promoting alvine discharges: *s.* a medicine which purges gently; a mild cathartic [Med.] (Gr. *ek*, and *kopros*, dung.)

Eccrinology, ek-kre-nol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on the secretions of the body [Phys.] (Gr. *ek*, *krino*, to separate, and *logos*, science.)

Eccrisis, ek'-kri-sis, *s.* the excretion of excrementitious matter [Med.] (Gr. *ek*, and *krino*, to separate.)

Ecdysis, ek'-di-sis, *s.* a casting off of the old skin [Zool.] (Gr. *ekduo*, to strip off.)

Echappe, esh-a-pa, *s.* a horse bred from a stallion and a mare of different breeds and countries (Fr.)

Echeance, esh-e-auns, *s.* a specified day for payment; the falling due of a bill of exchange, &c. (Fr.)

Echelle, esh-el, *s.* a ladder; a scale (Fr.)

Echelon, esh-e-long, *s.* the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another [Mil.] (Fr.)

Echidna, e-kid'-ná, *s.* a genus of anteaters peculiar to Australia, about the size of a hedgehog and covered with spines.

Echidnine, e-kid'-nine, *s.* serpent-poison (Gr. *echidna*, a viper).

Echimyd, e-ki'-mid, *s.* a S. American rodent somewhat resembling the dormouse (Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *mus*, a mouse).

Echinate, ek'-e-nate, } *a.* set with prickles, like a
Echinated, ek'-e-na-ted, } hedgehog; having sharp points; bristled (Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog).

Echinidan, e-kin'-e-dan, *s.* a radiate animal of the family to which the sea-urchins belong (Gr. *echinos*, and *eidos*, like).

Echinite, e-kin'-ite, *s.* the fossil echinus or sea-urchin, found in chalk-pits.

Echinocactus, e-ki-no-kak'-tus, *s.* a beautiful class of plants of the cactus order, and so called on account of the disposition of their spines (Gr. literally, the hedgehog-thistle, which it is sometimes called).

Echinoderm, e-kin'-o-derm, *s.* a radiate animal, having an opaque, leathery, or crustaceous skin, with tubercles or even movable spines, as the star-fish, sea-urchin, &c. (Gr. *echinos*, and *derma*, skin).

Echinops, e-ki'-nops, *s.* a genus of composite plants, including the globe thistle (Gr. *echinos*, and *opsis*, appearance).

Echinus, e-ki'-nus, *s.*; *pl.* **Echini**; the sea-hedgehog, a term applied to radiate animals, having nearly the form of a sphere, flattened on the lower side, and covered with a firm shell, set with movable spines; a prickly head or top of a plant; an echinated pericarp [Bot.]; an ornament, called "the egg and tongue," or "the egg and anchor" ornament, that often occurs in classical architecture, carved on the ovolo [Arch.]

Echo, ek'-ko, *s.* a sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; re-percussion or repetition of sound; repetition of what is said; a vault or arch for redoubling sounds [Arch.]; the repetition of a melodic phrase, frequently written for the organ [Mus.]: *v.n.* to resound; to reflect sound; to be sounded back: *v.a.* to send back the sound of; to repeat what has been uttered (Gr. sound).

Echoless, ek'-ko-les, *a.* destitute of an echo.

Echometer, e-kom'-e-ter, *s.* a scale or rule, serving to measure the duration of sounds with the intervals and ratios [Mus.] (Gr. *echo*, and *meter*.)

Echometry, e-kom'-e-tre, *s.* the art or act of measuring the duration of sounds; the art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

Eclaircissement, ek-klare-sis-mong, *s.* explanation; the clearing up of anything not before understood (Fr. *éclaircir*, from L. *ex*, and *clarus*, clear).

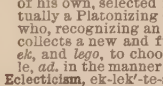
Eclampsy, ek-lamp'-se, *s.* a flashing of light, a symptom of epilepsy; epilepsy itself (Gr. *ek*, and *lampo*, to shine).

Eclat, e-klaw, *s.* striking effect; a burst of applause; acclamation; splendour; renown (Fr. from *éclater*, to fly into splinters; to burst; to flash).

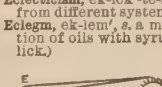
Eclectic, ek-lek'-tic, *a.* selecting; choosing out and adopting from the views of others what seems good: *s.* a philosopher who selects from various systems such opinions and principles as he judges to be sound and rational; originally one who, having no system of his own, selected from Plato and Aristotle; eventually a Platonizing Christian; in modern times, one who, recognizing an element of truth in all systems, collects a new and fuller one out of the whole (Gr. *ek*, and *lego*, to choose). **Eclectically**, ek-lek'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in the manner of the eclectic philosophers.

Eclecticism, ek-lek'-te-sizm, *s.* the practice of selecting from different systems; the doctrine of the Eclectics.

Eclegm, ek-lem', *s.* a medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups [Med.] (Gr. *ek*, and *leicho*, to lick.)



Eclipse of Sun.



Eclipse of Moon.

Eclipsareon, e-klip-sa'-re-un, *s.* an instrument for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

Eclipse, e-klips', *s.* an interception of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminary by the intervention of some opaque body, as of that of the sun by the intervention of the moon, or that of the moon by the shadow of the earth; obscuration; darkness: *v.a.* to hide a luminous body in whole or in part; to obscure; to darken; to disgrace; to extinguish: *v.n.* to suffer an eclipse (Gr. *ekleipo*, to fail, from *ek*, and *leipo*, to leave).

Ecliptic, e-klip'-tik, *s.* a great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of 23° 28', which is the sun's greatest declination; the apparent path of the sun round the earth, from west to east, but in reality the path which the earth, as viewed from the sun, appears to describe among the fixed stars [Astron.]; a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic [Geog.]: *a.* pertaining to or described by the ecliptic; pertaining to an eclipse. *Ecliptic limits*, the greatest distances at which the moon can be from her nodes, in order that an eclipse of the sun or moon may happen. (*Eclipse*, the ecliptic, being the line on which eclipses take place.)

Eclogue, ek'-log, *s.* a pastoral poem, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other. See Eclectic.

Economic, e-ko-nom'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to, mana-
Economical, e-ko-nom'-e-kal, } ging with, or regulated by, economy; frugal: relating to economics. **Economically**, e-ko-nom'-e-kal-le, *ad.* with economy.

Economics, e-ko-nom'-iks, *s.pl.* the science of household management; political economy.

Economist, e-kon'-o-mist, *s.* one who manages with economy; one who is conversant with political economy.

Economization, e-kon-o-me-za'-shun, *s.* the act or result of economizing; saving.

Economize, e-kon'-o-mize, *v.n.* to manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to save: *v.a.* to use with prudence; to expend with frugality.

Economy, e-kon'-o-me, *s.* the management of the concerns of a household, especially in money matters; a

frugal and judicious use of money; the disposition or arrangement of any work; a system of rules and ceremonies; the regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals or plants; distribution or due order of things; judicious and frugal management of public affairs; the regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government (Gr. *oikos*, a house, and *nomos*, a law).

Ecorché, a-kor-sha, *s.* a subject, with the muscles exposed for the purpose of study [Art.] (Fr. flayed.)

Ecossaise, a-kos-aze, *s.* dance music, such as the Scotch (Fr.)

Ecostate, e-kos'-tate, *a.* having no central rib, said of leaves [Bot.] (L. *e*, and *costa*, a rib).

Ecoutes, a-koots', *s.* small galleries, made at equal distances in front of the glacis, with a view to ascertain the operations of the enemy's miners [Fort.] (Fr. *écouter*, to listen.)

Ecphasis, ek'-fa-sis, *s.* an explicit declaration (Gr. *ek*, and *phasis*).

Ecphlysis, ek'-fli-sis, *s.* an eruption on the skin [Med.] (Gr. a boiling up.)

Ecphonesis, ek-fo-ne'-sis, *s.* a passionate exclamation used by an orator (Gr. *ek*, and *phone*, the voice).

Ecphractic, ek-frak'-tik, *s.* a medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions [Med.] (Gr. *ek*, and *phrasso*, to shut up.)

Ecraseur, a-krä-zer, *s.* a surgical instrument for removing tumours (Fr. *écraser*, to crush).

Ecstasy, ek'-stä-se, *s.* a state of mind in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object; rapture or a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; enthusiasm or excessive elevation and absorption of mind; a species of catalepsy, when the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit [Med.]: *v.a.* to fill with rapture or enthusiasm (Gr. *ekstasis*, change of condition or situation, from *ek*, and *histemi*, to make to stand).

Ecstatic, Ecstatical, ek-stat'-ik, -e-cal, } *a.* causing ecstasy; proceeding from ecstasy; amounting to ecstasy; rapturous; delightful beyond measure. **Ecstatically**, ek-stat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in an ecstatic manner.

Ectasis, ek'-tä-sis, *s.* the lengthening of a syllable from short to long [Rhet.]; dilated state of a blood-vessel [Med.] (Gr. *ek*, and *teino*, to stretch.)

Ecthlipsis, ek-thlip'-sis, *s.* the elision of a final *m* with the preceding vowel when the next word begins with a vowel [Pros.] (Gr. *ek*, and *thlibo*, to press.)

Ecthyma, ek'-the-mä, *s.* an eruption of pimples on the skin [Med.] (Gr. from *ekthyo*, to break out.)

Ectoblast, ek'-to-blast, *s.* the membrane of a cell composing its walls [Phys.] (Gr. *ektos*, outside, and *blastos*, a germ.)

Ectoderm, ek'-to-derm, *s.* an outer membrane (Gr. *ektos*, and *derma*, skin).

Ectopia, ek-to'-pe-a, *s.* the displacement of an organ [Med.] (Gr. *ek*, and *topos*, a place.)

Ectozoa, ek-to-zo'-a, *s.pl.* parasites that live on the external parts of other animals (Gr. *ektos*, and *zoon*, an animal).

Ectropical, ek-trop'-ik-al, *a.* outside the tropics.

Ectropion, ek-tro'-pe-on, *s.* an everted condition of the eyelid, so that it does not quite cover the eye [Med.] (Gr. *ektos*, and *trepo*, to turn).

Ectrotic, ek-trot'-rik, *a.* noting a treatment which aims at preventing the development of a disease [Med.] (Gr. *ek*, and *titrosko*, to wound.)

Ectylotic, ek-ti-lot'-ik, *s.* a substance to reduce callosities of the skin [Med.] (Gr. *ek*, and *tylos*, a callosity.)

Ectypal, ek-ti'-pal, *a.* taken from the original.

Ectype, ek'-tipe, *s.* a copy; a cast in relievo or embossed [Arch.] (Gr. *ek*, and *type*.)

Ectypography, ek-tip-og'-rä-fe, *s.* etching with the lines in relief (Gr. *ectype*, and *grapho*, to write).

Ecumenic, Ecumenical, ek-u-men'-ik, -e-kal, } *a.* general; universal, as applied to the councils of the Catholic Church (Gr. *oikoumenikos*, from *oikoumene*, the inhabited globe).

Ecurie, ek-u-re, *s.* a stable; a covered place for horses (Fr.)

Eczema, ek'-ze-mä, *s.* a cutaneous disease, characterized by an eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin [Med.] (Gr. *ek*, and *zeo*, to boil.)

Eczematous, ek-ze'-ma-tus, *a.* pertaining to eczema.

Edacious, e-da'-shus, *a.* given to eating; greedy; voracious. **Edaciously**, e-da'-shus-le, *ad.* greedily. **Edaciousness**, e-da'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being edacious. (L. *edo*, to eat.)

Edacity, e-das'-e-te, *s.* greediness; voracity.

Edda, ed'-dä, *s.* a collection of primitive songs or chants, so called by the collector as containing the original version of the tales of the gods and heroes of the Scandinavian mythology, &c.; also a synopsis in prose of modern date (Ice. great-grandmother).

Edder, ed'-der, *s.* such flexible wood as is worked into the tops of hedge-stakes to bind them together: *v.a.* to bind or make tight by edder (A.S. *eder*, a hedge).

Eddish, Eadish, ed'-dish, e'-dish, } *s.* the latter pasture of grass that comes after mowing or reaping.

Eddoes, ed'-doze, *s.* an esculent root, the tubers of which are roasted and eaten in the West Indies, and on the Gold Coast of Africa, like the potato.

Eddy, ed'-de, *s.* a current of water or air circling back, or in the direction contrary to the main stream; a slight whirlpool or whirlwind: *v.a.* to move circularly or as an eddy: *a.* whirling; moving circularly (A.S. *ed*, back, and *ea*, water, or Ice. *ida*, a whirlpool).

Eddy-water, ed'-de-waw'-ter, *s.* the water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail; dead-water [Naut.]

Eddy-wind, ed'-de-wind, *s.* wind beat back from a sail, a mountain, or anything that hinders its passage.

Edelite, ed'-e-lite, *s.* a mineral of silica, alumina, and lime [Min.]

Edematous, Edematose, e-dem'-a-tus, -tose, } *a.* swelling with a serous humour; relating to œdema.

Eden, e'-den, *s.* the garden mentioned in Scripture as the Paradise of Adam and Eve; a delightful region (Heb. delight).

Edenic, e-den'-ik, *a.* pertaining to Eden.

Edental, e-den'-tal, *a.* without teeth: *s.* an edentate animal.

Edentata, e-den-ta'-tä, *s.pl.* an order of animals destitute of front teeth, as the armadillo (L. *e*, and *dens*, a tooth).

Edentate, e-den'-tate, *s.* an animal with no foreteeth.

Edentated, e-den'-ta-ted, *a.* destitute or deprived of teeth, applied especially to the order edentata.

Edentation, e-den-ta'-shun, *s.* a depriving of teeth.

Edentuleus, e-den'-tu-lus, *a.* toothless.

Edge, edj, *s.* the border of anything; the margin; the cutting side of an instrument; that which cuts or wounds; a narrow part rising from a broader; sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness: *v.a.* to sharpen; to furnish with an edge; to border; to exasperate; to incite; to move sideways or by little and little: *v.n.* to move sideways; to move gradually; to sail close to the wind. *To set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth. *To edge away*, to increase the distance gradually from a coast or other object [Naut.] *To edge in with* a coast or vessel, to advance gradually, and not directly, toward it [Naut.] (A.S. *ecg*.)

Edge-bone, edj'-bone, *s.* the rump-bone of an ox or cow.

Edged, edjd, *pp.* or *a.* furnished with an edge or border; sharp; keen.

Edgeless, edj'-les, *a.* not sharp; blunt; obtuse.

Edge-rail, edj'-rale, *s.* the iron rail of a railway as laid on its edge instead of flat, as in tram-roads.

Edge-railway, edj-rale'-way, *s.* a railway in which the wheels run on edge-rails.

Edge-tool, edj'-tool, *s.* an instrument having a sharp edge.

Edgewise, edj'-wize, *ad.* with the edge turned forward, or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge; with the side foremost.

Edging, edj'-ing, *s.* that which is put on the edge of a garment for ornament, as lace; a fringe; a row of small plants set along the border of a bed [Hort.]

Edgy, edj'-e, *a.* with an edge; easily provoked.

Edible, ed'-e-bl, *a.* fit to be eaten (L. *edo*, to eat). **Edibleness**, ed'-e-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being edible.

Edict, e'-dikt, *s.* command proclaimed by authority; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; notice of an ecclesiastical decree [Scotch]. (L. *e*, and *dico*, to say.)

Edictal, e-dik'-tal, *a.* belonging to or of the nature of an edict. *Edictal citation*, the citation of a foreigner who has landed property in Scotland, but is non-resident [Scots Law].

Edificant, ed'-e-fe-kant, *a.* building; constructing.

Edification, ed-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* instruction or improvement of the mind in knowledge or moral character.

Edificatory, ed'-e-fe-ka-tur-e, *a.* tending to edification.

Edifice, ed'-e-fis, *s.* a building, a structure, especially of some style and dimensions.

Edificial, ed-e-fish'-al, *a.* pertaining to an edifice.

Edifier, ed'-e-fier, *s.* one who or that which improves by instruction.

Edify, ed'-e-fi, *v.a.* to improve the mind and character by instruction; to benefit spiritually; to build (L. *ædes*, a house, and *facio*, to make).

Edifying, ed'-e-fi-ing, *a.* adapted to instruct. **Edifyingly**, ed'-e-fi-ing-le, *ad.* in an edifying manner. **Edifyingness**, ed'-e-fi-ing-nes, *s.* the quality of being edifying.

Edile, e'-dile, *s.* a Roman magistrate whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, &c.

Edileship, e'-dile-ship, *s.* the office of edile.

Edit, ed'-it, *v.a.* to publish; to superintend the publication of; to prepare as a book for publication, by writing, correcting, or selecting the matter; to manage, as editor (L. *e*, and *do*, to give).

Edition, e-dish'-un, *s.* the publication of a book; republication, sometimes with revision and correction; any republication of a book before published; the whole number of copies published at once.

Editio princeps, e-dish'-e-o prin'-seps, *s.* the earliest printed edition of a book (L.)

Editor, ed'-e-tur, *s.* a person who superintends the impression of a book, or who revises, corrects, and prepares it for publication; one who superintends the preparation or publication of a magazine or journal.

Editorial, ed-e-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to or written by an editor: *s.* article by the editor. **Editorially**, ed-e-to'-re-al-le, *ad.* as editor.

Editorship, ed'-e-tur-ship, *s.* the business of an editor.

Editress, ed'-e-tres, *s.* a female editor.

Edriophthalmata, ed'-re-of-thal-ma-ta, *s. pl.* a division of crustaceans with sessile eyes in the sides of the head (Gr. *hedraios*, settled, and *ophthalmos*, the eye).

Educable, ed'-yu-ka-bl, *a.* that may be educated.

Educate, ed'-yu-kate, *v.a.* to bring or train up; to inform; to instil into the mind principles of art, science, morals, religion, or behaviour (L. *e*, and *duco*, to lead).

Education, ed-yu-ka'-shun, *s.* the bringing up, as of a child; instruction; the training that goes to cultivate the powers and form the character.

Educational, ed-yu-ka'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to education; derived from education. **Educationally**, ed-yu-ka'-shun-al-le, *ad.* as regards education.

Educationalist, ed-yu-ka'-shun-al-ist, *s.* one versant in educational methods.

Educator, ed'-yu-ka-tur, *s.* one who or that which educates.

Educe, e-duse', *v.a.* to bring or draw out; to extract; to elicit. See **Educate**.

Educible, e-du'-se-bl, *a.* that may be educed.

Educt, e'-duct, *s.* extracted matter; that which is educed; deduction.

Eduction, e-duk'-shun, *s.* the act of educing.

Eduction-pipe, e-duk'-shun-pipe, *s.* the pipe through which the expanded steam escapes.

Eductor, e-duk'-tur, *s.* that which educes.

Edulcorant, e-dul'-ko-rant, *a.* having the property of sweetening: *s.* a medicine which purifies the fluids by depriving them of their acidity, &c.

Edulcorate, e-dul'-ko-rate, *v.a.* to purify or sweeten; to free from acids and salts, or other soluble impurities, by washing or repeated affusions of water [Chem.]

Edulcoration, e-dul-ko-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of edulcorating.

Edulcorative, e-dul'-ko-ra-tiv, *a.* having the quality of sweetening or purifying by affusion.

Edulcorator, e-dul'-ko-ra-tur, *s.* a kind of dropping bottle, contrived for supplying small quantities of water to watch-glasses, test-tubes, &c.

Eel, eel, *s.* a genus of soft-finned fishes, of a serpent-like shape, covered with a thick slimy skin, and living chiefly in mud. *Eel-faces*, an old word for a brood or fry of eels. (A.S. *æl.*)

Eel-buck, eel'-buk, *s.* a basket-net for catching eels.

Eel-fare, eel'-fare, *s.* a brood of eels; a passage of eels up stream.

Eel-fishing, eel'-fish-ing, *s.* the act or art of catching eels.

Eel-oil, eel'-oyl, *s.* an oil procured from eels by roasting them, employed as an ointment for stiff joints.

Eel-pot, eel'-pot, *s.* a basket used for catching eels.

Eel-pout, eel'-powt, *s.* the burbot; the viviparous blenny.

Eel-punt, eel'-punt, *s.* a kind of flat-bottomed fishing-boat to spear eels from.

Eel-skin, eel'-skin, *s.* the skin of an eel.

Eel-spear, eel'-speer, *s.* a forked instrument used for catching eels.

E'en, een, a contraction for *even*.

E'er, are, contracted from *ever*.

Eerie, ee'-re, *a.* causing or feeling fear.

Effable, ef'-fa-bl, *a.* utterable; explicable.

Efface, ef-fase', *v.a.* to rub out; to expunge or erase, so as to render invisible; to destroy any impression on the mind (L. *e*, and *facies*, the face).

Effaceable, ef-fase'-a-bl, *a.* that may be effaced.

Effacement, ef-fase'-ment, *s.* act of effacing.

Effascinate, ef-fas'-se-nate, *v.a.* See **Fascinate** and **Fascination**.

Effect, ef-fekt', *s.* that which is produced by an agent or cause; consequence; intent; advantage; force or validity; completion; reality; fact; general impression; goods; movables; personal estate; truthful imitation, heightened and made more impressive chiefly by the artifices of light, shade, and colour [Paint.]; that impression which a composition makes on the ear and mind, in performance [Mus.]: *v.a.* to produce; to cause to be; to accomplish or achieve. *For effect*, for the purpose of heightening or exaggerating. (L. *ex*, and *facio*, to do.)

Effectible, ef-fekt'-e-bl, *a.* practicable; feasible.

Effection, ef-fek'-shun, *s.* creation or production; the construction of a proposition [Geom.]; a problem drawn from some general proposition [Geom.]

Effective, ef-fek'-tiv, *a.* having the power to effect; operative, or having the quality of producing effects; causing to be; efficient; fit for action. **Effectively**, ef-fek'-tiv-le, *ad.* with effect. **Effectiveness**, ef-fek'-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being effective.

Effectless, ef-fekt'-les, *a.* without effect; useless.

Effector, ef-fek'-tur, *s.* one who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator.

Effects, ef-fekts', *s.pl.* See **Effect.**

Effectual, ef-fek'-tu-al, *a.* producing an effect; having adequate power or force to produce the effect. **Effectually**, ef-fek'-tu-al-le, *ad.* with effect; thoroughly. **Effectualness**, ef-fek'-tu-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being effectual.

Effectuate, ef-fek'-tu-ate, *v.a.* to bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish.

Effectuation, ef-fek-tu-a'-shun, *s.* act of effectuating.

Effectuose, ef-fek'-tu-ose, } *a.* effectual.
Effectuous, ef-fek'-tu-us, }

Effeminacy, ef-fem'-e-na-se, *s.* the softness, delicacy, and weakness in men which are characteristic of the female sex; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; voluptuousness (L. *ex*, and *femina*, a woman).

Effeminate, ef-fem'-e-nate, *a.* soft or delicate in an unmanly degree; womanish; voluptuous; bespeaking effeminacy; womanlike: *s.* a delicate effeminate person: *v.a.* to make womanish; to unman; to weaken: *v.n.* to grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness. **Effeminately**, ef-fem'-e-nate-le, *ad.* in an effeminate manner. **Effeminateness**, ef-fem'-e-nate-nes, *s.* the state of being effeminate.

Effemination, ef-fem-e-na'-shun, *s.* the state of one grown womanish, or of being weak or unmanly.

Effendi, ef-en-dee, *s.* a Turkish title of respect bestowed on civic dignitaries, especially learned men and ecclesiastics, and added to the name of the office; as *Hakim effendi*, the Sultan's chief physician; sir; monsieur (Gr. from the same root as authentic, which see).

Efferent, ef'-fer-ent, *a.* conveying outward [Phys.] (L. *ex*, and *fero*, to bear.)

Effervesce, ef-fer-ves', *v.a.* to bubble up and hiss from the escape of gas, like liquor when gently boiling or fermenting; to break forth irrepressibly (L. *ex*, and *ferveo*, to boil).

Effervescence, ef-fer-ves'-sens, *s.* the state of being effervescent.

Effervescent, ef-fer-ves'-sent, *a.* gently boiling or bubbling, from the disengagement of gas.

Effervescible, ef-fer-ves'-se-bl, *a.* that has the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

Effervescing, ef-fer-ves'-sing, *a.* bubbling and hissing. *Effervescing draughts*, pleasant aërated drinks.

Effete, ef-fete', *a.* exhausted of conceptive or productive power; exhausted of vigour or effective power by dissipation (L. *effetus*, worn out by bearing, from *ex*, and *fœtus*, pregnant).

Efficacious, ef-fe-ka'-shus, *a.* adequate to produce the effect intended. **Efficaciously**, ef-fe-ka'-shus-le, *ad.* in an efficacious manner. **Efficaciousness**, ef-fe-ka'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being efficacious.

Efficacy, ef'-fe-ka-se, *s.* power to produce a given effect.

Efficience, ef-fish'-ens, } *s.* effectual agency; power
Efficiency, ef-fish'-en-se, } of producing the effect intended; amount of the really effective force [Mech.]

Efficient, ef-fish'-ent, *a.* causing effects; that causes anything to be what it is; effective: *s.* the agent or cause (L. *ex*, and *facio*, to make). **Efficiently**, ef-fish'-ent-le, *ad.* with effect effectively.

Effigial, ef-fij'-e-al, *a.* pertaining to an effigy.

Effigiate, ef-fij'-e-ate, *v.a.* to fashion conformably.

Effigies, ef-fij'-e-ese, *s.* an effigy or likeness (L.)

Effigy, ef-fe-je, *s.* the image or likeness of a person, especially as in a figure or model; the print or impression on a coin of the head of the prince who struck it. *To burn or hang in effigy*, to burn or hang the image or picture of a person held in dislike, as an expression of the feeling (L. *ex*, and *fingo*, to fashion).

Effloresce, ef-flo-res', *v.a.* to come out in blossom or forms of blossoming; to become covered with efflorescence [Chem.] (L. *ex*, and *floresco*, to begin to flower, from *flos*, *floris*, a flower.)

Efflorescence, ef-flo-res'-sens, *s.* the production of flowers; the time of flowering [Bot.]; a redness of the skin or eruption, as in rash, measles, &c. [Med.]; the formation of a white incrustation on the surface of bodies, or the white powdery appearance on the surface of a salt when it loses its water of crystallization, as in common soda when exposed to the air [Chem.] See **Exanthema.**

Efflorescent, ef-flo-res'-sent, *a.* efflorescing; liable to effloresce [Chem.]

Effluence, ef'-flu-ens, *s.* a flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.

Effluent, ef'-flu-ent, *a.* flowing or issuing out: *s.* a stream that flows out of another or a lake. See **Efflux.**

Effluvial, ef-flu'-ve-al, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of effluvia.

Effluvium, ef-flu'-ve-um, *s.*; *pl.* **Effluvia**; the minute and generally invisible particles which exhale from bodies, as the odour of plants; the noxious exhalations from putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

Efflux, ef'-fluks, *s.* the act of flowing out; effusion; that which flows out; emanation (L. *ex*, and *fluo*, *fluxum*, to flow).

Effluxion, ef-fluk'-shun, *s.* the act of flowing out; that which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

Effodient, ef-fo'-de-ent, *a.* digging; accustomed to dig (L. *ex*, and *fodio*, to dig).

Effoliation, ef-fo-le-a'-shun, *s.* deprivation of leaves [Bot.] (L. *ex*, and *folium*, a leaf.)

Efforce, ef-forse', *v.a.* to force; to ravish.

Efform, ef-form', *v.a.* to fashion; to shape.

Effort, ef-fort, *s.* an exertion of strength; strenuous endeavour; struggle (L. *ex*, and *fortis*, strong).

Effortless, ef'-fort-les, *a.* making no effort.

Effossion, ef-fosh'-un, *s.* the act of digging out of the earth (L. *ex*, and *fodio*, *fossum*, to dig).

Effracture, ef-frak'-ture, *s.* a fracture, with depression of the cranial bones [Surg.] (L. *ex*, and *fracture.*)

Effranchise, ef-fran'-chiz, *v.a.* to invest with franchises or privileges (L. *ex*, and *franchise*).

Effrontery, ef-frunt'-er-e, *s.* shameless or insolent boldness; boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum (L. *ex*, and *frons*, the forehead).

Effulge, ef-fulj', *v.n.* to shed effulgence.

Effulgence, ef-ful'-jens, *s.* a flood of light; great lustre or brightness (L. *ex*, and *fulgeo*, to shine).

Effulgent, ef-ful'-jent, *a.* shining bright; shedding effulgence. **Effulgently**, ef-ful'-jent-le, *ad.* with effulgence.

Effumability, ef-fu-ma-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of flying off in fumes or vapour (L. *ex*, and *fumus*, smoke).

Effumable, ef-fume'-a-bl, *a.* flying off in fumes or vapour.

Effuse, ef-fuze', *v.a.* to pour out, as a fluid; to shed: *v.n.* to emanate (L. *ex*, and *fusum*, to pour).

Effuse, ef'-fuse, *a.* spreading loosely, applied to efflorescence [Bot.]; with lips separated by a groove [Conch.]

Effusion, ef-fu'-zhun, *s.* the act of pouring out, as a liquid, or words, or divine influence; that which is poured out; the escape of a fluid out of the vessel containing it into another part [Med.]

Effusive, ef-fu'-siv, *a.* pouring out abundantly; spreading widely. **Effusively**, ef-fu'-siv-le, *ad.* in an effusive manner. **Effusiveness**, ef-fu'-siv-nes, *s.* state of being effusive.

Eft, eft, *s.* a newt; a kind of lizard (A.S. *efete*).

Eftsoons, eft-soons', *ad.* soon afterward; in a short time (A.S. *eft*, after, and *soon*).

Egad, e-gad', *exclam.* good fortune; a lucky star; as we say, My stars (contraction of *by God*).

Egality, e-gal'-e-te, *s.* equality (Fr.)

Egeran, e'-jer-an, *s.* a sub-species of pyramidal garnet, found near *Eger*, in Bohemia [Min.]

Egerminate, e-jer'-me-nate, *v.n.* See **Germinate.**

Egest, e-jest', *v.a.* to cast or throw out; to void, as excrement (L. *e*, and *gero*, *gestum*, to carry).

Egesta, e-jes'-ta, *s.* that which is carried out of the body at the natural vent [Phys.]

Egestion, e-jest'-yun, *s.* the act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent.

Egg, eg, *s.* the ovum of domestic poultry, largely used as food by all nations; a body formed in the females of birds and certain other animals, containing an embryo or fœtus of the same species, or the substance from which a like animal is produced; anything like an egg (A.S. *æg*).

Egg, eg, *v.a.* to incite (A.S. *ecg*, edge).

Eggar-moth, eg'-gar-moth, } *s.* a species of moth allied
Egger-moth, eg'-gur-moth, } to the silkworm moths.

Egg-bird, eg'-bird, *s.* a bird, a species of tern, abounding in the W. Indian seas, and much prized for its eggs.

Egg cup, eg'-kup, *s.* a cup used to hold an egg at table.

Egger, eg'-ger, *s.* a gatherer of eggs.

Eggery, eg'-gur-re, *s.* a nest of eggs.

Egg-flip, eg'-flip, *s.* a drink of warmed beer, flavoured with sugar, spirits, spices, and eggs beaten with it.

Eggler, eg'-ler, *s.* a collector of eggs or a dealer.

Egg-nog, eg'-nog, *s.* a drink composed of wine or spirits mixed with sugar and eggs.

Egg-plant, eg'-plant, *s.* a tropical plant which bears a fruit, shaped like an egg, used in cookery.

Egg-shell, eg'-shel, *s.* the shell of an egg.

Egg-slice, eg'-slise, *s.* a kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan.

Egg-spoon, eg'-spoon, *s.* a small spoon for eating eggs with.

Egg-whisk, eg'-hwisk, *s.* a wire bunch or brush for beating up eggs.

Egilopical, e-je-lop'-e-kal, *a.* affected with egilops.

Egilops, e'-je-lops, *s.* goat's eye; an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye (Gr. *aix*, *aigos*, a goat, and *ops*, the eye).

Egis, e'-jis, *s.* See **Ægis.**

Eglandulous, e-glan'-du-lus, *a.* destitute of glands.

Eglantine, eg'-lan-tine, *s.* the sweetbrier (Fr. from L. *aculeus*, a prickle).

Eglatere, eg'-la-teer, *s.* the eglantine.

Eglomerate, e-glom'-er-ate, *v.a.* to unwind, as a thread from a ball (L. *e*, and *glomus*, a clue).

Ego, e'-go, *s.* the self-conscious subject, as contrasted with the *non-ego*, or object (L. the pronoun I).

Egoism, e'-go-izm, *s.* the philosophy of those who, uncertain of everything but the existence of the ego, resolve all existences into forms or modifications of its self-consciousness; self-assertiveness; an inordinate regard to self in one's judgments and passions; a passionate love of self.

Egoist, e'-go-ist, *s.* one who holds the egoistic philosophy, or that we can be certain of nothing and know nothing except our own existence and the operations and ideas of our own minds; one who is self-assertive.

Egoistic, e-go-is'-tik, } *a.* pertaining to egoism; de-
Egoistical, e-go-ist'-ik-al, } rived from the ego. **Egoistically**, e-go-ist'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an egoistic manner.

Egoity, e-go'-e-te, *s.* personality; identity.

Egophony, e-gof'-o-ne, *s.* a sound like the bleating of a goat, indicative of pleurisy [Path.] (Gr. *aix*, *aigos*, a goat, and *phone*, a voice.)

Egotheism, e'-go-the-izm, *s.* self-deification (Gr. *ego*, and *theos*, God).

Egotism, e'-go-tizm, *s.* the habit of speaking much of one's self, or the self-conceit which induces it; overweening self-sufficiency and self-assertiveness.

Egotist, e'-go-tist, *s.* one who is full of egotism; one who speaks much of himself and his own achievements.

Egotistic, e-go-tis'-tik, } *a.* addicted to egotism;
Egotistical, e-go-tis'-te-kal, } displaying egotism; self-conceited; self-important. **Egotistically**, e-go-tis'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a self-conceited or egotistical manner.

Egotize, e'-go-tize, *v.n.* to talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance.

Egregious, e-gre'-je-us, *a.* eminent; distinguished; extraordinary; great; enormous (L. *egregius*, selected from the flock, from *e*, and *grex*, *gregis*, a flock). **Egregiously**, e-gre'-je-us-le, *ad.* in an egregious manner. **Egregiousness**, e-gre'-je-us-nes, *s.* the state of being egregious.

Egress, e'-gres, *s.* the act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any enclosed or confined place: *v.n.* to go out; to leave (L. *e*, and *gradior*, to step).

Egression, e-gresh'-un, *s.* the act of going out from any enclosure or place of confinement.

Egret, e'-gret, *s.* the name of two species of herons; particularly those that, like the little and the great egret, during the breeding season, show a lengthened soft feathery plumage on back and breast; the feather of the little egret especially; a species of ape; the flying feathery or hairy crown of seeds [Bot.] (Fr.)

Egrette, e-gret', *s.* a tuft of feathers, diamonds, &c.; an ornament of ribbons.

Egriot, e'-gre-ot, *s.* a kind of sour cherry (Fr. *aigre*, sour).

Egyptian, e-jip'-shan, *s.* a native or inhabitant of Egypt; a gypsy; a kind of thick-faced type; a large-sized paper, chiefly used for drawings: *a.* pertaining to Egypt; gypsy. *Egyptian lotus*, *Nymphæa lotus*, a native of Egypt. *Egyptian kale*, a variety of the turnip-stemmed cabbage. *Egyptian pebble*, a species of agate or jasper. *Egyptian vulture*, a small species of vulture, of service in the East, as cleansing away carrion apt to fester about towns, and so protected by the inhabitants.

Egyptian-blue, e-jip'-shan-blue, *s.* a bright-coloured pigment produced by the hydrated protoxide of copper mixed with a small quantity of iron.

Egyptological, e-jip-to-loj'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to Egyptology.

Egyptologist, e-jip-tol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in Egyptology.

Egyptology, e-jip-tol'-o-je, *s.* the science of Egyptian antiquities, such as the monuments and their inscriptions.

Eh, ay, *int.* denoting inquiry or slight surprise.

Ehretia, e-re'-te-a, *s.* a genus of tropical plants, so called from the French botanist *Ehret*.

Eidam, i'-dam, *s.* a sort of Dutch cheese.

Eider, i'-der, } *s.* a species of sea-duck
Eider-duck, i'-der-duk, } abounding in the arctic and sub-arctic regions, and producing an uncommonly fine down.

Eider-down, i'-der-down, *s.* the fine, soft, light, elastic down of the eider-duck. *Eider-down quilt*, a quilt of eider-down.

Eidograph, i'-do-graf, *s.* an instrument for copying plans or drawings, reduced or enlarged (Gr. *eidos*, form, and *grapho*, to write).

Eidolon, i-do-lon, *s.* a visible representation or apparition (Gr. *eido*, to see).

Eidouranion, i-du-ra'-ne-un, *s.* a representation of the heavens (Gr. *eidos*, and *ouranos*, heaven).

Eigh, ay, *int.* an expression of surprise.

Eight, ate, *a.* twice four : *s.* the number eight ; the figure 8 ; the shape of an 8 (A.S. *eahta*).

Eighteen, a'-teen, *a.* eight and ten united.

Eighteenmo, a'-teen-mo, *s.* denoting the size of a book in which a sheet is doubled into eighteen leaves.

Eighteenth, a'-teenth, *s.* the next in order after the seventeenth.

Eightfold, ate'-foald, *a.* eight times the quantity.

Eighth, ayth, *a.* next after seventh ; *s.* one of eight equal parts ; an interval composed of five tones and two semi tones [Mus.]

Eighthly, ayth'-le, *ad.* in the eighth place.

Eightieth, ay'-te-eth, *a.* the next in order to the seventy-ninth ; the eighth tenth ; one of eighty equal parts.

Eightscore, ayt'-skore, *a.* or *n.* eight times twenty.

Eighty, ay'-te, *a.* eight times ten ; fourscore.

Eigne, ayne, *s.* the first-born or eldest son [Old Law] : *a.* unalienable ; entailed ; belonging to the eldest son. *Bastard eigne*, the eldest son born out of wedlock (Fr. *aîné*, from *ante*, and *natus*, born).

Eikon, i'-kone, *s.* a likeness (Gr.)

Eirenicon, i-ren'-e-kon, *s.* a plea for peace (Gr. *eirene*, peace).

Eisteddfod, *i-steth'-vod'*, *s.* an assembly of Welsh bards met together for the purpose of receiving prizes for their musical or poetical compositions ; a custom recently revived by the Gwynnedigion and Cambrian Society, which assembles annually for the adjudging of prizes for poetical recitations and performances on the harp (W.)

Either, e'-ther, *a.* or *pron.* one or other of any number; one or two; each; every one, separately considered: *conj.* correlative to or, and preceding it.

Ejaculate, e-jak'-u-late, *v.a.* to utter earnestly, as a short prayer or cry for mercy: *v.n.* to utter ejaculations.

Ejaculation, e-jak-u-la'-shun, *s.* the uttering of a short prayer or cry; the exclamation or prayer uttered.

Ejaculatory, e-jak'-u-la-tur-e, *a.* uttered in short sentences or exclamations.

Eject, e-jekt', *v.a.* to throw or thrust out; to discharge; to dismiss; to dispossess; to expel; to reject (L. *e*, and *jacio*, *jactum*, to throw).

Ejection, e-jek'-shun, *s.* the act of ejecting; expulsion; dismission; dispossession; discharge; evacuation.

Ejectment, e-jekt'-ment, *s.* a casting out; a dispossession; a writ or action which lies for the recovery of possession of land from which the owner has been ejected [Law].

Ejector, e-jek'-tur, *s.* one who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.

Ejoo, e'-joo, *s.* See **Gomuti**.

Ejulation, e-ju-la'-shun, *s.* a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; wailing; lamentation (L. *ejulo*, to wail).

Eke, eek, *v.a.* to add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition; to lengthen: *s.* something added; *ad.* also; likewise; in addition (A.S. *eacian*, to add, akin to L. *auctum*, to increase).

Eking, eek'-ing, *s.* something added to lengthen.

Elaborate, e-lab'-o-rate, *v.a.* to produce with labour; to work on and finish with great pains; to improve or refine by successive operations: *a.* wrought with labour; executed with thoroughness and exactness; highly wrought. **Elaborately**, e-lab'-o-rate-le, *ad.* with great labour or care. **Elaborateness**, e-lab'-o-rate-nes, *s.* the quality of being elaborate.

Elaboration, e-lab-o-ra'-shun, *s.* the act or process of elaborating; the process according to which substances, as tissue or sap, are elaborated or produced by the organs of plants or animals.

Elaborative, e-lab'-o-rate-iv, *a.* contributing to elaborate, mature, and perfect. *Elaborative faculty*, the faculty of seeing relations or things in their relations.

Elaborator, e-lab'-o-ra-tur, *s.* one who or that which elaborates.

Elaboratory, e-lab'-o-ra-tur-e, *a.* elaborating.

Elæagnus, e-le-ag'-nus, *s.* the wild olive (Gr.)

Elais, e-le'-is, *s.* the oil-palm, a native of Africa (Gr. *elaia*, the olive-tree).

Elæocarpus, e-le'-o-kar'-pus, *s.* an E. Indian tree, the fruit of which is like that of the olive (Gr. *elaia*, and *karpos*, fruit).

Elæococca, e'-le-o-kok'-ka, *s.* a euphorbiaceous plant yielding oil (Gr. *elaia*, and *kokkos*, a berry).

Elæolite, e-le'-o-lite, *s.* a variety of nepheline of a greyish green, with bluish and reddish shades of colour (Gr. *elaion*, olive oil, and *lithos*, stone).

Elæometer, e-le-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for testing the purity of olive oil, &c. (*elaion*, and *meter*).

Elæopten, e-le-op'-ten, *s.* the liquid portion of a vegetable oil (Gr. *elaion*, and *ptenos*, winged).

Elaidate, e-la'-e-date, *s.* a salt of elaidic acid [Chem.]

Elaidic acid, e-la-id'-ik as'-id, *s.* a peculiar acid obtained by the saponification of elaidin.

Elaidin, e-la'-e-din, *s.* a fatty substance produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, especially castor oil.

Elaine, e-la'-in, *s.* the liquid principle of oils and fats after the stearine has been pressed out.

Elaïodic, e-la-od'-ik, *a.* derived from castor oil (Gr. *elaion*, and *eidos*, like).

Elaiometer, e-lay-om'-e-ter, *s.* See **Elæometer**.

Elance, e-lans', *v.a.* to throw or shoot; to dart.

Eland, e'-land, *s.* a large-sized antelope, once common in S. Africa, but now much thinned by the hunter (Dut. the elk).

Elanet, e'-lan-et, *s.* a kind of kite, insectivorous.

Elapidation, e-lap-e-da'-shun, *s.* a clearing away of stones (L. *e*, and *lapis*, a stone).

Elaps, e-laps', *s.* a genus of tropical venomous serpents.

Elapse, e-laps', *v.n.* to slip or glide away; to pass away silently (L. *e*, and *lapsé*).

Elaqueate, e-lak'-kwe-ate, *v.a.* to disentangle (L. *e*, and *laqueus*, a snare).

Elasmotherium, e-las-mo-the'-re-um, *s.* an extinct race of pachydermatous mammalia (Gr. *elasmos*, a plate, and *ther*, a beast).

Elastic, e-las'-tik, } *a.* springing back; having the
Elastical, e-las'-te-kal, } power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, depressed, or distorted; readily recovering one's self after a shock, &c. *Elastic tissue*, a tissue composed of elastic fibres capable of extension to twice their length. (Gr. *elao*, *elaso*, to drive or urge.) **Elastically**, e-las'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring.

Elasticity, e-las-tis'-e-te, *s.* the inherent property in bodies by which they recover their former figure or state after external pressure, tension, or distortion; a similar mental or moral quality.

Elastin, e-las'-tin, *s.* the principal substance in elastic fibre.

Elate, e-late', *a.* raised; elevated in mind; flushed as with success; lofty; haughty: *v.a.* to raise; to raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up (L. *e*, and *latum*, to raise).

Elatedly, e-la'-ted-le, *ad.* with elation.

Elatedness, e-la'-ted-nes, *s.* elated state.

Elater, el'-a-ter, *s.* an elastic spiral filament attached to spores [Bot.]; a genus of coleopterous insects, which feed on leaves, and when they fall on their back, right themselves with a jerk and a click, hence called *click-beetle* [Entom.] (Gr. a driver.)

Elaterin, e-lat'-er-in, *s.* the active principle of elaterium.

Elaterite, e-lat'-er-ite, *s.* an elastic mineral pitch.

Elaterium, e-la-te'-re-um, *s.* a drug deposited from the juice of the wild cucumber (Gr. *elaterios*, purgative).

Elatery, el'-a-ter-e, *s.* acting force or elasticity.

Elatine, el-a-ti'-ne, *s.* a genus of aquatic or marsh plants, including water-wort (Gr. *elate*, the pine-tree).

Elation, e-la'-shun, *s.* the state of being elated; pride, or haughtiness of spirit, resulting from success.

Elator, e-la'-tur, *s.* one who or that which elates.

Elatrometer, e-lat-rom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the degree of rarefaction of the air in the receiver of an air-pump (Gr. *elater*, a driver, and *meter*).

Elaxation, e-laks-a'-shun, *s.* the act of untying or unloosing.

Elbow, el'-bo, *s.* the outer angle made by the bend of the arm; any flexure or angle; the obtuse angle of a

wall, building, or road; any sharp turn or bend; one of the upright sides which flank any panelled work [Arch.]: *v.a.* to push with the elbow; to push aside and take the place of: *v.n.* to put into an angle; to put one's self forward, thrusting others aside. *To be at the elbow*, to be at hand. *Out at elbows*, reduced in circumstances, or ill off. *Up to the elbows*, extremely busy. *To jog the elbow*, to remind. (A.S. *eln*, the arm, and *boga*, a bend.)

Elbow-chair, el'-bo-tshayr, *s.* a chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair.

Elbow-room, el'-bo-room, *s.* room for motion or action.

Elbowed, el'-bode, *a.* pushed aside with the elbows.

Eld, eld, *s.* old age; decrepitude; old times.

Elder, el'-der, *a.* older; having lived a longer time; prior in origin; preceding in the date: *s.* one who is older; an ancestor; one who, on account of his age and experience, is selected for office; one who held office in the early Christian Church; in the Presbyterian Church, a member of what, in connection with a congregation, is called the kirk-session, which is presided over by the minister, and superintends and administers the order and discipline of the Church; the player who leads [Card Playing]. (A.S. *eld*, old.) **Elderly**, el'-der-le, *a.* somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age.

Elder, el'-der, *s.* a genus of shrubs and small trees; a small tree with a spongy pith, bearing dark purple berries (A.S. *ellern*).

Elder-gun, el'der-gun, *s.* a popgun of elder-wood.

Eldership, el'-der-ship, *s.* the state of being older; the office of an elder; order of elders.

Elder-wine, el'-der-wine, *s.* wine made from elderberries, generally drunk hot or mulled.

Eldest, el'-dest, *a.* oldest; most advanced in age.

El-dorado, el-do-ra'-do, *s.* a region fabled at one time to exist in S. America, and to be rich beyond all others, especially in gold, gems, &c.; an idle dreamland of wealth (Sp. *el*, the, and *dorado*, gilt or golden).

Eldritch, el'-dritsh, *a.* hideous; ghastly.

Eleatic, e-le-at'-ik, *a.* an epithet given to a sect of philosophers, so called from the town of Elea, in Italy.

Elecampane, el-e-kam'-pane, *s.* a herbaceous plant of a pungent taste, and formerly of much repute in medicine; a candy, presumed to be made of the root.

Elect, e-lekt', *v.a.* to pick out; to select for an office or employment; to select by vote; to choose; to designate, choose, or select as an object of mercy or favour [Theol.]: *a.* chosen; taken by preference from among two or more; chosen for an office, but not installed; chosen to salvation [Theol.]: *s.* one chosen or set apart; one chosen to salvation [Theol.] (L. *e*, and *lego*, *lectum*, to choose.)

Electicism, e-lek'-te-sizm, *s.* eclecticism.

Election, e-lek'-shun, *s.* the act of electing, especially for office by vote; choice, option, or free will; discrimination; predestination to salvation [Theol.]; those predestined [Bible].

Election auditor, e-lek'-shun awd'-e-ter, *s.* one charged with taking account of the expenses at parliamentary elections.

Electioneer, e-lek-shun-eer', *v.n.* to busy one's self in electioneering.

Electioneering, e-lek-shun-eer'-ing, *s.* the arts or practices used for securing the election of one to office: *a.* connected with electioneering.

Elective, e-lek'-tiv, *a.* dependent on or bestowed by election; pertaining to the right of election; exerting the power of choice; selecting for combination. **Electively**, e-lek'-tiv-le, *ad.* by choice.

Elector, e-lek'-tur, *s.* one who elects; one who has a vote in election; in the old German Empire, a prince who, along with others, had the right of electing the emperor.

Electoral, e-lek'-tur-al, *a.* pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.

Electorate, e-lek'-tur-ate, *s.* the dignity or territory of an elector in the German Empire; body of electors.

Electoress, e-lek'-tur-es, *s.* an electress.

Electorial, e-lek-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to an election or elector.

Electorship, e-lek'-tur-ship, *s.* the office of an elector.

Electrepeter, e-lek-trep'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for changing the direction of electrical currents (Gr. *elektron*, and *trepo*, to turn).

Electress, e-lek'-tres, *s.* the wife or widow of an elector in the German Empire.

Electric, e-lek'-trik, } *a.* containing electricity
Electrical, e-lek'-tre-kal, } or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction; pertaining to electricity; derived from or produced by electricity: conveying electricity; communicating a shock like electricity; acting like electricity. *Electric aura*, a current of electrified air, employed as a mild stimulant in electrifying sensitive parts, as the ear or the eye. *Electric battery*, a number of electric jars united so as to give a powerful discharge. *Electric circuit* or *electric current*, the transmission of electricity from a body overcharged to one that is undercharged, through the agency of metallic wires or conductors. *Electric clock*, a clock either moved or controlled by electricity. *Electric column*, a sort of electric pile composed of thin plates of different metals, with paper interposed between them. *Electric fluid*, the supposed matter of electricity. *Electric jar*, a jar so constructed as to be able to be charged with electricity. *Electric light*, a brilliant white light due to the intense heat in a solid body caused by the passage of an electric current through it. *Electric machine*, an apparatus for producing electricity. *Electric telegraph*, an apparatus for transmitting messages and intelligence by means of electro-magnetism over wires, either for long or short distances. *Electric wire*, the popular name for the wires of the magnetic telegraph.

Electrically, e-lek'-tre-kal-le, *ad.* in the manner of electricity or by means of it.

Electric, e-lek'-trik, *s.* any body capable of exhibiting electricity and of preventing the passage of it from one body to another.

Electric eel, e-lek'-trik eel, *s.* an eel or fish of the genus gymnotus, from two to five feet long, and able to give a violent electric shock.

Electrician, e-lek-trish'-an, *s.* one versed in the science of electricity.

Electricity, e-lek-tris'-e-te, *s.* the subtile agent called the electric fluid, usually excited by friction; the science of the phenomena and laws of the electric fluid (Gr. *electron*, amber, which is first spoken of by Thales as showing, when rubbed, the power of attracting light bodies).

Electrifiable, e-lek-tre-fi'-a-ble, *a.* capable of being charged with electricity; capable of receiving and conducting electricity.

Electrification, e-lek-tre-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of charging or state of being charged with electricity.

Electrify, e-lek'-tre-fi, *v.a.* to charge with electricity; to give an electric shock to; to excite, surprise, or amaze, as with a sudden electric shock: *v.n.* to become electric (Gr. *electron*, and *facio*, to make).

Electrine, e-lek'-trin, *a.* belonging to amber or electrum.

Electrization, e-lek-tre-za'-shun, *s.* the act of electrizing.

Electrize, e-lek'-trize, *v.a.* to electrify.

Electrizers, e-lek-tri'-zers, *s.* plates of copper or silver and zinc prepared for medical purposes.

Electro, e-lek'-tro, *a.* a prefix in the composition of words appertaining to electricity; electrotype.

Electro-biologist, e-lek'-tro-bi-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in electro-biology.

Electro-biology, e-lek'-tro-bi-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of electric forces or mesmeric effects in living organisms.

Electro-chemical, e-lek'-tro-kem'-ik-al, *a.* that which pertains to electro-chemistry.

Electro-chemistry, e-lek'-tro-kem'-is-tre, *s.* that portion of electric science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.

Electrode, e-lek'-trode, *s.* the surface which serves to convey an electric current into or from the liquid to be decomposed (Gr. *electron*, and *hodos*, a way).

Electro-dynamic, e-lek'-tro-di-nam'-ik, *a.* pertaining to electro-dynamics.

Electro-dynamics, e-lek'-tro-di-nam'-iks, *s.* the phenomena of electricity in motion.

Electro-engraving, e-lek'-tro-en-grave'-ing, *s.* engraving by means of voltaic electricity.

Electro-gilding, e-lek'-tro-gild'-ing, *s.* a mode of gilding copper or silver by the agency of voltaic electricity.

Electro-kinetics, e-lek'-tro-ki-net'-iks, *s.* the science which treats of electric currents in motion.

Electrology, e-lek-trol'-o-je, *s.* the science of electricity (Gr. *electron*, and *logos*, science).

Electrolyse, e-lek'-tro-lize, *v.a.* to decompose by the action of electricity and galvanism (Gr. *elektron*, and *lyo*, to loosen).

Electrolysis, e-lek-trol'-e-sis, *s.* the act of decomposing a compound substance by the action of electricity or galvanism.

Electrolyte, e-lek'-tro-lite, *s.* a compound which may be directly decomposed by an electric current.

Electro-magnet, e-lek'-tro-mag'-net, *s.* a soft iron bar rendered magnetic by passing an electric current through wire coiled round it.

Electro-magnetic, e-lek'-tro-mag-net'-ik, *a.* designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity or affected by it.

Electro-magnetism, e-lek'-tro-mag'-net-izm, *s.* that section of science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties.

Electro-metallurgy, e-lek'-tro-met'-al-lur-je, *s.* the art of depositing metals held in solution, as silver, gold, &c., on prepared surfaces, through the agency of voltaic electricity or galvanism. See **Electrotype.**

Electrometer, e-lek-trom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity, or for indicating the presence of electricity (Gr. *electron*, and *meter*).

Electrometrical, e-lek-tro-met'-re-kal, *a.* pertaining to an electrometer; made by an electrometer.

Electro-motion, e-lek'-tro-mo'-shun, *s.* the motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another; motion electrically produced.

Electro-motive, e-lek'-tro-mo'-tiv, *a.* producing electromotion.

Electromotor, e-lek'-tro-mo'-tur, *s.* a machine in which the motive power is derived from electric currents by means of electro-magnets or dynamos.

Electro-negative, e-lek'-tro-neg'-a-tiv, *a.* denoting the natural state of a body, or a particle of matter, which makes it tend to the positive pole of a voltaic battery.

Electrophone, e-lek'-tro-phone, *s.* an instrument for producing sound by means of electric currents of high tension (Gr. *elektron*, and *phone*, sound).

Electrophorus, e-lek-trof'-o-rus, *s.* an instrument for exciting electricity in small quantities, consisting of a flat smooth cake of resin, acted upon by a circular plate of brass with a glass handle (Gr. *elektron*, and *phero*, to bear).

Electrophysiology, e-lek'-tro-fiz-e-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of electric effects due to physiological causes.

Electroplate, e-lek'-tro-plate, *v.a.* to coat with silver, &c., by means of electric currents: *s.* articles, as of copper or German silver metal coated with silver, &c., by electroplating.

Electro-polar, e-lek'-tro-po'-lar, *a.* applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive and the other negative.

Electro-positive, e-lek'-tro-poz'-e-tiv, *a.* denoting the natural state of a body, or a particle of matter, which makes it tend to the negative pole of a voltaic battery.

Electroscope, e-lek'-tro-skope, *s.* an instrument to test the presence, nature, and intensity of the electric force (Gr. *electron*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Electro-statics, e-lek'-tro-stat'-iks, *s.* the science of electricity in equilibrium.

Electro-thermic, e-lek'-tro-ther'-mik, *a.* relating to the heat effects of electricity.

Electrotype, e-lek'-tro-tipe, *s.* the method of producing a perfect facsimile of a medal, coin, woodcut, type, &c., by the electric deposition from a solution of a thin film of copper on a prepared surface, or the facsimile so produced: *v.a.* to copy by electrotype.

Electrotypist, e-lek-tro-ti'-pist, *s.* one skilled in electrotype.

Electro-vital, e-lek'-tro-vi'-tal, *a.* noting two electric currents, presumed to circulate in the nervous system.

Electrum, e-lek'-trum, *s.* amber; an alloy of gold with a fifth part of silver; a variety of gold ore of a pale brass colour (Gr. and L.).

Electuary, e-lek'-tu-a-re, *s.* a medicine compounded with syrup, honey, &c. (L. *electuarium*, a medicine that melts in the mouth, from G. *ekleicho*, to lick up).

Eleemosynary, el-e-mos'-e-nar-e, *a.* given in charity; supported by charity; founded by charity, and for the distribution of charitable donations: *s.* one who subsists on charity (Gr. *eleos*, pity).

Elegance, el'-e-gans, } *s.* the beauty of propriety;
Elegancy, el'-e-gan-se, } politeness; the quality of being elegant; neatness; that which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty.

Elegant, el'-e-gant, *a.* polished; refined; pleasing to good taste; graceful; expressing one's self with propriety and grace; well-formed in its parts, proportions, and distribution, as a building; sensible to beauty; beautiful in form and colours; costly and ornamental (L. *e*, and *lego*, to choose). **Elegantly**, el'-e-gant-le, *ad.* with elegance.

Elegiac, el-e-ji'-ak, } *a.* belonging to elegy: ex-
Elegiacal, el-e-ji'-a-kal, } pressing sorrow or lamentation; used in elegies; said of certain plaintive and affecting melodies.

Elegiac, el-e-ji'-ak, *s.* elegiac verse.

Elegiast, e-le-ji'-ast, *s.* an elegist.

Elegist, el'-e-jist, *s.* a writer of elegies.

Elegit, e-le'-git, *s.* a writ of execution, on which a defendant's goods are taken and delivered to the plaintiff [Law]. (L. he has chosen.)

Elegy, el'-e-je, *s.* a poem or song expressive of sorrow or lamentation; a dirge; a poem pervaded by a tone of pensive sadness (Gr. *elegos*).

Element, el'-e-ment, *s.* first principle; one of the simple constituent parts of a thing; the proper state or sphere of a thing; outline or sketch; moving cause or principle; *pl.* the first rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments; data; the bread and wine used at the Eucharist; those bodies which cannot be resolved by chemical analysis, and are therefore presumed to be simple; fire, air, earth, and water, to which some add ether, formerly supposed to constitute the world: *v.a.* to compound of elements; to constitute or to make, as a first principle (L. *elementa*, first principles).

Elemental, el-e-men'-tal, *a.* pertaining to elements; produced by some of the four supposed elements; arising from first principles. *Elemental spirits*, those of fire, air, earth, and water, respectively salamanders, sylphs, gnomes, and undines. **Elementally**, el-e-men'-tal-le, *ad.* according to elements; literally.

Elementalism, el-e-men'-tal-izm, *s.* the theory which resolves the gods of antiquity into the forces and aspects of physical nature.

Elementarity, el-e-men-tar'-e-te, *s.* the simplicity of nature; uncompounded state.

Elementary, el-e-men'-tar-e, *a.* simple; uncompounded; having only one constituent part; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles; treating of elements. *Elementary substances*, the substances hitherto unanalyzable into simpler by chemical means, estimated at sixty-five. **Elementariness**, el-e-men'-tar-e-nes, *s.* the state of being elementary.

Elemi, el'-e-me, *s.* a resinous exudation from several trees, and used in the preparation of stimulant plasters and ointments.

Elemin, el'-e-min, *s.* the oil distilled from elemi.

Elenchus, e-leng'-kus, *s.* a sophism; a syllogism which confutes an adversary by making him contradict himself [Logic]. (Gr.)

Eleot, e'-le-ot, *s.* a species of apple.

Elephant, el'-e-fant, *s.* the largest of existing quadrupeds, having a thick skin, a long flexible trunk, and two ivory tusks, and famous for its sagacity and docility, there being two species, the Asiatic or Indian and the African. The *Order of the White Elephant*, a very ancient Danish order of knighthood, restricted to thirty knights. The *elephant beetle*, a large species of the genus scarabæus. *Elephant paper*, a large-sized drawing paper. *Elephant's foot*, a genus of tropical plants, with a fleshy root used as food by the Hottentots.

Elephantiasis, el-e-fan-ti'-a-sis, *s.* a skin disease, in which the limbs, from their enlargement, and the thick, wrinkled, tuberculate state of the skin, resemble those of the elephant [Med.]

Elephantine, el-e-fan'-tine, *a.* pertaining to the elephant; resembling an elephant; huge; an appellation given to certain books in which the Romans registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals [Rom. Antiq.] *Elephantine epoch*, that period when there was a preponderance of the large pachydermata [Geol.]

Elephantoid, el-e-fan'-toyd, } *a.* resembling the
Elephantoidal, el-e-fan-toy'-dal, } form of an elephant.

Eleusine, el-ew-si'-ne, *s.* a tropical grass, species of which are cultivated as grain.

Eleusinian, el-ew-sin'-e-an, *a.* relating to Eleusis in Greece, or to the mystic rites in honour of Ceres which were there celebrated.

Eleutheria, el-ew-the'-re-à, *s.* a cascarilla, as gathered on the island of Eleuthera, one of the Bahamas.

Eleutheromania, el-ew'-the-ro-ma'-ne-à, *s.* the passion, as now rampant, for individual freedom, viewed as a mad one (Gr. *eleutheros*, free, and *mania*).

Eleutheromaniac, el-ew'-the-ro-ma'-ne-ak, *a.* fanaticized with eleutheromania: *s.* one so affected.

Elevate, el'-e-vate, *v.a.* to raise from a lower place to a higher; to raise to a higher rank or status; to improve or raise in refinement or character; to elate with pride; to cheer; to raise from any tone to one more acute; to augment or swell: *a.* elevated; raised aloft (L. *e*, and *levo*, to raise, from *levis*, light).

Elevated, el-e-va'-ted, *a.* exalted; dignified; elated; high pitched; turned upward, said of wings [Her.]

Elevation, el-e-va'-shun, *s.* the act of elevating; an elevated state; exaltation; dignity; exaltation of mind, style, character, or manners; height; elevated ground; a raising of voice; altitude of a celestial object above the horizon [Astron.]; the angle which the line of direction makes with the plane of the horizon [Gunnery]; the angle which the style makes with the substylar line [Dialling]; the progression of the tones from grave to acute; also the raising of

the hand or foot in beating time [Mus.]; the representation, drawn to a geometrical scale, of the height of a building above the ground [Arch.] In the Rom. Cath. services, the *elevation of the host*, that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head, for the people to adore.

Elevator, el'-e-va-tur, *s.* one who or that which raises, lifts, or exalts; a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the lip or the eye [Anat.]; an elevatory; a series of small boxes fastened by a strap, and moved by a wheel to raise grain, &c., from a lower to a higher floor.

Elevatory, el'-e-va'-tur-e, *s.* an instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull: *a.* tending or able to raise.

Elève, a-lave, *s.* a pupil; one reared or protected by another (Fr.)

Eleven, e-lev'-n, *a.* ten and one added.

Eleventh, e-lev'-nth, *a.* next in order to tenth; forming one of eleven equal parts: *s.* one of eleven equal parts; the interval of the octave above the fourth [Mus.]

Elf, elf, *s.*; *pl.* **Elves;** one of a class of imaginary supernatural beings of capricious temper, represented generally as of diminutive size, and as taking pleasure in playing sundry mischievous tricks on mortals, and imagined to haunt groves and other sequestered places; a mischievous person; a fairy; a diminutive person; a pet name for a child: *v.a.* to entangle hair in so intricate a manner that it cannot be disentangled.

Elf-arrow, elf'-ar-ro, } *s.* a name given to flints in the
Elf-bolt, elf'-boalt, } shape of arrow-heads, and formerly used as such, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies.

Elf-child, elf'-tshild, *s.* a child left by the fairies in lieu of one carried off by them.

Elfin, el'-fin, *a.* relating or pertaining to elves: *s.* a little elf or urchin.

Elfish, el'-fish, *a.* relating to or resembling elves; as if done by elves; mischievous.

Elf-lock, elf'-lok, *s.* hair twisted in a lock, so denominated as if the work of fairies.

Elgin marbles, el'-gin mar'-blz, *s.pl.* ancient sculptured marbles, originally belonging to the Temple of Minerva, at Athens, and so named from the Earl of Elgin, who removed them to England in 1812.

Elicit, e-lis'-it, *v.a.* to draw out; to bring to light; to deduce; to strike out (L. *e*, and *lacio*, to entice).

Elicitation, e-lis-it-a'-shun, *s.* the act of eliciting.

Elide, e-lide', *v.a.* to cut off a syllable [Gram.] (L. *e*, and *lædo, læsum*, to strike.)

Eligibility, el-e-je-bil'-e-te, *s.* fitness to be chosen; the state of being preferable to something else, or desirable; capability of being chosen to an office.

Eligible, el'-e-je-bl, *a.* worthy or fit to be chosen; preferable; desirable; legally qualified to be chosen (L. *e*, and *lego*, to choose). **Eligibleness,** el'-e-je-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being eligible. **Eligibly,** el'-e-je-ble, *ad.* in a manner to be worthy of choice.

Elimate, el'-e-mate, *v.n.* to polish; to smooth (L. *e*, and *lima*, a file).

Eliminate, e-lim'-e-nate, *v.a.* to expel; to throw out or off; to set at liberty; to leave out in considering a matter; to cause a quantity to disappear from an equation [Alg.] (L. *elimino*, to thrust out of doors, from *e*, and *limen*, the threshold.)

Elimination, e-lim-e-na'-shun, *s.* the act of eliminating; ejection; the act of discharging or secreting by the pores; the act of throwing out of account; the causing a quantity to disappear from an equation [Alg.]

Elinguid, e-ling'-gwid, *a.* tongue-tied; not having the power of speech (L. *e*, and *lingua*, the tongue).

Eliquament, e-lik'-wa-ment, *s.* a juice squeezed out of fat.

Eliquation, el-e-kwa'-shun, *s.* the operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so, by means of heat, as silver from copper [Chem.] (L. *e*, and *liqueo*, to melt.)

Elision, e-lizh'-un, *s.* the cutting off or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel [Gram.] See **Elide.**

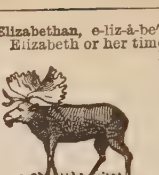
Elisor, e-lize'-ur, *s.* a sheriff's substitute for returning a jury [Law].

Elite, e-leet', *s.* the best of anything selected from the rest (Fr. *élire*, to choose). See **Elect.**

Elixation, e-lik-sa'-shun, *s.* extraction by boiling; concoction in the stomach; digestion (L.)

Elixir, e-lik'-sur, *s.* a tincture composed of two or more ingredients in solution; any cordial; a liquor for transmuting metals into gold; a liquor for prolonging life; quintessence; refined spirit; any cordial which invigorates. *Elixir of vitriol*, a mixture of sulphuric acid, rectified spirit, powdered ginger, and cinnamon in definite proportions. (Ar, *al-ikser*, the philosophers' stone.)

Elizabethan, e-liz-à-be'-than, *a.* pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times.



Elk.

Elk, elk, *s.* the largest existing species of the deer family with palmated horns, a native of the north of Europe, Asia, and America, called also the moose or moose-deer. The *Irish elk*, a gigantic species of the fallow-deer, found fossil in Ireland and the Isle of Man, but now extinct. (A.S. *elch.*)

Elk-nut, elk'-nut, *s.* the oil-nut.

Elk-wood, elk'-wood, *s.* the soft spongy wood of the umbrella-tree.

Ell, el, *s.* a measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth in England, of 45 in. (L. *ulna*, the fore-arm).

Ellagic acid, el-laj'-ik as'-id, *s.* an acid obtained from gall-nuts (Fr. *galle*, gall, spelt backwards).

Elleborin, el-leb'-o-rin, *s.* an acrid kind of resin, obtained from the winter *hellebore.*

Ellipse, el-lips', *s.* a figure formed by the intersection of a plane and cylinder, when the plane passes obliquely through the opposite sides of the cone [Geom.]

Ellipsis, el-lip'-sis, *s.*; *pl.* **Ellipses;** defect; omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted, which are to be supplied in reading or hearing them [Gram.] (Gr. *elleipsis*, defect, from *ek*, out, and *leipo*, to leave.)

Ellipsograph, el-lip'-so-graf, *s.* an instrument for describing ellipses (Gr. *ellipsis*, and *grapho*, to write).

Ellipsoid, el-lip'-soyd, *s.* a solid figure like the earth, of which all the plain sections are ellipses or circles; a solid figure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis [Geom.] (Gr. *ellipse*, and *eidos*, form.)

Ellipsoidal, el-lip-soy'-dal, *a.* pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.

Elliptic, el-lip'-tik, } *a.* having the form of an
Elliptical, el-lip'-te-kal, } ellipse; having a part omitted. *Elliptic compasses*, an instrument used for describing an ellipse. **Elliptically,** el-lip'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in the form of an ellipse; with a part omitted.

Ellipticity, el-lip-tis'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being elliptical; deviation from the form of a circle or sphere, specially in the case of the earth.

Elliptograph, el-lip'-to-graf, *s.* an ellipsograph.

Ell-wand, el'-wawnd, *s.* a rod for measuring, of an ell long.

Elm, elm, *s.* a well-known forest tree, of value for its timber (A.S. *elm*, L. *ulmus*).

Elmen, elm'-en, *a.* of or belonging to the elm.

Elminthes, el-min'-thes, *s.pl.* small intestinal worms (Gr.)

Elmo's-fire, el'-moze-fire, *s.* See **Corposant.**

Elmy, elm'-e, *a.* abounding with elms.

Elocution, el-o-kew'-shun, *s.* the power of speaking; diction or power of expression; manner of speaking or oral delivery; the art of speaking or oral delivery (L. *e*, and *loquor*, to speak).

Elocutionary, el-o-kew'-shun-à-re, *a.* pertaining to elocution.

Elocutionist, el-o-kew'-shun-ist, *s.* one who is versed in or one who treats of the art of correct oral delivery.

Elocutive, el-o-kew'-tiv, *a.* having the power of eloquent expression.

Elodes, e-lo'-des, *s.* the sweating sickness (Gr. *elos*, a marsh).

Eloge, el-oje', *s.* a funeral oration; a panegyric on one dead (Fr. from L. *elogium*, an inscription on a tomb).

Elogist, el'-o-jist, *s.* one who pronounces an eloge.

Elogy, el'-o-je, } *s.* the praise bestowed on a
Elogium, el-o'-je-um, } person or thing; panegyric. See **Eloge.**

Elohim, e'-lo-him, *s.pl.* one of the names of the Creator of all things in the Hebrew Bible (Heb.)

Elohist, e'-lo-hist, *s.* the name given to the presumed author of certain parts of the Pentateuch, which biblical critics consider to be of earlier date than the rest.

Elohistic, e-lo-hist'-ik, *a.* said of those parts of the Pentateuch conceived as written by the Elohist, in which the Creator is spoken of as Elohim.

Eloin, } e-loyn' } *v.a.* to banish to a distance [Law].
Eloigne, }
Eloignment, e-loyn'-ment, *s.* banishment to a distance.

Elongate, e-long'-gate, *v.a.* to lengthen; to extend: *v.n.* to recede: *a.* said of what is remarkable for length as contrasted with its breadth [Bot.] (L. *e*, and *longus*, long.)

Elongation, e-long-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of elongating; the state of being elongated; distance; the distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth [Astron.]; partial dislocation

occasioned by the stretching of the ligaments or the extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions [Surg.]

Elope, e-lope', *v.n.* to run away, especially with a lover, said of a married woman who does so from her husband, or of an unmarried woman who does so from her parents or guardians (Ger. *ent*, away, and *laufen*, to run).

Elopement, e-lope'-ment, *s.* the act of eloping.

Elops, e'-lops, *s.* a fish in the seas of the W. Indies.

Eloquence, el'-o-kwens, *s.* speech conceived under and expressive of deep emotion or passion, and calculated to affect and sway the thoughts and feelings of others in like manner.

Eloquent, el'-o-kwent, *a.* having the power of expressing strong emotions in vivid and impressive speech; vividly and impressively expressive of fervent or strong emotion; expressive. See **Elocution.** **Eloquently**, el'-o-kwent-le, *ad.* with eloquence; in an eloquent manner.

Else, els, *a.* or *pron.* other; one or something besides: *ad.* otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different; besides; except that mentioned (A.S. *el*, other).

Elsewhere, els'-hware, *ad.* in another place; in other places.

Elucidate, e-lu'-se-date, *v.a.* to make clear or throw light upon; to explain; to illustrate (L. *e*, and *lucid*).

Elucidation, e-lu-se-da'-shun, *s.* the act of throwing light on any obscure subject.

Elucidative, e-lu'-se-da-tiv, } *a.* making clear; explaElucidatory, e-lu'-se-da-tur-e, } natory.

Elucidator, e-lu-se-da'-tur, *s.* one who elucidates.

Elude, e-lude', *v.a.* to evade or escape; to avoid by artifice, deceit, or dexterity; to mock by an unexpected escape; to escape being seen (L. *e*, and *tu-lo*, *lusum*, to play).

Eludible, e-lu'-de-bl, *a.* that may be eluded or escaped.

Elul, e'-lul, *s.* the 12th month of the civil Jewish year, and the 6th of the ecclesiastical, corresponding nearly to August.

Elusion, e-lew'-zhun, *s.* escape by artifice or deception; evasion. See **Elude.**

Elusive, e-lew'-siv, *a.* practising elusory or evasive arts.

Elusory, e-lew'-sur-e, *a.* tending to elude or deceive.

Elusoriness, e-lew'-sur-e-nes, *s.* the state of being elusory.

Elutriate, e-lew'-tre-ate, *v.a.* to purify by elutriation (L. *e*, and *luo*, to wash).

Elutriation, e-lew-tre-a'-shun, *s.* the operation of washing a pulverulent substance by mixing it with water and pouring off the liquid in which the foul or extraneous substances are floating, while the heavier particles are deposited at the bottom.

Elvan, el'-van, *a.* pertaining to elves.

Elvans, el'-vans, *s.* veins or dikes of a crystalline mixture of felspar and quartz, found in granite rocks and fossiliferous slates in Cornwall and Devon.

Elvas-plum, el'-vas-plum, *s.* a kind of dried prune.

Elve-lock, elv'-lok. See **Elf-lock.**

Elves, elvz, *pl.* of elf.

Elvish, el'-vish, *a.* elfish. **Elvishly**, el'-vish-le, *ad.* in an elvish manner.

Elydoric, el-e-dor'-ik, *a.* said of a species of painting with oil and water, such as to add the freshness of water-colours to the mellowness of oil-painting (Gr. *elaion*, oil, and *hydor*, water).

Elysian, e-lizh'-yan, *a.* pertaining to Elysium; yielding the highest pleasures; exceedingly delightful.

Elysium, e-lizh'-e-um, *s.* the fabled abode of the souls of the Greek heroes after death, conceived at first as free from care and joyless, but erelong as a place of delight; any delightful place [Myth.] (Gr.)

Elytriform, e-lit'-re-form, *a.* in the form of a wing-sheath (Gr. *elytron*, and *form*).

Elytrine, e'-le-trin, *s.* a substance in the horny coverings of insects (Chem.)

Elytrocele, e'-le-tro-seel, *s.* a tumour in the vagina (Gr. *elytron*, and *kele*, a tumour).

Elytron, el'-e-tron, } *s.*; *pl.* **Elytra**; the wing-sheath of Elytrum, el'-e-trum, } beetles; an outer hard case, beneath which are the true wings (Gr. *elyo*, to wrap up).

Elzevir, el'-ze-vir, *s.* a term applied to the admirable editions of the classics published by the *Elzevir* family at Amsterdam and Leyden during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Em, a form of the English prefix *en*.

'Em, a contraction of *them*.

Emaciate, e-ma'-she-ate, *v.n.* to lose flesh gradually; to become lean; to pine or waste away: *v.a.* to waste the flesh and reduce to leanness: *a.* thin; wasted (L. *e*, and *macies*, leanness).

Emaciation, e-ma-she-a'-shun, *s.* the act of making or becoming lean; the state of being reduced to leanness.

Emaculate, e-mak'-u-late, *v.a.* to take spots or blemishes from. See **Immaculate.**

Emanant, em'-a-nant, *a.* issuing or flowing from.

Emanate, em'-a-nate, *v.n.* to issue, proceed, or spring from, as from a source (L. *e*, and *mano*, to flow).

Emanation, em-a-na'-shun, *s.* the act of emanating or that which emanates from any source, substance, or body; efflux; effluvium. The *theory of emanation*, the doctrine, of Eastern origin, which derives all existence from the divine nature by necessary process of emanation, as light from the sun.

Emanative, em'-a-na-tiv, *a.* issuing from another.

Emancipate, e-man'-se-pate, *v.a.* to set free from servitude by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to set free from bondage, restraint, restriction, or subjection of any kind; to set a son free from subjection to his father and destroy the peculiar relation subsisting between them by law [Rom. Law]: *a.* set at liberty (L. *e*, and *mancipium*, purchase of a thing by a symbolical taking of it in the hand and weighing out the money (from *manus*, the hand, and *capio*, to take).

Emancipation, e-man-se-pa'-shun, *s.* the act of emancipating, or the state of being emancipated from any bondage or restriction.

Emancipationist, e-man-se-pa'-shun-ist, *s.* an advocate for the emancipation of slaves.

Emancipator, e-man'-se-pa-tur, *s.* one who emancipates.

Emancipist, e-man'-se-pist, *s.* an emancipated convict in the colonies.

Emarginate, e-mar'-jin-ate, *v.a.* to take away the margin or edge (L. *e*, and *margin*).

Emarginated, e-mar'-jin-a-ted, *a.* notched at the apex [Bot.]; having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face [Min.]; with the margin broken by an obtuse notch or the segment of a circle.

Emarginately, e-mar'-jin-ate-le, *ad.* in the form of notches.

Emargination, e-mar-jin-a'-shun, *s.* the act of emarginating, or the state of being emarginated.

Emasculate, e-mas'-ku-late, *v.a.* to castrate; to deprive of virility; to weaken or render effeminate; to remove, as from a book, what seems coarse: *a.* unmanned; deprived of vigour (L. *e*, and *mas*, a male).

Emasculation, e-mas-ku-la'-shun, *s.* the act of emasculating; the state of being emasculated; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

Emasculatory, e-mas'-ku-la-to-re, *a.* tending to emasculate.

Embale, em-bale', *v.a.* to make up into a bundle, bale, or package; to pack; to bind; to enclose.

Embalm, em-bäm', *v.a.* to preserve a dead body from decay by embalming; to fill with sweet scent; to preserve, with care and affection, from loss or decay (Fr. from *em*, and *baume*, balm).

Embalmer, em-bäm'-er, *s.* one who embalms bodies.

Embalming, em-bäm'-ing, *s.* the act or art of filling a dead body with salts and spices for preservation, after withdrawing the entrails, lungs, and brain.

Embalmment, em-bäm'-ment, *s.* act of embalming.

Embank, em-bank', *v.a.* to enclose or defend with a bank, or mounds, or dykes (*em*, and *bank*).

Embankment, em-bank'-ment, *s.* the act of embanking; a mound or bank raised for any purpose.

Embar, em-bär', *v.a.* to shut or fasten with a bar; to enclose, so as to hinder egress or escape; to stop; to prevent (*em*, and *bar*).

Embarcation, em-bar-ka'-shun, *s.* See **Embarkation.**

Embargo, em-bär'-go, *s.*; *pl.* **Embargoes**, em-bär'-goz; a prohibition of ships to leave a port, issued authoritatively, often tantamount to suspension of all commerce; imposition of any restraint: *v.a.* to lay an embargo on and stop (Sp. *embargar*, to impede, from *em*, and *barre*, a bar).

Embarguements, em-bärg'-ments, *s.pl.* embargoes.

Embark, em-bark', *v.a.* to put on board a ship or other vessel; to engage or invest in any affair: *v.n.* to go on board ship; to engage or enter (Fr. *embarquer*, from *em*, and *barque*, a boat).

Embarkation, em-bar-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of putting on board or of going aboard ship; that which is embarked.

Embarkment, em-bark'-ment, *s.* act of embarking.

Embarrass, em-bar'-ras, *s.* embarrassment; obstruction: *v.a.* to put a bar or difficulty in the way of; to perplex; to render intricate; to throw into perplexity; to subject to pecuniary pressure by demands for payment of debts; to disconcert or put out (Fr. *embarrasser*, from *em*, and *barre*, a bar).

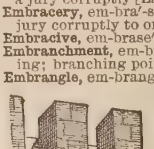
Embarrassing, em-bar'-ras-ing, *a.* perplexing. **Embarrassingly**, em-bar'-ras-ing-le, *ad.* in a way to embarrass.

Embarrassment, em-bar'-ras-ment, *s.* state of being embarrassed, or in perplexity; pecuniary difficulty.

Embassade, em'-bas-sade, *s.* an embassy.

Embassador, em-bas'-sa-dur, *s.* an ambassador.

Embassadorial, em-bas-sȧ-do'-re-al, *a.* ambassadorial.
Embassadress, em-bas'-sȧ-dres, *s.* ambassadress.
Embassage, em'-bas-saje, *s.* an embassy; message.
Embassy, em'-bas-se, *s.* the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; the persons sent on an embassy; the message; a solemn weighty message; residence of an ambassador (Fr.)
Embattle, em-bat'-tl, *v.a.* to arrange in order of battle; to furnish with battlements (*em*, and *battle*).
Embattled, em-bat'-tld, *a.* being the place of battle; indented like a battlement [Her. and Arch.]
Embay, em-bay', *v.a.* to enclose in a bay; to landlock.
Embayment, em-bay'-ment, *s.* a bay.
Embed, em-bed', *v.a.* to lay, as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter (*em*, and *bed*).
Embedment, em-bed'-ment, *s.* act of embedding; state of being embedded.
Embellish, em-bel'-lish, *v.a.* to adorn, decorate, or beautify; to make graceful or elegant; to furnish with illustrations (Fr. *embellir*, from *em*, and *bel*, beautiful).
Embellisher, em-bel'-lish-er, *s.* one who embellishes.
Embellishingly, em-bel'-lish-ing-le, *ad.* so as to embellish.
Embellishment, em-bel'-lish-ment, *s.* the act of embellishing or the state of being embellished; anything that adds beauty or elegance.
Ember days, em'-ber days, *s.pl.* a succession of three days appointed in the English Church for fasting and abstinence, and recurring at set seasons (A.S. *ymb*, round, and *ryne*, course).
Ember-fast, em'-ber-fast, *a.* an ember season.
Ember-goose, em'-ber-goose, *s.* the great northern diver, a large web-footed bird of the arctic regions.
Embering, em'-ber-ing, } *s.* ember days.
Embering-days, em'-ber-ing-days, }
Embers, em'-bers, *s.pl.* the residuum of wood, coal, or other combustibles not extinguished; live cinders.
Embertide, em'-ber-tide, *s.* an ember season.
Ember weeks, em'-ber weeks, *s.* the weeks on which the ember days occur, which fall on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, on the first week in Lent, the next after Whitsuntide, the fourteenth of September, and the thirteenth of December.
Embezzle, em-bez'-zl, *v.a.* to appropriate fraudulently what is entrusted to one's care; to waste or dissipate.
Embezzlement, em-bez'-l-ment, *s.* the fraudulent appropriation of money or goods entrusted to one's care or management.
Embezzler, em-bez'-ler, *s.* one who embezzles.
Embitter, em'-bit-ter, *v.a.* See **Imbitter.**
Emblaze, em-blaze', *v.a.* to adorn with glittering embellishment; to adorn with figures armorial, or make a display of them; to set ablaze (*em*, and *blaze*).
Emblazon, em-bla'-zn, *v.a.* to adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial; to deck in glaring colours; to decorate; to celebrate.
Emblazoner, em-bla'-zn-er, *s.* a blazoner; one who emblazons: a herald; one who proclaims with pomp.
Emblazoning, em-bla'-zn-ing, *s.* the act or art of adorning with ensigns armorial.
Emblazonment, em-bla'-zn-ment, *s.* an emblazoning.
Emblazonry, em-bla'-zn-re, *s.* blazonry; heraldic devices.
Emblem, em'-blem, *s.* inlaid or Mosaic work; a device or picture conceived in order to embody and represent to the eye some spiritual idea or reality, such as a balance to represent justice, or a crown, dominion: *v.a.* to represent by an emblem (Fr. *emblème*). See **Emblemata.**
Emblemata, em-blem'-ȧ-tȧ, *s.pl.* figures, executed in the precious metals or amber, with which the ancients used to decorate their vessels of gold, silver, &c., and which could be fixed on or taken off at pleasure (Gr. *en*, in, and *ballo*, to lay).
Emblematic, em-blem-at'-ik, } *a.* employed or serv-
Emblematical, em-blem-at'-e-kal, } ing as an emblem; using emblems. **Emblematically,** em-blem-at'-e-kal-le, *ad.* by way of emblem. **Emblematicalness,** em-blem-at'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being emblematical.
Emblematist, em-blem'-ȧ-tist, *s.* a writer or inventor of emblems.
Emblematize, em-blem'-ȧ-tize, } *v.a.* to represent by an
Emblemize, em-blem-ize', } emblem.
Emblements, em'-ble-ments, *s.pl.* the produce or fruits of land sown or planted by a tenant, which belong to him, though his lease may terminate before harvest, and are, in the event of the tenant's death, the property of his executors [Law]. (Fr. *en*, and *blé*, corn.)
Emblica, em'-ble-kȧ, *s.* an Indian tree, the fruit of which is used in medicine and the arts.
Embloom, em-bloom', *v.a.* to cover with bloom.
Emblossom, em-blos'-sum, *v.a.* to cover with blossom.
Embodier, em-bod'-e-er, *s.* he that embodies.
Embodiment, em-bod'-e-ment, *s.* the act of embodying; the state of being embodied.
Embody, em-bod'-e, *v.a.* to form or collect into a body; to invest with a body or a material form: *v.n.* to unite in a body.
Embogue, em-boag', *v.n.* to discharge, as a river (Fr. *em*, and *bouche*, mouth).
Emboguing, em-boag'-ing, *s.* the mouth of a river.
Emboîtement, em-boyt'-ment, *s.* the closing up of a number of men for the purpose of securing the front rank from injury [Mil.] (Fr. from *em*, and *boîte*, a box.)
Embolden, em-bole'-den, *v.a.* to give boldness or courage to; to encourage.
Emboldener, em-bole'-de-ner, *s.* one who emboldens.
Embolism, em'-bo-lizm, *s.* intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time, to produce regularity; intercalated time; the blocking up, which may be either total or partial, of a blood-vessel by a clot of coagulated blood-fibrine, occasioning in some cases death, in others gangrene or paralysis [Med.] See **Emblemata.**
Embolismal, em-bo-liz'-mal, } *a.* pertaining to interca-
Embolismic, em-bo-liz'-mic, } lation; intercalated; inserted.
Embolus, em'-bo-lus, *s.* something inserted or acting in another, as a wedge or a piston; the clot which causes embolism [Med.] (Gr.)
Embonpoint, ăng-bong-pwawng, *s.* plumpness or good condition of body (Fr. *en*, *bon*, good, and *point*, condition).
Emborder, em-bor'-der, *v.a.* to adorn with a border.
Embosom, em-booz'-zum. See **Imbosom.**
Emboss, em-bos', *v.a.* to form bosses or protuberances on; to fashion in, or ornament with, raised work (*en*, and *boss*).
Emboss, em-bos', *v.a.* to drive hard in hunting till a deer foams or a dog's knees swell.
Emboss, em-bos', *v.a.* to enclose, as in a box; to cover; to conceal in a thicket (*box*, *bush*).
Embossed, em-bost', *a.* projecting from the surface like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target [Bot.]
Embossing, em-bos'-sing, *s.* the formation of ornamental figures in relief; the figures thus formed.
Embossment, em-bos'-ment, *s.* a prominence like a boss; raised work; the act of embossing.
Embottle, em-bot'-tl, *v.a.* to put in a bottle; to bottle.
Embouchure, aung-boo-shure, *s.* the mouth of a river, cannon, &c.; the mouth-hole of a wind instrument of music (Fr. *em*, and *bouche*, the mouth).
Embow, em-bow', *v.a.* to bow; to arch; to vault.
Embowel, em-bow'-el, *v.a.* to take out the entrails or the internal parts of; to sink or enclose in another substance.
Emboweller, em-bow'-el-ler, *s.* one who takes out the bowels.
Embowelment, em-bow'-el-ment, *s.* the act of taking out the entrails; evisceration.
Embower, em-bow'-er, *v.n.* to lodge or rest in a bower: *v.a.* to cover with a bower.
Emboxed, em-bokst', *a.* enclosed or seated in a box.
Embrace, em-brase', *v.a.* to take and clasp in the arms; to press to the bosom in token of affection; to seize eagerly; to take with willingness that which offers or is offered; to comprehend; to comprise; to encompass; to accept; to have carnal intercourse with: *v.n.* to join in an embrace: *s.* pressure to the bosom with the arms; reception of one thing into another; sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment (Fr. *em*, and *brase*, the arm).
Embracement, em-brase'-ment, *s.* embrace; state of being contained; conjugal endearment; sexual intercourse.
Embracer, em-bra'-ser, *s.* one who attempts to influence a jury corruptly [Law].
Embracery, em-bra'-ser-e, *s.* an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side by bribery [Law].
Embracive, em-brase'-iv, *a.* demonstratively caressing.
Embranchment, em-bransh'-ment, *s.* the act of branching; branching point.
Embrangle, em-brang'-gl, *v.a.* See **Imbrangle.**



Embrasure.

Embrasure, em-bra'-zhur, *s.* an opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged [Fort.]; the inward slanting enlargement of a door or window [Arch.] (Fr.)
Embrave, em-brave', *v.a.* to embellish; to inspire with bravery.
Embring-days, em'-bring-days, *s.pl.* ember-days.
Embrocado, em-bro-kä'-do, *s.* a pass in fencing.
Embrocate, em'-bro-kate, *v.a.* to moisten and rub a diseased part of the body with a liquid substance [Med.] (Gr. *em*, and *brecho*, to wet.)

Embrocation, em-bro-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of embrocating; the liquid used; a liniment.
Embroglio. See **Imbroglio.**
Embroider, em-broi'-der, *v.a.* to border with ornamental needlework; to adorn with raised figures of needlework (*em*, and Fr. *broder*, to border).
Embroiderer, em-broid'-er-er, *s.* one who embroiders.
Embroidery, em-broid'-er-e, *s.* the art of embroidery; work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth-stuffs, and muslin, into various figures; variegation or diversity of figures and colours; artificial ornaments.
Embroil, em-broil', *v.a.* to involve in entanglement, confusion, disturbance, or distraction (Fr. from *em*, and *broil*).
Embroilment, em-broil'-ment, *s.* a state of entanglement, confusion, disturbance, or contention; the act of embroiling.
Embronze, em-bronz', *v.a.* to fashion in bronze.
Embrued, em-brewd', *a.* represented as imbrued with blood [Her.]
Embrute. See **Imbrute.**
Embryo, em'-bre-o, } *s.* the first rudiments of an ani-
Embryon, em'-bre-on, } mal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed, after which it is called a fœtus; the rudimentary state of a plant within the ovule consequent on fertilization; the beginning or first state of anything, while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition: *a.* pertaining to or noting anything in its first rudimentary or undeveloped state. *Embryo-buds*, spheroidal solid bodies, resembling woody nodules, which are formed in the bark of trees, and capable, under favourable circumstances, of throwing out branches [Bot.] (Gr. *em*, in, and *bryo*, to swell.)
Embryoctony, em-bri-ok'-to-ne, *s.* destruction of the fœtus in the womb [Surg.] (Gr. *embryon*, and *kteino*, to kill.)
Embryogeny, em-bri-oj'-e-ne, *s.* the process of the formation and development of embryos; the science which treats of this; embryology (Gr. *embryon*, and *gennao*, to produce).
Embryography, em-bre-og'-ra-fe, *s.* a description of the embryos of animals (Gr. *embryon*, and *grapho*, to write).
Embryology, em-bri-ol'-o-je, *s.* the theory of the formation of embryos (Gr. *embryon*, and *logos*, science).
Embryon, em'-bri-on, *s.* an embryo (Gr.)
Embryonal, em'-bri-on-al, *s.* pertaining to the embryo; embryonic.
Embryonated, em'-bre-o-na-ted, *a.* pertaining to or possessing an embryo; formed like an embryo.
Embryonic, em-bre-on'-ik, } *a.* resembling or relating
Embryotic, em-bre-ot'-ik, } to anything in an embryo state. *Embryonic sac*, a small vesicle frequently found in plants at the apex of the nucleus of the ovule, in which the embryo is formed.
Embryothlast, em'-bre-oth-last, *s.* an instrument for breaking the bones of the dead fœtus, for the purpose of facilitating its extraction in difficult parturition [Surg.] (Gr. *embryon*, and *thlao*, to crush.)
Embryotomy, em-bre-ot'-o-me, *s.* a cutting or forcible separation of the fœtus from the womb in the case of obstruction to the delivery [Surg.] (Gr. *embryon*, and *tome*, cutting.)
Embryous, em'-bre-us, *a.* of the nature of an embryo.
Embryulcia, em-bre-ul'-se-a, *s.* extraction of the fœtus from the womb in difficult parturition [Surg.] (Gr. *embryon*, and *elko*, to drag.)
Embryulcus, em-bre-ul'-kus, *s.* a surgical instrument used in the operation of embryotomy [Surg.]
Emburse, em-burs', *v.a.* See **Imburse.**
Emend, e-mend', *v.a.* See **Amend.**
Emendable, e-mend'-à-bl, *a.* capable of being amended.
Emendals, e-men'-dals, *s.pl.* an old term of accounts used in the Inner Temple, for what remains in the bank or in stock.
Emendately, e-mend'-ate-le, *ad.* without fault; correct.
Emendation, em-en-da'-shun, *s.* the act of altering for the better, or correcting an error or fault; an alteration; a correction, specially in the text of a book.
Emendator, em'-en-da-tur, *s.* a corrector of errors or faults in writings; one who corrects or improves.
Emendatory, e-mend'-à-tur-e, *a.* contributing to emendation.
Emerald, em'-e-rald, *s.* a precious stone of a beautiful green colour, and identical, except in colour, with beryl; also a green variety of sapphire; a small printing type, in size between minion and nonpareil (Gr. *smaragdos*).
Emerald-copper, em'-e-rald-kop'-per, *s.* dioptase, a beautiful emerald-green crystallized mineral [Min.]
Emerald-green, em'-e-rald-green, *s.* a beautiful light green pigment, produced from arseniate of copper, and extensively used in painting and artificial flower making.
Emerge, e-merj', *v.n.* to rise out of a fluid or other covering; to issue or proceed from; to reappear, after being eclipsed; to rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise or come into view (L. *e*, and *mergo*, *mersum*, to plunge).
Emergence, e-mer'-jens, } *s.* the act of emerging; a
Emergency, e-mer'-jen-se, } sudden appearance; an unexpected event; exigence; pressing necessity.
Emergent, e-mer'-jent, *a.* emerging; occurring suddenly or unexpectedly; calling for immediate action; urgent; pressing. *Emergent year*, the epoch or year from which any computation of time is made, as in Christian countries from the birth of Christ. **Emergently**, e-mer'-gent-le, *ad.* urgently; pressingly.
Emerited, e-mer'-it-ed, *a.* allowed to have done sufficient public service (L. *e*, and *meritus*, having served).
Emeritus, e-mer'-e-tus, *s.* among the ancient Romans, a soldier or functionary who, having completed his term of service, was allowed to retire honourably from public duty. In England, one, such as a professor, who is retired from office with a pension after long service.
Emerods, em'-e-rods, *s.* hæmorrhoids; livid, painful, and bleeding tubercles about the anus. See **Hemorrhoids.**
Emersion, e-mer'-shun, *s.* emergence; the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse, or of a star which has been hid by the effulgence of the sun's light [Astron.] See **Emerge.**
Emery, em'-e-re, *s.* a variety of corundum, distinguished for its extreme hardness, and usually occurring in masses of a black or bluish-grey colour, the powder of which is used for polishing metals, gems, and other hard substances (Gr. *smeris*, from *smao*, to smear).
Emery-paper, em'-e-re-pa-per, *s.* a scouring paper, roughened with emery powder, used for smoothing wood, brightening metals, &c.
Emery-wheel, em'-e-re-hweel, *s.* a wheel faced with emery.
Emesis, em'-e-sis, *s.* a vomiting (Gr. *emeo*, to vomit).
Emetic, e-met'-ik, *a.* inducing to vomit: *s.* a medicine that provokes vomiting [Med.] **Emetically**, e-met'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in such a manner as to excite vomiting.
Emetin, em'-e-tin, *s.* a bitter white powder of the nature of an alkaloid, obtained from the root of the ipecacuanha, and forming its chief active principle.
Emeto-cathartic, e-met-o-kath-ar'-tic, *a.* producing vomiting and purging at the same time [Med.]
Emetology, e-met-ol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on vomiting and emetics (Gr. *emetos*, and *logos*, science).
Emetrophia, em-e-tro'-fe-à, *s.* atrophy from vomiting.
Emeu, e'-mew, *s.* See **Emu.**
Emeute, em-ewt', *s.* the insurrectionary rising of a mob (Fr. from L. *e*, and *moveo*, to move).
Emicant, em'-e-kant, *a.* sparkling; flying off.
Emication, em-e-ka'-shun, *s.* a sparkling; a flying off in small particles, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors (L. *e*, and *mico*, to spring forth, to sparkle).
Emiction, e-mik'-shun, *s.* the discharging of urine; the urine discharged (L. *e*, and *mictum*, to make water).
Emictory, e-mik'-to-re, *a.* promoting a discharge of urine: *s.* a medicine which has this effect.
Emigrant, em'-e-grant, *a.* emigrating, or having emigrated: *s.* one who is emigrating or has emigrated.
Emigrate, em'-e-grate, *v.n.* to quit one's country and settle in another (L. *e*, and *migro*, to remove).
Emigration, em-e-gra'-shun, *s.* the act of emigrating; the emigrants.
Emigrational, em-e-gra'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to emigration.
Emigrationist, em-e-gra'-shun-ist, *s.* a promoter of or advocate for emigration.
Eminence, em'-e-nens, } *s.* height; a rising ground;
Eminency, em'-e-nen-se, } highest part; a part rising or projecting beyond the rest or above the surface; an elevated station, either in rank, office, or celebrity; distinction; a title of honour given to cardinals and others.
Eminent, em'-e-nent, *a.* rising above others; exalted in rank; high in public estimation; distinguished above others (L. *e*, and *mineo*, to project). **Eminently**, em'-e-nent-le, *ad.* in a high degree; in a degree to attract observation.
Eminential, em-e-nen'-shal, *a.* expressive of an artificial kind of equation which contains another *par eminence* [Alg.]
Emir, e'-mir, } *s.* a title given in the East and N.
Emeer, e-meer', } Africa to an independent chief; also in Turkey to viziers and pashas, and the descendants of Mohammed through Fatima. *Emir-al-omrah*, the prince of princes, or chief of chiefs. (Ar. a ruler.)

Emissary, em'-is-sà-re, *s.* a person sent on a secret mission to influence as well as watch the movements of some opposing party; an underground channel for the escape of water from a lake; an excretory vessel [Anat.]; *a.* exploring; spying.

Emission, e-mish'-un, *s.* the act of emitting or issuing; that which is emitted or issued; the act of issuing or sending into circulation bank-notes, &c.; the amount issued at one time. See **Emit.**

Emissive, e-mis'-siv, *a.* emitting; pertaining to emission.

Emissory, em'-is-sur-e, *a.* an epithet applied to those ducts which convey fluids to certain veins [Anat.]

Emit, e-mit', *v.a.* to send forth; to throw or give out; to issue, as notes and bills of credit; to print and send into circulation (L. *e*, and *mitto, missum,* to send).

Emmenogogue, em-en'-o-goge, *s.* a medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge (Gr. *em,* in, *men,* month, and *ago,* to lead).

Emmenology, em-me-nol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on menstruation (Gr. *em, men,* and *logos,* science).

Emmet, em'-met, *s.* an ant or pismire (A.S. *æmet*).

Emmew, em-mew', *v.a.* to coop up (*en,* and mew).

Emollescence, em-ol-les'-sens, *s.* that degree of softness in a fusible body when it begins to melt [Metallurgy].

Emolliate, e-mol'-le-ate, *v.a.* to soften; to render effeminate (L. *e,* and *mollis,* soft).

Emollient, e-mol'-le-ent, *a.* softening; making supple; acting as an emollient: *s.* an external application, usually of an oily or mucilaginous nature, which allays irritation and alleviates inflammatory soreness, swelling, and pain [Med.]

Emollition, em-ol-lish'-un, *s.* the act of softening or relaxing.

Emolument, e-mol'-u-ment, *s.* salary or fees arising from office or employment in compensation for services; gain, profit, or advantage (L. *emolumentum,* effort or exertion, from *e,* and *molior,* to exert one's self).

Emolumental, e-mol-u-men'-tal, *a.* profitable.

Emotion, e-mo'-shun, *s.* a state of feeling under which the mind is moved with greater or less excitement of sensibility or passion (L. *e,* and *moveo, motum,* to move).

Emotional, e-mo'-shun-al, *a.* exciting or excited by emotion.

Emotionalism, e-mo'-shun-al-izm, *s.* a tendency to lay an undue stress on the emotional.

Emotive, e-mo'-tiv, *a.* attended or characterized by emotion.

Empaistic, em-pays'-tik, *a.* inlaid or stamped in. *Empaistic work,* work that bears some resemblance to the modern buhl, and consists in laying or impressing threads or pieces of metal into another metal (Gr. *en,* and *pais,* to strike).

Empale, em-pale', *v.a.* to fence with stakes; to enclose; to shut in; to put to death by being transfixed on an upright stake (*en,* and *pale,* a stake).

Empalement, em-pale'-ment, *s.* a fencing or enclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body; the calyx of a plant which surrounds the other parts of fructification [Bot.]; a conjunction of coats-of-arms palewise [Her.]

Empannel, em-pan'-nel, *s.* a list of jurors; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned by the sheriff; a panel: *v.a.* to form a list of jurors. See **Impanel.**

Empanoply, em-pan'-o-ple, *v.a.* to arm all over.

Empark, em-park', *v.a.* to enclose as with a fence.

Empasm, em-pazm', *s.* a powder sprinkled on any part of the person to deprive it of any offensive odour it may have (Gr.)

Empassion, em-pash'-un, *v.a.* See **Impassion.**

Empawn, em-pawn', *v.a.* to give in pledge.

Empeach, em-peetch', *v.a.* See **Impeach.**

Empearl, em-perl', *v.a.* See **Impearl.**

Emperess, em'-per-es, *s.* See **Empress.**

Emperil, em-per'-il, *v.a.* to endanger.

Emperor, em'-per-ur, *s.* the sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king. The *Purple emperor,* the handsomest of British butterflies. (L. *imperator,* commander.)

Emperor-moth, em'-per-ur-moth, *s.* a very handsome species of moth found in this country, and the largest of lepidopterous insects.

Emperor paper, em'-per-ur pa'-per, *s.* the largest kind of drawing-paper, measuring 66 in. by 47 in.

Empery, em'-per-e, *s.* empire.

Emphasis, em'-fà-sis, *s.* a particular stress of voice laid on certain words or parts of a discourse with a view to express the speaker's sense of their importance in the statement or argument; a peculiar impressiveness of expression, or weight of thought (Gr. *em,* in, and *phaino,* to show).

Emphasize, em'-fà-size, *v.a.* to lay stress or emphasis on.

Emphatic, em-fat'-ik, } *a.* requiring emphasis; ex-
Emphatical, em-fat'-e-kal, } pressed with emphasis; forcible, earnest, or impressive. **Emphatically,** em-fat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* with emphasis. **Emphaticalness,** em-fat'-e-kal-nes, *s.* state of being emphatical.

Emphlysis, em-fli'-sis, *s.* an eruption of vesicular pimples on the skin in certain diseases (Gr. *em,* in, and *phlysis,* a vesicular eruption).

Emphractic, em-frak'-tik, *a.* closing the pores of the skin: *s.* a substance which closes up the pores of the skin (Gr. *em,* in, and *phrasso,* to shut up).

Emphyma, em'-fe-mà, *s.* a sarcomatous or encysted tumour (Gr. *em,* in, and *phyo,* to bring forth; to produce).

Emphysema, em-fi-se'-mà, *s.* distension of a tissue due to a collection of air in the cellular membranes [Med.] (Gr. *emphysao,* to inflate.)

Emphysematous, em-fe-se'-mà-tus, *a.* pertaining to emphysema; swelled; bloated.

Emphyteusis, em-fi-tu'-sis, *s.* in Roman law, a perpetual location of land, granted for payment of a yearly rent [Law]. (Gr. *em,* in, and *phyteuo,* to plant.)

Emphyteutic, em-fe-tu'-tik, *a.* taken on hire; that for which rent is to be paid.

Empierce, em-peers', *v.a.* to pierce into. See **Pierce.**

Empight, em-pite', *a.* fixed; placed.

Empire, em'-pire, *s.* supreme control or sway; the territory, region, or countries under the sway of an emperor, usually of greater extent than a kingdom; the people of an empire; the German Empire, called also the Holy Roman Empire; any region, land, or water under sway.

Empiric, em-pir'-ik, *s.* one whose practice of an art, specially the medical art, is not founded on scientific knowledge, but on mere empiricism; a charlatan.

Empiric, em-pir'-ik, } *a.* resting on experience, or
Empirical, em-pir'-e-kal, } experiment and observation; versed in experiments; known only from experience; applied without science or rationale (Gr. *em,* and *peira,* a trial). **Empirically,** em-pir'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in an empirical manner.

Empiricism, em-pir'-e-sizm, *s.* dependence on mere observation and experience, to the exclusion of scientific knowledge, or the knowledge of the connection between cause and consequence in any particular case, as in the use of a remedy in any particular disease; quackery.

Empiricist, em-pir'-e-sist, *s.* an empiric.

Emplacement, em-plase'-ment, *s.* place; ground.

Emplaster, em-plas'-ter, *v.a.* to cover with a plaster.

Emplastic, em-plas'-tik, *a.* glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster (Gr. *en,* and *plastic*).

Emplead, em-plede', *v.a.* See **Implead.**

Empleeton, em-plek'-tun, *s.* a method of constructing walls, with wrought stones in front, and with rough stones in the interior [Arch.]

Employ, em-ploy', *v.a.* to occupy the time, attention, and labour of; to use as an agent, instrument, means, or material: *s.* employment; occupation; profession; office. *To employ one's self,* to busy one's self. (Fr. *employer,* from L. *en,* and *plico,* to fold.)

Employable, em-ploy'-à-bl, *a.* that may be employed; capable of being used; fit for use.

Employé, em-ploy'-a, *s.* one who is employed (Fr.)

Employee, em-ploy'-ee, *s.* one employed by an employer to do any work for salary or wages in connection with some mechanical industry.

Employer, em-ploy'-er, *s.* one who employs, or one who engages or keeps in service.

Employment, em-ploy'-ment, *s.* the act of employing; that which engages or occupies one; occupation.

Emplunge, em-plunje'. See **Plunge.**

Empoison, em-poiz'-n, *v.a.* to poison; to taint with poison; to embitter or deprive of sweetness.

Empoisoner, em-poiz'-n-er, *s.* one who poisons or administers poison; he who or that which embitters.

Empoisonment, em-poiz'-n-ment, *s.* the act of poisoning or infecting with poison.

Emporetic, em-po-ret'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to mer-
Emporetical, em-po-ret'-ik-al, } chandise.

Emporium, em-po'-re-um, *s.* a trading centre for the collection and sale of the goods of a district; a depot (Gr. *emporos,* a wholesale merchant, from *em,* and *poros,* a passage or way).

Empoverish, em-pov'-er-ish. See **Impoverish.**

Empower, em-pow'-er, *v.a.* to give power or authority to; to authorize.

Empress, em'-pres, *s.* the consort of an emperor; a female who governs an empire; a female invested with imperial power.

Empressement, aung-pres-mong, *s.* warm cordiality (Fr.)

Emprise, em-prize', *s.* enterprise.

Emprosthotonos, em-pros-thot'-o-nos, *s.* clonic spasm;

a spasmodic action of the muscles, by which the body is drawn forward (Gr. *empros'then*, forward, and *teino*, to stretch).

Emptier, emp'-te-er, *s.* one who or that which empties or exhausts.

Emptiness, emp'-te-nes, *s.* a state of being empty; vacuity; want of substance; unsatisfactoriness; want of intellect or knowledge.

Emption, emp'-shun, *s.* the act of buying.

Emptional, emp'-shun-al, *a.* that may be purchased.

Empty, emp'-te, *a.* containing nothing, or nothing but air; not filled; unfurnished; void; devoid; destitute of force or effect; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; without supply; hungry; unfurnished with intellect or knowledge; ignorant; unfruitful; desolate; without effect (A.S. *æmtig*, from *æmta*, leisure).

Empty, emp'-te, *v.a.* to exhaust; to deprive of the contents; to pour out the contents; to make desolate: *v.n.* to pour out or discharge its contents, as a river; to become empty.

Empty-handed, emp'-te-han'-ded, *a.* having nothing of any value in the hands.

Empty-headed, emp-te-hed'-ed, *a.* having few ideas.

Empty-hearted, emp-te-härt'-ed, *a.* destitute of feeling and attachment.

Emptying, emp'-te-ing, *s.* the act of making empty: *pl.* the lees of beer, cider, &c.; yeast [U.S.]

Emptysis, emp'-te-sis, *s.* expectoration of blood due to hæmorrhage of the lungs (Gr. *em*, at, and *ptyo*, to spit).

Empurple, em-pur'-pl, *v.a.* to tinge or dye of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

Empuse, em-puse', *s.* a phantom or spectre (Gr.)

Empuzzle, em-puz'-zl. See **Puzzle**.

Empyema, em-pi-é'-mà, *s.* a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the pleura, causing pressure of the lungs, and accompanied with hectic fever (Gr. *em*, and *pyon*, pus).

Empyesis, em-pi-é'-sis, *s.* a pustulous eruption (Gr. suppuration).

Empyocele, em'-pi-o-sele, *s.* a collection of pus in tunica vaginalis (Gr. *empyos*, suppurating, and *kele*, a tumour).

Empyreal, em-pir'-e-al, *or* em-pe-re'-al, *a.* formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aërial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest regions of heaven; pure; vital; dephlogisticated.

Empyrean, em-pe-re'-an, *a.* empyreal: *s.* the highest heaven or region of pure elemental fire, viewed also poetically, as the region whence issues the spiritual fire that from time to time infuses itself into and inspires the souls of elect men (Gr. *em*, and *pyr*, fire).

Empyreum, em-pe-re'-um, } *s.* the odour or burnt
Empyreuma, em-pe-rew'-mà, } smell, as well as acrid taste, that animal or vegetable substances have when they are burned in close vessels, or in process of destructive distillation, and due to the evolution of an oil formed during decomposition (Gr. *empyreuo*, to kindle, from *em*, and *pyr*, fire).

Empyreumatic, em-pe-rew-mat'-ik, } *a.* having the
Empyreumatical, em-pe-rew-mat'-e-kal, } taste or smell of slightly burnt animal or vegetable substances.

Empyreumatic, em-pe-rew-mat'-ik, *s.* the oily substance generated during the process that causes empyreuma.

Empyreumatize, em-pe-rew'-mà-tize, *v.a.* to render empyreumatic.

Empyrical, em-pir'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to combustion.

Empyrosis, em-pi-ro'-sis, *s.* a conflagration.

Em quadrat, em quad'-rat, *s.* the square of the body of any sized type, used for space between sentences in composition, also for the indentation of paragraphs [Printing]. **En quadrat**, en quad'-rat, *s.* half the size of the above, used chiefly in columns of figures, as £3 15 11, &c. [Printing].

Emu.

Emu, e'-mu, *s.* a large Australian bird, allied to the cassowary and ostrich, with wings which, though useless for flight, serve to balance the body when running.

Emucid, e-mu'-sid, *a.* mouldy (L.)

Emulate, em'-u-late, *v.a.* to strive to equal or excel; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to vie with: *a.* ambitious (L. *æmulus*, striving with).

Emulation, em-u-la'-shun, *s.* ambition, accompanied with effort to equal or excel the example of others; rivalry, accompanied with the desire to outstrip and defeat.

Emulative, em'-u-la-tiv, *a.* inclined to emulate or rival.

Emulatively, em'-u-la-tiv-le, *ad.* in an emulative manner.

Emulator, em'-u-la-tur, *s.* one who emulates; a rival.

Emulatress, em'-u-la-tres, *s.* a female who emulates.

Emulgent, e-mul'-jent, *a.* milking or draining out, applied to the renal arteries and veins connected with the kidneys [Anat.]: *s.* an emulgent vessel [Anat.]; a medicine to provoke a flow of bile [Med.] (L. *e*, and *mulgeo*, *mulsum*, to milk.)

Emulous, em'-u-lus, *a.* eager to imitate or excel another; rivalling; engaged in competition; factious; contentious. **Emulously**, em'-u-lus-le, *ad.* with desire of equalling or excelling another. **Emulousness**, em'-u-lus-nes, *s.* quality of being emulous.

Emulsic, e-muls'-ik, *a.* obtained from emulsine.

Emulsine, e-muls'-in, *a.* a ferment composing the vegetable albumen of both bitter and sweet almonds.

Emulsion, e-mul'-shun, *s.* a milky composition produced by uniting oil and water, through the intervention of some alkaline or mucilaginous substance.

Emulsive, e-mul'-siv, *a.* softening; milk-like; producing or yielding oil, or a milk-like substance.

Emunctory, e-munk'-tur-e, *s.* any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter; an excretory duct [Anat.] (L. *emungo*, *emunctum*, to blow the nose.)

Emuscation, em-us-ka'-shun, *s.* a freeing from moss.

Emu wren, e-mu' ren, *s.* an Australian bird, remarkable for the development of its tail-feathers, which resemble those of the emu.

Emydæ, em'-i-de, *s.* the family of emys or marsh-tortoises (Gr.)

En, en, a prefix representing the Greek *en*, signifying in or on; the Latin *in*, signifying in or into; or the Saxon *en*, signifying to make, to surround, or to intensify the meaning.

Enable, en-a'-bl, *v.a.* to make able; to supply with power, physical or moral; to supply with means; to authorize (*en*, to make, and *able*).

Enablement, en-a'-bl-ment, *s.* the act of enabling; ability.

Enact, en-akt', *v.a.* to make, as a law; to pass, as a bill into a law; to decree; to establish as the will of the supreme power; to act; to perform (*en*, to make, *act*).

Enacting, en-akt'-ing, *a.* passing into a law; giving legislative form and sanction.

Enactive, en-ak'-tiv, *a.* having power to enact or establish as a law.

Enactment, en-akt'-ment, *s.* the passing of a bill into a law; that which is enacted; a law or legislative act.

Enactor, en-ak'-tur, *s.* one who enacts or acts.

Enacture, en-ak'-tyur, *s.* purpose.

Enaliosaurians, en-al-e-o-saw'-re-anz, *s.* a group of extinct marine saurians, with paddles like those of a whale and the head and trunk of a crocodile [Geol.] (Gr. *en*, and *hals*, the sea, and *sauros*, a lizard.)

Enallage, e-nal'-la-je, *s.* a change of words, or a substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice of the same word for another [Gram.] (Gr. *en*, and *allasso*, to change, from *allos*, another.)

Enamel, en-am'-el, *s.* a substance imperfectly vitrified [Min.]; a substance of the nature of glass, rendered opaque by an admixture of oxides of metals with a flux [The Arts]; that which is enamelled; a smooth glossy surface of various colours, resembling enamel; the smooth hard substance which covers the crown or visible part of a tooth: *v.a.* to lay enamel on a metal, as on gold, silver, copper, &c.; to paint in enamel; to form a glossy surface like enamel; to variegate with diverse colours: *v.n.* to practise the art of enamelling. *Enamel painting on lava*, a new style of painting applicable for monumental decoration, the material consisting chiefly of lava stone (Fr. *émail*, originally *esmail*, from root of *smelt*).

Enamellar, en-am'-el-ar, *a.* consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.

Enameller, en-am'-el-er, *s.* one whose occupation is to lay on enamels or inlay colours.

Enamelling, en-am'-el-ing, *s.* the act or art of laying on enamels.

Enamorado, en-am-o-rä'-do, *s.* one deeply in love.

Enamour, en-am'-ur, *v.a.* to inflame with love; to charm; to captivate (L. *en*, and *amor*, love).

Enanthema, en-an-the'-mà, *s.* an eruption of the mucous membrane. See **Enanthesis**.

Enanthesis, en-an-the'-sis, *s.* an eruption of the skin proceeding from an internal affection, as in measles (Gr. *en*, in, and *anthos*, to blossom).

Enantiopathy, en-an-te-op'-à-the, *s.* an opposite passion or affection; allopathy (Gr. *enantios*, opposite, and *pathos*, affection).

Enantiosis, e-nan'-te-o'-sis, *s.* a figure of speech by which we say the reverse of what we mean, as negative for affirmative, or affirmative for negative [Rhet.] (Gr. *en*, *antios*, opposite.)

Enarmed, en-armd', *a.* having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, &c., of a different colour from that of the body [Her.]

Enarration, en-ar-ra'-shun, *s.* relation; exposition.
Enarthrosis, en-ar-thro'-sis, *s.* a ball and socket joint; that species of articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone into the cup-like cavity of another, forming a joint movable in every direction [Anat.] (Gr. *en*, and *arthron*, a joint.)
Enate, e-nate', *a.* growing out (L. *e*, and *natus*, born).
Enavigate, e-nav'-e-gate, *v.a.* to sail out or over.
Encage, en-kaje', *v.a.* to shut up in a cage; to coop.
Encamp, en-kamp', *v.n.* to pitch tents, as an army; to halt on a march; to pitch tents for the purpose of a siege: *v.a.* to form into a camp (L. *in*, and *camp*).
Encampment, en-kamp'-ment, *s.* the act of encamping; the place where an army or company is encamped.
Encanthis, en-kan'-this, *s.* a tumour in the internal angle of the eye (Gr. *en*, and *kanthos*, the angle of the eye).
Encardion, en-kar'-de-on, *s.* the heart of a vegetable [Bot.] (Gr. *en*, and *kardia*, the heart.)
Encarpus, en-kar'-pus, *s.* a festoon of flowers and fruit on a frieze [Arch.] (Gr. *en*, and *karpos*, fruit.)
Encase, en-kase', *v.a.* to enclose or confine in a case.
Encashment, en-kash'-ment, *s.* the payment in cash of a note, draft, &c.
Encauma, en-kaw'-ma, *s.* an ulcer of the cornea of the eye; the mark or vesicle caused by a burn (Gr. *en*, and *kaio*, to burn).
Encaustic, en-kaws'-tik, *a.* pertaining to the art of painting in heated or burned wax, by which, among the ancients, the colours were rendered permanent in all their original splendour: *s.* the method of painting in heated or burned wax. See **Encauma.**
Encaustic-tile, en-kaws'-tik-tile, *s.* a variegated paving tile, on which patterns are formed in coloured clays.
Encave, en-kave', *v.a.* to hide in a cave or recess.
Enceinte, aung-sangt, *s.* a fortified enclosure; the wall or rampant which surrounds a place [Fort.]; *a.* pregnant; with child (Fr. from L. *in*, and *cingo*, *cinctum*, to gird).
Encenia, en-se'-ne-a, *s.pl.* festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built or churches consecrated, and in latter times ceremonies at commemorative festivals, as at Oxford, &c. (Gr. *en*, and *kainos*, new).
Encephalelcosis, en-sef-a-lel-ko'-sis, *s.* ulceration of the brain (Gr. *en*, *kephale*, the head, and *elkosis*, ulceration).
Encephalgia, en-se-fal'-je-a, *s.* deep-seated headache (Gr. *en*, *kephale*, and *algos*, pain).
Encephalic, en-se-fal'-ik, *a.* in or belonging to the head or brain.
Encephalitis, en-sef-al-i'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the brain.
Encephalocele, en-se'-fal-o-seel, *s.* hernia of the brain (Gr. *en*, *kephale*, and *kele*, a tumour).
Encephaloid, en-sef'-a-loyd, *a.* resembling the matter of the brain; cerebriform; specifically applied to a morbid product which constitutes the mass of the disease called cancer or schirrus.
Encephalon, en-sef'-a-lon, *s.* the brain; the whole contents of the cranium.
Encephalotomy, en-sef-a-lot'-o-me, *s.* dissection of the brain (Gr. *enkephalon*, and *tome*, cutting).
Encephalous, en-sef'-a-lus, *a.* with a head [Zool.]
Enchafe, en-tchafe', *v.a.* See **Chafe.**
Enchain, en-tchaine', *v.a.* to bind or hold in chains; to hold fast; to link together.
Enchainment, en-tchaine'-ment, *s.* the act of enchaining or state of being enchained.
Enchant, en-tchant', *v.a.* to affect, hold, or sway with a spell or charm; to fascinate; to charm; to delight in the highest degree (L. *in*, and *canto*, to sing).
Enchanter, en-tchant'-er, *s.* one who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who charms or delights. *Enchanter's nightshade*, an herb of the genus *Circæa lutetiana*, found in damp shady places.
Enchanting, en-tchant'-ing, *a.* delightful; charming or ravishing. **Enchantingly**, en-tchant'-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to delight or charm.
Enchantment, en-tchant'-ment, *s.* the act of enchanting, specially of producing wonderful effects by the help of spells that are presumed to call certain spiritual agencies into action; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; that which enchants or charms.
Enchantress, en-tchant'-tres, *s.* a sorceress or dealer in enchantments; a woman who charms. *Enchantress nightshade*, the popular name of the plant *Circæa alpina*, which grows in damp shady places.
Encharaxis, en-kar-aks'-is, *s.* scarification (Gr. *en*, and *charaxis*, making incisions).
Enchase, en-tchase', *v.a.* to incase or enclose in another body, as a precious stone in gold; to adorn with embossed work; to chase; to adorn by being fixed on or embedded in the surface (Fr. *enchâsser*, from *en*, and *casse*, a case).
Enchiridion, en-ke-rid'-e-on, *s.* a manual; a book to be carried in the hand (Gr. *en*, and *cheir*, the hand).
Enchisel, en-tchiz'-l, *v.a.* to cut with a chisel.
Enchorial, en-ko'-re-al, **Enchoric**, en-ko'-rik, } *a.* in common use among the natives of a country, and applied to the demotic characters formed out of the Egyptian hieroglyphics; demotic (Gr. *en*, and *chora*, a region or country).
Enchyma, en-ki'-ma, *s.* an injection; an infusion [Phys.] (Gr. *en*, and *chyo*, to pour.)
Enchymonia, en-ki-mo'-ne-a, *s.* a spontaneous extravasation of blood from some internal cause, or violent emotion [Phys.] (Gr. *en*, and *chyo*, to pour.)
Enchymosis, en-ki-mo'-sis, *s.* the formation of enchymonia.
Encincture, en-singk'-tyur, *s.* a cincture; a covering.
Encircle, en-ser'-kl, *v.a.* to enclose or surround with a circle or ring, or with anything circular; to encompass; to embrace (Gr. *en*, and *circle*).
Enclasp, en-klasp', *v.a.* to clasp; to embrace (Gr. *en*, and *clasp*).
Enclave, aung-klav, *s.* territory belonging to one country surrounded by that of another (Fr. from L. *en*, and *clavis*, a key).
Enclavement, aun-klav-ment, *s.* the condition of being an enclave.
Enclitic, en-klit'-ik, **Enclitical**, en-klit'-e-kal, } *a.* leaning upon; having the force of an enclitic, so as to throw back the accent. **Enclitically**, en-klit'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in an enclitic manner, by throwing the accent back.
Enclitic, en-klit'-ik, *s.* a particle or word, so closely united to another as to seem to be a part of it, throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable, as *que*, in *virumque* [Gram.] (Gr. *en*, and *klino*, to bend.)
Enclitics, en-klit'-iks, *s.pl.* the art of declining and conjugating words [Gram.]
Encloister, en-kloys'-ter, *v.a.* to shut up as in a cloister.
Enclose, en-kloze'. See **Inclose, Inclosure**, &c.
Enclouded, en-klowd'-ed, *a.* covered with clouds.
Encoffin, en-kof'-fin, *v.a.* to put in a coffin.
Encollar, en-kol'-lar, *v.a.* to surround with a collar.
Encomiast, en-ko'-me-ast, *s.* one who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes encomiums.
Encomiastic, en-ko-me-as'-tik, **Encomiastical**, en-ko-me-as'-te-kal, } *a.* bestowing praise; laudatory. **Encomiastically**, en-ko-me-as'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in an encomiastic manner.
Encomiastic, en-ko-me-as'-tik, *s.* a panegyric.
Encomium, en-ko'-me-um, *s.*; *pl.* **Encomiums**; a high commendation, panegyric or eulogy (L. from Gr. *en*, and *komos*, a festive assembly).
Encompass, en-kum'-pas, *v.a.* to go round in a circle; to encircle; to surround (Gr. *en*, and *compass*).
Encompassment, en-kum'-pas-ment, *s.* a surrounding or being surrounded; circumlocution in speaking.
Encope, en'-ko-pe, *s.* an incision or wound made with a cutting instrument [Surg.] (Gr. *en*, and *kope*, cutting.)
Encore, aung-kore, again; once more; a call for a repetition of a particular part at a concert or theatre: *v.a.* to call for a repetition of a particular part (Fr.)
Encounter, en-kown'-ter, *s.* a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons; a meeting in contest; a fight; an interview; eager and warm conversation, either in love or anger; a sudden or unexpected address or accosting: *v.a.* to meet face to face, particularly suddenly or unexpectedly; to engage with in battle; to meet and strive to remove or surmount; to attack and attempt to confute; to meet with, as an obstacle: *v.n.* to meet face to face unexpectedly; to meet in conflict; to fight; to meet in opposition or debate (Fr. *en*, and *contre*, from L. *contra*, against).
Encounterer, en-kown'-ter-er, *s.* one who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist.
Encourage, en-kur'-rij, *v.a.* to give courage to or increase confidence of success; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to incite or stimulate.
Encouragement, en-kur'-rij-ment, *s.* the act of giving courage or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; that which serves to incite, support, promote, or advance.
Encourager, en-kur'-rij-er, *s.* one who encourages, either by counsel, reward, or means of execution.
Encouraging, en-kur'-rij-ing, *a.* inspiring confidence and courage; furnishing ground to hope for success. **Encouragingly**, en-kur'-rij-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to give courage or hope of success.
Encradle, en-kra'-dl, *v.a.* to lay in a cradle.
Encrimson, en-krim'-zn, *v.a.* to cover with a crimson colour.
Encrinal, en-kri'-nal, **Encrinic**, en-krin'-ik, **Encrinital**, en-krin-i'-tal, } *a.* relating to or containing encrinites.
Encrinite, en'-kri-nite, *s.* one of the petrified radiated remains of the stone-lilies, or lily-shaped animals [Geol.] (Gr. *en*, and *krinon*, a lily.)
Encrisped, en-krispt', *a.* curled; formed in curls.

Encroach, en-kroatch', *v.a.* to intrude, trench upon, or invade; to take possession of by gradual advances; to creep on stealthily and gradually (Fr. *en*, and *crochet*, a hook).

Encroacher, en-kroatch'-er, *s.* one who encroaches.

Encroachingly, en-kroatch'-ing-le, *ad.* by way of encroachment.

Encroachment, en-kroatch'-ment, *s.* invading gradually on the rights of another and taking possession; silent gradual advance and invasion or intrusion; that which is taken by encroaching on another; taking more than one's due, as when a tenant owes two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three [Law].

Encrust, en-krust', *v.a.* to cover with a crust.

Encumber, en-kum'-ber, *v.a.* to impede motion with a load, burden, or anything inconvenient; to hamper and embarrass; to load with pecuniary burdens.

Encumbrance, en-kum'-brans, *s.* anything that encumbers; a legal claim on an estate, for the charge of which the estate is liable [Law].

Encumbrancer, en-kum'-bran-ser, *s.* one who has an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate.

Encyclical, en-sik'-le-kal, *a.* circular; sent to many persons or places, said of a letter (Gr. *en*, and *kyklos*, a circle).

Encyclopedia, **Encyclopædia**, en-si-klo-pe'-de-à, *s.* the circle of sciences; a general system of instruction or knowledge, specially a collection of the principles, principal facts, and discoveries in all branches of science and the arts, digested under proper titles, and arranged in alphabetical order (Gr. *en*, *kyklos*, and *paideia*, instruction).

Encyclopediacal, en-si-klo-pe-di'-ak-al, *a.* encyclopedic.

Encyclopedian, en-si-klo-pe'-de-an, *a.* embracing the whole circle of learning.

Encyclopedic, **Encyclopedical**, en-si-klo-pe'-dik, en-si-klo-ped'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to an encyclopædia; containing information on every subject.

Encyclopedism, en-si'-klo-pe'-dizm, *s.* the work of compiling encyclopædias; possession of knowledge of all kinds.

Encyclopedist, en-si'-klo-pe'-dist, *s.* the compiler of an encyclopædia, or one who assists in such compilation; one possessed of wide learning.

Encysted, en-sis'-ted, *a.* enclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle. See **Cyst.**

Encystis, en-sis'-tis, *s.* an encysted tumour, being a mass of fluid matter contained in a cyst.

End, end, *s.* the extreme point of a line or of anything that has more length than breadth; the last part; the conclusion; ultimate state; the utmost point; death; cessation; close of a particular state of things; limit; destruction; cause of death; final issue; a fragment; the thing aimed at; *v.a.* to bring to an end; to finish; to put to death; *v.n.* to be finished; to terminate; to cease; to come to a close. *On end*, upright; erect. *The ends of the earth*, the remotest parts of the earth. *To make both ends meet*, to quadrate expenses with income. (A.S. *ende.*)

End-all, end'-awl, *s.* final close.

Endamage, en-dam'-ij, *v.a.* to bring loss or damage to.

Endamagement, en-dam'-ij-ment, *s.* damage; loss.

Endanger, en-dane'-jer, *v.a.* to expose to danger; to expose to loss or injury.

Endangerment, en-dane'-jer-ment, *s.* hazard; danger.

Endear, en-deer', *v.a.* to make dear; to make more dear; to bind by ties of affection.

Endearedness, en-deer'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being endeared.

Endearing, en-deer'-ing, *a.* winning the affections.

Endearment, en-deer'-ment, *s.* the act of endearing; that which excites or increases affection; the state of being endeared; tender affection.

Endeavour, en-dev'-ur, *s.* exertion of one's ability, physical or intellectual, toward the attainment of an object; effort; exertion; *v.n.* to make endeavour or exertion for the accomplishment of an object; *v.a.* to make an attempt to gain; to try to effect or achieve (Fr. *en*, to do, *devoir*, duty or what one ought, from L. *debeo*, to owe).

Endeavourer, en-dev'-ur-er, *s.* one who makes an endeavour.

Endecagon, en-dek'-à-gon, *s.* a plane figure of eleven sides and angles (Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle).

Endecagynous, en-de-kaj'-e-nus, *a.* having eleven pistils [Bot.] (Gr. *hendeka*, and *gyne*, female.)

Endecandria, en-de-kan'-dre-à, *s.* a Linnæan order of plants, the flowers of which have eleven stamens [Bot.] (Gr. *hendeka*, and *aner*, a male.)

Endecaphyllous, en-de-kaf'-il-us, *a.* having a winged leaf, composed of eleven leaflets [Bot.] (Gr. *hendeka*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

Endeictic, en-dike'-tik, *a.* showing; exhibiting (Gr. *en*, and *deiknyo*, to show).

Endeixis, en-dike'-sis, *s.* a symptom which indicates the remedial measures to be adopted [Med.] See **Endeictic.**

Endemic, **Endemical**, **Endemial**, en-dem'-ik, en-dem'-e-kal, en-de'-me-al, *a.* affecting the people of a district or special locality. An *endemic disease*, one to which the inhabitants of a particular district of country are peculiarly subject, and which seems, therefore, to arise from local causes [Med.] (Gr. *en*, and *demos*, the people.)

Endemic, en-dem'-ik, *s.* a disease of an endemic nature.

Endemically, en-dem'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in an endemic manner.

Endemicity, en-dem-is'-e-te, *s.* the being endemic.

Endemiology, en-dem-e-ol'-o-je, *s.* that department of medical science which treats of endemic diseases (Gr. *endemic*, and *logos*, science).

Endenize, en-den'-iz, *v.a.* to naturalize.

Endenizen, en-den'-izn, *v.a.* to naturalize; to admit to the privileges of a denizen. See **Denizen.**

Endermic, en-der'-mik, *a.* applied to the skin after a blister [Med.] (Gr. *en*, and *derma*, skin.)

Enderon, en'-de-ron, *s.* the inner layer of the ectoderm [Zool.] (Gr. *en*, and *dero*, to flay.)

Endict, en-dite', **Endictment**, en-dite'-ment, } See **Indict, Indictment.**

Ending, end'-ing, *s.* termination; conclusion; the terminating syllable or letter of a word [Gram.]

Endirons, end'-i-urns, *s.pl.* iron plates on each side of the fire in a kitchen grate, movable at pleasure.

Endive, en'-div, *s.* a plant, a species of the genus succory, cultivated as a garden vegetable, and much used as a salad.

Endless, end'-les, *a.* without end, applied both to length or space, and duration or time; everlasting, infinite, or unlimited; never ending or ceasing; never leading to any result. The *endless screw*, a screw combined with a wheel and axle, so that the threads of the screw work into the teeth fixed on the periphery of the wheel [Mech.] The *endless chain*, a perpetually revolving chain, much used in machinery [Mech.] The *endless tape*, the connecting-band for certain light machinery [Mech.] **Endlessly**, end'-les-le, *ad.* so as to be endless. **Endlessness**, end'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being endless.

Endlong, end'-long, *ad.* with the end forward.

Endmost, end'-most, *a.* farthest; at the extreme end.

Endo, en-do, a Greek prefix extensively used in scientific terms, signifying within (*endon*).

Endocardiac, en-do-kar'-de-ak, *a.* pertaining to the endocardium.

Endocarditis, en-do-kar-di'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the endocardium.

Endocardium, en-do-kar'-de-um, *s.* a membrane which lines the interior of the heart (Gr. *endon*, and *kardia*, the heart).

Endocarp, en'-do-karp, *s.* the inner coat of the pericarp [Bot.] (Gr. *endon*, and *karpos*, fruit.)

Endochrome, en'-do-krome, *s.* colouring matter in the cells of plants [Bot.] (Gr. *endon*, and *chroma*, colour.)

Endoctrine, en-dok'-trin, *v.a.* to indoctrinate.

Endocyst, en'-do-sist, *s.* the inner membrane of a polyzoon [Zool.] (Gr. *endon*, and *cyst.*)

Endoderm, en'-do-derm, *s.* the inner body, wall, or skin of certain invertebrate animals [Zool.] (Gr. *endon*, and *derma*, the skin.)

Endodontitis, en-do-don-ti'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the internal membrane of the teeth [Med.] (Gr. *endon*, and *odous*, a tooth.)

Endogamy, en-dog'-à-me, *s.* marriage of the members of a tribe among one another (Gr. *endon*, and *gamos*, marriage).

Endogastritis, en-do-gas-tri'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the internal membrane of the stomach [Med.] (Gr. *endon*, and *gaster*, the belly.)

Endogenous, en-doj'-en-us, *a.* belonging to the endogens; of the nature of endogens, which increase in the stem by internal growth; originating by spontaneous effort from within.

Endogens, en'-do-jens, *s.* one of the grand divisions of the vegetable kingdom, the plants of which increase by internal layers, with no evident distinction between the wood and the bark, as the palm, sugar-cane, &c. [Bot.] (Gr. *endon*, within, and *gennao*, to produce.)

Endophlœum, en-do-fle'-um, *s.* the inner bark of a tree [Bot.] (Gr. *endon*, and *phloios*, bark.)

Endophyllous, en-dof'-il-us, *a.* within a sheath [Bot.] (Gr. *endon*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

Endoplast, en'-do-plast, *s.* a nucleated cell embedded in the protoplasm of a division of the protozoa [Zool.] (Gr. *endon*, and *plasso*, to form.)

Endopleura, en-do-plew'-rà, *s.* a membrane for the seed

of a plant, the innermost when there are three [Bot.] (Gr. *endon*, and *pleura*, the side.)

Endorhiza, en-do-ri'-zà, *s.* a plant whose radicle elongates downward after rupturing the integument of the base [Bot.] (Gr. *endon*, and *rhiza*, a root.)

Endorhizous, en-do-ri'-zus, } *a.* pertaining to the en-
Endorhizal, en-do-ri'-zal, } dorhizæ.

Endorse, en-dorse', } See **Indorse, Indorse-**
Endorsement, en-dorse'-ment, } **ment.**

Endosis, en'-do-sis, *s.* the intermission of a fever (Gr.)

Endoskeleton, en-do-skel'-e-ton, *s.* a bony structure when internal [Zool.] (Gr. *endon*, and *skeleton*.)

Endosmometer, en-dos-mom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the force of the endosmosmic action.

Endosmose, en-dos-mose', *s.* the transmission of liquids or gases through a membrane or porous substance from without inward (Gr. *endon*, and *osmos*, pushing).

Endosmosmic, en-dos-mos'-mik, *a.* endosmotic.

Endosmotic, en-dos-mot'-ik, *a.* pertaining to endosmose; in the manner of endosmose.

Endosperm, en'-do-sperm, *s.* farinaceous or other matter surrounding the embryo, forming its nourishment while it is striking its roots; the albumen of seeds [Bot.] (Gr. *endon*, and *sperma*, seed.)

Endospermic, en-do-sper'-mik, *a.* containing endosperm; relating to endosperm.

Endostome, en'-dos-tome, *s.* the passage through the inner integument of a seed, immediately below the part called the foramen [Bot.] (Gr. *endon*, and *stoma*, a mouth.)

Endow, en-dow', *v.a.* to settle a dower on; to provide for by an endowment; to furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty (*en*, and L. *dos*, *dotis*, a dowry, from *do*, to give).

Endower, en-dow'-er, *v.a.* to endow: *s.* one who endows.

Endowment, en-dow'-ment, *s.* the act of endowing or of settling a fund for the support of a person, as a professor, or an institution; property or revenue permanently appropriated to some such purpose; natural capacity or faculty bestowed on any one.

Endrudge, en-drudj', *v.a.* to make a drudge or slave of.

Endue, en-dew', *v.a.* See **Indue.**

Enduement, en-dew'-ment, *s.* endowment.

Endurable, en-dew'-rà-bl, *a.* that can be endured. **Endurably**, en-dew'-rà-ble, *ad.* in an enduring manner. **Endurableness**, en-dew-rà-bl-ness, *s.* the quality of being endurable.

Endurance, en-dew'-rans, *s.* continuance; duration; state of enduring; bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without impatience or without sinking; patience; fortitude.

Endure, en-dewr', *v.n.* to last; to continue; to suffer without resistance or without yielding; to bear or brook: *v.a.* to support without breaking or yielding to force or pressure; to bear without impatience or sinking under pressure; to undergo (*en*, and L. *durus*, hard).

Endurer, en-dew'-rer, *s.* one who endures; he who or that which continues long or continues firm.

Enduring, en-dew'-ring, *a.* lasting long; permanent. **Enduringly**, en-dew'-ring-le, *ad.* so as to endure. **Enduringness**, en-dew'-ring-nes, *s.* the quality of enduring.

Endways, end'-ways, } *ad.* on the end; in an upright
Endwise, end'-wize, } position; with the end forward.

Enecia, en-e'-she-à, *s.* a continued fever, including inflammatory, typhus, and synochal [Med.] (Gr. *enekes*, long continued.)

Eneid, e'-ne-id, *or* e-ne'-id, *s.* the celebrated epic poem by Virgil, of which the hero is *Æneas*, a fugitive from Troy, who settled in Italy, and, according to the poet, became the first forefather of Rome.

Enema, en'-ee-mà, *s.* a medicine injected into the rectum; a clyster [Med.] (Gr. *en*, and *hiemi*, to send).

Enemy, en'-e-me, *s.* one who is hostile to another; a foe; one who hates or dislikes; the opposing army or naval force in war [Mil.] A *private enemy*, one who hates another and wishes him injury. A *public enemy*, one who belongs to a nation or party at war with another. *The enemy*, the devil [Theol.] (L. *in*, not, and *amicus*, a friend.)

Energetic, en-er-jet'-ik, } *a.* operating with force,
Energetical, en-er-jet'-e-kal, } vigour, and effect; forcible, vigorous, or effective; exerting energy. **Energetically**, en-er-jet'-e-kal-le, *ad.* with energy. **Energeticalness**, en-er-jet'-ik-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being energetic.

Energetics, en-er-jet'-iks, *s.pl.* the science of physical as distinct from vital dynamics.

Energic, en-er'-jik, } *a.* active in producing an
Energical, en-er'-je-kal, } effect; exerting great energy; in active operation.

Energico, en-er'-je-ko, *ad.* with energy and force [Mus.]

Energize, en'-er-jize, *v.n.* to act with force or operate with vigour; to act in producing an effect: *v.a.* to give energy to.

Energizer, en'-er-ji-zer, *s.* he who or that which gives energy, or acts in producing an effect.

Energumen, en-er-gew'-men, *s.* one under some powerful demoniac influence.

Energy, en'-er-je, *s.* internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; power exerted; vigorous operation; efficacy; strength or force of expression; power to effect work [Mech.] *Conservation of energy*, the doctrine that, however it may change in form and character, no smallest quantity of force in the universe is ever lost [Physics]. (Gr. *en*, and *ergon*, work.)

Enervate, e-ner'-vate, *a.* weakened; weak; without strength or force: *v.a.* to deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to cut the nerves of (L. *e*, and *nervus*, a sinew).

Enervation, en-er-va'-shun, *s.* the act of enervating; the state of being enervated; effeminacy.

Enervative, e-ner'-và-tiv, *a.* enervating.

Enfamish, en-fam'-ish, *v.a.* to famish.

Enfeeble, en-fee'-bl, *v.a.* to deprive of strength; to weaken, debilitate, or enervate.

Enfeeblement, en-fee'-bl-ment, *s.* the act of enfeebling; enervation; state of weakness.

Enfeebler, en-fee'-bler, *s.* one who or that which enfeebles.

Enfeoff, en-fef', *v.a.* to give one a feud; hence, to invest with a fee; to give to another any corporeal hereditament, in fee simple or fee tail, by livery of seizin; to invest legally with a right of property in an estate [Law]. (*en*, and *feoff*.)

Enfeoffment, en-fef'-ment, *s.* the act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate [Law].

Enfetter, en-fet'-ter, *v.a.* to fetter; to bind in fetters.

Enfilade, en-fe-lade', *s.* a position in a straight line; a fire of musketry or artillery raking a line of rampart or troops from end to end [Mil.]: *v.a.* to rake with shot in the direction or through the whole length of a line [Mil.] (L. *in*, and *filum*, a thread.)

Enforce, en-foarse', *v.a.* to give force to; to make or gain by force; to put in force; to press or urge: *v.n.* to attempt by force: *s.* force; strength (*en*, and *force*).

Enforceable, en-foarse'-à-bl, *a.* that may be enforced.

Enforcedly, en-foarse'-ed-le, *ad.* by violence; not by choice.

Enforcement, en-foarse'-ment, *s.* the act of enforcing; compulsion; that which gives force or effect; sanction; that which urges or constrains; a putting in execution, as law.

Enforcer, en-foarse'-er, *s.* one who enforces; one who effects by violence or carries into effect.

Enforest, en-for'-est, *v.a.* to cover with a forest.

Enform, en-form', *v.a.* to form; to fashion.

Enfranchise, en-fran'-chiz, *v.a.* to set free; to admit to the privileges of a freeman; to release from custody; to naturalize; to bestow the franchise on. See **Franchise.**

Enfranchisement, en-fran'-chiz-ment, *s.* the act of enfranchising; the state of being enfranchised, or admitted to civic privilege or freedom, specially the right of franchise. *Enfranchisement of copyhold lands*, the legal conveyance of copyhold lands by the lord of a manor to his tenants, by which such tenements are converted into freeholds [Law].

Enfranchiser, en-fran'-chiz-er, *s.* one who enfranchises.

Engage, en-gaje', *v.a.* to bind by compact or promise; to bind as surety; to pawn or stake as a pledge; to enlist; to bespeak; to embark; to win and attach; to attract and fix; to occupy; to encounter: *v.n.* to encounter; to meet in conflict; to embark in any business; to undertake; to promise or pledge one's word; to bind one's self (*en*, and *gage*, pledge).

Engaged, en-gayjd', *a.* pledged; promised; enlisted; embarked; earnestly employed; zealous. *Engaged column*, a column half sunk in a wall [Arch.] **Engagedly**, en-ga'-jed-le, *ad.* with earnestness; with attachment. **Engagedness**, en-ga'-jed-nes, *s.* the state of being engaged.

Engagement, en-gaje'-ment, *s.* the act of engaging; obligation by agreement or contract; occupation; employment of the attention; the conflict of armies or fleets; battle; obligation or motive; that which engages.

Engager, en-ga'-jer, *s.* one who enters into an engagement or agreement.

Engaging, en-gaje'-ing, *a.* winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing. **Engagingly**, en-gaje'-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to win the affections.

Engarland, en-gar'-land, *v.a.* to encircle with a garland.

Engarrison, en-gar'-re-sun, *v.a.* to furnish with a garrison; to defend or protect by a garrison.

Engastrimuth, en-gas'-tre-muth, *s.* a ventriloquist (Gr. *en*, *gaster*, the belly, and *mythos*, speech).

Engender, en-jen'-der, *v.a.* to beget between the sexes; to breed; to produce; to stir up: *v.n.* to be caused or produced.

Engenderer, en-jen'-der-er, *s.* he who or that which engenders.

Engild, en-guild', *v.a.* to gild; to brighten.

Engine, en'-jin, *s.* a machine composed of different parts, and intended to produce some effect by help of the mechanical powers, as a pump, a windlass, a capetan, a fire-engine, a steam-engine, &c. [Mech.]; a steam-engine specially; anything used to effect a purpose; a means; instrument; tool: *v.a.* to torture; to rack; to provide with a steam-engine (L. *ingenium*, from *in*, in, and *gigno*, *genitum*, to beget).

Engine-driver, en'-jin-dri'-ver, *s.* one who manages a locomotive on a railway.

Engineer, en-jin-eer', *s.* one who constructs engines; the manager of an engine; one versed in and who practises engineering; a person skilled in mathematics and mechanics, who forms plans of works for offence or defence, and marks out the ground for fortifications [Mil. Engineering]; one employed in delineating plans, and superintending the construction of public works [Civil Engineering]; one employed in the construction and the working of mines, coal-pits, &c. [Mining Engineering]: *v.a.* to superintend the engineering of; to try engineering measures with; to manage to carry through, as by skill of engineering.

Engineering, en-jin-eer'-ing, *s.* the business of an engineer, mechanical, civil, military, or mining. *Civil engineering* applies to the formation of railways, bridges, roads, sewers, embankments, canals, harbours, aqueducts, &c. *Military engineering* relates to the construction of fortifications, throwing up earthworks, surveying a country for the various operations of war, forming redoubts, &c.

Engine-man, en'-jin-man, *s.* a man who manages an engine, as in steamers, steam-carriages, &c.

Enginery, en'-jin-er-e, *s.* the act of managing engines or artillery; engines in general; implements of war; mechanical structure; machination.

Engine-turning, en'-jin-turn-ing, *s.* a peculiar kind of complex turning.

Engird, en-gurd', *v.a.* to surround; to encircle.

Engirdle, en-guer'-dl, *v.a.* to encompass or surround.

Engiscope, en'-je-skope, *s.* a reflecting or compound microscope (Gr. *engys*, near, and *skopeo*, to view).

Englad, en-glad', *v.a.* to make glad; to gladden.

Englaimed, en-glaymd', *a.* furred; clammy (A.S. *en*, and *clæman*, to smear).

Englanté, aung-glaun'-ta, *a.* bearing acorns or suchlike [Her.] (Fr. from *en*, and L. *glans*, an acorn.)

English, ing'-glish, *a.* belonging to England or to its inhabitants: *s.* the people of England; the language of the English: *v.a.* to translate into English (A.S. *Englisc*, from *Engles* or *Angles*, a people who came from the borders of Schleswig and settled in S. Britain, giving name to it).

Englishman, ing'-glish-man, *s.* an inhabitant of England, native or naturalized.

Englishry, ing'-glish-re, *s.* the state of being an Englishman; those of English descent.

Engloom, en-gloom', *v.a.* to make gloomy.

Englut, en-glut', *v.a.* to swallow; to fill; to glut.

Engorge, en-gorj', *v.a.* to swallow with greediness or in large quantities: *v.n.* to feed with voracity.

Engorgement, en-gawrj'-ment, *s.* the act of gorging; state of being gorged, as a vessel of the body.

Engoulé, aung-goo-lay, *a.* applied to crosses, saltires, &c., when their extremities enter the mouths of tigers, lions, &c. [Her.] (Fr. *engouler*, to swallow up.)

Engraft, en-graft', *v.a.* See **Ingraft**.

Engrail, en-grale', *v.a.* to variegate; to spot as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges; to indent in semicircular curves: *v.n.* to form an engrailed border [Her.] (Fr. from *en*, and *grêle*, hail.)

Engrailment, en-grale'-ment, *s.* the ring of dots round the edge of a medal; an engrailing [Her.]

Engrain, en-grane', *v.a.* See **Ingrain**.

Engrasp, en-grasp', *v.a.* to seize with a clasping hold.

Engraulis, en-graw'-lis, *s.* a genus of fishes of the herring family, of which the anchovy is a member.

Engrave, en-grave', *v.a.* to cut figures, letters, or devices on stone, metal, or wood with a graver; to imprint; to impress deeply; to deposit in the grave (*en* and *grave*).

Engravement, en-grave'-ment, *s.* act of engraving; engraved work.

Engraver, en-gra'-ver, *s.* one who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices on stone, metal, or wood; a sculptor; a carver.

Engravery, en-gra'-ver-e, *s.* the work of an engraver.

Engraving, en-gra'-ving, *s.* the act or art, according to Ruskin, of "producing decoration on a surface by the touches of a chisel or a burin;" the art of cutting designs on the surfaces of plates of metal or blocks of wood for the purpose of being subsequently printed on paper; an engraved plate; an impression from an engraved plate.

Engross, en-grose', *v.a.* to take up or occupy the whole of; to monopolize; to purchase large quantities of a commodity for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price; to copy in a large hand or distinct legible characters for preservation, as a record; to take or assume in undue quantity or degree: *v.n.* to be occupied in engrossing as a clerk (*en*, and *gross*, large).

Engrosser, en-gro'-ser, *s.* he who or that which takes the whole; one who engrosses either in purchasing or assuming or copying.

Engrossing, en-gro'-sing, *s.* the copying of a writing in fair and legible characters; the buying up of large quantities of a commodity in order to raise the price.

Engrossment, en-grose'-ment, *s.* the act of engrossing; that which has been engrossed or copied distinctly out; the state of being engrossed or wholly occupied.

Enguard, en-gard', *v.a.* to guard; to defend.

Enguiché, aung-gee-sha, *a.* said of a hunting-horn, when the rim about its mouth is of a different colour from the rest of it [Her.] (Old Fr.)

Engulf, en-gulf', *v.a.* See **Ingulf**.

Enhance, en-hans', *v.a.* to raise; to advance; to heighten; to increase: *v.n.* to grow larger (*enans*, forward, from L. *in*, and *ante*, before).

Enhanced, en-hanst', *a.* raised higher on the field [Her.]

Enhancement, en-hans'-ment, *s.* act of enhancing; state of being enhanced; rise; increase; aggravation.

Enhancer, en-han'-ser, *s.* one who enhances, &c.

Enharbour, en-har'-bur, *v.n.* to dwell in or inhabit.

Enharden, en-har'-dn, *v.a.* to harden; to encourage.

Enharmonic, en-har-mon'-ik, *a.* an epithet applied to such a species of composition as proceeds on very small intervals; applied also when the name of a note is changed without any sensible difference of sound [Mus.]

Enhearten, en-hart'-en, *v.a.* to encourage.

Enhydric, en-hi'-drik, *a.* enhydrous (Gr. *en*, and *hydor*, water).

Enhydrite, en-hi'-drite, *s.* a mineral enclosing water.

Enhydrous, en-hi'-drus, *a.* containing drops of water, as enhydrous quartz [Min.]

Enigma, e-nig'-mà, *s.* a purposely obscure saying or question propounded for solution; a riddle; any puzzling or unaccountable phenomenon or proceeding (Gr. *ainigma*, from *ainos*, a tale).

Enigmatic, e-nig-mat'-ik, } *a.* relating to, contain-
Enigmatical, e-nig-mat'-e-kal, } ing, or of the nature of an enigma; obscurely expressed; puzzling to interpret. **Enigmatically**, e-nig-mat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a purposely obscure manner.

Enigmatist, e-nig'-mà-tist, *s.* a maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles.

Enigmatize, e-nig'-mà-tize, *v.n.* to conceive or utter enigmas; to deal in riddles.

Enigmatography, e-nig-mà-tog'-rà-fe, *s.* the art of making riddles or of solving them (Gr. *ainigma*, and *grapho*, to write).

Enigmatology, e-nig-mà-tol'-o-je, *s.* enigmatography (Gr. *ainigma*, and *logos*, science).

Enisle, en-ile', *v.a.* to place in isolation.

Enjail, en-jale', *v.a.* to put into jail.

Enjoin, en-join', *v.a.* to order or direct with urgency or authority; to command; to forbid judicially; to issue or direct a legal injunction to stop proceedings [Law]. (L. *in*, and *jungo*, to join.)

Enjoiner, en-join'-er, *s.* one who enjoins.

Enjoinment, en-join'-ment, *s.* direction; command; authoritative admonition.

Enjoy, en-joy', *v.a.* to feel or experience joy, pleasure, or satisfaction in; to have the use and benefit of: *v.n.* to live in happiness. *To enjoy one's self*, to be pleased and happy.

Enjoyable, en-joy'-à-bl, *a.* capable of being enjoyed.

Enjoyer, en-joy'-er, *s.* one who enjoys.

Enjoyment, en-joy'-ment, *s.* state of enjoying; source of joy; possession and fruition of anything good.

Enkernel, en-ker'-nel, *v.a.* to form into kernels.

Enkindle, en-kin'-dl, *v.a.* to kindle; to set on fire; to rouse into action, as of fire; *v.n.* to go on fire.

Enlace, en-lase'. See **Inlace**.

Enlacement, en-lase'-ment, *s.* act of enlacing; state of being enlaced.

Enlard, en-lärd, *v.a.* to cover with lard or grease; to baste.

Enlarge, en-lärj', *v.a.* to make larger; to dilate; to expand; to magnify to the eye; to release from restraint; to extend in a discourse: *v.n.* to grow larger; to dilate; to expand; to expatiate; to exaggerate. *To enlarge the heart*, to liberalize its affections.

Enlarged, en-lärjd', *a.* expanded in range of view or sentiment. **Enlargedly**, en-lärj'-ed-le, *ad.* with enlargement. **Enlargedness**, en-lärj'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being enlarged.

Enlargement, en-lärj'-ment, *s.* increase of size or bulk, real or apparent; dilatation; expansion; expansion of view or sentiment; release from restraint; diffusiveness of speech or writing; an expatiation.

Enlarger, en-lärj'-er, *s.* he who or that which enlarges, increases, extends, or expands; an amplifier.

Enlarging, en-lärj'-ing, *s.* enlargement.

Enlighten, en-lite'-n, *v.a.* to lighten, shed light on, or supply with light; to give intellectual light or knowledge to; to give spiritual light or guidance to; to enable, as the eye, to see.

Enlightener, en-lite'-ner, *s.* he who or that which communicates light or vision to the eye, whether of sense or understanding.

Enlightening, en-lite'-ning, *ppr.* or *a.* illuminating.

Enlightenment, en-lite'-n-ment, *s.* act of enlightening; state of being enlightened; scientific illumination; the scientific illuminationists.

Enlink, en-link', *v.a.* to chain to; to connect.

Enlist, en-list', *v.a.* to enter a name on a list; to engage in public service; to attach to a cause and engage the services of; to enrol the name as a soldier for military service: *v.n.* to engage in public service, especially military service; to enter heartily into a cause (*en*, and *list*).

Enlistment, en-list'-ment, *s.* the act of enlisting, especially enrolling and binding a soldier for military service; the writing by which a soldier is bound.

Enliven, en-li'-vn, *v.a.* to put life into; to quicken into lively action; to give spirit or vivacity to; to make cheerful, gay, or joyous.

Enlivener, en-li'-vn-er, *s.* he who or that which enlivens.

Enlivening, en-li'-vn-ing, *a.* giving life or spirit.

Enmanché, aung-maung-shay, *a.* resembling a sleeve with long pendent ends [Her.] (Fr. *manche*, a sleeve.)

Enmarble, en-mär'-bl, *v.a.* to make hard as marble.

Enmesh, en-mesh', *v.a.* to net; to entangle; to entrap.

Enmity, en'-me-te, *s.* the quality or state of being an enemy; unfriendly disposition; ill-will; a state of opposition or antagonism; hostility. See **Enemy.**

Enmossed, en-mosst', *a.* covered with moss.

Enmure, en-mewr', *v.a.* to immure.

Enneacontahedral, en-ne-â-kon-ta-he'-dral, *a.* having ninety faces (Gr. *ennenekonta*, ninety, and *hedra*, a seat, a side).

Enneagon, en'-ne-â-gon, *s.* a polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles [Geom.] (Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *gonia*, an angle.)

Enneagonal, en-ne-ag'-o-nal, *a.* with nine angles [Geom.]

Enneagynous, en-ne-aj'-i-nus, *a.* with nine pistils [Bot.] (Gr. *ennea*, and *gyne*, a female.)

Enneahedral, en-ne-â-he'-dral, *a.* with nine sides [Geom.] (Gr. *ennea*, and *hedra*, a side.)

Enneandria, en-ne-an'-dre-â, *s.pl.* a class of plants having nine stamens [Bot.] (Gr. *ennea*, and *aner*, a male.)

Enneandrian, en-ne-an'-dre-an, } *a.* having nine sta-
Enneandrous, en-ne-an'-drus, } mens [Bot.]

Enneapetalous, en-ne-â-pet'-al-us, *a.* having nine petals or flower-leaves [Bot.] (Gr. *ennea*, and *petalon*, a leaf.)

Enneaphyllous, en-ne-â-fil'-lus, *a.* having nine leaflets composing a compound leaf [Bot.] (Gr. *ennea*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

Enneaspermous, en-ne-â-sper'-mus, *a.* having nine seeds in a fruit [Bot.] (Gr. *ennea*, and *sperma*, seed.)

Enneatic, en-ne-at'-ik, } *a.* ninth. *Enneatical days*,
Enneatical, en-ne-at'-e-kal, } every ninth day of a disease. *Enneatical years*, every ninth year of a man's life (Gr. *ennea*, nine).

Ennoble, en-no'-bl, *v.a.* to make noble; to raise to nobility; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence; to make famous or illustrious.

Ennoblement, en-no'-bl-ment, *s.* the act of ennobling; state of being ennobled, or advanced in nobility; elevation in degree or excellence.

Ennui, aung-nwee, *s.* a languid state of mind which nothing can interest or stir up, induced for most part by satiety; the listless weariness of one to whom what interests and occupies others is or has become a bore (Fr. from L. *in odio*, matter of disgust).

Ennuié, aung-nwee-ya, *a.* affected with ennui: *s.* a victim of ennui.

Enodation, en-o-da'-shun, *s.* the act of clearing of knots, or of untying; solution of a difficulty.

Enode, e-node', *a.* destitute of knots or joints: knotless: *v.a.* to clear of knots; to make clear (L. *e*, and *nodus*, a knot).

Enomotarch, e-nom'-o-tark, *s.* the commander of an enomoty (Gr. *enomatia*, and *archo*, to rule).

Enomoty, e-nom'-o-te, *s.* in ancient Lacedæmon, a band of chosen warriors bound by solemn oath sworn on a sacrifice [Greek Antiq.] (Gr. *enomatia*, from *en*, and *omnumi*, to swear.)

Enoptomancy, en-op-to-man'-se, *s.* divination by help of a mirror (Gr. *enoptos*, seen in, and *manteia*, divination).

Enormity, e-norm'-e-te, *s.* any wrong, irregular, vicious, or sinful act, either in government or morals; an atrocious crime; atrociousness; an excessive degree of crime or guilt.

Enormous, e-nor'-mus, *a.* going beyond the usual measure or rule; excessive; extremely wicked; atrocious (L. *e*, and *norma*, a rule). **Enormously**, e-nor'-mus-le, *ad.* excessively; beyond measure. **Enormousness**, e-nor'-mus-nes, *s.* the state of being enormous.

Enorthotrope, en-or'-tho-trope, *s.* a card-like toy, which, when rapidly revolved, transfers confused objects into various pictures or figures (Gr. *en*, *orthos*, straight or right, and *trepo*, to turn).

Enough, e-nuf', *a.* that suffices or gives content, or answers a purpose, or is adequate to a want: *s.* a sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satifies desire or want: *ad.* in a quantity that satisfies desire or want; such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence rather than full satisfaction: *int.* an exclamation denoting sufficiency (A.S. *genog*, Ger. *genug*).

Enouncement, e-nouns'-ment, *s.* enunciation; statement. See **Enunciate.**

Enow, e-now', the old plural of *enough*.

Enquicken, en-kwik'-n, *v.a.* to quicken; to make alive.

Enquire, en-kwire'. See **Inquire.**

Enrace, en-rase', *v.a.* to implant; to enroot (Fr. *en*, and *racine*, root).

Enrage, en-raje', *v.a.* to excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke to fury; to make furious.

Enrank, en-rank', *v.a.* to place in ranks or order.

Enrapt, en-rapt', *a.* transported with rapture.

Enrapture, en-rapt'-yur, *v.a.* to transport with rapture; to delight beyond measure.

Enravish, en-rav'-ish, *v.a.* to throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture.

Enravishingly, en-rav'-ish-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to enravish.

Enravishment, en-rav'-ish-ment, *s.* ecstacy of delight; rapture.

Enregister, en-rej'-is-ter, *v.a.* to register; to enrol.

Enrheum, en-rewm', *v.n.* to have rheum from cold.

Enrich, en-ritch', *v.a.* to make rich or wealthy; to fertilize or supply with nutriment and render productive, as land; to store or to supply with an abundance of anything desirable, as the mind with information; to adorn.

Enricher, en-ritch'-er, *s.* one who enriches.

Enrichment, en-ritch'-ment, *s.* the act of enriching; that which enriches; increase of wealth, fertility, knowledge, or ornament.

Enridge, en-ridj', *v.a.* to form into ridges.

Enring, en-ring', *v.a.* to encircle; to surround in a ring.

Enripen, en-ri'-pn, *v.a.* to ripen; to bring to perfection.

Enrobe, en-robe', *v.a.* to clothe with rich attire; to invest.

Enrockment, en-rok'-ment, *s.* a mass of large stones thrown in at random to form the basis of piers, breakwaters, &c. (*en*, and *rock*).

Enrol, en-role', *v.a.* to insert or enter a name in a list or catalogue; to record; to leave in writing.

Enroller, en-role'-er, *s.* he that enrols or registers.

Enrolment, en-role'-ment, *s.* the act of enrolling or registering; that in which anything is enrolled.

Enroot, en-root', *v.a.* to fix by the root; to fix fast.

Ens, ens, *s.* entity; being; the absolute being; the essence or virtue of anything (L. *being*).

Ensample, en-sam'-pl, *s.* an example; a pattern or model.

Ensanguine, en-sang'-gwin, *v.a.* to stain or cover with blood.

Ensate, en'-sate, *a.* having sword-shaped leaves [Bot.] (L. *ensis*, a sword.)

Enschedule, en-shed'-ule, *v.a.* to insert in a schedule.

Ensconce, en-skons', *v.a.* to cover or shelter, as with a *sconce* or fort; to protect; to hide.

Enseal, en-seel', *v.a.* to fix a seal on; to impress.

Ensearn, en-seern', *v.a.* to sew up; to enclose by a seam.

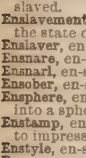
Ensear, en-sere', *v.a.* to sear; to cauterize.

Ensearch, en-sertch', *v.n.* to search for.

Ensemble, ang-sang-bl, *s.* all in relation to the whole; effect of the whole; general effect; grouping of the parts or figures: *ad.* all at once; together (Fr. from L. *in*, and *simul*, together).

Enshield, en-sheeld', *v.a.* to shield; to cover.

Enshrine, en-shrine', *v.a.* to enclose or preserve safe in, or as in, a shrine; to cherish with a sacred affection.
Enshroud, en-shrowd', *v.a.* to cover with or as with a shroud; to veil.
Ensiferous, en-siff-er-us, *a.* bearing or carrying a sword (L. *ensis*, a sword, and *fero*, to carry).
Ensiform, en'-se-form, *a.* having the shape of a sword [Bot.] (L. *ensis*, and *form*.)
Ensign, en'-sine, *s.* the flag, banner, or standard of a regiment or a nation; any signal to give notice; a mark of distinction, rank, or office; formerly a commissioned officer of the lowest rank in a company of infantry, the senior of whom carried the regimental colours. *Naval ensign*, a large banner hoisted on a staff, over the stern of a ship, or at the gaff, when the ship is under sail, for the purpose chiefly of distinguishing the nationality; *v.a.* to distinguish by some ornament or symbol [Her.] (L. *en*, and *signum*, a mark or sign.)
Ensign-bearer, en'-sine-bare'-er, *s.* he who carries the flag; an ensign.
Ensignсy, en'-sine-se, *s.* the rank, office, or commission of an ensign.
Enskied, en-skide', *a.* placed in heaven; made immortal.
Ensilage, en'-sil-aje, *s.* a mode of preserving fodder and vegetable products green by burying them in pits constructed for the purpose, and subjecting them to pressure (Fr. *en*, and *silo*, a pit for the preservation of corn, &c., from L. *sulcus*, a furrow).
Enslave, en-slave', *v.a.* to reduce to slavery or make a slave of; to master or obtain the mastery over.
Enslavedness, en-sla'-ved-nes, *s.* state of being enslaved.
Enslavement, en-slave'-ment, *s.* the act of enslaving; the state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage.
Enslaver, en-sla'-ver, *s.* he who enslaves.
Ensnare, en-snare', *s.* See **Insnare**.
Ensnarl, en-snärl', *v.a.* to entangle: *v.n.* to snarl.
Ensober, en-so'-ber, *v.a.* to make sober.
Ensphere, en-sfere', *v.a.* to place in a sphere; to make into a sphere.
Enstamp, en-stamp', *v.a.* to impress, as with a stamp; to impress deeply.
Enstyle, en-stile', *v.a.* to style; to name; to call.
Ensue, en-sew', *v.a.* to follow; to pursue: *v.n.* to follow as a consequence; to follow as an event; to succeed or come after.
Ensuing, en-sew'-ing, *a.* coming next after.
Ensure, en-shure'. See **Insure**, and its derivatives.


Entablature.

Enswеep, en-sweep', *v.a.* to sweep over; to pass over rapidly.
Entablature, en-tab'-la-ture, } *s.* that part
Entablement, en-ta'-bl-ment, } of the order of a column which is over the capital, including, in upward succession, the architrave, frieze, and cornice (Fr. from L. *in*, and *tabula*, a board, a table).
Entackle, en-tak'-l, *v.a.* to supply with tackle.
Entail, en-tale', *s.* an estate entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs; rule of descent settled for an estate: *v.a.* to settle the descent of lands and tenements, by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it [Law]; to fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants; to involve and so lead to (Fr. *entailler*, to cut into, from *en*, and *tailler*, to cut).
Entailment, en-tale'-ment, *s.* the act of entailing; the state of being entailed.
Entame, en-tame', *v.a.* to tame; to subdue.
Entangle, en-tang'-gl, *v.a.* to twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to involve in anything complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self; to involve; to embarrass; to bewilder; to ensnare; to perplex (*en*, and *tangle*).
Entanglement, en-tang'-gl-ment, *s.* state of being entangled; involution; a confused state; perplexity.
Entangler, en-tang'-gler, *s.* one who entangles.
Entasia, en-ta'-se-à, *s.* a tonic or constrictive spasm, as tetanus, &c. [Med.] See **Entasis**.
Entasis, en'-tà-sis, *s.* the slight swelling outline given to the shaft of a column [Arch.]; entasia [Med.] (Gr. *en*, and *teino*, to stretch.)
Entassment, en-tas'-ment, *s.* a heap; accumulation (Fr. from *en*, and *tas*, a heap).
Entastic, en-tas'-tik, *a.* relating to all diseases characterized by tonic spasms [Med.]
Enté, aung-tay, *s.* a method of marshalling which signifies engrafted [Her.] (Fr.)
Entelechy, en-tel'-e-ke, *s.* the complete actualization of a thing (Gr. *enteles*, attained perfection, and *echo*, to have).
Entellus, en-tel'-lus, *s.* the sacred monkey of the Hindus, its fur being of a yellowish colour and its face of a violet tinge, surrounded with a whisker-like fringe of hair.
Entender, en-ten'-der, *v.a.* to treat with tenderness.
Entente, aung-taunt, *s.* intention. *Entente cordiale*, international friendliness, goodwill, or its manifestation (Fr.)
Enter, en'-ter, *v.a.* to move or pass into a place, in any manner whatever; to come or go in; to penetrate; to advance into; to enlist or engage in; to become a member of; to admit; to set down in writing; to enrol; to lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house, and gain admittance or permission to land; to insert; to take possession of; to register formally: *v.n.* to go or come in; to penetrate; to engage in; to be initiated in; to be an ingredient (Fr. from L. *intra*, within).
Enters, en'-ter-à, *s.pl.* the intestines (Gr.)
Enteradenography, en-ter-à-de-nog'-rà-fe, *s.* an anatomical description of the intestinal glands (Gr. *enteron*, an intestine, *aden*, a gland, and *grapho*, to write).
Enteradenology, en-ter-à-de-nol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise upon the intestinal glands (Gr. *enteron*, *aden*, and *logos*, science).
Enteralgia, en-ter-al'-je-à, *s.* pain in the bowels (Gr. *enteron*, and *algos*, pain).
Enterclose, en'-ter-kloze, *s.* an intermediate passage between doors [Arch.]
Enteric, en-ter'-ik, *a.* relating to the intestines. *Enteric fever*, typhoid fever.
Entering, en'-ter-ing, *s.* entrance.
Enteritis, en-te-ri'-tis, *s.* an inflammation of the intestines.
Enterlace, en-ter-lase'. See **Interlace**.
Enterocele, en-ter'-o-sele, *s.* a hernial tumour, in any situation, whose contents are intestine [Surg.] (Gr. *enteron*, and *kele*, a tumour.)
Enterogastrocele, en-ter-o-gas'-tro-sele, *s.* ventral or abdominal hernia (Gr. *enteron*, *gaster*, the belly, and *kele*).
Enterolite, en'-ter-o-lite, *s.* intestinal concretion or calculus (Gr. *enteron*, and *lithos*, a stone).
Enterology, en-ter-ol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the head, breast, and belly (Gr. *enteron*, and *logos*, science).
Enteromphalos, en-ter-om'-fa-los, *s.* an umbilical hernia, whose contents are intestine (Gr. *enteron*, and *omphalos*, the navel).
Enteropathy, en-ter-op'-à-the, *s.* disease of the intestines (Gr. *enteron*, and *pathos*, disease).
Enterotomy, en-ter-ot'-o-me, *s.* dissection of the intestines [Anat.]; incision of the bowels for the removal of strangulation, &c. [Surg.] (Gr. *enteron*, and *tome*, cutting.)
Enterparlance, en-ter-par'-lans, *s.* parley; conference.
Enterplead, en-ter-plede'. See **Interplead**.
Enterprise, en'-ter-prize, *s.* something undertaken or attempted to be performed, specially a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral; a spirit of bold adventure: *v.a.* to undertake; to begin and attempt to perform (Fr. from *entre*, into, and *prendre*, to seize).
Enterpriser, en'-ter-pri-zer, *s.* one who undertakes an enterprise, especially a bold or hazardous one.
Enterprising, en'-ter-pri-zing, *a.* bold or forward in undertaking; resolute; active or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes; adventurous. **Enterprisingly**, en'-ter-pri-zing-le, *ad.* in an enterprising manner.
Entertain, en-ter-tane', *v.a.* to receive and treat with hospitality; to engage the attention and occupy it agreeably; to maintain; to harbour; to cherish; to take into consideration with a view to decide; to amuse; to parvey to: *v.n.* to exercise hospitality (Fr. from *inter*, between, and *tenso*, to hold).
Entertainer, en-ter-ta'-ner, *s.* he who entertains.
Entertaining, en-ter-ta'-ning, *a.* pleasing; amusing; diverting. **Entertainingly**, en-ter-ta'-ning-le, *ad.* in an entertaining manner. **Entertainingness**, en-ter-ta'-ning-nes, *s.* the quality of entertaining.
Entertainment, en-ter-tane'-ment, *s.* the act of entertaining; the receiving and entertaining of guests; the hospitality provided; a banquet; the pleasure which the mind receives from anything interesting; that which entertains; an amusement; reception by the mind.
Entertissued, en-ter-tis'-sude, *a.* having various colours or substances interwoven or intermixed.
Entheal, en-the'-al, } *a.* animated with the zeal
Enthean, en-the'-an, } and energy which the belief in some divine mission or enterprise inspires (Gr. *en*, and *theos*, God).
Entheastic, en-the-as'-tik, }

Entheastically, en-the-as'-tik-al-le, *ad.* in an entheastic manner.

Enthelmintha, en-thel-min'-thá, *s.* intestinal worms [Med.] (Gr. *entos*, within, and *helmins*, a worm.)

Enthral, en-thrawl', *v.a.* to enslave.

Enthralment, en-thrawl'-ment, *s.* slavery: bondage.

Enthril, en-thril', *v.a.* to pierce. See **Thrill.**

Enthrone, en-throne', *v.a.* to place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty or to an elevated place or seat; to invest with sovereign authority; to induct or instal, as a bishop.

Enthronement, en-throne'-ment, *s.* act of enthroning or of being enthroned.

Enthronization, en-thro-ne-za'-shun, *s.* the placing of a bishop in his stall or throne in his cathedral.

Enthronize, en'-thro-nize, *v.a.* to enthrone.

Enthunder, en-thun'-der, *v.n.* to make a loud noise like thunder.

Enthusiasm, en-thu'-ze-azm, *s.* overflowing, irrepressible, often excessive, zeal or ardour inspired by a more or less intense, originally mistaken, conviction that the object of it is worthy of one's devotion; fervid or overfervid zeal (Gr. *en*, and *theos*, God).

Enthusiast, en-thu'-ze-ast, *s.* one inspired by enthusiasm, whether noble or fanatical; one who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from Him; one whose imagination is warmed, or whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object; a person of ardent zeal; one of elevated fancy or exalted ideas.

Enthusiastic, en-thu-se-as'-tik, *s.* an enthusiast.

Enthusiastic, en-thu-ze-as'-tik, } *a.* filled with or

Enthusiastical, en-thu-ze-as'-te-kal, } characterized by enthusiasm; highly excited in the pursuit of an object; heated to animation; elevated; tinctured with enthusiasm; ardent, zealous, or visionary.

Enthusiastically, en-thu-ze-as'-te-kal-le, *ad.* with enthusiasm.

Enthymematical, en-the-me-mat'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to an enthymeme; including an enthymeme.

Enthymeme, en'-the-meme, *s.* a syllogism in which one of the propositions is suppressed, either the major, the minor, or the conclusion [Logic]. (Gr. *en*, and *thymos*, the mind.)

Entice, en-tise', *v.a.* to tempt or incite, especially to evil, by false plausible promises of good.

Enticement, en-tise'-ment, *s.* the act or practice of enticing; allurement; that which seduces by exciting the passions; the state of being enticed.

Enticer, en-ti'-ser, *s.* one who or that which entices.

Enticing, en-ti'-sing, *a.* having qualities that entice.

Enticingly, en-ti'-sing-le, *ad.* in an enticing manner.

Entire, en-tire', *a.* whole; complete; full; sincere; firm; undisputed; unmingled; wholly devoted; in full strength. An *entire stem*, one without branches [Bot.] *Entire leaves*, leaves which are not notched [Bot.] See **Integer.** **Entirely,** en-tire'-le, *ad.* wholly; completely; fully. **Entireness,** en-tire'-nes, *s.* the state of being entire; integrity. See **Integer.**

Entire, en-tire', *s.* porter or stout as sent direct from the brewery.

Entirety, en-tire'-te, *s.* wholeness; completeness; that which is entire; the whole.

Entitle, en-ti'-tl, *v.a.* to give a title or name to; to give a claim to or give a right to demand or receive; to assign or appropriate by giving a title; to qualify; to dignify by a title (L. *en*, and *titulus*, a title).

Entity, en'-te-te, *s.* being; essence; existence; an existing thing (Gr. *ens*, *entis*, being).

Entoblast, en'-to-blast, *s.* the so-called nucleolus of a cell (Gr. *entos*, within, and *blastos*, a bud).

Entoil, en-toil', *v.a.* to take with toils; to ensnare.

Entomatography, en-to-mă-tog'-rà-fe, *s.* entomology (Gr. *entomon*, an insect, and *grapho*, to write).

Entomb, en-toom', *v.a.* to deposit in a tomb; to inter.

Entombment, en-toom'-ment, *s.* state of being entombed.

Entomic, en-tom'-ik, *a.* relating to insects (Gr. *entomon*, from *en*, and *temno*, to cut).

Entomoid, en'-to-moid, *a.* like an insect (Gr. *entomon*, and *eidos*, like).

Entomoline, en-tom'-o-lin, *s.* a peculiar chemical principle found in the wings and elytra of coleopterous insects.

Entomolite, en-tom'-o-lite, *s.* a petrified insect (Gr. *entomon*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Entomological, en-to-mo-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to the science of insects. **Entomologically,** en-to-mo-loj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in an entomological manner.

Entomologist, en-to-mol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in the science of insects.

Entomology, en-to-mol'-o-je, *s.* that part of zoology which treats of insects (Gr. *entomon*, and *logos*, science).

Entomophaga, en-to-mof'-á-gà, *s.* a tribe of marsupial quadrupeds, comprehending the American opossums, the bandicoots, and the banded ant-eater; a group of hymenopterous insects (Gr. *entomon*, and *phago*, to eat).

Entomophagous, en-to-mof'-à-gus, *a.* feeding on insects.

Entomophalous, en-to-mof'-à-lus, *a.* said of flowers in which the pollen is conveyed to the stigma by insects [Bot.] (Gr. *entomon*, and *phileo*, to love.)

Entomostomata, en-to-mos-tom'-á-tà, *s.pl.* a class of mollusca, mostly marine (Gr. *entomon*, and *stoma*, a mouth).

Entomostracan, en-to-mos'-trà-kan, *s.* small crustaceans covered with a horny shell of one or more pieces (Gr. insect-shelled, *entomon*, and *ostrakon*, a shell).

Entomostracous, en-to-mos'-trà-kus, *a.* belonging to the entomostracans.

Entomotomist, en-tom-ot'-om-ist, *s.* one versed in entomotomy.

Entomotomy, en-tom-ot'-o-me, *s.* the dissection of insects, or the science of their structure (Gr. *entomon*, and *tome*, cutting).

Entonic, en-ton'-ik, *a.* applied to a morbid increase of vital power and strength of action in the circulating system.

Entophytes, en'-to-fites, *s.pl.* parasite plants growing on or in living animals; sometimes also those growing on or in living vegetables (Gr. *entos*, within, and *phyton*, a plant).

Entortilation, en-tor-til-a'-shun, *s.* a turning into a circle (L. *in*, and *tortum*, to twist).

Entoblast, en-tos'-tho-blast, *s.* the nucleus of the entoblast (Gr. *entosthe*, from within, and *blastos*, a bud).

Entozoa, en-to-zo'-a, *s.pl.* animals that live either in the natural cavities or the solid tissues of other animals (Gr. *ento*, and *zoon*, an animal).

Entozoal, en-to-zo'-al, }

Entozoic, en-to-zo'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to the entozoa.

Entozoologist, en-to-zo-ol'-o-gist, *s.* one versed in entozoology.

Entozoology, en-to-zo-ol'-o-je, *s.* that department of science which treats of entozoa (Gr. *ento*, *zoon*, and *logos*, science).

Entozoon, en-to-zo'-on, *s.* one of the entozoa.

Entr'acte, aung-trakt, *s.* the interval between the acts of a play; a musical performance during the interval (Fr.)

Entrails, en'-trales, *s.pl.* the internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; the internal parts, as of the earth (Fr. from L. *intra*, within).

Entrain, en-trane', *v.a.* to send by railway train, as troops.

Entrammel, en-tram'-mel, *v.a.* to entangle; to trammel.

Entrance, en'-trans, *s.* the act of entering; the power or right to enter; the passage by which a place may be entered; beginning; initiation; the act of taking possession, as of land or of office; the act of entering a ship or goods at the custom-house; entry.

Entrance, en-tränse', *v.a.* to put into a trance; to put in an ecstasy; to ravish with delight or wonder.

Entrancement, en-tränse'-ment, *s.* a state of trance or ecstasy.

Entrant, en'-trant, *s.* one who has just entered on a study, profession, or career.

Entrap, en-trap', *v.a.* to catch, as in a trap; to ensnare; to catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or contradictions.

Entreat, en-treet', *v.a.* to ask earnestly; to petition or pray with urgency; to prevail on by prayer or solicitation; to treat; to use or manage; to deal with: *v.n.* to make an earnest petition or request (*en*, and *treat*).

Entreatable, en-treet'-à-bl, *a.* that may be entreated or prevailed upon.

Entreater, en-treet'-er, *s.* one who entreats.

Entreatingly, en-treet'-ing-le, *ad.* in an entreating manner.

Entreative, en-treet'-iv, *a.* pleading; treating.

Entreatment, en-treet'-ment, *s.* interview.

Entreaty, en-treet'-e, *s.* urgent prayer; earnest petition.

Entrée, aung-tra, *s.* entry; freedom of access: *pl.* course of principal dishes at a fashionable dinner (Fr.)

Entremets, aung-tr-ma, *s.* lighter dainty dishes set on between the principal ones at dinner; the inferior and lesser movements, which are inserted between the greater and more important movements of a composition, for the sake of relief [Mus.] (Fr. from *entre*, between, and *mets*, a dish).

Entrench, en-trensh', *v.a.* See **Intrench.**

Entrepas, aung-tr-pä, *s.* a broken pace between a walk and a trot [Man.] (Fr.)

Entrepot, aung-tr-po, *s.* a warehouse or magazine, for the deposit of goods; a place where goods on which dues are charged are kept in bond against their exportation; a centre of trade for the receipt of goods

from and their distribution to other parts of the world; an emporium (Fr. from *inter*, between, and *positum*, to place).

Entrepreneur, aung-tr-pre-newr, *s.* a contractor; one who undertakes or executes constructive works (Fr.)

Entresol, aung-tr-sol, *s.* a low storey introduced between two higher ones; a suite of apartments usually between the ground floor and the first storey; the small window of such (Fr.)

Entrochal, en'-tro-kal, *a.* containing entrochite.

Entrochite, en'-tro-kite, *s.* a fossil joint of the stem of an encrinite, like a wheel in form [Geol.] (Gr. *en*, and *trochos*, a wheel.)

Entropium, en-tro'-pe-um, *s.* an inversion of the eyelashes (Gr. *en*, and *trepo*, to turn).

Entry, en'-tre, *s.* the passage into a house or other building; the act of entering; the act of committing to writing; the thing so entered; the exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house, to procure licence to land goods; the act of entering and taking possession of lands or tenements, when a person has title of entry [Law].

Entwine, en-twine', *v.a.* to twine; to twist round.

Entwinement, en-twine'-ment, *s.* a twisting round; union.

Entwist, en-twist', *v.a.* to twist or wreathe round.

Enubilate, e-new'-be-late, *v.a.* to clear from mist, clouds, or obscurity (L. *e*, and *nubilum*, a cloudy sky).

Enubilous, e-new'-be-lus, *a.* clear from mist or clouds.

Enucleate, e-new'-kle-ate, *v.a.* to extricate and make clear what was before involved or obscure and more or less difficult to unravel (L. *e*, and *nucleus*, a kernel).

Enucleation, e-new-kle-a'-shun, *s.* the act of enucleating or clearing from entanglement and obscurity; explanation; full exposition [Surg.]

Enumerate, e-new'-mer-ate, *v.a.* to number; to reckon up or name over one by one; to go over in detail (L. *e*, and *numerus*, a number).

Enumeration, e-new-mer-a'-shun, *s.* the act of enumerating; a reckoning up; a detailed account; a part of a peroration in which the orator recapitulates the principal points or heads of the argument [Rhet.]

Enumerative, e-new'-mer-a-tiv, *a.* reckoning up.

Enumerator, e-new'-mer-a-tur, *s.* one employed in taking the general census; a reckoner.

Enunciable, e-nun'-she-a-bl, *a.* capable of being enunciated or stated.

Enunciate, e-nun'-she-ate, *v.a.* to utter; to pronounce; to state formally or in terms (L. *e*, and *nuncio*, to tell).

Enunciation, e-nun-she-a'-shun, *s.* the act of enunciating or of declaring; manner of pronouncing or uttering; that which is enunciated; statement; expression in words of a proposition [Geom.]

Enunciative, e-nun'-she-a-tiv, *a.* pertaining to enunciation; declarative. **Enunciatively**, e-nun'-she-a-tiv-le, *ad.* declaratively.

Enunciator, e-nun'-she-a-tur, *s.* one who enunciates; one who proclaims.

Enunciatory, e-nun'-she-a-tur-e, *a.* enunciative.

Enuresis, en-u-re'-sis, *s.* incontinence of urine [Med.] (Gr. *en*, and *ouron*, urine.)

Envassal, en-vas'-sal, *v.a.* to reduce to vassalage.

Envault, en-vawlt', *v.a.* to entomb; to enclose in a vault.

Envelop, en-vel'-op, *v.a.* to enwrap; to surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to hide; to line (*wrap*, one form of which was *wlap*).

Envelope, aung-ve-lope, *s.* that which envelops or covers; the cover of a letter on which the address is written; one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils [Bot.]; a mound of earth raised to cover some weak parts of the works [Fort.]; the covering of a portion of the surface of a solid with a thin substance or wrapper [Arch.]; the coma of a comet [Astron.]

Enveloped, en-vel'-opt, *pp.* surrounded with a serpent, laurel, &c. [Her.]

Envelope machine, aung-ve-lope mà-sheen, *s.* a cleverly constructed machine by which envelopes are cut and folded.

Envelopment, en-vel'-op-ment, *s.* a wrapping; an enclosing or covering on all sides.

Envenom, en-ven'-om, *v.a.* to poison; to taint or impregnate with venom or any substance noxious to life; to taint with bitterness or malice; to make odious; to exasperate.

Envermeil, en-ver'-meel, *v.a.* to dye red (Fr. *en*, and *vermeil*, vermilion).

Enviable, en'-ve-à-bl, *a.* that may excite envy; capable of awakening desire to possess; very desirable. **Enviably**, en'-ve-à-ble, *ad.* in an enviable manner.

Envied, en'-vid, *a.* subjected to envy.

Envier, en'-ve-er, *s.* one who envies another.

Envious, en'-ve-us, *a.* feeling or harbouring envy; tinctured with envy; excited or directed by envy. **Enviously**, en'-ve-us-le, *ad.* with envy. **Enviousness**, en'-ve-us-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being envious.

Environ, en-vi'-ron, *v.a.* to surround; to encompass; to envelop; to invest (Fr. *environ*, around, from *virer*, to turn about).

Environment, en-vi'-ron-ment, *s.* a surrounding; surroundings.

Environné, aung-ve-ron-nay, *a.* bound round [Her.]

Environs, en-vi'-rons, *s.pl.* the parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighbourhood on different sides (Fr.)

Envisage, en-viz'-aje, *v.a.* to perceive intuitionally.

Envisagement, en-viz'-aje-ment, *s.* the act of envisaging.

Envolume, en-vol'-ume, *v.a.* to include in a volume.

Envoy, en'-voy, *s.* a diplomatic agent, next in rank to an ambassador, deputed by a prince or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government; a messenger; a postscript to a composition (Fr. *envoyer*, to send, from *en*, and *voie*, a way).

Envoyship, en'-voy-ship, *s.* the office of an envoy.

Envy, en'-ve, *v.a.* to regard with envy; to grudge; to wish for: *s.* pain excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or ill-will, and satisfaction in his mortification; malice; malignity; ill-repute; rivalry (L. *invidia*, from *in*, and *video*, to see).

Enwheel, en-hweel', *v.a.* to encircle.

Enwoman, en-woom'-an, *v.a.* to make like a woman.

Enwomb, en-woom', *v.a.* to bury; to hide as in a gulf, pit, or cavern; to make pregnant.

Enwrap, en-rap', *v.a.* to envelop. See **Inwrap.**

Enwrapment, en-rap'-ment, *s.* a covering; a wrapper.

Enwreathe, en-reeth', *v.a.* to encompass with a wreath. See **Inwreathe.**

Enzone, en-zone', *v.a.* to engirdle.

Enzooic, en-zo'-ik, *a.* peculiar to the animals of a district, as a disease (Gr. *en*, and *zoon*, an animal).

Eocene, e'-o-sene, *a.* a term applied to the earlier tertiary deposits, in which the first traces appear of organic remains of existing species of animals: *s.* a rock belonging to this period [Geol.] (Gr. *eos*, dawn, and *kainos*, recent.)

Eolian, e-o'-le-an, } *a.* pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in
Eolic, e-o'-lik, } Asia Minor, inhabited by Greeks. See **Æolic.**

Eolian, e-o'-le-an, *a.* pertaining to Æolus. *Eolian harp* or *lyre*, a simple stringed instrument that produces sounds of a lulling nature when acted upon by rising and falling currents of air. *Eolian attachment*, a contrivance attached to a pianoforte, by which a stream of air can be thrown on the strings, and the volume of sound greatly increased. (*Æolus*, the deity of the winds.)

Eolipile, e-o'-e-pile, *s.* a hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck having a small orifice, used in experiments with steam (L. *Æolus*, and *pila*, a ball).

Eon, e'-on, *s.* an indefinitely long period of time; an age; eternity; in the Platonic philosophy, a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing from eternity; among the Gnostics, powers that were supposed to have emanated from the divine nature anterior to time, and to have presided over the successive creations and transformations of being (Gr. *aion*, time).

Eostre, e'-os-ter, *s.* a Saxon goddess, to whom sacrifices were offered in the month of April, whence Easter.

Eozoic, e-o-zo'-ik, *a.* noting the rocks in which the first traces of organic life appear.

Eozoon, e-o-zo'-on, *s.* a structure presumed to represent the earliest trace of organic life in the rocks of the earth [Geol.] (Gr. *eos*, dawn, and *zoon*, an animal.)

Ep, ep, }
Epi, ep'-i, } a Greek prefix signifying on or upon.

Epacridaceæ, ep-à-kre-da'-se-e, *s.* a natural order of monopetalous exogens, nearly allied to the heaths (Gr. *epi*, and *akros*, the top).

Epact, e'-pakt, *s.* a term denoting the excess of the solar month above the lunar, or of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months [Chron.] (Gr. *epi*, and *ago*, to lead.)

Epagoge, ep'-à-go-je, *s.* a figure of speech in which universal propositions are demonstrated by particulars [Rhet.] (Gr. *epi*, and *ago*, to lead.)

Epalpate, e-pal'-pate, *a.* destitute of feelers [Entom.] (L. *e*, without, and *palpo*, to touch softly.)

Epanadiplosis, ep-an-à-dip-lo'-sis, *s.* repetition; a figure of speech, when a sentence ends with the same word which it begins with [Rhet.] (Gr. *epi*, and *anadiploo*, to repeat.)

Epanalepsis, ep-an-à-lep'-sis, *s.* a figure by which the same word or clause is repeated in resuming the subject after a long parenthesis [Rhet.] (Gr. *epi*, *ana*, up, and *lambano*, to take.)

Epanaphora, ep-an-af'-o-rà, *s.* See **Anaphora.**

Epanodos, ep-an'-o-dos, *s.* a figure, when the second member of a sentence is an inversion of the first [Rhet.]; resumption after a digression [Rhet.] (Gr. *epi, ana,* again, and *hodos,* a way.)

Epanorthosis, ep-an-or-tho'-sis, *s.* a figure, in which a speaker recalls what he has said for the sake of making it stronger [Rhet.] (Gr. *epi, ana,* and *orthos,* straight).

Epanthous, e-pan'-thus, *a.* growing upon flowers, as some fungi do [Bot.] (Gr. *epi,* and *anthos,* a flower.)

Eparch, ep'-ärk, *s.* the governor or prefect of a province (Gr. *epi,* and *archo,* to rule).

Eparchy, ep'-är-ke, *s.* a province, prefecture, or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch.

Epaule, ep-awl', *s.* the shoulder of a bastion, where one of the faces and one of the flanks meet [Fort.] (Fr. the shoulder, from Gr. *spathe,* a blade.)

Epaulement, ep-awl'-ment, *s.* a sidework, or work to cover sidewise, made of gabions, fascines, or bags of earth, to protect the guns and gunners from an infilading fire [Fort.]

Epaulet, } ep'-aw-let, } *s.* an ornamental badge worn
Epaulette, } on the shoulder by commissioned officers in the navy, and till recently in the army, an officer's being of gold and a private's of worsted (Fr.)

Epauletted, ep-aw-let'-ted, *a.* furnished with epaulets.

Epeira, e-pi'-rà, *s.* a genus of spiders, of the class that construct webs with regular meshes composed of concentric circles and straight radii [Entom.]

Epencephalon, ep-en-sef'-à-lon, *s.* the hindmost division of the brain [Anat.] (Gr. *en,* and *kephale,* the head.)

Epenetic, ep-e-net'-ik, *a.* laudatory; bestowing praise (Gr. *epi,* and *aineo,* to praise).

Epenthesis, e-pen'-the-sis, *s.* the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alituum* for *altum* [Gram.] (Gr. *epi,* and *tethemi,* to place.)

Epenthetic, ep-en-thet'-ik, *a.* inserted in the middle of a word [Gram.]

Epergne, a-perne, *s.* an ornamental stand for a large dish in the centre of a table (Fr.)

Epexegesis, ep-eks-e-je'-sis, *s.* an explanation of the preceding context; explanation (Gr. *epi,* and *exegesis*).

Epexegetical, ep-eks-e-jet'-e-kal, *a.* explanatory of that which immediately precedes; explanatory.

Epha, } e'-fa, } *s.* a Hebrew measure of three pecks
Ephah, } and three pints, or, according to others, of seven gallons and four pints [Heb.]

Ephelis, ef-e'-lis, *s.* brown spottings on the skin from exposure to the rays of the sun (Gr. *epi,* and *helios,* the sun).

Ephemera, e-fem'-e-rà, *s.* a fever of one day's continuance only; a genus of neuropterous insects, the May-fly; a fly that lives one day only; a very short-lived insect (Gr. *epi,* for, and *hemera,* a day).

Ephemeral, e-fem'-e-ral, *a.* beginning and ending in a day; existing one day only; continuing for a short time only: *s.* anything that is ephemeral.

Ephemerans, e-fem'-er-ans, } *s.* a family of neuropte-
Ephemeridæ, ef-e-mer'-re-de, } rous insects, of which the ephemeræ form the genus.

Ephemeris, e-fem'-e-ris, *s.*; *pl.* **Ephemerides;** a journal or account of daily transactions; a diary; an account of the daily state or positions of the planets or heavenly orbs [Astron.]; a table, or collection of tables, exhibiting the places of the planets every day at noon throughout the year [Astron.]; a general name for reviews, magazines, and all kinds of periodical literature; a register of the events for which particular days have been distinguished.

Ephemerist, e-fem'-e-rist, *s.* one who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; one who keeps a journal.

Ephemeron, e-fem'-e-ron, *s.* anything that is short-lived or lives but for a day.

Ephesian, e-fe'-zhe-an, *a.* pertaining to Ephesus: *s.* a native of Ephesus; one of dissolute life.

Ephialtes, ef-e-al'-tes, *s.* the nightmare (Gr. *epi,* and *hallomai,* to leap).

Ephod, ef'-od, *s.* a richly and emblematically decorated vestment worn by the Jewish high priest; a vestment worn by the ordinary priest (Heb. *aphad,* to put on).

Ephoralty, ef'-or-al-te, *s.* the office or term of office of an ephor.

Ephori, ef'-or-i, *s.pl.* In ancient Sparta, five magistrates chosen by the people to see to the proper administration of law and order in the state (Gr. overseers, from *epi,* and *horao,* to see).

Epiblast, ep'-e-blast, *s.* the outer layer of cells in an embryo [Phys.] (Gr. *epi,* and *blastos,* a bud.)

Epic, ep'-ik, *a.* narrative in an elevated style of some great event: *s.* an epic poem. An *epic poem,* a poem which narrates a story, real or fictitious, representing some heroic action or series of actions and events of deep and lasting significance in the history of a nation or the race. (Gr. *epos,* a word.)

Epicarides, ep-e-kar'-e-des, *s.* a family of the isopoda which remain fixed to the trunk of certain shrimps [Zool.] (Gr. *epi,* and *karis,* a shrimp.)

Epicarp, ep'-e-kärp, *s.* the outer skin of fruits [Bot.] (Gr. *epi,* and *karpos,* fruit.)

Epicede, ep'-e-sede, *s.* a funeral song or lament (Gr. *epi,* and *kedos,* concern, affliction).

Epicedial, ep-e-se'-de-al, } *a.* elegiac; mournful.
Epicedian, ep-e-se'-de-an, }

Epicene, ep'-e-sene, *a.* common to both sexes: *s.* a noun common to both sexes, as parent [Gram.] (Gr. *epi,* and *koinos,* common.)

Epicerastic, ep-e-se-ras'-tik, *a.* demulcent; soothing [Med.] (Gr. *epi,* and *kerannymi,* to mix.)

Epicerie, e-pis'-e-re, *s.* grocery wares, spices, &c. (Fr.)

Epicheirema, ep-e-ki-re'-má, *s.* a syllogism to either or both of the premises of which a reason is annexed in proof [Logic]. (Gr. an attempt, an attack, from *epi,* and *cheir,* the hand.)

Epichordis, ep-e-kor'-dis, *s.* the mesentery (Gr. *epi,* and *chorde,* the gut).

Epichorion, ep-e-ko'-re-on, *s.* the deciduous membrane of the fœtus (Gr. *epi,* and *chorion,* the skin).

Epicolic, ep-e-kol'-ik, *a.* relating to that part of the abdomen which lies over the colon (Gr. *epi,* and *kolon*).

Epicranial, ep-e-kra'-ne-al, *a.* relating to the parts situated on the cranium or skull [Anat.]

Epicranium, ep-e-kra'-ne-um, *s.* a term usually applied to the occipito-frontalis muscle, and sometimes to the skin of the head or to the soft parts which form the scalp [Anat.] (Gr. *epi,* and *kranium,* the skull).

Epictetian, ep-ik-te'-she-an, *a.* pertaining to the Stoic Epictetus.

Epicure, ep'-e-kure, *s.* one devoted to sensual enjoyments, especially to the luxuries of the table; originally a follower of *Epicurus,* a Greek philosopher, who taught that pleasure, or a happy state of mind and body, was the chief good of man.

Epicurean, ep-e-ku-re'-an, *a.* belonging to Epicurus; luxurious; given to luxury in eating and drinking: *s.* a follower of Epicurus; one addicted to the luxuries of the table.

Epicureanism, ep-e-ku-re'-an-izm, *s.* attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; those doctrines themselves luxuriousness in living.

Epicurism, ep'-e-ku-rizm, *s.* luxury; sensual indulgence; the doctrines of Epicurus.

Epicurize, ep'-e-ku-rize, *v.n.* to feed or indulge like an epicure; to profess the doctrines of Epicurus.

Epicycle, ep-e-si'-kl, *s.* a little revolving circle whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater [Ptolemaic Astron.] (Gr. *epi,* and *cycle.*)

Epicyclic, ep-e-si'-klik, *a.* pertaining to an epicycle.

Epicycloid, ep-e-si-kloy'-dal, *a.* pertaining to or like the epicycloid.

Epideictic, ep-e-dike'-tik, *a.* done for effect or display of skill or power, applied to rhetorical display (Gr *epi,* and *deiknyo,* to show).

Epidemic, ep-e-dem'-ik, *s.* a disease which attacks a great number of people at the same time and in the same place (Gr. *epi,* and *demos,* the people).

Epidemic, ep-e-dem'-ik, } *a.* common to many
Epidemical, ep-e-dem'-e-kal, } people; generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. **Epidemically,** ep-e-dem'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in an epidemical manner.
Epidemicalness, ep-e-dem'-e-kal-nes, *s.* state of being epidemical.

Epidemiology, ep-e-dem-e-ol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on epidemics (Gr. *epidemic,* and *logos,* science).

Epidemy, ep'-e-dem-e, *s.* an epidemical disease.

Epidermal, ep-e-der'-mal, }
Epidermic, ep-e-der'-mic, } *a.* pertaining to, like, or applied to the epi-
Epidermidal, ep-e-der'-me-dal, } dermis; covering the skin or bark.

Epidermatoid, ep-e-der'-mà-toyd, *a.* of the nature of epiderm (Gr. *epidermis,* and *eidos,* like).

Epidermis, ep-e-der'-mis, *s.* the semi-transparent cuticle or scarf-skin enveloping the true skin, and containing neither nerves nor vessels, only flattened cells in layers [Anat.]; a similar covering investing the leaves and stems of plants [Bot.] (Gr. *epi,* and *derma,* the skin.)

Epidermisation, ep-e-der-miz-a'-shun, *s.* skin-grafting.

Epidermoid, ep-e-der'-moyd, *a.* bearing some resemblance to the epidermis (Gr. *epidermis,* and *eidos,* like).

Epidictic, ep-e-dik'-tik, *a.* See **Epideictic.**

Epidote, ep'-e-dote, *s.* a mineral of a green or grey

colour and vitreous lustre, consisting of silica and alumina, with lime or peroxide of iron or peroxide of manganese.

Epidotic, ep-e-dot'-ik, *a.* pertaining to epidote or containing it.

Epigæous, } ep-e-je'-us, { *a.* growing close to the ground
Epigeous, } [Bot.] (Gr. *epi*, and *ge*, the earth.)

Epigastric, ep-e-gas'-trik, *a.* pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen (Gr. *epi*, and *gaster*, the belly).

Epigastrocele, ep-e-gas'-tro-sele, *s.* hernia in or near the stomach (Gr. *epigaster*, and *kele*, a tumour).

Epige, ep'-e-je. See **Perigee**.

Epigene, ep'-e-jene, *a.* formed or originating on the surface of the earth [Geol.]; in a crystalline form not natural to a substance [Min.] (Gr. *epi*, and *ginomai*, to cause to be.)

Epigenesis, ep-e-jen'-e-sis, *s.* the doctrine that the germ of an organism does not, according to the theory of evolution, pre-exist in the parent, but is first created or brought into existence by the procreative powers of the parent [Phys.] (Gr. *epi*, and *genesis*.)

Epigenesist, ep-e-jen'-es-ist, *s.* one who holds the doctrine of epigenesis.

Epigenous, ep-ij'-e-nus, *a.* growing on [Bot.] See **Epigene**.

Epiglottic, ep-e-glot'-tik, *a.* belonging to the epiglottis.

Epiglottis, ep-e-glot'-tis, *s.* one of the cartilages of the larynx, whose use is to protect the glottis when food or drink is passing into the stomach [Anat.] (Gr. *epi*, and *glotta*, the tongue.)

Epigram, ep'-e-gram, *s.* a short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some witty or sarcastic thought; any concise or pointed saying (Gr. an inscription, from *epi*, and *gramma*, something written.)

Epigrammatic, ep-e-gram-mat'-ik, } *a.* dealing in
Epigrammatical, ep-e-gram-mat'-e-kal, } epigrams; suitable to or belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; concise and pointed. **Epigrammatically**, ep-e-gram-mat'-ik-al-e, *ad.* in an epigrammatic manner.

Epigrammatist, ep-e-gram'-ma-tist, *s.* one who composes epigrams or deals in them.

Epigrammatize, ep-e-gram'-ma-tize, *v.a.* to express ideas epigrammatically.

Epigraph, ep'-e-graf, *s.* an inscription on a building, &c., expressive of its use or appropriation [Arch.]; a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work; a motto (Gr. *epi*, and *grapho*, to write).

Epigraphic, ep-e-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to epigraphs.

Epigraphics, ep-e-graf'-fiks, *s.pl.* the science of inscriptions; the art of deciphering them.

Epigraphy, ep-ig'-raf-e, *s.* the study of epigraphs.

Epigynous, e-pij'-e-nus, *a.* growing, as stamens, on the surface of the ovary [Bot.] (Gr. *epi*, and *gyne*, a female.)

Epilepsy, ep'-e-lep-se, *s.* the falling sickness, so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground, a disease characterized by convulsions and loss of sense and consciousness (L. *epi*, and *lepsis*, seizure).

Epileptic, ep-e-lep'-tik, *a.* pertaining to, affected with, or consisting of epilepsy; *s.* one afflicted with epilepsy.

Epileptical, ep-e-lep'-te-kal, *a.* epileptic.

Epileptics, ep-e-lep'-tics, *s.pl.* medicines for epileptics.

Epileptoid, ep-e-lep'-toyd, *a.* of an epileptic nature (Gr. *epilepsis*, and *eidos*, like).

Epilogical, ep-e-loj'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to an epilogue.

Epilogism, e-pil'-o-jizm, *s.* computation; enumeration (Gr. *epi*, and *logos*, account).

Epilogistic, ep-e-lo-jis'-tik, *a.* pertaining to or of the nature of an epilogue.

Epilogue, ep'-e-log, *s.* the closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated [Rhet.]; a speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors after the conclusion of the play, to bespeak the kind excuses of the audience for any fault [Drama]. (Gr. *epi*, and *lego*, to speak.)

Epilogize, ep'-e-lo-gize, } *v.n.* to speak an epilogue;
Epilogize, e-pe'-lo-jize, } *v.a.* to add to, in the manner of an epilogue.

Epimeral, ep-e-me'-ral, *a.* said of the segment of an articulated animal above the limb joint [Zool.] (Gr. *epi*, and *meron*, a limb.)

Epinyctis, ep-e-nik'-tis, *s.* a pustule appearing in the night and disappearing in the morning (Gr. *epi*, and *nyx*, *nyktos*, night).

Epiornis, ep-e-or'-nis, *s.* a gigantic fossil bird, at one time living in Madagascar, the bones of which have been brought to Europe, the egg being six times larger than that of the ostrich (Gr. *aipys*, high, and *ornis*, a bird).

Epipedometry, ep-e-pe-dom'-e-tre, *s.* the mensuration of figures standing on the same base (Gr. *epi*, *pedon*, the ground, and *meter*).

Epiperipheral, ep-e-per-if'-e-ral, *a.* originating at the periphery (Gr. *epi*, and *periphery*).

Epiphany, e-pif'-a-ne, *s.* appearance; among the Greeks, a festival in commemoration of the apparition of a god; a Church festival, celebrated on the 6th day of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Saviour to the Magi, or of the star which led them (Gr. *epi*, and *phaino*, to show).

Epiphegus, e-pi-fe'-gus, *s.* the American beech-drop (Gr. *epi*, and *phagos*, a beech).

Epiphonema, ep-e-fo-ne'-ma, *s.* an abrupt exclamatory ejaculation in the course or at the close of a discourse [Rhet.] (Gr. *epi*, and *phone*, voice.)

Epiphora, e-pif'-o-ra, *s.* the watery eye; a disease in which the tears accumulate in the eye [Med.]; the emphatic repetition of a word or phrase at the end of several sentences or stanzas [Rhet.] (Gr. *epi*, and *phero*, to bear.)

Epiphyllospermous, ep-e-fil-lo-sperm'-us, *a.* bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns [Bot.] (Gr. *epi*, *phyllon*, a leaf, and *sperma*, seed.)

Epiphyllous, e-pif'-fil-us, *a.* inserted upon the leaf [Bot.]

Epiphysis, e-pif'-e-sis, *s.* part of a bone separated by a cartilage which becomes osseous [Anat.] (Gr. *epi*, and *phyo*, to produce.)

Epiphytal, e-pif'-e-tal, *a.* pertaining to an epiphyte.

Epiphyte, ep'-e-fite, *s.* a plant which grows on other plants, or even on animals, as many of the fungi do, but does not absorb their juices (Gr. *epi*, and *phyton*, a plant).

Epiphytic, ep-e-fit'-ik, *a.* having the nature of an epiphyte.

Epiplerosis, ep-e-ple-ro'-sis, *s.* distention of a vessel from repletion of blood [Med.] (Gr. *epi*, and *pleroo*, to fill.)

Epiplexis, ep-e-pleks'-is, *s.* a figure in which the speaker endeavours to convince and move by a gentle upbraiding [Rhet.] (Gr. *epi*, and *plesso*, to strike.)

Epiploce, e-pip-lo'-se, *s.* a species of climax [Rhet.] (Gr. *epi*, and *pleko*, to fold.)

Epiploic, ep-e-plo'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the caul or omentum.

Epiploon, e-pip'-lo-on, *s.* the caul or omentum, so called from its floating on the intestines [Anat.] (Gr. *epi*, and *pleo*, to swim.)

Epiposia, ep-e-po-e'-ya, *s.* the fable or subject treated of in an epic poem [Poetry]. (Gr.)

Epipolic, ep-e-pol'-ik, *a.* pertaining to epipolism.

Epipolism, e-pip'-ol-izm, *s.* fluorescence (Gr. *epi*, and *pelo*, to be).

Epipolize, e-pip'-o-lize, *v.a.* to induce a fluorescent condition.

Epirrheology, e-pir-re-ol'-o-je, *s.* the study of the effects of external agents on plants (Gr. *epi*, *rheo*, to flow, and *logos*, science).

Episcesis, e-pis-ke'-sis, *s.* retention or suppression of the natural evacuations or discharges [Med.] (Gr. *epi*, and *echo*, to hold.)

Episcopacy, e-pis'-ko-pa-se, *s.* government of the church by bishops or prelates, or that form of church government in which there are superior and inferior orders of clergy; prelacy (Gr. *episcopos*, an overseer, from Gr. *epi*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Episcopal, e-pis'-ko-pal, *a.* belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; governed by bishops. **Episcopally**, e-pis'-ko-pal-le, *ad.* by episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.

Episcopalia, e-pis-ko-pa'-le-a, *s.* in the papal ages customary payments from the clergy to their diocesan bishops.

Episcopalian, e-pis-ko-pa'-le-an, *a.* pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; episcopal: *s.* one who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.

Episcopalianism, e-pis-ko-pa'-le-an-izm, *s.* the episcopal order or government of the church by bishops.

Episcopate, e-pis'-ko-pate, *s.* a bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop; the bishops as a body: *v.a.* to act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate.

Episcopy, e-pis'-ko-pe, *s.* survey; superintendence; search; the episcopal order.

Episenium, ep-e-se'-ne-um, *s.* the upper part of the scene in a theatre [Ancient Arch.] (Gr. *epi*, and *skene*, a scene.)

Episode, ep'-e-sode, *s.* a separate incident, story, or action introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in a poem; an incidental narrative or digression separate from the main theme, yet arising out of it [Poetry]; a term applied to those portions of a fugue which deviate from the subject matter and supply the embodying

harmony [Mus.] (Gr. *epi*, and *eisodos*, coming in, from *eis*, into, and *hodos*, a way.)

Episodial, ep-e-so'-de-al, } *a.* pertaining to an epi-
Episodic, ep-e-sod'-ik, } sode or poetical digres-
Episodical, ep-e-sod'-e-kal, } sion.

Episodically, ep-e-sod'-e-kal-le, *ad.* by way of episode.

Epispastic, ep-e-spas'-tik, *a.* drawing; attracting the humours to the skin; blistering; *s.* an application to the skin which acts as a blister [Med.] (Gr. *epi*, and *spao*, to draw.)

Episperm, ep'-e-sperm, *s.* the outer integument of a seed [Bot.] (Gr. *epi*, and *sperma*, seed.)

Epispermic, ep-e-sper'-mik, *a.* pertaining to the epi-sperm.

Epistaxis, e-pis-taks'-is, *s.* bleeding from the nose [Med.] (Gr. *epi*, and *stazo*, to drip.)

Episternal, ep-e-ster'-nal, *a.* noting the anterior portion of the sternum, which in birds sustains the fork bone (Gr. *epi*, and *sternon*, the breast-bone).

Epistilbite, ep-e-stil'-bite, *s.* a mineral, white and translucent, composed of silica, alumina, lime, and soda.

Epistle, e-pis'-l, *s.* a writing sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; a lesson in the Church service, so called as generally taken from the Apostolic Epistles: *a.* said of the left side of the altar, looking from it, where the epistle is read (Gr. *epi*, and *stello*, to send).

Epistler, e-pis'-ler, *s.* a writer of epistles; one who formerly read the epistles from the communion table.

Epistolary, e-pis'-to-lar-e, *a.* pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar; contained in letters.

Epistolet, e-pis'-to-let, *s.* a short epistle or letter.

Epistolic, ep-is-tol'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to letters or
Epistolical, ep-is-tol'-e-kal, } epistles; designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.

Epistolize, e-pis'-to-lize, *v.n.* to write epistles or letters.

Epistolizer, e-pis'-to-li-zer, *s.* a writer of epistles.

Epistolographic, e-pis-to-lo-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the writing of letters; demotic.

Epistolography, e-pis-to-log'-ra-fe, *s.* the art or practice of writing letters (Gr. *epistola*, a letter, and *grapho*, to write).

Epistrophe, e-pis'-tro-fe, *s.* a figure in which several successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation [Rhet.] (Gr. *epi*, and *strepho*, to turn.)

Epistyle, ep'-e-stile, *s.* a massive piece of stone or wood laid on the abacus of the capital of a column; the architrave [Ancient Greek Arch.] (Gr. *epi*, and *stylos*, a pillar.)

Epitaph, ep'-e-taf, *s.* an inscription on a tomb in honour or memory of the dead; a eulogy in prose or verse, such as might be inscribed on a monument (Gr. *epi*, and *taphos*, a tomb).

Epitaphian, ep-e-ta'-fe-an, } *a.* of the nature of an epi-
Epitaphic, ep-e-taf'-ik, } taph.

Epitaphist, ep'-e-ta-fist, *s.* a writer of epitaphs.

Epitasis, e-pit'-a-sis, *s.* that part which embraces the main action of a play, and leads on to the catastrophe [Ancient Drama]; the consequent term of a proposition [Logic]; the paroxysm of a fever [Med.] (Gr. *epi*, and *teino*, to stretch.)

Epithalamic, ep-e-tha-lam'-ik, *a.* in the style of an epithalamium.

Epithalamium, ep-e-tha-la'-me-um, } *s.* a nuptial song
Epithalamy, ep-e-thal'-a-me, } or poem in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity (Gr. *epi*, and *thalamos*, a bed-chamber).

Epithelium, ep-e-the'-le-um, *s.* a superficial cell-tissue of sometimes a single, sometimes several layers investing various parts of the body [Anat.] (Gr. *epi*, and *thele*, the nipple.)

Epithem, ep'-e-them, *s.* any external application, such as a lotion or poultice [Med.] (Gr. *epi*, and *tithemi*, to place.)

Epithet, ep'-e-thet, *s.* an adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attribute expressing some quality or characteristic ascribed to it: *v.a.* to entitle; to describe by epithets. See **Epithem**.

Epithetic, ep-e-thet'-ik, *a.* pertaining to an epithet; consisting of or abounding in epithets.

Epithumetic, ep-e-thu-met'-ik, } *a.* inclined to lust;
Epithumetical, ep-e-thu-met'-e-kal, } pertaining to animal passion (Gr. *epi*, and *thumos*, the mind as the seat of passion).

Epitithides, ep-e-tith'-e-deez, *s.pl.* upper mouldings of a cornice [Arch.]

Epitome, e-pit'-o-me, *s.* a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; summary representation (Gr. *epi*, and *tome*, cutting).

Epitomist, e-pit'-o-mist, *s.* an epitomizer.

Epitomize, e-pit'-o-mize, *v.a.* to abridge, curtail, or condense, as a writing: *v.n.* to compose abstracts.

Epitomizer, e-pit'-o-mi-zer, *s.* one who abridges; a writer of an epitome.

Epitrite, ep'-e-trite, *s.* a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short, in any order [Pros.] (Gr. *epi*, and *tritos*, third.)

Epitrope, } e-pit'-ro-pe, } *s.* concession; a figure by
Epitropy, } which a thing is granted with a view to obtain an advantage [Rhet.] (Gr. *epi*, and *trepo*, to turn.)

Epizeuxis, ep-e-zuke'-sis, *s.* a figure in which a word is repeated with vehemence, as, *You, you*, Antony! [Rhet.] (Gr. *epi*, and *zeugnumi*, to yoke.)

Epizoa, ep-e-zo'-a, *s.pl.* crustaceans which live parasitically on other animals either on or under the skin (Gr. *epi*, and *zoon*, an animal).

Epizootic, ep-e-zoo-ot'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the epizoa; prevalent as a disease among animals: an epithet formerly given to such mountains as contain fossil remains [Geol.]: *s.* a pestilence prevalent among animals corresponding to an epidemic among men.

Epizooty, ep-e-zo'-o-te, *s.* an epizootic.

Epoch, e'-pok, } *s.* a fixed point or period of time
Epocha, e'-po-ka, } remarkable for some great event or series of events from which succeeding years, as connected therewith, are numbered; any remarkable period of time; date: the heliocentric longitude of a planet at any given time [Astron.] (Gr. *epi*, and *echo*, to have.)

Epochal, e'-pok-al, *a.* marking an epoch or new starting-point in history.

Epode, e'-pode, *s.* the third or last part of the ode, that which follows the strophe and antistrophe; any little verse or verses that follow one or more great ones [Poetry]. (Gr. *epi*, and *ode*.)

Epodic, e-pode'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or resembling an epode.

Eponym, e'-po-nim, *s.* a name given to a people or a country from that of a person; the name of a person to whom the origin of a people or country is mythically ascribed (Gr. *epi*, and *onyma*, a name).

Epopee, e'-po-pe, } *s.* an epic poem; the history,
Epopœia, ep-o-pe'-ya, } action, or fable, which forms
Epos, e'-pos, } the subject of an epic poem (Gr. *epos*, a word, and *poieo*, to make).

Eprouvette, a-proo-vet, *s.* a machine for proving the strength of gunpowper [Gunnery.] (Fr.)

Epsomite, ep'-som-ite, *s.* a native sulphate of magnesia. See **Epsom-Salt.**

Epsom-salt, ep'-sum-salt, *s.* the sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic, so called as obtained from *Epsom* mineral water.

Epulary, ep'-u-lar-e, *a.* pertaining to a feast or banquet (L. *epulum*, a feast).

Epulis, ep'-u-lis, *s.* a small tubercle on the gums [Med.] (Gr. *epi*, and *oula*, the gums.)

Epulotic, ep-u-lot'-ik, *a.* healing; cicatrizing: *s.* a medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcerated sores [Med.] (Gr. *epi*, and *oule*, a cicatrice, or wound healed up, from *oulos*, whole.)

Epuration, ep-u-ra'-shun, *s.* a purifying.

Epure, a-poor, *s.* a large working plan [Arch.] (Fr.)

Equability, e-kwa-bil'-e-te, *s.* equableness.

Equable, e'-kwa-bl, *a.* equal and uniform at all times; not variable; having a uniform surface or form.

Equably, e'-kwa-ble, *ad.* with continued uniformity.

Equableness, e'-kwa-bl-nes, *s.* state of being equable; continued uniformity.

Equal, e'-kwal, *a.* of the same size, or value, or qualities, or condition, or degree; uniform; not variable; in just proportion; impartial; indifferent; of the same interest or concern; equitable; on the same terms; adequate; having competent ability or means: *s.* one not inferior or superior to another, having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.: *v.a.* to make equal in size, quantity, state, rank, value, &c., with another; to be equal to; to become equal to; to make equivalent to; to recompense fully; to answer in full proportion (L. *æquus*, equal, from Sans. *eka*, one). **Equally**, e'-kwal-le, *ad.* in equal measure or proportion. **Equalness**, e'-kwal-nes, *s.* equality.

Equality, e-kwol'-e-te, *s.* the condition of being equal; evenness; uniformity.

Equalization, e-kwal-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of equalizing; the state of being equalized.

Equalize, e'-kwal-ize, *v.a.* to make equal.

Equalizer, e'-kwal-ize-er, *s.* that which equalizes.

Equangular, e-kwang'-gu-lar, *a.* equiangular.

Equanimity, e-kwa-nim'-e-te, *s.* evenness of mind; that calm temper or mental firmness which is not easily elated or depressed (L. *æquus*, and *animus*, the mind).

Equanimous, e-kwan'-e-mus, *a.* of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper.

Equant, e'-kwant, *s.* an imaginary circle used for ad-

justing certain motions of the planets [Ptolemaic Astron.]

Equate, e-kwate', *v.a.* to reduce to an average or to a common standard, as in questions of time to some common and convenient epoch.

Equation, e-kwa'-shun, *s.* a making equal, or an equal division; a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value, as 3s. = 36*d.* [Alg.] *Equation of time*, the interval by which apparent time differs from mean time [Astron.] *Equation of light*, allowance to be made in determining the position of a heavenly body for the time occupied in the transmission of its light to the eye of an observer [Astron.] *Equation of payments*, the determination of the time when a debt should be paid in full that is payable only in parts at intervals [Arith.]

Equator, e-kwa'-tur, *s.* a great circle of the terrestrial globe, equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth into two hemispheres, the north and the south [Geog.]; a great circle in the heavens marked out by the extension to them of the plane of the earth's equator [Astron.]

Equatorial, e-kwa-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to the equator: *s.* an astronomical instrument with a telescope, whose motion is on an axis parallel to the axis of the earth. **Equatorially**, e-kwa-to'-re-al-le, *ad.* so as to have the motions of an equatorial.

Equerry, **Equery**, } e'-kwer-re, { *s.* an officer of princes or nobles who has the care of their horses; a large stable or lodge for horses (Fr. *écurie*, a stable).

Eques, e'-kweez, *s.* a Roman knight (L. from *equus*, a horse).

Equestrian, e-kwes'-tre-an, *a.* pertaining to horses or horsemanship; on horseback; practised or skilled in horsemanship; representing a person on horseback; belonging to knights, as the equestrian order: *s.* one skilled in horsemanship; a performer on horseback. **Equestrianism**, e-kwes'-tre-an-izm, *s.* horsemanship.

Equestrienne, e-kwes'-tre-en, *s.* a female equestrian.

Equiangular, e-kwe-an'-gu-lar, *a.* consisting of or having equal angles [Geom.] (L. *æquus*, equal, and *angular*.)

Equi-balance, e-kwe-bal'-ans, *s.* equal weight: *v.a.* to have equal weight with something.

Equicrural, e-kwe-kru'-ral, *a.* having legs of equal length; isosceles (L. *æquus*, and *crus*, a leg).

Equi-different, e-kwe-dif'-fer-ent, *a.* having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

Equi-distance, e-kwe-dis'-tans, *s.* equal distance.

Equi-distant, e-kwe-dis'-tant, *a.* being at an equal distance from some point or thing. **Equi-distantly**, e-kwe-dis'-tant-le, *ad.* at the same or an equal distance.

Equilateral, e-kwe-lat'-e-ral, *a.* having all the sides equal: *s.* a side exactly corresponding to others; any figure with its sides equal (L. *æquus*, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side).

Equilibrate, e-kwe-li'-brate, *v.a.* to balance equally; to keep in equipoise (L. *æquus*, and *libra*, a balance).

Equilibration, e-kwe-li-bra'-shun, *s.* equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even; the state of being equally balanced.

Equilibrist, e-kwil'-e-brist, *s.* one who keeps his balance in unnatural positions and hazardous movements.

Equilibrity, e-kwe-lib'-re-te, *s.* the state of being equally balanced; equilibrium.

Equilibrium, e-kwe-lib'-re-um, *s.* equipoise; equality of weight or force; a state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces; a condition of just poise or balance so as to stand firmly; when a figure or the parts balance [Fine Arts]; equal balancing or hesitation of the mind between motives or reasons. *In equilibrio*, in a state of equilibrium. See **Equilibrate.**

Equimultiple, e-kwe-mul'-te-pl, *a.* multiplied by the same number: *s.* a quantity multiplied by the same number as another quantity [Math. and Arith.] (L. *æquus*, and *multiple*).

Equine, e'-kwine, } *a.* pertaining to a horse; denot-
Equinal, e-kwi'-nal, } ing the horse kind (L. *equus*).

Equinecessary, e-kwe-nes'-es-sar-e, *a.* necessary or needful in the same degree.

Equinia, e-kwin'-e-a, *s.* a disease called glanders to which animals of the horse kind are subject, and which has been lately proved to be transmissible to man.

Equinoctial, e-kwe-nok'-shal, *a.* pertaining to the equinoxes, or to the regions or climate in or near the equator, or to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points: *s.* the celestial equator, so called because the sun traverses it at the time of the equinox. *Equinoctial flowers*, flowers that open at a regular stated hour. *Equinoctial points*, the two points where the ecliptic and the equator intersect each other. *Equinoctial time*, time reckoned from a fixed instant common to all the world. **Equinoctially**, e-kwe-nok'-shal-le, *ad.* in the direction of the equinox.

Equinox, e'-kwe-noks, *s.* the precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, making the day and the night of equal length, the first point of Aries about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra about the 23rd of September, which are severally called the *vernal* and the *autumnal* equinoxes. (L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.) See **Precession.**

Equinumerant, e-kwe-new'-me-rant, *a.* having or consisting of the same number.

Equip, e-kwip', *v.a.* to dress; to furnish with what is necessary for any service; to furnish with arms or with men, artillery, and munitions of war; to fit for sea (Fr. *équiper*, from root found in *skip* and *shape*).

Equipage, ek'-kwe-paje, *s.* that with which one is equipped; the furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages; the furniture of an army or a body of troops, infantry, or cavalry; the furniture of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage; retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, &c.; carriage of state; accoutrements. *Camp equipage*, furniture of a camp, as tents and utensils. *Field equipage*, saddle-horses, baggage-waggons, &c.

Equipaged, ek'-kwe-payjd, *a.* furnished with an equipage.

Equipedal, e-kwe-pe'-dal, *a.* with the pairs of feet equal (L. *æquus*, and *pes*, a foot).

Equipendency, ek-kwe-pen'-den-se, *s.* the state of being without bias.

Equipendent, ek-kwe-pen'-dent, *a.* in equipoise (L. *æquus*, and *pendeo*, to hang).

Equipment, e-kwip'-ment, *s.* the act of equipping; the state of being equipped; anything that is used in equipping; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessaries for an expedition; the necessary adjuncts of a railroad, as locomotives, &c. [Civil Engineering].

Equipoise, e'-kwe-poise, *s.* equality of weight or force; equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced (L. *æquus*, and *poise*).

Equipollence, e-kwe-pol'-lens, } *s.* equality of powe
Equipollency, e-kwe-pol'-len-se, } or force; an equivalence between two or more propositions [Logic]. (L. *æquus*, and *polleo*, to be able.)

Equipollent, e-kwe-pol'-lent, *a.* having equal power or force; equivalent. **Equipollently**, e-kwe-pol'-lent-le, *ad.* with equal power.

Equiponderance, e-kwe-pon'-der-ans, *s.* equality of weight; equipoise.

Equiponderant, e-kwe-pon'-der-ant, *a.* of the same weight.

Equiponderate, e-kwe-pon'-der-ate, *v.a.* to equal in weight (L. *æquus*, and *pondus*, weight).

Equirotal, e-kwe-ro'-tal, *a.* having wheels of the same diameter; rotating equally (L. *æquus*, and *rota*, a wheel).

Equisetacious, e-kwe-set-a'-shus, *a.* pertaining to the equiseta.

Equisetic, ek-we-set'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the equisetum. *Equisetic acid*, obtained from the plant *Equisetum fluviatile*, in which it exists in combination with magnesia.

Equisetiform, ek-we-se'-te-form, *a.* having the form of the equisetum (L. *equisetum*, and *form*).

Equisetum, ek-we-se'-tum, *s.*; *pl.* **Equiseta**; a genus of plants, the horse-tail. The *Equisetum hyemale*, the Dutch rush, much used for scouring and polishing. (L. *equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a stiff hair.)

Equisonance, e-kwis'-o-nans, *s.* an equal sounding; the consonance of the octave and double octave (L. *æquus*, and *sonus*, sound).

Equitable, ek'-kwe-ta-bl, *a.* acting with equity; done with equity; determined in a court of equity. **Equitableness**, ek'-kwe-ta-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being equitable; equity. **Equitably**, ek'-kwe-ta-ble, *ad.* in an equitable manner.

Equitancy, ek-kwe-tan'-se, *s.* horsemanship.

Equitangential, ek-kwe-tan-jen'-shal, *a.* a term applied to a curve whose tangent is equal to a constant line [Geom.] (L. *æquus*, and *tangential*.)

Equitant, ek'-kwe-tant, *a.* riding, said of unexpanded leaves in a leaf-bud that overlap each other entirely, and in a parallel manner, without any involution [Bot.]; riding astraddle (L. *equus*).

Equitation, ek-kwe-ta'-shun, *s.* the art of riding.

Equites, ek'-kwe-teez, *s.* the equestrian or second order of nobility in ancient Rome, the senators being the first. See **Eques.**

Equity, ek'-kwe-te, *s.* what is right in the eye of justice; justice; the correction of law, when too severe or defective by considerations of justice; the extension of the words of the law to cases not expressed,

yet coming within the reason of the law. *Equity of redemption*, the advantage, allowed to a mortgager, of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged [Law].

Equivalence, e-kwiv'-á-lens, } *s.* the state of being
Equivalency, e-kwiv'-á-len-se, } equivalent.

Equivalent, e-kwiv'-á-lent, *a.* equal in value, or power, or effect, or cogency, or meaning, or moral worth; said of strata that are of contemporaneous formation [Geol.]; equal in area or size [Geom.]: *s.* that which is equal in value, power, &c.; the proportion expressing the weight, or quantity by weight, of any substance which combines with another substance to make a definite compound [Chem.] (L. *æquus*, and *valeo*, to be strong or of value.) **Equivalently**, e-kwiv'-á-lent-le, *ad.* in an equal manner.

Equivalve, e'-kwe-valv, *a.* having the valves equal in size and form: *s.* a bivalve in which the two valves are of equal size and form [Conch.] (L. *æquus*, and *valva*, a folding-door.)

Equivocal, e-kwiv'-o-kal, *a.* being of doubtful signification; ambiguous; capable of a double interpretation; susceptible of different constructions; questionable; uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause: *s.* a word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings (L. *æquus*, and *vocal*). **Equivocally**, e-kwiv'-o-kal-le, *ad.* ambiguously; by equivocal generation. **Equivocalness**, e-kwiv'-o-kal-nes, *s.* ambiguity; double meaning.

Equivocate, e-kwiv'-o-kate, *v.n.* to use words of a doubtful signification, or use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; to prevaricate: *v.a.* to render equivocal (L. *æquus*, and *vox*, the voice).

Equivocation, e-kwiv-o-ka'-shun, *s.* prevarication; the act of equivocating.

Equivocator, e-kwiv'-o-ka-tur, *s.* one who equivocates.

Equivocatory, e-kwiv'-o-ka-tur-e, *a.* of a prevaricating or evasive character.

Equivoke, } e'-kwe-voke, { *s.* an ambiguous term;
Equivoque, } an equivocation.

Equivorous, e-kwiv'-o-rus, *a.* feeding or subsisting on horseflesh (L. *equus*, a horse, and *voro*, to devour).

Equus, e'-kwus, *s.* the horse genus of animals (L.)

Era, e'-rà, *s.* a period of time reckoned from some remarkable event, as the Christian era, thus differing from an epoch which is the point of time from which an era commences, as the birth of Christ or the flight of Mahomet (L. *æra*, originally "counters," from *æs, æris*, brass).

Eradiate, e-ra'-de-ate, *v.n.* to shoot, as rays of light (L. *e.* and *radius*, a ray).

Eradiation, e-ra-de-a'-shun, *s.* emission of rays.

Eradicable, e-rad'-e-kà-bl, *a.* that may be eradicated.

Eradicate, e-rad'-e-kate, *v.a.* to pull up by the roots; to destroy; to extirpate (L. *e*, and *radix*, a root).

Eradication, e-rad-e-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of eradicating; the state of being eradicated; extirpation.

Eradicative, e-rad'-e-ka-tiv, *a.* that extirpates; that cures thoroughly: *s.* a medicine that effects a radical cure.

Erasable, e-ra'-sà-bl, *a.* that may or can be erased.

Erase, e-rase', *v.a.* to rub or scrape out; to efface; to blot out; to destroy to the foundation (L. *e*, and *rado, rasum*, to scrape).

Erased, e-raist', *a.* a term applied to anything forcibly torn off, leaving the edges jagged and uneven [Her.]

Erasement, e-rase'-ment, *s.* the act of erasing or rubbing out; obliteration; destruction.

Eraser, e-ra'-ser, *s.* one who or that which erases.

Erasion, e-ra'-zhun, *s.* the act of erasing.

Erastian, e-ras'-te-an, *s.* one who would subject the Church to the State, or resolve her into a mere state organ, or a mere guardian and exponent of the common consciousness; originally one who denied to the Church all authority in matters affecting civil rights: *a.* holding of Erastianism. (Thomas *Erastus*, a German physician, who contended for the latter principle.)

Erastianism, e-ras'-te-an-izm, *s.* the principles of the Erastian; the subjection of Church to State.

Erasure, e-ra'-zhure, *s.* the act of erasing; obliteration; the place where something has been erased.

Erato, er'-à-to, *s.* the muse of lyric and amorous poetry [Myth.] (Gr. *eros*, love.)

Erbium, er'-be-um, *s.* a rare metal, whose compounds are found in connection with a few others, also scarce (*Ytterby*, in Sweden).

Ere, are, *ad.* before; sooner than: *prep.* before (A.S. *ær*).

Erebus, er'-e-bus, *s.* the primal darkness; the dark underworld (Gr.)

Erect, e-rekt', *a.* upright; directed upwards; upright and firm; intent; straight: a term applied to those leaves which form a very acute angle with the stem of the plant [Bot.]: *v.a.* to raise and set upright or perpendicularly; to raise, as a building; to found; to set up or establish anew; to elevate; to exalt; to excite; to animate; to extend; to distend: *v.n.* to rise upright. *To erect a perpendicular*, to draw a line at right angles [Geom.] (L. *e*, and *rectus*, straight.)

Erectly, e-rekt'-le, *ad.* in an erect posture. **Erectness**, e-rekt'-nes, *s.* uprightness of posture or form.

Erectable, e-rek'-tà-bl, *a.* that can be erected.

Erected, e-rek'-ted, *a.* generous; noble.

Erecter, e-rek'-ter, *s.* one who or that which erects.

Erectile, e-rek'-tile, *a.* that which may be erected.

Erection, e-rek'-shun, *s.* the act of erecting; the act of raising or building; the state of being erected; establishment; anything erected; a building of any kind.

Erective, e-rek'-tiv, *a.* setting upright; raising.

Erector, e-rek'-tur, *s.* a muscle that erects [Anat.]

Erelong, are'-long, *ad.* before long.

Eremacausis, e'-re-ma-kaw'-sis, *s.* the slow oxydation or combustion which goes on in the decay of organic compounds when exposed to the air at an ordinary temperature (Gr. *eremos*, waste, and *kausis*, burning).

Eremitage, er'-e-mit-aje. See **Hermitage**.

Eremite, er'-e-mite, *s.* a hermit; a solitary. See **Hermit**.

Eremitic, er-e-mit'-ik, } *a.* living alone in seclu-
Eremitical, er-e-mit'-e-kal, } sion from the world, like a hermit (Gr. *eremos*, solitary desert).

Eremitism, er'-e-me-tizm, *s.* a living alone in seclusion from social life.

Erenow, are'-now, *ad.* before this time.

Ereptation, e-rep-ta'-shun, *s.* a creeping forth (L. *e*, and *repo*, to creep).

Ereption, e-rep'-shun, *s.* a taking or snatching away by force (L. *e*, and *rapio*, to seize).

Erethism, er'-e-thizm, *s.* a morbid degree of energy or irritation in any part [Med.] (Gr. *eretho*, to irritate.)

Erethistic, er-e-this'-tik, *a.* relating to erethism.

Erethræa, er-ith-re'-à, *s.*, a genus of gentians.

Erewhile, are'-hwile, *ad.* some time ago; formerly.

Erg, erg, *s.* the unit of work [Mech.] (Gr. *ergon*, work.)

Ergo, er'-go, *ad.* therefore (L.)

Ergot, er'-got, *s.* a stub, like a piece of soft horn, situated behind and below the pastern-joint of a horse; a disease observed in the germen of various kinds of grain and grass, especially the rye, due to the presence of a fungus (Fr. a cock-spur).

Ergoted, er'-got-ed, *a.* affected with ergot.

Ergotine, er'-go-tin, *s.* a narcotic or poisonous substance, of a pungent and bitter taste, existing as a powder in the ergot of rye, and constituting its active principle [Chem.]

Ergotism, er'-go-tizm, *s.* the effect of the action of the ergot of rye on the human system; disease induced by the presence of it in the food.

Eriach, e'-re-ak, *s.* a pecuniary fine which a murderer was required to pay to the relatives of the murdered person [Irish Law].

Erica, e-ri'-kà, *s.* the heath genus of plants (Gr. *ereike*).

Ericaceous, e-ri-ka'-shus, *a.* belonging to the heaths.

Erigeron, e-rij'-e-ron, *s.* a genus of plants, including fleabane, so called from their early hoary appearance (Gr. *er*, spring, and *geron*, an old man).

Erin, e'-rin, *s.* Ireland.

Erinaceus, e-rin-a'-she-us, *a.* belonging to the hedgehog tribe.

Erinaceus, e-rin-a'-she-us, *s.* the hedgehog tribe (L.)

Erineum, e-rin'-e-um, *s.* an excrescence on leaves.

Erinite, er'-in-ite, *s.* a native arseniate of copper, of an emerald-green colour (*Erin*).

Erinyes, e-rin'-e-ees, *s.pl.* the furies or avenging goddesses, primarily of blood [Myth.]

Eriocaulon, er-e-o-kaw'-lon, *s.* the pipewort genus of marsh plants (Gr. *erion*, wool, and *kaulos*, a stalk).

Eriodendron, er-e-o-den'-dron, *s.* the wool-tree (Gr. *erion*, and *dendron*, a tree).

Eriometer, e-re-om'-e-ter, *s.* an optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres (Gr. *erion*, and *meter*).

Ermine.

Eriophoron, e-re-of'-o-run, *s.* the cotton-grass genus (Gr. *erion*, and *phero*, to bear).

Erisimum, e-ris'-e-mum, *s.* treacle-mustard, a cruciferous plant.

Eristic, e-ris'-tik, } *a.* pertaining
Eristical, e-ris'-te-kal, } to disputation; controversial (Gr. *eris*, strife).

Erl-king, erl'-king, *s.* the Norse impersonation of the spirit of superstitious fear which haunts and kills us even in the guardian embrace of paternal affection (Ger. *Erl-könig*).

Ermelin, er'-me-lin. See **Ermin**.

Ermin, } er'-min, { *s.* an animal much like the weasel,
Ermine, } and valued for its snowy white

fur; the fur of the ermine, usually studded with black tufts such as tip its tail; the dignity of a judge, whose state robes were adorned with ermine in emblem of purity of administration; a white field with black spots, representing justice symbolically [Her.]

Ermined, er'-mind, *a.* clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine.

Erne, ern, *s.* the sea-eagle.

Erode, e-rode', *v.a.* to eat away; to corrode, which see.

Eroded, e-ro'-ded, *a.* having the edge irregularly jagged, as if gnawed or eaten [Bot.]

Erodent, e-ro'-dent, *s.* a substance which eats away extraneous growths [Med.]

Erose, e-roze', *a.* having small sinuses in the margin of a leaf [Bot.] See **Erode**.

Erosion, e-ro'-zhun, *s.* the act or operation of eating away; the state of being eaten away; the action of a stream in hollowing out its channel.

Erosive, e-ro'-siv, *a.* having the property of eating away or corroding; corrosive.

Erostrate, e-ros'-trate, *a.* without a beak [Bot.] (L. *e*, and *rostrum*, beak.)

Eroteme, e'-ro-teem, *s.* interrogation mark [Rhet.] (Gr. *erotao*, to ask.)

Erotesis, e-ro-te'-sis, *s.* an assertion in an interrogative form [Rhet.]

Erotetic, er-o-tet'-ik, *a.* interrogatory.

Erotic, e-rot'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to or expressive of
Erotical, e-rot'-e-kal, } love passion (Gr. *Eros*, love, the god of love).

Erotic, e-rot'-ik, *s.* an amorous composition or poem.

Erotomania, er-o-to-ma'-ne-a, } *s.* a kind of insanity pro-
Erotomany, er-o-tom'-a-ne, } ceeding from love (Gr. *eros*, and *mania*).

Erotylus, e-rot'-e-lus, *s.* a S. American beetle.

Erpetology, er-pe-tol'-o-je. See **Herpetology**.

Err, *v.n.* to wander from or miss the right way; to deviate from the path of duty; to mistake; to commit error; to sin: *v.a.* to mislead; to cause to err (L. *erro*, to wander.)

Errable, er'-ra-bl, *a.* liable to mistake; fallible.

Errand, er'-rand, *s.* a verbal message; a commission to say or do something (A.S. *ærende*, connected with L. *aro*, to plough).

Errand-boy, er'-rand-boy, *s.* a boy employed to run errands and carry messages.

Errant, er'-rant, *a.* wandering; roving; rambling; deviating from a certain course. A *knight errant*, one who, in the middle ages, wandered about to seek adventures and display his heroism and generosity.

Errantes, er-ran'-tes, *s.pl.* annelides, commonly known as sea-centipedes or sea-mice.

Errantry, er'-rant-re, *s.* a wandering, roving, or rambling about; the employment of a knight errant.

Errata, er-ra'-ta. *s.pl.* See **Erratum**.

Erratic, er-rat'-ik, } *a.* wandering; having no cer-
Erratical, er-rat'-e-kal, } tain course; not fixed or stationary; applied to those boulders or substances on the earth's surface which have been transported from their original location [Geol.] **Erratically**, er-rat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* without rule; irregularly. **Erraticalness**, er-rat'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being erratic.

Erratic, er-rat'-ik, *s.* a rogue; a vagabond; a transported boulder or substance [Geol.]

Erratum, er-ra'-tum, *s.*; *pl.* **Errata**; an error or mistake in writing or printing (L.)

Errhine, er'-rine, *a.* affecting the nose or occasioning discharges therefrom: *s.* a medicine to be snuffed up the nose to promote discharges of mucus (Gr. *en*, and *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose).

Erroneous, er-ro'-ne-us, *a.* deviating, by mistake, from the truth; wrong; mistaken; wandering; deviating. **Erroneously**, er-ro'-ne-us-le, *ad.* by mistake; not rightly. **Erroneousness**, er-ro'-ne-us-nes, *s.* the state of being erroneous; deviation from right.

Error, er'-rur a wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake in judgment, by which men assent to what is not true; a mistake made in writing or other performance; deviation from law, justice, or right; mistake in conduct; sin, iniquity, or transgression; a mistake in pleading or in judgment [Law]; a difference or divergence to be allowed for [Astron.] A *writ of error*, a writ founded on an alleged error in judgment, which carries the suit to another tribunal for redress [Law].

Errorist, er'-rur-ist, *s.* one who errs or who encourages and propagates error.

Ers, ers, *s.* a plant, bitter vetch.

Erse, erse, *s.* the language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland; gaelic: *a.* belonging to erse (*Irish*).

Ersh, Earsh, ersh, *s.* stubble after corn is cut.

Erst, erst, *ad.* first; at first; formerly; hitherto. See **Ere**.

Erstwhile, erst'-hwile, *ad.* till then or now; formerly.

Erubescence, er-u-bes'-sens, *s.* a becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; a blushing.

Erubescent, er-u-bes'-sent, *a.* red or reddish; blushing (L. *e*, and *ruber*, red).

Eruca, e-ru'-ka, *s.* a caterpillar; the rocket genus of plants and of univalve molluscs (L. a caterpillar).

Eructation, er-uk-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of belching wind from the stomach; a violent ejection of matter from the earth (L. *e*, and *ructo*, to belch).

Erudite, er'-u-dite, *a.* learned; characterized by erudition (L. *e*, and *rudis*, rude). **Eruditely**, er'-u-dite-le, *ad.* with erudition or learning. **Eruditeness**, er'-u-dite-nes, *s.* quality of being erudite.

Erudition, er-u-dish'-un, *s.* learning; knowledge gained by study, specially of books.

Erugate, e'-ru-gate, *a.* with the wrinkles smoothed down (L. *e*, and *rugæ*, wrinkles).

Eruginous, e-ru'-jin-us, *a.* See **Æruginous**.

Erupt, e-rupt', *v.n.* to burst forth: *v.a.* to cast out (L. *e*, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break).

Erupted, e-rup'-ted, *a.* forcibly thrown out, as lava from a volcano.

Eruption, e-rup'-shun, *s.* the act of bursting forth from enclosure; a violent emission of anything, particularly of flames and lava from a volcano; a sudden or violent sally; a breaking out of humours; humours on the skin in pustules [Med.]; an efflorescence on the skin, as in scarlatina [Med.]

Eruptive, e-rup'-tiv, *a.* bursting forth; attended with eruptions or efflorescence, as eruptive fever [Med.]; produced by eruption, as eruptive rocks [Geol.]

Ervalenta, er-va-len'-ta. *s.* a food of lentil flour.

Ervum, er'-vum. *s.* a genus of pulse (L.)

Erycinia, er-o-sin'-e-a, *s.* a genus of beautiful lepidopterous insects. (A name of Venus, from Mt. Eryx, in Sicily, where she was worshipped.)

Eryngo, e-rin'-go, *s.* a genus of umbelliferous plants, including the sea-holly (Gr.)

Erysipelas, er-e-sip'-e-las, *s.* a disease, otherwise called St. Anthony's fire or the rose; a diffusive inflammatory affection of the skin, commonly of the subcutaneous areolar tissue, accompanied with fever, the affected part being dark red, hot, painful, and swollen (Gr. *erythros*, and *pella*, the skin).

Erysipelatous, er-e-si-pel'-a-tus, } *a.* eruptive; resem-
Erysipelous, er-e-sip'-e-lus, } bling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

Erythema, er-e-the'-ma, *s.* an affection of the skin showing slight, superficial, irregularly-defined red patches of variable form and extent (Gr. *erythraino*, to redden).

Erythematic, er-e-the-mat'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to ery-
Erethematous, er-e-them'-a-tus, } thema or any red affection of the skin.

Erythrean, er-ith'-re-an, *a.* red.

Erythrina, er-ith-ri'-na, *s.* the coral-tree.

Erythrine, er-ith'-rin, *s.* a substance for dyeing, obtained from a lichen.

Erythrite, er'-ith-rite, *s.* a flesh-coloured variety of felspar [Min.]

Erythroxylum, er-ith-ro'-ne-um, *s.* a genus of bulbous-rooted plants of the lily order.

Erythrophylline, er-ith'-ro-fil-in, *s.* the red colour of certain leaves in autumn (Gr. *erythros*, and *phyllon*, a leaf).

Erythroxylon, er-ith-roks'-e-lon, *s.* genus of plants with red wood, used in dyeing (Gr. *erythros*, and *xylon*, wood).

Escalade, es-ka-lade', *s.* an assault made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart: *v.a.* to scale; to mount and enter by means of ladders (L. *scala*, a ladder).

Escallonia, es-ka-lo'-ne-a, *s.* a S. American shrub or tree of the saxifrage order (*Escalon*, the discover of it).

Escallop, es-kal'-lop, *s.* a bivalve shell of the genus pecten; a regular curving indenture in the margin of anything; a frequent bearing on an escutcheon, to intimate that the bearer or his ancestor had some long voyage at sea or been a crusader, the scallop being the badge of a pilgrim [Her.] See **Scallop**.

Escalloped, e-skal'-opt, *a.* scalloped.

Escambio, es-kam'-be-o, *s.* a licence granted to one to make over a bill of exchange to another beyond seas (Sp.)

Escapade, es-ka-pade', *s.* the fling of a horse; a mad prank.

Escape, es-kape', *v.a.* to free from and avoid without harm or unobserved; to avoid the danger of: *v.n.* to flee and be secure from danger; to be passed without harm: *s.* the act of fleeing from danger; a being passed without receiving injury; excuse; subterfuge; an evasion of legal restraint or the custody of the sheriff, without due course of law [Law]. *Escape-warrant*, a process addressed to all sheriffs,

&c., to capture a runaway prisoner. (Fr. *échapper*, from L. *ex*, and *cappa*, a cape.)

Escapement.

Escapement, es-kape'-ment, *s.* the mechanism by which the irregular action produced by the mainspring of a watch or the weights of a clock is checked and rendered regular.

Escaper, es-ka'-per, *s.* one who gets out of danger.

Escarbuncle, es-kar-bunk'-kl, *s.* the heraldic name for the carbuncle.

Escargatoire, es-kär-ga-twawr, *s.* a nursery of esculent snails, esteemed a dainty on the Continent (Fr. *escargot*, a snail).

Escarp, es-kärp', *v.a.* to form into a scarp or sudden slope: *s.* a steep slope; the side or slope of the ditch next the rampart [Fort.] See **Scarp.**

Escarpment, es-kärp'-ment, *s.* a steep declivity artificially constructed for the purpose of defence; the precipitous side of any hill or rock.

Escars, es'-kars, *s.pl.* ridges of gravel found in Ireland [Geol.]

Eschalot, esh-ä-lo', *s.* a species of small onion or garlic (*Ascalon*, whence first brought).

Eschar, es'-kär, *s.* the slough occasioned by burns or caustic applications [Surg.] (Gr. *eschara.*)

Escharа, es'-kä-rä, *s.* a species of net-like coral.

Escharotic, es-kä-rot'-ik, *a.* caustic; having the power of causing an eschar: *s.* a caustic application.

Eschatology, es-kä-tol'-o-je, *s.* the doctrine of the last or final state of things, as death, judgment, &c. [Theol.] (Gr, *eschatos*, last, and *logos*, doctrine.)

Escheat, es-tchete', *s.* the reversion of any land or tenements to the lord within his manor, or to the state, through failure of heirs; the place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats; a writ to recover escheats from the person in possession; the lands which fall to the lord or estate by escheat [Law]; the forfeiture incurred by man's being denounced a rebel [Scots Law]; any reversion: *v.n.* to revert, as land, to the lord of a manor or to the state by means of the extinction of the blood of the tenant or otherwise: *v.a.* to forfeit (Fr. from L. *ex*, and *cado*, to fall).

Escheatable, es-tchete'-à-bl, *a.* liable to escheat.

Escheatage, es-tche'-taje, *s.* the right of succeeding to an escheat.

Escheator, es-tche'-tur, *s.* an officer who took note of escheats to the king in a county.

Eschew, es-tchew', *v.a.* to flee from; to shun (*shy*).

Eschewance, es-tchew'-ans, *s.* the act of eschewing.

Eschewer, es-tchew'-er, *s.* one who eschews or avoids.

Eschewment, es-tchew'-ment, *s.* the act of eschewing.

Eschscholtzia, esh-sholt'-se-a, *s.* a Californian plant of the poppy family with large deep yellow flowers (*Eschscholtz*, a botanist).

Escort, es'-kort, *s.* a guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions, or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them; protection or safeguard on a journey or excursion; body of attendants: *v.a.* to attend and guard on a journey or excursion; to accompany as escort (L. *ex*, *con*, with, and *rego*, to direct).

Escot, es-kot', *s.* an ancient tax: *v.a.* to pay the reckoning for; to support. See **Scot.**

Escouade, es-koo-ad, *s.* squad (Fr.)

Escritoire, es-kre-twawr, *s.* a box with instruments and conveniences for writing; a writing-desk (Fr. from L. *scribo*, to write).

Escritorial, es-kre-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to an escritoire.

Escrol, es-krole', *s.* a scroll [Her.]

Escrow, es-krow', *s.* a deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person, to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee [Law].

Escuage, es'-ku-aje, *s.* a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war, afterward exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction [Feudal Law]. (L. *scutum*, a shield.)

Esculapian, es-ku-lä'-pe-an, *a.* medical; pertaining to the healing art (*Esculapius*, son of Apollo and god of the healing art).

Esculent, es'-ku-lent, *a.* eatable; that may be used by man for food: *s.* something that is eatable (L. *esca*, food, from *edo*, to eat).

Esculine, es'-ku-lin, *s.* an alkaloid chiefly obtained from the horse-chestnut (*esculus*, an oak).

Escurial, es-ku'-re-al, *s.* a huge gridiron-shaped granite pile, about thirty miles from Madrid, deemed at one time the eighth wonder of the world.

Escutcheon, es-kutch'-un, *s.* the shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial; the part of a ship's stern where her name is printed [Naut.] *Escutcheon of pretence*, that on which a man carries his wife's coat of arms when she is the heiress of her family [Her.]

Escutcheoned, es-kutch'-und, *a.* having an escutcheon.

Esemplastic, es-em-plas'-tik, *a.* fashioning into a unity or into one (Gr. *eis*, into, *hen*, one, and *plasso*, to fashion).

Esnecy, es'-ne-se, *s.* the privilege given to the eldest among coparceners to have the first choice after the inheritance is divided [Law].

Esoenteritis, es-o-en-ter-i'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines (Gr. *eso*, within, and *enteron*, an intestine).

Esogastritis, es-o-gas-tri'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach (Gr. *eso*, within, and *gaster*, the belly).

Esophagotomy, e-sof-à-got'-o-me, *s.* the operation of making an incision into the œsophagus for the purpose of removing any foreign substance [Surg.] (Gr. *oisophagos*, and *tome*, cutting.)

Esophagus, e-sof'-à-gus, *s.* the gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach (Gr. *oiso*, to carry, and *phago*, to eat).

Esopian, e-so'-pe-an, *a.* like the fables of Æsop.

Esoteric, es-o-ter'-ik, } *a.* secret; acroamatic; for
Esoterical, es-o-ter'-ik-al, } the initiated only, and intelligible only to them; from internal causes [Med.] (Gr. *eso*, within.) **Esoterically**, es-o-ter'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in an esoteric manner.

Esotericism, es-o-ter'-e-sizm, *s.* having one doctrine for the initiated and another for the uninitiated.

Esotery, es'-o-ter-e, *s.* mystery; secrecy.

Esox, e'-soks, *s.* the pike genus of fishes (Gr.)

Espadon, es'-pà-don, *s.* a long Spanish sword (It.)

Espalier, es-pal'-yer, *s.* a row of trees in a garden, having the branches trained and spread out like a fan; a lattice-work of wood on which to train fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs: *v.a.* to form an espalier (Fr. from L. *spallera*, a support for the shoulders).

Esparsette, es-pär'-set, *s.* a kind of sanfoin (Fr.)

Esparto, es-pär'-to, *s.* a grass which grows in the southern provinces of Spain, and is manufactured into cordage, baskets, paper, &c. [Sp.]

Especial, es-pesh'-al, *a.* distinguished above or from others of the same kind. **Especially**, es-pesh'-al-le, *ad.* in an especial degree. **Especialness**, es-pesh'-al-ness, *s.* the state of being especial.

Esperance, es'-pe-rans, *s.* hope (Fr.)

Espial, es-pi'-al, *s.* a spy; the act of espying.

Espier, es-pi'-er, *s.* one who watches like a spy.

Espinel, es'-pi-nel, *s.* a kind of ruby. See **Spinel.**

Espionage, es'-pi-on-aje, *s.* the practice or employment of spies (Fr.) See **Espy.**

Espiotte, es'-pe-ot, *s.* a species of rye.

Esplanade, es-plà-nade', *s.* the void space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town; the glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered-way toward the country; a grass-plat [Hort.]; a level walk or drive, especially a terraced one (Fr. from *ex*, and *planus*, flat).

Espousal, es-pou'-zal, *a.* used in or relating to the act of espousing or betrothing: *s.* the act of espousing or betrothing; adoption; protection: *s.pl.* a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

Espouse, es-pouz', *v.a.* to betroth; to promise or engage in marriage; to marry; to unite intimately or indissolubly; to embrace; to take to one's self with a view to maintain (Fr. *épouser*, from L. *sponsum*, to promise).

Espousement, es-pouz'-ment, *s.* act of espousing.

Espouser, es-pou'-zer, *s.* one who espouses.

Espringal, es-pring'-al, *s.* a warlike engine formerly used for throwing missiles.

Espy, es-pi', *v.a.* to see at a distance; to see or discover something intended to be hid; to discover unexpectedly; to inspect narrowly: *v.n.* to look narrowly; to spy. See **Spy.**

Esquimaux, es'-kwe-mo, *s.* a tribe inhabiting the extreme northern shores and islands of North America.

Esquimaux dog, es'-kwe-mo dog, *s.* a wolf-like dog, a native of the northern regions, much used for drawing sledges.

Esquire, es-kwire', *s.* originally a shield-bearer or armour-bearer; a squire or an attendant on a knight; a title of dignity next in degree below a knight, and bestowed on the younger sons of noblemen, &c.; a title bestowed at length on professional men, and now on any person at pleasure, as an expression of respect in addressing a letter: *v.a.* to attend; to wait on (Fr. from L. *scutum*, a shield).

Esquisse, es-kees', *s.* the first sketch of a picture or model of a statue (Fr.)

Essay, es-sa', *v.a.* to try; to attempt; to make experiment of (Fr. *essai*, from L. *ex*, and *ago*, to lead).

Essay, es'-sa, *s.* an effort made for the performance of

anything; trial; a test; a composition in brief informal treatment of some subject.

Essayist, es'-sa-ist, *s.* the writer of an essay or essays.

Essence, es'-sens, *s.* that which constitutes the distinctive nature of a thing; that which makes a thing to be what it is; existence; a being; species of being; the extracted virtues of a plant or drug; the proper substance of anything; the solution of an essential oil in alcohol; a perfume, or the volatile matter constituting perfume: *v.a.* to perfume; to scent (L. *esse*, to be).

Essenes, es-seenz', *s.pl.* a communistic fraternity of quiet contemplative people among the Jews, who lived apart by themselves and are presumed to have represented Judaism in its purity, and to have exercised some influence on Christianity itself.

Essenism, es'-se-nizm, *s.* the doctrine and practice of the Essenes.

Essential, es-sen'-shal, *a.* relating to the essence of a thing; necessary to the existence of a thing; important in the highest degree; highly rectified; pure: *s.* that which is constitutive or necessary to the being or existence of a thing. *Essential oils*, volatile oils obtained from plants, usually by distillation with water. *Essential character*, that single quality which serves to distinguish one genus, species, &c., from another; the differentia. **Essentially,** es-sen'-shal-le, *ad.* by the constitution of nature; in an important degree. **Essentialness,** es-sen'-shal-nes, *s.* the quality of being essential.

Essentiality, es-sen-she-al'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being essential.

Essera, es'-ser-a, *s.* a species of cutaneous eruption of an irritating nature [Med.]

Essoign, } es-soyn', } *s.* the alleging of an excuse for the
Essoin, } non-appearance of a person summoned to appear in court; he who is excused for non-appearance in court at the day appointed [Law]. *Essoin days*, three days allowed for the appearance of suitors in court.

Essoin, es-soin', *v.a.* to allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence [Law].

Essoiner, es-soin'-er, *s.* an attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another [Law].

Essonite, es'-son-ite, *s.* cinnamon-stone.

Essorant, es'-so-rant, *a.* with wings spreading as if to fly [Her.] (Fr.)

Establish, es-tab'-lish, *v.a.* to set and fix firmly or unalterably; to found; to ordain; to appoint; to confirm; to make good; to set up and confirm; to set up; to set up by authority and endow (Fr. from *sto*, to stand).

Established, es-tab'-lisht, *a.* set up and supported by the state, as an established religion.

Establisher, es-tab'-lish-er, *s.* he who establishes.

Establishment, es-tab'-lish-ment, *s.* the act of establishing; settlement; confirmation; settled regulation, system, or constitution; fixed or stated allowance; that which is established; permanent civil or military force; a place of residence or of business; household equipment; an institution; the Church established and supported by the State.

Estacade, es-tā-kāde', *s.* a dike of piles in the sea, a river, or morass, to check the approach of an enemy (Fr.)

Estafet, } es-tā-fet', } *s.* a military courier; an ex-
Estafette, } press of any kind (Fr.)

Estaminet, ase-ta-me-na, *s.* a coffee-house where smoking is allowed (Fr.)

Estate, es-tate', *s.* a fixed condition or state; condition; rank; the interest, or quantity of interest, that a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects [Law]; property, especially landed property; the state or body politic; an order or class of men in the body politic; the British legislature, as consisting of the estates of king, lords, and commons: *pl.* dominions; possessions of a prince: *v.a.* to settle on, as a fortune. *The fourth estate*, the journalistic press. (L. *sto*, to stand.)

Esteem, es-teem', *v.a.* to set a value on; to set a high value on; to regard with respect or friendship; to hold in opinion; to think highly of: *v.n.* to consider as to value: *s.* estimation; high value or estimation; great regard (L. *æstimo*).

Esteemable, es-teem'-à-bl worthy of esteem.

Esteemer, es-teem'-er, *s.* one who values highly.

Esthesiometer, es-the'-se-om'-e-ter, *s.* See **Æsthesiometer.**

Esthetic, es-thet'-ik, *a.* See **Æsthetic.**

Estiferous, es-tif'-er-us, *a.* producing heat (L. *æstus*, heat, and *fero*, to bring).

Estimable, es'-te-ma-bl, *a.* capable of being estimated or valued; worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion. **Estimableness,** es'-te-ma-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of deserving esteem. **Estimably,** es'-te-ma-ble, *ad.* in an estimable manner.

Estimate, es'-te-mate, *v.a.* to judge or form an estimate of; to rate by judgment; to appraise; to calculate: *s.* a valuing or rating in the mind; a judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent, or quantity of anything; value. See **Esteem.**

Estimation, es-te-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of estimating; an opinion or judgment of anything as to size, quantity, &c., formed without precise data; esteem; honour.

Estimative, es'-te-ma-tiv, *a.* having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth; imaginative.

Estimator, es'-te-ma-tur, *s.* one who estimates or values.

Estivage, es'-te-vazh, *s.* a mode of pressing or screwing cargoes into vessels, practised in America and the Mediterranean ports (Fr.)

Estival, es'-te-val, *a.* pertaining to summer (L. *æstas*, summer).

Estivate, es'-te-vate, *v.n.* to pass the summer.

Estivation, es-te-vā'-shun, *s.* the act of passing the summer; the disposition of the petals within the floral gem or bud [Bot.]

Estoc, es-tok', *s.* a short sword worn at the girdle by mounted soldiers (Fr. from *stock*).

Estoile, ase'-toyl, *s.* a star having six waved points [Her.] (Fr. *étoile*, a star.)

Estoillee, ase-toyl-le', *s.* a star with only four rays [Her.]

Estop, es-top', *v.a.* to impede or bar by one's own act [Law]. (Fr. *étouper*, to stop with tow.)

Estoppel, es-top'-pl, *s.* a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act, which estops or precludes him from averring anything to the contrary [Law].

Estouffade, es-too-fād', *s.* a mode of stewing meat in a well-closed vessel (Fr. from *étouffer*, to stifle).

Estovers, es-to'-vers, *s.pl.* necessaries or supplies; a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant (Fr.)

Estrade, es-trād', *s.* an even or level space; a level and slightly raised place in a room (Fr.)

Estrange, es-traynj', *v.a.* to keep at a distance; to withdraw; to withhold; to alienate (Fr. from root of *strange*).

Estrangedness, es-traynj'-jed-nes, *s.* the state of being estranged.

Estrangement, es-traynj'-ment, *s.* the act of estranging; the state of being estranged; alienation.

Estrapade, es-tra-pade', *s.* the action of a restive horse, which, to get rid of his rider, rears high and kicks violently (Fr.)

Estray, es-tray', *v.n.* to stray: *s.* a tame beast, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner. See **Stray.**

Estreat, es-treet', *s.* a true extract; copy of an original writing, especially of fines entered in the rolls of a court to be levied: *v.n.* to extract; to copy; to levy under estreat (L. *ex*, and *traho*, to draw).

Estrepement, es-treep'-ment, *s.* a stripping of land by a tenant to the prejudice of the owner [Law]. *A writ of estrepement*, formerly against a tenant for life who had committed damage or injury to the lands or woods of his reversioner (*strip*).

Estridge, es'-tridj, *s.* the fine down of the ostrich lying under the feathers [Comm.]

Estuary, es'-tu-à-re, *s.* the expanded mouth of a river, forming an arm of the sea, and extending inwards as far as the flow by the tide, so called from the boiling appearance where the tide flows up; a frith (L. *æstus*, a boiling agitation).

Estuation, es-tu-a'-shun, *s.* a boiling; agitation.

Esurient, e-su'-re-ent, *a.* hungry (L. *esurio*, to be hungry).

Etat-major, et-ā-mā'-zhor, *s.* the staff [Mil.] (Fr.)

Et cetera, et-set'-te-rā, *s.* contracted into etc. and &c., the rest or others of the kind; and so on; and so forth (L. and the rest).

Etch, etch, *v.a.* to produce figures or designs on copper or other metallic plates by eating out or biting with an acid the lines previously drawn with a needle on a coated surface: *v.n.* to practise etching (Gr. *ätzen*, to corrode, from the root of *essen*, to eat).

Etch, etch, *s.* ground from which a crop has been taken.

Etched, etcht, *a.* marked and corroded by an acid.

Etching, etch'-ing, *s.* the act of etching; an impression taken from an etched plate. See **Etch.**

Etching-ground, etch'-ing-ground, *s.* the coating of the etching plate.

Etching-needle, etch'-ing-nee-dl, *s.* a stylus or instrument of steel, with a fine point, used for tracing outlines on the etching ground (Gr. *eteos*, true, and *stichos*, a line).

Eteostic, et-e-os'-tik, *s.* a chronogrammatical composition; a chronogram.

Etern, e-tern', *a.* eternal; perpetual; endless.

Eternal, e-ter'-nal, *a.* without beginning or end of existence; everlasting; perpetual; ceaseless; unchangeable: *s.* God viewed as He that ever is, was, and will be the same; that which is eternal (L. *æviternus*, lasting for an *ævum*, or age, or for aye).

Eternally, e-ter'-nal-le, *ad.* without beginning or end of duration; for ever; unchangeably.
Eternalist, e-ter'-nal-ist, *s.* one who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite.
Eternalize, e-ter'-nal-ize, *v.a.* to make eternal; to give endless duration to.
Eternity, e-ter'-ne-te, *s.* eternal duration; fixedness or unchangeableness of being; the state of being after death. See **Eternal**.
Eternize, e-ter'-nize, *v.a.* to make endless; to continue the existence or duration of indefinitely; to immortalize.
Etesian, e-te'-zhe-an, *a.* blowing at stated times of the year. *Etesian wind*, a northerly or north-easterly wind, which prevails in summer in the Mediterranean. (Gr. *etos*, the year.)
Ethal, e'-thal, *s.* a peculiar oily substance obtained from spermaceti, similar to *ether* and *alcohol* in composition, whence its name.
Ether, e'-ther, *s.* an extremely subtile element conceived by the ancients to occupy the upper regions of space, and to be the primal fire- light- and life-centre of things; a subtile material element presumed to pervade all space, and to constitute the medium of the transmission of light and heat; a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol with an acid, especially with sulphuric acid (Gr. *aither*, from *aitho*, to light up).
Ethereal, e-the'-re-al, *a.* formed of upper ether, or filled with ether; celestial; of a spiritual nature; in the air; of ether. *Ethereal oil*, an oil found in the residuum of sulphuric ether. **Ethereally**, e-the'-re-al-le, *ad.* in an ethereal manner.
Etherealism, e-the'-re-al-izm, } *s.* the state or condition
Ethereality, e-the-re-al'-e-te, } of being ethereal.
Etherealize, e-the'-re-al-ize, *v.a.* to convert into ether, or into a very subtile fluid; to render ethereal or spiritual.
Ethereous, e-the'-re-us, *a.* formed of ether; heavenly.
Etheria, e-the'-re-a, *s.* a genus of bivalves, called river-oysters, common in African rivers.
Etherification, e-ther-i-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the process of producing ether (Gr. *ether*, and L. *facio*, to make).
Etheriform, e'-ther-e-form, *a.* having the form of ether.
Etherine, e'-the-rin, *s.* carburetted hydrogen, so called from being supposed to exist in ether.
Etherization, e-ther-ize-a'-shun, *s.* the process of making ether; the administration of it; the effect of its action.
Etherize, e'-ther-ize, *v.a.* to convert into ether; to put under the ether.
Etherole, e'-ther-ole, *s.* light oil of wine, a colourless oily liquid, which boils at 536°. *Ethero-sulphuric acid*, an acid prepared by passing the vapour of anhydrous sulphuric acid slowly into absolute alcohol kept cold (Gr. *ether*, and *elaion*, oil).
Ethic, eth'-ik, } *a.* relating to morals; treating of
Ethical, eth'-e-kal, } morality; moral. **Ethically**, eth'-e-kal-le, *ad.* according to the doctrines of morality.
Ethics, eth'-iks, *s.* the science of morals, or of conduct as right or wrong; system of moral principles (Gr. *ethos*, habit, moral conduct).
Ethiopian, e-the-o'-pe-an, *a.* belonging to Ethiopia, originally in the wide sense of the country of the black races: *s.* a native of Ethiopia.
Ethiopic, e-the-op'-ik, *a.* Ethiopian; *s.* the language of Ethiopia. See **Ethiops**.
Ethiops, e'-the-ops, *s.* a name given by the old chemists to certain dark-coloured metallic preparations, as *Ethiops martial*, a black oxide of iron. *Ethiops mineralis*, a dark grey sulphuret of mercury.
Ethmoid, eth'-moyd, } *a.* resembling a sieve. *Eth-*
Ethmoidal, eth-moy'-dal, } *moid bone*, a bone at the root of the nose, between the two orbits of the eye [Anat.] (Gr. *ethmos*, a sieve, and *eidos*, like.)
Ethnarch, eth'-närk, *s.* the governor of a province (Gr. *ethnos*, a nation, and *archo*, to rule).
Ethnic, eth'-nik, } *a.* heathen; pagan; neither Jew-
Ethnical, eth'-ne-kal, } ish nor Christian; relating to race.
Ethnic, eth'-nik, *s.* a heathen; a pagan.
Ethnicism, eth'-ne-sizm, *s.* heathenism; paganism.
Ethnographer, eth-nog'-rà-fer, *s.* one versed in ethnography.
Ethnographic, eth-no-graf'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to
Ethnographical, eth-no-graf'-e-kal, } ethnography.
Ethnography, eth-nog'-rà-fe, *s.* the science which describes the different races of men and their peculiarities (Gr. *ethnos*, and *grapho*, to write).
Ethnological, eth-no-loj'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to ethnology.
Ethnologist, eth-nol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in ethnology.
Ethnology, eth-nol'-o-je, *s.* the science which accounts for racial diversities (Gr. *ethnos*, and *logos*, science).
Ethological, eth-o-loj'-e-kol, *a.* pertaining to ethology.
Ethologist, e-thol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in ethology.
Ethology, e-thol'-o-je, *s.* the science which treats of moral phenomena in their unity and diversity (Gr. *ethos*, moral procedure, and *logos*, science).
Ethyl, eth'-il, *s.* a hypothetical radical or base in ether and alcohol [Chem.] (Gr. *ether*, and *hyle*, the material of anything.)
Etiolate, e'-te-o-late, *v.n.* to become white or pale: *v.a.* to blanch; to whiten, as plants, by excluding the light or by disease [Bot. and Med.] (Fr. *étioler*, to blanch, from *éteule*, stubble.)
Etiolation, e'-te-o-la'-shun, *s.* the act or operation of becoming etiolated.
Etiological, e'-te-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to etiology.
Etiology, e-te-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the causes of a thing, especially of diseases (Gr. *aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, science).
Etiquette, et'-e-ket, *s.* conventional forms of ceremony, so called from those for particular occasions being written out on a card (Fr.) See **Ticket**.
Etnean, et-ne'-an, *a.* pertaining to Etna.
Etruscan, e-trus'-kan, *a.* belonging to Etruria, an ancient district of Italy. *Etruscan vases*, vases found in Etruscan tombs, allowed now to be for most part of Grecian design and workmanship.
Etui, } et-we, } *s.* a pocket case for light articles of
Etwee, } personal use (Fr. *étui*, a sheath).
Etymological, e-te-mo-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to etymology. **Etymologically**, et-e-mo-loj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* according to etymology.
Etymologicon, et-e-mo-loj'-e-kon, *s.* a treatise on etymologies; a dictionary giving etymologies.
Etymologist, et-e-mol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in etymology.
Etymologize, et-e-mol'-o-jize, *v.n.* to search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots.
Etymology, et-e-mol'-o-je, *s.* that science which explains the origin and history of words; the deduction of words from their originals; that part of grammar which treats of inflections and modifications of words (Gr. *etymon*, and *logos*, science).
Etymon, et'-e-mon, *s.* the original root and primitive form of a word, also its meaning (Gr. *etymos*, true).
Eu, a Greek prefix signifying well, easily, &c.
Euæmia, u-e'-e-à, *s.* a healthy condition of the blood (Gr. *eu*, and *haima*, blood).
Euæthesia, u-e-the'-se-à, *s.* a healthy condition of all the senses (Gr. *eu*, and *aisthesis*, sense-perception).
Eucalyptus, u-kà-lip'-tus, *s.* a genus of Australian trees of the myrtle order of one hundred species, from some of which tannin is obtained equal, if not superior, to that of oak-bark (Gr. *eu*, and *kalypto*, to cover).
Eucharist, u'-kà-rist, *s.* the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the giving of thanks (Gr. gratitude, thanksgiving, from *eu*, and *charis*, grace, thanks).
Eucharistic, u-kà-ris'-tik, } *a.* containing expres-
Eucharistical, u-kà-ris'-te-kal, } sions of thanks; pertaining to the Lord's Supper.
Euchloric, u-klo'-rik, *a.* of a distinct green colour. *Euchloric gas*, euclorine (Gr. *eu*, and *chloros*, green).
Euchlorine, u'-klo-rin, *s.* a highly explosive gas with bleaching properties, composed of chlorine and chloro-chloric acid [Chem.]
Euchology, u-kol'-o-je, *s.* a formulary of prayers; the liturgy of the Greek Church (Gr. *euche*, prayer, and *logos*, word).
Euchre, u'-kr, *s.* a game with cards, all below seven being left out (Fr.)
Euchroite, u'-kro-ite, *s.* arseniate of copper, of a light emerald-green colour.
Euchylia, u-kil'-e-à, *s.* a healthy condition of the chyle [Med.] (Gr. *eu*, and *chyle*.)
Euchymy, u'-ke-me, *s.* a good state of the blood and the other fluids [Med.] (Gr. *eu*, and *chyme*.)
Euclase, u'-klase, *s.* a brittle beryl, occurring in light green transparent crystals [Min.] (Gr. *eu*, easily, and *klaio*, to break.)
Eucrasy, u'-krà-se, *s.* such a due proportioned mixture of qualities as to constitute health or soundness of body [Med.] (Gr. *eu*, and *krasis*, mixture.)
Euctical, uke'-te-kal, *a.* containing acts of thanksgiving or prayer (Gr. *euchomai*, to pray, to vow).
Eudæmonism, u-de'-mon-izm, *s.* the philosophy which maintains that the production of happiness is the aim and the measure of virtue (Gr. *eudaimon*, happy, from *eu*, and *daimon*, presiding genius).
Eudiometer, u-de-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument originally for ascertaining the purity of the atmosphere, now for analysing gases (Gr. *eudios*, serene, and *meter*).
Eudiometric, u-de-o-met'-rik, } *a.* pertaining to a
Eudiometrical, u-de-o-met'-re-kal, } eudiometer; performed or ascertained by a eudiometer.
Eudiometry, u-de-om'-e-tre, *s.* the art or practice of

ascertaining the purity of the air or the composition of a gaseous mixture by the eudiometer.

Eudyalite, u-di'-al-ite, *s.* a rose-red or brownish-red mineral occurring in nearly opaque crystals (Gr. *eu,* and *dialyo,* to dissolve).

Euge, u'-je, *int.* well done.

Eugenia, u-je'-ne-à, *s.* a genus of the myrtle, including allspice and the clove-tree.

Eugenic, u-jen'-ik, *a.* obtained from cloves. *Eugenic acid,* an oily liquid found in cloves.

Eugenin, u'-je-nin, *s.* a substance obtained in small laminal crystals from the distilled water of cloves.

Eugubine, u'-gu-bin, *a.* discovered at Eugubium. *Eugubine Tables,* seven tablets of bronze discovered there in 1444, containing inscriptions in Umbrian, one of the original tongues of Italy prior to Latin.

Euharmonic, u-har-mon'-ik, *a.* producing harmony.

Euhemerism, u-hem'-er-izm, *s.* the theory that the gods of antiquity are merely deified men, and that resolves the story of their feats into exaggerated traditions of exploits of certain primeval, generally national, heroes (Gr. *Euhemeros,* a Greek, the first propounder of the theory, who lived 316 B.C.)

Euhemerist, u-hem'-er-ist, *s.* a believer in Euhemerism.

Euhemeristic, u-hem-er-is'-tik, *a.* belonging to Euhemerism. **Euhemeristically,** u-hem-er-is'-tik-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of Euhemeros.

Eukairite, u'-ka-rite, *s.* a mineral of a shining lead-grey colour, the cupreous seleniuret of silver (Gr. *eu,* and *kairos,* season).

Eulogic, u-lod'-jik, **Eulogical,** u-lod'-je-kal, } *a.* containing praise; commendatory. **Eulogically,** u-lod'-je-kal-le, *ad.* in a manner to convey praise.

Eulogist, u'-lo-jist, *s.* one who praises and commends another.

Eulogistic, u-lo-jis'-tik, *a.* commendatory; full of praise. **Eulogistically,** u-lo-jis'-te-kal-le, *ad.* with commendation.

Eulogium, u-lo'-je-um, *s.* a studied eulogy.

Eulogize, u'-lo-jize, *v.a.* to praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol.

Eulogy, u'-lo-je, *s.* a speech or writing in commendation of a person; panegyric (Gr. *eu,* and *logos,* speech).

Eumenidæ, u-men'-e-de, *s.* a family of hymenopterous insects, allied to the wasps.

Eumenides, u-men'-i-deez, *s.pl.* a euphemism for the Furies [Myth.] (Gr. *eumenes,* well-disposed.)

Eunicea, u-nis'-e-ee, *s.* a genus of annelides [*Zoo.*]

Eunomy, u'-no-me, *s.* equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government (Gr. *eu,* and *nomos,* law).

Eunuch, u'-nuk, *s.* a castrated man (Gr. *eune,* a bed, and *echo,* to have charge of).

Eunuchate, u'-nuk-ate, *v.a.* to make a eunuch of.

Eunuchism, u'-nuk-izm, *s.* the state of being a eunuch.

Euomphalus, u-om'-fà-lus, *s.* a genus of fossil whorled shells (Gr. *eu,* and *ompahalos,* the navel).

Euonymus, u-on'-e-mus, *s.* a shrub called spindle-tree.

Euotomous, u-ot'-o-mus, *a.* easily cleavable; having distinct cleavages [Min.] (Gr. *eu,* and *tome,* cutting.)

Eupatorine, u-pa'-to-rin, *s.* an alkaloid obtained from the hemp agrimony; a eupatorium.

Eupatorium, u-pà-to'-re-um, *s.* a genus of composite plants; eupatory (Gr. Mithrades the Great, surnamed *Eupator,* who used it medicinely).

Eupatory, u'-pa-tur-e, *s.* the hemp agrimony.

Eupepsy, u-pep'-se, **Eupepsia,** u-pep'-se-à, } *s.* a healthy condition of the digestive organs (Gr. *eu,* and *pepto,* to digest).

Eupeptic, u-pep'-tic, *a.* having good digestion.

Euphemism, u'-fe-mizm, *s.* a mild or pleasant expression for one that is offensive, originally for one the use of which it was thought might offend the gods [Rhet.] (Gr. *eu,* and *phemi,* to speak.)

Euphemistic, u-fe-mis'-tic, *a.* containing euphemism.

Euphemize, u'-fem-ize, *v.a.* to express in euphemism; to euphuize.

Euphonic, u-fon'-ik, **Euphonical,** u-fon'-e-kal, **Euphonious,** u-fo'-ne-us, } *a.* agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear. **Euphoniously,** u-fo'-ne-us-le, *ad.* with euphony.

Euphonicon, u-fon'-e-kon, *s.* a kind of upright piano.

Euphonism, u'-fon-izm, *s.* an agreeable combination of sounds.

Euphonium, u-fo'-ne-um, *s.* a brass bass instrument.

Euphonize, u'-fo-nize, *v.a.* to make agreeable in sound.

Euphonon, u'-fo-non, *s.* a musical instrument like an upright piano, of great sweetness and power.

Euphony, u'-fo-ne, *s.* an agreeable sound; an easy smooth enunciation of sounds (Gr. *eu,* and *phone,* sound).

Euphorbia, u-for'-be-à, *s.* a genus of plants of many species, including the spurges, abounding in acrid milk (Gr. good nourishment, from *eu,* and *pherbo,* to feed).

Euphorbium, u-for'-be-um, *s.* an inspissated sap exuding from an East Indian plant, of a biting taste and extremely acrimonious.

Euphrasia, u-fra'-ze-à, *s.* the eyebright.

Euphuism, u'-fu-izm, *s.* an affected, refined, bombastic, or high-flown diction (from *Euphues,* books by Lily, written in this style, from *eu,* and *phye,* growth).

Euphuist, u'-fu-ist, *s.* one who affects excessive refinement and elegance of language.

Euphuistic, u-fu-is'-tic, *a.* assuming excessive refinement of speech.

Euphuize, u'-fu-ize, *v.a.* to express in euphuism.

Eupion, u'-pe-on, *s.* a product of the destructive distillation of vegetable substances, a kind of oleïant gas or colourless fluid, soluble in water and very limpid (Gr. *eu,* and *pion,* oil).

Euplastic, u-plas'-tic, *a.* organizing rapidly [Med.] (Gr. *eu,* and *plasso,* to fashion.)

Eupnœa, upe-ne'-à, *s.* freedom of respiration [Med.] (Gr. *eu,* and *pneo,* to breathe.)

Eupoda, u'-po-dà, *s.* a family of coleopterous insects [Zool.] (Gr. *eu,* and *pous,* a foot.)

Eupyrion, u-pir'-e-un, *s.* anything which is instantaneously combustible, as a lucifer match (Gr. *eu,* and *pyr,* fire).

Eurasian, u-ra'-ze-an, *s.* or *a.* in India, one born of a European on the one side and an Asiatic on the other (from initials of *Europe* and *Asia*).

Eureka, u-re'-kà, *a.* a discovery achieved; exultation over it (Gr. "I have found it," the exclamation of Archimedes, on discovering how to test the purity of the gold in Hiero's crown).

Euripus, u-ri'-pus, *s.* a strait in which the tide flows and ebbs violently (*Euripus,* a strait of this sort in Greece, from *eu,* and *ripe,* a rushing movement).

Eurite, u'-rite, *s.* feldspathic granite or the white stone of Werner.

Euritic, u-rit'-ik, *a.* composed of or resembling eurite.

Euroclydon, u-rok'-le-don, *s.* a tempestuous south-east wind in the Mediterranean (Gr. *euros,* the south-east wind, and *klydon,* a wave).

European, u-ro-pe'-an, *a.* pertaining to Europe; native to Europe: *s.* a native of Europe.

Eurus, u'-rus, *s.* the south-east wind.

Euryale, u-ri'-a-le, *s.* a genus of plants of the water-lily order.

Eurycerous, u-ris'-e-rus, *a.* with broad horns (Gr. *eurys,* broad, and *keras,* a horn).

Eurylaimus, u-re-la'-mus, *s.* a genus of E. Indian bird allied to the tody (Gr. *eurys,* and *laimos,* throat).

Eurythmy, u'-rith-me, *s.* symmetry, and the related qualities [Arch., Paint., and Sculp.]; regularity of pulsation [Med.] (Gr. *eu,* and *rythmos,* number.)

Eusebian, u-se'-be-an, *s.* a semi-Arian, so called from Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, who distinguished himself by his tolerance of Arianism in the council of Nice.

Eustachian, u-sta'-ke-an, *a.* discovered or described by, and named after, Eustachius, an Italian anatomist. The *Eustachian tube,* a small duct running from a cavity of the ear into the back part of the mouth. *Eustachian valve,* a fold of the lining membrane of the auricle.

Eustyle, u'-stile, *s.* a building in which the columns are placed at 2¼ diameters apart [Arch.] (Gr. *eu,* and *stylos,* a pillar.)

Eutaxy, u'-tak-se, *s.* established order (Gr. *eu,* and *taxis,* order).

Euterpe, u-ter'-pe, *s.* the muse of lyric poetry, figured with a flute; a genus of elegant palms [Bot.]; a genus of butterflies [Entom.] (Gr. *eu,* and *terpo,* to delight).

Euterpean, u-ter'-pe-an, *a.* pertaining to music.

Euthanasia, u-tha-nà'-se-à, **Euthanasy,** u'-tha-na-se, *or* u-than'-à-se, } *s.* an easy or a painless death (Gr. *eu,* and *thanatos,* death).

Eutonia, u-to'-ne-à, *s.* firmness of tone (Gr. *eu,* and *tone*).

Eutrophy, u'-tro-fe, *s.* a healthy state of the nutritive functions [Med.] (Gr. *eu,* and *trophe,* nourishment.)

Eutychian, u-tik'-e-an, *s.* one of a Christian sect of the fifth century, who held that the divine and human natures of Christ, after their union, became so blended together as to form but one nature (*Eutychius,* their founder).

Evacuant, e-vak'-u-ant, *a.* emptying; freeing from; purgative: *s.* a medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural excretions [Med.]

Evacuate, e-vak'-u-ate, *v.a.* to void; to discharge; to withdraw from; to make void (L. *e,* and *vaco,* to empty).

Evacuation, e-vak-u-a'-shun, *s.* the act of evacuating; withdrawing from; discharges by stool or otherwise; a diminution of the animal fluids.

Evacuative, e-vak'-u-à-tiv, *a.* that evacuates.

Evacuator, e-vak'-u-a-tur, *s.* one who or that which evacuates or makes void.

Evade, e-vade', *v.a.* to avoid or elude by dexterity, artifice, sophistry, or ingenuity; to escape, so as not to be seized: *v.n.* to escape; to attempt to escape; to shuffle (L. *e*, and *vado*, to go).

Evadible, e-va'-de-bl, *a.* that may be evaded.

Evagation, ev-a-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of wandering; excursion; rambling (L. *e*, and *vagor*, to wander).

Evagination, e-vad-je-na'-shun, *s.* the act of unsheathing (L. *e*, and *vagina*, a sheath).

Evaluate, e-val'-u-ate, *v.a.* to determine the exact value of (L. *e*, and *value*).

Evaluation, e-val-u-a'-shun, *s.* the act of evaluating.

Evanesce, e-van-es', *v.n.* to disappear (L. *e*, and *vanus*, empty).

Evanescence, ev-a-nes'-sens, *s.* a vanishing from sight or possession; the state of being evanescent.

Evanescent, ev-a-nes'-sent, *a.* liable to vanish; fleeting; liable to dissipation; imperceptible. **Evanescently,** ev-a-nes'-sent-le, *ad.* in an evanescent manner.

Evangel, e-van'-jel, *s.* good news; the gospel (Gr. *eu*, and *angello*, to bring news).

Evangelian, ev-an-je'-le-an, *a.* rendering thanks for favours.

Evangelic, e-van-jel'-ik, } *a.* contained in the Gos-
Evangelical, e-van-jel'-e-kal, } pels; according to the gospel of salvation by Christ; faithful in teaching it; grounding salvation on faith in the atoning sacrifice of Christ for sin; accepting for gospel only the teaching of Scripture: *s.* one who professes or maintains evangelical principles, especially the doctrine that salvation is by faith in the atonement of Christ. **Evangelically,** e-van-jel'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to the gospel.

Evangelicalism, e-van-jel'-e-kal-izm, *s.* adherence to evangelical doctrines or those of the evangelicals.

Evangelicism, e-van-jel'-e-sizm, *s.* evangelical principles.

Evangelism, e-van'-je-lism, *s.* the promulgation of the gospel.

Evangelist, e-van'-je-list, *s.* a writer of one of the Gospels; an evangelizing preacher of the gospel; one authorized to preach.

Evangelistary, e-van-je-lis'-tà-re, *s.* a selection of passages from the gospels as lessons in divine service.

Evangelistic, e-van-jel-ist'-ik, *a.* evangelizing; evangelical.

Evangelization, e-van-jel-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of evangelizing.

Evangelize, e-van'-je-lize, *v.a.* to preach or teach the gospel to; to convert to or instruct in the gospel: *v.n.* to go about preaching or teaching the gospel.

Evanis, e-va'-ne-à, *s.* a hymenopterous insect genus.

Evanid, e-van'-id, *a.* faint; weak; evanescent; liable to vanish or disappear. See **Evanesce.**

Evanish, e-van'-ish, *v.n.* to vanish; to disappear.

Evanishment, e-van'-ish-ment, *s.* a vanishing; disappearance.

Evanition, e-và-nish'-un, *s.* the state of having vanished.

Evaporable, e-vap'-o-rà-bl, *a.* that may be converted into vapour; that may be dissipated by evaporation.

Evaporate, e-vap'-o-rate, *v.n.* to pass off in vapour or be dissipated; to pass off idly: *v.a.* to convert into or to dissipate in vapour; to give vent to (L *e*, and *vapor*).

Evaporation, e-vap-o-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of evaporating; the state of being evaporated; that which is evaporated; discharge; the draining of the vaporable portion of a substance in a liquid form in order to obtain it in a concentrative or a dry state [Pharmacy].

Evaporative, e-vap'-o-ra-tiv, *a.* pertaining to or producing evaporation.

Evaporometer, e-vap-o-rom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer (L. —, and Gr. *meter*).

Evasible, e-va'-se-bl, *a.* that may be evaded.

Evasion, e-va'-zhun, *s.* the act of evading or eluding; subterfuge, shuffling, or prevarication. See **Evade.**

Evasive, e-va'-siv, *a.* using evasion; shuffling; characterized by evasion. **Evasively,** e-va'-siv-le, *ad.* by evasion. **Evasiveness,** e-va'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being evasive.

Eve, eve, *s.* the latter part or close of the day; the evening before a holiday; the time immediately preceding some important event (A.S. *æfen*).

Evection, e-vek'-shun, *s.* elevation; a change of form in the lunar orbit, by which its eccentricity is sometimes increased and sometimes diminished [Astron.] *Evection of heat*, its diffusion by the heated particles of a fluid being translated.

Even, e'-vn, *s.* evening.

Even, e'-vn, *a.* level; smooth; equal; uniform; parallel to; not leaning; equally favourable; mutually at quits; balanced; capable of being divided into two equal parts without a remainder; opposed to odd: *v.a.* to make level; to lay smooth; to balance accounts: *ad.* exactly; actually; moreover: so much as. *Make even*, a term used in printing, especially on newspapers, for spacing out the lines so as to make the successive portions set up read straight on. **Evenly,** e'-vn-le, *ad.* in an even manner. **Evenness,** e'-vn-nes, *s.* the state of being even.

Evener, e'-vn-er, *s.* one who makes even.

Evenfall, e'-vn-fawl, *s.* approach of evening.

Evenhanded, e'-vn-han'-ded, *a.* impartial; equitable. **Evenhandedly,** e'-vn-han'-ded-le, *ad.* in an evenhanded manner. **Evenhandedness,** e'-vn-han'-ded-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being evenhanded.

Evening, e'-vn-ing, *s.* the close or decline of the day; the decline of life; the decline of anything: *a.* being at the close of the day. See **Eve.**

Evening-hymn, e'-vn-ing-him, } *s.* a hymn or song to be
Evening-song, e'-vn-ing-song, } sung at evening.

Evening-star, e'-vn-ing-star, *s.* Hesperus or Vesper; Venus, when visible in the evening.

Even-keel, e'-vn-keel, *s.* said of a vessel which is loaded so as to draw the same water abaft as forward.

Evenminded, e'-vn-mind'-ed, *a.* having equanimity.

Even-song, e'-vn-song, *s.* a song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening; the evening.

Event, e-vent', *s.* anything that happens or falls out, good or bad; the consequence of anything; the issue (L. *e*, and *venio*, to come).

Even-tempered, e'-vn-tem'-perd, *a.* having an equable mind or placid temper.

Eventerate, e-vent'-er-ate, *v.a.* to disembowel (L. *e*, and *venter*, the belly).

Eventful, e-vent'-ful, *a.* full of events; fraught with important issues.

Eventide, e'-vn-tide, *s.* the time of evening.

Eventilate, e-ven'-te-late, *v.a.* to winnow; to fan; to discuss (L. *e*, and *ventus*, the wind).

Eventilation, e-ven-te-la'-shun, *s.* fanning; discussion.

Eventration, e-ven-tra'-shun, *s.* an intestinal tumour, hernia, or wound. See **Enterocele.**

Eventual, e-vent'-yu-al, *a.* happening as a consequence or result; ultimate; contingent. **Eventually,** e-vent'-yu-al-le, *ad.* in the event; in the final issue.

Eventuality, e-vent-yu-al'-le-te, *s.* that organ which is observant of events [Phren.]

Eventuate, e-vent'-yu-ate, *v.n.* to issue; to happen.

Ever, ev'-er, *ad.* at any time; always; in any degree; in composition, always or without intermission, as ever active. *For ever*, eternally. *Ever and anon*, at one time and another; now and then.

Everglade, ev'-er-glade, *s.* a marshy tract of land, with patches here and there, covered with high grass.

Evergreen, ev'-er-green, *s.* a plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons, as the laurel.

Everlasting, ev-er-last'-ing, *a.* eternal; lasting for ever; perpetual; constantly recurring; endless: *s.* eternity; eternal duration, past and future; a plant whose flowers retain their colours a long while after being plucked, as the *everlasting pea*, a plant of the vetch kind. *The Everlasting*, God as eternal. **Everlastingly,** ev-er-last'-ing-le, *ad.* eternally; perpetually. **Everlastingness,** ev-er-last'-ing-nes, *s.* the state of being everlasting; eternity.

Evermore, ev-er-more', *ad.* always; eternally.

Everriculum, e-ver-rik'-u-lum, *s.* an instrument used for clearing the bladder from calculous particles after the operation of lithotomy [Surg.] (L. *e*, and *verro*, to sweep.)

Eversion, e-ver'-shun, *s.* overthrow; a turning outwards.

Evert, e-vert', *v.a.* to overturn; to overthrow; to turn outwards (L. *e*, and *verto*, to turn).

Every, ev'-er-e, *a.* each of a whole; all separately.

Everybody, ev'-er-e-bod-e, *s.* every person.

Every-day, ev'-er-e-da, *a.* met with or happening every day; common.

Everywhere, ev'-er-e-hware, *ad.* in every place.

Evet. See **Eft.**

Evict, e-vikt', *v.a.* to dispossess or remove from by authority of law (L. *e*, and *vinco*, *victum*, to conquer).

Eviction, e-vik'-shun, *s.* dispossession from lands, &c., as declared by law to be the property of another.

Evidence, ev'-e-dens, *s.* that which makes evident; proof on the authority of sense or reason, or the witness of others; a witness: *v.a.* to prove; to make clear to the mind.

Evident, ev'-e-dent, *a.* clear and certain, as if seen; obvious: *s.* a proof (L. *e*, and *video*, to see). **Evidently,** ev'-e-dent-le, *ad.* clearly; obviously. **Evidentness,** ev'-e-dent-nes, *s.* state of being evident.

Evidential, ev-e-den'-shal, *a.* affording evidence; clearly proving. **Evidentially,** ev-e-den'-shal-le, *ad.* in an evidential manner.

Evil, e'-vl, *a.* having physical or moral qualities that are bad in themselves and are productive of mischief; fraught with evil: *s.* that which, whether physical or moral, is both bad in itself and mis-

chievous in its consequences; a malady; *ad.* in an evil manner; ill; injurious. *The Evil one*, the devil. **Evilness**, e'-vl-nes, *s.* badness; viciousness; malignity.

Evil-affected, e'-vl-af-fekt'-ed, *a.* unkindly and injuriously disposed.

Evildoer, e'-vl-doo'-er, *s.* one who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong.

Evil-eye, e'-vl-i, *s.* a supposed power of fascinating, bewitching, or otherwise injuring by the look.

Evil-eyed, e'-vl-ide, *a.* endowed with an evil eye; looking with an evil eye or with malignant feelings.

Evil-favoured, e'-vl-fa'-verd, *a.* ill-favoured.

Evil-minded, e'-vl-mind'-ed, *a.* malicious or disposed to mischief.

Evil-speaking, e'-vl-speek'-ing, *s.* slander; defamation.

Evince, e-vins', *v.a.* to show clearly; to make evident; to prove beyond doubt (L. *e*, and *vinco*, to conquer).

Evincement, e-vins'-ment, *s.* act of evincing.

Evincible, e-vin'-se-bl, *a.* demonstrable. **Evincibly**, e-vin'-se-ble, *ad.* in a manner to force conviction.

Evincive, e-vin'-siv, *a.* tending to demonstrate.

Eviration, ev-e-ra'-shun, *s.* castration (L. *e*, and *vir*, a man).

Eviscerate, e-vis'-se-rate, *v.a.* to disembowel (L. *e*, and *viscera*, the entrails).

Eviternal, ev-e-ter'-nal, *a.* eternal, which see.

Evocation, ev-o-ka'-shun, *s.* a calling forth; a calling from one tribunal, also from one side, to another.

Evocator, ev'-o-ka-tur, *s.* one who calls forth.

Evoke, e-voke', *v.a.* to call forth; to call from one tribunal to another (L. *e*, and *voco*, to call).

Evolation, ev-o-la'-shun, *s.* the act of flying away (L. *e*, and *volo*, to fly).

Evolute, ev'-o-lute, *s.* a curve from which another curve is described; the origin of the evolvent or involute [Geom.]

Evolution, ev-o-lu'-shun, *s.* the act or process of unfolding or developing; a series of things unfolded or developed; the theory that organic life has developed from simpler to more complex forms in obedience to universal natural law; the theory which represents the entire manifold of being as developed on this principle; the theory that generation is the separate development of a pre-existent germ [Biol.]; the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent or involute [Geom.]; the extraction of roots, the reverse of involution [Alg. and Arith.]; the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarching, or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed [Mil.] See **Evolve**.

Evolutionary, ev-o-lu'-shun-a-re, *a.* pertaining to evolution.

Evolutionist, ev-o-lu'-shun-ist, *s.* one skilled in evolutions [Mil.]; one who accepts the principle of evolution in science.

Evolve, e-volv', *v.a.* to unfold; to open and expand; to throw out; to emit; to develop: *v.n.* to open or disclose itself (L. *e*, and *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll).

Evolvent, e-vol'-vent, *s.* the involute; the curve resulting from the evolution of another curve, called the evolute [Geom.]

Evolvement, e-volv'-ment, *s.* the act of evolving; the state of being evolved.

Evolvulus, e-vol'-vu-lus, *s.* a beautiful class of annuals of the convolvulus order.

Evulsion, e-vul'-shun, *s.* the act of plucking or pulling out by force (L. *e*, and *vello*, *vulsum*, to pluck).

Ewe, yew, *s.* a female sheep (A.S. *eowu*).

Ewe cheese, yew'-tsheez, *s.* a cheese, the production of the milk of sheep.

Ewer, yew'-er, *s.* a kind of jug with a handle, used to bring water for washing the hands (Fr. *eau*, water).

Ewry, yew'-re, *s.* an office in the queen's household, where they take care of the linen for the table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner.

Ex, eks, a Latin prefix, signifying out, out of, proceeding from, and sometimes beyond. Prefixed to names of office, it denotes that a person has ceased to hold it, as Ex-chancellor, Ex-president.

Exacerbate, egz-as'-er-bate, *v.a.* to irritate; to exasperate; to embitter; to increase the violence of, as a disease (L. *ex*, and *acerbus*, harsh to the taste, bitter).

Exacerbation, egz-as-er-ba'-shun, *s.* the act of exasperating; increase of malignity; a periodical increase of violence in the course of a disease [Med.]; increased severity.

Exacerbescence, egz-as-er-bes'-sens, *s.* increase of irritation or violence of a fever or disease.

Exacervation, egz-as-er-va'-shun, *s.* the act of heaping up (L. *ex*, and *acervus*, a heap).

Exact, egz-akt', *a.* strictly correct or conformable; precise; correct; observing strict method, rule, or order; punctual; strict: *v.a.* to force from; to demand or extort by means of authority; to demand of right; to enforce; *v.n.* to practise extortion (L. *ex*, and *ago*, *actum*, to drive, to do). **Exactly**, egz-akt'-le, *ad.* in an exact manner. **Exactness**, egz-akt'-nes, *s.* the quality of being exact.

Exacter, egz-ak'-ter, *s.* one who exacts; an extortioner.

Exacting, egz-ak'-ting, *a.* severe or excessive in demanding.

Exaction, egz-ak'-shun, *s.* the act of exacting; an oppressive authoritative demand; extortion; that which is exacted; excessive service or tribute.

Exactitude, egz-ak'-te-tude, *s.* exactness.

Exactor, egz-ak'-tur, *s.* one who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs; an extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal; one who is unreasonably severe in his demands.

Exactress, egz-ak'-tres, *s.* a female who exacts.

Exæresis, eks-e'-re-sis, *s.* any operation which has for object the removal from the body of morbid parts [Surg.] (Gr. *ex*, and *aireo*, to take.)

Exaggerate, egz-aj'-jer-ate, *v.a.* to magnify too much; to represent as greater than strict truth will warrant; to be extravagant in delineating [Paint. and Sculp.]

Exaggeration, egz-aj-jer-a'-shun, *s.* a representation of things beyond the truth; a representation of a thing with features in excess [Paint. and Sculp.]

Exaggerative, egz-aj'-jer-a-tiv, *a.* having a tendency to exaggerate.

Exaggeratory, egz-aj'-jer-a-tur-e, *a.* containing exaggeration.

Exagitate, egz-aj'-je-tate, *v.a.* to agitate; to reproach.

Exagitation, egz-aj-je-ta'-shun, *s.* agitation.

Exalbuminous, egz-al-bu'-men-us, *a.* applied to seeds which have no albumen [Bot.] (L. *ex*, and *albumen*.)

Exalt, egz-awlt', *v.a.* to raise high; to elevate; to elevate in power, wealth, rank, or dignity; to elate; to raise too high, or above others; to extol; to elevate in diction or sentiment; to subtilize or refine [Chem.] (L. *ex*, and *altus*, high).

Exaltados, ex-awl-ta'-dos, *s.pl.* the extreme liberals in Spain (Sp.)

Exaltation, egz-awl-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of exalting; elevation to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence; elevated state; state of greatness or dignity; the refinement or subtilization of bodies or their qualities and virtues, or the increase of their strength [Chem.] the dignity and influence which a planet acquires in certain signs or parts of the zodiac [Astrol.]; a morbid increase of action in an inflamed organ [Med.]

Exalted, egz-awl'-ted, *a.* raised to a lofty height; elevated; lofty. **Exaltedness**, egz-awl'-ted-nes, *s.* the state of being exalted.

Exalter, egz-awl'-ter, *s.* one who exalts or raises to dignity.

Examen, egz-a'-men, *s.* examination; disquisition; inquiry (L. the tongue of a balance). See **Exact**.

Examinable, egz-am'-in-à-bl, *a.* that may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry.

Examinant, egz-am'-in-ant, *s.* one who examines.

Examinate, egz-am'-in-ate, *s.* the person examined.

Examination, egz-am-in-a'-shun, *s.* the act of examining; careful and accurate inspection; investigation or inquiry; subjection to trial with a view to ascertain the qualifications of a candidate for some profession; a careful inquiry into facts by taking evidence [Law]; a search for the nature and qualities of subetances by experiments [Chem.]

Examinator, egz-am'-in-a-tur, *s.* an examiner.

Examine, egz-am'-in, *v.a.* to inspect carefully, with a view to discover truth or the real state of a thing; to inquire into, as the facts of a case, by interrogating; to view in all aspects, with a view to a judgment; to test qualifications by propounding questions and problems; to try by a test; to try by a rule or law.

Examiner, egz-am'-in-er, *s.* one who examines, tries, or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender; in chancery, two officers of that court who examine, on oath, the witnesses for the parties.

Examplary, egz'-am-plà-re. See **Exemplary**.

Example, egz-am'-pl, *s.* a sample; a pattern, copy, or model; a precedent, to be copied or avoided; a former instance; an instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept; an induction of what may happen again from what has happened once before [Logic and Rhet.] (L. from *ex*, and *emo*, to take.)

Exampleless, egz-am'-pl-les, *a.* having no example.

Exampler, egz-am'-pler, *s.* See **Exemplar**.

Exangia, ex-an'-je-à, *s.pl.* diseases which induce dilatation of the blood-vessels [Med.] (Gr. *ex*, and *angeion*, a blood-vessel.)

Exanguious, ek-sang'-gwe-us. See **Exanguious**.

Exangulous, egz-ang'-u-lus, *a.* having no corners (L. *ex*, and *angulus*, a corner).

Exanimate, egz-an'-e-mate, *a.* lifeless; spiritless; dis-

heartened; depressed in spirits: *v.a.* to kill; to discourage (L. *ex*, and *anima*, life).

Exanimation, egz-an-e-ma'-shun, *s.* deprivation of life; depression of spirits (L. *ex*, and *anima*, life).

Exanimous, egz-an'-e-mus, *a.* lifeless; dead.

Exanthema, eks-an-the'-mâ, *s.*; *pl.* **Exanthemata**; a febrile disease, such as small-pox, measles, &c., attended with a distinctive eruption on the skin, that takes a definite time to develop and run its course [Med.] (Gr. *ex*, and *anthos*, a flower.)

Exanthematic, egz-an-the-mat'-ik, } *a.* belonging to
Exanthematous, egz-an-them'-â-tus, } exanthema; eruptive; efflorescent.

Exanthematology, egz-an-the-ma-tol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on eruptive fevers (Gr. *exanthema*, and *logos*, a word).

Exanthesis, eks-an-the'-sis, *s.* efflorescence or eruption of the skin.

Exarch, eks'-ark, *s.* a viceroy of the Byzantine emperors in Italy; in the Greek Church, a title assumed by certain bishops as primates over others; an inspector of the clergy appointed by the eastern patriarchs (Gr. *ex*, and *archos*, a ruler).

Exarchate, eks-ar'-kate, *s.* the office, dignity, or administration of an exarch.

Exarillate, eks-ar'-il-late, *a.* having no aril [Bot.]

Exarteritis, eks-ar-te-ri'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the external coat of arteries [Med.] (Gr. *ex*, and *artery*.)

Exarticulation, eks-ar-tik-u-la'-shun, *s.* dislocation of a joint (L. *ex*, and *artus*, a joint).

Exasperate, egz-as'-per-ate, *v.a.* to rouse to anger; to irritate to a high degree; to aggravate; to embitter; to exacerbate: *a.* provoked; exasperated (L. *ex*, and *asper*, rough).

Exasperater, egz-as'-per-a-ter, *s.* one who exasperates.

Exasperation, egz-as-per-a'-shun, *s.* the act of exasperating or irritating; the state of being exasperated; provocation; rage; aggravation; exacerbation.

Exauctorate, egz-awk'-to-rate, } *v.a.* to dismiss from
Exauthorate, egz-aw'-tho-rate, } service; to deprive of a church dignity or office.

Exauctoration, egz-awk-to-ra'-shun, } *s.* dismission
Exauthoration, egz-aw-tho-ra'-shun, } from service; deprivation; removal from a church dignity or office.

Exauthorize, egz-aw'-tho-rize, *v.a.* to deprive of authority.

Excalceated, eks-kal'-se-a-ted, *a.* deprived of shoes; barefooted (L. *ex*, and *calceus*, a shoe).

Excalefaction, eks-kal-e-fak'-shun, *s.* calefaction.

Excalefactory, eks-kal-e-fak'-tur-e, *a.* heating.

Excalibur, eks-kal'-e-bur, *s.* the magic sword of King Arthur, which only he could wield.

Excambion, eks-kam'-be-on, *s.* exchange of lands [Scots Law]. (L. *ex*, and *cambio*, to exchange).

Excandescence, eks-kan-des'-sens, *s.* the state of being excandescent; extreme heat of passion.

Excandescent, eks-kan-des'-sent, *a.* white with heat.

Excantation, eks-kan-ta'-shun, *s.* disenchantment by a countercharm.

Excarnate, eks-kär'-nate, *v.a.* to deprive or clear of flesh (L. *ex*, and *caro*, flesh).

Excarnation, eks-kär-na'-shun, *s.* divestiture of flesh.

Excarnificate, eks-kär'-nife-kate, *v.a.* to cut off flesh.

Excarnification, eks-kär-ne-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of cutting off flesh or depriving of flesh.

Excavate, eks'-ka-vate, *v.a.* to hollow; to cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of anything and make it hollow (L. *ex*, and *cavus*, hollow).

Excavation, eks-ka-va'-shun, *s.* the act of excavating; a hollow or a cavity formed by excavating; a cutting.

Excavator, eks'-ka-va-tur, *s.* one who excavates; a machine for excavating.

Excecation, ek-se-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of making blind (L. *ex*, and *cæcus*, blind).

Exceed, ek-seed', *v.a.* to pass or go beyond; to surpass; to excel; *v.n.* to go too far; to go beyond any given limit, number, or measure; to be more or larger (L. *ex*, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go).

Exceeder, ek-seed'-er, *s.* one who exceeds.

Exceeding, ek-seed'-ing, *a.* great in extent, quantity, or duration: *ad.* in a very great degree; unusually: *s.* excess; superfluity. **Exceedingly**, ek-seed'-ing-lé, *ad.* to a very great degree; or a degree beyond.

Excel, ek-sel', *v.a.* to go beyond; to exceed; to surpass: *v.n.* to have good qualities or to perform meritorious actions in an unusual degree; to be surpassingly eminent (L. *ex*, and *cello*, to drive).

Excellence, ek'-sel-lens, *s.* the state of possessing superior worth or merit; any meritorious or valuable quality: dignity; high rank in the scale of beings.

Excellency, ek'-sel-len-se, *s.* a title of honour formerly given to kings, now given to ambassadors, governors, and other persons below the rank of kings.

Excellent, ek'-sel-lent, *a.* of great virtue or worth; eminent for what is amiable, valuable, or laudable; of great value or use; remarkable for good properties; distinguished for superior attainments; consummate. **Excellently**, ek'-sel-lent-le, *ad.* in an excellent manner; well in a high degree.

Excelsior, eks-sel'-se-or, *a.* higher (L. *ex*, and *celsus*, high).

Excentral, ek-sen'-tral, *a.* out of the centre [Bot.]

Excentric, ek-sen'-trik, *s.* not having the same centre; not in the centre. See **Eccentric**.

Except, ek-sept', *v.a.* to take or leave out; to exclude: *v.n.* to object; to make objections: *prep.* exclusive of: *conj.* unless; without (L. *ex*, and *capio*, *captum*, to take.)

Exceptant, ek-sep'-tant, *a.* implying exception.

Exception, ek-sep'-shun, *s.* the act of excluding from a specified number; exclusion; that which is excepted or excluded; objection; objection with dislike; offence; the denial of what is alleged and considered as valid by the other party, either in point of law or in pleading [Law]. *Bill of exceptions*, a statement of exceptions or objections to the decision or instructions of a judge [Law].

Exceptionable, ek-sep'-shun-â-bl, *a.* liable to objection; objectionable. **Exceptionableness**, ek-sep'-shun-â-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being exceptionable.

Exceptional, ek-sep'-shun-al, *a.* forming an exception; unusual; peculiar. **Exceptionally**, eks-sep'-shun-al-le, *ad.* in an exceptional way; unusually.

Exceptious, ek-sep'-shus, *a.* peevish; disposed or apt to cavil. **Exceptiousness**, ek-sep'-shus-nes, *s.* disposition to cavil.

Exceptive, ek-sep'-tiv, *a.* including an exception; forming an exception.

Exceptless, ek-sept'-les, *a.* omitting all exception.

Exceptor, ek-sep'-tur, *s.* one who objects or makes exceptions.

Excerebration, ek-se-re-bra'-shun, *s.* act of beating out the brains (L. *ex*, and *cerebrum*, the brains).

Excerebrose, ek-ser'-e-brose, *a.* deficient in brains.

Excern, ek-sern', *v.a.* to separate and emit through the pores, or through small passages of the body; to strain out; to excrete (L. *ex*, and *cerno*, to separate).

Excerpt, ek-serpt', *v.a.* to extract, or make an extract from; to select: *s.* an extract, or passage extracted, from a writing or book (L. *ex*, and *carpo*, to pick).

Excerption, ek-serp'-shun, *s.* selection; that which is selected.

Excerptor, ek-serp'-tur, *s.* a selecter; a culler.

Excerpts, ek-serpts', *s.pl.* extracts from authors.

Excess, ek-ses', *s.* that which is beyond what is needed; superfluity; that which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; superabundance; any transgression of due limits; undue indulgence; intemperance; that by which one number or quantity exceeds another [Arith. and Geom.] See **Exceed**.

Excessive, ek-ses'-siv, *a.* beyond any given or the common measure or proportion; beyond the bounds of justice, fitness, propriety, expedience, or utility; extravagant; unreasonable; vehement. **Excessively**, ek-ses'-siv-le, *ad.* in an extreme degree. **Excessiveness**, ek-ses'-siv-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being excessive.

Exchange, eks-tchaynj', *v.a.* to barter or give one thing or commodity for another [Comm.]; to lay aside, quit, or resign one thing, state, or condition, for another; to give and receive reciprocally; interchange: *v.n.* to pass by exchange: *s.* the act of exchanging, in which the thing received is supposed to be equivalent to the thing given; the act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another without contract; the act of giving and receiving reciprocally; the contract of exchange; the thing given or the thing received in exchange; the form of exchanging one debt or credit for another, or settling by order, draft, or bill of exchange; the place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business at certain hours. *The course of exchange*, the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par. *Arbitration of Exchange*, the calculation of the profit of exchanges at different places. *Bill of Exchange*, a written order directing one party to pay a sum of money to another. (L. *ex*, and *change*).

Exchangeability, eks-tchaynje-â-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality or state of being exchangeable.

Exchangeable, eks-tchaynj'-â-bl, *a.* that may be exchanged; estimable by what could be got in exchange.

Exchange-broker, eks-tchaynj'-bro-ker, *s.* a person who attends on 'Change to negociate foreign bills, for which he receives a small commission.

Exchanger, eks-tchaynje'-er, *s.* one who exchanges or practises exchange; a money-changer.

Exchequer, eks-tchek'-e , *s.* a court of record, originally intended principally to collect and superintend the royal revenues, consisting afterwards of two

divisions, the one with jurisdiction in revenue matters, and the other a court of common law for the administration of justice; the State-treasury; a treasury: *v.a.* to institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer. (A *chequered* cloth which originally covered the table on which the accounts were reckoned.) See **Chancellor.**

Exchequer bills, eks-tchek'-er-bils, *s.pl.* bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the Exchequer by authority of Parliament.

Exchequer chamber, eks-tchek'-er-tchaym'-ber, *s.* a court of appellate jurisdiction, now abolished.

Excipient, ek-sip'-e-ent, *s.* a substance introduced as a vehicle in administering a medicine, as bread-crumb in making up a pill (L. *ex,* and *capio,* to take).

Excisable, ek-si'-za-bl, *a.* liable or subject to excise.

Excise, ek-size', *s.* a tax on articles produced and consumed in a country, and also on licences to deal in certain commodities, enjoy certain privileges, &c.: *v.a.* to impose an excise duty on: *a.* pertaining to the excise (Fr. *assis,* assessments). See **Assess.**

Exciseman, ek-size'-man, *s.* an officer who rates and collects excise dues.

Excision, ek-sizh'-un, *s.* a cutting out or off of any part of the body; amputation [Surg.]; the cutting off of a person or nation, as a judgment; extirpation; excommunication (L. *ex,* and *cæsum,* to cut.)

Excitability, ek-si-ta-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being excitable.

Excitable, ek-si'-ta-bl, *a.* susceptible to excitement, agitation, or irritation.

Excitant, ek'-si-tant, *s.* that which produces or may produce increased action in a living body or organ; a stimuiant: *a.* tending to excite or stimulate.

Excitation, ek-se-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of exciting.

Excitative, ek-si'-ta-tiv, *a.* having power to excite.

Excitator, ek-si-ta'-tur, *s.* an instrument employed in the working of an electrical apparatus, to prevent the operator being exposed to the effects of the galvanic or electric shock.

Excitatory, ek-si'-ta-tur-e, *a.* tending to excite.

Excite, ek-site', *v.a.* to rouse; to stir up to action that which is dormant, stupid, or inactive; to give new or increased action to; to stir up and set a-going (L. *ex,* and *cieo,* to put in motion).

Excitement, ek-site'-ment, *s.* the act of exciting; stimulation, specially to increased action; the state of being excited; that which excites or induces.

Exciter, ek-si'-ter, *s.* he who or that which excites or puts in motion; an excitant; a stimulant [Med.]

Excitive, ek-si'-tiv, *a.* tending to excite.

Excito-motory, ek-si'-to-mo-tur-e, *a.* causing muscular contraction or movement independently of volition [Anat.]

Exclaim, eks'-klame, *v.n.* to cry out; to utter with vehemence; to declare with loud vociferation (L. *ex,* and *clamo,* to cry out).

Exclamation, eks-kla-ma'-shun, *s.* outcry; clamour; vehement or emphatic utterance; a note by which emphatical utterance is marked, thus (!); an interjection expressing some passion, as wonder [Gram.]

Exclamative, exclamative, eks-klam'-a-tiv, *a.* containing exclamation. **Exclamatively,** eks-klam'-a-tiv-le, *ad.* with exclamation; exclamatorily.

Exclamatory, eks-klam'-a-tur-e, *a.* using or expressing exclamation. **Exclamatorily,** eks-klam'-a-tor-e-le, *ad.* in an exclamatory manner.

Exclude, eks-klewd', *v.a.* to thrust out; to hinder from entering; to shut out; to debar; to hinder from participation or enjoyment; to except; not to comprehend or include (L. *ex,* and *claudo, clausum,* to shut).

Exclusion, eks-klew'-zhun, *s.* the act of excluding or shutting out; debarring or ejecting; exception.

Exclusionary, eks-klew'-zhun-ar-e, *a.* tending to exclude.

Exclusionism, eks-klew'-zhun-izm, *s.* a system of exclusion from some privilege; exclusive practice.

Exclusionist, eks-klew'-zhun-ist, *s.* one who would exclude another from some privilege.

Exclusive, eks-klew'-siv, *a.* having the power or tendency to exclude; debarring from participation; to the exclusion of others; not taking into account; not including: *s.* one of a coterie who exclude others. **Exclusively,** eks-klew'-siv-le, *ad.* with the exclusion of all others. **Exclusiveness,** eks-klew'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being exclusive.

Exclusivism, eks-klew'-siv-izm, *s.* the act or practice of excluding or being exclusive.

Exclusory, eks-klew'-sur-e, *a.* exclusive; excluding.

Excogitate, eks-koj'-e-tate, *v.a.* to discover by thinking; to think carefully out (L. *ex,* and *cogitate*).

Excogitation, eks-koj-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of thinking or scheming carefully out; invention; contrivance.

Excommunicable, eks-kom-mew'-ne-ka-bl, *a.* liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

Excommunicate, eks-kom-mew'-ne-kate, *v.a.* to expel from the communion of the church and its spiritual privileges; to expel from any fellowship.

Excommunication, eks-kom-mew-ne-ka'-shun, *s.* expulsion from the communion of the church, and deprivation of its privileges. The *lesser excommunication,* a debarring from the eucharist; the *greater excommunication,* total excision from the church.

Excommunicatory, eks-kom-mew'-ne-ka-tur-e, *a.* affecting or causing excommunication.

Excoriate, eks-ko'-re-ate, *v.a.* to strip, wear, or abrade the skin from (L. *ex,* and *corium,* skin).

Excoriation, eks-ko-re-a'-shun, *s.* abrading the skin.

Excorticate, eks-kor'-te-kate, *v.a.* to strip off the bark or rind (L. *ex,* and *cortex,* the bark).

Excortication, eks-kor-te-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of stripping off bark.

Excrement, eks'-kre-ment, *s.* waste matter excreted and ejected from the animal system. See **Excrete.**

Excremental, eks-kre-men'-tal, *a.* excreted or ejected by the natural passages of the body.

Excrementitious, eks-kre-men-tish'-us, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing excrement.

Excrescence, eks-kres'-sens, *s.* anything that grows unnaturally and uselessly out of something else, as a wart; an outbreak; a superfluous part.

Excrescent, eks-kres'-sent, *a.* growing out of something else in a preternatural manner; superfluous (L. *ex,* and *cresco,* to grow).

Excrete, eks-krete', *v.a.* to separate and throw off; to discharge (L. *ex,* and *cerno, cretum,* to separate).

Excretion, eks-kre'-shun, *s.* the act of excreting matter from the animal system; that which is excreted.

Excretive, eks'-kre-tiv, *a.* effective to excrete.

Excretory, eks'-kre-tur-e, *a.* having the quality of excreting: *s.* a duct or vessel to receive secreted fluids and to carry them.

Excruciate, eks-kroo'-she-ate, *v.a.* to torture; to inflict severe pain on (L. *ex,* and *crux,* a cross).

Excruciating, eks-kroo'-she-a-ting, *a.* extremely painful; distressing. **Excruciatingly,** eks-kroo'-she-ate-ing-le, *ad.* in an excruciating manner.

Excruciation, eks-kroo-she-a'-shun, *s.* torture; vexation.

Exculpable, eks-kul'-pa-bl, *a.* that may be exculpated.

Exculpate, eks-kul'-pate, *v.a.* to clear from the imputation of a fault or crime (L. *ex,* and *culpa,* a fault).

Exculpation, eks-kul-pa'-shun, *s.* the act of freeing or absolving from the imputation of a fault or crime.

Exculpatory, eks-kul'-pa-tur-e, *a.* tending or contributing to exculpate.

Excurrent, eks-kur'-rent, *a.* running beyond the edge or point [Bot.] (L. *ex,* and *curro, cursum,* to run.)

Excursion, eks-kur'-shun, *s.* deviation from a prescribed course; a going beyond fixed limits; a digression; a trip for health or pleasure.

Excursionist, eks-kur'-shun-ist, *s.* one who goes on an excursion; one who organizes excursions.

Excursion train, eks-kur'-shun trane, *s.* a train for excursionists at a reduced rate of charge.

Excursive, eks-kur'-siv, *a.* rambling; roving. **Excursively,** eks-kur'-siv-le, *ad.* in an excursive manner. **Excursiveness,** eks-kur'-siv-ness, *s.* tendency to be excursive.

Excursus, eks-kur'-sus, *s.* a dissertation appended to a work, containing a discussion or an exposition on some important point referred to in the text (L.)

Excusable, eks-kew'-za-bl, *a.* that may be excused; admitting of excuse. **Excusableness,** eks-kew'-za-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being excusable. **Excusably,** eks-kew'-za-ble, *ad.* in an exc ble manner.

Excusator, eks-kew'-za-tur, *s.* one who makes or conveys an excuse.

Excusatory, eks-kew'-za-tur-e, *a.* making or containing excuse or apology; apologetical.

Excuse, eks-kewze', *v.a.* to free from the imputation of blame or guilt; to pardon; to free from an obligation; to remit or not to exact; to accept an apology for; to apologize for (L. *ex,* and *causa,* a cause).

Excuse, eks-kuse', *s.* the act of excusing; a plea offered in extenuation of a fault or an irregularity.

Excuseless, eks-kuse'-les, *a.* having no excuse.

Excuss, eks-kus', *v.a.* to shake off; to decipher; to seize and detain by law (L. *ex,* and *quassum,* to shake).

Exeat, eks'-e-at, *s.* leave of absence given to a student in the English universities; permission granted to a priest to go out of his diocese (L. let him depart).

Execrable, eks'-e-kra-bl, *a.* deserving to be execrated. **Execrableness,** eks'-e-kra-bl-nes, *s.* state of being execrable. **Execrably,** eks'-e-kra-ble, *ad.* detestably.

Execrate, eks'-e-krate, *v.a.* to curse; to denounce evil against; to detest utterly (L. *ex,* and *sacer,* sacred).

Execration, eks-e-kra'-shun, *s.* the act of execrating; a pronounced malediction; the object execrated.

Execratory, eks'-e-kra-tur-e, *s.* a formulary of execration.

Executable, eks'-e-kew-tà-bl, *a.* that may be executed.
Executant, eks-ek'-u-tant, *s.* a performer.
Execute, ek'-se-kewt, *v.a.* to perform; to carry into effect; to inflict; to inflict capital punishment on; to complete, as a legal instrument, or perform what is required to give validity to a writing: *v.n.* to perform any act (L. *ex*, and *sequor, secutus*, to follow).
Execution, ek-se-kew'-shun, *s.* the act of executing; performance; the carrying into effect a judgment of court [Law]; the warrant empowering an officer to carry a judgment into effect [Law]; the act of signing and sealing a legal instrument to render it valid [Law]; the infliction of punishment by death; effective result; the mode of performing a work of art, and the dexterity with which it is accomplished [Paint. and Sculpt.]
Executioner, ek-se-kew'-shun-er, *s.* one who executes; one who inflicts a capital punishment.
Executive, egz-ek'-u-tiv, *a.* executing; carrying into execution, or seeing effect given specially to a law or a decree: *s.* the power in a State appointed to see to the execution of law. **Executively,** egz-ek'-u-tiv-le, *ad.* in the way of executing.
Executor, egz-ek'-u-tur, *s.* one who executes; the person appointed by a testator to execute his will.
Executorial, egz-ek-u-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to an executor; executive.
Executorship, egz-ek'-u-tur-ship, *s.* the office of an executor.
Executory, egz-ek'-u-tur-re, *a.* performing official duties; to be executed or carried into effect.
Executress, egz-ek'-u-tres, } *s.* a female executor.
Executrix, egz-ek'-u-triks, }
Exedra, eks-ed'-rà, *s.* a hall for conversation [Antiq.]; a recess; a vestibule (Gr. *ex*, and *hedra*, a seat).
Exegesis, eks-e-je'-sis, *s.* exposition or interpretation, particularly of the Scriptures; the science of biblical interpretation; a discourse to explain or illustrate a subject prescribed to theological students in Scotland (Gr. *ex*, and *hegeomai*, to guide, from *ago*, to lead).
Exegete, eks'-e-jete, *s.* one skilled in exegesis.
Exegetic, eks-e-jet'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to exegesis;
Exegetical, eks-e-jet'-e-kal, } explanatory; expository.
Exegetically, eks'-e-jet'-e-kal-le, *ad.* by way of explanation.
Exegetics, eks-e-jet'-iks, *s.pl.* the science of biblical interpretation; exegesis.
Exegetist, eks-e-je'-tist, *s.* an exegete.
Exemplar, egz-em'-plar, *s.* a model to be copied or imitated; ideal model. See **Example.**
Exemplary, egz'-em-plà-re, *a.* worthy to serve as a pattern for imitation; such as may serve for a warning; such as may attract notice and imitation. **Exemplarily,** egz'-em-plà-re-le, *ad.* in an exemplary manner. **Exemplariness,** egz'-em-plà-re-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being exemplary.
Exemplifiable, egz-em'-ple-fi-à-bl, *a.* that may be exemplified or illustrated by example.
Exemplification, egz-em-ple-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of exemplifying; a copy; an attested copy.
Exemplify, egz-em'-ple-fi, *v.a.* to illustrate by example; to copy; to take an attested copy; to prove by an attested copy (L. *exemplum*, and *facio*, to make).
Exempt, egz-emt', *v.a.* to free, permit to be free, or grant immunity from: *a.* exempted; not liable to; released; not included: *s.* one who is exempt; one not subject (L. *ex*, and *emo*, to take).
Exemption, egz-emp'-shun, *s.* the act of exempting; the state of being exempt; immunity.
Exenterate, egz-en'-ter-ate, *v.a.* to take out the entrails of (Gr. *ex*, and *entera*, entrails).
Exequatur, eks-e-kwa'-tur, *s.* a written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent issued by the government to which he comes accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his powers in the country (L. let him execute).
Exequies, eks'-e-kwiz, *s.pl.* funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial. See **Execute.**
Exercisable, eks-er-sí'-zà-bl, *a.* that may be exercised.
Exercise, eks'-er-size, *s.* a putting in use or practice; exertion of the body for health, strength, or dexterity; performance; discipline; drill; a task appointed one to perform; act of divine worship; a lesson for practice; any composition calculated to improve the voice or fingers of the young practitioner [Mus.]: *v.a.* to exert; to cause to act in any manner; to use; to use for improvement in skill; to perform the duties of; to discipline; to task; to employ; to busy; to afflict; to give anxiety to: *v.n.* to use action or exertion (L. *ex*, and *arceo*, to drive or coerce).
Exercitation, egz-er-se-ta'-shun, *s.* exercise; practice.
Exercitor, eks-er'-se-tur, *s.* the person, owner or freighter, to whom the profits of a trading vessel belong.
Exergue, egz-erg', *s.* the small space on a medal or coin beneath the base line of the subject intended for the date or other inscription (Gr. *ex*, and *ergon*, a work).
Exert, egz-ert', *v.a.* to put forth, as strength, force, or ability; to bring into active operation; to do or perform. *To exert one's self*, to use efforts; to strive. (L. *ex*, forth, and *sero*, to thrust.)
Exertion, egz-er'-shun, *s.* the act of exerting or exercising with effort.
Exfœtation, eks-fe-ta'-shun, *s.* imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus.
Exfoliate, eks-fo'-le-ate, *v.n.* to come or break off in scales [Surg. and Min.] (L. *ex*, and *folium*, a leaf.)
Exfoliation, eks-fo-le-a'-shun, *s.* the scaling off of a bone [Surg.]; separation in scales [Min.]
Exfoliative, eks-fo'-le-à-tiv, *a.* that has the power of causing exfoliation: *s.* that which exfoliates.
Exhalable, egz-ha'-là-bl, *a.* that may be exhaled.
Exhalant, egz-ha'-lant, *a.* exhaling or evaporating.
Exhalation, egz-hà-la'-shun, *s.* the act or process of exhaling or passing into vapour; that which is exhaled; vapour; effluvia.
Exhale, egz-hale', *v.a.* to emit, as vapour or effluvia; to draw out, or cause to be emitted, in vapour: *v.n.* to pass off in vapour (L. *ex*, and *halo*, to breathe).
Exhalent, egz-ha'-lent, *a.* See **Exhalant.**
Exhaust, egz-hawst', *v.a.* to draw out or drain off the whole of; to empty by drawing out the contents; to use or expend the whole of by exertion, as one's strength; to tire out; to treat of, as a subject, so completely as to leave nothing unsaid: *a.* drained; exhausted (L. *ex*, and *haurio, haustum*, to draw).
Exhausted, egz-hawst'-ed, *a.* drained off; wholly used; tired out. *Exhausted receiver*, the receiver of an air-pump when the air has been pumped out.
Exhauster, egz-hawst'-er, *s.* he who or that which exhausts.
Exhaustible, egz-haws'-te-bl, *a.* that may be exhausted.
Exhausting, egz-haws'-ting, *a.* tending to exhaust.
Exhaustion, egz-hawst'-yun, *s.* the act of exhausting; the state of being exhausted: a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum* [Math.]; a method of proving a point by demonstration of the absurdity of every other possible hypothesis [Logic].
Exhaustive, egz-haws'-tiv, *a.* that exhausts. **Exhaustively,** egz-haws'-tiv-le, *ad.* so as to exhaust.
Exhaustless, egz-hawst'-les, *a.* not to be exhausted.
Exhaust-pipe, egz-hawst'-pipe, *s.* a pipe conveying the waste steam into the condenser or the atmosphere.
Exheredation, egz-her-e-da'-shun, *s.* a disinheriting of a child [Law] (L. *ex*, and *hæres*, an heir.)
Exhibit, egz-hib'-it, *v.a.* to present to view; to show; to display; to manifest publicly; to present formally; to administer [Med.]: *s.* anything exhibited; a paper presented to a court, auditors, referees, or arbitrators, as a proof of facts; a voucher produced; a deed or writing produced in court, sworn to by a witness [Law]. (L. *ex*, and *habeo*, to have.)
Exhibitant, egz-hib'-e-tant, *s.* one who makes an exhibit [Law].
Exhibition, eks-he-bish'-un, *s.* the act of exhibiting; display; the producing of papers before a tribunal in proof of facts; that which is exhibited; a public show, especially of works of art or manufacture, natural products, &c.; representation of feats; allowance of meat and drink; a bursary to a student in an English university; administration [Med.]
Exhibitioner, eks-he-bish'-un-er, *s.* in English universities, one who has a pension or allowance granted for his support as a student.
Exhibitionist, eks-he-bish'-un-ist, *s.* one who exhibits at an exhibition.
Exhibitory, egz-hib'-e-tur-e, *a.* exhibiting; showing; displaying.
Exhilarant, egz-hil'-à-rant, *a.* exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure: *s.* that which exhilarates.
Exhilarate, egz-hil'-à-rate, *v.a.* to make cheerful; to gladden; to cheer: *v.n.* to become cheerful or joyous (L. *ex*, and *hilaris*, cheerful).
Exhilarating, egz-hil'-à-ra-ting, *a.* gladdening; cheering. **Exhilaratingly,** egz-hil'-à-ra-ting-le, *ad.* in an exhilarating manner.
Exhilaration, egz-hil-à-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of exhilarating; the state of being exhilarated or cheerful.
Exhort, egz-hort', *v.a.* to urge by words or advice to good deeds; to advise, warn, or caution; to stimulate to exertion: *v.n.* to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds (L. *ex*, and *hortor*, to strongly urge).
Exhortation, egz-hor-ta'-shun, *s.* the act or practice of exhorting to laudable deeds; a form of words intended to incite and encourage.
Exhortative, egz-hor'-tà-tiv, *a.* containing exhortation.
Exhortator, egz-hor'-tà-tur, *s.* one who exhorts.
Exhortatory, egz-hor'-tà-tur-e, *a.* tending to exhort.

Exhumate, egz-hu'-mate, *v.a.* to disinter; to exhume.
Exhumation, egz-hu-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of exhuming.
Exhume, egz-hume', *v.a.* to disinter what has been buried (L. *ex*, and *humus*, the ground).
Exigence, ek'-se-jens, } *s.* urgency or state of being
Exigency, ek'-se-jen-se, } urgent; pressing necessity; a case which demands immediate action.
Exigent, ek'-se-jent, *a.* pressing; requiring immediate attention or action: *s.* a writ which lay where the defendant is not to be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* on former writs [Law.] (L. *ex*, and *ago*, to drive.)
Exigible, ek'-se-je-bl, *a.* that may be exacted.
Exiguity, eks-e-gu'-e-te, *s.* state of being exiguous.
Exiguous, eks-ig'-u-us, *a.* small; scanty; sparing (L. measured exact). See **Exigent.**
Exile, egs'-ile, *s.* banishment, whether voluntary or enforced; one banished from his country: *v.a.* to banish from one's country (L. *ex*, and *solum*, the soil).
Exilement, eg-zile'-ment, *s.* banishment.
Exintine, eks-in'-tine, *s.* a membrane situated between the extine and the intine in the pollen of the yew, juniper, cypress, &c. [Bot.]
Exist, eg-zist', *v.n.* to be; to have an actual being; to live; to continue to be (L. *ex*, and *sisto*, to stand).
Existence, eg-zis'-tens, *s.* state of being or existing; life; continued being; anything that exists; a being.
Existent, eg-zis'-tent, *a.* having being or existence.
Existential, eg-zis-ten'shal, *a.* having existence.
Exit, eks'-it, *s.* a term used in plays to mark the time of a player's quitting the stage; the departure of a player from the stage; any departure; the act of quitting the stage of life; way out (L. he goes out, from *ex*, and *eo*, to *go*).
Exitial, egz-ish'-al, } *a.* destructive to life (L. *exitium*,
Exitious, egz-ish'-us, } destruction).
Exitus, eks'-e-tus, *s.* issue; the yearly rent or profits of land [Law]. (L.) See **Exit.**
Ex-lex, eks'-leks, *s.* an outlaw (L. *ex*, and *lex*, law).
Exo, a Greek prefix signifying on the outside, without.
Exocetus, eks-o-se'-tus, *s.* the flying fish, so called from its presumed habit of sleeping on the beach (Gr. *exo*, and *koite*, a bed).
Exode, eks'-ode, *s.* among the Greeks, the denouement of a drama; among the Romans a kind of farce, which consisted of a recitation of facetious verses by a buffoon after the tragedy was ended. See **Exodus.**
Exodus, ek'-so-dus, *s.* departure of a body of people in quest of a settlement elsewhere, particularly the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses; the second book of the Old Testament, so called as recording this event (Gr. *ex*, and *hodos*, a way).
Exodic, eks-od'-ik, *a.* going or conducting outward.
Ex-official, eks-of-fish'-shal, *a.* proceeding from office or authority.
Exogamous, eks-og'-a-mus, *a.* relating to exogamy.
Exogamy, eks'-og-a-me, *s.* marriage by capture outside the tribe, practised among some savage nations (Gr. *exo*, and *gamos*, marriage).
Exogastritis, eks-o-gas-tri'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the external membrane of the stomach [Med.] Gr. *exo*, and *gaster*, the belly).
Exogen, eks'-o-jen, *s.* a plant whose stem is formed by successive additions to the outside of the wood; a dicotyledon: *pl.* the whole class of such plants as the first grand division of the vegetable kingdom [Bot.] (Gr. *exo*, and *gennao*, to produce).
Exogenous, eks-oj'-en-us, *a.* having the wood augmented by annual external accretions.
Exomologesis, eks-o-mol-o-je'-sis, *s.* oral confession of sin [Eccles.] (Gr.)
Exomphalos, eks-om'-fa-los, *s.* umbilical hernia; a navel rupture [Med.] (Gr. *exo*, and *omphalos*, the navel.)
Exonerate, egz-on'-er-ate, *v.a.* to free or clear from blame or obligation (L. *ex*, and *onus*, *oneris*, a burden).
Exoneration, egz-on-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act of exonerating or freeing from an imputation.
Exonerative, egz-on'-er-a-tiv, *a.* tending to exonerate.
Exophthalmia, eks-of-thal'-me-a, *s.* protrusion, from disease, of the eyeball, so that the eyelids cannot cover it [Med.] (Gr. *ex*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.)
Exophyllous, eks-of'-il-lus, *a.* not sheathed in another leaf [Bot.] (Gr. *exo*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)
Exorable, eks'-o-ra-bl, *a.* that can be persuaded (L. *ex*, and *oro*, to pray).
Exorbitance, egz-or'-be-tans, } *s.* the quality of
Exorbitancy, egz-or'-be-tan-se, } being exorbitant, excessive, or exceeding due bounds; extravagance.
Exorbitant, egz-or'-be-tant, *a.* exceeding due bounds; not under any rule (L. *ex*, and *orbis*, a circle). **Exorbitantly,** egz-or'-be-tant-le, *ad.* excessively.
Exorcise, eks'-or-size, *v.n.* to adjure by some holy name an evil spirit to depart from a person; to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers, and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of evil spirits (Gr. *ex*, and *horkizo*, to bind by an oath, from *horkos*, an oath).
Exorciser, eks'-or-si-zer, *s.* one who pretends to cast out evil spirits by adjurations.
Exorcism, eks'-or-sizm, *s.* the act of exorcising.
Exorcist, eks'-or-sist, *s.* an exorcizer; an order with this function in the early church [Eccles.]
Exordial, egz-or'-de-al, *a.* pertaining to an exordium.
Exordium, egz-or'-de-um, *s.* the introductory part of a discourse or a composition (L. *exordior*, to begin a web, from *ex*, and *ordo*, a regular row).
Exornation, eks-or-na'-shun, *s.* ornament; decoration.
Exorrhizæ, eks-or-ri'-ze, *s.pl.* plants whose roots shoot out directly from the base of the embryo; exogens [Bot.] (Gr. *exo*, and *rhiza*, a root.)
Exorrhizous, eks-or-ri'-zus, *a.* pertaining to the exorrhizæ.
Exosmose, eks'-os-moze, *s.* the transfusion of a gas or fluid in a living body through a porous membrane outwards (Gr. *exo*, and *osmos*, impulsion).
Exoskeleton, eks'-o-skel-e-ton, *s.* an external skeleton.
Exosseous, egz-os'-se-us, *a.* without bones. See **Osseous.**
Exostemma, eks-o-stem'-à, *s.* a genus of trees and shrubs allied to the cinchona (Gr. *exo*, and *stemma*, a crown).
Exostome, eks'-os-tome, *s.* the outermost of the perforations which make up the foramen of the ovule of a plant [Bot.] (Gr. *exo*, and *stoma*, a mouth.)
Exostosis, eks-os-to'-sis, *s.* a protuberance of a bone that is not natural; an osseous tumour [Anat.]; a disease in which knots form in the wood [Bot.]
Exoteric, eks-o-ter'-ik, } *a.* such as is taught to the
Exoterical, eks-o-ter'-e-kal, } uninitiated; openly professed (Gr. *exo*).
Exotericism, eks-o-ter'-e-sizm, *s.* exoteric teaching; an exoteric doctrine.
Exotic, eks-ot'-ik, *a.* introduced from a foreign country; not native: *s.* anything of foreign origin or not native to the soil, as a plant, a word, &c. (Gr. *exo*).
Exoticism, egz-ot'-e-sizm, *s.* the state of being exotic; an exotic.
Expand, eks-pand', *v.a.* to open or spread out; to enlarge in length, surface, or bulk: *v.n.* to open out; to dilate; to enlarge (L. *ex*, and *pando*, *pansum*, to spread).
Expanse, eks-pans', *s.* a widely extended surface; a wide extent of space; the firmament.
Expansibility, eks-pan-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* expansibleness.
Expansible, eks-pan'-se-bl, *a.* capable of being expanded.
Expansibleness, eks-pan'-se-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being expansible. **Expansibly,** eks-pan'-se-ble, *ad.* in an expansible manner.
Expansile, eks-pan'-sile, *a.* capable of being expanded.
Expansion, eks-pan'-shun, *a.* the act of expanding; the state of being expanded; enlargement; distention; extent; extension; increase in trade or the circulation of bank-notes; an increase of the bulk of any body by an agent acting within [Physics].
Expansion curb, eks-pan'-shun kurb, *s.* a contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.
Expansion engine, eks-pan'-shun en'-jin, *s.* a steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off previous to the stroke being complete, the rest of the power being supplied by the expansiveness of the steam already admitted.
Expansion gear, eks-pan'-shun geer, *s.* a combination for working the steam expansively.
Expansive, eks-pan'-siv, *a.* having the power to expand; having the capacity of being expanded; widely extending. **Expansiveness,** eks-pan'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being expansive. **Expansively,** eks-pan'-siv-le, *ad.* in an expansive manner.
Expatiate, eks-pa'-she-ate, *v.n.* to range at large; to enlarge in discourse (L. *ex*, and *spatium*, space).
Expatiation, eks-pa-she-a'-shun, *s.* act of expatiating.
Expatiator, eks-pa'-she-a-tur, *s.* one who expatiates.
Expatiatory, eks-pa'-she-a-tur-e, *a.* expatiating.
Expatriate, eks-pa'-tre-ate, *v.a.* to banish from one's native land. *To expatriate one's self*, to quit one's country, renouncing citizenship and allegiance in it. (L. *ex*, and *patria*, fatherland, from *pater*, a father.)
Expatriation, eks-pa-tre-a'-shun, *s.* banishment; the forsaking of one's own country for another.
Expect, eks-pekt', *v.a.* to wait for; to look for as likely to happen; to calculate on being done; to anticipate: *v.n.* to wait (L. *ex*, and *spectum*, to look).
Expectance, eks-pek'-tans, } *s.* the act or state of ex-
Expectancy, eks-pek'-tan-se, } pecting; that which is expected; hope; dependence on something future [Law].
Expectant, eks-pek'-tant, *a.* waiting; looking for; administered or treated in anticipation [Med.]: *s.* one who waits in expectation of some appointment, benefit, or good. An *expectant estate*, an estate in expectancy [Law].

Expectation, eks-pek-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of expecting; the state of being expected; prospect of good to come; the object of expectation; promise; the treatment of disease without active remedies by anticipating and averting consequences physiologically. *Expectation of life,* the mean or average duration of human life after a specified age [Annuities].

Expectation week, eks-pek-ta'-shun week, *s.* the week preceding Whitsunday, as commemorative of the waiting of the Apostles for the outpouring of the Spirit at Pentecost.

Expectative, eks-pek'-ta-tiv, *a.* anticipatory.

Expectingly, eks-pek'-ting-le, *ad.* with expectation.

Expectorant, eks-pek'-to-rant, *a.* having the quality of promoting expectoration: *s.* a medicine which promotes expectoration.

Expectorate, eks-pek'-to-rate, *v.a.* to eject from the lungs or air-passages by coughing, hawking, &c. (L. *ex,* and *pectus, pectoris,* the breast).

Expectoration, eks-pek-to-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of expectorating; the matter discharged.

Expectorative, eks-pek'-to-ra-tiv, *a.* expectorant: *s.* an expectorant.

Expedience, Expediency, eks-pe'-de-ens, eks-pe'-de-en-se, } *s.* suitableness for effecting a purpose; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case; conduciveness to mere private advantage.

Expedient, eks-pe'-de-ent, *a.* tending to promote an object proposed; serviceable for a purpose; proper under the circumstances; conducive to one's own ends: *s.* that which serves to promote or accomplish a purpose; means devised or employed in an exigency; shift. See **Expedite.** **Expediently,** eks-pe'-de-ent-le, *ad.* fitly; suitably.

Expidential, eks-pe'-de-en'-shal, *a.* dictated by considerations of expediency or advantage.

Expeditate, eks-ped'-e-tate, *v.a.* to cut out the balls or claws of a dog's forefeet for preservation of the king's game [Old Forest Law].

Expedite, eks'-pe-dite, *v.a.* to hasten; to accelerate; to despatch: *a.* speedy; expeditious; easy; active; unencumbered (L. *ex,* and *pes, pedis,* the foot). **Expeditely,** eks'-pe-dite-le, *ad.* with expedition.

Expedition, eks-pe-dish'-un, *s.* haste; quick despatch; the march of an army or the voyage of a fleet to a distance for hostile purposes; any undertaking by a number; the collective body on an expedition.

Expeditionary, eks-pe-dish'-un-a-re, *a.* composing an expedition.

Expeditious, eks-pe-dish'-us, *a.* done with expedition or promptitude. **Expeditiously,** eks-pe-dish'-us-le, *ad.* with celerity or despatch. **Expeditiousness,** eks-pe-dish'-us-nes, *s.* celerity; quickness.

Expeditive, eks-ped'-e-tiv, **Expeditory,** eks-ped'-e-tur-e, } *a.* performing with speed.

Expel, eks-pel', *v.a.* to drive or force out; to force to leave; to eject; to banish; to sever from connection with a society (L. *ex,* and *pello, pulsum,* to drive).

Expellable, eks-pel'-la-bl, *a.* that may be expelled.

Expend, eks-pend', *v.a.* to lay out; to spend; to employ; to consume; *v.n.* to be laid out, used, or consumed (L. *ex,* and *pendo, pensum,* to weigh, to pay).

Expenditure, eks-pen'-de-tyur, *s.* the act of expending; money expended; expense.

Expense, eks-pens', *s.* outlay; cost; disbursement; price paid: *pl.* costs of a law suit [Scots Law].

Expensive, eks-pen'-siv, *a.* costly; involving great expense; free in expending; lavish in expending. **Expensively,** eks-pen'-siv-le, *ad.* with great expense. **Expensiveness,** ex-pen'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being expensive; addictedness to expense.

Experience, eks-pe'-re-ens, *s.* the ascertained result of a series of trials or experiments; observation of a fact or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances; what one has felt and learned by enjoying or suffering; knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or a series of observations: *v.a.* to try by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; to know by practice or trial; to suffer (L. *ex,* and *perior,* to try).

Experienced, eks-pe'-re-enst, *a.* taught by experience; skilful or wise by means of experience.

Experiencer, eks-pe'-re-en-ser, *s.* one who makes trials or experiments.

Experiental, eks-pe'-re-en'-shal, *a.* derived from mere experience or observation.

Experientialism, eks-pe'-re-en'-shal-izm, *s.* the theory which derives all our ideas from experience, or would refer all knowledge to the test of experience.

Experientialist, eks-pe-re-en'-shal-ist, *s.* one who accepts the doctrine of experimentalism.

Experiment, eks-per'-e-ment, *s.* an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered, specifically by varying at our will the combination of things and circumstances and then observing the result: *v.n.* to make an experiment; to search by trial: *v.a.* to put to the proof; to experience.

Experimental, eks-per-e-men'-tal, *a.* pertaining to experiment; derived from or founded on experiment; taught by or derived from experience. *Experimental philosophy,* those branches of science, such as chemistry, the deductions in which are founded on experiment, as contrasted with the moral, mathematical, and speculative, which it is argued are founded respectively on the independent authority of conscience, logic, or reason. **Experimentally,** eks-per-e-men'-tal-le, *ad.* by experiment; by experience.

Experimentalist, eks-per-e-men'-tal-ist, *s.* one who makes experiments.

Experimentation, eks-per-e-men-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of experimenting.

Experimentative, eks-per-e-men'-ta-tiv, *a.* experimental.

Experimenter, eks-per'-e-men-ter, } *s.* one who makes **Experimentist,** eks-per'-e-men-tist, } experiments; one skilled in experiments.

Experimentum crucis, eks-per-e-men'-tum kru'-sis, an experiment which decides between two rival theories, and shows which is the true one; a decisive experiment (L. the proof from the cross, *i.e.,* from the crucible, or the finger-post at cross-roads).

Expert, eks-pert', *a.* taught by study and practice; having familiar knowledge; having a facility of operation or performance from practice; skilful; dexterous: *s.* one specially qualified by study and practice in any department of science or art (L. *ex,* specially, and *peritus,* skilled). **Expertly,** eks-pert'-le, *ad.* in a skilful or dexterous manner. **Expertness,** eks-pert'-nes, *s.* the quality of being expert.

Expiable, eks'-pe-a-bl, *a.* that may be expiated.

Expiate, eks'-pe-ate, *v.a.* to atone for; to make satisfaction or reparation for; to extinguish the guilt of a crime by an act of sacrifice amounting to a total surrender; to avert by some ritual observance (L. *ex,* and *pio,* to propitiate, from *pius,* religiously dutiful).

Expiation, eks-pe-a'-shun, *s.* the act of expiating a crime; the means by which this expiation is made.

Expiator, eks'-pe-a-tur, *s.* one who expiates.

Expiatory, eks'-pe-a-tur-e, *a.* having power to expiate.

Expirable, eks-pi'-ra-bl, *a.* that may come to an end.

Expirant, eks-pi'-rant, *s.* one who is expiring.

Expiration, eks-pe-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of breathing out; the last emission of breath; death; the emission of volatile matter from any substance; end.

Expiratory, eks-pi'-ra-tur-e, *a.* pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.

Expire, eks-pire', *v.a.* to breathe out from the lungs; to emit in minute particles; to exhale: *v.n.* to emit the last breath; to die; to perish; to come to an end; (L. *ex,* and *spiro,* to breathe).

Expiring, eks-pi'-ring, *a.* dying; uttered when dying.

Expiry, eks'-pi-re, *s.* the termination.

Expiscate, eks-pis'-kate, *v.a.* to fish out; to search out by artful or careful means (L. *ex,* and *piscis,* a fish).

Expiscation, eks-pis-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of expiscating.

Explain, eks-plane', *v.a.* to make plain or intelligible; to clear up and illustrate the meaning of: *v.n.* to give explanations (L. *ex,* and *planus,* plain).

Explainable, eks-pla'-na-bl, *a.* that may be explained.

Explanation, eks-pla-na'-shun, *s.* the act of explaining; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter; that which explains or clears up; mutual understanding.

Explanatory, eks-plan'-a-tur-e, *a.* serving to explain; containing explanation. **Explanatoriness,** eks-plan'-a-tur-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being explanatory.

Expletive, eks'-ple-tiv, *a.* filling up; added merely to fill up: *s.* a word or syllable added merely for ornament or to fill up (L. *ex,* and *pleo,* to fill). **Expletively,** eks'-ple-tiv-le, *ad.* in an expletive manner.

Expletory, eks'-ple-tur-e, *a.* expletive.

Explicable, eks'-ple-ka-bl, *a.* admitting of explanation or explication. **Explicableness,** eks'-ple-ka-bl-nes, *s.* quality of being explicable.

Explicate, eks'-ple-kate, *v.a.* to unfold what is involved in; to unfold or open up the meaning or sense of: *a.* evolved; unfolded (L. *ex,* and *plico,* to fold).

Explication, eks-ple-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of explicating, the sense or meaning explicated or unfolded.

Explicative, eks'-ple-ka-tiv, **Explicatory,** eks'-ple-ka-tur-e, } *a.* serving to unfold or to lay open.

Explicator, eks'-ple-ka-tur, *s.* one who explains.

Explicit, eks-plis'-it, *a.* distinctly stated, not merely implied; express; plain in language; open and distinct in statement. **Explicitly,** eks-plis'-it-le, *ad.* in an explicit manner. **Explicitness,** eks-plis'-it-nes, *s.* the quality of being explicit.

Explicit, eks-plis'-it, *s.* the end or finis, formerly at the conclusion of books (L. it is unfolded).

Explode, eks-plode', *v.n.* to burst with violence and a loud report: *v.a.* to express disapprobation of, with

hooting; to hiss off the stage; to condemn; to reject; (*L. ex*, and *plaudo*, to clap the hands).

Exploder, eks-plo'-der, *s.* one who explodes or rejects.

Exploit, eks-ploy't', *s.* a deed or achievement, especially a heroic or a distinguished one: *v.a.* to work, as a mine or land; to utilize (Fr. from L. *explicitum*, displayed, developed).

Exploitation, eks-ploy-ta'-shun, *s.* the improving of lands, felling of woods, working of mines, or other undertakings (Fr. working).

Exploration, eks-plo-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of exploring; close and thorough search.

Explorator, eks'-plo-ra-tur, *s.* one who explores.

Exploratory, eks-plor'-a-tur-e, *a.* serving to explore; examining.

Explore, eks-plore', *v.a.* to search and examine with care; to examine closely with a view to discovery (L. *ex*, and *ploro*, to weep).

Exploring, eks-plo'-ring, *a.* engaged in exploration.

Explosion, eks-plo'-zhun, *s.* a bursting with violence and a loud report, due to the sudden expansion of an elastic fluid; any violent outburst, as of pent-up elements.

Explosive, eks-plo'-siv, *a.* bursting with explosion: *s.* anything liable to explode; a mute letter. **Explosively**, eks-plo'-siv-le, *ad.* in an explosive manner.

Exponent, eks-po'-nent, *s.* one who or that which represents or expounds and explains; a number or letter placed above a quantity at the right hand, to indicate how often that quantity is to be multiplied by itself, as a^2, x^3, or a^4; an index [Alg.] *Exponent of a ratio*, the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent. See **Expose.**

Exponential, eks-po-nen'-shal, *a.* pertaining to or involving exponents. *Exponential quantity*, one whose exponent is variable, as a^x. *Exponential equation*, one which contains an exponential quantity. *Exponential curve*, one whose nature is defined by means of an exponential equation.

Export, eks-port', *v.a.* to carry or send, as produce or goods, out of a country in the way of commerce (L. *ex*, and *porto*, to carry).

Export, eks'-port, *s.* the act of exporting; a commodity as actually or usually conveyed from one country or state to another in traffic; amount exported.

Export trade, eks'-port trade, *s.* the trade which consists in the exportation of commodities.

Exportable, eks-por'-ta-bl, *a.* that may be exported.

Exportation, eks-por-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of exporting.

Exporter, eks-por'-ter, *s.* one engaged in exporting.

Exposal, eks-po'-sal, *s.* exposure.

Expose, eks-poze', *v.a.* to lay open to view; to lay bare or uncover from what protects or shelters; to make liable or to subject; to put in the power of; to lay open to attack, censure, ridicule, or contempt; to put in danger; to cast out unprotected; to exhibit; to expound (L. *ex*, and *pono*, *positum*, to place).

Exposé, eks-po-sa, *s.* a formal explanatory statement; an exposition; exposure (Fr.)

Exposed, eks-pozed', *pp.* or *a.* unprotected; open to attack; offered for sale. **Exposedness**, eks-po'-zed-nes, *s.* the state of being exposed.

Exposition, eks-po-zish'-un, *s.* the act of exposing, laying open, or exhibiting; explanation or interpretation; a work containing such; a public exhibition.

Expositive, eks-poz'-e-tiv, *a.* expository.

Expositor, eks-poz'-e-tur, *s.* one who expounds; an interpreter; a book which expounds.

Expository, eks-poz'-e-tur-e, *a.* serving to explain or illustrate.

Expostulate, eks-pos'-tu-late, *v.n.* to reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct; to remonstrate (L. *ex*, and *postulo*, to demand).

Expostulation, eks-pos-tu-la'-shun, *s.* reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct; remonstrance.

Expostulator, eks-pos'-tu-la-tur, *s.* one who remonstrates.

Expostulatory, eks-pos'-tu-la-tur-e, *a.* containing remonstrance.

Exposure, eks-po'-zhure, *s.* the action of exposing; the state of being exposed to view, danger, &c.; the situation of a place in regard to the points of the compass, or to a free access of air and light.

Expound, eks-pownd', *v.a.* to lay open the meaning of; to explain or interpret. See **Expose.**

Express, eks-pres', *v.a.* to press or squeeze out; to utter or set forth in words; to make manifest; to exhibit; to resemble; to form a likeness of; to designate; to extort; to elicit; to despatch by express: *a.* plain; clear; given in direct terms; explicit; exactly resembling; intended or sent for a particular purpose: *s.* a messenger or a conveyance sent on a special errand; the message sent; a regular conveyance, as a railway train, which goes with speed and direct (L. *ex*, and *pressum*, to press). **Expressly**, eks-pres'-le, *ad.* in direct terms; plainly. **Expressness**, eks-pres'-nes, *s.* the state of being express.

Expressage, eks-pres'-saje, *s.* charge for a thing sent by express; business by express.

Expressed, eks-prest', *a.* squeezed or forced out. *Expressed oil*, an oil obtained by the mechanical operation of pressing instead of by distilling.

Expressible, eks-pres'-se-bl, *a.* that may be uttered, declared, shown, represented, or squeezed out.

Expression, eks-presh'-un, *s.* the act of expressing or forcing out by pressure; the art or power of uttering, declaring, or representing; utterance; declaration; representation; a phrase or mode of speech; diction; the peculiar manner of utterance suited to the subject and sentiment [Rhet.]; representation, as suggestive of an idea, a mood, or an emotion [Art]; the tone, grace, or modulation of voice or sound suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments [Mus.]; the character or feeling as expressed in the countenance, attitude, &c. [Art]; distinct, sonorous, and pleasing pronunciation, accompanied with action suited to the subject; the representation of any quantity by its appropriate character or signs [Alg.]

Expressional, eks-presh'-un-al, *a.* purposely expressive of, and intended to convey, an idea or an emotion.

Expressionless, eks-presh'-un-les, *a.* destitute of expression.

Expressive, eks-pres'-siv, *a.* serving to express; significant; expressing fully, vividly, or forcibly. **Expressively**, eks-pres'-siv-le, *ad.* in an expressive manner. **Expressiveness**, eks-pres'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being expressive.

Expressivo, eks-pres-se'-vo, *ad.* with expression, passion, or pathos [Mus.] (It.)

Expromission, eks-pro-mish'-un, *s.* the acceptance of a new debtor for an old [Law].

Expromissor, eks-pro'-mis-ser, *s.* a new debtor who assumes the obligations of an old [Law].

Expropriate, eks-pro'-pre-ate, *v.a.* to part with, as property (L. *ex*, and *proprius*, one's own).

Expugn, eks-pune', *v.a.* to take by assault (L. *ex*, and *pugna*, a battle).

Expugnable, eks-pug'-na-bl, *a.* that may be forced.

Expugnation, eks-pug-na'-shun, *s.* taking by assault.

Expulsion, eks-pul'-shun, *s.* the act of expelling; the state of being expelled; banishment. See **Expel.**

Expulsive, eks-pul'-siv, *a.* able or serving to expel.

Expunction, eks-pungk'-shun, *s.* the act of expunging; erasure. See **Expunge.**

Expunge, eks-punj', *v.a.* to blot out; to rub or wipe out; to erase (L. *ex*, and *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick).

Expurgate, eks-pur'-gate, *v.a.* to purge away; to cleanse from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous (L. *ex*, and *purgo*, to make clean, from *purus*, pure).

Expurgation, eks-pur-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of expurgating.

Expurgator, eks-pur'-ga-tur, *s.* one who expurgates.

Expurgatorial, eks-pur-ga-to'-re-al, } *a.* that expur-
Expurgatorious, eks-pur-ga-to'-re-us, } gates; serving
Expurgatory, eks-pur'-ga-tur-e, } to expurgate.
Expurgatory Index, a catalogue issued by the Church of Rome of those books which, as hostile to its teaching, are placed under the ban of the Church, and forbidden to be read.

Exquisite, eks'-kwe-zit-e, *a.* choice; select; delicate; highly finished or perfected; very excellent or complete; of keen delicacy of perception or discrimination; acutely pleasurable or painful; very sensibly felt: *s.* one who dresses finically (L. literally, sought out with care, from *ex*, and *quæro*, *quæsitum*, to seek). **Exquisitely**, eks'-kwe-zit-le, *ad.* in an exquisite manner. **Exquisiteness**, eks'-kwe-zit-nes, *s.* the quality of being exquisite.

Exsanguinity, ek-sang-gwin'-e-te, *s.* a state of bloodlessness.

Exsanguinous, eks-sang'-gue-nus, } *a.* destitute of
Exsanguious, ek-sang'-gwe-us, } blood, properly of red blood (L. *ex*, and *sanguis*, blood).

Exscriptural, ek-skrip'-tyu-ral, *a.* not according to the sacred records; not found in the Scriptures.

Exsect, ek-sekt', *v.a.* to cut away; to cut out (L. *ex*, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut).

Exsection, ek-sek'-shun, *s.* a cutting off or out.

Exsert, ek-sert', } *a.* projecting beyond something
Exserted, ek-ser'-ted, } else [Bot.] See **Exert.**

Exsertile, ek-ser'-tile, *a.* that may be thrust out.

Exsiccant, ek-sik'-kant, *a.* drying; having the quality of drying: *s.* a drug that has this quality.

Exsiccate, ek-sik'-kate, *v.a.* to dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture (L. *ex*, and *siccus*, dry).

Exsiccation, ek-sik-ka'-shun, *s.* the act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; dryness.

Exsiccative, ek-sik'-ka-tiv, *a.* tending to make dry.

Exsputory, ek'-spu-to-re, *a.* spit out (L. *ex*, and *spuo*, to spit).

Exstipulate, ek-stip'-u-late, *a.* having no stipules [Bot.] (L. *ex,* and *stipula,* a straw.)

Exsuccous, ek-suk'-kus, *a.* destitute of juice; dry (L. *ex,* and *succus,* juice).

Exsuction, ek-suk'-shun, *s.* the act of sucking out (L. *ex,* and *sugo, suctum,* to suck).

Exsufflation, ek-suf-fla'-shun, *s.* a blast from beneath; a kind of exorcism (L. *ex,* and *sufflo,* to blow).

Exsuscitate, ek-sus'-se-tate, *v.a.* to rouse; to excite (L. *ex,* and *suscito,* to stir up).

Extant, eks'-tant, *a.* standing out or above the rest; still existing (L. *ex,* and *sto,* to stand).

Extasy, eks'-ta-se. See **Ecstasy.**

Extemporal, eks-tem'-po-ral, *a.* uttered, speaking, or aiding on the spur of the moment. **Extemporally,** eks-tem'-po-ral-le, *ad.* without premeditation.

Extemporaneous, eks-tem-po-ra'-ne-us, *a.* composed, performed, or uttered extempore. **Extemporaneously,** eks-tem-po-ra'-ne-us-le, *ad.* without previous study. **Extemporaneousness,** eks-tem-po-ra'-ne-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being extemporaneous.

Extemporary, eks-tem'-po-ra-re, *a.* composed, done, or uttered extempore. **Extemporarily,** eks-tem'-po-rar-e-le, *ad.* without previous study.

Extempore, eks-tem'-po-re, *a.* and *ad.* without previous study or meditation; on the spur of the moment (L. *ex,* and *tempus, temporis,* time). **Extemporiness,** eks-tem'-po-re-nes, *s.* the state of being extempore.

Extemporization, eks-tem-po-rize-a'-shun, *s.* the act of extemporizing.

Extemporize, eks-tem'-po-rize, *v.n.* to speak extempore; to discourse without notes or written composition.

Extend, eks-tend', *v.a.* to stretch in any direction; to reach out; to enlarge, expand, or dilate; to continue; to prolong; to bestow; to impart; to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt, or to levy on lands, as an execution [Law]: *v.n.* to stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth (L. *ex,* and *tendo, tensum,* to stretch).

Extendedly, eks-tend'-ed-le, *ad.* in an extended manner.

Extender, eks-tend'-er, *s.* he who or that which extends.

Extendible, eks-tend'-e-bl, *a.* capable of being extended.

Extensibility, eks-ten-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* the capacity of extension.

Extensible, eks-ten'-se-bl, *a.* that may be extended. **Extensibleness,** eks-ten'-se-bl-nes, *s.* extensibility.

Extensile, eks-ten'-sile, *a.* capable of being extended.

Extension, eks-ten'-shun, *s.* the act of extending; the state of being extended; enlargement in breadth or continuation in length; that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space in each of its three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness [Physics]; a written engagement on the part of creditors, allowing a debtor further time for the payment of his debts [Comm.]; the operation of straightening a limb that has been bent or dislocated [Surg.]; the range of the application of a term, in contrast to its comprehension [Logic]. See **Extend.**

Extensional, eks-ten'-shun-al, *a.* having great extent.

Extensionist, eks-ten'-shun-ist, *s.* one who advocates extension.

Extensive, eks-ten'-siv, *a.* of great extent; comprehensive. **Extensively,** eks-ten'-siv-le, *ad.* widely; to a great extent. **Extensiveness,** eks-ten'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being extensive.

Extensor, eks-ten'-sur, *s.* a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body [Anat.] (L.)

Extent, eks-tent', *s.* space or degree to which a thing is extended; length, range, or compass; bulk; size; communication; distribution; a writ of execution against the body, lands, and goods, or the lands only, of a debtor [Law]. *Extent in aid,* a writ sued out against a debtor of the Crown [Law]. See **Extend.**

Extenuate, eks-ten'-u-ate, *v.a.* to make lean; to lessen; to diminish; to palliate (L. *ex,* and *tenuis,* thin).

Extenuating, eks-ten'-u-a-ting, *a.* palliating. **Extenuatingly,** eks-ten'-u-ate-ing-le, *ad.* so as to extenuate.

Extenuation, eks-ten-u-a'-shun, *s.* the act or the process of growing thin or lean; the act of representing anything less wrong, faulty, or criminal than it is.

Extenuator, eks-ten'-u-a-tur, *s.* one who extenuates.

Extenuatory, eks-ten'-u-a-tur-e, *a.* palliative.

Exterior, eks-te'-re-ur, *a.* external; outward; on the outside; extrinsic; foreign; relating to foreign nations; *s.* the outward surface; that which is external (L. comparative of *exter,* on the outside, from *ex*). **Exteriorly,** eks-te'-re-ur-le, *ad.* outwardly.

Exteriority, eks-te-re-or'-e-te, *s.* superficies; externality; undue regard for the external form.

Exterminate, eks-ter'-min-ate, *v.a.* to destroy utterly; to root out; to extirpate (L. *ex,* and *terminus,* a limit).

Extermination, eks-ter-min-a'-shun, *s.* the act of exterminating; total destruction; extirpation.

Exterminator, eks-ter'-min-a-tur, *s.* he who or that which exterminates.

Exterminatory, eks-ter'-min-a-tur-e, *a.* serving to exterminate.

Extern, eks-tern', *a.* external; not inherent; *s.* outer part or form; a pupil in a seminary who lives and boards outside its walls.

External, eks-ter'-nal, *a.* outward; exterior; from without; not being within; visible; apparent; foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations; not essential: *s.* an external part. **Externally,** eks-ter'-nal-le, *ad.* outwardly; in appearance; visibly.

Externality, eks-ter-nal'-e-te, *s.* the state of being external, especially as regards the perceiving mind or the idea at bottom.

Externalization, eks-ter-nal-ize-a'-shun, *s.* embodiment in outward form.

Externals, eks-ter'-nals, *s.pl.* the outward parts; outward rites and ceremonies; visible forms.

Exterraneous, eks-ter-ra'-ne-us, *a.* coming from abroad.

Exterritorial, eks-ter-e-to'-re-al, *a.* outside the jurisdiction of the country (L. *ex,* and *terra,* a land).

Extersion, eks-ter'-shun, *s.* the act of wiping or rubbing out (L. *ex,* and *tergeo, tersum,* to wipe).

Extinct, eks-tinkt', *a.* extinguished; having ceased to exist; no longer in force. See **Extinguish.**

Extinction, eks-ting-k'-shun, *s.* the act of extinguishing; the state of being extinguished; suppression.

Extine, eks'-tin, *s.* outer coat of the pollen-grain [Bot.]

Extinguish, eks-ting'-gwish, *v.a.* to quench; to stifle; to destroy; to suppress; to obscure by superior splendour: *v.n.* to go out; to die away (L. *ex,* and *stinguo,* to quench).

Extinguishable, eks-ting'-gwish-a-bl, *a.* that may be quenched, destroyed, or suppressed.

Extinguisher, eks-ting'-gwish-er, *s.* he who or that which extinguishes; a hollow conical utensil to be put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.

Extinguishment, eks-ting'-gwish-ment, *s.* the act of extinguishing; extinction; the extinction or annihilation of an existing right by means of its being merged in or consolidated with another [Law].

Extirpable, eks-tèr'-pa-bl, *a.* that may be extirpated.

Extirpate, eks-tèr'-pate, *v.a.* to root out; to destroy totally, as plants; to cut out or remove completely [Surg.] (L. *ex,* and *stirps,* the stock of a tree.)

Extirpation, eks-tèr-pa'-shun, *s.* the act of rooting out; eradication; excision.

Extirpator, eks-tèr'-pa-tur, *s.* one who roots out.

Extol, eks-tol', *v.a.* to exalt in words or eulogy; to praise; to magnify (L. *ex,* and *tollo,* to raise).

Extoller, eks-tol'-ler, *s.* one who praises or magnifies.

Extorsive, eks-tor'-siv, *a.* serving to extort. **Extorsively,** eks-tor'-siv-le, *ad.* in an extorsive manner.

Extort, eks-tort', *v.a.* to force, wrest, or obtain from unjustly, in the undue exercise of power: *v.n.* to practise extortion (L. *ex,* and *tortum,* to twist).

Extortion, eks-tor'-shun, *s.* oppressive or illegal exaction; that which is unduly exacted.

Extortionary, eks-tor'-shun-à-re, *a.* pertaining to or implying extortion.

Extortionate, eks-tor'-shun-ate, } *a.* marked by ex-
Extortionous, eks-tor'-shun-us, } tortion.

Extortioner, eks-tor'-shun-er, *s.* one who practises extortion.

Extra, eks'-trà, a Latin prefix denoting outside of, beyond usual; in excess: *a.* beyond what is agreed upon or what is usual: *s.* something in addition to what is agreed upon or looked for as customary.

Extra-constellary, eks-trà-kon'-stel-la-re, *s.* said of stars not included in any constellation [Astron.]

Extract, eks-trakt', *v.a.* to draw out by force; to draw out, as the spirit or essence of a thing, by heat, distillation, or otherwise; to take out or select a part from, as a passage from a book or writing. To *extract the root,* to find the root of a number or quantity [Math.] (L. *ex,* and *traho, tractum,* to draw.)

Extract, eks'-trakt, *s.* that which is extracted; a passage taken from a book or writing; anything drawn from a substance, as an essence, by heat, distillation, &c.; a peculiar substance supposed to form the active principle of the vegetable in which it occurs [Chem.]

Extractable, eks-trakt'-à-bl, } *a.* that may be extracted
Extractible, eks-trak'-te-bl, } [Chem.]

Extractiform, eks-trak'-te-form, *a.* having the nature or appearance of an extract [Chem.]

Extraction, eks-trak'-shun, *s.* the act of extracting; derivation from a stock or family; lineage; birth; the operation of drawing essences, &c., from a substance. The *extraction of roots,* the operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity [Math.]

Extractive, eks-trak'-tiv, *a.* serving to extract; that is or may be extracted: *s.* an extract.

Extractor, eks-trak'-tur, *s.* he who or that which extracts; a forceps or instrument for extracting, used in midwifery, lithotomy, and dentistry [Surg.]

Extradictionary, eks-trā-dik'-shun-ā-re, *a.* outside the expression; in the subject-matter [Logic].

Extradition, eks-trā-dish'-un, *s.* delivery by one government to another of fugitives from justice.

Extradite, eks'-trā-dite, *v.a.* to deliver up under a treaty of extradition (L. *ex*, and *trado*, to deliver up).

Extrados, eks-trā'-dos, *s.* the exterior curve of an arch [Arch.] (L. *extra*, and *dorsum*, the back.)

Extradotal, eks-trā-do'-tal, *a.* forming no part of a dowry [Law]. (L. *extra*, and *dos*, *dotis*, a dowry.)

Extra-foliaceous, eks-trā-fol-e-a'-she-us, *a.* away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them [Bot.] (L. *extra*, and *folium*, a leaf.)

Extra-foraneous, eks-trā-fo-ra'-ne-us, *a.* out-of-door (L. *extra*, and *foras*, out of doors).

Extrageneous, eks-trā-je'-ne-us, *a.* belonging to another kind; foreign (L. *extra*, and *genus*, a kind).

Extra-judicial, eks-trā-ju-dish'-al, *a.* out of the proper court or the ordinary course of legal procedure.

Extra-judicially, eks-trā-ju-dish'-al-le, *ad.* in a manner out of the ordinary course of legal procedure.

Extra-limitary, eks-trā-lim'-it-ā-re, *a.* being beyond the limit or bounds.

Extra-mission, eks-trā-mish'-un, *s.* a sending out; emission.

Extra-mundane, eks-trā-mun'-dane, *a.* beyond the limits of the material world.

Extra-mural, eks-trā-mu'-ral, *a.* outside the walls of a city or a university (L. *extra*, and *murus*, a wall).

Extraneous, eks-trā'-ne-us, *a.* foreign; not belonging to a thing; not intrinsic; not essential; not properly belonging to a subject, though sometimes admissible for additional effect [Fine Art]; an epithet applied to those sharps and flats, and those chords and modulations, which digress into abstruse evolutions of melody and harmony [Mus.] **Extraneously**, eks-trā'-ne-us-le, *ad.* in an extraneous manner.

Extra-ocular, eks'-trā-ok'-u-lar, *a.* said of antennæ, inserted on the outsides of the eyes [Entom.]

Extra-official, eks-trā-of-fish'-al, *a.* not within the limits of official duty.

Extraordinary, eks-tror'-de-nā-re, *a.* beyond or out of the common order; exceeding the common degree or measure; remarkable; rare; wonderful; special; sent for a special purpose or on a particular occasion; *s.* anything extraordinary. **Extraordinarily**, eks-tror'-din-ā-re-le, *ad.* in a manner or degree beyond ordinary. **Extraordinariness**, eks-tror'-de-nā-re-nes, *s.* uncommonness; remarkableness.

Extra-parochial, eks-trā-pa-ro'-ke-al, *a.* not within the limits of any parish; outside the parish.

Extra-physical, eks-trā-fiz'-e-kal, *a.* outside the province or methods of physics.

Extra-professional, eks-trā-pro-fesh'-un-al, *a.* foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty.

Extra-provincial, eks-trā-pro-vin'-shal, *a.* not within the same province.

Extra-regular, eks-trā-reg'-u-lar, *a.* not comprehended within a rule or rules.

Extra-solar, eks-trā-so'-lar, *a.* outside the solar system.

Extra-territorial, eks-trā-ter-re-to'-re-al, *a.* beyond the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction.

Extra-tropical, eks-trā-trop'-e-kal, *a.* beyond the tropics; outside the tropics, north or south.

Extra-uterine, eks-trā-u'-te-rin, *a.* an epithet applied to those cases of pregnancy in which the fœtus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

Extravagance, eks-trav'-ā-gans, } *s.* irregularity; ex-
Extravagancy, eks-trav'-ā-gan-se, } cess; excess in the expenditure of money or one's means.

Extravagant, eks-trav'-ā-gant, *a.* excessive; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable; irregular; wasteful; profuse in expenses; *s.* one who is confined to no general rule (L. *extra*, and *vagor*, to wander). **Extravagantly**, eks-trav'-ā-gant-le, *ad.* in an extravagant manner. **Extravagantness**, eks-trav'-ā-gant-nes, *s.* extravagance.

Extravagants, eks-trav'-ā-gants, *s.pl.* certain decretal epistles or constitutions of the popes not at first incorporated with the rest, but inserted afterwards in the canon law [Eccles. Hist.]

Extravaganza, eks-trav'-ā-gan'-zā, *s.* a musical composition designed to produce effect by a wild irregularity; any wild wayward flight of fancy (It.)

Extravasate, eks-trav'-ā-sate, *v.a.* to let or force out of the proper vessels [Med.] (L. *extra*, and *vas*, a vessel.)

Extravasation, eks-trav-ā-sā'-shun, *s.* the act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels any fluid of the body, but especially the blood, through the rupture of them or any injury to them; the state of being forced or let out, as a fluid or blood, of its containing vessels through injury to them [Med.]

Extravascular, eks-trā-vas'-cu-lar, *a.* not within the appropriate vessel.

Extreme, eks-treem', *a.* outermost; furthest off; most pressing; worst or best that can exist or be supposed; last; beyond which there is none; going extreme lengths; *s.* the utmost point or verge; end; furthest degree; extremity; the extreme terms of a syllogism, the predicate and subject of the conclusion, as distinct from the middle term with which they are compared in the premises [Logic]; the first and last terms of a proportion [Math.] *Extreme unction*, among the Rom. Catholics, the anointing of a sick person with oil when about to die, usually just before death. (L. *extremus*, superlative of *exterus*, outward.)

Extremely, eks-treem'-le, *ad.* in the utmost degree.

Extremeless, eks-treem'-les, *a.* infinite.

Extremist, eks-tre'-mist, *s.* a supporter of extreme doctrines or procedure.

Extremity, eks-trem'-e-te, *s.* the utmost point, side, or verge; the utmost or highest degree; extreme or utmost distress, straits, or difficulties: *pl.* the limbs; the head, feet, and hands [Fine Arts].

Extricable, eks'-tre-kā-bl, *a.* that can be extricated.

Extricate, eks'-tre-kate, *v.a.* to free from difficulties or perplexities; to send out; to cause to be evolved (L. *ex*, and *tricæ*, trifles, hindrances).

Extrication, eks-tre-kā'-shun, *s.* the act of extricating.

Extrinsic, eks-trin'-sik, } *a.* external; outward;
Extrinsical, eks-trin'-se-kal, } not contained in or belonging to a body; foreign; not essential. **Extrinsically**, eks-trin'-se-kal-le, *ad.* in an extrinsic manner. **Extrinsicalness**, eks-trin'-se-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being extrinsical.

Extrinsicality, eks-trin'-sik-al'-e-te, *s.* extrinsicalness.

Extrorsal, eks-tror'-sal, *a.* turned away with its face from its axis [Bot.] (L. *extra*, and *versus*, turned).

Extroversion, eks-tro-ver'-shun, *s.* a turning of the inside out [Med.] (L. *extra*, and *versum*, to turn.)

Extrude, eks-trude', *v.a.* to thrust; to urge or force out; to expel (L. *ex*, and *trudo*, *trusum*, to thrust).

Extrusion, eks-tru'-zhun, *s.* the act of extruding.

Extuberance, eks-tu'-ber-ans, } *s.* a swelling; a pro-
Extuberancy, eks-tu'-ber-an-se, } tuberant part [Med.] (L. *ex*, and *tuber*, a swelling.)

Exuberance, egz-u'-ber-ans, } *s.* an overflowing rich-
Exuberancy, egz-u'-ber-an-se, } ness, as of fertility or imagination; luxuriance; overgrowth.

Exuberant, egz-u'-ber-ant, *a.* abundant; over-abundant; superfluous; luxuriant (L. *ex*, and *uber*, rich, fertile). **Exuberantly**, egz-u'-ber-ant-le, *ad.* in great plenty; to a superfluous degree.

Exudation, egz-u-dā'-shun, *s.* the act of exuding fluid matter through pores; the matter exuded.

Exude, egz-ude', *v.a.* to discharge through pores, as sweat, or through incisions, as the juices of a plant; *v.n.* to flow from a living body through the pores, or by a natural discharge (L. *ex*, and *sudo*, to sweat).

Exulcerate, egz-ul'-ser-ate, *v.a.* to cause ulcers on; to fret or anger; *v.n.* to become an ulcer or ulcerous.

Exulceration, egz-ul-ser-a'-shun, *s.* the process of becoming ulcerous; a fretting; exacerbation.

Exulcerative, egz-ul'-ser-ā-tiv, } *a.* having a tendency
Exulceratory, egz-ul'-ser-ā-tur-e, } to form ulcers; rendering ulcerous.

Exult, egz'-ult, *v.n.* to rejoice exceedingly at success or victory; to triumph (L. *ex*, and *salio*, *saltum*, to leap).

Exultant, egz-ul'-tant, *a.* rejoicing triumphantly.

Exultation, egz-ul-tā'-shun, *s.* lively joy at success, victory, or advantage gained; rapturous delight.

Exultingly, egz-ult'-ing-le, *ad.* in an exulting manner.

Exunguiate, egz-ung'-gu-late, *v.a.* to pare off superfluous parts, as nails (L. *ex*, and *unguis*, a nail).

Exuviæ, eks-u'-ve-e, *s.pl.* cast off skins, shells, or coverings of animals; the fossil shells and other remains of animals [Geol.] (L. *exuo*, to strip off.)

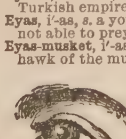
Exuvial, egs-u'-ve-al, *a.* containing exuviæ.

Exuviation, egz-u-ve-a'-shun, *s.* the shedding of skins, shells, teeth, &c., on the part of certain animals.

Eyalet, i'-a-let, *s.* a governmental division of the Turkish empire, presided over by a pasha, as viceroy.

Eyas, i'-as, *s.* a young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself.

Eyas-musket, i'-as-mus'-ket, *s.* a young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind, or sparrow hawk.



Eye.

Eye, i, *s.* the organ of vision, properly the globe or ball movable in the orbit; the power of vision; sight; view; countenance; face; regard; observation; watch; anything resembling the eye in form; a small hole or aperture; a small catch for a hook; a loop or ring for fastening the rigging of ships; the bud of a plant; tinge; oversight; inspection; the centre of a part: *v.a.* to fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe

or watch narrowly: *v.n.* to appear. The *eye of a dome*, the horizontal aperture on its summit, usually covered with a lantern. The *eye of a pediment*, a circular window in its centre. The *eye of a volute*, the circle at the centre, from the circumference of which the spiral line commences [Arch.] The *eyes of a ship*, the parts which lie near the hawse-holes, particularly in the lower apartments. *To set the eyes on*, to see; to have a sight of. *To find favour in the eyes*, to be graciously received and treated. (A.S. *eaga.*)

Eye-ball, ī'-bawl, *s.* the globe or apple of the eye.

Eye-beam, ī'-beem, *s.* a glance of the eye.

Eye-bolt, ī'-bowlt, *s.* a bar of iron, with an eye at one end, formed to be driven into the deck or sides of a ship to hook tackles or fasten ropes to [Naut.]

Eye-bright, ī'-brite, *s.* a beautiful little plant of the genus euphrasia, formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

Eye-brightening, ī'-brite-en-ing, *s.* a clearing of the sight.

Eye-brow, ī'-brow, *s.* the hairy arch above the eye.

Eyed, ide, *a.* having eyes, as black-eyed.

Eye-drop, ī'-drop, *s.* a tear.

Eye-flap, ī'-flap, *s.* a blinder on a horse's bridle.

Eye-glance, ī'-glans, *s.* a glance of the eye; a rapid look.

Eye-glass, ī'-glas, *s.* a glass to assist the sight; the glass next the eye in an optical instrument.

Eye-lash, ī'-lash, *s.* the line of hair edging the eye-lid.

Eyeless, ī'-les, *a.* wanting eyes; destitute of sight.

Eyelet, ī'-let, *s.* a small hole or perforation to receive a lace or small rope or cord.

Eyeleteer, ī'-let-eer, *s.* a small pointed instrument for piercing eyelet-holes.

Eyelid, ī'-le-ad, *s.* a wanton glance of the eye.

Eye-lid, ī'-lid, *s.* the movable cover of the eye-ball.

Eye-piece, ī'-pees, *s.* in a telescope the lens, or combination of lenses, with which the image is viewed and magnified.

Eyer, ī'-er, *s.* one who eyes another.

Eye-salve, ī'-salv, *s.* ointment for the eye.

Eye-servant, ī'-ser-vant, *s.* a servant who attends to his duty only when watched.

Eye-service, ī'-ser-vis, *s.* service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer.

Eyes front, ize'-front, *s.* a military word of command, given after dressing in line, to look directly forward. *Eyes right* and *eyes left* denote the flank on which the soldier is to dress.

Eyeshot, ī'-shot, *s.* sight; view; glance of the eye.

Eyesight, ī'-site, *s.* the sight of the eye; view; observation; the sense of seeing.

Eyesore, ī'-sore, *s.* something offensive to the eye.

Eye-splice, ī'-splise, *s.* a sort of eye or circle formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself [Naut.]

Eye-stone, ī'-stone, *s.* a small calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.

Eye-string, ī'-string, *s.* the tendon by which the eye is moved.

Eye-tooth, ī'-tooth, *s.* a tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw, next to the grinders.

Eye-water, ī'-waw-ter, *s.* a medicated water for the eyes.

Eye-witness, ī'-wit-nes, *s.* one who saw a thing done.

Eyne, *s.pl.* of eyes.

Eyot, ī'-ot, *s.* a little river isle.

Eyre, are, *s.* a journey or circuit; a court of itinerant justices. *Justices in eyre*, itinerant justices.

Eyrie, Eyry, ī'-re, *s.* the place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch.

F

F, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labial articulation, formed by placing the upper teeth on the under lip, and accompanied with an emission of breath. F, in English, has one uniform sound, as in *father, after.* Its kindred letter is *v*, which is chiefly distinguished from *f* by being more vocal or accompanied with more sound.

As a numeral F stands for 40, and with a stroke placed over it 40,000. It often stands for fellow, as in F.R.S.

F or Fa, in *music*, is the fourth note rising in this order in the gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa.*

Faam, fa'-am, *s.* an Indian orchid, the leaves of which are in repute as a stomachic and for pulmonary consumption.

Faba, fa'-ba, *s.* the genus of the common bean.

Fabaceous, fa-ba'-she-us, *a.* like a bean.

Fabian, fa'-be-an, *a.* wary and wearying out with delay, in imitation of the policy of *Fabius* Maximus, the famous Roman general, with Hannibal.

Fable, fa'-bl, *s.* a feigned story of an improbable nature, in which, for most part, inferior creatures are introduced and represented as speaking and acting like human beings, in order to enforce some moral lesson; the plot, or connected series of events, in an epic or dramatic poem; a fabrication; talk: *v.n.* to write fables; to tell falsehoods: *v.a.* to devise and speak of as true or real (L. *fabula*, a narration, from *fari*, to speak).

Fabled, fa'-bld, *a.* celebrated in fables.

Fabler, fa'-bler, *s.* a writer of fables; a dealer in fables.

Fabliau, fab-le-o, *s.*; *pl.* **Fabliaux**; a short metrical tale for recitation, held in favour in France about the 12th and 13th centuries, dealing in an epigrammatic vein with the gossip of the day.

Fabric, fab'-rik, *s.* structure; texture; workmanship; anything framed by art and labour; a woven structure; a building, as an edifice; cloth manufactured; any system composed of connected parts: *v.a.* to frame; to build; to construct (L. *faber*, a worker in hard materials, from *facio*, to make).

Fabricant, fab'-re-kant, *s.* a manufacturer (Fr.)

Fabricate, fab'-re-kate, *v.a.* to form by art and labour; to manufacture; to forge; to devise falsely.

Fabrication, fab-re-ka'-shun, *s.* construction; manufacture; forgery; that which is fabricated; a falsehood.

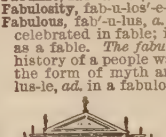
Fabricator, fab'-re-ka-tur, *s.* one who fabricates.

Fabulist, fab'-u-list, *s.* an inventor or writer of fables.

Fabulize, fab'-u-lize, *v.n.* to invent or relate fables.

Fabulosity, fab-u-los'-e-te, *s.* fabulousness; a fable.

Fabulous, fab'-u-lus, *a.* feigned, as a fable; related or celebrated in fable; invented; unreal; as incredible as a fable. *The fabulous age*, the age in which the history of a people was conceived of and accepted in the form of myth and legend. **Fabulously**, fab'-u-lus-le, *ad.* in a fabulous manner. **Fabulousness**, fab'-u-lus-nes, *s.* the quality of being fabulous.



Façade.

Façade, fa-säd', *s.* the front view or elevation of an edifice (Fr.)

Face, fase, *s.* the surface or side which presents itself to the view; the front of a thing; the front part of the head; the visage; aspect of the face; look; look, as of anger or favour; the plane surface or side of a solid; visible state; appearance; confidence; effrontery; presence; sight; the person. *To accept one's face*, to show him favour or grant his request. *To set the face against*, to oppose. *To make faces*, to distort the form of the face. *Face to face*, in immediate presence. The *face of a bastion*, the two sides reaching from the flanks of the salient angle [Fort.] *Face-prolonged*, that part of the line of defence which is between the angle of the shoulder and the curtain [Fort.] The *face of a gun*, the superficies of the metal at the extremity of the muzzle [Gunnery]. The *faces of a square*, the different sides of a battalion, &c. [Mil.] (L. *facies*, form, face.)

Face, fase, *v.a.* to meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; to stand with the face or front toward; to cover in front; to smooth the surface of; to make appear of superior quality: *v.n.* to play the hypocrite; to turn the face. *To face the enemy*, to meet him in front, and oppose him with determination. *Right face! Left face!* and *Right about face!* words of command, on which the soldiers individually turn to the side specified [Mil.] *To face down*, to oppose boldly or impudently. *To face out*, to brave unblushingly.

Face-ague, fase-a'-gu, *s.* tic-douloureux.

Face-card, fase-kärd, *s.* the king, queen, or knave, at cards.

Face-cloth, fase'-kloth, *s.* a cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

Faced, fayst, *a.* with a face; covered in front; dressed on the surface.

Face-guard, fase'-gard, *s.* a mask to defend the face.

Faceless, fase'-les, *a.* without a face.

Face-painter, fase'-payn-ter, *s.* a painter of portraits.

Face-painting, fase'-payn-ting, *s.* portrait-painting.

Facet, fas'-et, *s.* a small face or surface; the plane surface of a crystal, or one artificially cut; an eyelet in the compound eye of an insect [Entom.]; an iron thrust into the mouth of a bottle, in order to convey it into the annealing tower [Glass-making]; a flat projection between the flutings of a column [Arch.]: *v.a.* to cut facets on.

Faceted, fas'-et-ed, *a.* having facets.

Facetiæ, fa-se'-she-e, *s.pl.* refined witticisms conceived in a spirit of pleasantry (L. *facetus*, merry, witty)

Facetious, fă-se'-shus, *a.* overflowing with wit and good humour; full of pleasantry; witty; jocose. **Facetiously**, fă-se'-shus-le, *ad.* in a facetious manner. **Facetiousness**, fă-se'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being facetious.

Facial, fa'-she-al, *a.* pertaining to the face. The *facial angle*, an imaginary angle formed either by drawing two lines, one horizontally from the nostril to the ear, and the other perpendicularly from the nostril to the most prominent part of the forehead, or by drawing a line over the most prominent parts of the face and from the occipital condyle to the base of the nose.

Facially, fa'-she-al-le, *ad.* in a facial manner.

Facies, fa'-she-es, *s.* the face [Anat.]; aspect, among the rocks and their contents, of any area or period [Geol.]

Facile, fas'-il, *a.* easy to be done; easily conquerable; easy of access or converse; easily persuaded; yielding; ready (L. *facilis*, easy, from *facio*, to do). **Facileness**, fas'-il-nes, *s.* easiness to be persuaded.

Facilitate, fă-sil'-e-tate, *v.a.* to make easy or less difficult; to lessen the labour of.

Facilitation, fă-sil-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of facilitating.

Facilities, fă-sil'-e-tis, *s.pl.* means by which anything is rendered easy.

Facility, fă-sil'-e-te, *s.* ease of performance; dexterity, proceeding from practice; easiness to be persuaded; easiness of access; affability.

Facing, fa'-sing, *a.* fronting: *s.* a covering in front for ornament, defence, &c.: *pl.* movements of the men to the right, left, &c. [Mil.]; trimmings on the front of a regimental uniform, which are of all colours [Mil.] *Facing of tea*, a fraud by which tea is adulterated so as to seem of a superior quality. **Facingly**, fa'-sing-le, *ad.* in the way of facing.

Facinorous, fă-sin'-o-rus, *a.* atrociously wicked (L. *facinus*, a bad deed, from *facio*, to do).

Fac-simile, fak-sim'-e-le, *s.* an exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting (L. *factum*, made, and *simile*, like).

Fact, fakt, *s.* a deed or anything done; an event or anything that comes to pass; reality; truth; the assertion of a thing as a fact (L. *factum*, done).

Faction, fak'-shun, *s.* a political party, acting in union for purposes of their own, in opposition to the government or public good; tumult; dissension.

Factionist, fak'-shun-ist, *s.* one who promotes faction.

Factious, fak'-shus, *a.* given to faction; turbulent; prone to clamour against public measures or men; pertaining to or proceeding from faction. **Factiously**, fak'-shus-le, *ad.* in a factious manner. **Factiousness**, fak'-shus-nes, *s.* acting in the spirit of faction.

Factitious, fak-tish'-us, *a.* produced by art, as distinct from what is produced by nature; artificial. **Factitiously**, fak-tish'-us-le, *ad.* in a factitious manner. **Factitiousness**, fak-tish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being factitious.

Factitive, fak'-te-tiv, *a.* causative; producing a change in the condition. *Factitive object*, a word in a sentence indicating change of condition, which comes after the active or passive voice of a causative verb, as "peer" in the sentences, "The Queen made Tennyson a peer;" "Tennyson was made a peer."

Factor, fak'-tur, *s.* a foreign agent employed by merchants to buy and sell, and to transact business on their account; a steward; one of the quantities from the multiplication of which proceeds the product [Arith. and Alg.]; anything which contributes to a result.

Factorage, fak'-tur-aje, *s.* commission to a factor.

Factorial, fak-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a factory; pertaining to factors [Math.]

Factorize, fak'-to-rize, *v.a.* to attach goods belonging to a debtor in the hands of a third person [U.S.]

Factorship, fak'-tur- ship, *s.* a factory; the business of a factor.

Factory, fak'-tur-e, *s.* a manufactory; a trading settlement abroad; the body of traders in a trading settlement. *Factory-hand*, a person employed about a mill.

Factotum, fak-to'-tum, *s.* a person employed to do all kinds of work (L. *facio*, to do, and *totus*, all).

Factum, fak'-tum, *s.* a deed; anything stated and made certain [Law].

Facture, fak'-tyur, *s.* a bill of parcels [Comm.]

Facule fak'-u-le, *s.* spots on the sun's surface which appear brighter than the rest [Astron.] (L. *facula*, a little torch.)

Faculty, fak'-ul-te, *s.* any original power of mind in which it is active; the power of doing anything or of performing any action, natural, vital, or animal; the skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; special power; privilege; a right or power granted to a person; the individuals constituting a learned profession, or a branch of one, taken collectively; the members of a profession; in colleges, the masters and professors of the several departments of a university; one of the departments of a university. The *Faculty of Advocates*, in Scotland, an incorporated body of barristers, their president being styled *Dean of the Faculty*.

Facundity, fă-kun'-de-te, *s.* eloquence; readiness of speech (L. *facundus*, eloquent, from *fari*, to speak).

Fad, fad, *s.* a hobby; a craze. See **Fade.**

Faddle, fad'-dl, *v.n.* to trifle; to play.

Fade, fade, *a.* weak; flat; insipid.

Fade, fade, *v.n.* to wither, as a plant; to lose strength gradually; to perish gradually; to lose freshness, colour, or lustre gradually; to disappear gradually: *v.a.* to cause to wither; to deprive of freshness or vigour (Fr. *fade*, insipid).

Fadeless, fade'-les, *a.* unfading.

Fadge, faj, *v.n.* to suit; to fit; to agree; to prosper (A.S. *fegan*, to join).

Fading, fa'-ding, *a.* subject to decay; liable to lose colour, freshness, or vigour: *s.* decay; loss of colour, freshness, or vigour. **Fadingly**, fa'-ding-le, *ad.* in a fading manner. **Fadingness**, fa'-ding-nes, *s.* liability to fade.

Fæcal, fe'-kal, *a.* consisting of dregs or sediment.

Fæces, fe'-ses, *s.pl.* the excrements of animals; sediment after infusion or distillation (L.)

Fæcula, fe'-ku-la, *s.* See **Fecula.**

Faerie, } fa'-e-re, *s.* See **Fairy.**
Faery, }

Faffle, faf'-fl, *v.n.* to stammer (from the sound).

Fag, fag, *s.* one who labours as a drudge; a schoolboy forced to drudge for a senior; a knot or coarse part in cloth: *v.a.* to compel to drudge as a fag; to tire: *v.n.* to drudge as a fag; to labour to weariness; to become weary.

Fag-end, fag'-end, *s.* the end of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials; the latter or meaner part of anything; the untwisted end of a rope [Naut.] *To fag out*, to become untwisted and loose [Naut.]

Fagging, fag'-ing, *s.* enforced drudging for another.

Faggot, fag'-got. See **Fagot.**

Fagin, fa'-jin, *s.* a substance obtained from the nuts of the common beech (L. *fagus*, a beech-tree).

Fagot, fag'-ot, *s.* a bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification; anything like a bundle of dry sticks; a bundle of pieces of iron for re-manufacture; a person formerly hired to appear at musters in a regimental company not complete, in order to hide the deficiency of the number; a fagot-voter: *a.* fictitious: *v.a.* to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously (Fr. *fagot*, a bundle of sticks, from L. *fax*, a torch).

Fagotto, fa-got'-to, *s.* a musical wind-instrument like a bassoon and blown with a reed [It.]

Fagot-vote, fag'-ot-vote, *s.* a factitious vote created by the partitioning of an estate into as many different tenements as will entitle the holders to votes.

Fagot-voter, fag'-ot-voter, *s.* one who has a fagot-vote.

Fagus, fa'-gus, *s.* the beech-tree.

Faham, fa'-am, *s.* See **Faam.**

Fahlerz, fal'-ërz, *s.* grey copper ore which occurs in crystals (Ger. *fahl*, yellow, and *erz*, ore).

Fahrenheit, fär'-en-hite, *s.* a thermometer which fixes the freezing-point at 32° and the boiling at 212°, so named from the inventor.

Faience, fa-yäns, *s.* a kind of glazed porcelain, embellished with painted designs, said to have been first manufactured at *Faenza*, in Romagna.

Fail, fale, *v.n.* to become deficient; to cease to be abundant; to be wanting in; to decay; to sink; to become weaker; to be entirely wanting; to cease; to perish; to die; not to produce the effect; to miscarry; to be neglectful; to become insolvent or bankrupt: *v.a.* to desert; to disappoint; to cease or neglect to afford aid, supply, or strength; to be wanting to; not to perform: *s.* omission; failure (L. *fallo*, to deceive).

Failing, fa'-ling, *a.* decaying; declining; becoming insolvent: *s.* the act of failing; the act of becoming insolvent; a weakness. **Failingly**, fa'-ling-le, *ad.* by failing.

Failure, fale'-yur, *s.* a failing; deficiency; cessation of supply; omission; non-performance; decay, or defect from decay; want of success; becoming insolvent.

Fain, fane, *a.* glad; inclined; content for want of something better: *ad.* gladly; with joy or pleasure: *v.n.* to wish or desire (A.S. *fegan*, joyful).

Fainéant, fa-na'-ang, *a.* do-nothing, applied to certain weak kings of France of the Merovingian line, who were subject to their ministers, the mayors of the palace (Fr. *faire*, to do, and *néant*, nothing).

Faint, faynt, *a.* weak; feeble; enfeebled with exhaustion; inclined to swoon; not bright or vivid; not loud; not striking; cowardly; not vigorous; not active; dejected; depressed: *v.n.* to become feeble; to lose strength and colour and become senseless and motionless; to swoon; to lose courage or spirit; to decay:

to vanish (Fr. *feint*, unreal, L. *vanus*, empty). **Faintly**, faynt'-le, *ad.* in a feeble manner. **Faintness**, faynt'-nes, *s.* the state of being faint.

Faint-hearted, faynt-här'-ted, *a.* timorous; easily depressed or yielding to fear. **Faint-heartedly**, faynt-här'-ted-le, *ad.* in a faint-hearted manner. **Faint-heartedness**, faynt-här'-ted-nes, *s.* the state of being faint-hearted.

Fainting, faynt'-ing, *a.* falling into a swoon; losing strength or courage: *s.* a temporary loss of strength, colour, and respiration; a swoon.

Faintish, faynt'-ish, *a.* slightly faint. **Faintishness**, faynt'-ish-nes, *s.* a slight degree of faintness.

Faintly, faynt'-le, *a.* weak; feeble; languid.

Fair, fare, *a.* clear; free from blemish; free from a dark hue; pleasing to the eye; beautiful; handsome; pure; free from clouds or rain; favourable; prosperous; unobstructed; open; open to attack or access; frank; honest; just; equitable; not effected by insidious or unlawful methods; not foul; candid; not sophistical; honourable; civil; pleasing; moderately good; plain; legible: *ad.* openly; frankly; civilly; candidly; honestly; equitably; happily; successfully; on good terms: *s.* a fair woman. *The fair*, the female sex; the one who is fair or fairest. *To bid fair*, to be likely, or to have a fair prospect. *Fair and square*, just dealing; honesty. (A.S. *fæger.*) **Fairly**, fare'-le, *ad.* in a fair manner. **Fairness**, fare'-nes, *s.* the quality or character of being fair.

Fair, fare, *s.* a stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade. *A fancy fair*, a meeting held by ladies for the sale of fancy articles, &c., for charitable purposes. (L. *feriæ*, holidays.)

Fair-faced, fare'-fased, *a.* with a fair face; deceptively fair-spoken.

Fairily, fare'-e-le, *ad.* like a fairy.

Fairing, fare'-ing, *s.* a present given at a fair.

Fairish, fare'-ish, *a.* reasonably fair.

Fair-minded, fare-mind'-ed, *a.* candid.

Fair-play, fare'-pla, *s.* even-handed justice.

Fair-seeming, fare'-seem-ing, *a.* appearing fair.

Fair-spoken, fare'-spoke-n, *a.* using fair speech; bland.

Fairway, fare'-wa, *s.* the navigable part of a river; the mid-passage in a short channel.

Fairy, fa'-re, *s.* an imaginary being or spirit of diminutive size, conceived to assume a human form, dance in meadows, steal infants, and play a variety of pranks in a spirit of humour rather than mischief; an enchantress: *a.* of or belonging to fairies; fairy-like; unreal (Fr. *fée*).

Fairy-beads, fa'-re-beeds, *s.pl.* the small radiated vertebræ or plates of the fossil Crinoidia, which so frequently occur in the limestone formation, sometimes called *St. Cuthbert's beads.*

Fairyism, fa'-re-izm, *s.* fairy character.

Fairy-land, fa'-re-land, *s.* the imaginary land or abode of the fairies.

Fairy-like, fa'-re-like, *a.* imitating the manner of fairies.

Fairy-rings, fa'-re-rings, *s.pl.* circles in the fields, which are either barer or greener than the ground in the centre, so called from the vulgar belief that they were caused by the dancing of fairies.

Fairy-stones, fa'-re-stones, *s.pl.* the fossil remains of an echinite, frequently found in gravel pits.

Fairy-tale, fa'-re-tale, *s.* a tale about fairies.

Faith, fayth, *s.* belief or trust in the statement or word of another, such that we accept and act upon it with full assurance; belief or trust of the same nature in a religious system, as extending into and pervading the unseen universe; that which is believed; the religious system believed, and specially the Christian; fidelity; word or honour pledged; credibility or truth: *int.* on my faith; in truth. *In good faith*, honestly. (L. *fides*, faith.)

Faithful, fayth'-ful, *a.* full of faith; loyal to one's faith, or duty, or engagement, or promise, or vow; conformable to truth; true; worthy of belief. *The faithful*, those who are loyal to their religious belief. **Faithfully**, fayth'-ful-le, *ad.* in a faithful manner. **Faithfulness**, fayth'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being faithful.

Faithless, fayth'-les, *a.* destitute of faith; not giving credit to; disloyal; not true to one's engagement, promise, or vow; inconstant; deceptive. **Faithlessly**, fayth'-les-le, *ad.* in a faithless manner. **Faithlessness**, fayth'-les-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being faithless.

Faithworthy, fayth'-wur-*the*, *a.* trustworthy.

Faix, fakes, *int.* by my faith.

Fake, fake, *s.* one of the coils of a cable or hawser [Naut.]

Fakeer, **Fakir**, } fa-keer', } *s.* one of a set of monkish mendicants in India and neighbouring countries, who, from religious motives, practise or affect lives of severe self-mortification to the extent often of extreme filthiness of person (Ar. *fakhar*, poor).

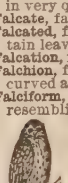
Falcade, fal-kade', *s.* the action of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times in very quick curvets [Man.]

Falcate, fal'-kate, } *a.* bent like a sickle, as the moon,
Falcated, fal'-ka-ted, } crescent or waning, and certain leaves (L. *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle).

Falcation, fal-ka'-shun, *s.* a bend in the form of a sickle.

Falchion, fawl'-shun, *s.* a short broad sword, slightly curved at the point.

Falciform, fawl'-se-form, *a.* in the shape of a sickle; resembling a reaping-hook.


Falcon.

Falcon, fawk'-n, *s.* a hawk; a hawk trained to sport, as in falconry; a small cannon.

Falconer, faw'-kner, *s.* one who breeds and trains hawks for hawking; one who practises hawking.

Falconet, faul'-ko-net, *s.* a small cannon.

Falcon-gentle, fawk'-n-jen'-tl, *s.* the female and young of the goshawk.

Falconry, fawk'-n-re, *s.* the art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking; the sport of hawking.

Falcula, fal'-ku-lä, *s.* a curved and sharp-pointed claw [Zool.] (L.)

Faldage, fawl'-dej, *s.* in England, a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them (A.S. *fald*, a fold).

Faldfee, fawld'-fe, *s.* a fee or composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage.

Faldstool, fawld'-stool, *s.* a folding stool like a campstool; the chair of a bishop, enclosed by the railing of the altar: a kind of stool, placed at the south of the altar, at which the sovereigns of England kneel at their coronation; a small desk at which the litany is read.

Falernian, fä-ler'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to the wine of *Falernus*, in Italy: *s.* the wine itself.

Fall, fawl, *v.n.* to drop from a higher place by the power of gravity; to drop from an erect posture; to discharge itself; to lapse from faith or rectitude; to die by plague or sword; to come to an end suddenly; to sink into disgrace or misery; to decline in power, wealth, or glory; to pass into a worse state; to come; to sink; to be diminished in weight or value; not to amount to the full; to be rejected; to decline from violence to calmness; to pass into a new state; to sink into an air of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow, or shame; to befal; to light on; to assail; to come unexpectedly; to rush or hurry to; to pass by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise, as possession or property; to become the property of; to be uttered carelessly; to become feeble or faint; to be brought forth; to issue; to terminate: *v.a.* to sink or depress; to diminish; to bring forth; to fell; to cut down [U.S.] *To fall aboard of*, to strike against, as one vessel coming into collision with another [Naut.] *To fall astern*, to drop rearward [Naut.] *To fall away*, to lose flesh; to pine; to renounce allegiance; to revolt; to renounce the faith; to apostatize; to sink into wickedness; to perish; to be lost; to fade; to languish. *To fall back*, to recede; to give way; not to fulfil. *To fall calm*, to become calm. *To fall down*, to prostrate one's self in worship; to drop to the ground; to bow down as a suppliant; to sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet. *To fall foul*, to attack; to make an assault. *To fall from*, to depart from; not to adhere to, as an agreement; to depart from allegiance or duty. *To fall in*, to agree with; to comply; to join, as a procession. *To fall in with*, to meet, as a ship; also to discover or come near, as land. *To fall off*, to withdraw; to die away; to withdraw from the faith or from allegiance or duty; to abandon; to drop; to depreciate; to become less valuable or interesting, as a periodical. *To fall on*, to begin suddenly and eagerly; to assail; to drop on; to descend on. *To fall out*, to quarrel; to happen. *To fall over*, to desert from one side to another; to fall beyond. *To fall short*, to be deficient. *To fall to*, to begin hastily and eagerly; to apply one's self to. *To fall under*, to come under or within the limits of; to be subjected to; to become the subject of; to come within; to be ranged or reckoned with (A.S. *feallen*).

Fall, fawl, *s.* the act of falling; descent by gravity; tumbling from an erect posture; death; destruction; overthrow; downfall; declension of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin; diminution; decrease of price or value; a sinking of tone; cadence; declivity; descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; the outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean or into a lake or pond; the distance which anything

falls; **the fall of the leaf**; **autumn**; **that which falls**; a falling; the act of felling or cutting down [U.S.]; that part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting [Naut.] *The Fall*, the act in which the parents of the human race first asserted their own free will and sundered themselves and the race from that state of innocence the distinctive mark of which was unreasoning, implicit, childlike trust in a higher will, so called, as, in the orthodox regard, a lapse from goodness.

Fallacious, fal-la'-shus, *a.* founded on fallacy; deceptive and misleading; producing disappointment. **Fallaciously**, fal-la'-shus-le, *ad.* in a fallacious manner; sophistically. **Fallaciousness**, fal-la'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being fallacious.

Fallacy, fal'-là-se, *s.* deceptive appearance; mistake; an argument which has a plausible look, yet in which there deceptively lurks some breach of the laws of correct reasoning (L. *fallo*, *falsum*, to deceive).

Fallals, fal'-lalz, *s.pl.* showy trifles.

Fallen, fawl'-n, *a.* degraded; ruined.

Fallibility, fal-le-bil'-e-te, *s.* liability to error.

Fallible, fal'-le-bl, *a.* liable to err; liable to deceive or be deceived. **Fallibly**, fal'-le-ble, *ad.* in a fallible manner.

Falling, fawl'-ing, *s.* that which sinks down.

Falling-away, fawl'-ing a-wa, *s.* apostasy.

Falling-off, fawl'-ing of, *s.* declension.

Falling-sickness, fawl'-ing sik'-nes, *s.* the epilepsy.

Falling-star, fawl'-ing stär, *s.* an igneous meteor which appears to fall rapidly to the earth.

Falling stone, fawl'-ing stone, *s.* an aërolite.

Fallopian, fal-lo'-pe-an, *a.* a term applied to two membranous ducts arising from the womb, and usually called Fallopian tubes, after an Italian anatomist, *Fallopius*, mistakenly regarded as the discoverer.

Fallow, fal'-lo, *a.* pale red or pale yellow; untilled; left to rest after tillage; not tilled; left unsowed after ploughing; uncultivated; unoccupied; neglected: *s.* land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded; the ploughing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season: *v.n.* to fade; to become yellow: *v.a.* to plough, harrow, and break land without seeding it. *A green fallow*, fallow where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds by some green crop, as turnips, &c. (A.S. *fealo*, pale red or yellow.)

Fallow-crop, fal'-lo-krop, *s.* crop from fallow ground.

Fallow-deer, fal'-lo-deer, *s.* a kind of deer, smaller than the stag, of a yellowish-brown colour, common in England and almost domesticated in the parks.

Fallow-finch, fal'-lo-finch, *s.* a small bird, the wheat-ear.

Fall-trap, fawl'-trap, *s.* a trap with a door which falls and imprisons.

False, fawls, *a.* not true; not conformable to fact; unfounded; not according to the lawful standard; substituted for another; suppositious; counterfeit; not genuine; not solid or sound; not agreeable to rule or propriety; not fair; unfaithful; inconstant; treacherous; feigned; made or assumed for the purpose of deception: *ad.* not truly; not honestly; falsely; not in tune [Mus.] *False cadence*, a cadence in which the bass rises a tone or semi-tone, instead of rising a fourth or falling a fifth [Mus.] *False fire*, a combustible composition, sending forth a blue flame, used in vessels of war for making signals during the night; a fire kindled to deceive ships to their ruin. *False membrane*, a membrane formed on an inflamed part by the coagulation of the secreted fluid. *False roof*, the part between the ceiling of the upper floor and the rafters of a roof [Arch.] See **Fallacy**. **Falsely**, fawls'-le, *ad.* not truly; treacherously; erroneously. **Falseness**, fawls'-nes, *s.* the state of being false.

False-conception, fawls'-kon-sep'-shun, *s.* an abnormal conception in the womb.

False-face, fawls'-face, *s.* a mask.

False-faced, fawls'-fayst, *a.* hypocritical.

False-hearted, fawls-härt'-ed, *a.* hollow; treacherous; deceitful; perfidious. **False heartedness**, fawls-härt'-ed-ness, *s.* perfidiousness; treachery.

Falsehood, fawls'-hood, *s.* the quality of being false; want of truth; want of honesty; deceitfulness; false appearance; imposture; an untrue assertion; a lie.

Falsette, fawl-set', *s.* a shrill and high tone of voice.

Falsetto, fawl-set'-to, *s.* a pitch or range of voice above the natural compass, produced by tightening the ligaments of the glottis (It.)

Falsifiable, fawl'-se-fi-à-bl, *a.* that may be falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

Falsification, fawl'-se-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of falsifying; making a thing appear to be something which it is not; confutation.

Falsifier, fawl'-se-fi-er, *s.* one who gives a thing a false appearance; one who makes false coin; one who invents falsehood; one who proves a thing to be false.

Falsify, fawl'-se-fi, *v.a.* to counterfeit or forge; to prove to be false; to violate or break by falsehood: *v.n.* to tell lies; to violate the truth.

Falsity, fawl'-se-te, *s.* the quality of being false; a false assertion.

Falter, fawl'-ter, *v.n.* to hesitate in speech; to stammer; not to be firm and steady in action; to fail in any act of the understanding: *v.a.* to sift (*fault*).

Faltering, fawl'-ter-ing, *a.* hesitating; speaking with a feeble trembling utterance. **Falteringly**, fawl'-ter-ing-le, *ad.* in a faltering manner.

Faluns, fau'-luns, *s.* a series of deposits belonging to the miocene period [Geol.] (Fr.)

Falx, falks, *s.* a membranous process in the form of a sickle; as *falx cerebri*, a process of the dura mater [Anat.]

Fama, fa'-mà, *s.* the goddess of rumour. *Fama clamosa*, a wide-spread rumour ascribing immoral conduct to a clergyman, church office-bearer, or church member, as a ground of prosecution [Scots Eccles. Law].

Fame, fame, *s.* public rumour; renown; celebrity for something distinguished, whether good or bad (L. *fama*, from *fari*, to speak).

Famed, faymd, *a.* much talked of; renowned.

Fameless, fame'-les, *a.* without renown.

Familiar, fà-mil'-yar, *a.* pertaining to a family; domestic; well-acquainted; intimate; affable; not formal or distant; well versed in; well known or understood by frequent use; unceremonious; unconstrained; intimate in an unlawful degree: *s.* an intimate; one long acquainted; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call. **Familiarly**, fà-mil'-yar-le, *ad.* in a familiar manner.

Familiarity, fà-mil-ye-ar'-e-te, *s.* close intimacy; affability; unconstrained intercourse; *pl.* actions which assume too great familiarity.

Familiarization, fà-mil-yar-ize-a'-shun, *s.* a making or becoming familiar.

Familiarize, fà-mil'-yar-ize, *v.a.* to make or render familiar; to accustom; to habituate.

Family, fam'-e-le, *s.* a household, living in one house and under one head, including parents and children, and primarily, as well as sometimes still, servants; the children of a household; those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage; course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors; honourable descent; noble or respectable stock; a collection or union of nations or states; a group of animals or other natural productions, more extensive than a genus and less than an order; an order [Bot.] (L. *familia*, from *famulus*, a servant.)

Family-man, fam'-e-le-man, *s.* a man who has a family and is domestically inclined.

Family-way, fam'-e-le-wa, *s.* a being with child.

Famine, fam'-in, *s.* a general scarcity of food or want of provisions (L. *fames*, hunger).

Famish, fam'-ish, *v.a.* to starve; to force by starving: *v.n.* to suffer extreme hunger; to perish from hunger.

Famishing, fam'-ish-ing, *a.* starving; perishing by want.

Famishment, fam'-ish-ment, *s.* starvation.

Famous, fa'-mus, *a.* renowned; much talked of and praised; distinguished or notorious. **Famously**, fa'-mus-le, *ad.* so as to render or become famous. **Famousness**, fa'-mus-nes, *s.* the quality of being famous.

Famulist, fam'-u-list, *s.* at Oxford, a subordinate member of a college; a servant.

Fan, fan, *s.* an instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face in warm weather; something in the form of a lady's fan when spread; a contrivance for winnowing grain; a small vane or sail, used to keep the large sails of a windmill always in the direction of the wind; something which acts as a fan so as to quicken a flame; anything which stirs up or intensifies zeal or passion: *v.a.* to cool with a fan; to ventilate or to blow on; to winnow; to stimulate or quicken (A.S. *fann*, and L. *vannus*).

Fanal, fa-nal, *s.* a lighthouse, or rather the lighting apparatus (Fr.)

Fanatic, fà-nat'-ik, } *a.* affected with or prompted
Fanatical, fà-nat'-e-kal, } by excessive and exclusive, specially religious, zeal; animated by or proceeding from fanaticism (L. *fanum*, a place dedicated to some special deity). **Fanatically**, fà-nat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in the manner of a fanatic. **Fanaticalness**, fà-nat'-e-kal-nes, *s.* fanaticism.

Fanatic, fà-nat'-ik, *s.* one affected with fanaticism.

Fanaticism, fà-nat'-e-sizm, *s.* extravagant and exclusive, specially religious, zeal or devotion.

Fanaticize, fà-nat'-e-size, *v.a.* to render fanatic.

Fan-blast, fan'-blast, *s.* a blast by means of a fan.

Fancied, fan'-sid, *a.* imaginary; in favour; liked.

Fancier, fan'-se-er, *s.* one who has a fancy for and rears, as a bird-fancier; one led by his fancy.

Fanciful, fan'-se-ful, *a.* guided or dictated by fancy, more or less whimsical; fantastical; whimsical; visionary. **Fancifully**, fan'-se-ful-le, *ad.* in a fanciful

manner; according to fancy. **Fancifulness**, fan'-se-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being fanciful.
Fanciless, fan'-se-les, *a.* wanting in fancy.
Fan-cricket, fan-krik'-et, *s.* an insect, the churr-worm.
Fancy, fan'-se, *s.* the faculty which the mind has of forming to itself images or representations of things at pleasure, often synonymous with imagination; fantasy; the resulting image or representation; an opinion or notion; taste; conception; inclination; liking; conceit; whim; something that pleases or entertains without real use or value: *a.* merely pleasing to the taste or fancy: *v.n.* to believe or suppose: *v.a.* to portray in the mind; to conceive a liking for; to be pleased with. *The fancy*, sporting characters. (Gr. *phantasia*, from *phaino*, to show.)
Fancy-ball, fan'-se bawl, *s.* a ball at which persons appear in fancy dresses, imitations of costumes.
Fancy-free, fan'-se-free, *a.* free from the power of love.
Fancy-goods, fan'-se-goods, *s.pl.* fabrics of various patterns, as ribbons, silks, &c., distinct from plain and useful.
Fancy-monger, fan'-se-mung-ger, *s.* one who deals in tricks of imagination.
Fancy-sick, fan'-se-sik. *a.* distempered in mind.
Fandango, fan-dang'-go, *s.* an old Spanish national dance, to the accompaniment of a guitar, the dancers beating time with castanets (Sp. from the Moorish).
Fane, fane, *s.* a temple or church; a place consecrated to religion. See **Fanatic.**
Fanfare, fan'-fare, *s.* a flourish of trumpets, as on one coming into the lists, &c.; a lively piece performed on hunting-horns in the chase; a bravado (Fr.)
Fanfaron, fan'-fa-ron, *s.* a swaggering bully.
Fanfaronade, fan-far'-o-nade', *s.* swaggering; vain boasting; bluster.
Fang, fang, *s.* the tusk of an animal of prey; a long pointed tooth; a claw or talon; anything by which hold is taken (A.S., Ger. *fangen*, to catch).
Fanged, fangd, *a.* furnished with fangs.
Fangless, fang'-les, *a.* having no fangs; toothless.
Fangot, fang'-got, *s.* a quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., from one to about three cwts. (It.)
Fanion, fan'-yun, *s.* a small flag carried with the baggage [Mil.]
Fan-light, fan'-lite, *s.* a window shaped like an open fan, and generally placed over the house-door to light the passage; a window over a house-door.
Fannel, fan'-nel, *s.* See **Fanon.**
Fanner, fan'-ner, *s.* one who fans; a contrivance for producing a current of air, as in a window, &c.; *pl.* a machine which consists of fans or flat disks revolving round a centre, sometimes used for winnowing corn and sometimes as bellows for forges.
Fan-nerved, fan'-nervd, *a.* having the nerves or nervures disposed like a fan [Entom. and Bot.]
Fanning-machine, fan'-ning-ma-sheen, } *s.* a machine
Fanning-mill, fan'-ning-mil, } for cleansing seeds from chaff, husks, dirt, &c.
Fanon, fan'-on, *s.* headless of the pope when celebrating mass pontifically; an embroidered scarf worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest in celebrating mass; the white cloth on which the laity made their oblations; a church banner.
Fan-palm, fan'-pam, *s.* a palm with fan-shaped leaves, specially the talipot palm of the East Indies, which grows to an enormous height, with a straight cylindrical trunk, one of the most magnificent of the palms.
Fan-tail, fan'-tale, *s.* a pigeon, also an Australian bird, with a fan-shaped tail; a gas-burner which emits a fan-like flame.
Fan-tailed, fan'-tayld, *a.* having a fan-tail.
Fantasia, fan-ta'-ze-a, *s.* a fanciful air not restricted to the laws of composition; an extempore composition [Mus.] (It.)
Fantasied, fan'-ta-sid, *a.* fancy-fashioned.
Fantast, fan'-tast, *s.* one who indulges in fantasies.
Fantastic, fan-tas'-tik, } *a.* produced or existing
Fantastical, fan-tas'-te-kal, } only in the imagination or fancy; not real; having the nature of a phantom; apparent only; whimsical; capricious; odd; grotesque. **Fantastically**, fan-tas'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a fantastical manner. **Fantasticalness**, fan-tas'-te-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being fantastical.
Fantastic, fan-tas'-tik, *s.* a whimsical person; a fop.
Fantasy, fan'-ta-se, *s.* the power of fancy. See **Fancy.**
Fantoccini, fan-tok-tche'-ne, dramatic representations in which puppets are substituted for performers.
Fan-tracery, fan'-trase-e-re, *s.* an elaborate carved work on a vaulted roof in the form of a fan [Arch.]
Faquir, fa-keer'. See **Fakeer.**
Far, far, *a.* distant, in any direction; remote; remote from or contrary to design or wish; remote in affection or obedience; alienated; more distant of two: *ad.* to a great distance, in space, time, or proportion; remotely; interrogatively, to what distance; in great part; very much; to a certain point. *By far*, in a great degree; very much. *From far*, from a great distance; from a remote place. *Far from*, at a great distance. *Far off*, at or to a great distance. *Far other*, very different (A.S. *feor*). **Farness**, far'-nes, *s.* distance; remoteness.
Far, far, *s.* a variety of buckwheat grown on poor lands in the south of Europe (L.)
Faradization, far-a-diz'-a'-shun, *s.* a method, as discovered by *Faraday*, of treating disease by the application of electric currents.
Farandams, far'-an-dams, *s.* a mixed fabric of wool and silk.
Far-brought, far'-brawt, *a.* far-fetched.
Farce, fărs, *s.* a short play in which qualities and actions are greatly exaggerated for the purpose of exciting laughter; a piece of ridiculous parade (Fr. *farce*, stuffing, a farce, from *farcio*, to stuff).
Farcical, fär'-se-kal, *a.* belonging or appropriate to a farce; ludicrous; ridiculous. **Farcically**, far'-se-kal-le, *ad.* in a farcical manner. **Farcicalness**, far'-se-kal-nes, *s.* state of being farcical.
Farcin, far'-sin, } *s.* a disease of horses affecting the
Farcy, far-se, } skin and its blood-vessels of a leprous character, and allied to the glanders.
Farcing, far'-sing, *s.* stuffing composed of forced meat; stuffing of mixed ingredients.
Fardel, far'-del, *s.* a bundle or pack: *v.a.* to make up in bundles (Fr. *fardeau*, a bundle).
Fardel-bound, far'-del-bound, *a.* said of a disease among sheep and cattle, consisting of an inflamed and paralysed condition of the folds of the third stomach, due to overgorging with indigestible food.
Farding-bag, far'-ding-bag, *s.* the first stomach of a cow or other ruminating animal, where green food lies till it is chewed over again.
Fare, fare, *v.n.* to be in any state, good or bad; to feed; to be entertained; to succeed; to happen well or ill; to go; to pass or move on: *s.* the price of passage or the sum for conveying a person by land and water; food; provisions of the table; the person conveyed in a vehicle (A.S. Ger. *fahren*, to go).
Farewell, far'-wel, *int.* may you fare well; originally applied to a person departing, but now both to those who depart and those who remain: *s.* adieu; final adieu: *a.* bidding adieu.
Far-fetched, far'-fetcht, *a.* brought from a remote place; not naturally deduced or introduced; forced.
Farina, fa-ri'-na, *s.* the pollen of plants; the flower of any species of corn or starchy root, such as the potato; starch, one of the proximate principles of vegetables (L. ground corn, from *far*, which see).
Farinaceous, far-e-na'-shus, *a.* consisting of or containing farina or flour; mealy. **Farinaceously**, far-e-na'-shus-le, *ad.* in a mealy-like manner.
Farinose, far'-e-nose, *a.* producing farina; covered with a sort of white mealy dust.
Farm, färm, *s.* a portion of land usually leased on rent, with buildings necessary for the business of farming; the state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease: *v.a.* to let out, as lands, to a tenant on condition of paying rent; to take at a certain rent; to lease or let, as taxes, impost, or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent.; to cultivate, as land: *v.n.* to engage in farming. *To let to farm*, to lease on rent. (A.S. *feorm*, food.)
Farmable, färm'-a-bl, *a.* that may be farmed.
Farmer, fär'-mer, *s.* one who cultivates a farm; a husbandman; one who collects taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, for a certain rate per cent.; one who farms the cope of the king [Mining]. *Farmers-general*, under the old French monarchy, those to whom the right of levying certain taxes in a particular district was farmed out for a given sum.
Farmery, färm'-er-e, *s.* the buildings, &c., about a farm.
Farm-house, färm'-hows, *s.* a house attached to a farm.
Farming, färm'-ing, *a.* as regards cultivating land: *s.* the business of cultivating land or of leasing taxes.
Farm-labourer, färm-la'-bur-er, *s.* a working man employed about a farm.
Farmost, fär'-most, *a.* most distant or remote.
Farm-yard, färm'-yärd, *s.* the yard or inclosure attached to or surrounded by the farm-buildings.
Faro, fa'-ro, *s.* a game of hazard played with cards.
Farraginous, far-rad'-je-nus, *a.* formed of various materials; mixed.
Farrago, far-ra'-go, *s.* a mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley. See **Far.**
Farrier, far'-re-er, *s.* one who shoes horses; a veterinary surgeon: *v.n.* to practise as a farrier (L. *ferrum*, iron).
Farriery, far'-re-er-e, *s.* the business of a farrier.
Farrow, far'-ro, *s.* a litter of pigs: *v.a.* or *n.* to bring forth pigs (A.S. *fearh*, a pig).

Farrow, far'-ro, *a.* applied to a cow when she fails to produce a calf for that year.

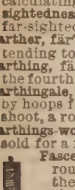
Far-sighted, fär-si'-ted, *a.* seeing to a great distance; calculating and providing for remote issues. **Far-sightedness**, fär-si'-ted-nes, *s.* the power of being far-sighted.

Farther, fär'-ther, *a. comp. deg.* more remote; longer; tending to a greater distance. See **Further.**

Farthing, fär'-*thing*, *s.* a small British copper coin, the fourth of a penny (A.S. *feorthing*, a fourth part).

Farthingale, fär'-*thing*-gale, *s.* a petticoat distended by hoops formed of whalebone (Sp. *verdugo*, a young shoot, a rod, from L. *viridis*, green).

Farthings-worth, far'-*things*-wurth, *s.* as much as is sold for a farthing; matter of little moment.



Fasces.

Fasces, fas'-sez, *s.pl.* a bundle of rods, bound round the helve of an axe, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of authority [Rom. Antiq.] (L.)

Fascets, fas'-sets, *s.pl.* iron implements for conveying the bottles to the annealing tower. [Glassmaking].

Fascia, fash'-e-a, *s.*; *pl.* **Fascia**; a band, sash, or fillet; a flat band, like a broad ribbon, generally between mouldings [Arch.]; the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows [Brick Building]; the belt of a planet, as those of Jupiter [Astron.]; a bandage, roller, or ligature [Surg.]; a membranous expansion; a thin tendinous covering, which surrounds the muscles of the limbs, and binds them in their places [Anat.] (L.)

Fascial, fash'-e-al, *a.* belonging to the fasces.

Fasciated, fash'-e-a-ted, *a.* bound with a fillet or band.

Fasciation, fash-e-a'-shun, *s.* the act or manner of binding up diseased parts [Anat.]; a union of stems or branches in a flattened ribbon-like form [Bot.]

Fascicle, fas'-se-kl, *s.* a little bundle; a cluster [Bot.]

Fascicled, fas'-se-kld, *a.* clustered together in a fascicle.

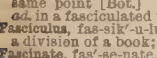
Fascicular, fas-sik'-u-lar, *a.* fascicled. **Fascicularly**, fas-sik'-u-lar-le, *ad.* in the form of bundles.

Fasciculate, fas-sik'-u-late, } *a.* growing in bundles
Fasciculated, fas-sik'-u-la-ted, } or bunches from the same point [Bot.] **Fasciculately**, fas-sik'-u-late-le, *ad.* in a fasciculated manner.

Fasciculus, fas-sik'-u-lus, *s.* a little bundle; a fascicle; a division of a book; a nosegay (L.)

Fascinate, fas'-se-nate, *v.a.* to bewitch; to enchant; to act on by some irresistible influence; to captivate; to excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully (L.)

Fascination, fas-se-na'-shun, *s.* the act or power of fascinating or spell-binding, often to one's harm; a mysterious, irresistible, alluring influence.



Fascine.

Fascine, fas-seen', *s.* a fagot of young branches, brushwood, &c., bound with yarn or withes [Fort.]

Fascinous, fas'-se-nus, *a.* caused or acting by witchcraft.

Fasciolaria, fas-se-o-la'-re-a, *s.* a genus of gasteropods.

Fash, fash, *v.a.* to bother: *v.n.* to reckon a bother.

Fashion, fash'-un, *s.* the make or form of anything; model; pattern; the cut or shape of an article of dress; the prevailing mode of dress; manner; mode; prevailing mode; genteel society: *v.a.* to form; to mould; to accommodate; to make according to the rule prescribed by custom (Fr. from *facio*, to make).

Fashionable, fash'-un-a-bl, *a.* according to the prevailing fashion or mode; observant of the prevailing fashion or mode; genteel; well bred: *s.* a person of fashion. **Fashionableness**, fash'-un-a-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being fashionable. **Fashionably**, fash'-un-a-ble, *ad.* in a manner according to fashion.

Fashioner, fash'-un-er, *s.* one who fashions things.

Fashionist, fash'-un-ist, *s.* a stickler on fashions.

Fashionless, fash'-un-les, *a.* having no fashion.

Fashion-monger, fash'-un-mung'-ger, *s.* one who studies the fashion; a fop.

Fashion-mongering, fash'-un-mung'-ger-ing, *s.* devotedness to fashion: *a.* slavishly devoted to fashion.

Fast, fast, *a.* firm; strong; firmly fixed; close; sound, as sleep; firm in adherence: *s.* that which fastens or holds; the rope which fastens a vessel to a wharf, &c.: *ad.* firmly. *Fast by*, or *fast beside*, close or near to. *Fast and loose*, slippery in dealing and unreliable. (A.S. *fæst*, Ger. *fest.*)

Fast, fast, *a.* swift; quick; dissipated; dissolute; said of a young lady aping the manners of young men: *ad.* swiftly; with quick steps or progression (W. *fest*, and L. *festino*, to hasten).

Fast, fast, *v.n.* to abstain from food; to abstain from food on religious grounds as a means of mortifying desire, &c.: *s.* abstinence from food, especially on religious grounds; the time of fasting (A.S. *fæstan*).

Fast-day, fast'-day, *s.* in Scotland, a day originally of fasting preparatory to communion.

Fasten, fas'-n, *v.a.* to fix firmly or make fast; to secure, as by lock, bolt, bar, &c.; to cement or unite closely in any way; to lay on with strength: *v.n.* with *on*, to fix one's self; to seize and hold on; to clinch.

Fastening, fas'-ning, *s.* anything that binds and makes fast.

Fast-handed, fast'-hand-ed, *a.* close-fisted; avaricious.

Fasti, fas'-ti, *s.* the Roman calendar, which gave the days for festivals, courts, &c., corresponding to our almanac. *Fasti annales*, historical records. (L.)

Fastidious, fas-tid'-e-us, *a.* over-nice in one's tastes; difficult to please (L. *fastidium*, loathing, aversion). **Fastidiously**, fas-tid'-e-us-le, *ad.* in a fastidious manner. **Fastidiousness**, fas-tid'-e-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being fastidious.

Fastigiate, fas-tij'-e-ate, } *a.* narrowed to the top;
Fastigeated, fas-tij'-e-a-ted, } tapering to a narrow point, like a pyramid [Bot.] A *fastigiate stem*, one whose branches are of an equal height. *Fastigiate peduncles*, those which elevate the fructifications in a bunch so as to be equally high. See **Fastigium.**

Fastigium, fas-tij'-e-um, *s.* the summit, apex, or ridge of a house or pediment (L.)

Fasting, fast'-ing, *s.* the act of abstaining from food.

Fastish, fast'-ish, *a.* somewhat prone to dissipation.

Fastness, fast'-nes, *s.* the state of being swift; the state of being fast and firm; firm adherence; strength; security; a stronghold; a fortress; a castle.

Fast train, fast' trane, *s.* an express railway train.

Fat, fat, *a.* fleshy: plump; abounding in fat; gross; dull; heavy; stupid; rich; producing a large income; fertile; nourishing; abounding in spiritual grace and comfort; said of work which, as containing much open or blank space, reduces the labour of the compositor, and so pays well [Printing]; broad [Naut.]: *s.* an oily, concrete substance, deposited under the skin and in various other parts of animal bodies; the best or richest of anything; work with many blank spaces and paying well [Printing]: *v.a.* to make fat; to fatten: *v.n.* to grow fat (A.S. *fætt*).

Fat, fat, *s.* a vat, which see.

Fatal, fa'-tal, *a.* causing death or ruin; fraught with ruin; calamitous; suicidal; fated; fateful; ominous. **Fatally**, fa'-tal-le, *ad.* so as to be fatal. **Fatalness**, fa'-tal-nes, *s.* the state of being fatal; fatality.

Fatalism, fa'-tal-izm, *s.* the doctrine that all things are subject to fate, and take place by inevitable necessity.

Fatalist, fa'-tal-ist, *s.* one who holds to fatalism.

Fatalistic, fa'-tal-ist'-ik, *a.* involving fatalism.

Fatality, fa-tal'-e-te, *s.* the state of being fated or fatal; a fatal event.

Fata Morgana, fä'-tä-mor-gä'-nä, *s.* a mirage frequently observed in the Straits of Messina, in which, by atmospheric refraction, images of objects, such as men, houses, trees, &c., are seen from the coast over or under the surface of the water (It. the fairy Morgana).

Fat brained, fat'-braynd, *a.* dull of apprehension.

Fate, fate, *s.* that destiny which foredooms everything and which there is no evading; predestined lot; final event; death; destruction: *pl.* the three goddesses which presided over the destinies of individuals, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos [Myth.] (L. *fatum*, spoken, and so irrevocable, from *fari*, to speak.)

Fated, fa'-ted, *a.* decreed or regulated by fate.

Fateful, fate'-ful, *a.* bearing the power of producing fatal events. **Fatefully**, fate'-ful-le, *ad.* in a fateful manner. **Fatefulness**, fate'-ful-nes, *s.* state of being fateful.

Father, fä'-*thur*, *s.* a male parent; a forefather; an appellation of respect to an old man; one who exercises paternal care over another; a contriver or originator; the first person in the Trinity, the title given to dignitaries of the Church, superiors of convents, and to Roman Catholic confessors; the senior member of a profession: *v.a.* to adopt; to profess to be the author of; to ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production. *Adoptive father*, he who adopts the children of another and acknowledges them as his own. *Putative father*, the supposed father. *Fathers of the Church*, the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries. *Conscript fathers*, the senators of Rome. (A.S. *fœder.*)

Fatherhood, fä'-*thur*-hood, *s.* the state of being a father or the character or authority of a father.

Father-in-law, fä'-*thur*-in-law, *s.* the father of one's husband or wife.

Fatherland, fä'-*thur*-land, *s.* the land of one's fathers.

Fatherlasher, fä'-*thur*-lash'-er, *s.* a small salt-water fish allied to the river bull-head.

Fatherless, fä'-*thur*-les, *a.* destitute of a living father; without a known author. **Fatherlessness**, fä'-*thur*-les-nes, *s.* the state of being without a father.

Father-long-legs, fä'-*thur*-long'-legs, *s.* an insect with long legs.

Fatherly, fä'-*thur*-le, *a.* like a father in affection and care; tender; pertaining to a father: *ad.* in the manner of a father. **Fatherliness**, fä'-*thur*-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being a father; fatherly kindness.

Fathership, fä'-*thur*-ship, *s.* state of being a father.

Fathom, *fath'*-um, *s.* a measure of six feet, originally the width between the extremities of the arms when extended; range of capacity: *v.a.* to encompass with the extended arms; to comprehend; to try the depth or find the bottom of (A.S. *fæthm*).

Fathomable, *fath'*-um-a-bl, *a.* capable of being fathomed.

Fathomless, *fath'*-um-les, *a.* not to be fathomed.

Fatidical, fa-tid'-e-kal, *a.* interpretive of fate or destiny; prophetic (L. *fatum* and *dico*, to say). **Fatidically**, fa-tid'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a fatidical manner.

Fatigue, fa-teeg', *s.* weariness or exhaustion from exertion of either body or mind; the cause of weariness, as labour or toil; labour by military men, distinct from the use of arms: *v.a.* to weary or exhaust with labour of either mind or body; to weary by importunity; to harass (L. *fatigo*, to weary).

Fatigue-duty, fa-teeg'-dew-te, *s.* labour imposed on a soldier distinct from the use of arms.

Fatiscence, fa-tis'-sens, *s.* a gap or opening; a state of being chinky (L. *fatisco*, to gape).

Fat-kidneyed, fat-kid'-nid, *a.* gross; clumsily fat.

Fatling, fat'-ling, *s.* a lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.

Fat-lute, fat'-lute, *s.* a mixture of linseed oil and pipe-clay for filling joints.

Fatly, fat'-le, *ad.* grossly; greasily.

Fatness, fat'-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being fat; richness; fruitfulness; that which gives fertility.

Fatted, fat'-ted, *a.* made fat.

Fatten, fat'-tn, *v.a.* to make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fertile and fruitful; to feed grossly: *v.n.* to grow fat; to grow plump or fleshy; to be pampered.

Fattener, fat'-tner, *s.* that which fattens.

Fattish, fat'-tish, *a.* somewhat fat.

Fatty, fat'-te, *a.* having the qualities of fat; greasy. *Fatty tissue*, a tissue composed of minute cells or vesicles, in which the animal matter called fat is deposited [Anat.] *Fatty degeneration*, a diseased state of body, found to be distinguished by a more or less partial transformation into fat of certain tissues, especially the muscular fibres of the heart [Med.]

Fattiness, fat'-te-nes, *s.* the state of being fatty.

Fatuitous, fa-tu'-e-tus, } *a.* feeble in mind; silly; illu-
Fatuous, fat'-u-us, } sory.

Fatuity, fa-tu'-e-te, *s.* feebleness of intellect; silliness; foolishness (L. *fatuus*, silly).

Fat-witted, fat-wit'-ted, *a.* dull; stupid.

Faubourg, fo'-boorg, *s.* a suburb in French cities, or what was originally such (L. *foris*, out of doors, and *burgum*, a fortified place).

Faucal, faw'-kal, *a.* deeply guttural.

Fauces, faw'-ses, *s.pl.* the posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and the larynx; an orifice [Bot. and Conch.] (L.)

Faucet, faw'-set, *s.* a pipe inserted in a cask for drawing liquor.

Faugh, faw, *int.* exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

Fault, fawlt, *s.* whatever impairs excellence, as a flaw, a blemish, a defect, a mistake; any slip in conduct or propriety, whether in the way of defect, neglect, or deviation; a disturbance of the strata, which interrupts the miner's operations and puts him at *fault* to discover where the vein or bed has been thrown by the convulsions of nature [Mining]: *v.a.* to charge with a fault; to accuse. *To find fault*, to express blame; to complain. *At fault*, puzzled, off the scent. *To find fault with*, to blame. (L. *fallo*, to deceive.)

Faulted, fawlt'-ed, *a.* displaced [Geol.]

Faulter, fawl'-ter, *s.* an offender.

Fault-finder, fawlt'-finc'-der, *s.* one given to find fault.

Faultful, fawlt'-ful, *a.* full of faults; faulty.

Faultless, fawlt'-les, *a.* without fault or blemish. **Faultlessly**, fawlt'-les-le, *ad.* in a faultless manner. **Faultlessness**, fawlt'-les-nes, *s.* freedom from faults.

Faulty, fawl'-te, *a.* containing faults; imperfect; guilty of a fault; blamable; worthy of censure. **Faultily**, fawl'-te-le, *ad.* in a faulty manner. **Faultiness**, fawl'-te-nes, *s.* the state of being faulty.

Faun, fawn, *s.* among the Romans, a deity of the woods and fields, and guardian of the flocks that pastured in them, afterwards confounded with the Greek god Pan, and similarly represented (L. *faveo*, to favour).

Fauna, faw'-na, *s.* the animals peculiar to any region or geological period, as protected by the fauns.

Faunist, faw'-nist, *s.* a naturalist, specially a student of fauna.

Fausse-braye, fose-bra, *s.* a mound of earth thrown around a rampart (Fr. *faux*, false, and *braie*, breeches).

Fauteuil, fo-teul, *s.* an arm-chair; membership in the French Academy (Fr.)

Fauvette, fo-vet', *s.* any little lively wing-bird of the warbler family (Fr. *fauve*, fawn-coloured).

Faveolate, fä-ve'-o-late, *a.* like honeycomb [Bot.] (L. *favus*, a honeycomb.)

Favillous, fä-vil'-lus, *a.* consisting of or pertaining to ashes; resembling ashes (L. *favilla*, ashes).

Favonian, fä-vo'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to the west wind (L.)

Favose, fä-vose', *a.* like a honeycomb.

Favosite, fav'-o-site, *s.* a fossil coral having a minute prismatic structure.

Favour, fa'-vur, *s.* kind regard; countenance; a disposition to aid, befriend, support, or justify; a kind act or an act of grace; lenity; leave; good will; the object of kind regard; something bestowed as evidence of kind feeling; a festive knot of ribbons; something worn as a token of affection; advantage; convenience afforded for success; partiality; bias; a friendly communication: *v.a.* to regard with kindness; to support; to countenance; to befriend; to afford advantages for success to; to facilitate; to resemble in features; to spare. *A challenge to the favour*, the challenge of a juror on account of some supposed partiality [Law]. (L. *faveo*, to favour.)

Favourable, fa'-vur-à-bl, *a.* kind; gracious; friendly; propitious; conducive to; tending to promote; advantageous; affording means to facilitate. **Favourableness**, fa'-vur-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being favourable; partiality; conduciveness. **Favourably**, fa'-vur-à-ble, *ad.* in a favourable manner.

Favoured, fa'-vurd, *a.* countenanced; aided; conditioned, well or ill in body and looking so. *Ill-favoured*, ill-conditioned and looking so. *Well-favoured*, good-conditioned and looking so. **Favouredness**, fa'-vurd-nes, *s.* appearance as regards bodily condition.

Favourer, fa'-vur-er, *s.* one who or that which favours.

Favouring, fa'-vur-ing, *a.* countenancing; promoting. **Favouringly**, fa'-vur-ing-le, *ad.* so as to favour.

Favourite, fa'-vur-it, *s.* a person or thing regarded with favour; one greatly beloved; one regarded with undue preference: *a.* regarded with especial favour or fondness.

Favouritism, fa'-vur-it-izm, *s.* the disposition to favour one or more persons or classes to the neglect of others having equal claims.

Favourless, fa'-vur-les, *a.* not regarded with favour; unpatronized.

Favus, fa'-vus, *s.* a disease of the hairy scalp, consisting of dry, yellowish, round, often cup-shaped, incrustations of a fungous nature (L. a honey-comb).

Fawn, fawn, *s.* a young deer; a buck or doe of the first year: *v.n.* to bring forth a fawn (L. *fœtus*, offspring).

Fawn, fawn, *v.n.* to cringe in order to gain favour: *s.* a servile cringe; mean flattery (A.S. *fægen*, glad).

Fawner, fawn'-er, *s.* one who fawns.

Fawning, fawn'-ing, *a.* courting servilely; flattering by cringing and meanness: *s.* gross flattery. **Fawningly**, fawn'-ing-le, *ad.* in a cringing, servile way.

Fay, fay, *s.* a fairy; an elf (Fr. *fée*, from L. *fatum*, fate).

Fay, fay, *v.n.* to fit closely: *v.a.* or fit two pieces of wood together [Ship-building]. (A.S. *fegan*, to join.)

Faying, fa'-ing, *s.* the union of two pieces so close that no intervening space occurs [Naut.]

Feal, fe'-al, *a.* faithful. *Feal and leal*, faithful and loyal to the manorial lord. *Feal homages*, faithful subjects.

Feal, feel, *s.* turf. *Feal-dike*, a fence made of turf [Scot.]

Fealty, fe'-al-te, *s.* fidelity or faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands, involving loyal fulfilment of all the conditions of tenure; loyalty (L. *fidelis*, faithful).

Fear, feer, *s.* a painful emotion excited by the apprehension of evil or impending danger; anxiety; the cause or object of fear; dread; awe; reverence; respect: *v.a.* to regard with fear; to anticipate with fear; to have a reverential awe of; to suspect; to terrify; to drive away by fear: *v.n.* to be apprehensive of evil; to be afraid; to doubt (A.S. *fær*, Ger. *Gefahr*, danger).

Fearful, feer'-ful, *a.* affected by fear; afraid; wanting courage; timid; impressing fear; dreadful; to be reverenced; awful. **Fearfully**, feer'-ful-le, *ad.* in fear; in a manner to impress fear. **Fearfulness**, feer'-ful-nes, *s.* state of being fearful.

Fearless, feer'-les, *a.* free from fear; intrepid. **Fearlessly**, feer'-les-le, *ad.* in a fearless manner. **Fearlessness**, feer'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being fearless.

Fearnought, feer'-nawt, *s.* a thick shaggy woollen stuff, used for lining port-holes in ships, and other purposes.

Feasibility, fee-ze-bil'-e-te, *s.* practicability.

Feasible, fe'-ze-bl, *a.* practicable: *s.* that which is practicable (Fr. *faire*, to do). **Feasibleness**, fe'-ze-bl-nes, *s.* practicability. **Feasibly**, fe'-ze-ble, *ad.* practicably.

Feast, feest, *s.* a sumptuous repast of which a number partake; something delicious to the palate; periodi-

cal or stated celebration of some event; a festival; anything on which the mind or the heart feasts or feeds: *v.n.* to eat sumptuously; to be highly gratified or delighted: *v.a.* to entertain sumptuously: to delight: to pamper: to gratify luxuriously (Fr. *fête*, originally *feste*, from L. *festum*, a holiday, a festival).

Feast-day, feest'-da, *s.* a day of feasting; a festival.

Feaster, fees'-ter, *s.* one who fares deliciously or who entertains magnificently.

Feastful, feest'-ful, *a.* festive; sumptuous; luxurious.

Feastfully, feest'-ful-le, *ad.* in a feastful manner.

Feasting, feest'-ing, *s.* enjoying a feast.

Feast-rite, feest'-rite, *s.* custom observed in entertainments.

Feat, fete, *s.* an act or deed, especially of extraordinary strength, skill, or courage (Fr. *fait*, done).

Feather, *feth'*-er, *s.* one of the plumes which form the covering of a bird; species; an ornament; an empty title: *v.a.* to dress in feathers; to cover with feathers or such like: to adorn. *A feather in the cap*, an honour achieved. *To be in full feather*, to be up to the mark. *To be in high feather*, to appear in high spirits or elated. *To show the white feather*, to give indications of cowardice, as a white feather in the tail of a cock was supposed to imply. *Feathers*, any narrow slips of timber to strengthen partitioning, framework, &c. [Carp.] *To feather one's nest*, to collect wealth, particularly from emoluments derived from agencies. *To feather the oar*, to turn the edge of an oar horizontally when raising it from the water. (A.S. *fether*, Ger. *Feder.*)

Feather-bed, *feth'*-er-bed, *s.* a bed filled with feathers.

Feather-boarding, *feth'*-er-board'-ing, *s.* a boarding in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird.

Feathered, *feth'*-erd, *a.* covered with feathers: winged: fitted or furnished with feathers; smoothed like down or feathers.

Feather-edge, *feth'*-er-ej, *s.* edge of a board thinner than the other, like a feather.

Feather-edged, *feth'*-er-ejd, *a.* having one edge thinner than the other.

Feather-flowers, *feth'*-er-flow'-ers, *s.pl.* artificial flowers made of feathers for ladies' head ornaments, &c.

Feather-grass, *feth'*-er-gräs, *s.* a species of grass with graceful feathered arms.

Feathering, *feth'*-er-ing, *s.* turning the edge of an oar horizontally when raising it out of the water [Boating]: *pl.* ornamental cusps formed by the junction of small arcs in architectural enrichments [Arch.]: *a.* acting as an oar when feathering [Mech.]

Featherless, *feth'*-er-les, *a.* destitute of feathers; unfledged.

Feather-shot, *feth'*-er-shot, *s.* copper, from the shape it assumes when dropped molten into cold water.

Feather-spray, *feth'*-er-spra, *s.* the feathery spray thrown up by the cutwater of a fast sailer.

Feather-veined, *feth'*-er-vaned, *a.* with veins springing from the mid-rib like the parts of a feather [Bot.]

Feather-weight, *feth'*-er-wate, *s.* the least weight that can be put on a racer when running [Racing]; weight so exact that a feather would turn it.

Feathery, *feth'*-er-e, *a.* clothed or covered with feathers; having the appearance of feathers. *Feathery-footed*, having feathers on the feet. **Featheriness**, *feth'*-er-e-nes, *s.* the state of being feathery.

Featly, fete'-le, *ad.* neatly; dexterously; adroitly.

Featness, fete'-nes, *s.* dexterity; adroitness.

Feature, fe'-tyur, *s.* the cast of any part of the face; the make or cast of the body; the appearance; the make or form of any part of the surface of a thing; the prominent, conspicuous, or distinguishing part (L. *factura*, make, *facio*, to make).

Featured, fe'-tyurd, *a.* having a certain cast or fashion of body or face.

Featureless, fe'-tyure-les, *a.* having no distinct features or shape.

Featurely, fe'-tyure-le, *a.* good featured; rather handsome.

Feaze, feeze, *v.a.* to untwist the end, as of a rope.

Febricula, fe-brik'-u-lä, *s.* a slight fever of no specific type, and short duration (L.)

Febriculose, fe-brik'-u-lose, *a.* feverish.

Febriculosity, fe-brik-u-los'-e-te, *s.* feverishness.

Febrifacient, feb-re-fa'-she-ent, *a.* causing fever: *s.* that which produces fever (L. *febris*, a fever, and *facio*, to make).

Febriferous, fe-brif'-e-rus, *a.* inducing fever (L. *febris*, and *fero*, to bring).

Febrific, fe-brif'-ik, *a.* producing fever; feverish.

Febrifugal, feb-re-fu'-gal *or* feb-rif'-u-gal, *a.* having the quality of mitigating or curing fever; antifebrile.

Febrifuge, feb'-re-fuje, *s.* any medicine that mitigates or removes fever (L. *febris*, and *fugo*, to put to flight).

Febrile, fe'-bril, *a.* pertaining to or indicating fever.

Febronianism, fe-bro'-ne-an-izm, *s.* a heresy in the Rom. Cath. Church which maintained certain ecclesiastical liberties against the claims of the pope, so named from its advocate.

February, feb'-ru-à-re, *s.* the second month in the year, so called by the Romans as the month of expiation and purification (L. *februa*, the festival of expiation and purification held on the 15th).

Februation, feb-ru-a'-shun, *s.* purification.

Fecal, fe'-kal, *a.* See **Fæcal.**

Feces, fe'-seze, *s.pl.* See **Fæces.**

Fecial, fe'-she-al, among the ancient Romans one of a college of priests whose duty it was formally to declare war or make peace: *a.* pertaining to the fecials (L.)

Fecit, fe'-sit, *s.* he did it, a word inscribed on a work of art after the name of the artist (L.)

Feckless, fek'-les, *a.* feeble and spiritless.

Feculs, fe'-ku-lä, *s.* the green matter of plants; starch or farina.

Feculence, fe'-ku-lens, } *s.* the quality of being fecu-
Feculency, fe'-ku-len-se, } lent; feculent matter.

Feculent, fe'-ku-lent, *a.* containing or abounding with fæces or sediment; muddy; turbid (L. *fæces*).

Feculum, fe'-ku-lum, *s.* a dry dusty substance obtained from plants.

Fecund, fe'-kund, *a.* fruitful in children; prolific (L.)

Fecundate, fe'-kun-date, *v.a.* to make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.

Fecundation, fe-kun-da'-shun, *s.* the act of making fruitful or prolific; impregnation.

Fecundity, fe-kun'-de-te, *s.* fruitfulness; prolificness in female animals; fertility; richness of invention.

Fedelini, fa-da-le'-ne, *s.* a pipe-like paste (It.)

Federacy, fed'-er-à-se, *s.* a federation.

Federal, fed'-er-al, *a.* pertaining to or founded on a league or contract, specially between states; upholding the federation. *A federal union*, a union of several internally independent states under a common central government in which they are severally represented. (L. *fœdus*, *fœderis*, a treaty.)

Federal, fed'-er-al, *s.* a supporter of the federal

Federalist, fed'-er-al-ist, *s.* principle in the constitution of the United States; a supporter, as against the South in the late civil war, of the integrity of the federation.

Federalism, fed'-er-al-izm, *s.* the principles of the federalists.

Federalize, fed'-er-al-ize, *v.a.* or *n.* to unite in compact, as different states, for political purposes.

Federate, fed'-er-ate, *a.* joined in confederacy.

Federation, fed-er-a'-shun, *s.* confederation.

Federative, fed'-er-à-tiv, *a.* joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

Fee, fee, *s.* recompense or compensation for services, specially for professional services, prescribed in many cases by law or custom; an estate held of a superior on certain conditions; originally feudal service; an heritable or inherited estate; property: *v.a.* to pay a fee to; to hire; to keep in hire (A.S. *feoh*, cattle, property, specially in land).

Feeble, fe'-bl, *a.* weak; infirm; weakened by disease or wanting vigour; faint; dull (Fr. *faible*, from L. *flebilis*, to be wept over). **Feebleness**, fe'-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being feeble. **Feebly**, fe'-ble, *ad.* in a feeble manner.

Feeble-minded, fe'-bl-mind'-ed, *a.* weak in mind; wanting firmness; irresolute. **Feeble-mindedness**, fe'-bl-mind'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being feeble-minded.

Feed, feed, *v.a.* to give food to; to supply with anything wanting or necessary; to graze or to pasture; to nourish; to delight; to entertain; to fatten: *v.n.* to take food; to prey; to pasture; to grow fat; to subsist: *s.* a certain allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c.: a meal; provender; pasture; supply; feeder (A.S. *foda*, food).

Feeder, feed'-er, *s.* one who gives food or supplies nourishment; an encourager; one who subsists; one who fattens cattle; a fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water; supply or anything that increases it, as of traffic on a railway.

Feeding, feed'-ing, *s.* that which is eaten; pasture.

Feed-pipe, feed'-pipe, *s.* a pipe which feeds or supplies the boiler of a steam-engine, &c., with water [Mech.]

Feed-pump, feed'-pump, *s.* the force-pump employed in supplying the boilers of steam-engines [Mech.]

Fee-estate, fe'-e-state, *s.* estate held on some service or acknowledgment to the superior.

Fee-farm, fee'-färm, *s.* a kind of tenure without homage, fealty, or other service except as stipulated.

Feel, feel, *v.a.* to perceive by the touch; to have a sense of or be conscious of; to suffer or experience; to know or to have a real and just view of; to test: *v.n.* to know by the touch; to have the emotions excited; to excite a sensation of being; to be conscious of being: *s.* sensation; perception caused by the touch. *To feel out*, to sound. *To feel after*, to search for.

Feeler, feel'-er, *s.* one who feels; an observation or remark thrown out to ascertain the views of others: *pl.* antennæ, which see.

Feeling, feel'-ing, *a.* perceiving by the touch; conscious; expressive of keen sensibility; affecting; possessing keen sensibility; easily affected; deeply affected: *s.* the sense of touch; perception by the touch; sensation or perception by any of the senses; sensibility; susceptibility; emotion: *pl.* affections of the mind. **Feelingly**, feel'-ing-le, *ad.* in a feeling manner.

Fee-simple, fee-sim'-pl, *s.* an estate held by a person in his own right, and descendible to the heirs in general.

Fee-tail, fee'-tale, *s.* an estate entailed to the possessor's heirs, and thus held conditionally.

Feet, feet, *s.pl.* of **Foot**.

Feetless, feet'-les, *a.* destitute of feet.

Fehmgericht, fem'-ge-richt, *s.* See **Vehmgericht**.

Feign, fane, *v.a.* to fashion or fabricate; to affect or pretend; to fable (Fr. *feindre*, from L. *fingo*, *fictum*, to form, to fashion).

Feigned, faynd, *a.* pretended; counterfeited. *Feigned issue*, an action got up to try a question of right [Law].

Feignedly, fane'-ed-le, *ad.* in pretence. **Feignedness**, fane'-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being feigned.

Feigning, fa'-ning, *s.* a false appearance; deception. **Feigningly**, fa'-ning-le, *ad.* with false appearance.

Feint, faynt, *s.* a pretence; a mock attack; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck [Mil. and Fencing].

Feldspar, feld'-spar, *s.* a widely distributed crystalline mineral, which consists of silica, alumina, and potash, and is a constituent part of granite, gneiss, mica, slate, porphyry, and most volcanic rocks (Ger. *Feld*, field, and *spath*, spar).

Feldspathic, feld-spath'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to feld-
Feldspathose, feld-spath'-ose, } spar; consisting of feldspar.

Felicitate, fe-lis'-e-tate, *v.a.* to make very happy; to congratulate: *a.* made very happy.

Felicitation, fe-lis-e-ta'-shun, *s.* congratulation.

Felicitous, fe-lis'-e-tus, *a.* very happy; ingenious; most appropriate; successful. **Felicitously**, fe-lis'-e-tus-le, *ad.* in a felicitous manner. **Felicitousness**, fe-lis'-e-tus-nes, *s.* state of being felicitous.

Felicity, fe-lis'-e-te, *s.* happiness; bliss; a blessing or source of happiness; a happy faculty.

Felis, fe'-lis, *s.* the cat family of animals, including, besides cats, tigers, lions, lynxes, and other carnivora (L.)

Feline, fe'-line, *a.* pertaining to cats or the cat-kind; like a cat.

Fell, fel, *a.* cruel; fierce; savage; bloody (A.S. *fel*). **Fellness**, fel'-nes, *s.* unrelenting cruelty.

Fell, fel, *s.* the hide or skin of an animal; a hem laid level with the cloth: *v.a.* to hem so (A.S. *fell*).

Fell, fel, *s.* a barren or stony hill (Ice.)

Fell, fel, *v.a.* to cause to fall; to bring to the ground by cutting or striking (*fall*).

Fellable, fel'-lā-bl, *a.* fit to be or capable of being felled.

Fellah, fel'-là, *s.* one of the peasants or labouring class in Egypt, equal to boor (Ar. a peasant).

Feller, fel'-ler, *s.* one who fells, specially wood.

Fellic, fel'-ik, } *a.* from bile (L. *fel*, bile).
Fellinic, fel-in'-ik, }

Fellifluous, fel-lif'-lu-us, *a.* flowing with gall (L. *fel*, and *fluo*, to flow).

Fellmonger, fel-mung'-ger, *s.* a dealer in hides.

Felloe, fel'-lo. See **Felly**.

Fellow, fel'-lo, *s.* a companion; an associate; one of the same kind; an equal; one of a pair; one equal to or like another; a person; an appellation of contempt for a low-bred or worthless person; a member of a college that shares its revenues; a member of any incorporated society; a college trustee [U.S.]: *a.* in composition, along with, in a given respect: *v.a.* to pair with; to match (Ice. *felagi*, a partner in goods).

Fellow-feeling, fel'-lo-feel'-ing, *s.* sympathy.

Fellowship, fel'-lo-ship, *s.* the state of being a fellow; companionship; society; familiar intercourse; communion; partnership; association; frequency of intercourse; fitness and fondness for festive entertainments; an endowment in colleges for the maintenance of a fellow; the status and income of a fellow; the rule by which profit or loss is divided among partners in proportion to their investments. [Arith.]

Felly, fel'-le, *s.* one of the curved pieces of wood which compose the rim of a wheel: the rim of a wheel.

Felo-de-se, fe'-lo-dee-see, *s.* one who commits felony by taking away his own life (L. a felon of himself).

Felon, fel'-on, *s.* a person who has committed felony; a malefactor; a whitlow; a similar affection in animals: *a.* malignant; fierce; traitorous (Fr. a traitor).

Felonious, fe-lo'-ne-us, *a.* wicked; worthy of a felon; done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime [Law]. **Feloniously**, fe-lo'-ne-us-le, *ad.* in a felonious manner. **Feloniousness**, fe-lo'-ne-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being felonious.

Felonry, fel'-on-re, *s.* the felon or convict class.

Felony, fel'-o-ne, *s.* a crime which involves a total forfeiture of lands or goods (or both), and to which capital or other punishment may be superadded, according to the degree of guilt [Common Law].

Felsite, fel'-site, *s.* a species of compact feldspar.

Felspar, fel'-spar, *s.* See **Feldspar**.

Felspathic, fel-spath'-ik, *a.* See **Feldspathic**.

Felstone, fel'-stone, *s.* rock of quartz and feldspar.

Felt, felt, *s.* a stuff of wool, or wool and hair, which is matted into a fabric by beating, rolling, and pressure; a hat made of felt: *v.a.* to make into, or cover with felt.

Felter, fel'-ter, *v.a.* to mat together like felt.

Felt-grain, felt'-grane, *s.* the grain of cut timber, which is transverse to the annular rings [Carp.]

Felt-hat, felt'-hat, *s.* a hat made of felt.

Felting, felt'-ing, *s.* the process of making felt; felt.

Felt-maker, felt'-ma-ker, *s.* a manufacturer of felt.

Feltre, fel'-tr, *s.* a kind of felt made cuirass.

Felucca, fe-luk'-kà, *s.* a boat or vessel, with oars and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean (It.)

Felwort, fel'-wurt, *s.* a plant, a gentian.

Female, fe'-male, *s.* among animals, one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young; among plants, that which produces fruit; that which bears the pistil, and receives the pollen of the male flowers: *a.* pertaining to the sex which produces young; pertaining to females; feminine; soft; delicate; bearing the pistil [Bot.] A *female screw*, the spiral-threaded cavity into which a screw works [Mech.] A *female die*, the concave die into which the male or convex die is struck. *Female rhymes*, rhymes which consist of a long syllable and a short, so called because in French they end in *e*, feminine. (L. *femina*, a woman.)

Feme coverte, fem kuv'-vert, *s.* See **Covert**.

Femerell, fem'-e-rel, *s.* a contrivance on the roof of a room or kitchen for ventilation. See **Fume**.

Feme sole, fem sole, *s.* See **Femme sole**.

Femicide, fem'-e-side, *s.* the slaying of a woman.

Feminal, fem'-e-nal, *a.* pertaining to a woman.

Feminality, fem-e-nal'-e-te, *s.* female nature.

Feminine, fem'-e-nin, *a.* pertaining to women, or to females; tender; effeminate. *Feminine gender*, that gender which denotes the female sex. **Femininely**, fem'-e-nin-le, *ad.* in a feminine manner.

Femininism, fem'-e-nin-izm, *s.* the quality of the female sex.

Femme sole, fem' sole, *s.* an unmarried woman [Law].

Femoral, fem'-o-ral, *a.* belonging to the thigh (L. *femur*, *femoris*, the thigh).

Fen, fen, *s.* low marshy land; a marsh (A.S.)

Fen-berry, fen'-ber-e, *s.* a kind of blackberry.

Fen-cricket, fen'-krik-kit, *s.* an insect that digs for itself a little hole in the ground.

Fen-duck, fen'-duk, *s.* a species of wild duck.

Fence, fens, *s.* a wall, hedge, or line of posts and rails, to confine animals or protect land; defence; guard; fencing; skill in word-fence; guard of a carpenter's plane; a receiver of stolen goods: *v.a.* to enclose with a fence; to guard; to fortify: *v.n.* to practise fencing; to raise a fence; to guard. *Ring fence*, a fence which encircles a whole estate. See **Defence**.

Fence-month, fens'-munth, *s.* the month in which it is unlawful to hunt in any forest.

Fenceful, fens'-ful, *a.* affording defence.

Fenceless, fens'-les, *a.* unenclosed; open.

Fencer, fen'-ser, *s.* one who fences or teaches fencing.

Fencible, fen'-se-bl, *a.* capable of defence or defending.

Fencibles, fen'-se-blz, *s.pl.* soldiers enlisted for home defence.

Fencing, fens'-ing, *s.* materials used in making fences; a casing round machinery in factories; the art of skilfully using sword or foil in attack or defence.

Fend, *v.a.* to keep or ward off; to shut out: *v.n.* to act in opposition; to resist; to parry. See **Defend**.

Fender, fen'-der, *s.* a guard before a fire to confine the ashes; a piece of timber, mass of ropes, &c., to protect the side of a vessel from injury by collision.

Fenération, fen-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act of lending on use; the interest gained (L. *fenus*, the produce or gain).

Fenestella, fe-nes-tel'-la, *s.* a genus of polyzoa, common in palæozoic rocks [Geol.]

Fenestral, fe-nes'-tral, *a.* pertaining to a window (L. *fenestra*, a window).

Fenestrate, fe-nes'-trate, *a.* an epithet applied to transparent spots on the wings of butterflies [Entom.]; pierced with holes like windows [Bot.]

Fenestrated, fe-nes'-tra-ted, *a.* having or marked with, or as with, windows.

Fenestration, fe-nes-tra'-shun, *s.* architecture or arrangement as regards windows.

Fengite, fen'-jite, *s.* a transparent alabaster used for windows.

Fenian, fe'-ne-an, *s.* a member of an organization, formed since 1848, to overthrow English rule and establish a native republic in Ireland (Fionna Eirinn, an old Irish military organization, called after *Fionn*, an Irish legendary hero).

Fenianism, fe'-ne-an-izm, *s.* the principles of the Fenians.

Fenks, fenks, *s.* the refuse of whale's blubber.

Fennec, fen'-nek, *s.* the zerda.

Fennel, fen'-nel, *s.* an aromatic plant, with umbels of yellow flowers and finely divided leaves (L. *fœnum*, hay).

Fennel-flower, fen'-nel-flour, *s.* a plant of the genus nigella.

Fenny, fen'-ne, *a.* marshy; abounding in fens.

Fent, fent, *s.* an opening or slit left in a garment, as a shirt-sleeve, to let it easily off and on (Fr. *fente*, a cleft).

Fenugreek, fen'-u-greek, *s.* a leguminous plant allied to clover (L. *fœnum*, and *græcum*, Greek).

Feod, fude, *s.* See **Feud.**

Feoff, feff, *v.a.* to enfeoff: *s.* a fief.

Feoffee, fef-fee', *s.* a person who is enfeoffed.

Feoffor, fef'-fer, *s.* one who grants a fief.

Feoffment, fef'-ment, *s.* the gift or grant of a fief.

Fera natura, fe'-ree nà-tu'-ree, *s.pl.* wild animals, like deer, as distinct from domestic, such as horses, cows, sheep, poultry, &c. [Law]. (L. of a wild nature.)

Feral, fe'-ral, *a.* funereal; deadly (L. *feralis*, belonging to the dead).

Feral, fe'-ral, *a.* wild; fallen wild (L. *fera*, a wild beast).

Ferd-fare, ferd'-fare, *s.* discharge from the obligation of going to war (A.S. *ferd*, army, and *fare*, a journey).

Ferdwit, ferd'-wit, *s.* a fine imposed on persons for not serving in the wars; a quittance for a murder in the army (A.S. *ferd*, and *wite*, a penalty).

Feretory, fer'-e-tur-e, *s.* a shrine for containing the relics of saints carried in processions (L. *fero*, to bear).

Fergusonite, fer'-gu-son-ite, *s.* a brownish-black ore, consisting chiefly of columbic acid and yttria.

Feriæ, fe'-re-e, *s.* holidays in ancient Rome, during which there was suspension of business and labour.

Ferial, fe'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to holidays, specially, in Scotland at one time, to non-court days.

Ferine, fe'-rine, *a.* wild; untamed; savage. **Ferinely**, fe'-rine-le, *ad.* in the manner of wild beasts. **Ferineness**, fe'-rine-nes, *s.* wildness; savageness.

Fermata, fer'-ma-tà, *s.* a resting-point [Mus.] (It.)

Ferment, fer'-ment, *s.* a substance in a state of decay or putrefaction which excites fermentation; internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid; commotion; heat; tumult; agitation (L. *ferveo*, to boil).

Ferment, fer-ment', *v.a.* to excite fermentation in; to stir up; to inflame: *v.n.* to work; to be in a state of fermentation internally; to be excited or agitated.

Fermentability, fer-men-tà-bil'-e-te, *s.* capability of being fermented.

Fermentable, fer-men'-tà-bl, *a.* capable of fermentation.

Fermentation, fer-men-ta'-shun, *s.* originally the decomposition which takes place in dead organic matter when exposed to the action of moisture and air under a moderate heat, now properly a change of the like kind which takes place in an organic substance, not naturally liable to it, when acted on by a body in the above state of decomposition, hence called a ferment; an agitation among the ideas or feelings of the mind caused by some disturbing influence that tends materially to modify them.

Fermentative, fer-men'-tà-tiv, *a.* causing or consisting in fermentation. **Fermentativeness**, fer-men'-tà-tiv-nes, *s.* the state of being fermentative.

Fermillet, fer'-mil-let, *s.* a buckle or clasp (*Jirm*).

Fern, fern, *s.* an order of cryptogamic plants with their reproductive organs inserted on the back of their frond, and remarkable for their elegance.

Fernery, fern'-e-re, *s.* a place where ferns are cultivated.

Fern-owl, fern'-oul, *s.* the European goatsucker; the night-jar.

Fernticles, fern'-tik-ls, *s.pl.* freckles on the skin, resembling the seeds of the fern.

Ferny, fer'-ne, *a.* overgrown with fern.

Ferocious, fe-ro'-shus, *a.* fierce or savage in disposition or expression (L. *ferox*, wild). **Ferociously**, fe-ro'-shus-le, *ad.* in a ferocious manner. **Ferociousness**, fe-ro'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being ferocious.

Ferocity, fe-ros'-e-te, *s.* savage cruelty of disposition; fierceness indicating a savage heart.

Ferrandine, fer'-ran-din, *s.* a cloth of silk and wool.

Ferrate, fer'-rate, *s.* a salt of ferric acid.

Ferreous, fer'-re-us, *a.* partaking of, pertaining to, or made of, iron (L. *ferrum*, iron).

Ferret.

Ferret, fer'-ret, *s.* a species of weasel, much used in unearthing rabbits; among glass-makers, an iron used to make the rings at the mouths of bottles: *v.a.* to drive out of a lurking-place; to hunt out (Fr. *furet*, perhaps from L. *fur*, a thief).

Ferret, fer'-ret, *s.* a kind of narrow tape made of woollen thread, sometimes of cotton or silk (Fr.)

Ferreter, fer'-ret-er, *s.* one who ferrets out.

Ferretto, fer-ret'-to, *s.* copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used to colour glass (L. *ferrum*, iron).

Ferriage, fer'-re-aje, *s.* the fare to be paid at a ferry.

Ferric, fer'-rik, *a.* from iron. *Ferric acid*, an acid of iron. *Ferric oxide*, a sesquioxide of iron.

Ferricalcite, fer-re-kal'-site, *s.* a calcareous earth having much iron in it (L. *ferrum*, and *calx*, lime).

Ferriferous, fer-rif'-er-us, *a.* producing or yielding iron (L. *ferrum*, and *fero*, to bear).

Ferrilite, fer'-re-lite, *s.* Rowley ragg; a trap, with oxide of iron in it (L. *ferrum*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Ferrocyanogen, fer-ro-si-an'-o-jen, *s.* a compound of iron and cyanogen.

Ferro-type, fer'-ro-tipe, *s.* a photographic process with salts of iron; a photograph on a japanned plate.

Ferruginated, fer-ru'-jin-a-ted, *a.* having the colour or properties of the rust of iron.

Ferruginous, fer-ru'-je-nus, *a.* containing iron; of the colour of iron rust.

Ferrugo, fer-ru'-go, *s.* a disease of plants, commonly called *rust*, due to the presence of an infinite number of minute fungi (L. iron-rust, from *ferrum*).

Ferrule, fer'-rule, *s.* a ring of metal put round a cane or other thing to strengthen it (L. *ferrum*).

Ferrumination, fer-ru-me-na'-shun, *s.* the soldering or uniting of metals.

Ferry, fe'-re, *v.a.* to carry or transport over a river, strait, or other water, in a boat: *v.n.* to pass over water in a boat: *s.* the place of passage where one may be rowed across a water; the right of ferrying across: a ferry boat (A.S. *faran*, to go).

Ferry-boat, fer'-re-bote, *s.* a boat for conveyance across a ferry.

Ferry-man, fer'-re-man, *s.* one who keeps a ferry and conveys people across.

Fertile, fer'-til, *a.* fruitful; productive; rich in resources; inventive (L. *fero*, to bear). **Fertilely**, fer'-til-le, *ad.* in a fertile manner. **Fertileness**, fer'-til-nes, *s.* the quality of being fertile.

Fertility, fer-til'-e-te, *s.* fertileness.

Fertilization, fer-til-e-za'-shun, *s.* the process of rendering fertile; fecundation or impregnation, as of plants.

Fertilize, fer'-til-ize, *v.a.* to render fertile or productive; to enrich, as soil; to fecundate.

Fertilizer, fer'-til-i-zer, *s.* a manure.

Ferula, fer'-u-là, *s.* a ferule; the giant fennel, a genus of plants (L. a rod, from *ferio*, to strike).

Ferulaceous, fer-u-là'-she-us, *a.* pertaining to reeds or canes.

Ferule, fer'-rule, *s.* a rod used to punish children in school: *v.a.* to punish with a ferule. See **Ferula.**

Fervency, fer'-ven-se, *s.* the state of being fervent; ardour; zeal; warmth of devotion.

Fervent, fer'-vent, *a.* hot; hot in temper; vehement; ardent; glowing; zealous (L. *ferveo*, to boil). **Fervently**, fer'-vent-le, *ad.* in a fervent manner. **Ferventness**, fer'-vent-nes, *s.* the quality of being fervent.

Fervescent, fer-ves'-scent, *a.* growing hot.

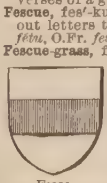
Fervid, fer'-vid, *a.* very hot; burning; very warm in zeal. **Fervidly**, fer'-vid-le, *ad.* with glowing warmth. **Fervidness**, fer'-vid-nes, *s.* glowing heat; warm zeal.

Fervour, fer'-vur, *s.* heat or warmth; ardour; zeal.

Fescennine, fes'-sen-nine, *a.* licentious. (Pertaining to *Fescennium*, a city of Etruria.) *Fescennine verses*, verses of a gay, satirical, or licentious character.

Fescue, fes'-ku, *s.* a small wire or straw used to point out letters to children when learning to read (Fr. *fétu*, O.Fr. *festu*, from L. *festuca*, a straw).

Fescue-grass, fes'-ku-gràs, *s.* the festuca, a genus of grasses of importance in agriculture.



Fesse.

Fesse, fes, *s.* a broad band crossing the shield horizontally and possessing the third part of it [Her.]; one of the nine honourable ordinaries, and representing the girdle of a knight [Her.] *Fesse-point*, the centre of an escutcheon [Her.] (L. *fascia*, a band.)

Festal, fes'-tal, *a.* pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay. See **Feast.** **Festally**, fes'-tal-le, *ad.* in a festive manner.

Fester, fes'-ter, *v.n.* to corrupt; to suppurate; to rankle;

to grow more virulent; *v.a.* to cause to fester: *s.* an inflamed tumour containing purulent matter.

Festinate, fes'-te-nate, *a.* hasty; hurried (L.)

Festival, fes'-te-val, *a.* pertaining to a feast; joyous; mirthful: *s.* a feast; a festive or joyous celebration.

Festive, fes'-tiv, *a.* pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous. **Festively,** fes'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a festive manner.

Festivity, fes-tiv'-e-te, *s.* festive joyfulness, or joy as at a feast; a festival.

Festivous, fes'-tiv-us, *a.* pertaining to a feast; joyous.

Festoon, fes-toon', *s.* a garland of flowers, &c., suspended so as to hang in an elliptic curve and with the ends depending; an ornament of carved work, in imitation of such a garland [Sculp.]: *v.a.* to form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons. See *Feast.*

Festuca, fes-tu'-kä, *s.* fescue-grass (L.) See **Fescue.**

Fetal, fe'-tal, *a.* pertaining to a fetus.

Fetation, fe-tä'-shun, *s.* the forming of a fetus.

Fetch, fetsh, *v.a.* to go and bring; to derive; to bring or draw; to make or to perform; to heave; to attain or come to; to obtain as its price: *v.n.* to move or turn; to reach or attain [Naut.] *To fetch out,* to bring or draw out; to cause to appear. *To fetch to,* to revive, as from a swoon. *To fetch up,* to bring up; to cause to come up; to overtake. *To fetch a pump,* to pour water in to make it draw. (A.S. *fetian,* from root of *foot.*)

Fetch, fetsh, *s.* a stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or in which, while one thing seems intended, another is done; a trick; a ghost.

Fetch-candle, fetsh'-kan-dl, *s.* a light seen at night, as of a moving candle, believed to bode death.

Fête, fate, *s.* a festival or holiday (Fr.) See **Feast.**

Fetich, fet'-ish, *s.* an object superstitiously invested with divine or demonic power, and as such held in awe and worshipped; originally a charm; any false object of worship (Port. *feitiço,* magic).

Fetichism, fet'-ish-izm, } *s.* the worship of a fetich.

Feticism, fet'-e-sizm, }

Feticide, fe'-te-side, *s.* the destroying of the fetus in the womb (L. *fetus,* and *cædo,* to kill).

Fetid, fet'-id, *a.* having an offensive smell (L. *fœtidus*).

Fetidness, fet'-id-nes, *s.* the quality of being fetid.

Fetiferous, fe-tif'-er-us, *a.* producing young, as animals (L. *fetus,* and *fero,* to bear).

Fetlock, fet'-lok, *s.* the tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of horses; the part where it grows (*foot* and *lock*).

Fetor, fe'-tur, *s.* any strong offensive smell (L.)

Fetter, fet'-ter, *s.* a shackle for the feet; anything that confines or restrains from motion: *v.a.* to shackle the feet with a chain; to confine; to restrain (*foot*).

Fettered, fet'-terd, *a.* applied to the feet of animals, as seals, when they are stretched backward and appear unfit for walking [Zool.]

Fetterless, fet'-ter-les, *a.* free from fetters.

Fettle, fet'-tl, *v.a.* to set right; *s.* good condition.

Fetus, fe'-tus, *s.*; *pl.* **Fetuses**; the young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, from the time the parts are distinctly formed.

Feu, few, *s.* a tenure on condition of the tenant performing certain services or making certain payments; in Scotland, disposal of land for building on condition of paying a stipulated annual rent: *v.a.* to let in feu [Scots Law].

Feud, fewd, *s.* a contention or quarrel; a deadly quarrel between parties in a State, specially between families, to avenge a wrong.

Feud, fewd, *s.* a fief; a right to lands or hereditaments held in trust, or on the terms of performing certain conditions, as military service.

Feudal, few'-dal, *a.* pertaining to feuds or fiefs; consisting of feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services. The *feudal system,* that system which prevailed all over Europe during the middle ages and dates in England from the Norman conquest, by which vassals held their lands from the lord-superior on condition of military service when required.

Feudalism, few'-dal-izm, *s.* the feudal system.

Feudality, few-dal'-e-te, *s.* the state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.

Feudalization, few-dal-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of feudalizing.

Feudalize, few'-dal-ize, *v.a.* to reduce to a feudal tenure.

Feudary, few'-dä-re, *a.* holding or held of a superior: *s.* formerly an officer in the court of wards.

Feudatory, few'-dä-tur-e, *s.* a vassal who holds his lands of a superior on military tenure.

Feudist, few'-dist, *s.* a writer on feudal law.

Feuillage, feu-yäzh, *s.* a bunch or row of leaves (Fr. from L. *folium,* a leaf).

Feuillemort, feu-ye-mor, *s.* the colour of faded leaves (Fr. dead leaf).

Feuilleton, feu-ye-tong, *s.* the part at the end of a French journal devoted to light literature or criticism.

Fever, fe'-ver, *s.* a state of body characterized by preternatural heat, an accelerated pulse, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often excessive thirst; heat; agitation; excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions: *v.a.* to put in a fever (Fr. *fièvre,* from L. *febris,* from *ferveo,* to be hot).

Feverfew, fe'-ver-few, *s.* a plant allied to the camomile, thought good for fevers. See **Febrifuge.**

Feverish, fe'-ver-ish, *a.* slightly fevered; indicating fever; inconstant; fickle; sultry. **Feverishly,** fe'-ver-ish-le, *ad.* in a feverish manner. **Feverishness,** fe'-ver-ish-nes, *s.* the state of being feverish.

Fever-root, fe'-ver-root, } *s.* a plant of the genus trios-

Fever-wort, fe'-ver-wurt, } teum with medicinal properties.

Fever-sore, fe'-ver-sore, *s.* a carious ulcer.

Few, few, *a.* not many; small in number (A.S. *fea*).

Fewness, few'-nes, *s.* smallness of number; paucity.

Fey, fey, *a.* an epithet applied to a surprising change of conduct in a person which was thought to argue a presentment of the near approach of death (Ice. *feigr,* near death).

Fez, fez, *s.* a close-fitting cap with a tassel attached to the top (*Fez,* in Morocco).

Fiacre, fe-ä'-kr, *s.* a French hackney-coach (Fr.)

Fiars, fe'-ars, *s.pl.* prices of grain in each county for the current year determined by the sheriff as a rule for fixing certain rates [Scots Law].

Fiasco, fe-as'-ko, *s.* failure in a singer or actor; any signal failure (It. a bottle, as it were burst).

Fiat, fi'-at, *s.* a command to do something (L. let it be done).

Fib, fib, *s.* a falsehood: *v.n.* to lie (*fable*).

Fibber, fib'-ber, *s.* one who tells fibs.

Fibre, fi'-ber, *s.* a slender filament; anything of a thread-like character: a slender thread-like body entering into the tissues of plants and animals; the raw material in textile manufacture [Comm.] (L. *fibra.*)

Fibred, fi'-berd, *a.* having fibres.

Fibreless, fi'-ber-les, *a.* having no fibres.

Fibril, fi'-bril, *s.* a small fibre; a very slender thread.

Fibrilla, fib-ril'-le, *s.* the absorbent hairs which cover the roots of young plants [Bot.] (L.)

Fibrillose, fib-ril'-lose, } *a.* composed of or covered with

Fibrillous, fib-ril'-lus, } fibres.

Fibrination, fi-brin-a'-shun, *s.* formation of fibrine in excess [Med.]

Fibrine, fi'-brin, *s.* an organic compound found in animals and vegetables, distinguishable by its disposition to form into extremely delicate filaments.

Fibrinous, fi'-brin-us, *a.* of the nature of fibrine.

Fibroine, fi'-bro-in, *s.* the chief constituent of silk, cobwebs, &c.

Fibrous, fi'-brus, } *a.* composed of or containing fibres.

Fibrose, fi'-brose, } *A fibrous fracture,* that which presents fine threads or slender lines. **Fibrousness,** fi'-brus-nes, *s.* the state of being fibrous.

Fibula, fib'-u-lä, *s.* a clasp or buckle; the outer and lesser bone of the leg, so called as giving firmness to the other parts [Anat.] (L. a clasp.)

Fibular, fib'-u-lar, *a.* belonging to the fibula.

Ficaria, fi-ka'-re-ä, *s.* pilewort or little celandine.

Fichu, fe-shoo, *s.* a small silk or lace cape worn by ladies (Fr.)

Fickle, fik'-kl, *a.* changeable; irresolute; inconstant (A.S. *ficol*). **Fickleness,** fik'-kl-nes, *s.* the quality of being fickle. **Fickly,** fik'-le, *ad.* in a fickle manner.

Fico, fee'-ko, *s.* a snap of the fingers, as much as to say, A fig for you (It. a fig).

Fictile, fik'-til, *a.* moulded or mouldable into form by the potter (L. *fingo, fictum,* to form). **Fictileness,** fik'-til-nes, *s.* the quality of being fictile.

Fiction, fik'-shun, *s.* the act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; something feigned, invented, or imagined; a feigned story; the literature of imagination; an assumption [Law]. See **Fictile. Fictional,** fik'-shun-al, *a.* grounded on fiction.

Fictionist, fik'-shun-ist, *s.* a writer of fiction.

Fictitious, fik-tish'-us, *a.* feigned; imaginary; not real; counterfeit. **Fictitiously,** fik-tish'-us-le, *ad.* by fiction; falsely. **Fictitiousness,** fik-tish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being fictitious.

Fictive, fik'-tiv, *a.* feigned; founded on fiction.

Fictor, fik'-tur, *s.* an artist who models in clay, &c.

Ficus, fi'-kus, *s.* the fig-tree genus (L.)

Fidalgo, fe-dal'-go, *s.* a Portuguese hidalgo (Port.)

Fiddle, fid'-dl, *s.* a stringed instrument of music; a violin: *v.n.* to play on a fiddle; to trifle, properly with the hands, like one playing on a fiddle: *v.a.* to play a tune on a fiddle (A.S. *fithele*).

Fiddle-bow, fid'-dl-bo, *s.* the stringed bow with which the fiddle is played.

Fiddle-de-dee, fid'-dl-de-dee', *int.* nonsense!

Fiddle-faddle, fid'-dl-fad'-dl, *s.* trifling talk: *a.* trifling; making a bustle about nothing.

Fiddle-fish, fid'-dl-fish, *s.* the angel-fish.
Fiddle-head, fid'-dl-hed, *s.* an ornament on the prow of a ship, shaped off like the head of a fiddle.
Fiddler, fid'-ler, *s.* one who plays on a fiddle; a small crab with a large claw and a short [U.S.]
Fiddle-stick, fid'-dl-stik, *s.* a fiddle-bow.
Fiddle-string, fid'-dl-string, *s.* the string of the fiddle.
Fiddle-wood, fid'-dl-wood, *s.* a genus of trees with a durable timber (Fr. *bois fidele*, true wood).
Fiddling, fid'-ling, *a.* trifling in a fussy way.
Fide-jussion, fi'-de-jush'-un, *s.* suretyship for another (L. *fides*, faith, and *jussum*, to order).
Fidelity, fi-del'-e-te, *s.* faithfulness in observance of duty or performance of obligations; firm adherence to a person or party with which one is united, or to which one is bound; observance of the marriage covenant; adherence to truth (L. *fides*, faith).
Fidget, fidj'-et, *v.n.* to move about restlessly or nervously: *s.* nervous restlessness (*fickle*).
Fidgety, fidj'-e-te, *a.* restless; uneasy. **Fidgetiness**, fidj'-et-e-nes, *s.* a state of being fidgety.
Fidicula, fi-dik'-u-lä, *s.* a small lute (L.)
Fiducial, fi-dew'-she-al, *a.* confident; undoubting; of the nature of a trust (L. *fiducia*, trust). **Fiducially**, fi-dew'-she-al-le, *ad.* with confidence.
Fiduciary, fi-dew'-she-a-re, *a.* confident; undoubting; held in trust: *s.* one who holds a thing in trust; one who depends on faith for salvation without works.
Fie, fi, *int.* expressing disapproval and disgust.
Fief, feef, *s.* a fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military service.
Field, feeld, *s.* a piece of land inclosed for tillage or pasture; the open country; the locality of a battle; a battle; wide expanse; room for action or operation; the ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; the whole surface of a shield [Her.]; the body of fielders [Cricket]: *v.a.* to catch the ball [Cricket]. *A field of ice*, a large body of floating ice. *Field of view*, in a telescope or microscope, the space within which objects are visible when the instrument is adjusted to its focus. *To keep the field*, to remain out of garrison, or to keep ready for action [Mil.]
Field-allowance, feeld'-al-low'-ans, *s.* a certain allowance to soldiers beyond the usual pay, for the extra expense of horses, forage, &c., while on field duty.
Field-artillery, feeld'-ar-til'-e-re, *s.* artillery for action in the field.
Field-bed, feeld'-bed, *s.* a portable or folding camp-bed.
Field-book, feeld'-book, *s.* a book used in surveying, in which are set down the angles, distances, &c.
Field-colours, feeld-kul'-urs, *s.pl.* small flags, used to mark out the ground for squadrons and battalions.
Field-day, feeld'-da, *s.* a day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions; a day when all take the field.
Field-duck, feeld'-duk, *s.* a species of bustard.
Field-equipage, feeld-ek'-kwe-paje, *s.* military apparatus for the field.
Fielder, feel'-der, *s.* a cricketer who stops the ball.
Fieldfare, feeld'-fare, *s.* a migratory bird of the thrush tribe, found in this country during the winter.
Field-glass, feeld'-glas, *s.* the lens of an eyepiece nearest the object; a field opera-glass.
Field-marshal, feeld'-mär-shal, *s.* a military officer of the highest rank.
Field-mouse, feeld'-mows, *s.* one of several species of mice that live in the field, burrowing in banks, &c.
Field-officer, feeld'-of-fis-er, *s.* a military officer of the rank of major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.
Field-piece, feeld'-pees, *s.* a small cannon mounted on a light carriage and drawn by horses.
Field-sports, feeld'-sports, *s.pl.* diversions of the field, as shooting and hunting.
Field-works, feeld'-wurks, *s.pl.* works thrown up in belonging or defending a place.
Fiend, feend, *s.* a devil; a being animated with malice or hate (A.S. *feond*, Ger. *Feind*, a foe).
Fiendful, feend'-ful, *a.* full of fiendish practices. **Fiendfully**, feend'-ful-le, *ad.* in a fiendlike manner.
Fiendish, feend'-ish, *a.* like a fiend; malicious. **Fiendishly**, feend'-ish-le, *ad.* in a fiendish manner. **Fiendishness**, feend'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being fiendish.
Fiendlike, feend'-like, *a.* resembling a fiend.
Fierce, feers, *a.* vehement; violent; savage; easily enraged; vehement in rage; fierce-looking; very eager or zealous (L. *ferus*, wild, savage). **Fiercely**, feers'-le, *ad.* in a fierce manner. **Fierceness**, feers'-nes, *s.* the quality of being fierce.
Fieri Facias, fi'-e-ri fa'-she-as, *s.* a writ of execution requiring a sheriff to levy in behalf of one who has recovered in debt or damages [Law]. (L. see it done.)
Fiery, fi'-er-e, *a.* consisting of fire; on fire; apt to take fire; vehement; ardent; passionate; irritable; spirited; like fire; blazing. **Fieriness**, fi'-er-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being fiery.
Fiery-cross, fi'-e-re-kros, *s.* a flaming cross sent round in the Highlands to summon the clans to war.
Fife, fife, *s.* a small flute-like pipe used as a wind instrument, chiefly in martial music with drums: *v.n.* to play on a fife (Ger. *Pfeife*).
Fife-major, fife'-ma-jur, *s.* the chief or superintendent of the fifers of a battalion.
Fifer, fi'-fer, *s.* one who plays on a fife.
Fife-rail, fife'-rale, *s.* the rail round a ship's mast [Naut.]
Fifteen, fif'-teen, *a.* five and ten.
Fifteenth, fif'-teenth, *a.* the fifth after the tenth; forming one part in fifteen: *s.* a fifteenth part; the interval of the double octave [Music].
Fifth, fifth, *a.* the ordinal of five; the next to the fourth; forming one part in five: *s.* one of five equal parts of a whole; an interval of three tones and a semitone. *Fifth monarchy men*, a fanatical sect of religionists who appeared towards the close of the Protectorate proclaiming a fifth great monarchy, during which Christ should reign on earth a thousand years.
Fifthly, fifth'-le, *ad.* in the fifth place.
Fiftieth, fif'-te-eth, *a.* the ordinal of fifty.
Fifty, fif'-te, *a.* five times ten.
Fig, fig, *s.* the fig-tree; the fruit of the fig-tree; a thing of no worth; a spongy excrescence which grows on the feet of some horses; a piece of tobacco.
Fig-apple, fig-ap'-pl, *s.* a species of apple.
Fig-cake, fig'-kake, *s.* a preparation of figs and almonds pressed into round cakes.
Fig-eater, fig-e'-ter, *s.* the becafico or greater pettychaps.
Fig-gnat, fig'-nat, *s.* a gnat destructive to the fig.
Fight, fite, *v.n.* to contend for victory in battle or in single combat; to contend in arms; to contend or strive; to act as a soldier: *v.a.* to carry on, as a battle; to win by a struggle; to war against; to cause to fight: *s.* a battle; a contest (A.S. *feohtan*).
Fighter, fi'-ter, *s.* one who fights; a combatant; a warrior.
Fighting, fi'-ting, *a.* trained to fight; engaged in war: *s.* contention; strife.
Fighting-fish, fi'-ting-fish, *s.* a small fresh-water fish, abounding in Siam, remarkable for its pugnacity.
Fig-leaf, fig'-leef, *s.* the leaf of a fig-tree; a thin covering.
Fig-marigold, fig-mar'-e-goald, *s.* the mesembryanthemum, a succulent plant, resembling houseleek.
Figment, fig'-ment, *s.* an invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined. See **Fiction.**
Fig-pecker, fig'-pek-ker, *s.* the fig-eater.
Fig-shell, fig'-shel, *s.* various species of univalve shells, which have the shape of a fig or pear.
Figulate, fig'-u-late, *or* **Figulated**, fig'-u-la-ted, *a.* made of potter's clay; moulded; shaped.
Figuline, fig'-u-line, *s.* potter's clay (L. *fingo*, to form).
Figurability, fig-u-rä-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being figurable.
Figurable, fig'-u-rä-bl, *a.* capable of being fashioned or moulded into a fixed shape.
Figural, fig'-u-ral, *a.* represented by figure or delineation; figurate.
Figurant, **Figurante**, fig'-u-rant, *s.* one who dances at the opera; in a group; an actor on the stage who says nothing, or takes no prominent part.
Figurate, fig'-u-rate, *a.* of or after a determinate form. *Figurate numbers*, numbers formed according to certain laws, and having peculiar relations to different geometrical figures, as triangles, squares, pentagons, &c. **Figurated**, fig'-u-ra-ted, *a.* having a determinate form. **Figurately**, fig'-u-rate-le, *ad.* in a figurate manner.
Figuration, fig-u-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of giving figure or determinate form; determination to a certain form; mixture of concords and discords or ornamental treatment [Music].
Figurative, fig'-u-rä-tiv, *a.* representing something else; representing by resemblance; not literal or direct; abounding in figures of speech; flowery. **Figuratively**, fig'-u-rä-tiv-le, *ad.* in a figurative manner or sense. **Figurativeness**, fig'-u-rä-tiv-nes, *s.* state of being figurative.
Figure, fig'-ur, *s.* the form of anything in outline; shape; distinguished appearance; appearance of any kind; magnificence; representation in painting, in drawing, &c.; a price; a statue; an image; the form of a syllogism with respect to the disposition of the middle term [Logic]; a character denoting a number [Arith.]; a diagram [Geom.]; the horoscope [Astrol.]; type, representative, or symbol [Theol.]; a mode of speaking or writing, in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification [Rhet.]; the several steps or movements which the dancer makes in accordance with the music [Dancing]: *v.a.* to form into any determinate shape; to make a resemblance of; to cover or adorn with figures; to diversify; to represent typically or figuratively; to image in the mind; to prefigure; to note by characters: *v.n.* to make a figure (L. *figura*, from *fingo*, to form).

Figure-caster, fig'-ur-kăs'-ter, *s.* a pretender to astrology.
Figured, fig'-urd, *a.* adorned with figures; figurative. *Figured muslin*, a thin fabric, in which a pattern or design is wrought.
Figure-head, fig'-ur-hed, *s.* the figure, statue, or bust on the projecting part of the head of a ship.
Figure-maker, fig'-ur-ma'-ker, *s.* a modeller; one who practises the art of moulding and casts busts, animals, &c.; a maker of anatomical models for artists.
Figure-stone, fig'-ur-stone, *s.* agalmatolite.
Figure-weaving, fig'-ur-we'-ving, *s.* the process of weaving patterns or designs as produced in damask.
Figurial, fig-u'-re-al, *a.* represented by a figure.
Figurist, fig'-ur-ist, *s.* one skilled in figures.
Fig-wort, fig'-wurt, *s.* a plant of the genus scrophularia.
Filaceous, fe-la'-she-us, *a.* composed or consisting of threads. See **File.**
Filago, fil-a'-go, *s.* the cotton rose, a genus of composite plants, chiefly annuals.
Filament, fil'-a-ment, *s.* a slender thread or fibre, such as animal and vegetable tissues, as well as some mineral structures, are composed of; the long thread-like part which supports the anther [Bot.]
Filamentary, fil-a-ment'-a-re, *a.* of the nature of a filament.
Filamentous, fil-a-men'-tus, *a.* like a thread; consisting of fine filaments.
Filander, fil-an'-der, *s.* a species of opossum.
Filanders, fil-an'-ders, *s.pl.* a disease in hawks.
Filar, fil'-lar, *a.* furnished with threads.
Filatory, fil'-a-tur-e, *s.* a machine that spins threads.
Filature, fil'-a-ture, *s.* the reeling of silk from cocoons; the reel used; an establishment for reeling silk.
Filbert, fil'-bert, *s.* the fruit of the cultivated hazel (*fill*, and *beard*, that of its calyx, or St. *Philibert*).
Filch, filch, *v.a.* to steal; to pilfer; said of petty thefts (Ice. *fela*, to steal).
Filcher, filch'-er, *s.* one guilty of petty theft.
Filchingly, filch'-ing-le, *ad.* by pilfering; thievishly.
File, file, *s.* a line or wire on which papers are strung; the papers so strung or otherwise arranged in order; a bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each indorsed; a list or catalogue; a row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear: *v.a.* to string or to fasten, as papers, on a line or wire for preservation; to arrange papers in a bundle and in order; to present or exhibit officially or for trial: *v.n.* to march in a file or line, as soldiers. *To file off*, to wheel off by files and march in length. *Rank and file*, the common soldiers; a body of men under leaders (L. *filum*, a thread).
File, file, *s.* a well-known steel instrument with little furrows on the surface, used in cutting or smoothing metals, ivory, or wood; a polishing apparatus: *v.a.* to smooth or cut, as with a file; to correct (A.S. *feol*).
File-cutter, file'-cut-ter, *s.* a maker of files.
File-fish, file'-fish, *s.* a name given to certain fishes, from their skin being granulated like a file.
File-leader, file'-lead-er, *s.* the soldier placed in the front of a file [Mil.]
Filemot, fil'-e-mot, *s.* a yellowish-brown colour; the colour of a faded leaf. See **Feuillemort.**
Filer, fil'-ler, *s.* one who uses a file.
Filial, fil'-yal, *a.* pertaining to or becoming a child in relation to his parents; bearing the relation of a child (L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter). **Filially**, fil'-yal-le, *ad.* in a filial manner.
Filiation, fil-e-a'-shun, *s.* the relation of a child to a father, correlative to paternity; adoption; the fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father; affiliation.
Filibuster, fil-e-bus'-ter, *s.* a piratical adventurer, especially one who unwarrantably invades and occupies foreign territory (*freebooter* or *fly-boat*).
Filical, fil'-e-kal, *a.* belonging to the ferns.
Filices, fil'-e-ses, *s.pl.* the ferns (L. *filix*).
Filiciform, fil-is'-e-form, *a.* fern-shaped.
Filicoid, fil'-e-koyd, *a.* fern-like: *s.* a plant resembling a fern (L. *filix*, and *eidos*, like).
Filiform, fil'-e-form, *a.* having the form of a thread.
Filigrane, fil'-e-grane, } *s.* a kind of enrichment on gold
Filigree, fil'-e-gree, } and silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or of both intermixed (L. *filum*, a thread, and *granum*, a grain).
Filigreed, fil'-e-greede, *a.* ornamented with filigree.
Filings, fil'-lings, *s.pl.* fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing.
Fill, fil, *v.a.* to make full; to put or pour in till the space is full; to supply with abundance; to cause to abound; to satisfy; to glut; to supply with an incumbent; to possess and perform the duties of; to brace the yards so that the wind will act upon and dilate the sails [Naut.]: *v.n.* to fill a cup or glass for drinking; to become full: *s.* as much as supplies want or satisfies. *To fill out*, to extend or enlarge to the desired limit. *To fill up*, to make full; to fill; to engage or employ; to complete; to become full. (A.S.)
Filler, fil'-ler *s.* one who or that which fills; a vessel used in filling bottles, casks, &c.
Fillet, fil'-let, *s.* a little band to tie about the hair of the head; meat rolled together and tied round; any small scantling less than a batten [Carp.]; a kind of orle or bordure [Her.]; a little rule or reglet of leaf-gold [Print. and Gild.]; the loins of a horse [Man.]: *v.a.* to bind or adorn with a fillet or little band. A *fillet of veal*, the fleshy part of the thigh. See **File.**
Fillibeg, fil'-le-beg, *s.* a dress reaching nearly to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland; a kilt (Gael. *filleadh*, plait, and *beag*, little).
Filling, fil'-ling, *a.* satisfying: *s.* something which fills up. *Filling-in pieces*, short timbers, less than the full length, fitted against the roofs, groins, &c., of partitions [Carp.]
Fillip, fil'-lip, *v.a.* and *n.* to strike with the nail of the finger, forced from the thumb with a sudden spring: *s.* a jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb (from the sound).
Fillister, fil'-lis-ter, *s.* a plane for grooving.
Filly, fil'-le, *s.* a female foal; a wanton girl (*foal*).
Film, film, *s.* a thin skin; a pellicle; a very slender thread: *v.a.* to cover with a thin skin or pellicle (*fell*).
Filmy, fil'-me, *a.* composed of films. **Filminess**, fil'-me-nes, *s.* state of being filmy.
Filose, fil'-lose, *a.* ending in a thread-like process [Zool.]
Filter, fil'-ter, *s.* a substance through which liquors are passed for defecation: *v.a.* to purify liquor, by passing it through a filter or a porous substance: *v.n.* to pass through a filter; to percolate (*felt*).
Filtering, fil'-ter-ing, *s.* the act of straining through means of a filter. *Filtering-bag*, a conical-shaped bag, made of close flannel, and used for filtering wine, vinegar, &c. *Filtering-cup*, a pneumatic apparatus used for the purpose of demonstrating the pressure of the atmosphere on the upper surface of a fluid, when the pressure is removed from beneath. *Filtering-flannel*, a glass or other funnel, made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides, which allow the liquid to flow more freely than in a smooth-surfaced funnel. *Filtering machine*, any contrivance by which liquids may be filtered. *Filtering paper*, a porous paper for filtering. *Filtering stone*, any porous stone, such as sandstone, or oolite, through which water can be filtered.
Filth, filth, *s.* any foul matter; anything that defiles.
Filthy, fil'-the, *a.* foul; dirty; morally impure. **Filthily**, fil'-the-le, *ad.* in a filthy manner. **Filthiness**, fil'-the-nes, *s.* the state of being filthy.
Filtrate, fil'-trate, *v.a.* to filter; to defecate: *s.* the liquid which has been passed through a filter.
Filtration, fil-tra'-shun, *s.* the act or process of filtering.
Fimble, fim'-bl, } *s.* hemp plants that bear
Fimble-hemp, fim'-bl-hemp, } no seed, plucked from amid those that do.
Fimbria, fim'-bre-a, *s.* the denticulated ring of the operculum of mosses [Bot.]; the fringe-like extremity of the Fallopian tube [Anat.] (L. a fringe.)
Fimbriate, fim'-bre-ate, *a.* fringed with fibres: *v.a.* to hem; to fringe.
Fimbriated, fim'-bre-a-ted, *a.* fimbriate; ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border of another tincture [Her.]
Fimbricate, fim'-bre-kate, *a.* jagged or fringed.
Fimetic, fe-met'-ik, *a.* foul in thought (L. *fimus*, dung).
Fin, fin, *s.* a membranous appendage to fishes, supported by little cartilaginous ossicles, by which a fish balances itself and swims in the water; anything like a fin; a thin excrescence on the surface of a casting [Moulding]; a blade of whalebone [Comm.]: *v.a.* to carve or cut up, as a chub (A.S.)
Finable, fi'-na-bl, *a.* subject to a fine or penalty.
Final, fi'-nal, *a.* last; ultimate; conclusive; decisive, as regards the ultimate design. *Final cause*, the ultimate end or object contemplated. (L. *finis*, an end.)
Finally, fi'-nal-le, *ad.* lastly; completely.
Finale, fe-nä'-le, *s.* the last passage in a piece of music; that part of a musical composition which closes; act of an opera; that which closes a concert; close of any performance.
Finality, fi-nal'-e-te, *s.* state of being final or settled for good; the doctrine that everything has been conceived and arranged in connexion with the execution of a predetermined plan.
Finance, fe-nans', *s.* the science or art of managing money matters; *pl.* the revenue of a state; the funds in the public treasury; the income or resources of individuals (L. *finare*, to pay a fine, from *finis*).
Financial, fe-nan'-she-al, *a.* pertaining to finance. **Financially**, fe-nan'-she-al-le, *ad.* in relation to finances.

Financier, fin-an'-seer, *s.* one who manages the public revenues; one skilled in finance.

Finch, finsh, *s.* a small singing bird of the genus fringilla, including the goldfinch, chaffinch, &c. (A.S.)

Finched, finshd, *a.* striped or spotted on the back.

Find, find, *v.a.* to discover; to fall in with; to discover by seeking; to discover by study, experiment, or trial; to gain; to perceive; to detect; to enjoy; to discover and declare; to supply; *s.* something found. *To find one's self,* to be; to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness. *To find in,* to supply or to furnish with. *To find out,* to discover; to sound; to understand; to comprehend; to detect. *To find fault with,* to censure. *To find a bill,* to establish grounds of accusation, as by grand jury [Law]. *To find a ship's trim,* to discover how she shall best sail [Naut.]

Finder, fine'-der, *s.* one who or that which finds.

Find-fault, fine'd'-fawlt, *s.* a censurer; a caviller.

Finding, fine'd'-ing, *s.* discovery; the act of discovering; the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict [Law]: *pl.* the tools, &c., which a workman has himself to supply.

Findon haddock, fin'-in had'-dok, *s.* a smoke-dried haddock, prepared principally in Scotland (*Findon,* Kincardineshire).

Fine, fine, *a.* small; thin; slender; minute; subtile; keen; not coarse; pure; refined; nice; delicate; delicately dextrous; beautiful in thought; handsome; accomplished; excellent; noble; showy; splendid; eminent for bad qualities; *v.a.* to clarify; to purify. *Fine arts,* the arts which depend chiefly on the imagination, and whose object is to please, as poetry, music, painting, and sculpture. **Finely,** fine'-le, *ad.* in a fine manner or state. **Fineness,** fine'-nes, *s.* the state of being fine.

Fine, fine, *s.* a sum of money imposed by way of penalty for an offence; *v.a.* to impose a fine on; to punish by fine. *In fine,* in conclusion (L. *finis,* an end).

Finedraw, fine'-draw, *v.a.* to sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

Finedrawn, fine'-drawn, *a.* spun too fine; over-subtle.

Fine-fingered, fine-fing'-erd, *a.* nice in workmanship.

Finer, fi'-ner, *s.* one who refines or purifies.

Finery, fi'-ne-re, *s.* showy qualities; splendour; fine showy things in way of dress or ornament; a furnace in which iron is made malleable.

Fine-spoken, fine'-spok'n, *a.* using fine phrases.

Fine-spun, fine'-spun, *a.* drawn to a fine thread; elaborated with subtilty or with over-refinement.

Finesse, fe-nes', *s.* subtilty of contrivance to gain a point; artifice; finessing at cards: *v.n.* to use artifice; to attempt to take a trick with a low card so as to make sure of a second with a higher.

Finestill, fine'-stil, *v.a.* to distil, as spirit, from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

Finestiller, fine'-stil-ler, *s.* one who finestills.

Fine-stuff, fine'-stuf, *s.* the second fine coat of plaster for the walls of a room.

Fin fish, fin'-fish, *s.* a fin-backed whale.

Fin-foot, fin'-foot, *s.* a genus of tropical birds, so called from their feet being lobed.

Fin-footed, fin'-foot-ted, *a.* having feet with toes connected by a membrane, as the duck tribe.

Finger, fing'-ger, *s.* one of the five extreme parts of the hand; a finger's breadth; an index, or anything pointing like a finger; skill in using the fingers, as in playing on a keyed instrument: *v.a.* to handle with the fingers; to pilfer; to play, as an instrument; to perform with the fingers, as delicate work: *v.n.* to dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument. *To have at one's finger ends,* to be quite ready with. (A.S. and Ger. from *fangen,* to catch.)

Finger and toe, fing'-ger and to, *s.* a disease in turnips.

Finger-board, fing'-ger-board, *s.* the board at the neck of a violin, guitar, or the like, where the fingers act on the strings; a key-board.

Finger-bowl, fing'-ger-boal, *s.* a finger-glass.

Fingered, fing'-gerd, *a.* having fingers; digitate [Bot.]

Finger-glass, fing'-ger-glăs, *s.* a glass containing water for dipping the fingers in at the dinner-table.

Finger-grass, fing'-ger-grăs, *s.* a grass of the genus digitaria.

Fingering, fing'-ger-ing, *s.* the act of touching lightly or handling; the manner of touching an instrument of music; delicate work made with the fingers; a loose-twisted wool for knitting.

Fingerling, fing'-ger-ling, *s.* young salmon.

Finger-plate, fing'-ger-plate, *s.* a plate fixed on the edge of a door to protect the painting.

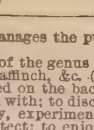
Finger-post, fing'-ger-poast, *s.* a post, usually with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road.

Finger-shell, fing'-ger-shell, *s.* a marine shell resembling a finger.

Finger-stall, fing'-ger-stawl, *s.* a cover as protection for the finger when hurt.

Finger-stone, fing'-ger-stone, *s.* a fossil resembling an arrow.

Fingroms, fing'-rums, *s.* woollen cloth of combed wool.



Finials.

Finial, fin'-e-al, *s.* the ornamental finishing of a pinnacle or gable; the pinnacle itself [Goth. Arch.] (L. *finis.*)

Finical, fin'-e-kal, *a.* particular to excess, generally about trifles or matters of mere detail; over nice; fastidious. **Finically,** fin'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a finical manner. **Finicalness,** fin'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being finical; extreme nicety.

Finicking, fin'-ik-ing, } *a.* precise in trifles; idly busy.
Finikin, fin'-e-kin, }

Fining, fi'-ning, *s.* the process of refining or purifying; a solution, generally of gelatine, used for clarifying.

Fining-pot, fi'-ning-pot, *s.* a vessel in which metals are refined.

Finis, fi'-nis, *s.* the end; conclusion (L.)

Finish, fin'-ish, *v.a.* to arrive at the end of; to bring to an end; to complete; to work at elaborately, with a view to make as perfect as possible: *v.n.* to come to an end: *s.* the minute labour bestowed on a work of art with a view to render it as perfect as possible; the last hard smooth coat of plas.. on a wall.

Finished, fin'-isht, *a.* complete; perfect, said of work, either in itself as work, or in its effect as art.

Finisher, fin'-ish-er, *s.* one who or that which finishes.

Finishing, fin'-ish-ing, *a.* completing; giving a finish to. *Finishing coat,* the last coating of paint or of stucco.

Finite, fi'-nite, *a.* having a limit; limited, in contrast with infinite; limited as regards number and person, in contrast with infinitive [Gram.] **Finitely,** fi'-nite-le, *ad.* in a limited degree. **Finiteness,** fi'-nite-nes, *s.* the state of being limited.

Finitude, fi'-nit-tude, *s.* finiteness.

Finless, fin'-les, *a.* destitute of fins.

Finlike, fin'-like, *a.* resembling a fin.

Finn, fin, *s.* a native of Finland in Europe.

Finned, find, *a.* having broad edges on either side.

Finner-whale, fin'-ner-hwale, *s.* the fin-backed whale.

Finnikin, fin'-e-kin, *s.* a pigeon with a mane-like crest.

Finnish, fin'-nish, *s.* the language of the Finns.

Finny, fin'-ne, *a.* furnished with fins or fish.

Finochio, fe-no'-ke-o, *s.* a variety of fennel (It.)

Finos, fe'-nos, *s.pl.* second best merino wool (Sp.)

Fin-scale, fin'-skale, *s.* a river fish called the rudd.

Fin-toed, fin'-tode, *a.* fin- or web-footed.

Fiord, fyord, *s.* a deeply indented, narrow, and rock-bound inlet from the sea, as in Norway (Dan.)

Fiorin, fi'-o-rin, *s.* a species of creeping bent-grass, once supposed to be of value for green winter fodder.

Fir, fir, } *s.* the name of several species of
Fir-tree, fir'-tree, } cone-bearing trees, highly valued for their timber. *Fir-poles,* trunks of fir-trees used in rustic buildings and for scaffolding. *Fir-wrought,* timber planed on the sides and edges. *Fir-framed,* rough timber framed but not planed. *Fir-in-bond,* lintels, wall-plates, and all timbers built in walls.

Fire, fire, *s.* heat and light emanating from a body burning; fuel burning on a hearth, &c.; the burning of a house or town; a conflagration; the discharge of fire-arms; light; lustre; that which inflames or irritates the passions; ardour or violence of passion; glow of imagination; severe trial; trouble; affliction: *v.a.* to set on fire; to inflame; to irritate; to animate; to cause to explode; to discharge; to cauterize: *v.n.* to take fire; to become irritated or inflamed; to discharge artillery or fire-arms. *"Fire!"* a word of command for soldiers to discharge their fire-arms. *To set on fire,* to kindle; to excite violent action. *To be on fire,* to be in a state of ignition; to be highly excited. *To be under fire,* to be exposed to the attack of an enemy by cannonade or fusillade [Mil.] *Anthony's fire.* See **Anthony's Fire.** *Greek fire,* an artificial combustible of a highly inflammable quality, used by the Greeks of the Byzantine empire against the Saracens, and which seems to have had the power of burning even under water.

Fire-annihilator, fire'-an-ni-hi-la-ter, *s.* an apparatus holding a chemical composition which has the effect of extinguishing fire.

Fire-arm, fire'-ărm, *s.* a weapon which is discharged by application of fire to gunpowder.

Fire-ball, fire'-bawl, *s.* a grenade filled with combustibles to be thrown among enemies; a meteor which shoots rapidly through the air and explodes.

Fire-balloon, fire'-bal-loon, *s.* a balloon sent up at night with fireworks, which ignite at a certain height; a balloon which ascends by the rarefaction of the air in it, due to a light substance on fire attached to it.

Fire-barrel, fire'-bar-rel, *s.* a hollow cylinder filled with combustibles, and used in fire-ships.

Fire-bars, fire'-bars, *s.pl.* the bars of a furnace on which the fuel rests.

Fire-basket, fīre'-bas-ket, *s.* a small portable grate for a bedroom.

Fire-bavin, fīre'-ba-vin, *s.* a bundle of brushwood prepared to catch fire readily.

Fire-blast, fīre'-blast, *s.* a blasting in plants, in which they appear as if burned by fire, specially in hops.

Fire-board, fīre'-board, *s.* a chimney-board used to close a fireplace in summer.

Fire-box, fīre'-boks, *s.* a copper receiver for a locomotive engine in which the fire is placed.

Fire-brand, fīre'-brand, *s.* a piece of wood kindled or on fire; an incendiary; one who inflames factions or causes contention and mischief.

Fire-brick, fīre'-brik, *s.* a brick that will sustain intense heat without fusion.

Fire-brigade, fīre'-bre-gade, *s.* a body of men trained and held in constant readiness for the extinction of fires.

Fire-brush, fīre'-brush, *s.* a brush to sweep the hearth.

Fire-bucket, fīre'-buk-et, *s.* a bucket to convey water to engines for extinguishing fire.

Fire-clay, fīre'-kla, *s.* a kind of clay that will sustain intense heat, used in making fire-bricks.

Fire-cock, fīre'-kok, *s.* a cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

Fire-company, fīre'-kum-pā-ne, *s.* a company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires; a company that insures against fire.

Fire-crackers, fīre'-krak-ers, *s.pl.* fireworks of gunpowder, &c., discharged for amusement.

Fire-damp, fīre'-damp, *s.* the explosive carburetted hydrogen of coal-mines.

Fire-drake, fīre'-drake, *s.* a fiery serpent; an ignis fatuus.

Fire-eater, fīre'-eet-er, *s.* one who pretends to eat fire; a cant term for a fighting character or duellist.

Fire-engine, fīre'-en-jin, *s.* an engine for throwing water to extinguish fire and save buildings.

Fire-escape, fīre'-es-kape, *s.* a machine for escape from the upper part of a building when on fire.

Fire-eyed, fīre'-ide, *a.* having a fiery eye.

Fire-flair, fīre'-flayre, *s.* a species of ray-fish.

Fire-fly, fīre'-flī, *s.* a winged luminous insect.

Fire-guard, fīre'-gārd, *s.* a framework of iron wire, to be placed in front of a fire-place.

Fire-hook, fīre'-hook, *s.* a large hook for pulling down buildings in conflagrations.

Fire-insurance, fīre'-in-shu'-rans, *s.* an indemnity against loss from fire.

Fire-irons, fīre'-i-urns, *s.pl.* the irons belonging to a fire-place, as the shovel, tongs, poker, &c.

Fire-kiln, fīre'-kil, *s.* an oven or place for heating and baking anything.

Fire-lighter, fīre'-lite-er, *s.* a combustible substance to kindle a fire with.

Fire-lock, fīre'-lok, *s.* a musket or other gun having a lock with steel and a flint to strike fire.

Fireman, fīre'-man, *s.* a man whose business is to extinguish fires; a man who tends the fires of a steam-engine, &c.

Fire-master, fīre'-mās-ter, *s.* an officer of artillery who superintends the composition of fire-works; the head of a fire brigade.

Fire-office, fīre'-of-fis, *s.* an office for effecting insurances against fire.

Fire-pan, fīre'-pan, *s.* a pan for holding or conveying fire; the priming part of a gun.

Fire-place, fīre'-plase, *s.* the part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.

Fire-plug, fīre'-plug, *s.* a plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire.

Fire-policy, fīre'-pol-e-se, *s.* a certificate of insurance against losses by fire, granted by an insurance office.

Fire-pot, fīre'-pot, *s.* a small earthen pot, filled with combustibles, used in military operations.

Fire-proof, fīre'-proof, *a.* proof against fire.

Firer, fī'-rer, *s.* an incendiary.

Fire-raising, fīre'-raze-ing, *s.* the crime of arson.

Fire-screen, fīre'-skreen, *s.* a kind of movable screen placed before a fire as a defence against the heat; a protection against fire.

Fire-ship, fīre'-ship, *s.* a vessel, filled with combustibles, sent among an enemy's ships to set fire to them.

Fire-shovel, fīre'-shuv-l, *s.* a shovel for taking up or removing coals of fire.

Fireside, fīre'-side, *s.* the hearth; home.

Fire-stone, fīre'-stone, *s.* iron pyrites, a kind of free-stone which bears a great degree of heat.

Fire-stick, fīre'-stik, *s.* a lighted stick or brand.

Fire-ward, fīre'-wawrd, or **Fire-warden,** fīre'-wawr-dn, *s.* an officer who has authority to direct others in the extinguishing of fires.

Fire-water, fīre'-waw-ter, *s.* the Red Indian name for ardent spirits.

Fire-weed, fīre'-weed, *s.* an American plant, very troublesome in spots where brushwood has been burned.

Fire-wood, fīre'-wood, *s.* wood for fuel.

Fire-worker, fīre'-wurk-er, *s.* an officer of artillery, subordinate to the fire-master.

Fire-works, fīre'-wurks, *s.pl.* preparations of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials, used for making explosions in the air, on occasions of public rejoicing, or for purposes of war.

Fire-worship, fīre'-wur-ship, *s.* the worship of fire, especially as embodied in the sun, viewed as the most emphatic expression and exhibition of beneficent divine power.

Fire-worshipper, fīre'-wur-ship-er, *s.* one who worships fire; a Parsee.

Firing, fī'ring, *s.* the discharging of fire-arms; fuel; the application of fire or of a cautery [Farriery].

Firing-iron, fī'-ring-i'-urn, *s.* an instrument used in farriery to cauterize.

Firkin, fėr'-kin, *s.* a measure, the fourth part of a barrel or 9 imperial gallons; a small cask (Ger. *vier*, four).

Firlot, fėr'-lot, *s.* the fourth part of a boll.

Firm, fėrm, *a.* fixed; compact; solid; constant; not easily moved; resolute: *s.* a partnership in business; the name or title under which a company transact business: *v.a.* to fix; to confirm; to establish (L. *firmus*).

Firmly, fėrm'-le, *s. ad.* in a firm manner. **Firmness,** fėrm'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being firm; the organ of steadiness of affection and purpose [Phren.]

Firmament, fėr'-mā-ment, *s.* the sky viewed originally as a solid expanse with stars fixed in it.

Firmamental, fėr-mā-men'-tal, *a.* pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

Firman, fėr'-man, *s.* a decree, specially of the Turkish Government; a passport given to a traveller to insure him protection, &c.; a licence to trade, &c. (Pers.)

Firmary, fėr'-mā-re, *s.* the right which a tenant has to his lands and tenements.

First, fėrst, *a.* foremost in place, time, rank, dignity, or excellence: *ad.* before anything else in time, place, rank, consideration, &c. *At first*, at the beginning. *First or last*, at one time or another; at the beginning or end. **Firstly,** fėrst'-le, *ad.* in the first place.

First-floor, fėrst'-flore, *s.* the floor or tier of apartments next above the ground-floor; the ground-floor [U.S.]

First-foot, fėrst'-foot, *s.* in Scotland the first caller at a house on New Year's Day; the first person met on setting out on some important venture.

First-fruits, fėrst'-froots, *s.pl.* the produce first matured and collected in any season; the first effects; the first profits of anything; the profits of every spiritual living for one year, originally paid to the pope, but afterwards taken by Henry VIII., and by Queen Anne applied to the augmentation of small clerical livings.

First-hand, fėrst'-hand, *a.* obtained direct from the maker or producer: *s.* transference direct without a medium.

Firstling, fėrst'-ling, *a.* first produced: *s.* the first produce or offspring; the thing first thought or done.

First-mover, fėrst'-moov-er, *s.* the original propelling power, whether natural or artificial.

First-rate, fėrst'-rate, *a.* of the highest excellence; pre-eminent in quality, size, or esteem: *s.* a ship of war of the first class.

First-water, fėrst'-waw-ter, *s.* the purest quality.

Firth, firth, *s.* See **Frith.**

Fisc, fisk, *s.* a state or public treasury (L. *fiscus*, a basket).

Fiscal, fis'-kal, *a.* pertaining to the public treasury or revenue: *s.* the State revenue; a treasurer; in Scotland, an officer who acts as public prosecutor in criminal cases.

Fish, fish, *s.* an aquatic oviparous animal, respiring by means of gills; fishes in general; the flesh of fish, used as food; a counter used at cards; a piece of wood fastened to another to strengthen it; a fish-block. *Craw fish, crab-fish,* and *shell-fish,* the crustaceans and testaceous mollusca: *v.n.* to try to catch fish, as by angling or drawing nets; to seek to obtain by artifice or indirectly: *v.a.* to try to catch fish in; to search by dragging or sweeping; to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber [Naut.]; to draw out or up. *To fish out,* to draw out by artifice. (A.S. *fisc.*)

Fish-basket, fish'-bas-ket, *s.* a basket for carrying fish.

Fish-beam, fish'-beem, *s.* a beam of timber bellying out on the underside [Carp.]

Fish-block, fish'-blok, *s.* a machine to raise the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale.

Fish-carver, fish'-kar-ver, *s.* a broad silver knife for helping fish at a dinner-table.

Fish-curer, fish'-kew-rer, *s.* a salter and smoker of fish.

Fish-davit, fish'-da-vit, *s.* a strong spar used for fishing the anchor.

Fisher, fish'-er, *s.* one who is employed in catching fish; a quadruped of the weasel family, the pekan.

Fisher-boat, fish'-er-bote, *s.* a fishing-boat.

Fisherman, fish'-er-man, *s.* one whose occupation is to catch fish; a vessel employed in fishery.

Fishery, fish'-e-re, *s.* the business of catching fish; a place where fish are caught.
Fish-fag, fish'-fag, *s.* a fishwife.
Fish-fly, fish'-fli, *s.* a bait for catching fish.
Fishgarth, fish'-gärth, *s.* a weir for stopping fish.
Fishgig, fish'-gig, } *s.* an instrument used for striking
Fizgig, fiz'-gig, } fish at sea.
Fish-glue, fish'-glew, *s.* isinglass.
Fish-hawk, fish'-hawk, *s.* the osprey.
Fish-hook, fish'-hook, *s.* a barbed instrument for catching fish.
Fishing, fish'-ing, *s.* the art or practice of catching fish; a fishery.
Fishing-boat, fish'-ing-boat, *s.* a boat for catching fish.
Fishing-frog, fish'-ing-frog, *s.* a large-headed rapacious spinous-finned sea-fish, called also the angler.
Fishing-line, fish'-ing-line, *s.* a line attached to a fishing-rod for catching fish.
Fishing-net, fish'-ing-net, *s.* twine or cord formed into meshes of different sizes for inclosing fish.
Fishing-place, fish'-ing-place, *s.* a place where fishes are caught: a convenient place for fishing; a fishery.
Fishing-rod, fish'-ing-rod, *s.* a rod for angling.
Fishing-tackle, fish'-ing-tak-l, *s.* apparatus for angling.
Fish-joint, fish'-joynt, *s.* the fastening of two rails by plates.
Fish-kettle, fish'-ket-tl, *s.* an oblong kettle for boiling fish whole.
Fish-knife, fish'-nife, *s.* a fish carver.
Fish-louse, fish'-lows, *s.* a small crustacean of several genera that live as parasites on fish.
Fish-market, fish'-mär-ket, *s.* a place where fish are exposed for sale.
Fish-maw, fish'-maw, *s.* the sound of a fish.
Fish-meal, fish'-meel, *s.* a meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.
Fish-monger, fish'-mung-ger, *s.* a seller of fish.
Fish-oil, fish'-oyl, *s.* oil from fish.
Fish-pond, fish'-pond, *s.* a pond in which fishes are bred.
Fish-room, fish'-room, *s.* an apartment in a ship, between the after-hold and the spirit-room.
Fish-royal, fish'-roy-al, *s.* the whale and sturgeon, to which the sovereign is entitled when stranded [Law].
Fish-skin, fish'-skin, *s.* the skin of a fish. *Fish-skin disease*, ichthyosis [Med.]
Fish-sound, fish'-sound, *s.* swimming bladder of a fish.
Fish-spear, fish'-speer, *s.* a spear for stabbing fish.
Fish-strainer, fish-stra'-ner, *s.* a metal colander with handles for taking fish from a boiler; a perforated dish to drain off water from fish.
Fish-tackle, fish-tak'-l, *s.* tackle used by seamen for raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale [Naut.]
Fish-tail burner, fish'-tale bur'-ner, *s.* a gas-jet of the fish-tail shape.
Fish-trowel, fish'-trow-el, *s.* a fish-carver.
Fish-weir, fish'-weer, *s.* a fishgarth.
Fish-wife, fish'-wife, or **Fish-woman**, fish'-woom-un, *s.* a woman that cries fish for sale.
Fishy, fish'-e, *a.* consisting of fish; inhabited by fish; like fish; seedy; questionable. **Fishiness**, fish'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being fishy.
Fisk, fisk, *v.n.* to bustle about.
Fissicostate, fis-se-kos'-tate, *a.* having the ribs divided (L. *fissum*, to cleave, and *costa*, a rib).
Fissile, fis'-sil, *a.* naturally splitting, as wood, in the direction of the grain (L. *fissum*, to cleave).
Fissility, fis-sil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being fissile.
Fission, fish'-un, *s.* a cleaving or breaking up into parts; the process by which animal and vegetable cells, and certain simple organisms, spontaneously divide into two independent ones.
Fissiparism, fis-sip'-ar-izm, *s.* reproduction by fission.
Fissiparous, fis-sip'-ar-us, *a.* propagating by fission (L. *fissum*, and *pario*, to produce). **Fissiparously**, fis-sip'-ar-us-le, *ad.* in a fissiparous manner.
Fissiped, fis'-se-ped, *a.* having separate toes: *s.* an animal whose toes are separate, or not connected by a membrane (L. *fissum*, and *pes*, a foot).
Fissirostral, fis-se-ros'-tral, *a.* having a bill with a deep cleft, like swallows; pertaining to the fissirostres.
Fissirostres, fis-se-ros'-tres, *s.* a tribe of perching birds, with a very large gape, which feed on insects taken during flight (L. *fissum*, and *rostrum*, a beak).
Fissure, fish'-ure, *s.* a cleft; a narrow chasm or opening; a deep narrow sulcus or depression, dividing the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side [Anat.]: *v.a.* to cleave; to crack or fracture.
Fist, fist, *s.* the hand clinched: *v.a.* to strike or to gripe with the fist (A.S. *fyst*, Ger. *Faust*).
Fistic, fis'-tik, *a.* pugilistic.
Fisticuffs, fis'-te-kufs, *s.pl.* a combat with the fists.
Fistinut, fis'-te-nut, *s.* a pistachio-nut.
Fistuca, fis-tu'-ka, *s.* a weight which is raised to a given height by pulleys, and then allowed suddenly to fall on the head of a pile; a monkey (L. a rammer).
Fistula, fis'-tu-lä, *s.* a pipe; a wind instrument of music; a deep narrow sinuous pipe-like ulcer [Surg.] *Fistula in ano*, fistula of the rectum. *Fistula lachrymalis*, a fistula of the lachrymal sac, a disorder accompanied with a flowing of tears (L. a reed).
Fistular, fis'-tu-lar, *a.* hollow, like a pipe or reed.
Fistularia, fis'-tu-lä'-re-ä, *s.* the tobacco-pipe fish.
Fistulate, fis'-tu-late, *v.n.* to become a pipe or fistula: *v.a.* to make hollow, like a pipe.
Fistulidæ, fis-tu'-le-dee, } *s.pl.* a tribe of echinoder-
Fistulidans, fis-tu'-le-dans, } matous animals, including those which have an elongated tube-like body.
Fistuliform, fis'-tu-le-form, *a.* being in round hollow columns, as a mineral.
Fistulose, fis'-tu-lose, } *a.* having the nature of a fis-
Fistulous, fis'-tu-lus, } tula; hollow, like a pipe or reed.
Fit, fit, *s.* a sudden and violent attack of disorder, in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless; any sudden impulsive intermittent exertion; a temporary attack; a transient humour (successively, a step, a verse, a turn of fighting, an attack).
Fit, fit, *a.* agreeable to some standard; adapted to some purpose; qualified; prepared: *v.a.* to adapt; to make suitable; to accommodate a person with anything; to prepare; to qualify; to suit: *v.n.* to be proper or becoming; to suit; to be adapted: *s.* adjustment, specially of dress to the body. *To fit out*, to furnish; to equip. *To fit up*, to furnish with things suitable for reception or use. **Fitly**, fit'-le, *ad.* in a fit manner. **Fitness**, fit'-nes, *s.* the state of being fit.
Fitch, fitsh, *s.* a chick-pea; a vetch, which see.
Fitch-brushes, fitsh'-brush-es, *s.* brushes much used by artists, made of the hair of the fitch or pole-cat.
Fitched, fitsht, *a.* sharpened to a point [Her.] (Fr. *ficher*, to drive in.)
Pitchet, fitsh'-et, **Fitchew**, fitsh'-yew, *s.* a polecat.
Fitful, fit'-ful, *a.* characterized by sudden impulses; suddenly changeful. **Fitfully**, fit'-ful-le, *ad.* by fits.
Fitter, fit'-ter, *s.* one who adjusts the parts of a machine; one who fits on articles of dress; a coal-broker.
Fitting, fit'-ting, *a.* fit or appropriate: *s.pl.* articles employed in fitting up. **Fittingly**, fit'-ting-le, *ad.* suitably. **Fittingness**, fit'-ting-nes, *s.* suitableness.
Fitting-out, fit'-ting-out, *s.* equipping; equipment.
Fitting-up, fit'-ting-up, *s.* the act of furnishing with things suitable.
Fitweed, fit'-weed, *s.* an umbelliferous plant, so called from being used as a powerful anti-hysteric.
Fitz, fitz, *s.* a son, specially an illegitimate son of a king or prince of the blood (Fr. *fils*, L. from *filius*).
Five, five, *a.* four and one (A.S. *fif*).
Five-finger, five'-fing-ger, *s.* cinquefoil; *pl.* two species of star-fish.
Five-leaf, five'-leef, *s.* cinquefoil.
Fivefold, five'-fold, *a.* in fives; five times repeated.
Fives, fives, *s.* a game with a ball against the side of a building, similar to tennis; a disease of horses resembling the strangles.
Fives-court, fives'-koart, *s.* a place where the game of fives is played.
Fix, fiks, *v.a.* to make firm or fast; to establish; to attach firmly; to fasten; to deprive of volatility; to give permanency to [Phot.]; to transfix; to withhold from motion; to adjust [U.S.]: *v.n.* to settle; to become firm; to congeal; to become hard and malleable: *s.* a dilemma. *To fix on*, to determine on. (L. *figo*, *fixum*.)
Fixable, fiks'-a-bl, *a.* that may be fixed.
Fixation, fiks-a'-shun, *s.* the act of fixing; the state of being fixed; solidification; stability; firmness; residence in a certain place; that firm state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat.
Fixative, fiks'-a-tiv, *s.* anything with power to fix.
Fixature, fiks'-a-ture, *s.* a gummy composition for the hair.
Fixed, fikst, *pp.* or *a.* settled; established; firm. *Fixed air*, carbonic acid. *Fixed bodies*, those which bear great heat without becoming volatilized. *Fixed oils* or *alkalies*, those which remain in a permanent state and are not easily volatilized. *Fixed stars*, such stars as always retain the same apparent position with respect to each other. **Fixedly**, fiks'-ed-le, *ad.* firmly. **Fixedness**, fiks'-ed-nes, *s.* a state of being fixed; the state of a body which resists volatilization.
Fixity, fiks'-e-te, *s.* fixedness.
Fixture, fiks'-tyur, *s.* fixed state; that which is permanently attached to something as an appendage.
Fizgig, fiz'-gig, *s.* a fishgig; a gadding, flirting girl; a firework of damp powder.
Fizz, fiz, *s.* a sound or a thing that fizzes.
Fizz, fiz, heat, } *v.n.* to make a hissing sound (from the
Fizzle, fiz'-zl, } sound).
Flabbergasted, flab'-er-gast-ed, *a.* state of being confounded.
Flabby, flab'-be, *a.* wanting firmness; soft and yield-

ing; hanging loose (*flap*). **Flabbily**, flab'-be-le, *ad.* in a flabby manner. **Flabbiness**, flab'-be-nes, *s.* the state of being flabby.

Flabellaria, fla-bel-la'-re-à, *s.* the fan-coral, a genus of plants with fan-shaped leaves [Fossil Bot.]

Flabellate, fla-bel'-late, *a.* in the form of a fan [Bot.]

Flabellation, fla-bel-la'-shun, *s.* cooling with a fan (Surg.)

Flabelliform, fla-bel'-le-form, *a.* fan-shaped.

Flabellum, fla-bel'-lum, *s.* a fan, specially one to drive off the flies during the celebration of the Eucharist (L.)

Flaccid, flak'-sid, *a.* flabby; soft and yielding; loose (L. *flaccus*, flabby). **Flaccidly**, flak'-sid-le, *ad.* in a flaccid manner. **Flaccidness**, flak'-sid-nes, *s.* the state of being flaccid.

Flaccidity, flak-sid'-e-te, *s.* flaccidness.

Flacker, flak'-er, *v.n.* to flutter, as a bird.

Flacket, flak'-et, *s.* a barrel-shaped bottle (*flask*).

Flackie, flak'-ke, *s.* a truss of straw for protecting a horse's back from the creel or basket he carries.

Flag, flag, *v.n.* to hang loose; to grow spiritless or languid; to droop; to become dull; *v.a.* to suffer or to cause to droop; *s.* an aquatic plant with a bladed leaf (Ice. *flaka*, to flap).

Flag, flag, *s.* a flat stone used for paving: *v.a.* to lay with flat stones (*flake*).

Flag, flag, *s.* an ensign or colour of a ship or of troops borne on a staff. *To strike* or *lower the flag*, to pull it down upon the capin token of respect or submission. *A white flag*, a flag of truce. *A red flag*, a sign of defiance or challenge to battle. *A black flag*, a sign of no quarter. *Flag of truce*, a flag carried to or by an enemy when some pacific communication is intended. *To hang the flag half mast high*, a signal of mourning.

Flagellant, flaj'-el-lant, *s.* one who scourges himself in religious discipline: *pl.* a fanatical sect which first arose in Italy, A.D. 1260, and subsequently in other parts of Europe, who thought by self-flagellation to atone for sin and avert judgment. See **Flagellum**.

Flagellate, flaj'-el-late, *v.a.* to whip; to scourge.

Flagellation, flaj-el-la'-shun, *s.* the act of scourging.

Flagelliform, flà-jel'-e-form, *a.* like a whip-thong.

Flagellum, fla-jel'-lum, *s.* a creeping shoot (L. a whip).

Flageolet, flaj'-o-let, *s.* a small wind instrument of music with a mouthpiece (Fr.)

Flagging, flag'-ging, *s.* the act of laying with flag-stones; a pavement or side-walk of flag-stones; flag-stones.

Flaggy, flag'-ge, *a.* weak; flexible; insipid; abounding with flag-plants. **Flagginess**, flag'-ge-nes, *s.* the quality of being flaggy; laxity; want of tension.

Flagitious, fla-jish'-us, *a.* deeply criminal or grossly wicked; guilty of enormous crimes (L. *flagitium*, a disgraceful act done in the heat of passion.) **Flagitiously**, fla-jish'-us-le, *ad.* with extreme wickedness. **Flagitiousness**, fla-jish'-us-nes, *s.* extreme wickedness.

Flag-lieutenant, flag'-lef-ten-ant, *s.* the adjutant of a flag-officer.

Flag-officer, flag-of'-fe-ser, *s.* an admiral, of whom there are three ranks, respectively indicated by the mast on which the flag is flown.

Flagon, flag'-un, *s.* a vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors (Fr. *flacon*).

Flagrancy, fla'-gran-se, *s.* the quality of being flagrant; enormity; excess.

Flagrant, fla'-grant, *a.* glaring; notorious; enormous; ardent; glowing (L. *flagro*, to burn). **Flagrantly**, fla'-grant-le, *ad.* in a flagrant manner.

Flag-ship, flag'-ship, *s.* the ship which bears the commander of a squadron, and on which his flag is displayed.

Flag-staff, flag'-staf, *s.* the staff that elevates the flag.

Flag-stone, flag'-stone, *s.* a flat stone for pavements.

Flag-worm, flag'-wurm, *s.* a grub or worm found among sedges and flags.

Flail, flale, *s.* a wooden instrument for thrashing grain from the ear by hand (L. *flagellum*, a whip).

Flake, flake, *s.* a small film of anything, as of snow or wool, such as floats lightly in the air; any light scaly substance; a sort of carnation of two colours only, with large stripes through the leaves: *v.a.* to form into flakes: *v.n.* to separate in flakes; to peel off.

Flake, flake, *s.* a sort of scaffold or platform made of hurdles used for drying fish; a platform hung over the side for calking a ship [Naut.]

Flake-white, flake'-wite, *s.* the purest white lead in a flaky or scaly form; basic nitrate of bismuth.

Flaky, fla'-ke, *a.* consisting of flakes; breaking off in flakes. **Flakiness**, fla'-ke-nes, *s.* state of being flaky.

Flam, flam, *s.* a freak or whim; a falsehood; an imposition; deception; a signal given with the drum [Mil.]: *v.a.* to deceive with falsehood; to delude.

Flambeau, flam-bo, *s.* a lighted torch (Fr.)

Flamboyant, flam-boy'-ant, *a.* denoting a Gothic style that prevailed in France in the 15th and 16th centuries, so named from the flame-like wavings of its tracery (Fr. flaming).

Flame, flame, *s.* vapour in combustion, glowing with light and heat; fire in general; heat or blaze of passion or excitement; violent contention; ardour of temper; glow of imagination; vigour of thought; warmth of affection; one beloved: *v.a.* to inflame; to excite: *v.n.* to blaze; to shine like burning gas; to break out in violence of passion (L. *flamma*).

Flame-colour, flame'-kul-lur, *s.* a bright colour.

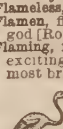
Flame-coloured, flame'-kul-lurd, *a.* of the colour of flame; of a bright yellow colour.

Flame-eyed, flame'-ide, *a.* having eyes like a flame.

Flameless, flame'-les, *a.* destitute of flame.

Flamen, fla'-men, *s.* a priest devoted to some special god [Rom. Antiq.] (L.)

Flaming, fla'-ming, *a.* blazing; bright red or yellow; exciting the passions. **Flamingly**, fla'-ming-le, *ad.* most brightly; in a flaming manner.



Flamingo.

Flamingo, fla-ming'-go, *s.* a genus of mostly tropical birds, with very long necks and legs, and palmated feet, and, when in full plumage, of a colour almost entirely red (L. *flamma*).

Flaminical, fla-min'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to a Roman flamen.

Flammability, flam-mà-bil'-e-te, *s.* inflammability.

Flammable, flam'-mà-bl, *a.* inflammable.

Flammiferous, flam-mif'-er-us, *a.* producing flame (L. *flamma*, and *fero*, to bear).

Flammivomous, flam-miv'-o-mus, *a.* vomiting flames, as a volcano (L. *flamma*, and *vomo*, to vomit).

Flamy, fla'-me, *a.* of the nature or colour of flame.

Flanch, flansh, *s.* one of the honourable ordinaries formed by an arched line drawn from the corners of the chief [Her.]; a flange [Mech.] (*flank.*)

Flanconnade, flang-ko-nade', *s.* a kind of thrust in the flank or side [Fencing]. (Fr.)

Flanders-brick, flan'-ders-brik; *s.* a soft brick used for cleaning knives, &c.

Flang, flang, *s.* a double-pointed miner's pick.

Flange, flanje, *s.* a projecting edge on the rim of a wheel, as on that of a railway carriage, to prevent it from slipping off the line (*flank*).

Flange-rail, flange'-rale, *s.* a rail with a flange.

Flank, flank, *s.* the fleshy part of the side of an animal between the ribs and the hip; the side of an army or body of troops [Mil.]; that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face [Fort.]; the side of any building [Arch.]: *v.a.* to command the flank of; to attack the side or flank of; to post troops so as to attack the flank; to secure or guard on the flank: *v.n.* to border; to touch; to be posted on the side (Fr.) *Flank fites*, the first two men on the right and the last two men on the left [Mil.] *Flank company*, a certain number of men drawn up on the right or left of a battalion [Mil.] *Flank en potence*, any part of the right or left wing, formed at a right angle with the line [Mil.] *Flank fichant*, the flank from which the cannon, when playing, fires directly on the opposite bastion [Fort.] *Flank rasant*, the point from which the line of defence commences [Fort.]

Flankards, flang'-kards, *s.* the nuts or knobs in the flanks of a deer.

Flanker, flank'-er, *s.* a fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body: *pl.* the most active men and horses in cavalry manœuvres employed to protect a line of march: *v.a.* to defend by flankers; to attack sideways.

Flanks, flanks, *s.* a wrench or other harm done to the back of a horse.

Flannel, flan'-nel, *s.* a soft nappy woollen cloth of loose texture (W.)

Flannelled, flan'-neld, *a.* wrapped in flannel.

Flap, flap, *s.* anything broad and flexible that hangs loose; the motion and noise of it, as a loose sail in the wind; the tail of a coat: *pl.* a disease in the lips of horses: *v.a.* to beat or move with a flap; to let fall, as the brim of a hat: *v.n.* to move as wings, with a flap; to fall, as the brim of a hat or other broad thing (from the sound).

Flap-dragon, flap'-drag-un, *s.* catching of raisins or other sweets out of burning brandy, and, after extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eating them; the thing thus caught and eaten: *v.a.* to gulp down.

Flap-eared, flap'-eerd, *a.* having broad loose ears.

Flap-jack, flap'-jak, *s.* a broad pancake; an apple puff.

Flap-mouthed, flap'-mowthd, *a.* having loose hanging lips.

Flapped, flapt, *pp.* or *a.* struck with something broad; having the brim hanging down.

Flapper, flap'-per, *s.* he who or that which flaps.

Flare, flare, *v.n.* to burn with a flaming unsteady light; to flutter with a showy glare; to gleam with dazzling lustre; to be exposed to too much light; to open outward: *s.* an unsteady broad offensive light.

Flaring, flare'-ing, *a.* with glaring display. **Flaringly**, flare'-ing-le, *ad.* in a flaring manner.

Flash, flash, *s.* a sudden momentary outburst of light; a sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; a short transient state; a body of water driven by violence; slang language; a preparation used for colouring rum and brandy, made from burnt sugar and an extract of cayenne pepper; a flashe: *v.n.* to break or burst forth, as a sudden gleam of light; to burst out violently; to pass like a flash; to gleam with a flash: *v.a.* to cause to flash: *a.* showy; sham. *Flash language*, the language of low ruffians. A *flash in the pan*, a flash and nothing more (perhaps from the sound).

Flashe, flash, *s.* a sluice on navigable rivers, for raising the water over shoals, &c., while vessels are passing.

Flasher, flash'-er, *s.* he who or that which flashes; a shallow wit.

Flash-house, flash'-hows, *s.* a place where thieves, &c., resort and deposit their plunder.

Flashings, flash'-ings, *s.pl.* pieces of lead or other metal lapping over portions of roofs or walls, so as to prevent rain from flowing into the interior of the structure. [Arch.]

Flashy, flash'-e, *a.* showy but empty; dazzling for a moment; gaudy; impulsive; insipid; vapid. **Flashily**, flash'-e-le, *ad.* with empty show; in a flashy manner. **Flashiness**, flash'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being flashy.

Flask, flask, *s.* a kind of bottle; a vessel for powder (A.S. *flasc*).

Flasket, flas'-ket, *s.* a vessel in which viands are served up; a long shallow basket.

Flat, flat, *a.* having an even surface; level; without, or with but a moderate, inclination; prostrate; laid low; ruined; wanting relief or prominence of the figures [Paint.]; insipid; dull; without point or spirit; depressed; dejected; unpleasing; peremptory; absolute; not sharp [Mus.]; low, as the prices of goods, or dull, as sales: *s.* a level plain; a tract lying at a small depth under water; a shoal or shallow; the broad flat side of anything; depression of thought or language; a boat, broad and flat-bottomed; a hat made of straw braid with a low crown and broad brim; one who is easily duped; a mark of depression in sound, thus ♭ which lowers a note a semitone; that part of the covering of a house which is laid horizontally and usually covered with lead or other material [Arch.]; a Scotland, a floor in a house: *v.a.* to flatten; to make vapid or tasteless; to make dull or unanimated; to depress: *v.n.* to grow flat; to become insipid or dull; to depress the voice [Mus.] **Flatly**, flat'-le, *ad.* in a flat manner. **Flatness**, flat'-nes, *s.* the state of being flat.

Flat-fish, flat'-fish, *s.* a fish with a flat body, which swims on the side and has both eyes on one side, as the flounder, halibut, &c.

Flat-footed, flat-foot'-ted, *a.* firm of foot; having flat-soled feet.

Flat-iron, flat'-i-urn, *s.* an instrument used in smoothing cloth after being heated.

Flat-long, flat'-long, *ad.* flat wise not edgewise.

Flat-race, flat'-rase, *s.* a race over open ground.

Flatten, flat'-n, *v.a.* to make or lay flat; to make vapid or insipid; to depress; to dispirit; to render less acute or sharp [Mus.]: *v.n.* to become flat, or tasteless, or spiritless; to render a sound less sharp [Mus.] *To flatten a sail*, to extend a sail lengthwise of the vessel, for the purpose of catching the side-wind.

Flatter, flat'-ter, *s.* the person or thing by which anything is flatted.

Flatter, flat'-ter, *v.a.* to gratify by praise or obsequiousness, so as to induce or foster self-satisfaction; to praise falsely; to encourage by favourable notice; to raise false hopes by representations not well founded; to gratify (Fr.)

Flattering, flat'-ter-ing, *a.* pleasing to pride or vanity; encouraging hope; uttering false praise. **Flatteringly**, flat'-ter-ing-le, *ad.* in a flattering manner.

Flattery, flat'-ter-e, *s.* false praise to gratify another's vanity or self-esteem.

Flatting, flat'-ting, *s.* a mode of painting, in which the paint, being mixed with turpentine, leaves the work flat, or without gloss; a method of preserving gilding unburnished by touching it with size; rolling out metals by cylindrical pressure.

Flattish, flat'-tish, *a.* somewhat flat.

Flatulence, flat'-u-lens, } *s.* windiness due to gases
Flatulency, flat'-u-len-se, } generated in a weak stomach and intestines; emptiness; vanity.

Flatulent, flat'-u-lent, *a.* windy; affected with flatulency; turgid with air; generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach; empty; vain: without substance or reality (L. *flo*, *flatum*, to blow). **Flatulently**, flat'-u-lent-le, *ad.* in a flatulent manner.

Flatus, fla'-tus, *s.* a breath; a puff of wind; wind generated in the stomach; flatulence (L.)

Flatwise, flat'-wize, *a.* or *ad.* with the flat side downward; not edgewise.

Flaunt, flawnt, *v.n.* to flourish about and make an ostentatious display; to carry a pert or saucy appearance: *v.a.* to display ostentatiously: *s.* a boast, or anything displayed for show.

Flaunter, flawnt'-ter, *s.* one that flaunts.

Flaunting, flawnt'-ing, *a.* making an ostentatious display. **Flauntingly**, flawnt'-ing-le, *ad.* in a flaunting way.

Flautist, flaw'-tist, *s.* a player on the flute.

Flavescent, fla-ves'-sent, *a.* growing yellow; yellowish (L. *flavus*, yellow).

Flavicomous, fla-vik'-ko-mus, *a.* having yellow hair (L. *flavus*, and *coma*, hair).

Flavine, fla'-vin, *s.* a vegetable extract which gives a fine olive-yellow colour to cloth.

Flavorous, fla'-vur-us, *a.* of a pleasant flavour.

Flavour, fla'-vur, *s.* the quality of a substance which pleasantly affects the taste or smell: *v.a.* to communicate some quality that may pleasantly affect the taste or smell (L. *flagro*).

Flavoured, fla'-vurd, *a.* having a quality that pleasantly affects the taste or smell.

Flavourless, fla'-vur-les, *a.* without flavour.

Flaw, flaw, *s.* a break; a crack; a defect; a sudden gust; a sudden burst of noise and disorder; a sudden commotion of the mind: *v.a.* to break; to crack (A.S. *floh*, a fragment).

Flawless, flaw'-les, *a.* without crack or defect.

Flawy, flaw'-e, *a.* full of flaws; defective; faulty; subject to sudden gusts of wind.

Flax, flaks, *s.* an annual plant, the stalks of which yield a fibre which is used for making thread and cloth, such as linen, cambric, lawn, lace, &c.; the fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned. *Flax-seed*, the seed like flax. *New Zealand flax* or *flax-lily*, the phormium of naturalists, the leaves of which yield a very beautiful and strong fibre, used in the manufacture of ropes and other cordage.

Flax-comb, flaks'-kome, *s.* a heckle for preparing flax.

Flax-dresser, flaks'-dres-ser, *s.* a cleaner of flax.

Flaxen, flaks'-n, *a.* made of or resembling flax; of the colour of flax; fair, long and flowing.

Flaxen-haired, flaks'-n-hared, } *a.* having hair of flaxen
Flaxen-headed, flaks'-n-hed'-ed, } colour.

Flax-mill, flaks'-mil, *s.* a factory where flax is spun.

Flax-seed, flaks'-seed, *s.* the seed of flax, generally termed linseed.

Flax-wench, flaks'-wensh, *s.* a woman who spins flax.

Flaxy, flak'-se, *a.* like flax; of a light colour; fair.

Flay, flay, *v.a.* to strip off the skin (A.S. *flean*).

Flayer, fla'-er, *s.* one who strips off the skin.

Flay-flint, fla'-flint, *s.* a skinflint.

Flea, fle, *s.* an insect of the genus pulex, remarkable for its agility and its troublesome bite (A.S. *fleá*).

Flea-bane, fle'-bane, *s.* a name given to various plants from their supposed efficacy in driving away fleas.

Flea-beetle, fle-bee'-tl, *s.* a name given to different species of leaping beetles very destructive to plants.

Flea-bite, fle'-bite, } *s.* the bite of a flea or the red
Flea-biting, fle'-bi-ting, } spot caused by the bite; a trifling trouble, like that of the bite of a flea.

Flea-bitten, flea-bit'-n, *a.* bitten or stung by a flea; mean; worthless; of low birth or station.

Fleak, fleek, *s.* a small lock.

Fleaking, fleek'-ing, *s.* a covering of reeds in the thatching houses.

Fleam, fleem, *s.* a sharp instrument used for letting blood [Surg. and Farriery]. A *case of fleams*, a collection of surgical instruments used by farriers.

Flea-wort, fle'-wurt, *s.* a herb of the plantain kind bearing nauseous mucilaginous seeds.

Fleche, flaysh, *s.* a simple redan, usually constructed at the foot of a glacis [Fort.] (Fr. an arrow.)

Fleck, flek, *s.* a spot; a streak; a bit (Ger.)

Fleck, flek, } *v.a.* to spot; to streak or stripe; to
Flecker, flek'-er, } variegate; to dapple.

Flecked, flekt, *a.* spotted; variegated.

Flection, flek'-shun, *s.* the act of bending; state of being bent.

Flector, flek'-tur. See **Flexor.**

Fledge, flej, *v.a.* to furnish with feathers or wings (A.S. *fleogan*, to fly).

Fledgeling, flej'-ling, *s.* a young bird just fledged.

Flee, fle, *v.n.* to run away; to hasten, as from danger or expected evil: *v.a.* to keep at a distance from.

Fleece, fleese, *s.* the woolly covering of a sheep; the coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time; any similar covering: *v.a.* to shear wool from; to strip; to plunder by severe exactions; to furnish with a fleece; to spread over, as with wool (A.S. *flys*).

Fleeceless, fleese'-les, *a.* having no fleece.

Fleecer, fle'-ser, *s.* one who fleeces or plunders.

Fleecy, fle'-se, *a.* covered with wool; woolly.

Fleer, fleer, *v.n.* to mock; to grin in scorn; to grin with an air of civility: *v.a.* to mock; to flout at: *s.* derision or mockery expressed by words or looks (N. *flira*, to titter).

Fleerer, fleer'-er, *s.* one who fleers.

Fleering, fleer'-ing, *a.* mocking; counterfeiting an air of civility. **Fleeringly**, fleer'-ing-le, *ad.* in a fleering manner.

Fleet, fleet, *s.* in names of places, a creek, a bay, a river, as in *Fleet Street, North-fleet, Fleet Prison (float)*.

Fleet, fleet, *s.* a squadron of ships; a number of ships in company for one object or destination, specially war-ships (*float*).

Fleet, fleet, *a.* swift of pace; nimble; moving with celerity; superficially fruitful; not penetrating deep, as soil; skimming the surface: *v.n.* to fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit as a light substance; to float; *v.a.* to skim the surface; to pass over rapidly; to pass lightly, or in mirth and joy (*flit* and *float*). **Fleetly**, fleet'-le, *ad.* swiftly. **Fleetness**, fleet'-nes, *s.* swiftness.

Fleet-dike, fleet'-dike, *s.* an embankment for preventing inundation.

Fleet-foot, fleet'-foot, } *a.* swift of foot: able to
Fleet-footed, fleet'-foot-ted, } run with rapidity.

Fleeting, fleet'-ing, *a.* passing rapidly; transient. **Fleetingly**, fleet'-ing-le, *ad.* in a fleeting manner.

Fleming, fiem'-ing, *s.* a native of Flanders.

Flemish, fiem'-ish, *a.* pertaining to Flanders: *s.* the people of Flanders; the language of Flanders. *Flemish bricks*, paving bricks of a yellowish colour, harder than ordinary bricks.

Flense, flenz, *v.a.* to cut up and obtain the blubber of, said of a whale (Dan.)

Flesh, flesh, *s.* the soft, solid, muscular part of an animal body; animal food, in distinction from vegetable; the bodies of beasts and birds used as food, distinct from fish; the body, as distinguished from the soul; animal nature; animals of all kinds; mankind; human nature; bodily appetites; a carnal unrenewed state; human nature as it is, without God; the present state of existence; kindred; the soft pulpy substance of fruit [Bot.]: *v.a.* to train to an appetite for, as hawks or dogs, by feeding them with the first game they take; to harden; to accustom; to satiate. *To be one flesh*, to be closely united, as in marriage. *An arm of flesh*, human strength or aid.

Flesh-broth, flesh'-broth, *s.* a kind of soup made by boiling flesh-meat in water.

Flesh-brush, flesh'-brush, *s.* a brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

Flesh-clogged, flesh'-klogd, *a.* encumbered with flesh.

Flesh-colour, flesh'-kul-ur, *s.* the colour of flesh; carnation.

Flesh-coloured, flesh'-kul-urd, *a.* of the colour of flesh.

Fleshed, flesht, *pp.* initiated; accustomed; satiated: *a.* fat; fleshy.

Flesher, flesh'-er, *s.* a butcher.

Flesh-fly, flesh'-fli, *s.* a fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

Fleshhood, flesh'-hood, *s.* one's fleshly state.

Flesh-hook, flesh'-hook, *s.* a hook to draw flesh from a pot.

Fleshing, flesh'-ing, *s.* a tight-fitting flesh-coloured article of dress.

Fleshless, flesh'-les, *a.* destitute of flesh; lean.

Fleshling, flesh'-ling, *s.* one intent on carnal pleasure.

Fleshly, flesh'-le, *a.* pertaining to the flesh: corporeal; carnal; animal, not vegetable; human, not spiritual or divine. **Fleshliness**, flesh'-le-nes, *s.* state of being fleshly; carnal passions and appetites.

Fleshly-minded, flesh'-le-mind'-ed, *a.* addicted to carnal pursuits.

Flesh-meat, flesh'-meet, *s.* the flesh of animals prepared or used for food.

Fleshment, flesh'-ment, *s.* eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

Flesh-monger, flesh'-mung-ger, *s.* one who deals in flesh; a pimp.

Flesh-pot, flesh'-pot, *s.* a vessel in which flesh is cooked.

Fleshy, flesh'-e, *a.* full of flesh; fat; corpulent; gross; corporeal; pulpy; plump, as fruit. **Fleshiness**, flesh'-e-nes, *s.* state of being fleshy.

Fletch, fletsh, *v.a.* to feather an arrow (Fr. *flèche*, an arrow).

Fletcher, fletsh'-er, *s.* an arrow-maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows.

Fleur de lis.

Fletiferous, fle-tif'-er-us, *a.* producing tears (L. *fleto*, to weep, and *fero*, to bear).

Fletz, fletz, *a.* the secondary strata, because generally occurring in flat or horizontal beds [Geol.]

Fleur-de-lis, fleur-de-lee, *s.* the royal insignia of France, consisting since Charles VI.'s days of three golden ones on a blue field; the iris [Bot.] (Fr. lily-flower.)

Fleury, flew'-re, } *a.* terminating with a fleur-de-lis
Fleurette, flew'-ret, } [Her.]

Flew, flew, *s.* the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

Flewed, flewd, *a.* with large chaps: deep-mouthed.

Flex, fleks, *v.a.* to bend, as a muscle flexes the arm.

Flexanimous, fleks-an'-e-mus, *a.* having power to sway the mind (L. *flexum*, to bend, and *animus*, the mind).

Flexibility, fleks-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* flexibleness; pliability.

Flexible, fleks'-e-bl, *a.* easily bent; easily persuaded to comply; pliant; tractable; manageable. **Flexibleness**, fleks'-e-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being flexible. **Flexibly**, fleks'-e-ble, *ad.* in a flexible manner.

Flexicostate, fleks-e-kos'-tate, *a.* having the ribs bent (L. *flexum*, and *costa*, a rib).

Flexile, fleks'-il, *a.* easily bent, pliant, or pliable.

Flexion, flek'-shun, *s.* the act of bending; a bending; a fold; a turn or inclination.

Flexor, fleks'-ur, *s.* a muscle whose office is to bend the part to which it belongs, opposed to an extensor, which serves to stretch it [Anat.]

Flexuous, flek'-shu-us, } *a.* winding; wavering; curv-
Flexuose, flek'-shu-ose, } ing.

Flexure, fleks'-yur, *s.* the act of bending; a bending; incurvation; the part bent; obsequious or servile cringing. *Flexure of a curve*, a curving, either concave or convex, with respect to a given straight line.

Flibustier, fli-bus'-teer, *s.* See **Filibuster.**

Flick, flik, *s.* light jerk with a whip: *v.a.* to keep striking lightly with a whip (from the sound). See **Flitch.**

Flicker, flik'-er, *v.n.* to flutter; to flap the wings without flying; to waver: *s.* the act of flickering (A.S.).

Flickeringly, flik'-er-ing-le, *ad.* in a flickering manner.

Flicker-mouse, flik'-er-mows, *s.* the bat.

Flier, fli'-er, *s.* one who flies or flees; a fugitive; a fly-wheel: *pl.* a straight flight of steps.

Flies, flize, *s.pl.* of **Fly**; artificial insects made of bright feathers or silk, used by anglers in fishing.

Flight, flite, *s.* the act of fleeing; hasty departure; the act of flying; manner of flying; removal by flying; a number, specially of birds, flying together; the birds produced in the same season; a volley, as of arrows; a soaring; excursion; extravagant sally, as a flight of folly; a series of steps: *pl.* the husks or grunne of oats.

Flighted, fli'-ted, *a.* taking flight; flying.

Flight-shot, flite'-shot, *s.* the distance which an arrow flies.

Flighty, fli'-te, *a.* fleeting; changeful; volatile; giddy. **Flightily**, fli'-te-le, *ad.* capriciously; in a flighty manner. **Flightiness**, fli-te-nes, *s.* the state of being flighty.

Flimflam, flim'-flam, *s.* a freak; a trick.

Flimsy, flim'-ze, *a.* without strength or substance; weak; of loose or unsubstantial texture: *s.* a thin paper (*film*). **Flimsily**, flim'-ze-le, *ad.* in a flimsy manner. **Flimsiness**, flim'-ze-nes, *s.* state or quality of being flimsy.

Flinch, flinsh, *v.n.* to shrink from weakness when in pain or difficulty; to fail (L. *flecto*, to bend).

Flincher, flinsh'-er, *s.* one who flinches or fails.

Flinchingly, flinsh'-ing-le, *ad.* in a flinching manner.

Flinder-mouse, flin'-der-mows, *s.* a bat.

Flindersia, flin-der'-se-a, *s.* a useful Australian tree of the mahogany family, with a timber little inferior.

Fling, fling, *v.a.* to cast or throw from the hand; to dart; to send forth; to scatter; to throw to the ground; to baffle; to defeat. *To fling away*, to reject; to discard. *To fling down*, to demolish; to ruin; to throw or cast to the ground. *To fling off*, to baffle in the chase. *To fling out*, to utter. *To fling in*, to throw in; to make an allowance or deduction. *To fling open*, to throw open: to open suddenly or with violence. *To fling up*, to relinquish or abandon.

Fling, fling, *v.n.* to fly into violent and irregular motions; to cast in the teeth; to upbraid; to sneer; to rush off: *s.* a throw; a cast from the hand; a taunt; a sneer; a swing; a Highland dance. *To fling out*, to grow unruly or outrageous. (A.S. *fleon*, to fly.)

Flinger, fling'-er, *s.* one who flings; one who leers.

Flint, flint, *s.* a variety of quartz, consisting mainly of silica, with a little oxide of iron, alumina, and water, and very hard, which strikes fire with steel, and is extensively used in the manufacture of fine earthenware: *a.* made of flint; anything proverbially hard. *Flint implements*, primitive implements in use prior to those of metal, and of interest in connection with questions of archæology (A.S.)

Flint-glass, flint'-glas, *s.* a superior kind of glass or crystal, distinguished by its containing oxide of lead, to which it owes some of its most valuable qualities.

Flint-heart, flint'-hart, } *a.* having a hard unfeel-
Flint-hearted, flint'-har-ted, } ing heart.

Flinty, flin'-te, *a.* consisting of flint; like flint; very hard; not impressible; unfeeling; full of flint-stones. *Flinty-slate*, a variety of slate which contains a large

proportion of silicious earth. **Flintiness,** flint'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being flinty.

Flip, flip, *s.* a mixed liquor, consisting of beer and spirit sweetened, and also warmed by a hot iron; a slight quick stroke, as of a whip.

Flip-dog, flip'-dog, *s.* an iron used to warm flip.

Flipflap, flip'-flap, *s.* the repeated stroke and noise of something broad and loose: *ad.* with such a noise.

Flippancy, flip'-pan-se, *s.* light thoughtless fluency or pertness of speech.

Flippant, flip'-pant, *a.* fluent in speech; expressing one's self with a ready shallow pertness (*flip*). **Flippantly,** flip'-pant-le, *ad.* in a flippant manner. **Flippantness,** flip'-pant-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being flippant.

Flipper, flip'-per, *s.* the paddle of a sea-turtle; a broad fin of a fish.

Flirt, flert, *v.a.* to throw or fling with a sudden jerk; to move to and fro with short, quick action, as a fan: *v.n.* to jeer or gibe; to throw out bantering words; to run and dart about; to act with giddiness, or from a desire to attract notice; to play at courtship; to coquet: *s.* a sudden jerk; a young girl, also a man, who plays at courtship; a coquette: *a.* pert; wanton (A.S. *fleardian*, to trifle).

Flirtation, flér-ta'-shun, *s.* a flirting: a quick sprightly motion: playing at courtship; coquetry.

Flirting, flert'-ing, *a.* coquettish. **Flirtingly,** flert'-ingle, *ad.* in a flirting manner.

Flisk, flisk, *s.* a large tooth-comb.

Flit, flit, *v.n.* to fly quickly; to flutter on the wing; to migrate; in Scotland, to remove from one habitation to another; to be unstable or easily moved.

Flitch, flitsh, *s.* the side of a hog salted and cured (A.S. *flicce*).

Flitter, flit'-ter, *v.n.* to flutter: *s.* a tatter.

Flitter-mouse, flit'-ter-mows, *s.* a bat (*flutter*).

Flittern-bark, flit'-tern-bärk, *s.* the bark of young oak-trees, as distinguished from that of old ones.

Flitting, flit'-ting, *s.* a flying with celerity; a fluttering; a removal from one habitation to another. **Flittingly,** flit'-ting-le, *ad.* in a flitting manner.

Flitty, flit'-te, *a.* unstable; flighty. **Flittiness,** flit'-tenes, *s.* the quality of being flitty.

Flix-weed, fliks'-weed, *s.* a species of water-cresses.

Float, flote, *s.* anything buoyed up on the surface of water or a fluid; a raft; the cork or quill used on an angling line; the water-gauge of a steam-boiler, attached to the valve in a steam-pipe; a kind of wooden rule or trowel, with which masons float over and smooth the plastering on walls: *v.n.* to be buoyed up on the surface of a fluid; to glide or swim on a liquid; to move with a light, irregular course: *v.a.* to cause to float; to bear upon the surface; to cover with water; to start and set agoing (A.S. *fleotan*).

Float-board, flote'-board, *s.* a board fixed to the rim of a water-wheel to receive the impulse of the stream.

Floatage, flo'-taje, *s.* anything found floating.

Floater, flo'-ter, *s.* one who or that which floats.

Floating, flo'-ting, *s.* the act of being conveyed by the stream or resting buoyant on the surface of the water; the watering or overflowing of meadows; the plastering of walls with a float: *a.* resting buoyant on the water; overflowing; circulating, not fixed; of uncertain amount; available for use; unattached. **Floatingly,** flo'-ting-le, *ad.* in the way of floating.

Floating battery, flo'-ting bat'-ter-e, *s.* a vessel or vessels used as batteries to cover troops on landing on an enemy's coast [Mil.]

Floating bridge, flo'-ting bridj, *s.* a bridge consisting of logs of timber, with a floor of plank, supported wholly by the water; a kind of double bridge, used for carrying troops over narrow moats; a large steam ferry boat.

Floating clough, flo'-ting kluf, *s.* a movable machine for scouring out channels and inlets by stirring up the silt for the stream to carry off.

Floating dock, flo'-ting dok, *s.* a floating graving dock, constructed now of compartments in iron.

Floating harbour, flo'-ting har'-bur, *s.* a breakwater formed of large masses of timber fastened together, and which rise and fall with the tide.

Floating light, flo'-ting lite, *s.* a substitute for a light-house, usually consisting of a large heavy boat or ship moored on sunken rocks or shoals, with a light aloft to warn mariners of danger; also a hollow vessel on shipboard, with a reflector or lantern, for the purpose of saving those who happen to fall overboard in the night.

Floating pier, flo'-ting peer, *s.* a landing place which rises and falls with the tide.

Floating skreeds, flo'-ting skreeds, *s.* strips of plaster ranged and adjusted for guiding the float.

Floats, flotes, *s.pl.* the boards fixed on the paddle-wheels of steamers and undershot water-wheels, by which they act.

Floatsam. See **Flotsam.**

Float-stone, flote'-stone, *s.* quartz of a spongy texture, which floats on the surface of the water.

Floaty, flo'-te, *a.* buoyant; light.

Flocci, flok'-se, *s.* woolly filaments. See **Floccus.**

Floccillation, flok-sil-la'-shun, *s.* a picking of bedclothes by a patient, an alarming symptom in acute diseases.

Floccose, flok-kose', *a.* covered with little tufts like wool [Bot.] **Floccosely,** flok-kose'-le, *ad.* in a flocky manner.

Flocculence, flok'-ku-lens, *s.* the state of being flocculent.

Flocculent, flok'-ku-lent, *a.* coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes.

Floccus, flok'-us, *s.* the long tuft of hair which terminates the tail of the mammalia [Zool.]; the down of unfledged birds (L. a lock of wool).

Flock, flok, *s.* an assemblage or collection of birds, sheep, or small animals; a congregation, as under a pastor: *v.n.* to gather in companies or crowds (A.S.)

Flock, flok, *s.* a lock of wool or hair (L. *floccus*).

Flock-bed, flok'-bed, *s.* a bed filled with locks of coarse wool or pieces of wool cut up fine.

Flock-paper, flok'-pa-per, *s.* a kind of wall paper with raised figures resembling cloth, made of flock or cloth cut up very fine and attached to the paper.

Flocks, floks, *s.pl.* the refuse or waste of cotton and wool, used for stuffing mattresses, &c.

Flockly, flok'-le, *ad.* in a body; in a heap.

Flocky, flok'-e, *a.* abounding with flocks or locks.

Floe, floe, *s.* a field of ice floating in the ocean [Naut.]

Flog, flog, *v.a.* to whip; to lash; to punish by whipping (L. *flagellum*, a whip).

Flogging, flog'-ging, *s.* a whipping for punishment.

Flood, flud, *s.* a body of water rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually covered with water; the Deluge which inundated the earth in the days of Noah; the flowing of the tide; an inundation; a superabundant quantity; menstrual discharge: *v.a.* to overflow; to inundate (*flow*).

Flood-gate, nud'-gate, *s.* a gate or sluice that can be opened for letting water run through, or shut to prevent it.

Flood-mark, flud'-märk, *s.* high-water mark.

Flooding, flud'-ing, *s.* any preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus; inundation.

Flood-tide, flud'-tide, *s.* the tide when rising.

Flook, fluke, *s.* See **Fluke.**

Flookan, floo'-kan, *s.* a slimy kind of clay or earth.

Flooking, floo'-king, *s.* an interruption or shifting of a lode of ore by a cross-vein or fissure [Mining].

Floor, flore, *s.* that part of a building or room on which we walk; a platform, as of boards or planks laid on timbers; a story in a building; the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson, nearly horizontal: *v.a.* to furnish with a floor; to strike down; to beat; to put down or silence by some decisive argument; to finish (A.S. *flor*).

Floor-cloth, flore'-kloth, *s.* oil-cloth for covering entrance-halls and floors.

Floorer, flore'-er, *s.* he who or that which floors or leads to defeat.

Flooring, flore'-ing, *s.* a platform; the bottom of a room or building; pavement; materials for floors.

Floorless, flore'-les, *a.* having no floor.

Floor-timbers, flore'-tim-bers, *s.pl.* the timbers on which a floor is laid.

Flop, flop, *v.a.* to clap the wings; to let down the brim of, as a hat: *v.n.* to flap (*flap*).

Flora, flo'-rä, *s.* a description of the plants, or the plants themselves, of a district or period; the goddess of flowers [Myth.] (L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.)

Floral, flo'-ral, *a.* of or belonging to Flora; containing the flower. *Floral envelope*, the calyx and corolla which envelope the inner part of a flower [Bot.] **Florally,** flo'-ral-le, *ad.* with flowers.

Floran, flor'-an, *s.* fine-grained tin ore [Mining].

Floreated, flo'-re-ate-ed, *a.* See **Floriated.**

Florence, flor'-ens, *s.* a kind of wine, so called from Florence in Italy: a sort of cloth; a gold coin worth 6*s.* of Edward III.'s reign. *Florence flask*, a thin glass bottle with a long neck. *Florence oil*, an olive oil made at Florence sold in flasks.

Florentine, flor'-en-tine, *s.* a native of Florence; a kind of silk cloth; a lake colour extracted from cochineal. *Florentine-fresco*, a kind of painting for decorating walls, first used at Florence. *Florentine-mosaic*, a mode of inlaying tables and plane surfaces.

Florescence, flo-res'-sens, *s.* the season when plants expand their flowers; inflorescence.

Floret, flo'-ret, *s.* the little flower of an aggregate one.

Floriage, flo'-re-aje, *s.* bloom; blossom.

Floriated, flo'-re-a-ted, *a.* ornamented with florid carving.

Floricomous, flo-rik'-o-mus, *a.* having the head ornamented with flowers (L. *flos*, and *coma*, hair).

Floricultural, flo'-re-kult'-yu-ral, *a.* pertaining to floriculture.
Floriculture, flo'-re-kult-yur, *s.* the cultivation of flowers, or of flowering plants.
Florid, flor'-id, *a.* bright in colour; of a lively red: embellished with flowers or figures of rhetoric; splendid: brilliant; covered with flowers. The *Florid style*, a highly ornamented kind of Gothic architecture, of great beauty and elaborateness. **Floridly**, flor'-id-le, *ad.* in a florid manner. **Floridness**, flor'-id-nes, *s.* the quality of being florid: vigour or spirit.
Floridity, flo-rid'-e-te, *s.* floridness.
Floriferous, flo-rif'-er-us, *a.* producing flowers (L. *flos*, and *fero*, to bear).
Florification, flor-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act or time of flowering.
Floriform, flo'-re-form, *a.* in the form of a flower.
Florilege, flo'-re-lej, *s.* a treatise on flowers; the culling of flowers; anthology (L. *flos*, and *lego*, to gather).
Florin, flor'-in, *s.* a British silver coin worth 2*s.*; a Continental coin, ranging in value from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*, originally of gold, and coined at Florence, with on the one side a lily and on the other the head of John the Baptist (*Florence*, or the *flower* stamped on it).
Floriparous, flo-rip'-a-rus, *a.* producing flowers [Bot.] (L. *flos*, and *pario*, to produce.)
Florist, flo'-rist, *s.* a cultivator of flowers; one skilled in flowers; one who writes a flora.
Floroon, flo-roon', *s.* a border worked with flowers.
Flory-boat, flo'-re-boat, *s.* a boat to convey passengers between a steamer and the landing place at low water.
Floscular, flos'-ku-lar, } *a.* consisting of tubular florets
Flosculous, flos'-ku-lus, } or floscules [Bot.]
Floscule, flos'-kule, *s.* a floret of an aggregate flower [Bot.]
Flos ferri, flos'-fer-ri, *s.* a variety of arragonite (L. flower of iron).
Floss, flos, *s.* a downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants, as in the bean: a fluid glass floating on iron in the furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxides and earths; untwisted filaments of the finest silk, used in embroidery (L. *fluxus*, loose).
Flossification, dos-se-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* a florification.
Floss-silk, flos'-silk, *s.* an inferior kind of silk from bad cocoons, ravellings, &c., used for coarser fabrics.
Flossy, flos'-se, *a.* consisting of or like floss.
Flota, flo'-ta, *s.* a fleet, especially the fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz (Sp.)
Flotant, flo'-tant, *a.* flying in the air, as a banner [Her.]
Flotation, flo-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of floating; the science of floating bodies.
Flotilla, flo-til'-la, *s.* a fleet of small vessels (Sp.)
Flotsam, flot'-sam, } *s.* goods lost by shipwreck, and
Flotson, flot'-son, } found floating on the sea [Law].
Flounce, flouns, *v.n.* to throw about the limbs and body; to struggle and fling about, as a horse in the mire; to throw oneself with jerks or agitation: *s.* a sudden jerking motion of the body (Sw. *flunsa*, to plunge in water).
Flounce, flouns, *s.* a narrow piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat, frock, or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading: *v.a.* to deck with a flounce (Fr. *froncis*, a plait).
Flounder, floun'-der, *s.* a small flat-fish, generally found on banks along our shores, and at river mouths.
Flounder, floun'-der, *v.n.* to toss and tumble about in a sort of blind struggle to escape from some dilemma.
Flour, flour, *s.* the finer portion of ground corn or grain; anything similar: *v.a.* to reduce into flour; to sprinkle with flour (L. *flour*, a flower).
Flour-dredge, flour'-dre}, } *s.* a perforated tin case
Flour-dredger, flour'-dre}-er, } for sprinkling flour on meat, &c.
Flour-dresser, flour'-dres-ser, *s.* a cylinder for dressing flour.
Flouring, flour'-ing, *a.* employed in converting grain into flour.
Flourish, flur'-ish, *v.n.* to thrive; to increase in wealth, honour, &c.; to prosper; to be copious and flowery in language; to make free sweeping strokes or dashes with a pen or otherwise; to indulge a similar vein in music; to boast; to brag: *v.a.* to adorn with flowers or ornaments; to expand in a flowery way; to brandish; to parade about; to embellish with the flowers of diction; to garnish over: *s.* showy splendour; showy embellishment; parade of words and figures; figures formed by bold, irregular, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver; a brandishing; the waving of a weapon or other thing; the decorative notes sometimes added for the sake of effect [Mus.] *Flourish of trumpets*, the sounding of trumpets when receiving any officer or person of distinction; any ostentatious announcement (L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower).
Flourisher, flur'-ish-er, *s.* one who flourishes.
Flourishing, flur'-ish-ing, *a.* thriving; prosperous; making a show. **Flourishingly**, flur'-ish-ing-le, *ad.* with flourishes; ostentatiously.
Floury, flou'-re, *a.* covered with flour; like flour.
Flout, flout, *v.a.* to mock or insult; to treat with contempt: *v.n.* to sneer; to behave with contempt: *s.* a mock; an insult (A.S. *flitan*, to quarrel).
Flouter, flout'-er, *s.* one who flouts; a mocker.
Floutingly, flout'-ing-le, *ad.* with flouting; insultingly.
Flow, flo, *v.n.* to move or run, as a fluid; to melt; to proceed or issue; to abound; to glide along smoothly; to rise, as the tide; to circulate, as the blood; to move in a stream; *v.a.* to cover with water: *s.* a stream; a current; the rise of the tide; abundance; copiousness; free outflow (A.S. *flowan*).
Flowage, flo'-aje, *s.* state or act of flowing.
Flower, flour, *s.* the blossom of a plant; the period of youthful vigour; the choicest part of a thing; figure or ornament of speech: *pl.* substances in a fine powdery state due to sublimation [Chem.]; menstrual discharge: *v.n.* to blossom; to flourish; to ferment gently; to come as cream from the surface: *v.a.* to cause to flower; to embellish with figures of flowers.
Flowerage, flour'-aje, *s.* the state of being in flower; flowers.
Flower-basket, flour'-bās-ket, *s.* a fancy stand or basket for holding flowers.
Flower-bearing, flour'-bayr-ing, *a.* producing flowers.
Flower-bud, flour'-bud, *s.* the bud which produces a flower.
Flower-de-luce, flour'-de-luce, *s.* the iris. See **Fleur-de-lis**.
Flowered, flou'-erd, *a.* expanded into flowers; embellished with figures of flowers.
Floweret, flour'-et, *s.* a small flower; a floret.
Flower-fence, flour'-fens, *s.* a beautiful tropical bush, with prickly branches and showy flowers.
Flower-garden, flour'-gär-den, *s.* a garden in which flowers are chiefly cultivated.
Flower-gentle, flour'-gen-tl, *s.* a species of amaranth.
Flower-head, flour'-hed, *s.* that mode of inflorescence in which all the flowers are sessile, as in a daisy.
Flowering, flour'-ing, *a.* having flowers, or phanerogamous; raised for the sake of the flower.
Flowering-ash, flour'-ing-ash, *s.* the manna-ash.
Flowering-fern, flour'-ing-fern, *s.* the osmunda regalis.
Flowering-rush, flour'-ing-rush, *s.* a handsome aquatic plant.
Flower-leaf, flour'-leef, *s.* a petal.
Flowerless, flour'-les, *a.* having no flowers. **Flowerlessness**, flour'-les-nes, *s.* destitution of flowers.
Flower-maker, flour'-ma-ker, *s.* one who makes artificial flowers.
Flower-pot, flour'-pot, *s.* an earthenware or china pot for holding flowering plants.
Flower-show, flour'-sho, *s.* a horticultural display, generally in a competitive trial for prizes
Flower-stalk, flour'-stawk, *s.* a stalk supporting a flower.
Flowery, flour'-e, *a.* abounding with flowers or blossoms; highly embellished with figurative language; florid. **Floweriness**, flour'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being flowery.
Flowing, flo'-ing, *a.* moving as a fluid; inundating; fluent or smooth; hanging loose and waving. **Flowingly**, flo'-ing-le, *ad.* in a flowing manner; with abundance. **Flowingness**, flo'-ing-nes, *s.* the quality of being flowing.
Fluate, flu'-ate, *s.* a fluoride.
Flucan, } flu'-kan, *s.* See **Flookan** and **Flooking**.
Flukan, }
Fluctuant, fluk'-tu-ant, *a.* wavering; unsteady.
Fluctuate, fluk'-tu-ate, *v.n.* to float backward and forward; to waver; to rise and fall; to be unsteady: *v.a.* to cause to fluctuate (L. *fluctus*, a wave).
Fluctuating, fluk'-tu-a-ting, *a.* unsteady; wavering.
Fluctuation, fluk-tu-a'-shun, *s.* a moving hither and thither; a rising and falling like a wave; unsteadiness.
Flue, flu, *s.* a passage or pipe for conveying away smoke, or conveying heat. See **Flute**.
Flue, flu, *s.* soft down, fur, or hair; fluff.
Fluellite, flu'-el-lite, *s.* the fluoride of aluminium.
Fluency, flew'-en-se, *s.* the quality of being fluent.
Fluent, flew'-ent, *a.* flowing; having a ready command and flow of words; voluble; smooth: *s.* a stream; a current of water; a variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing (L. *fluo*, to flow). **Fluently**, flew'-ent-le, *ad.* with fluency.
Fluff, fluf, *s.* a light down, such as rises from beds, cotton, &c., when shaken.
Fluffy, fluf'-fe, *a.* consisting of fluff.
Flugelman, flew'-gl-man, *s.* See **Fugleman**.
Fluid, flu'-id, *a.* that may flow, like water or air; liquid or gaseous: *s.* a substance whose particles readily move and change their relative position.
Fluidity, flu-id'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of being fluid; a
Fluidness, flu'-id-nes, } fluid state.

Fluidize, flu'-id-ize, *v.a.* to change into a fluid.

Fluke, flewk, *s.* that part of an anchor which fastens in the ground; a section of the tail of a whale; a chance successful hit (Ger. *Flügel*, a wing).

Fluke, flewk, *s.* a flat-fish much like the flounder.

Fluke-worm, flewk'-wurm, *s.* a small flat worm, often found in the intestines of sheep and other animals.

Fluky, flew'-ke, *a.* having the form of a fluke.

Flume, flewm, *s.* the passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel; any water-channel.

Fluminous, flew'-min-us, *a.* abounding with rivers.

Flummery, flum'-me-re, *s.* an acid jelly made of oatmeal husks steeped; anything insipid or not to the purpose; flattery (W. *llymrig*, raw).

Flunkey, **Flunky**, } flung'-ke, { *s.* a livery servant; a lackey; one who apes the aristocracy; a snob: a dupe [U.S.] (*flank*).

Flunkeydom, **Flunkydom**, } flung'-ke-dum, { *s.* the flunkey level; the flunkey world.

Flunkyism, flung'-ke-izm, *s.* the character or quality of a flunkey or snob.

Fluoborate, flu-o-bo'-rate, *s.* a salt of fluoboric acid.

Fluoboric, flu-o-bor'-ik, *a.* consisting of fluorine and boron.

Fluo-phosphate, flu-o-fos'-fate, *s.* a salt of a compound of fluoric and phosphoric acids.

Fluor, flu'-or, *s.* a beautiful mineral, often crystallized, composed of fluoride of calcium, and usually called fluor-spar; menstrual flux. *Fluor albus*, a disorder peculiar to females; whites. (L. *fluo*, to flow.)

Fluorescence, flu-or-es'-sens, *s.* a peculiar blue appearance which certain substances, such as a solution of quinine, exhibit when the sun's rays fall on them.

Fluorescent, flu-or-es'-sent, *a.* pertaining to fluorescence.

Fluoric, flu-or'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or obtained from fluor.

Fluoride, flu'-or-id, *s.* a compound of fluorine with a metallic base.

Fluorine, flu'-or-in, *s.* a simple elementary gaseous body, allied to chlorine, found in fluor.

Fluorous, flu'-or-us, *a.* containing or obtained from fluor.

Fluorotype, flu'-or-o-tipe, *s.* a photographic process, in which salts of fluoric acid are employed.

Fluor-spar, flu'-or-spar. See **Fluor.**

Fluosilicate, flu-o-sil'-e-kate, *s.* a salt of fluosilicic acid.

Fluosilic, flu-o-sil'-ik, *a.* obtained from fluorine and silicon.

Flurry, flur'-re, *s.* a sudden gust; commotion or bustle; *v.a.* to put in agitation (*flutter*).

Flush, flush, *v.n.* to flow and spread suddenly; to come in haste; to become suddenly red; to be gay, splendid, or beautiful; *v.a.* to cause to blush; to excite the spirits of; to clean out with a rush of water: *s.* a sudden flow of blood to the face; the redness induced; sudden impulse or excitement; bloom; abundance; a run of cards of the same suit; birds suddenly started; a flow of water, as in flushing a sewer; a complete bedding of masonry or brickwork, so as to leave no vacant space.

Flush, flush, *a.* fresh and full of vigour; abounding; well supplied with, as money; even or level in respect to surface: *ad.* in manner to be level with. *A flush deck*, a deck with a continuous level floor from stem to stern [Naut.]

Flusher, flush'-er, *s.* the lesser butcher-bird.

Flushing, flush'-ing, *s.* a glow of red in the face. **Flushingly**, flush'-ing-le, *ad.* in a flushing manner.

Flushness, flush'-nes, *s.* freshness; abundance.

Fluster, flus'-ter, *v.a.* to make hot and red in the face, as with drinking; to agitate and confuse: *v.n.* to be in a heat or bustle: *s.* agitation; confusion (*flutter*).

Flute, flute, *s.* a small wind instrument with finger-holes and keys; a furrow or channel cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster; any similar furrowing, as in a lady's ruffle: *v.n.* to play on, or as on, a flute: *v.a.* to form flutes or channels in; to sound as a flute (L. *flo*, *flatum*, to blow).

Flute, flute, *s.* a long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor timbers (*float*).

Fluted, flu'-ted, *a.* channelled; fine or flute-like, a term applied to the upper notes of a soprano voice [Mus.]

Fluter, flu'-ter, *s.* a flutist; one who grooves or channels.

Flute-stop, flute'-stop, *s.* a range of pipes in an organ, designed to imitate the flute.

Fluting, flu'-ting, *s.* fluted work; a channel or furrow in a column, or in the muslin of a lady's ruffle.

Flutist, flu'-tist, *s.* a performer on a flute.

Flutter, flut'-ter, *v.n.* to move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with only short flights; to move about in a bustling way; to move with quick vibrations; to be in agitation; to be in uncertainty: *v.a.* to agitate; to throw into confusion: *s.* quick and irregular motion; vibration; hurry and agitation of the mind; confusion (Ger. *flattern*).

Flutteringly, flut'-ter-ing-le, *ad.* in a fluttering manner.

Flutter-wheel, flut'-ter-hweel, *s.* a peculiar sort of wheel connected with a chute [U.S.]

Fluty, flu'-te, *a.* having the sound of a flute.

Fluvial, flu'-ve-al, **Fluviatic**, flu-ve-at'-ik, **Fluviatile**, flu'-ve-a-tile, } *a.* belonging to rivers; caused by rivers; growing or living in rivers (L. *fluvius*, a river, from *fluo*, to flow).

Fluvialist, flu'-ve-al-ist, *s.* one who explains geological phenomena by existing streams.

Flux, fluks, *s.* the act of flowing; the motion of a fluid; the moving or passing of anything in continued succession; any flow or issue of matter; that which flows or is discharged; a liquid state from the action of heat; the flow of the tide; any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals [Metal.] *Black flux*, a mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal. *White flux*, the name given when an equal weight of nitre is used: *v.a.* to melt; to purge (L. *fluo*, *fluxum*, to flow).

Fluxation, fluks-a'-shun, *s.* a flowing or passing away, and giving place to others.

Fluxibility, flux-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being fluxible.

Fluxible, flux'-se-bl, *a.* capable of being melted or fused.

Fluxility, fluk-sil'-e-te, *s.* possibility of being fused or liquefied.

Fluxion, fluk'-shun, *s.* the act of flowing; the matter that flows; fusion; an abnormal flow of blood or humour; variation. *Differential fluxions*, a department of mathematical analysis, corresponding with the differential and integral calculus.

Fluxional, fluk'-shun-al, **Fluxionary**, fluk'-shun-a-re, } *a.* pertaining to fluxions; variable.

Fluxionist, fluk'-shun-ist, *s.* one skilled in fluxions.

Fly, fli, *v.n.* to move through the air on wings, like birds; to rise in air; to move swiftly; to pass away; to burst; to flee: *v.a.* to avoid; to quit by flight; to cause to float in the air; to hoist as a flag in the wind. *To fly at*, to rush or fall on suddenly. *To fly in the face*, to insult; to assail; to set at defiance. *To fly off*, to separate or depart suddenly; to revolt. *To fly open*, to open suddenly or with violence. *To fly out*, to rush out; to burst into a passion; to break out into licence; to issue with violence. *To let fly*, to discharge. *To let fly the sheets*, to let go suddenly and entirely [Naut.] (A.S. *fleogan*.)

Fly, fli, *s.* a dipterous insect, of which there are various species; the common house-fly; a fly-wheel: a flying-pinion; that part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows; the extent of an ensign, flag, or pendant from the staff to the end that flutters loose in the wind; a light carriage; a hook dressed like a fly; one who or that which takes the sheets from the press or machine [Print.]

Fly-bitten, fli-bit'-n, *a.* marked by the bites of flies.

Fly-blow, fli'-blo, *s.* the egg of a fly: *v.a.* to taint with maggots or by deposit of fly-eggs.

Fly-boat, fli'-bote, *s.* a light swift boat, formerly used on canals; a large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel.

Fly-book, fli'-book, *s.* a book for anglers' flies.

Fly-catcher, fli'-kaich'-er, *s.* a bird, which in its flight catches flies and insects.

Fly-fish, fli'-fish, *v.n.* to angle with flies for bait.

Fly-fishing, fli'-fish-ing, *s.* angling for fish with flies.

Fly-flap, fli'-flap, *s.* something to drive away flies.

Flying-army, fli'-ing-ar'-me, *s.* See **Flying-camp.**

Flying-artillery, fli'-ing-ar-til'-le-re, *s.* artillery trained to rapid evolutions.

Flying-bridge, fli'-ing-bridj, *s.* a bridge of pontoons; a large flat-bottomed boat, made to pass like a ferry-boat from one side of a river to the other.

Flying Buttress.

Flying-buttress, fli'-ing-but'-tres, *s.* an arched brace for strengthening the nave or central part of a Gothic edifice, when it rises considerably above the side aisles or wings.

Flying-camp, fli'-ing-kamp, *s.* a body of troops kept moving from one place to another, either to cover its own garrisons or annoy the enemy.

Flying-colours, fli'-ing-kul'-lurs, *s.* show of triumph.

Flying-column, fli'-ing-kol'-um, *s.* See **Flying-camp.**

Flying-dragon, fli'-ing-drag'-un, *s.* See **Draco.**

Flying-fish, fli'-ing-fish, *s.* a fish which has the power of sustaining itself in the air for a time by means of its long pectoral fins.

Flying-fox, fli'-ing-foks, *s.* a frugivorous bat.

Flying-gurnard, fli'-ing-gur'-nard, *s.* a fish allied to the gurnard, with large pectoral fins.

Flying-jib, fli'-ing-jib, *s.* a sail outside the jib.

Flying-lemur, fli'-ing-le'-mur, *s.* a kind of lemur with a flying membrane extending from behind the throat to the toes and the tip of the tail.

Flying-party, fli'-ing-pär-te, *s.* a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy [Mil.]

Flying-phalanger, fli'-ing-fa-lan'-jer, *s.* a marsupial quadruped with a membrane along its flank, with which it supports itself when leaping.

Flying-pinion, fli'-ing-pin-yun, *s.* the fly or fan in a clock, to check the rapidity of the clock's motion when the striking-weight descends.

Flying-squirrel, fli'-ing-skwir-rel, *s.* a squirrel with an expansive skin on each side, reaching from the fore to the hind legs, by which it is borne up in leaping.

Fly-leaf, fli'-leef, *s.* a leaf of blank paper at the beginning and end of a book.

Fly-net, fli'-net, *s.* a net to protect from flies.

Fly-powder, fli'-pou-der, *s.* an oxide of arsenic, which, mixed with sugar and water, is used to kill flies.

Fly-rail, fli'-rale, *s.* the part of a table which is drawn out to support the leaf.

Fly-shuttle, fli-shut'-tl, *s.* the shuttle impelled by the weaver.

Fly-speck, fli'-spek, *s.* the excrementitious stain of an insect, especially the common house-fly.

Fly-trap, fli'-trap, *s.* a sensitive plant, the dionæa.

Fly-water, fli'-waw-ter, *s.* a solution of arsenic, for poisoning flies.

Fly-wheel, fli'-hweel, *s.* a wheel in machinery that equalizes the effect of the moving power.

Foal, fole, *s.* the young of the equine genus; a colt or filly: *v.a.* or *v.n.* to bring forth a colt or filly, as a mare or a she-ass (A.S. *fola*, and L. *pullus*, a young animal).

Foal-foot, fole'-foot, *s.* the colt's foot.

Foaling, fole'-ing, *s.* the act of bringing forth a colt.

Foal-teeth, fole'-teeth, *s.pl.* the first teeth of a horse.

Foam, fome, *s.* the collection of bubbles formed on the surface of liquors by fermentation or violent agitation: *v.n.* to gather foam; to be in a rage: *v.a.* to throw out with rage or violence (A.S. *fam*).

Foam-crested, fome'-kres-ted, *a.* crested with foam.

Foamingly, fome'-ing-le, *ad.* frothily.

Foamless, fome'-les, *a.* having no foam.

Foamy, fo'-me, *a.* covered with foam; frothy.

Fob, fob, *s.* a little pocket for a watch: *v.a.* to impose on. *To fob off*, to shift off, or delude with a trick.

Focal, fo'-kal, *a.* belonging to a focus. *Focal distance*, the distance between the centre of a lens and the point where the rays converge [Optics].

Focalize, fo'-kal-ize, *v.a.* to collect in a focus.

Focile, fo'-sile, *s.* a bone of the fore-arm or the leg [Anat.] (Fr.)

Focoso, fo-ko'-so, *ad.* spiritedly [Mus.] (It.)

Focus, fo'-kus, *s.*: *pl.* **Focuses** or **Foci**; a point in which any number of rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted [Optics]; a point in the parabola, ellipse, or hyperbola, where rays reflected from all their parts meet [Geom.]; a central point or point of convergence: *v.a.* to bring to a focus (L. a hearth).

Fodder, fod'-der, *s.* food for cattle, as hay, straw, &c.: *v.a.* to furnish with hay, straw, &c. (A.S. *fodan*, food).

Fodder, fod'-der, *s.* a weight for lead and some other metals, usually about 2,400 pounds.

Fodderer, fod'-der-er, *s.* one who fodders cattle.

Fodient, fo'-de-ent, *a.* digging (L. *fodio*, to dig).

Foe, fo, *s.* a personal enemy; an enemy in war; an opponent; an ill-wisher (A.S. *fah*).

Foe-like, fo'-like, *a.* like an enemy.

Foeman, fo'-man, *s.* an enemy in war.

Fœniculum, fe-nik'-u-lum, *s.* fennel (L.)

Fœtal, fe'-tal, *a.* pertaining to the fetus.

Fœticide, **Feticide**, fe'-te-side, *s.* (the act of procuring criminal abortion (L. *fœtus*, and *cædo*, to kill).

Fœtor, fe'-tur, *s.* the fœtid effluvia of putrescence.

Fœtus, fe'-tus, *s.* the young of viviparous animals in utero, and of oviparous ones in the shell, after the embryo has developed.

Fog, fog, *s.* a dense watery vapour near the surface of the land or water; a state of haze: *v.a.* to overcast (Dan. *sne-fog*, snow falling thick).

Fog, fog, *s.* a growth of grass after the hay is cut in autumn; foggage: *v.a.* to feed on fog.

Fog-bank, fog'-bank, *s.* at sea, a dense mass of fog resembling land at a distance.

Fogey, **Fogy**, fo'-ge, *s.* a stupid fellow, old and old-fashioned.

Foggage, fog'-gaje, *s.* coarse grass not eaten down in summer or autumn.

Foggy, fog'-ge, *a.* abounding with fog; misty; damp; clouded in understanding; stupid. **Fogglly**, fog'-ge-le, *ad.* mistily; cloudily. **Fogginess**, fog'-ge-nes, *s.* the state of being foggy.

Fog-horn, fog'-horn, *s.* a horn to give warning in a fog.

Fog-signal, fog'-sig-nal, *s.* a detonating powder placed on a railway, which, on exploding, gives notice of danger ahead to the engine driver; a shrill railway whistle; any audible signal of danger in a fog.

Foh, fo, *int.* an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt.

Foible, foy'-bl, *s.* a weak point in one's character; a weakness (Old Fr., feeble).

Foil, foyl, *v.a.* to frustrate; to defeat; to baffle; to blunt; to dull: *s.* defeat; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; a blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end covered with leather, used in fencing; the track or trail of game when pursued.

Foil, foyl, *s.* a leaf or thin plate of metal, as, tin-foil; a small rounded leaf-like form in window tracery [Arch.]; among jewellers, a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones to increase their brilliancy; anything of another colour, or of different quality, which serves to set off another thing to advantage; a thin coat of tin with quicksilver, laid on the back of a mirror to cause reflection (L. *folium*, a leaf).

Foilable, foyl'-a-bl, *a.* which may be foiled.

Foiled, foyld, *a.* with foils [Arch.]

Foiler, foy'-ler, *s.* one who frustrates another.

Foiling, foyl'-ing, *s.* a foil in tracery [Arch.]: among hunters, the mark of a passing deer on the grass.

Foil-stone, foyl'-stone, *s.* an imitation jewel.

Foin, foyn, *v.n.* to thrust in fencing: *s.* a push; a thrust.

Foiningly, foyn'-ing-le, *ad.* in a pushing manner.

Foison, foy'-zn, *s.* plenty; abundance (L. *fusum*, to pour).

Foist, foyst, *v.a.* to insert surreptitiously or wrongfully; to palm off in an underhand way something bad.

Foister, foys'-ter, *s.* one who foists.

Fold, fold, *s.* a pen or inclosure for sheep; a flock of sheep; the Church, as the fold of Christ's flock; the doubling of any flexible substance, as cloth; one part turned or laid on another; in composition, times repeated, as four-fold: *v.a.* to double; to lay one or one part over another; to pen sheep: *v.n.* to close over another of the same kind (A.S. *fealdan*, to fold).

Foldage, fold'-aje, *s.* the right of folding sheep; the folding of leaves close over one another.

Folded, foal'-ded, *a.* doubled; laid in plaits.

Folder, foal'-der, *s.* an instrument used in folding paper.

Folding, foald'-ing, *s.* a fold; the operation of doubling one part of a substance over another, as the folding of printed sheets; the penning of sheep or cattle.

Folding-doors, foald'-ing-dores, *s.pl.* two doors hung on opposite side-posts, and opening in the middle.

Folding-joints, foald'-ing-joynts, *s.pl.* double hinges which fold together.

Folding-machine, foald'-ing-mà-sheen', *s.* a machine for folding newspapers or printed books.

Folding-net, foald'-ing-net, *s.* a net for trapping small birds.

Folding-screen, foald'-ing-skreen, *s.* an upright portable screen, which folds in several leaves.

Folding-stool, foald'-ing-stool, *s.* a camp-stool.

Foldless, foald'-les, *a.* having no fold.

Fold-yard, foald'-yärd, *s.* a yard for folding cattle.

Foliaceous, fo-le-a'-shus, *a.* leafy; having leaves mixed with flowers; consisting of leaves or thin laminæ.

Foliage, fo'-le-aje, *s.* leaves; leaves in a body; a cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches, particularly in representation: *v.a.* to work or form into the representation of leaves. See **Folio.**

Foliaged, fo'-le-aje'd, *a.* furnished with foliage.

Foliar, fo'-le-ar, *a.* consisting of leaves.

Foliate, fo'-le-ate, *v.a.* to beat into a leaf or thin plate; to spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, &c.: *a.* furnished with leaves [Bot.]: *s.* a curve of the third order [Geom.]

Foliated, fo'-le-a-ted, *a.* spread or covered with a thin plate or foil; consisting of plates or thin layers [Min.]; adorned with foils [Arch.] *Foliated coal*, a species of lamellar black coal distinguished for its jetty lustre and easy frangibility.

Foliation, fo-le-a'-shun, *s.* the leafing of plants [Bot.]; the act of beating a metal into a thin leaf or foil; the operation of spreading foil over the back of a mirror; the quality of cleaving into laminæ of different mineral properties [Geol.]

Foliature, fo'-le-a-ture, *s.* the state of being beaten into foil.

Folier, fo-'le-er, *s.* goldsmith's foil.

Foliferous, fo-lif'-er-us, *a.* producing leaves (L. *folium*, and *fero*, to produce).

Folio, fo'-le-o, *s.* a sheet of paper folded once; a book of the largest size, formed by doubling a sheet of paper once; a page of manuscript or printed matter [Printing]; both the right and left-hand pages of an account-book, expressed by the same figure [Comm.]; seventy-two, eighty, or ninety words of manuscript [Law]: *a.* having the paper folded only once: *v.a.* to page (L. *folium*, a leaf).

Foliole, fo'-le-ole, *s.* a leaflet of a compound leaf.

Foliomort, fo'-le-o-mort, *a.* of the colour of a faded leaf. See **Feuillemort.**

Foliot, fo'-le-ot, *s.* a kind of goblin (Fr. *fou*, foolish).

Folious, fo'-le-us, *a.* leafy; thin; unsubstantial; having leaves intermixed with flowers [Bot.]

Folk, foke, *s.* people in general; certain people, discriminated from others, as old folks (A. S. *folc.*)

Folkland, foke'-land, *s.* land held by the common people, which, as such, could not be alienated from them.

Folk-lore, foke'-lore, *s.* the legendary traditions that prevail among a people respecting themselves or their original beliefs and practices.

Folkmote, foke'-mote, *s.* an assembly of the people, of all classes of freemen, to consult respecting public affairs (*Folk*, and *mote*, meeting).

Follia, fol'-le-a, *s.* a species of composition which consists of variations on a given air [Mus.] (Sp.)

Follicle, fol'-le-kl, *s.* a univalvular pericarp [Bot.]: a vessel distended with air; a little bag in animal bodies, serving as a gland (L. *follis*, a bag).

Follicular, fol-lik'-u-lar, *a.* in the form of a follicle.

Folliculated, fol-lik'-u-la-ted, *a.* having follicular seed vessels.

Folliculous, fol-lik'-u-lus, *a.* having or producing follicles.

Follow, fol'-lo, *v.a.* to go or come after, or behind; to pursue in order to overtake or obtain; to accompany; to adhere to, and go along with; to result from; to pursue with the eye; to imitate; to pay close attention to; to attend to closely; to obey; *v.n.* to come after another; to result. *To follow on*, to continue pursuit or endeavour (A.S. *folgian* or *folk*).

Follower, fol'-lo-er, *s.* one who goes after another in the same course; one who takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinions, or example; a disciple; an attendant; a subordinate; among law stationers, a sheet of parchment which is added to the first or indenture sheet.

Following, fol'-lo-ing, *a.* being next after; succeeding; *s.* body of followers.

Folly, fol'-le, *s.* weakness or imbecility of mind: a foolish act: criminal weakness or depravity of mind; sin.

Foment, fo-ment', *v.a.* to apply warm lotions to; to cherish; to encourage (L. *foveo*, to warm, to cherish).

Fomentation, fo-men-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of fomenting; the lotion applied; instigation; encouragement.

Fomenter, fo-men'-ter, *s.* one who foments.

Fond, fond, *a.* foolish; silly; foolishly tender and loving; weakly indulgent; loving ardently; relishing highly; *v.a.* to treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress (Fr. *fou*, a fool). **Fondly,** fond'-le, *ad.* in a fond manner. **Fondness,** fond'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being fond.

Fondle, fon'-dl, *v.a.* to treat with tenderness; to caress.

Fondler, fon'-dler, *s.* one who fondles.

Fondling, fon'-dling, *s.* a person or thing fondled.

Fondus, fon'-du, *s.* a style of printing calico, paperhangings, &c., in which the colours are blended imperceptibly with each other (Fr. *fondre*, to melt).

Font, font, *s.* a basin to contain water for baptizing; a fountain (L. *fons*).

Font, fount, } *s.* a complete assortment of printing types of one size, including whatever is necessary for printing with letters of that kind (Fr. *fondre*, to cast, from L. *fundo*, to pour).

Fontal, fon'-tal, *a.* pertaining to a fount or source.

Fontanel, fon'-ta-nel, *s.* an issue for the discharge of humours from the body [Med.]; a vacancy in the infant cranium [Anat.] (Fr.)

Fontange, fon-tänj, *s.* a knot of ribbons on the top of a headdress (from the name of the first wearer, a mistress of Louis XIV.)

Foo, foo, *s.* the Chinese word for a department.

Food, food, *s.* whatever is eaten by animals or absorbed by plants as nutriment; something that sustains, nourishes, and augments (*feed*).

Foodful, food'-ful, *a.* supplying food; full of food.

Foodless, food'-les, *a.* without food or provisions.

Fool, fool, *s.* a person of weak intellect; a person who acts foolishly; a buffoon; a jester; *v.n.* to trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport, or mirth: *v.a.* to treat with contempt; to disappoint; to deceive; to infatuate; to cheat. The *feast of fools*, a kind of festival in the middle ages, somewhat similar to the Saturnalia of the Romans. *Abbot of fools*, a sort of histrionic character or leading buffoon at the public festivals or mummeries of Christmas or Shrovetide. *To play the fool*, to act the buffoon; to act like one void of understanding. *To put the fool on*, to treat as foolish. *To make a fool of*, to frustrate; to defeat. *To fool away*, to spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage; to spend for things of no value or use; to expend improvidently (Fr. *fol*).

Fool, fool, *s.* a compound of gooseberries scalded and crushed with cream.

Fool-born, fool'-born, *a.* foolish from the birth.

Foolery, fool'-e-re, *s.* habitual folly; attention to trifles; any act of folly; absurdity.

Fool-happy, fool'-hap-pe, *a.* lucky without judgment or contrivance.

Fool-hardiness, fool-här'-de-nes, } *s.* courage without **Fool-hardihood,** fool-här'-de-hood, } sense or judgment; mad rashness.

Fool-hardy, fool-här'-de, *a.* daring without judgment; madly rash; foolishly bold. **Fool-hardily,** fool-här'-de-le, *ad.* with fool-hardiness.

Foolish, fool'-ish, *a.* weak in intellect; without judgment or discretion; ridiculous; proceeding from or marked with folly; deserving of ridicule; sinful; acting without regard to the divine law. **Foolishly,** fool'-ish-le, *ad.* in a foolish manner; like a fool. **Foolishness,** fool'-ish-nes, *s.* folly.

Foolscap, foolz'-kap, *s.* a size of paper, about 17 inches by 14, so called as originally watermarked with a *fool's cap*.

Fool's-errand, foolz-er'-rand, *s.* the pursuit of what cannot be found.

Fool's-paradise, foolz-par'-a-dise, *s.* a place of vain delights.

Fool's-parsley, foolz-pär'-sley, *s.* a poisonous umbelliferous plant.

Fool-stones, fool'-stones, *s.* a species of the orchis.

Fool-trap, fool'-trap, *s.* a trap to catch fools.

Foot, foot, *s.*, *pl.* **Feet**; that part of the leg on which an animal stands and walks; anything like a foot in shape or office; the part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot; the lower part; the base; footing; step; soldiers who march and fight on foot; a lineal measure of twelve inches, supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot; a certain number of syllables constituting part of a verse; pace: *v.n.* to tread to measure or music; to walk, followed by it, opposed to ride or fly: *v.a.* to kick; to spurn; to settle; to add the numbers in a column and set the sum at the foot; to add a foot to. *To put one's foot in*, to spoil and get into a scrape. *Foot and mouth disease*, a contagious disease affecting cattle. *By foot*, or *on foot*, by walking. *To set on foot*, to originate to put in motion (A.S *fot.*)

Foot-ball, foot'-bawl, *s.* an inflated bladder, cased in leather and driven by the foot; the game of foot-ball.

Foot-band, foot'-band, *s.* a band of infantry.

Foot-barracks, foot'-bar-raks, *s.pl.* barracks for infantry.

Foot-bath, foot'-bath, *s* a vessel in which to wash the feet, or the act of doing so.

Foot-board, foot'-board, *s.* a support for the feet; a board at the foot of a bed.

Foot-boy, foot'-boy, *s* a menial; an attendant in livery.

Foot-breadth, foot'-bredth, *s.* the breadth of the foot.

Foot-bridge, foot'-bridj, *s.* a narrow bridge for foot-passengers.

Foot-cloth, foot'-kloth, *s.* the covering of a horse, reaching down to his heels.

Foot-cushion, foot'-koosh-un, *s.* a cushion for the feet.

Footed, foot'-ted, *a.* having feet.

Footfall, foot'-fawl, *s.* a footstep.

Foot-fight, foot'-fite, *s.* a conflict by persons on foot.

Foot-guards, foot'-gärds, *s.pl.* guards of infantry; the flower of the British infantry.

Foot-halt, foot'-hault, *s.* a disease incident to sheep.

Foothold, foot'-holed, *s.* that which sustains the feet firmly; that on which one may tread or rest securely.

Foothot, foot'-hot, *ad.* immediately [Hunting].

Footing, foot'-ting, *s.* ground for the foot; firm foundation to stand on; settlement; basis; foundation; tread; step; dance; tread to measure; condition; a plain cotton lace without figures.

Foot-iron, foot'-i-urn, *s.* a carriage step; a fetter.

Footless, foot'-les, *a.* without feet.

Footlicker, foot'-lik-er, *s.* a mean flatterer; a sycophant.

Foot-lights, foot'-lites, *s.pl.* the lights in front of a stage.

Footman, foot'-man, *s.* a soldier who marches and fights on foot; a runner; a servant in livery.

Footmanship, foot'-man-ship, *s.* the art or faculty of a runner.

Foot-mantle, foot'-man-tl, *s.* a garment to keep the gown clean in riding.

Footmark, foot'-märk, *s.* mark of a foot; a track.

Foot-muff, foot'-muf, *s.* a receptacle for the feet, lined with fur, for keeping the feet warm in winter.

Foot-note, foot'-note, *s.* a note at the foot of a page.

Foot-pace, foot'-pase, *s.* a slow step, as in walking.

Foot-pad, foot'-pad, *s.* a highwayman or robber on foot.

Foot-passenger, foot'-pas-en-ger, *s.* a pedestrian.

Foot-path, foot'-path, *s.* a narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.

Foot-plate, foot'-plate, *s.* a carriage step; platform in a locomotive.

Foot-plough, foot'-plow, *s.* a kind of swing plough.

Foot-post, foot'-poast, *s.* a post or messenger that travels on foot.

Foot-pound, foot'-pownd, *s.* the unit of work, or work required to raise 1lb. through 1 foot.

Footprint, foot'-print, *s.* the impression of the foot.
Foot-race, foot'-rase, *s.* a race on foot.
Foot-rope, foot'-rope, *s.* the rope along a yard on which men stand when reefing; that part of the bolt-rope to which the foot of the sail is sewed [Naut.]
Foot-rot, foot'-rot, *s.* a disease of two varieties in the feet of sheep.
Foot-rule, foot'-rule, *s.* a measure twelve inches long.
Foots, foots, *s.pl.* refuse or sediment, as at the bottom of an oil or sugar cask.
Foot-scraper, foot'-skra-per, *s.* an iron scraper at an entrance door to remove the dirt from the feet.
Foot-shackles, foot'-shak-lz, *s.pl.* shackles for the feet.
Foot-soldier, foot'-sole-jur, *s.* a soldier that serves on foot.
Foot-sore, foot'-sore, *a.* sore in the feet.
Foot-stalk, foot'-stawk, *s.* a petiole; a partial stem supporting the leaf [Bot.]; that which resembles it.
Foot-stall, foot'-stawl, *s.* a woman's stirrup.
Footstep, foot'-step, *s.* an impression of the foot; a vestige; sound of the foot; trace of a course pursued; track; an inclined plane under a printing press.
Footstick, foot'-stik, *s.* a bevelled piece of wood or iron placed at the foot of the page to lock up the type [Printing].
Foot-stool, foot'-stool, *s.* a stool for the feet.
Foot-valve, foot'-valv, *s.* in the steam-engine, a valve placed between the condenser and air-pump.
Foot-waling, foot'-wa-ling, *s.* the inside planks or lining of a vessel over the floor-timbers.
Foot-warmer, foot'-wawr-mer, *s.* a tin vessel into which hot water is put for warming the feet.
Foot-worn, foot'-worn, *a.* worn with the foot; tired of foot.
Fop, fop, *s.* a man weakly fond and vain of dress; a dandy.
Fopdoodle, fop'-doo-dl, *s.* an insignificant fellow.
Fopling, fop'-ling, *s.* a petty fop.
Foppery, fop'-pe-re, *s.* conceitedness of style in dress and manners; folly; idle affectation.
Foppish, fop'-pish, *a.* finically stylish and vainly showy in dress; affectedly fine in manners. **Foppishly**, fop'-pish-le, *ad.* in a foppish manner. **Foppishness**, fop'-pish-nes, *s.* the quality of being foppish.
For, for, *prep.* in the place of; instead of; as being; toward; for the sake of; on account of; in favour of; leading or inducing to; toward the obtaining of; adapted for; against; by reason of; with respect to; through a certain space; during a certain time; in quest of; in order to obtain; according to; in return for; notwithstanding; in spite of; *conj.* because; on this account that.
For, a Saxon prefix signifying thoroughly, negation or privation, wrong, and before.
Forage, for'-aje, *s.* food of any kind for horses and cattle; the act of providing forage; search for provisions; *v.n.* to wander about in search of spoil; to ravage; to feed on spoil; *v.a.* to strip of provisions for horses, &c.; to provide forage for (*fodder*).
Forage-cap, for'-aje-kap, *s.* a rough-made military cap.
Forage-contractor, for'-aje-kon-trak'-ter, *s.* one who supplies horse provender to the army.
Forager, for'-a-jer, *s.* one who goes out foraging.
Foraging, for'-a-jing, *s.* an incursion for forage.
Foramen, fo-ra'-men, *s.*; *pl.* **Foramina**; a perforation in a bone for a vessel to pass through [Anat.]; the orifice of an ovule [Bot.] (L. *foro*, to bore.)
Foraminated, fo-ram'-e-na-ted, *a.* having little holes.
Foraminifera, fo-ram-e-nif'-er-a, *s.pl.* a group of marine animals enclosed in shells, consisting of one or more chambers, communicating by small perforations (L. *foramen*, and *fero*, to bear).
Foraminiferous, fo-ram-e-nif'-er-us, *a.* pertaining to the foraminifera.
Foraminous, fo-ram'-e-nus, *a.* full of holes; porous.
Forasmuch, for-az-mutch', *conj.* because that.
Foray, fo'-ray, *s.* a predatory excursion in border warfare; *v.a.* to plunder (*forage*).
Forbear, for-bare', *v.n.* to hold one's self in check; to abstain; *v.a.* to abstain from; to spare; to treat with indulgence and patience (*for*, from, and *bear*).
Forbearance, for-ba'-rans, *s.* the act of forbearing; abstinence; command of temper; exercise of patience; lenity.
Forbearingly, for-ba'-ring-le, *ad.* in a forbearing manner.
Forbid, for-bid', *v.a.* to command not to do; to prohibit; to command not to enter; to hinder; to obstruct; *v.n.* to utter a prohibition (*for*, from, and *bid*).
Forbidden, for-bid'-n, *pp.* prohibited. *Forbidden-fruit*, the fruit that Adam and Eve were forbidden to eat; the fruit of a species of citrus, or shaddock.
Forbiddenly, for-bid'-n-le, *ad.* in an unlawful manner.
Forbidder, for-bid'-der, *s.* he who or that which forbids.
Forbidding, for-bid'-ding, *a.* repulsive; raising aversion or dislike; disagreeable; unpleasant. **Forbiddingly**, for-bid'-ding-le, *ad.* in a forbidding manner. **Forbiddingness**, for-bid'-ding-nes, *s.* repulsiveness.
Force, foarse, *s.* power, or a power that produces or tends to produce change; energy; active power; momentum; compulsory power; moral power to convince the mind; validity; power to bind or hold; troops; an army or navy; a body organized for action; necessity; any unlawful violence to person or property [Law]. *Physical force*, the force of physical constraint. *External forces*, those forces which act upon bodies of matter at sensible distances, as gravitation. *Moral force*, the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining. *Mechanical force*, any cause which tends to alter a body's state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line. *Correlation of forces*, the convertibility of one mode of force into another, as of heat into motion, and *vice versa*. *Conservation of force*. See **Energy**.
Force, foarse, *v.a.* to constrain to do or to forbear by the exertion of a power not resistible; to overpower by strength; to draw or push by main strength; to compel by strength of evidence; to take by force; to violate; to overstrain; to distort; to cause to ripen prematurely; *v.n.* to use violence; to lay stress on; to strive. *To force from*, to wrest from. *To force out*, to drive out; to compel to issue out or to leave. *To force wine*, to fine it by a short process. *To force plants*, to urge the growth of plants by artificial heat. (L. *fortis*, strong.)
Force, foarse, *v.a.* to stuff. See **Farce**.
Forced, foarst, *a.* affected; overstrained; unnatural. **Forcedly**, foars'-ed-le, *ad.* in a forced manner. **Forcedness**, foars'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being forced.
Forceful, foars'-ful, *a.* full of force; driven with force; acting with power; violent; impetuous. **Forcefully**, foars'-ful-le, *ad.* violently; impetuously.
Forceless, foars'-les, *a.* having little or no force.
Forcemeat, foars'-mete, *s.* meat chopped fine and highly seasoned.
Forceps, for'-seps, *s.* pincers for seizing and extracting anything difficult of manipulating otherwise (L.)
Force-pump, foars'-pump, *s.* a pump by which water is forced up a side pipe under the pressure of a solid piston or plunger.
Forcer, foars'-er, *s.* he who or that which forces.
Forcible, foar'-se-bl, *a.* powerful; efficacious; driving forward by force; impetuous; done by force; binding. *Forcible entry and detainer*, a taking or keeping possession of lands, &c., without authority [Law.] **Forcibleness**, foar'-se-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being forcible. **Forcibly**, foar'-se-ble, *ad.* in a forcible manner.
Forcible-feeble, foar'-si-bl-fee'-bl, *a.* affectedly vigorous, really weak; *s.* a writer who is so.
Forcing, foars'-ing, *s.* the art of raising plants, &c., at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial heat [Hort.]; fining of wines by a speedy process.
Forcing-house, foars'-ing-hows, *s.* a hothouse [Hort.]
Forcing-pit, foars'-ing-pit, *s.* a sunken pit of wood or masonry, for containing the fermenting materials used to produce bottom heat in forcing plants.
Forcing-pump, foars'-ing-pump, *s.* See **Force-pump**.
Forcipated, for'-se-pa-ted, *a.* formed like a pair of pincers, to open and inclose.
Forcipation, for-se-pa'-shun, *s.* a mode of punishment by pinching with forceps.
Ford, foard, *s.* a place where a river or other water may be crossed by wading or on foot; a stream; *v.a.* to cross a river or other water on foot (A.S. *faran*, to go).
Fordable, foard'-a-bl, *a.* that may be forded.
Fordo, for'-doo, *v.a.* to destroy; to undo; to overpower.
Fore, fore, *a.* advanced in place; coming first; antecedent; being in front or toward the face; near the stem [Naut.]; *ad.* before; previously. *Fore and aft*, from one end of the vessel to the other; lengthwise of the vessel [Naut.]
Fore, a Saxon prefix signifying priority.
Forearm, fore'-arm, *s.* the part of the arm between elbow and wrist [Anat.]; *v.a.* to arm beforehand.
Forebode, fore-bode', *v.a.* to foretell or prognosticate; to feel a secret sense of something future.
Forebodement, fore-bode'-ment, *s.* the act of foreboding or a fore-feeling of coming evil.
Forebodingly, fore-bo'-ding-le, *ad.* in the way of anticipating evil.
Fore-bow, fore'-bo, *s.* the fore-part of a saddle.
Fore-brace, fore'-brase, *s.* a rope applied to the fore yard-arm to change the position of the fore-sail [Naut.]
Forecast, fore'-kast, *v.a.* to calculate beforehand; to plan before execution; *v.n.* to form a scheme beforehand; *s.* previous contrivance; foresight.
Forecastle, fore'-kas-l, *s.* the part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast; the forward part of a merchant vessel, under the deck [Naut.]

Foreclose, fore-kloze', *v.a.* to preclude; to stop; to prevent. *To foreclose a mortgager*, to cut him off from the power of redeeming the mortgaged premises by a judgment of court [Law].
Foreclosure, fore-klo'-zhure, *s.* the act of foreclosing.
Foredo, fore-doo', *v.a.* See **Fordo.**
Foredone, fore-dun', *pp.* exhausted with labour.
Foredoom, fore-doom', *v.a.* to doom beforehand; to predestinate; *s.* previous doom or sentence.
Foredoor, fore'-door, *s.* the door in the front of a house.
Forefather, fore'-fä-*ther*, *s.* an ancestor.
Forefeeling, fore-feel'-ing, *s.* presentiment.
Forefend, fore-fend', *v.a.* to fend or ward off; to avert; to prevent approach of (*fore*, and L. *fendo*, to ward).
Forefinger, fore-fing'-ger, *s.* the finger next to the thumb.
Fore-foot, fore'-foot, *s.* a front foot; a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end [Naut.]
Forefront, fore'-frunt, *s.* the foremost or front part.
Forego, fore-go', *v.a.* to forbear the use or enjoyment of; to give up; to resign (*fore*, from, and *go*).
Foregoer, fore-go'-er, *s.* one who goes before another; one who forbears to enjoy.
Foregoing, fore-go'-ing, *a.* going before in time or place; previous; antecedent.
Foregone, fore-gon', *a.* past; determined beforehand.
Foreground, fore'-grownd, *s.* the space or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.
Forehand, fore'-hand, *s.* the part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part: *a.* done sooner than is regular; done beforehand; forward.
Forehanded, fore'-hand-ed, *a.* beforehand; seasonable; formed in the fore-parts; well off.
Forehead, for'-ed, *s.* the part of the face which extends from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes; impudence; confidence; assurance.
Foreholding, fore-holde'-ing, *s.* foreboding.
Forehoods, fore'-hoods, *s.pl.* in ship building, the most forward of the ship's planks.
Fore-hook, fore'-hook, *s.* a piece of timber placed across the stem to strengthen the fore-part [Naut.]
Foreign, for'-in, *a.* belonging to another nation or country; alien; remote; not connected; not to the purpose. *Foreign plea*, an objection to a judge as incompetent to try the question, the case not being within his jurisdiction [Law]. (L. *foras*, out of doors.) **Foreignness**, for'-in-nes, *s.* the quality of being foreign.
Foreign attachment. See **Attachment.**
Foreign-built, for'-in-bilt, *a.* built in a foreign country.
Foreigner, for'-in-er, *s.* a native of a foreign country.
Forejudge, fore-judj', *v.a.* to prejudge, or judge before hearing the facts and proof; to expel from a court for mal-practice or non-appearance [Law].
Forejudgment, fore-judg'-ment, *s.* judgment previously formed.
Foreknow, fore-no', *v.a.* to know beforehand.
Foreknowable, fore-no'-ä-bl, *a.* that may be foreknown.
Foreknowingly, fore-no'-ing-le, *ad.* with knowledge beforehand.
Foreknowledge, fore-nol'-ij, *s.* knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.
Forel, for'-il, *s.* a kind of parchment for the covers of books (Fr.)
Foreland, fore'-land, *s.* a point of land extending into the sea; a headland.
Forelay, fore-la', *v.a.* to contrive antecedently.
Foreleader, fore-leed'-er, *s.* one who leads others.
Forelend, fore-lend', *v.a.* to lend or give beforehand.
Forelock, fore'-lok, *s.* the lock of hair that grows from the fore-part of the head; a flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt to prevent its drawing. *To take time by the forelock*, to seize an opportunity.
Foreman, fore'-man, *s.* the chief man; the chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker; an overseer.
Foremast, fore'-mast, *s.* the forward mast in any vessel.
Foremastman, fore'-mast-man, *s.* a common seaman.
Fore-meant, fore-ment', *a.* intended beforehand.
Foremost, fore'-most, *a.* first in place; most advanced; first in dignity.
Fore-mother, fore'-muth-*er*, *s.* a female ancestor.
Fore-name, fore'-name, *s.* name preceding the surname.
Forenoon, fore'-noon, *s.* the former part of the day, from the morning to noon.
Forensal, fo-ren'-sal, } *a.* belonging to courts of judi-
Forensic, fo-ren'-sik, } cature; used in courts of legal proceedings. *Forensic medicine*, the science which applies the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in judicial proceedings; medical jurisprudence. (L. *forum*, the market-place.)
Fore-ordain, fore-or-dane', *v.a.* to ordain beforehand.
Fore-ordination, fore-or-de-na'-shun, *s.* previous ordination; predetermination; predestination.
Forepeak, fore'-peek, *s.* the part of a vessel close to the bow [Naut.]
Fore-plane, fore'-plane, *s.* the first plane used after the saw and axe [Carp.]
Fore-possessed, fore-poz-zest', *a.* holding formerly in possession; prepossessed.
Foreprize, fore-prize', *v.a.* to rate beforehand.
Forepromised, fore-prom'-ist, *a.* pre-engaged.
Fore-rank, fore'-rank, *s.* the first rank; the front.
Forereach, fore-reetch', *v.a.* to gain upon [Naut.]
Forereading, fore-reed'-ing, *s.* previous perusal.
Fore-remembered, fore-re-mem'-berd, *a.* called to mind previously.
Forerun, fore-run', *v.a.* to precede; to advance before.
Forerunner, fore-run'-ner, *s.* a messenger sent before; a harbinger; a prognostic.
Foresaid, fore'-sed, *pp.* or *a.* mentioned before.
Foresail, fore'-sale, *s.* a triangular sail which slides up and down the forestay.
Foresay, fore-sa', *v.a.* to predict; to pre-appoint.
Forescent, fore'-sent, *s.* foretaste; anticipation.
Foresee, fore-see', *v.a.* to see beforehand; to foreknow.
Forseer, fore-se'-er, *s.* one who foresees.
Foreseize, fore-seeze', *v.a.* to seize beforehand.
Foreshadow, fore-shad'-o, *v.a.* to shadow or typify beforehand.
Foreshame, fore-shame', *v.a.* to bring reproach on.
Foreship, fore'-ship, *s.* the fore-part of a ship.
Fore-shore, fore'-shore, *s.* the sloping part of the seashore lying between the high and low water marks.
Foreshorten, fore-short'-n, *v.a.* to represent figures as they appear to the eye when viewed obliquely [Paint.]
Foreshortening, fore-short'-ning, *s.* the representation or appearance of objects when viewed obliquely.
Foreshow, fore'-sho, *v.a.* to show beforehand; to prognosticate; to predict.
Foreside, fore'-side, *s.* the front side; a spacious outside.
Foresight, fore'-site, *s.* prescience; foreknowledge; provident care of futurity; prudence.
Foresighted, fore-si'-ted, *a.* looking carefully forward.
Foresightful, fore-site'-ful, *a.* prescient; provident.
Foresignify, fore-sig'-ne-fi, *v.a.* to signify beforehand; to betoken previously; to foreshow; to typify.
Foreskin, fore'-skin, *s.* the prepuce, the skin covering the glans penis.
Foreskirt, fore'-skirt, *s.* the loose and pendulous part of a coat before.
Foresleeve, fore'-sleeve, *s.* the portion of a coat or gown sleeve from the wrist to the elbow.
Forespeak, fore-speek', *v.a.* to foresay; to foretell.
Forespeech, fore'-speetch, *s.* a preface.
Forespent, fore-spent', *a.* exhausted; spent; past.
Forespoken, fore-spoke'-n, *a.* previously spoken.
Forest, for'-est, *s.* an extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees; an uncultivated tract more or less covered with trees, or once so covered; a royal hunting ground: *v.a.* to cover with trees: *a.* pertaining to a forest; sylvan; rustic. *Forest-born*, born in a wild. *Forest laws*, laws which were formerly very rigidly observed for governing and regulating forests, and preserving game. *Forest-walk*, a rural shady walk. (L. *foris*, out of doors).
Forestage, for'-est-aje, *s.* an ancient service paid by foresters to the king; the right of foresters.
Fore-tackle, fore'-tak-l, *s.* the tackle on the fore-mast of a ship.
Forestal, for'-es-tal, *a.* of or belonging to a forest.
Forestall, fore-stawl', *v.a.* to anticipate; to employ before the time; to preoccupy; to hinder by preoccupation; to buy corn or provisions of any kind before they arrive at the market or fair, with intent to sell them at higher prices.
Forestaller, fore-stawl'-er, *s.* one who forestalls.
Fore-stay, fore'-stay, *s.* a strong rope reaching from the fore-mast head of a ship toward the bow to support the mast [Naut.]
Forester, for'-est-er, *s.* an officer who has charge of a forest; an inhabitant of a forest.
Forest-fly, for'-est-fli, *s.* a dipterous insect, often very troublesome to horses.
Forest-marble, for'-est-mär-bl, *s.* a limestone abounding in dark-coloured shells, and susceptible of a fine polish, so called as occurring in Whichwood Forest, Oxfordshire.
Forest-oak, for'-est-oak, *s.* an Australian timber.
Forestry, for'-es-tre, *s.* the art of cultivating and managing forests.
Foret, fo-ra, *s.* a steel instrument to bore the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance with [Gunnery]. (Fr.)
Foretaste, fore'-taste, *s.* a taste beforehand; anticipation.
Foretaste, fore-taste', *v.a.* to taste before possession; to anticipate; to taste before another.

Foreteach, fore-teetch', *v.a.* to teach beforehand.
Foretell, fore-tel', *v.a.* to tell before an event happens; to foretoken: *v.n.* to utter prophecy.
Forethink, fore-thingk', *v.a.* to anticipate in the mind; to contrive beforehand: *v.n.* to contrive beforehand.
Forethought, fore'-thawt, *s.* a thought or care beforehand; provident care.
Forethoughtful, fore-thawt'-ful, *a.* having forethought.
Foretoken, fore-to'-kn, *v.a.* to foreshow; to prognosticate: *s.* a prognostic.
Fore-tooth, fore'-tooth, *s.* a front tooth; an incisor.
Foretop, fore'-top, *s.* the hair on the fore-part of the head; that part of a head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig; the platform at the head of the foremast [Naut.]
Foretop-mast, fore-top'-mast, *s.* the mast at the head of the foremast, and surmounted by the foretop-gallant-mast.
Forever, for-ev'-er, *ad.* through endless ages.
Forevouched, fore-voutcht', *pp.* affirmed before.
Forward, fore'-wawrd, *s.* the van; the front.
Forewarn, fore-wawrn', *v.a.* to warn or give notice beforehand.
Forewind, fore'-wind, *s.* a favouring wind.
Forewish, fore-wish', *v.a.* to wish beforehan
Forfang, for-fang, *s.* taking provision from any one in the markets or fairs before the king's purveyors were duly served; the rescuing of cattle from one who has stolen them, or is in unlawful possession; the reward for the act [Law]. (*Fore*, and Ger. *fangen*, to take.)
Forfeit, for'-fit, *v.a.* to lose the right to, by some fault, offence, or crime: *s.* that which is forfeited; a penalty; a deposit that is redeemable: *a.* lost or alienated for an offence or crime.
Forfeitable, for'-fit-à-bl, *a.* subject to forfeiture.
Forfeiter, for'-fit-er, *s.* one who forfeits.
Forfeiture, for'-fit-ure, *s.* the act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited; fine or amercement.
Forfend, for-fend', *v.a.* See **Forefend.**
Forfex, for'-feks, *s.* a pair of scissors (L.)
Forficula, for-fik'-u-lâ, *s.* a genus of orthopterous insects, including the ear-wigs.
Forge, foarj, *s.* a furnace in which iron or other metal is heated in order to be hammered into form; a workshop in which metallic bodies are heated and hammered into shape; a workshop; the manufacture of metalline bodies: *v.a.* to form by heating and hammering; to form any way into shape; to make falsely; to counterfeit; to fabricate: *v.n.* to be guilty of forgery (L. *faber*, a workman).
Forge, foarj, *v.n.* to move slowly [Naut.]
Forgeman, foarj'-man, *s.* a superior kind of coach-smith, who has a hammerman under him.
Forger, fore-jer, *s.* one who forges or makes; one guilty of forgery.
Forgery, fore'-jer-e, *s.* the crime of forging, especially in writing; that which is forged.
Forget, for-get', *v.a.* not to remember; to slight or neglect (*for*, from, and *get*).
Forgetable, **Forgettable**, for-get'-a-bl, *a.* liable to be forgotten.
Forgetful, for-get'-ful, *a.* apt to forget; neglectful; inattentive; causing to forget. **Forgetfully**, for-get'-ful-le, *ad.* in a forgetful manner. **Forgetfulness**, for-get'ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being forgetful; a ceasing to remember; oblivion; neglect.
Forgetive, fore'-je-tiv, *a.* that may forge; inventive.
Forget-me-Not, for-get'-me-not, *s.* a small blue flower, usually considered as the emblem of fidelity.
Forgetter, for-get'-ter, *s.* one who forgets; a heedless person.
Forgettingly, for-get'-ting-le, *ad.* by forgetfulness.
Forging, forje'-ing, *s.* the act of beating into shape; forged work.
Forgiveable, for-giv'-à-bl, *a.* that may be pardoned.
Forgive, for-giv', *v.a.* to pardon; to remit, as an offence of debt; to overlook an offence, and treat the offender as not guilty (*for*, from, and *give*).
Forgiveness, for-giv'-nes, *s.* the act of forgiving; pardon; remission; willingness to forgive.
Forgiver, for-giv'-er, *s.* one who pardons or remits.
Forgiving, for-giv'-ing, *a.* disposed to forgive; mild, merciful, or compassionate. **Forgivingness**, for-giv'-ing-nes, *s.* a disposition to forgive.
Forinsecal, for-in'-se-kal, *a.* foreign; alien.
Forisfamiliate, for-is-fâ-mil'-e-ate, *v.n.* to resign all further claim on the paternal estate: *v.a.* to separate from the family and all further claim on the paternal estate [Law]. (L. *foris*, out of doors, and *familia*, the family).
Forisfamiliation, for-is-fâ-mil-e-a'-shun, *s.* the act of forisfamiliating; the state of being forisfamiliated [Law].
Fork, fork, *s.* an instrument terminating in two or more prongs, and used for various purposes; anything that branches like a fork, as a table-fork, pitch-fork, &c.; the branch caused by the meeting of two roads or two rivers: *v.n.* to shoot into blades, as corn; to divide into two branches: *v.a.* to raise or pitch with a fork, as hay; to dig and break ground with a fork; to make sharp; to point (A.S. *forc*).
Fork-chuck, fork'-tshuk, *s.* an appendage to a turning-lathe.
Forked, for'-kt, *a.* opening into two or more parts, points, or shoots; divided like a fork; furcated. **Forkedly**, fork'-ed-le, *ad.* in a forked form. **Forkedness**, fork'-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being forked.
Forkhead, fork'-hed, *s.* the barbed head of an arrow.
Forkless, fork'-les, *a.* having no fork.
Forktail, fork'-tale, *s.* a salmon in his fourth year's growth.
Forky, fork'-e, *a.* forked; furcated. **Forkiness**, fork'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being forky.
Forlay, for-lâ', *v.a.* to lie in wait for; to ambush.
Forlorn, for-lorn', *a.* forsaken; helpless; wretched: *s.* a forsaken or solitary person; a forlorn hope (A.S. *forloren*, to lose, from *for*, from, and *leosan*, to lose). **Forlornly**, for-lorn'-le, *ad.* in a forlorn manner. **Forlornness**, for-lorn'-nes, *s.* the state of being forlorn.
Forlorn hope, for-lorn'-hope, *s.* a detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril; any bold desperate enterprise (*forlorn*, and Dut. *hoop*, troop).
Form, form, *s.* the shape or external appearance of a body; disposition of particular things; model; a mould; formula; beauty; order; mere external appearance; established practice; ceremony; determinate shape; likeness; manner; system, as of government; manner of arrangement; a long seat or bench; a class; the bed of a hare; an assemblage of types arranged in order, disposed into pages, and locked in a chase to receive an impression [Print.]; condition; condition fit for a purpose. *Essential* or *substantial form*, that mode of existence which cannot cease without destroying a thing (L. *forma.*)
Form, form, *v.a.* to make; to give shape to; to mould; to plan; to arrange; to settle; to contrive; to make up; to frame; to combine; to establish; to compile; to constitute; to make by derivation, or by affixes or prefixes [Gram.]: *v.n.* to take a form.
Formal, form'-al, *a.* according to form or established mode; methodical; strictly ceremonious; exact to affectation; done in due form; having the form without the substance; depending on customary forms; having the power of making a thing what it is; essential; proper. **Formally**, form'-al-le, *ad.* in a formal manner.
Formalism, for'-mal-izm, *s.* resting in mere external forms, especially of religion.
Formalist, form'-al-ist, *s.* one who observes external forms; one who rests in external religious forms.
Formality, for-mal'-e-te, *s.* the precise observance of forms; mere conformity to customary modes; established order; mode; external appearance or form; the essence or quality which constitutes a thing what it is; an abstraction as conceived and constituted by a mere act of thought.
Formalize, for'-mà-lize, *v.a.* to form: *v.n.* to affect formality.
Formate, for'-mate, *s.* a salt of formic acid.
Formation, for-mà'-shun, *s.* the act of forming or making; generation; production; the manner in which a thing is formed; structure; arrangement; a group of strata connected together by community of age, origin, or composition [Geol.]
Formative, for'-mà-tiv, *a.* giving form; having the power of giving form; serving to form; derivative, not radical [Gram.]: *s.* that which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the root [Gram.]
Formed, form'-d, *a.* arranged.
Former, form'-er, *s.* he who or that which forms: *a.* preceding in time; long past; near the beginning; first mentioned. **Formerly**, form'-er-le, *ad.* in time past; of old; heretofore.
Formful, form'-ful, *a.* creative; imaginative.
Formic, for'-mik, *a.* produced by ants. *Formic acid*, an acid obtained originally from red ants, but now formed by artificial distillation (L. *formica*, an ant).
Formicant, for'-me-cant, *a.* weak, said of the pulse [Med.] See **Formication.**
Formicate, for'-me-kate, *a.* resembling the ant.
Formication, for-me-ka'-shun, *s.* a sensation resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin [Med.]
Formidability, for-me-dà-bil'-e-te, *s.* formidableness.
Formidable, for'-me-dà-bl, *a.* exciting fear; adapted to excite fear (L. *formido*, fear). **Formidably**, for'-me-dà-ble, *ad.* so as to impress fear. **Formidableness**, for'-me-dà-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being formidable.
Formless, form'-les, *a.* without determinate form. **Formlessness**, form'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being formless.

Formula, for'-mu-là, *s.*; *pl.* **Formulæ**, or **Formulas**: a prescribed form; a prescription [Med.]; a formal statement of accepted doctrines, or beliefs [Eccles.]; a general expression for solving certain cases or problems [Math.]; a set of symbols representing the constituents of a compound body [Chem.] (L.)

Formularization, for'-mu-lar-ize-a'-shun, *s.* the act of formularizing; a formularized expression.

Formularize, for'-mu-lar-ize, *v.a.* to formulate.

Formulary, for'-mu-là-re, *s.* a book of stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers, &c.; a prescribed form: *a.* prescribed; ritual.

Formulate, for'-mu-late, *v.a.* to express in a formula; to express in clear definite compendious terms.

Formule, for'-mule, *s.* a formula.

Formulization, for-mu-lize-a'-shun, *s.* reduction to an abstract intelligible form.

Fornicate, for'-ne-kate, } *a.* arched; vaulted; arch-
Fornicated, for'-ne-ka-ted, } ing over [Bot.] (L. *fornix*, an arch, a vault.)

Fornicate, for'-ne-kate, *v.n.* to commit fornication (L. *fornix*, a vault, a brothel).

Fornication, for-ne-ka'-shun, *s.* sexual intercourse between unmarried persons; the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman; adultery; incest; idolatry, or a forsaking of the true God, and worshipping of idols; an arching; the forming of a vault [Arch.]

Fornicator, for'-ne-ka-tur, *s.* one guilty of fornication.

Fornicatress, for'-ne-ka-tres, *s.* an unmarried female guilty of lewdness.

Fornix, for'-niks, *s.* the excavated part of a shell beneath the umbo; the upper shell of the oyster [Conch.]; a triangular lamina which extends into each lateral ventricle of the brain [Anat.] (L.)

Fors, forz, *s.* a term employed by Ruskin to denote three great elements which go to fashion human destiny—the first, *force* or *courage*; the second, *fortitude* or patience; the third, *fortune* or fate (L. *fortis*, strong, from *fero*, to carry).

Forsake, for-sake', *v.a.* to leave entirely; to abandon; to withdraw from (*for*, from, and *sacan*, to strive).

Forsaken, for-sa'-kn, *pp.* or *a.* deserted; abandoned.

Forsooth, for-sooth', *ad.* in truth; indeed (*for*, and *sooth*, truth).

Forspend, for-spend', *v.a.* to exhaust; to weary out.

Forswear, for-sware', *v.a.* to renounce or disown upon oath: *v.n.* to swear falsely. *To forswear one's self*, to perjure one's self. (*for*, from, and *swear*.)

Forswearer, for-sware'-er, *s.* one who forswears.

Forsworness, for-sworn'-nes, *s.* the state of being forsworn.

Fort, forte, *s.* a fortified place; a castle; a forte or strong point (L. *fortis*, strong).

Fortalice, for'-tà-lis, *s.* a fortilage, or small outwork.

Forte, for'-te, *ad.* with loudness or force [Mus.] (It.)

Forte, forte, *s.* one's strong point; that in which one excels. (Fr.)

Forted, fort'-ed, *a.* furnished with or guarded by forts.

Forth, forth, *ad.* forward; onward in time, place, or order; out into view; abroad; away (A.S. from *fore*).

Forthcoming, forth-kum'-ing, *a.* about to appear.

Forthgoing, forth-go'-ing, *s.* a going forth or utterance; a proceeding from: *a.* going forth.

Forthissuing, forth-ish'-u-ing, *a.* coming forward as from a covert.

Forthright, forth'-rite, *ad.* straight forward; straightway: *a.* direct; straightforward: *s.* a straight path.

Forthwith, forth'-with, *ad.* immediately; without delay.

Fortieth, for'-te-eth, *a.* the fourth tenth; being one of forty equal parts: *s.* one of forty equal parts.

Fortifiable, for-te-fi'-à-bl, *a.* that may be fortified.

Fortification, for-te-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of fortifying; the art or science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy; the works erected to defend a place against attack; a place fortified.

Fortifier, for-te-fi'-er, *s.* one who fortifies.

Fortify, for'-te-fi, *v.a.* to strengthen and secure by forts or batteries; to strengthen against any attack; to strengthen; to confirm: *v.n.* to raise strong places (L. *fortis*, strong, and *facio*, to make).

Fortilage, for'-te-laje, *s.* a little fort; a block-house.

Fortissimo, for-tis'-se-mo, *ad.* with the utmost strength or loudness [Mus.] (It.)

Fortitude, for'-te-tude, *s.* that strength of mind or courage which enables a person to bear up calmly under opposition, adversity, or affliction.

Fortitudinous, for-te-tu'-din-us, *a.* having fortitude.

Fortlet, fort'-let, *s.* a little fort.

Fort-major, forte'-ma-jor, *s.* the commandant of a fort in the absence of the governor.

Fortnight, fort'-nite, *s.* the space of fourteen days; two weeks (*fourteen nights*).

Fortnightly, fort'-nite-le, *a.* and *ad.* once a fortnight.

Fortress, for'-tres, *s.* any fortified place; a place of defence or security: *v.a.* to defend by a fortress.

Fortuitous, for-tu'-e-tus, *a.* happening by chance; accidental (L. *fors*, *fortis*, chance, from *fero*, to bring).

Fortuitously, for-tu'-e-tus-le, *ad.* accidentally; casually.

Fortuitousness, for-tu'-e-tus-nes, *s.* the quality of being accidental.

Fortuity, for-tu'-e-te, *s.* chance; accident.

Fortuna, for-tu'-nà, *s.* the arbitrary goddess of fortune [Rom. Myth.] (L.)

Fortunate, for'-tu-nate, *a.* coming by good luck; lucky; bringing or boding good luck or success; auspicious.

Fortunately, for'-tu-nate-le, *ad.* luckily; successfully.

Fortunateness, for'-tu-nate-nes, *s.* the quality of being fortunate.

Fortune, for'-tune, *s.* chance or luck; its dispenser; the good or ill that befalls one; lot in life; good luck or success; wealth; great wealth: *v.n.* to happen; to come casually to pass: *v.a.* to make fortunate; to dispose fortunately or not; to presage.

Fortune-book, for'-tune-book, *s.* a book to be consulted to discover future events.

Fortuned, for'-tune-d, *a.* supplied by fortune.

Fortune-hunter, for'-tune-hun'-ter, *s.* a man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion.

Fortune-hunting, for'-tune-hun'-ting, *s.* the seeking of a fortune by marriage.

Fortuneless, for'-tune-les, *a.* luckless; destitute of a fortune or a portion.

Fortune-teller, for'-tune-tel'-ler, *s.* one who tells or pretends to tell the future events of one's life.

Forty, for'-te, *a.* and *s.* four times ten.

Forum, fo'-rum, *s.* market-place; a public place in ancient Roman cities, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered to the people; place of common judgment or justice (L. *foris*, out of doors).

Forward, for'-ward, *ad.* toward what is before or in front; onward; progressively; toward the fore-part [Naut.]: a word of command given when troops are to resume their march after a temporary interruption [Mil.]: *a.* near or at the fore-part: in advance of something else; ready; too ready; ardent; bold; presumptuous; advanced for the season; not behindhand: *v.a.* to advance; to help onward; to accelerate; to send forward; to transmit (*fore* and *ward*). **Forwardly**, for'-ward-le, *ad.* in a forward manner. **Forwardness**, for'-ward-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being forward.

Forwarder, for'-ward-er, *s.* he that promotes; one who sends forward; a forwarding merchant [U.S.]; in bookbinding, a workman who forwards the boarding or rough part of a book.

Forwarding, for'-ward-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* advancing; promoting; transmitting, as goods: *s.* the act of sending forward merchandize, &c. [U.S.]

Forwards, for'-wards, *ad.* forward.

Forzando, for-tsan'-do, with sudden force [Mus.] (It.)

Foss, } fos, } *s.* a ditch or moat [Fort.]; a cavity in a
Fosse, } bone, with a large aperture; a depression [Anat.] (L. *fossa*, a ditch, from *fossum*, to dig.)

Fossette, fos-set', *s.* a dimple (Fr.)

Fossick, fos'-sik, *v.n.* to go grubbing or hunting about in quest of things [Austral.] (*Fuss.*)

Fossil, fos'-sil, *a.* dug out of the earth; in the state of a fossil; petrified: *s.* a substance dug from the earth; a petrified plant or animal occurring in the strata of the earth's surface [Geol.]; anything organic gone to petrifaction. See **Fosse**.

Fossiliferous, fos-se-lif'-er-us, *a.* containing organic remains (*fossil*, and *fero*, to bear).

Fossilification, fos-sil-le-fe-ka'-shun, } *s.* the act or pro-
Fossilization, fos-sil-le-za'-shun, } cess of converting into a fossil or petrifaction; a fossilized state.

Fossilify, fos-sil'-e-fi, *v.a.* and *v.n.* to turn into fossil.

Fossilism, fos'-sil-izm, *s.* the science or nature of fossils.

Fossilist, fos'-sil-ist, *s.* one conversant with fossils.

Fossilize, fos'-sil-ize, *v.a.* to reduce to a fossil or fixed state: *v.n.* to be changed into a fossil or fixed state.

Fossilology, fos-sil-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of fossils.

Fossores, fos-so'-res, *s.pl.* a group of burrowing insects; also of burrowing quadrupeds.

Fossorial, fos-so'-re-al, *a.* burrowing; pertaining to the fossores.

Fossulate, fos'-su-late, *a.* having long and narrow lines of depression like trenches.

Fossway, fos'-wa, *s.* one of the four Roman military highways of England, with a ditch on each side.

Foster, fos'-ter, *v.a.* to nourish or nurse; to bring up; to cherish; to encourage (A.S. *fostrian*, to nourish).

Fosterage, fos'-ter-aje, *s.* the charge of nursing.

Foster-brother, fos'-ter-bro*th*'-er, *s.* a brother by nursing, but not by birth.

Foster-child, fos'-ter-tchile-d, } *s.* a child nursed by a
Fosterling, fos'-ter-ling, } woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

Foster-dam, fos'-ter-dam, *s.* a nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by nourishing a child.
Foster-daughter, fos'-ter-daw-ter, *s.* a daughter by nursing, but not by birth.
Foster-earth, fos'-ter-erth, *s.* earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil.
Fosterer, fos'-ter-er, *s.* a nurse; one who feeds and nourishes in the place of parents.
Foster-father, fos'-ter-fä'-*ther*, *s.* one who takes the place of a father, in feeding and educating a child.
Foster-land, fos'-ter-land, *s.* land allotted to the maintenance of a person.
Fosterment, fos'-ter-ment, *s.* food; nourishment.
Foster-mother, fos'-ter-muth'-er, *s.* a nurse.
Foster-parent, fos'-ter-pa'-rent, *s.* a foster father or mother.
Foster-sister, fos'-ter-sis'-ter, *s.* a sister by nursing, but not by birth.
Foster-son, fos'-ter-sun, *s.* one fed and educated like a son, though not a son by birth.
Fother, foth'-er, *s.* a weight for lead, &c., usually about 2,400 pounds.
Fother, foth'-er, *v.a.* to endeavour to stop a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat, by letting down under the bottom a sail filled with oakum, &c., to be sucked into the crack (A.S. *fodder*, Ger. *Futter*, a case, lining).
Fotmal, fot'-mal, *s.* 70 lb of lead [Comm.]
Fougade, foo-gäd', } *s.* a little mine from 10 to 12 ft.
Fougasse, foo-gäs', } deep, dug to destroy a fortification by its explosion [Mil.] (Fr.)
Foul, fowl, *a.* filthy; not clean; turbid; muddy; impure; scurrilous, obscene, or profane; cloudy and stormy; rainy; defiling; detestable; unfair; loathsome; disgraceful; gross; full of gross humours or impurities; full of weeds; entangled [Naut.]; hindered from motion, opposed to clear [Naut.]; covered with weeds or barnacles, as a ship's bottom; contrary, as wind; not safe: *v.a.* to make filthy; to defile; to soil; to bring into collision: *v.n.* to become foul; to come into collision. *To fall foul*, to rush on with haste, rough force, and unseasonable violence; to run against. *Foul-anchor*, when the cable has a turn round the anchor. (A.S. *ful.*) **Foully,** fowl'-le, *ad.* in a foul manner. **Foulness,** fowl'-nes, *s.* state of being foul.
Foulard, foo-lär', *s.* a kind of silk material for ladies' dresses; a silk kerchief (Fr.)
Foul-faced, fowl'-fased, *a.* having a repulsive visage.
Foul-feeding, fowl'-feed-ing, *a.* feeding grossly.
Foul-mouthed, fowl'-mowthed, *a.* foul-spoken; accustomed to use bad language.
Foul-proof, fowl'-proof, *s.* an uncorrected proof-slip; a proof full of errors [Print.]
Foul-spoken, fowl'-spo-ken, *a.* using profane, scurrilous, or obscene language.
Foumart, foo'-mart, *s.* the pole-cat (*foul*, and *marten*).
Found, fownd, *v.a.* to lay the basis of; to begin and build; to establish; to fix firmly; to endow; to originate: *v.n.* to rest (L. *fundus*, the bottom).
Found, fownd, *v.a.* to cast; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mould (L. *fundo*, to pour).
Foundation, fown-dä'-shun, *s.* the act of founding; that part of a structure which rests on the ground; the base or groundwork of anything; origin; endowment appropriated to support an institution; an endowed institution; institution.
Foundationer, fown-dä'-shun-er, *s.* one who derives support from the funds of an endowed school.
Foundationless, fown-dä'-shun-les, *a.* having no foundation.
Foundation muslin, fown-dä'-shun muz'-lin, *s.* an open-worked stiffened fabric.
Foundation stone, fown-dä'-shun stone, *s.* a stone laid with ceremony, representing the corner-stone of a building.
Founder, fown'-der, *s.* one who founds or originates anything; one who endows or furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution.
Founder, fown'-der, *s.* one who casts metal.
Founder, fown'-der, *v.n.* to fill or be filled with water and sink, as a ship; to fail; to miscarry; to trip; to fall: *v.a.* to cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse (L. *fundus*, the bottom).
Founder's dust, fown'-der'z dust, *s.* a powder ground fine for casting purposes.
Founder's sand, fown'-derz sand, *s.* a fine sand for making founury moulds.
Foundery, } fown'-dre, } *s.* the process of casting
Foundry, } metals; works where metals are cast.
Foundling, fownd'-ling, *s.* a child found deserted.
Foundling hospital, fownd'-ling-hos'-pe-tal, *s.* a hospital for the care of foundlings.
Foundress, fown'-dres, *s.* a female founder.
Fount, fownt, *s.* a fountain; a font (L. *fons*, *fontis*).
Fountain, fown'-tin, *s.* a spring of water, an artificial spring of water; the structure connected with a basin kept supplied with running water; the source of a river; the original source of anything.
Fountain-head, fown'-tin-hed, *s.* primary source.
Fountainless, fown'-tin-les, *a.* having no fountain.
Fountain-pen, fown'-tin-pen, *s.* a pen with a reservoir of ink.
Fountful, fownt'-ful, *a.* full of springs.
Four, fore, *a.* and *s.* twice two: *s.* a four-oared boat or its crew: *pl.* hands and feet.
Fourbe, foorb, *s.* a tricking fellow; a cheat (Fr.)
Fourbisseur, foor'-bis-sure, *s.* a sword-cutler (Fr.)
Fourfold, fore'-foald, *a.* quadruple; four times told.
Four-footed, fore'-foot-ted, *a.* having four feet.
Fourgon, foor'-gong, *s.* a military ammunition wagon (Fr.)
Four-handed, fore-hand'-ed, *a.* having four hands.
Four-horse, fore'-hors, *a.* with four horses.
Fourierism, foo'-re-er-izm, *s.* a socialistic system propounded by Charles Fourier.
Four-in-hand, fore'-in-hand, *a.* and *ad.* with four horses managed by one driver: *s.* a vehicle so drawn and managed.
Four-legged, fore'-legd, *a.* having four legs.
Fourling, fore'-ling, *s.* one of four children born at the same time.
Fourneau, foor-no, *s.* the chamber of a mine in which the powder is lodged [Mil.] (Fr.)
Fourpence, fore'-pens, *s.* a sum equal to four pennies.
Fourpenny, fore'-pen-ne, *s.* silver coin worth fourpence.
Four-poster, fore'-post-er, *s.* a large square bedstead with upright pillars at each corner.
Fourrier, foor'-re-er, *s.* a harbinger (Fr.)
Fourscore, fore'-skore, *a.* four times twenty; eighty years.
Four-square, fore'-skware, *a.* having four sides and four angles equal; square.
Fourteen, fore'-teen, *a.* and *s.* four and ten.
Fourteenth, fore'-teenth, *a.* the ordinal of fourteen: *s.* one of fourteen equal parts of a whole; the octave of the seventh [Mus.]
Fourth, foarth, *a.* the ordinal of four: *s.* one of four equal parts of a whole; an interval composed of two tones and a semi-tone [Mus.]
Fourthly, foarth'-le, *ad.* in the fourth place.
Fourth-rate, foarth'-rate, *s.* a vessel of from 50 to 70 guns.
Four-wheeled, fore'-hweeld, *a.* running on four wheels.
Four-wheeler, fore'-hweel-er, *s.* a vehicle with four wheels.
Foveate, fo'-ve-ate, } *a.* having little depressions or altars [Bot.] (L. *fovea*, a pit.)
Foveolated, fo'-ve-o-la-ted, }
Fovilla, fo-vil'-la, *s.* the fine fertilizing substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, contained in the pollen of flowers (L. *foveo*, to cherish).
Fowl, fowl, *s.* a bird; birds collectively; a bird of the barn-door or poultry kind; the flesh of such: *v.n.* to catch or kill wild fowls for game or food (A.S. *fugel*).
Fowler, fowl'-er, *s.* a sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.
Fowling, fowl'-ing, *s.* the art or practice of catching or shooting fowls or birds; falconry.
Fowling-piece, fowl'-ing-pees, *s.* a light gun for shooting fowls or birds.
Fox, foks, *s.* a well-known animal of the dog genus, remarkable for cunning; a sly, cunning fellow; a small strand of rope, made by twisting several rope-yarns together [Naut]: *v.a.* to make sour; to repair, as boots [U.S]: *v.n.* to turn sour during fermentation.
Fox-bat, foks'-bat, *s.* a genus of bats, including the kalong.
Fox-brush, foks'-brush, *s.* a fox's tail.
Fox-case, foks'-kase, *s.* the skin of a fox.
Fox-chase, foks'-tchase, *s.* the pursuit of a fox with hounds.
Foxed, fokst, *a.* stained, as timber; spotted, as paper in printed books; soured; repaired, as boots.

Fox-hound.

Fox-evil, foks-e'vl, *s.* a disease in which the hair falls off.
Foxglove, foks'-gluv, *s.* the digitalis purpurea, a highly valuable medicinal plant, with flowers resembling the fingers of a glove.
Foxgrape, foks'-grape, *s.* a variety of grape.
Fox-hound, foks'-hownd, *s.* a hound for chasing foxes.
Fox-hunt, foks'-hunt, *s.* the chase of a fox.
Fox-hunter, foxs'-hun-ter, *s.* one who hunts foxes.
Fox-hunting, foks'-hun-ting, *s.* the hunting of foxes: *a.* pertaining to or engaged in the hunting of foxes.
Foxish, foks'-ish, } *a.* resembling a fox in qualities;
Fox-like, foks'-like, } cunning.
Fox-shark, foks'-shärk, *s.* a fierce and voracious shark with a tail of peculiar structure and strength.

Fox-ship, foks'-ship, *s.* the character of a fox; cunning.
Fox-sleep, foks'-sleep, *s.* pretended sleep.
Foxtail, foks'-tale, *s.* a species of grass; the tail of a fox.
Fox-tailed, foks'-taled, *a.* resembling the tail of a fox.
Fox-trap, foks'-trap, *s.* a snare to catch foxes.
Fox-trot, foks'-trot, *s.* short steps taken by a horse when changing its pace.
Foxy, foks'-e, *a.* pertaining to foxes; wily; having a dun, faded, or fox-like colour; sour; tasting like the fox-grape; austere.
Foy, foy, *s.* a feast given by one who is about to leave a place (Fr. *faith*).
Fracas, fra-kä', *s.* an uproar; a noisy quarrel (Fr., from *fracasser*, to break).
Fraches, frash'-es, *s.* the flat iron pans in which glass vessels, already formed, are put into the lower oven over the working furnace [Glass-making].
Fracid, fras'-id, *a.* over-ripe; rotten from ripeness (L. *fracidus*, soft, mellow).
Fracted, frak'-ted, *a.* disjointed as if broken [Her.]
Fraction, frak'-shun, *s.* the act of breaking, or state of being broken, especially by violence; a fragment; one or more of aliquot parts into which a unit is divided [Arith. and Alg.] *Vulgar fractions*, when the unit is divided by any number. *Decimal fractions*, when the unit is divided by 10 or a multiple of 10 (L. *frango*, *fractum*, to break).
Fractional, frak'-shun-al } *a.* belonging to or con-
Fractionary, frak'-shun-à-re, } taining a fraction or fractions.
Fractious, frak'-shus, *a.* apt to break out in a passion; apt to quarrel; cross. **Fractiously**, frak'-shus-le, *ad.* snappishly; in a fractious manner. **Fractiousness**, frak'-shus-nes, *s.* a cross or snappish temper.
Fracture, frak'-tyur, *s.* a breaking of any body, especially a breach caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body; the breaking of a bone, called *simple* when the bone merely is divided, *compound* when it is broken and the integuments are lacerated [Surg.]; the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed; the surface, as broken [Min.]: *v.a.* to break; to separate continuous parts.
Fragaria, frà-gà'-re-a, *s.* the strawberry genus of plants (L. *fraga*, strawberries).
Fragile, fraj'-il, *a.* easily broken; brittle. See **Fraction**. **Fragilely**, fraj'-il-le, *ad.* in a fragile manner. **Fragileness**, fraj'-il-nes, *s.* the state of being fragile.
Fragility, frà-jil'-e-te, *s.* fragileness; frailty.
Fragment, frag'-ment, *s.* a part broken off; a small detached portion; anything left unfinished.
Fragmental, frag-men'-tal, } *a.* composed of frag-
Fragmentary, frag'-men-tà-re, } ments. *Fragmentary rocks*, rocks formed of the fragments of other rocks, as conglomerates, sandstones, &c. [Geol.]
Fragmented, frag'-men-ted, *a.* broken into fragments; in detached pieces.
Fragor, fra'-gor, *s.* a loud sudden sound; the report of anything bursting; a loud harsh sound; a crash (L.)
Fragrance, fra'-grans, } *s.* sweetness of smell; plea-
Fragrancy, fra'-gran-se, } sing scent; grateful odour.
Fragrant, fra'-grant, *a.* diffusing a sweet or an agreeable odour (L. *fragro*, to smell). **Fragrantly**, fra'-grant-le, *ad.* with sweet scent.
Frail, frale, *a.* fragile; infirm; deficient in strength or firmness; weak in mind or resolution (*fragile*). **Frailly**, frale'-le, *ad.* in a frail manner. **Frailness**, frale'-nes, *s.* the quality of being frail.
Frail, frale, *s.* a basket made of rushes, for holding dried fruit; a rush for weaving baskets; a certain quantity of raisins, about 75 lb.
Frailty, frale'-te, *s.* weakness; infirmity.
Fraise, fraze, *s.* a defence consisting of pointed stakes driven into the rampart in a horizontal or inclined position [Fort.] (Fr.) See **Froise.**
Fraised, frayzed, *a.* fortified with a fraise. *To fraise a battalion*, to cover it every way with pikes, in order that it may withstand the shock of a body of horse.
Framable, frame'-à-bl, *a.* that may be framed.
Frame, frame, *v.a.* to construct by fitting parts together; to fit one thing to another; to make; to compose, as laws; to conform; to form and digest by thought; to plan; to fabricate: *v.n.* to contrive: *s.* fabric or structure composed of parts fitted and united; any kind of case or structure made for admitting, enclosing, or supporting things; a framework; form; system; shape; contrivance; temper or disposition of mind; a sort of loom an which linen, silk, &c., is stretched for quilting or embroidering; a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed [Print.]; a kind of ledge, enclosing a board, which being filled with wet sand, serves as a mould for castings [Founding]. *Frame timbers*, those timbers which constitute the frame of a vessel [Ship building]. *Lace-frame*, a frame or machine for making lace. *Stocking-frame*, a loom or machine for making stockings. (A.S. *fremman*, to make).
Frame-bridge, frame'-bridj, *s.* a bridge so framed as to secure the greatest strength with a given quantity of material.
Framer, fra'-mer, *s.* one who frames; a maker; a contriver.
Framework, frame'-wurk, *s.* the frame which supports or encloses a thing; the skeleton; structure as framed.
Framing, fra'-ming, *s.* the act of constructing framework.
Franc, frank, *s.* a silver coin of France, equal to 9½d.
Francatu, frang'-kà-tu, *s.* a russetin apple.
Franchipane, frank'-e-pane, } *s.* a kind of pastry, or
Frangipane, fran'-je-pane, } cake; a perfume.
Franchise, fran'-chiz, *s.* a particular privilege or right granted by a prince or sovereign to an individual, or to a number of persons; an immunity so granted; the district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends; the limits of an immunity; an asylum or sanctuary where persons are secure from arrest; the right to vote for a member of parliament: *v.a.* to enfranchise (Fr. *franc*, free).
Franchisement, fran'-chiz-ment, *s.* release from burden or restriction; freedom.
Francic, fran'-sik, *a.* Frankish.
Francisation, frank-e-sa'-shun, *s.* the act of entering a vessel on the French register.
Francisca, fran-sis'-kà, *s.* an ancient battle-axe.
Franciscan, fran-sis'-kan, *a.* belonging to the order of St. Francis: *s.* a monk of the order of St. Francis of Assisi, called also minorites and gray friars.
Francolin, frang'-ko-lin, *s.* a bird resembling a partridge, found in S. Europe, and in Asia and N. Africa.
Franc-real, frank-re'-al, *s.* a kind of baking pear.
Frangibility, fran-je-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the state or quality
Frangibleness, fran'-je-bl-nes, } of being frangible.
Frangible, fran'-je-bl, *a.* easily broken; fragile (L. *frango*, to break).
Frangipane, fran'-je-pane, *s.* See **Franchipane.**
Frank, frangk, *a.* free and open in manner or expression; liberal; generous; without conditions or compensation; unrestrained: *s.* a letter which is exempted from postage, or the writing which renders it free; a name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of western Europe; one of the Franks, a powerful German tribe that conquered France: *v.a.* to send, as a letter, exempt from postage (Fr. *franc*, free). **Frankly**, frank'-le, *ad.* in a frank manner. **Frankness**, frank'-nes, *s.* the quality of being frank.
Frankalmoigne, frangk'-al-moyn, *s.* a tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor (*frank*, and O.Fr. *almoignes*, alms).
Frank-chase, frangk'-tchase, *s.* the liberty of free chase within the precincts of a forest [Law].
Frankfold, frangk'-foald, *s.* liberty to fold sheep; foldage [Law].
Frankfort-black, frangk'-foart-black, *s.* a jet-black pigment, prepared by burning vine-branches, grape-stones, &c.
Frank-free, frangk'-free, *a.* holding of lands in fee simple [Law].
Frank-hearted, frangk-här'-ted, *a.* having a frank disposition. **Frank-heartedness**, frangk-här'-ted-nes, *s.* the state of being frank-hearted.
Frankincense, frangk'-in-sens, *s.* a resinous substance that emits a fragrant smell when burning; specially a dry resinous substance, in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish-white colour, supposed to be the olibanum of commerce (*frank*, and *incense*).
Franking, frangk'-ing, *s.* the act of exempting from postage; a carpenter's term for window-sashes.
Frankish, frangk'-ish, *a.* relating to the Franks.
Frank-law, frangk'-law, *s.* free or common law, or the benefit which a person derives from it.
Franklin, frangk'-lin, *s.* an old English freeholder, originally one who held his lands of the crown.
Franklinic, frangk-lin'-ik, *a.* excited by friction [Elect.] (Benjamin *Franklin*).
Franklinite, frangk'-lin-ite, *s.* a mineral containing iron, zinc, and manganese, named from Dr. *Franklin*.
Frank-pledge, frangk'-pledj, *s.* a feudal pledge or surety for the behaviour of freemen, specially the responsibility of every member of a tithing for the conduct of the rest.
Frank-service, frangk'-ser-vis, *s.* service performed by freemen.
Frank-tenement, frangk'-ten-e-ment, *s.* an estate of freehold; the possession of soil by a freeman [Law].
Frantic, fran'-tik, *a.* driven mad or furious with passion or distraction; characterised by violence, fury, and disorder; wild (Gr. *phrenitis*, delirium). **Frantically**, fran'-tik-le, *ad.* in a frantic manner. **Franticness**,

fran'-tik-nes, *s.* the state of being frantic; madness.
Frantically, fran'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a frantic manner.
Frap, frap, *v.a.* to draw together by ropes crossing each other, with a view to secure and strengthen [Naut.] (Fr. *frapper*, to seize.)
Frasera, fra'-ze-rà, *s.* a N. American genus of gentians (John *Fraser*, a botanist).
Fratercula, fra-ter'-ku-là, *s.* a puffin.
Fraternal, frà-ter'-nal, *a.* brotherly; pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers (L. *frater*, a brother).
Fraternally, frà-ter'-nal-le, *ad.* in a fraternal manner.
Fraternity, frà-ter'-ne-te, *s.* the state of being brothers, or being fraternal: brotherhood; a body of men associated for a common interest; men of the same class or profession.
Fraternization, frà-ter-ne-za'-shun, *s.* the act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren.
Fraternize, frà'-ter-nize, *v.n.* to associate as brothers; to seek or hold friendly fellowship.
Fratery, fra'-te-re, *s.* the refectory in a monastery.
Fratricidal, frat-re-sï'-dal, *a.* pertaining to fratricide.
Fratricide, fraf'-re-side, *s.* the murder of a brother; one who murders a brother (L. *frater*, and *cædo*, to kill).
Fraud, frawd, *s.* an artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; a stratagem intended to obtain some undue advantage (L. *fraus, fraudis*).
Fraudful, frawd'-ful, *a.* characterized by fraud; containing fraud. **Fraudfully,** frawd'-ful-le, *ad.* in a manner to defraud.
Fraudless, frawd'-les, *a.* free from fraud. **Fraudlessly,** frawd'-les-le, *ad.* in a fraudless manner. **Fraudlessness,** frawd'-les-nes, *s.* state of being fraudless.
Fraudulence, fraw'-du-lens, } *s.* the quality of being
Fraudulency, fraw'-du-lan-se, } fraudulent; trickishness in making bargains.
Fraudulent, fraw'-du-lent, *a.* practising fraud in making contracts; founded on or proceeding from fraud; obtained by fraud. **Fraudulently,** fraw'-du-lent-le, *ad.* in a fraudulent manner. **Fraudulentness,** fraw'-du-lent-nes, *s.* the quality of being fraudulent.
Fraught, frawt, *a.* freighted, as a vessel; filled; stored; charged (*freight*).
Fraxinin, fraks'-e-nin, *s.* a principle obtained from the bark of the common ash [Chem.]
Fraxintella, fraks-in-tel'-là, *s.* a species of dittany.
Fraxinus, fraks'-in-us, *s.* the ash-tree genus (L.)
Fray, fray, *s.* a broil, or violent riot, that puts men in fear; an affray, which see.
Fray, fray, *s.* a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by rubbing: *v.a.* to wear away by rubbing (Fr. *frayer*, from L. *frico*, to rub).
Fraying, fray'-ing, *s.* peel of a deer's horn.
Freak, freek, *s.* a sudden capricious change or turn of the mind; a capricious prank (A.S. *frec*, bold, rash).
Freak, freek, *v.a.* to variegate; to checker (*freckle*).
Freakish, freek'-ish, *a.* apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious. **Freakishly,** freek'-ish-le, *ad.* capriciously. **Freakishness,** freek'-ish-nes, *s.* capriciousness; whimsicalness.
Freckle, frek'-kl, *s.* a spot of a yellowish colour on the skin; any small spot or discoloration: *v.a.* to cover with freckles: *v.n.* to become freckled (Ger. *Fleck*, a spot).
Freckly, frek'-le, *a.* full of freckles.
Freckled, frek'-kld, *a.* spotted; marked with freckles. **Freckledness,** frek'-kld-nes, *s.* the state of being freckled.
Freckle-faced, frek'-kl-fayst, *a.* having a face full of freckles.
Free, free, *a.* at liberty; not under necessity or restraint; not under arbitrary government; instituted by a free people; not imprisoned; not under compulsion or control; not chimically combined; allowed; not obstructed; unrestrained; frank; unreserved; liberal; not parsimonious; generous; lavish; gratuitous; guiltless; exempt; not encumbered with; open to all; invested with franchises or certain immunities; possessing without vassalage; liberated from the control of parent, guardian, or master; acting without spurring or whipping, as a horse: *v.a.* to rid; to strip; to clear; to set at liberty; to deliver; to disengage; to exempt; to release. *Free and easy*, quite at home. (A.S. *freo*, Ger. *frei*). **Freely,** free'-le, *ad.* in a free manner. **Freeness,** free'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being free.
Free-agency, free-a'-jen-se, *s.* the state of acting freely or without constraint of the will.
Free-bench, free'-bensh, *s.* a widow's dower in a copyhold [Law].
Freebooter, free'-boot-er, *s.* one who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a plunderer.
Freebootery, free'-boot-er-e, *s.* the act or plunder of a freebooter.
Freebooting, free'-boot-ing, *s.* plunder; pillaging: *a.* living by freebooting.
Freebooty, free'-boo-te, *s.* the pillage or plunder obtained by freebooters.
Freeborn, free'-born, *a.* born free; not in vassalage.
Free-chapel, free'-tshap-el, *s.* a chapel founded by the king, and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary.
Free-chase. See **Frank-chase.**
Free-church, free'-tshurtsh, *s.* an ecclesiastical body in Scotland, which was founded by those who left the Established Church in 1843, on the ground that they were not held by the civil courts to be at liberty in their connexion with the State, as they maintained they were, to enforce certain obligations which they considered lay on them as a church of Christ, to whom, and not to the State, they declared they were as a church subject.
Free-churchism, free-tshurtsh'-izm, *s.* the distinctive principle or principles of the Free-church.
Free-city, free'-sit-e, *or* **Free-town,** free'-town, *s.* a name given to certain cities, principally of Germany, which were really small republics, directly connected with the German Empire.
Free-cost, free'-kost, *s.* freedom from charges.
Freedman, freed'-man, *s.* a man who has been a slave and is manumitted.
Freedom, free'-dom, *s.* the state of being free; a state of exemption from the power or control of another; liberty; exemption from slavery, servitude, or confinement; franchise; immunity; exemption from fate, necessity, or any constraint, in consequence of predetermination or otherwise; ease or facility of doing anything; frankness; licence; improper familiarity.
Free-fishery, free-fish'-er-e, *s.* a royal franchise or exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river [Law].
Free-footed, free-foot'-ted, *a.* not restrained in marching.
Free-grace, free'-grase, *s.* grace dispensed at one's good pleasure.
Free-hand, free'-hand, *s.* drawing freely with the hand guided by the eye alone.
Free-handed, free'-hand-ed, *a.* liberal in giving.
Free-hearted, free-hàr'-ted, *a.* frank; liberal; generous. **Free-heartedly,** free-hàr'-ted-le, *ad.* in a free-hearted manner. **Free-heartedness,** free-hàr'-ted-nes, *s.* the quality of being free-hearted.
Freehold, free'-hoald, *s.* the land or tenement which is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life.
Freeholder, free'-hold-er, *s.* the possessor of a freehold.
Free-lance, free'-lans, *s.* one of a company of armed men who in the middle ages sold their services to fight on any side in a quarrel; one who takes a side in any controversy on his own account and not as a pledged partizan.
Free-liver, free-liv'-er, *s.* one who indulges his appetite for eating and drinking freely.
Free-living, free-liv'-ing, *s.* full gratification of the appetite.
Free-love, free'-luv, *s.* free sexual intercourse at the dictates of affection, without restraint of marriage obligation, as argued for by some in the United States.
Freeman, free'-man, *s.* one who is free or enjoys liberty; one who enjoys a franchise or peculiar privilege.
Free-martin, free'-màrtin, *s.* an imperfect female calf, twin with a male.
Freemason, free-ma'-sn, *s.* one of an ancient and secret fraternity, said to have originated in the middle ages, and been at first composed of certain privileged guilds of masons or builders in stone, but now consisting of persons who are united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.
Freemasonry, free-ma'-sn-re, *s.* the institutions, craft, &c., of freemasons.
Free-minded, free-mïnd'-ed, *a.* not perplexed; free from care.
Free-pass, free'-pas, *s.* privilege of travelling by a conveyance free of charge.
Free-port, free'-port, *s.* a port where ships of all nations may load and unload free of duty.
Freer, free'-er, *s.* one who gives freedom.
Free-school, free'-skool, *s.* a school supported by funds, in which pupils are taught gratis; a school open to admit pupils without restriction.
Free-socage, free'-sok-aje, *s.* common socage; free tenure of lands [Law].
Free-soil, free'-soil, *a.* opposed to the extension of slavery into new territory [U.S.]
Free-spoken, free-spo'-kn, *a.* accustomed to speak without reserve. **Free-spokenness,** free-spo'-kn-ness, *s.* the quality of being free-spoken.
Free-state, free'-state, *s.* a state in which slavery did not exist prior to the civil war [U.S.]
Freestone, free'-stone, *s.* any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.
Free-thinker, free'-think-er, *s.* one who spurns the

trammels of orthodox religious belief; properly a deist who discards revelation.

Free-thinking, free'-think-ing, *s.* the profession of a free-thinker; unbelief; deism: *a* sceptical; unbelieving; deistical.

Free-tongued, free'-tungd, *a.* speaking without reserve.

Free-trade, free'-trade, *s.* the liberty of unrestricted trade with other countries; the free exchange of commodities.

Free-warren, free-wär'-ren, *s.* a royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits [Law].

Free-will, free'-will, *s.* the power of directing one's own actions, unconstrained by necessity or fate; voluntariness: *a.* voluntary; spontaneous.

Free-woman, free'-wum-un, *s.* a woman not a slave.

Freeze, freeze, *v.n.* to be congealed into ice by cold; to be of that degree of cold at which water congeals; to be chilled: *v.a.* to congeal or harden into ice; to chill (A.S. *freosan.*)

Freezer, freez'-er, *s.* one who or that which freezes or chills.

Freezing-mixture, freez'-ing-mikst-yur, *s.* a mixture of two or more substances, as of salt and snow, but usually of a solid and a fluid, which, in uniting, absorb heat from contiguous bodies, and thus produce intense cold.

Freezing point, freez'-ing-poynt, *s.* the temperature at which a fluid, specially water, freezes, being marked 32° on Fahrenheit's thermometer, 0° on the centigrade.

Freight, frate, *s.* the cargo or any part of the cargo of a ship; the sum charged or paid for the transportation of goods by water; goods transported by railway [U.S.]: *a.* for transporting goods [U.S.]: *v.a.* to load with goods, as a ship), with a view to their transportation; to hire for this purpose (Ger. *Fracht*).

Freightage, frate'-aje, *s.* charge for freight; freight.

Freighter, fra'-ter, *s.* one who freights a ship; one who transports goods by rail.

Freightless, frate'-les, *a.* destitute of freight.

Fremescent, fre-mes'-ent, *a.* breaking out into loud and louder murmur of complaint (*fremo*, to murmur).

French, frensh, *a.* pertaining to France or its inhabitants: *s.* the language spoken by the inhabitants of France (*frank*).

French-bean, frensh'-been, *s.* the kidney bean.

French-berry, frensh'-ber-re, *s.* the Avignon berry.

French-chalk, frensh'-tshawk, *s.* a hardened talc of a pearly white or greyish colour, used in drawing lines on cloth, &c.

French-horn, frensh'-horn, *s.* a musical wind instrument made of metal, which has a range of three octaves, and is capable of producing notes of great sweetness.

Frenchify, frensh'-e-fi, *v.a.* to make French; to infect with the manners of the French.

French-leave, frensh'-leev, *s.* leave without permission asked.

French-like, frensh'-like, *a.* resembling the French.

Frenchman, frensh'-man, *s.* a man of the French nation, either born or naturalized.

French-pie, frensh'-pi, *s.* the great spotted woodpecker.

French-polish, frensh'-pot-lish, *s.* a varnish for polishing tables and other articles of cabinet furniture.

French-roll, frensh'-role, *s.* a light kind of milk-bread.

French-white, frensh'-hwite, *s.* finely pulverized talc.

Frenetic, fre-net'-ik, } *a.* affecting the mind; affected
Frenzical, frenz'-e-kal, } in mind. See **Phrenetic**.

Frenzied, frenz'-id, *part. a.* affected with madness; delirious.

Frenzy, frenz'-e, *s.* excitement of mind, as in delirium or madness: *v.a.* to render mad or drive delirious (Gr. *phren*, the mind).

Frequency, fre'-kwen-se, *s.* occurrence often at short intervals.

Frequent, fre'-kwent, *a.* repeated often; repeating often; full; crowded (L. *frequens*). **Frequently**, fre'-kwent-le, *ad.* often; commonly. **Frequentness**, fre'-kwent-nes, *s.* the quality of being frequent.

Frequent, fre-kwent', *v.a.* to resort to often.

Frequentage, fre'-kwent-aje, *s.* practice of frequenting.

Frequentation, fre-kwent-a'-shun, *s.* the habit of visiting often.

Frequentative, fre-kwent'-a-tiv, *a.* or *s.* a term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action [Gram.]

Frequenter, fre-kwent'-er, *s.* one who often visits.

Frescades, fres'-kades, *s.pl.* cool walks; shady places (Fr.)

Fresco, fres'-ko, *s.* coolness; shade; duskiness; a method of painting durably on walls with mineral and earthy colours on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry; a cool refreshing liquor (It. fresh).

Fresh, fresh, *a.* brisk, healthy, and strong; looking young and vigorous; not faded; recently grown; not impaired by time; in a good state; not stale; not forgotten or obliterated; not salt; recently from the well; pure and cool; not warm or vapid; in a state like that of recent growth; having new vigour. *Freshway*, the increased velocity of a vessel (A.S. *fersc*). **Freshly**, fresh'-le, *ad.* in a fresh manner. **Freshness**, fresh'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being fresh.

Fresh-blown, fresh'-blone, *a.* newly blown.

Freshen, fresh'-n, *v.a.* to make fresh; to take saltness from; to refresh; to shift the part of a rope exposed to friction by slacking it [Naut.]: *v.n.* to grow fresh; to lose saltness; to grow brisk or strong.

Freshes, fresh'-es, *s.pl.* the mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays; a flood; a freshet.

Freshet, fresh'-et, *s.* a flooding of a river by means of heavy rains or melted snow; a stream of fresh water.

Fresh-looking, fresh'-look-ing, *a.* appearing fresh.

Freshman, fresh'-man, *s.* one in the rudiments of knowledge; a student in his first year at a university.

Freshmanship, fresh'-man-ship, *s.* the state of a freshman.

Fresh-water, fresh'-waw-ter, *a.* formed or living in fresh water; accustomed to sail on fresh water only, or in the coasting trade; raw; unskilled.

Fresh-watered, fresh'-waw-terd, *a.* newly watered; supplied with fresh water.

Fret, fret, *v.a.* to wear away by friction; to wear away, so as to impair; to eat into; to irritate; to chafe; to gall; to agitate; to make rough; to cause to ripple; to form into or ornament with raised work; to variegate; to provide with frets: *v.n.* to be worn away; to eat or wear into; to be agitated; to be chafed or irritated; to utter peevish expressions: *s.* agitation of the surface of a fluid; a rippling on the surface; irritation; vexation; the worn side of a river bank; a chafing of the skin [Med.]; herpes [Med.]; an ornament consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles [Arch.]; a short wire fixed on the finger-board of guitars, &c., under and at right angles to the strings [Mus.]; bars crossed and interlaced [Her.] (L. *frico*, to rub, and A.S. *fretan*, to gnaw.)

Fretful, fret'-ful, *a.* disposed to fret; in a state of irritation; peevish. **Fretfully**, fret'-ful-le, *ad.* peevishly. **Fretfulness**, fret'-ful-nes, *s.* peevishness.

Frett, frett, *s.* the worn side of the bank of a river, where ore stones lie mingled with rubbish [Mining].

Fretted, fret'-ted, *a.* ornamented with fretwork; intersected with small grooves; interlaced [Her.]

Fretten, fret'-tn, *a.* marked, as with the small-pox.

Fretter, fret'-ter, *s.* that which frets.

Fretty, fret'te, *a.* adorned with fretwork.

Fretwork, fret'-wurk, *s.* raised work; work adorned with frets.

Friability, fri-à-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of being fri-
Friableness, fri'-à-bl-nes, } able.

Friable, fri'-à-bl, *a.* crumbling easily; easily reduced to powder (L. *frio*, to crumble).

Friar, fri'-ur, *s.* a member of one of the religious mendicant orders of the Rom. Cath. Church, viz, the grey friars or Franciscans, the Augustinians, the black friars or Dominicans, the white friars or Carmelites, and crouched friars or Trinitarians; a patch on a page which has not received the ink [Printing]. (L. *frater*, a brother.)

Friar-like, fri'-ur-like, *a.* like a friar; monastic; unskilled in the world.

Friar's-balsam, fri'-urz-bal-sam, *s.* a popular specific for the healing of wounds.

Friar's-cowl, fri'-urz-kowl, *s.* a plant, so called from its resembling a cowl.

Friar's-lantern, fri'-urz-lan'-tern, *s.* the ignis fatuus.

Friarly, fri'-ur-le, *a.* like a friar; untaught in the affairs of life.

Friary, fri'-ur-e, *s.* a monastery; a convent of friars; friar life; *a.* pertaining to friars.

Friation, fri-a'-shun, *s.* the act of crumbling.

Fribble, frib'-bl, *a.* frivolous; trifling: *s.* a frivolous contemptible fellow: *v.n.* to trifle; to totter (L. *frivolus*, silly).

Fribbler, frib'-bler, *s.* a trifler.

Fricandeau, frik'-an-do, *s.* a slice of veal larded and stewed (Fr.)

Fricassee, frik'-à-see, *s.* a dish of chickens, rabbits, or other small animals cut into pieces, and dressed with strong sauce: *v.a.* to dress in fricassee (Fr.)

Friction, frik'-shun, *s.* the act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves [Mech.]; the act of rubbing any part of the surface of the body to promote circulation [Med.] (L. *frico, frictum*, to rub.)

Frictional, frik'-shun-al, *a.* relating to or caused by friction.

Friction-balls, frik'-shun-bawls, *s.pl.* a mechanical con-

trivance for moving heavy weights round a centre, as in cutting a block of marble.

Friction-clutch, frik'-shun-klutch, *s.* a method by which machinery is put in and out of gear.

Friction-cones, frik'-shun-kones, *s.pl.* a contrivance for disengaging and re-engaging machinery without experiencing the sudden jolts to which it is subjected by other modes.

Frictionless, frik'-shun-les, *a.* having no friction.

Friction-rollers, frik'-shun-role-ers, *s.pl.* small cylinders.

Friction-wheels, frik'-shun-hweels, *s.pl.* wheels so arranged as to diminish the friction of machinery.

Friday, frī'-da, *s.* the sixth day of the week, formerly consecrated to Frigga or Freya, the Scandinavian goddess of beauty. *Good Friday*, Friday before Easter, a day kept sacred by a large section of the Christian Church in memory of the death of Christ.

Friend, frend, *s.* one who is attached to another by affection; an intimate acquaintance; a favourer; a term of salutation; a member of the Society of Friends: *v.a.* to befriend; to favour or countenance. *A friend at court*, one who has sufficient interest to serve another. *The Society of Friends*, a community of Christians that originated in England in the middle of the 17th cent., distinguished for their plainness of speech and manners, and their rejection, in dependence on the Spirit alone, of both clergy and sacrament as media of grace.

Friended, frend'-ded, *a.* befriended; well-disposed.

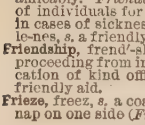
Friendless, frend'-les, *a.* destitute of friends; forlorn.

Friend-like, frend'-like, *a.* like or becoming a friend.

Friendly, frend'-le, *a.* having the disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; disposed to peace; amicable; not hostile; propitious: *ad.* in the manner of friends; amicably. *Friendly societies*, voluntary associations of individuals for the purpose of mutual assistance in cases of sickness or distress. **Friendliness**, frend'-le-nes, *s.* a friendly disposition or act.

Friendship, frend'-ship, *s.* an attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance and a reciprocation of kind offices; mutual attachment; favour; friendly aid.

Frieze, freez, *s.* a coarse woollen cloth or stuff with a nap on one side (*Friesland*, from which it came).



Frieze.

Frieze, freez, *s.* that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice, and generally ornamented [Arch.]

Friezed, freezd, *a.* shaggy with nap or frieze.

Frieze-like, freez'-like, *a.* resembling frieze.

Frieze-panel, freez'-pan-el, *s.* the upper part of a six-panelled door.

Frigate, frig'-gate, *s.* a ship of war having two batteries, viz., on the spar-deck and the main-deck, and carrying usually from 20 up to 50 guns (Fr.)

Frigate-bird, frig'-gate-bird, *s.* a large and rapacious tropical sea-fowl, with very long wings, allied to the pelican.

Frigate-built, frig'-gate-bilt, *a.* built with a raised quarter-deck and forecastle.

Frigatoon, frig'-a-toon, *s.* a Venetian vessel, with a square stern, and only a main-mast and mizzen-mast.

Fright, frite, *s.* a sudden temporary attack of fear or terror; a sight to shock one, like a sudden alarm (A.S.)

Fright, frite,
Frighten, frī'-tn, } *v.a.* to affright or terrify; to scare.

Frightful, frite'-ful, *a.* terrible; dreadful; full of what excites fear; shocking. **Frightfully**, frite'-ful-le, *ad.* in a manner to frighten or shock. **Frightfulness**, frite'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being frightful.

Frightless, frite'-les, *a.* free from fright.

Frigid, frij'-id, *a.* cold; wanting heat or warmth; wanting warmth of affection; wanting zeal; wanting animation or life; wanting heartiness; stiff; formal; forbidding; impotent (L. *frigus*, cold). **Frigidly**, frij'-id-le, *ad.* in a frigid manner. **Frigidness**, frij'-id-nes, *s.* the quality of being frigid.

Frigid zone, frij'-id zone, *s.* the part of the earth between the polar circle and the pole.

Frigidity, fre-jid'-e-te, *s.* frigidness.

Frigorific, frig-o-rif'-ik, *a.* producing or generating cold (L. *frigus*, and *facio*, to make).

Frill, fril, *s.* a crimped edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle: *v.n.* to shake or shiver with cold; to ruffle, as a hawk's feathers when shivering with cold (Fr. *friller*, to shiver, from L. *frigidus*, cold).

Frilled, frild, *a.* decked with or as with a frill.

Fringe, frinj, *s.* an ornamental appendage to a border of cloth, consisting of loose threads; something resembling a fringe; an open broken border: *pl.* coloured bands seen when a beam of light is transmitted through a slit [Opt.]: *v.a.* to border with fringe or a loose edging (Fr. *frange*).

Fringeless, frinj'-les, *a.* having no fringe.

Fringe-like, frinj'-like, *a.* resembling fringe.

Fringe-maker, frinj'-ma-ker, *s.* one who makes fringes.

Fringe-tree, frinj'-tree, *s.* a small tree of the United States, having snow-white flowers which hang down like fringe.

Fringilla, frin-jil'-la, *s.* the finch family of birds (L.)

Fringillaceous, frin-jil-la'-she-us, *a.* pertaining to the finches.

Fringy, frun'-je, *a.* adorned with fringes.

Fripper, frip'-per,
Fripperer, frip'-per-er, } *s.* a dealer in frippery.

Frippery, frip'-pe-re, *s.* old clothes, also old furniture; trumpery; the place where old clothes are sold; trade in old clothes: *a.* trifling; contemptible (Fr. from *friper*, to rumple, to wear out).

Friseur, fre-zeur, *s.* a hair-dresser (Fr. *friser*, to curl).

Frisk, frisk, *v.n.* to dance, skip, caper about, or gambol in frolic and gaiety: *a.* lively; brisk: *s.* a frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety (*fresh*).

Frisker, frisk'-er, *s.* one who frisks; an inconstant or unsettled person.

Frisket, fris'-ket, *s.* the light frame by which a sheet of paper is confined to the tympan to be laid on the form for impression [Print.] (Fr.)

Friskful, frisk'-ful, *a.* brisk; lively.

Frisky, frisk'-e, *a.* jumping with gaiety; frolicsome; lively. **Friskily**, frisk'-e-le, *ad.* in a frisky manner. **Friskiness**, frisk'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being frisky.

Frislet, friz'-let, *s.* a small ruffle.

Frisure, free'-zur, *s.* crisping the hair. See **Friseur.**

Frit, frit, *s.* the material of which glass is made after it has been calcined, or baked in a furnace, but before fusion: *v.a.* to expose to dull red heat for the purpose of expelling moisture, &c., from materials for glass [Glass-making]. (L. *frigo*, to roast.)

Frith, frit, *s.* an insect destructive to barley.

Frith, firth, *s.* an inlet of the sea at the mouth of a river; an estuary; a kind of weir for catching fish (Ice. *fiorthr*).

Frith, frith, *s.* a forest; a woody place; a small field taken out of a common.

Fritillary, frit'-e-lā-re, *s.* a genus of bulbous flowering plants of the liliaceous tribe; several species of British butterflies, from their wings being coloured like the petals of the plant (L. *fritillus*, a dice-box).

Fritter, frit'-ter, *s.* a pancake of fried batter; a small piece of meat fried; a fragment: *v.a.* to cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small pieces or fragments. *To fritter away*, to waste away by degrees in a frivolous manner (Fr. *frire*, from L. *frigo*, to fry).

Frivolity, fre-vol'-e-te, *s.* frivolousness; levity

Frivolous, friv'-o-lus, *a.* of little weight, worth, or importance; trifling; given to trifle; silly (L. *frivolus*, silly, empty). **Frivolously**, friv'-o-lus-le, *ad.* in a frivolous manner. **Frivolousness**, friv'-o-lus-nes, *s.* the quality of being frivolous.

Friz, }
Frizz, } *v.a.* to curl; to crisp; to form the nap of cloth into little hard burrs, prominences, or knobs: *s.* that which is curled (Fr. *friser*, to curl).

Frizzle, friz'-zl, *v.a.* to curl; to crisp: *s.* a crisped lock of hair. *Frizzling of cloth*, the forming of the nap into a number of little hard burrs or prominences.

Frizzler, friz'-ler, *s.* one who frizzles.

Fro, fro, *ad.* from; away; back or backward (*from*).

Frock, frok, *s.* a loose shirt-like garment, worn by men over their other clothes; a kind of gown, open behind, worn by females and children (Fr. *froc*, a frock worn by monks).

Frock-coat, frok'-kote, *s.* a strait-bodied coat, of the same length before and behind, like a surtout, but shorter.

Frocked, frokt, *a.* clothed in a frock.

Frockless, frok'-les, *a.* destitute of a frock.

Frog, frog, *s.* a common amphibious animal of the batrachian tribe, remarkable for its activity in swimming and leaping; a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot (A.S. *froga*).

Frog, frog, *s.* a cloak button, swelled in the middle; a small barrel-shaped silk ornament with tassels, used in the decoration of mantles, &c.

Frogbit, frog'-bit, *s.* an aquatic plant, a hydrocharis.

Frog-eater, frog'-eet-er, *s.* a Frenchman.

Frogery, frog'-er-e, *s.* a place swarming with frogs.

Frog-fish, frog'-fish, *s.* a genus of fishes, including the fishing-frog.

Frogged, frogd, *a.* decorated with braid on the breast.

Froggy, frog'-ge, *a.* abounding with frogs.

Frog-hopper, frog-hop'-per, *s.* a small insect, which lives on plants, and is remarkable for its leaping. Its larvæ are found on leaves in a frothy liquid, called *frog-spittle.*

Frog-shell, frog'-shel, *s.* a species of shell of the genus ranella, chiefly found in the tropical seas.

Froise, froyz, *s.* a kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake (Fr. *froisser*, to bruise).

Frolic, frol'-ik, *a.* gay; full of levity; dancing, playing, or frisking about; full of pranks: *s.* a wild prank; gaiety and mirth; a scene of gaiety and mirth, as in dancing or play: *v.n.* to play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gaiety (A.S. *frah*).

Frolicful, frol'-ik-ful, *a.* frolicsome.

Frolicsome, frol'-ik-sum, *a.* full of gaiety and mirth; given to pranks. **Frolicsomely**, frol'-ik-sum-le, *ad.* in a frolicsome manner. **Frolicsomeness**, frol'-ik-sum-ness, *s.* the quality of being frolicsome.

From, from, *prep.* away; out of; by reason of. *From above*, from the upper regions; *from after*, from a distance; *from beneath*, from a place or region below; *from below*, from a lower place; *from behind*, from a place or position in the rear; *from far*, from a distant place; *from high, from on high*, from a high place, from an upper region, or from heaven; *from where*, from which place; *from within*, from the interior or inside; *from without*, from the outside, from abroad. (A.S.)

Fromward, from'-wawrd, *ad.* away from; the contrary of toward.

Frond, frond, *s.* the leaf of a palm or a fern; a combined leaf and stem [Bot.] (L. *frons, frondis*, a leaf.)

Fronde, frongd, *s.* a party in France opposed to the Court, in the minority of Louis XIV. (Fr. a sling).

Frondesce, fron-des', *v.n.* to unfold leaves, as plants.

Frondescence, fron-des'-sens, *s.* the time of the year in which each species of plant unfolds its leaves [Bot.]; the act of putting forth leaves [Bot.]

Frondeur, frong-dur', *s.* one of the party of the Fronde.

Frondiferous, fron-dif'-er-us, *a.* producing fronds (L. *frons*, and *fero*, to bear).

ondose, fron'-dose, *a.* leafy; full of leaves.

Frondous, fron'-dus, *a.* applied to a flower which is leafy.

Frons, frons, *s.* the part of the skull between the orbits and the vertex [Anat.] See **Front.**

Front, frunt, *s.* the forehead; the whole face; the forehead or face, as expressive of the temper or disposition, specially that of boldness or impudence; the fore-part of anything; the van of an army or a body of troops; the most conspicuous part; a shirt-front: *a.* belonging to or in the front: *v.a.* to oppose face to face; to stand opposite to, or over against: *v.n.* to stand foremost; to turn the face toward any point. *Front!* a word of command signifying that the men are to return to their proper front [Mil.] *Front-room*, an apartment in the fore-part of a house. *Front-box*, a box in a play-house before the rest. *In front of*, before. (L. *frons, frontis*, the forehead.)

Frontage, frun'-taje, *s.* the front part of an edifice.

Frontal, fron'-tal, *a.* belonging to the forehead [Anat.]; in front: *s.* something worn on the forehead by way of guard or ornament; a hanging or ornamental panel in front of an altar [Eccles.]; a little pediment or front piece over a small door or window [Arch.]; a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead [Med.]

Frontate, Frontated, fron-ta'-ted, *a.* growing broader and broader, as a leaf [Bot.]

Fronted, frunt'-ed, *a.* formed with a front.

Frontier, frun'-te-er, *s.* the confines or extreme part of a country bordering on another country: *a.* connected with or lying on the border.

Frontiniac, fron-tin'-yak, *s.* a species of French wine, named from *Frontignan*, where it is produced.

Frontispiece, frunt'-is-pees, *s.* the principal face of a building [Arch.]; an ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book.

Frontless, frunt'-les, *a.* wanting shame or modesty.

Frontlet, frunt'-let, *s.* a fillet or band worn on the forehead; the margin of the head behind the bill of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles [Ornith.]

Fronton, fron'-ton, *s.* a triangular ornament over the principal entrance of a building [Arch.] (Fr.)

Frost, frost, *s.* that temperature of the air which causes freezing; frozen dew; frigidity: *v.a.* to cover with anything resembling hoar-frost; to frost-bite; to sharpen, as the shoe of a horse, in frost. *Black frost*, a frost unattended with hoar-frost. (A.S. *forst*).

Frost-bite, frost'-bite, *s.* a torpid state, usually of the extremities, due to exposure in severe cold: *v.a.* to bite or nip with frost; to expose to frost.

Frost-bitten, frost-bit'-tn, *a.* nipped by frost.

Frost-bound, frost'-bownd, *a.* confined by frost.

Frosted, fros'-ted, *a.* covered with a composition resembling hoar-frost.

Frost-nail, frost'-nale, *s.* a nail driven into a horse-shoe, to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

Frost-work, frost'-wurk, *s.* work resembling hoar-frost deposited on shrubs, &c.

Frosting, fros'-ting, *s.* a preparation of loaf-sugar to cover cake, &c., which resembles hoar-frost.

Frostless, frost'-les, *a.* free from frost.

Frosty, fros'-te, *a.* producing frost; containing frost; chill in affection; without warmth of affection or courage; resembling hoar-frost; gray-haired. **Frostily**, fros'-te-le, *ad.* with frost or excessive cold; coldly. **Frostiness**, fros'-te-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

Froth, froth, *s.* foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation; any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence; light, unsubstantial matter: *v.a.* to cause froth on; to cover with froth; to emit as no better than froth: *v.n.* to throw out, as foam or bubbles (Ice. *froda*).

Frothless, froth'-les, *a.* free from froth.

Froth-spit, froth'-spit, *s.* a kind of white froth on the leaves of plants; cuckoo-spit.

Frothy, froth'-e, *a.* full of froth; consisting of froth; empty; unsubstantial. **Frothily**, froth'-e-le, *ad.* in a frothy or empty manner. **Frothiness**, froth'-e-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being frothy.

Frounce, frouns, *s.* a wrinkle, plait, or curl; an ornament of dress; a mass of pimples in the palate of a horse; a disease in hawks: *v.a.* to gather into plaits or wrinkles; to frizzle the hair about the face; to fringe: *v.n.* to frown (L. *frons, frontis*, the brow).

Frouzy, frow'-ze, *a.* musty; rank; dim; cloudy; dirty.

Frow, frow, *s.* a tool for cleaving laths or splitting staves.

Frow, frow, *s.* a Dutch or German woman; a slut (Ger. *Frau*).

Froward, fro'-wawrd, *a.* not willing to yield to or comply with what is required; perverse; peevish (*from*, and *ward*). **Frowardly**, fro'-wawrd-le, *ad.* in a froward manner. **Frowardness**, fro'-wawrd-nes, *s.* a froward disposition.

Frower, frow'-er, *s.* a sharp-edged cleaving tool; a frow.

Frown, frown, *v.n.* to express displeasure by contracting the brow; to look displeased; to look threatening: *v.a.* to repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke: *s.* a knitting of the brows in displeasure; any expression of displeasure (Fr.)

Frowning, frown'-ing, *a.* knitting the brow in displeasure. **Frowningly**, frown'-ing-le, *ad.* with a look of displeasure.

Frowsy, frow'-e, *a.* musty; rank; fetid.

Frozen, fro'-zn, *pp.* or *a.* congealed by cold; chill: cold in affection; void of natural heat or vigour. **Frozenness**, fro'-zn-nes, *s.* state of being frozen.

Fructed, fruk'-ted, *a.* bearing fruit [Her.]

Fructescence, fruk-tes'-sens, *s.* the precise time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season [Bot.]

Fructiferous, fruk-tif'-er-us, *a.* bearing or producing fruit (L. *fructus*, fruit, and *fero*, to bear).

Fructification, fruk-te-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act or the process of fructifying; the system of organs concerned in the reproduction of a plant [Bot.]

Fructify, fruk'-te-fi, *v.a.* to make fruitful; to fertilize: *v.n.* to bear fruit (L. *fructus*, and *facio*, to make).

Fructose, fruk'-tose, *s.* sugar in ripe fruit and honey.

Fructuary, fruk'-tu-a-re, *s.* one who has right to the fruit or produce.

Fructuous, fruk'-tu-us, *a.* fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

Frugal, fru'-gal, *a.* economical in the use of means; sparing; thrifty; saving (L. *frux, frugis*, fruit). **Frugally**, fru'-gal-le, *ad.* with economy. **Frugalness**, fru'-gal-nes, *s.* the quality of being frugal.

Frugality, fru-gal'-e-te, *s.* prudent economy; thrift.

Fruggin, frug'-gin, *s.* the pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred (Fr. *fourgon*, a coal rake).

Frugiferous, fru-jif'-er-us, *a.* producing fruit or corn (L. *frux*, and *fero*, to bear).

Frugivorous, fru-jiv'-or-us, *a.* feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn (L. *frux*, and *voro*, to devour).

Fruit, frute, *s.* whatever the earth produces for the nourishment of animals, or for clothing or profit; the produce of a tree or other plant; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds; that which is produced; the produce of animals; offspring; effect or consequence; good derived; profit: *v.n.* to produce fruit (L. *fructus*).

Fruitage, fru'-taje, *s.* fruit collectively: product.

Fruit-bearer, frute'-ba-rer, *s.* that which produces fruit.

Fruit-bearing, frute'-ba-ring, *a.* producing fruit.

Fruit-bud, frute'-bud, *s.* the bud that produces fruit.

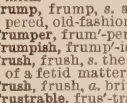
Fruiterer, fru'-ter-er, *s.* one who deals in fruit.

Fruitery, fru'-te-re, *s.* fruit collectively; a fruit-loft.

Fruit-fly, frute'-fli, *s.* a small black fly found among fruit-trees in the spring season.

Fruitful, frute'-ful, *a.* producing fruit in abundance; bearing children; productive. **Fruitfully**, frute'-ful-le, *ad.* in a fruitful manner; abundantly. **Fruitfulness**, frute'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being fruitful.

Fruiting, fru'-ting, *a.* fruit-bearing.
Fruition, fru-ish'-un, *s.* use, accompanied with pleasure; enjoyment; the pleasure derived from use or possession (L. *fruor, fruitus*, or *fructus*, to enjoy).
Fruitive, fru'-e-tiv, *a.* enjoying.
Fruitless, frute'-les, *a.* not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit; barren; productive of no advantage or good effect; useless. **Fruitlessly**, frute'-les-le, *ad.* in a fruitless manner; unprofitably. **Fruitlessness**, frute'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being fruitless.
Fruit-loft, frute'-loft, *s.* a place for the preservation of fruit.
Fruit-time, frute'-time, *s.* the time for gathering fruit.
Fruit-tree, frute'-tree, *s.* a tree cultivated for its fruit.
Fruity, frute'-e, *a.* like fruit; fruitful.
Frumentaceous, fru-men-ta'-shе-us, *a.* made of, like, or of the nature of corn (L. *frumentum*, corn).
Frumentarious, fru-men-ta'-re-us, *a.* pertaining to wheat or grain.
Frumentation, fru-men-ta'-shun, *s.* a largess of grain bestowed on the people [Rom. Antiq.]
Frumenty, fru'-men-te, *s.* food made of wheat boiled in milk.
Frump, frump, *s.* a joke, jeer, or flout; a cross-tempered, old-fashioned female: *v.a.* to insult.
Frumper, frum'-per, *s.* a mocker; a scoffer.
Frumpish, frump'-ish, *a.* old-fashioned; ill-natured.
Frush, frush, *s.* the frog in a horse's foot; a discharge of a fetid matter from it. See **Frog**.
Frush, frush, *a.* brittle (Fr. *froisser*, to bruise).
Frustrable, frus'-trá-bl, *a.* that may be frustrated.
Frustrate, frus'-trate, *v.a.* to render of no effect; to bring to nothing; to defeat: *a.* vain; void; of no effect (L. *frustra*, in vain).
Frustration, frus-tra'-shun, *s.* the act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.
Frustrative, frus'-trá-tiv, *a.* tending to defeat; fallacious.
Frustratory, frus'-trá-tur-e, *a.* that renders null.


Frustum.

Frustum, frus'-tum, *s.* the part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top; or the part of any solid, as of a cone, pyramid, &c., between two planes [Geom.] (L. a piece, a bit.)
Frutescent, fru-tes'-sent, *a.* shrubby; like a shrub.
Frutex, fru'-teks, *s.* a shrub (L.)
Fruticose, fru'-te-kose, } *a.* shrubby; branching
Fruticous, fru'-te-kus, } like a shrub.
Fruticulose, fru-tik'-u-lose, }
Fry, *fri*, *v.a.* to dress with fat in a pan over a fire; *v.n.* to be cooked in a frying pan; to boil; to ferment; *s.* a dish of anything fried; agitation (Fr. *frire*).
Fry, fri, *s.* a swarm or crowd of little fish just spawned; a swarm of young people; a swarm of trifling objects; a salmon smolt (Fr. *frai*, spawn).
Frying-pan, fri'-ing-pan, *s.* a pan with a long handle, for frying meat and vegetables. *Out of the frying-pan into the fire*, out of one trouble into a worse.
Fub, fub, *s.* a plump young person: *v.a.* to cheat.
Fubby, fub'-be, *a.* plump; chubby.
Fucate, few'-kate, } *a.* painted; disguised with
Fucated, few'-ka-ted, } paint or false show (L. *fucus*).
Fuchsia, few'-she-a, *s.* a pretty garden plant, with beautiful pendulous flowers (*Fuchs*, a botanist).
Fucivorous, fu-siv'-ur-us, *a.* feeding on sea-weeds (L. *fucus*, and *voro*, to devour).
Fucoid, few'-koyd, } *a.* belonging to sea-weed; like
Fucoidal, few-koy'-dal, } sea-weed (L. *fucus*, and Gr. *eidos*, like).
Fucus, few'-kus, *s.*; *pl.* **Fuci**; a paint; a dye; false show; sea-weed; a genus of sea-weed [Bot.] (L.)
Fuddle, fud'-dl, *v.a.* to muddle with drink; to intoxicate: *v.n.* to drink to excess (*fuzzle*).
Fuddler, fud'-dler, *s.* a drunkard.
Fudge, fudj, *s.* and *int.* a made-up story; stuff; nonsense.
Fuel, few'-el, *s.* any material that serves to feed fire; anything that serves to feed flame, heat, or excitement: *v.a.* to feed with fuel; to store with fuel (L. *focus*, a hearth).
Fueller, few'-el-ler, *s.* he who or that which supplies fuel.
Fuero, foo-er'-o, *s.* a statute; jurisdiction; a charter of privileges (Sp.)
Fuff, fuf, *v.n.* to puff: *s.* a puff.
Fuffy, fuf'-fe, *a.* light and soft.
Fugacious, few-ga'-shus, *a.* fleeting away; volatile. **Fugaciousness**, few-ga'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being fugacious; volatility.
Fugacity, few-gas'-e-te, *s.* fugaciousness; volatility; uncertainty; instability.
Fugato, fu-gá'-to, *s.* a composition written somewhat in the style of the fugue [Mus.] (It.)
Fugh, few, *int.* an exclamation of abhorrence.
Fugile, fu'-jil, *s.* a gathering in the ear [Med.]
Fugitive, few'-je-tiv, *a.* volatile; apt to flee away; readily escaping or disappearing; fleeting; not fixed or durable; fleeing from danger, pursuit, or duty; wandering; vagabond: *s.* one who flees from his station, duty, or danger; one who has taken refuge from punishment under another power; one not easily caught. *Fugitive compositions*, such as are short and occasional, written in haste or at intervals, and considered to be fleeting and temporary. (L. *fugio*, to flee.) **Fugitively**, few'-je-tiv-le, *ad.* in a fugitive manner. **Fugitiveness**, few'-je-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being fugitive.
Fugleman, few'-gl-man, *s.* one who stands in front of a line of soldiers when under drill, whose movements they are simultaneously to follow: one whose example is followed by others (Ger. *Flügel*, a wing, and *man*).
Fugue, fewg, *s.* a composition in which the different parts run after or follow each other, each repeating the subject at a certain interval above or below the preceding part [Mus.] (Fr. from L. *fuga*, flight).
Fuguist, few'-gist, *s.* a musician who composes fugues or performs them.
Fulcrate, ful'-krate, *a.* furnished with fulcrums. *A fulcrate stem*, one whose branches descend to the earth [Bot.]
Fulcrum, ful'-krum, *s.*; *pl.* **Fulcra or Fulcrums**, the prop or support by which a lever is sustained [Mech.]; the part of a plant which serves to defend or support it [Bot.] (L. a prop).
Fulfil, fool-fil', *v.a.* to accomplish; to complete, or carry into effect; to perform what is required.
Fulfiller, fool-fil'-er, *s.* one who fulfils or accomplishes.
Fulfilment, fool-fil'-ment, } *s.* accomplishment; com-
Fulfilling, fool-fil'-ling, } pletion; performance.
Fulgency, ful'-jen-se, *s.* brightness; effulgence.
Fulgent, ful'-jent, *a.* shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright: (L. *fulgeo*, to shine). **Fulgently**, ful'-jent-le, *ad.* in a fulgent manner.
Fulgor, ful'-gur, *s.* splendour; dazzling brightness (L.)
Fulgora, ful'-go-rà, *s.* the lantern fly, a genus of moth which emits light in the dark.
Fulguration, ful-gu-ra'-shun, *s.* the sudden brightening of a fused globule of gold or silver when the last film of vitreous lead or copper leaves its surface [Assaying]. (L. *fulgur*, a lightning flash.)
Fulgurite, ful'-gu-rite, *s.* a vitrified tube of sand, supposed to be formed by the lightning striking the ground; any mineral with marks of fusion.
Fulica, few'-le-ká, *s.* the coot genus of birds.
Fuliginosity, fu-lij-e-nos'-e-te, *s.* the state of being fuliginous; matter deposited by smoke.
Fuliginous, fu-lij'-e-nus, *a.* sooty; smoky; dusky (L. *fuligo*, soot). **Fuliginously**, fu-lij'-e-nus-le, *ad.* in a smoky or sooty state.
Full, fool, *a.* having all it can contain; having no empty space; well supplied or furnished; abounding with; supplied; plump; sated; filled, as regards the imagination or memory; that fills, as a meal; complete; mature; perfect; strong; not faint; clear; exhibiting the whole disc or surface illuminated; copious; ample: *s.* complete measure; the highest state or degree; the whole; the time when the moon presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated: *ad.* quite; to the same degree; with the whole effect; completely; directly: *v.n.* to become full (A.S.) **Fully**, fool'-le, *ad.* in a full manner; completely. *Fully committed*, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from being previously detained for examination [Law.] **Fulness**, fool'-nes, *s.* the state of being full (*fill*).
Full, fool, *v.a.* to scour and thicken, as cloth in a mill: *v.n.* to become fulled (A.S *fullian*).
Full'age, fool'-laje, *s.* money paid for fulling cloth.
Full-aged, fool-aj'-ed, *a.* of mature age.
Full-armed, fool'-armd, *a.* completely armed.
Full-bloomed, fool'-bloomd, *a.* having perfect blossoms.
Full-blown, fool'-blown, *a.* fully expanded.
Full-bottomed, fool'-bot-tomd, *a.* having a large bottom, as a wig.
Full-butt, fool'-but, *ad.* meeting directly, and with violence.
Full-dress, fool'-dres, *a.* dressed for company.
Full-drive, fool'-drive, *ad.* at full speed.
Fuller, fool-ler, *s.* one whose occupation is to full cloth.
Fuller, fool'-ler, *s.* a set-hammer for forming grooves: *v.a.* to form a groove.
Fuller's-earth, fool'-lerz-erth, *s.* a soft friable clay which absorbs grease, much used in fulling cloth.
Fuller's-thistle, fool'-lerz-thiz-tl, } *s.* a teasel, a plant
Fuller's-weed, fool-lerz-weed, } the burrs of which are used in fulling cloth.
Fullery, fool'-ler-e, *s.* the place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

Full-eyed, fool'-ide, *a.* with large prominent eyes.
Full-faced, fool-fased, *a.* with a full broad face.
Full-hearted, fool'-hart-ed, *a.* in high spirits; elated.
Fulling-mill, fool'-ling-mil, *s.* a mill for fulling cloths.
Full-orbed, fool'-orbd, *a.* with the disc fully illuminated.
Fulmar, ful'-mar, *s.* a sea-fowl of the petrel kind, very abundant in the polar regions (*foul*). See **Foumart.**
Fulminant, ful'-me-nant, *a.* thundering.
Fulminate, ful'-me-nate, *v.n.* to thunder; to make a loud sudden noise or report; to detonate; to hurl forth ecclesiastical censures, as with the force of a thunderbolt: *v.a.* to utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure: to cause to explode: *s.* a detonating compound, consisting of fulminic acid with a base, that explodes by percussion, friction, or heat. *Fulminate of mercury*, or *fulminating mercury*, much used in percussion caps. *Fulminate of silver*, one part of silver in ten of nitric acid, a very powerful detonator. (*Fulmen*, lightning, from *fulgeo*, to shine.)
Fulminating, ful'-me-na-ting, *a.* thundering; crackling; detonating; hurling menaces or censures. *Fulminating powder*, an explosive compound of nitre, carbonate of potash, and sulphur.
Fulmination, ful-me-na'-shun, *s.* the act of fulminating; a chemical explosion; denunciation of censure or threats: a threat denounced.
Fulminatory, ful'-me-na-tur-e, *a.* thundering; striking terror.
Fulmine, ful'-min, *v.n.* and *a.* to fulminate.
Fulmineous, ful-min'-e-us, *a.* pertaining to thunder.
Fulminic acid, ful-min'-ik as'-id, *s.* an explosive acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen [Chem.]
Fulsome, fool'sum, *a.* nauseous; offensive; gross; disgusting by excess or grossness (*full*, so as to cloy and disgust). **Fulsomely**, fool'sum-le, *ad.* in a fulsome manner. **Fulsomeness**, fool'-sum-ness, *s.* the quality of being fulsome.
Fulvid, ful'-vid, } *a.* tawny; of a tawny yellow (L.
Fulvous, ful'-vus, } *fulvus*).
Fum, fum, *s.* the guardian phœnix of China.
Fumacious, fu-ma'-shus, *a.* connected with smoke or smoking (L. *fumus*, smoke).
Fumado, fu-ma'-do, *s.* a smoked fish.
Fumage, few'-maje, *s.* a tax formerly on chimneys.
Fumarate, fu'-ma-rate, *s.* a salt of fumaric acid.
Fumaria, few-ma'-re-a, *s.* the fumitory, a genus of plants (L. *fumus*).
Fumaric, fu-ma'-rik, *a.* obtained from fumitory.
Fumarole, few'-ma-role, *s.* a hole from which smoke issues in a volcano or sulphur-mine (L. *fumus*, smoke).
Fumatory, few'-ma-tur-e, *s.* fumitory.
Fumble, fum'-bl, *v.n.* to grope about awkwardly; to handle awkwardly; to turn over and over aimlessly; to stammer: *v.a.* to manage awkwardly; to crowd or tumble together (Dut. *fommeln*).
Fumbler, fum'-bler, *s.* one who fumbles.
Fumbling, fum'-bling, *a.* groping; managing awkwardly. **Fumblingly**, fum'-bling-le, *ad.* in a fumbling manner.
Fume, fewm, *s.* smoke; vapour; smoky exhalation; breaking out of rage or passion; anything unsubstantial; idle conceit; excessive flattery: *v.n.* to smoke; to pass off in vapours; to be in a rage: *v.a.* to dry in smoke; to perfume; to disperse in vapours; to flatter much (L. *fumus*, smoke).
Fumeless, fewm'-les, *a.* free from fumes.
Fumet, few'-met, *s.* the dung of deer, &c.; fumette.
Fumette, fu-met', *s.* scent of overkept meat, or of meat when cooking.
Fumid, few'-mid, *a.* smoky; vaporous.
Fumidity, fu-mid'-e-te, } *s.* smokiness.
Fumidness, few'-mid-nes, }
Fumiferous, fu-mif'-er-us, *a.* producing smoke (L. *fumus*, and *fero*, to produce).
Fumifugist, fu-mif'-u-jist, *s.* he who or that which drives away fumes (L. *fumus*, and *fugo*, to put to flight).
Fumigate, few'-me-gate, *v.a.* to expose to vapour or gas, so as to purify from infection, &c.; to perfume (L. *fumus*, and *ago*, to drive).
Fumigation, few-me-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of fumigating; the vapour raised.
Fumigatory, few'-me-ga-tur-e, *a.* fumigating.
Fumingly, few'-ming-le, *ad.* in a fuming manner; angrily; in a rage.
Fumishness, few'-mish-nes, *s.* fretfulness.
Fumitory, few'-me-tur-e, *s.* a plant whose leaves are of a bitter taste, and sometimes used for disorders of the skin (L. *fumus*, and *terra*, earth).
Fumous, few'-mus, } *a.* producing fumes or vapours.
Fumy, few'-me, } **Fumily**, few'-me-le, *ad.* in a fuming manner.
Fun, fun, *s.* sport; merriment (Celt.)
Funambulate, fu-nam'-bu-late, *v.a.* to walk or dance on a rope (L. *funis*, a rope, and *ambulo*, to walk).
Funambulation, fu-nam-bu-la'-shun, *s.* rope-dancing.
Funambulatory, fu-nam'-bu-là-tur-e, *a.* performing like a rope-dancer: narrow, like the rope.
Funambulist, fu-nam'-bu-list, *s.* a rope-dancer.
Funaria, fu-na'-re-à, *s.* a genus of well-known mosses, with terminal fruit-stalks (*funis*).
Function, fungk'-shun, *s.* the doing, executing, or performing of anything; discharge; office, employment or duty belonging to a particular station or character; the office of any organ of animal or vegetable, of mind or body; power; a quantity so connected with another that any change in the one correspondingly affects the other [Math.]: *v.n.* to act (L. *fungor*, *functus*, to perform).
Functional, fungk'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to functions; performed by the functions. **Functionally**, fungk'-shun-al-le, *ad.* by means of the functions.
Functionalize, fungk'-shun-al-lize, *v.a.* to appoint to the performance of certain functions.
Functionary, fungk'-shun-à-re, *s.* one who holds an office or trust.
Fund, fund, *s.* a stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation; money lent to government, constituting a national debt, or the stock of a national debt; money collected and set apart for some object; any store laid up for use; supply: *v.a.* to provide and appropriate a fund for paying interest, as to fund the national debt; to place money in a fund (L. *fundus*, the bottom).
Fund-holder, fund'-hold-er, *s.* one who has property in the public funds.
Funding system, fund'-ing sis'-tem, *s.* a scheme of finance or revenue for paying annual interest on a public debt. A *sinking fund*, a sum of money appropriated to the reduction of a public or other debt.
Fundament, fun'-da-ment, *s.* the seat of the body; the anus; foundation.
Fundamental, fun-da-men'-tal, *a.* pertaining to or serving for the foundation or basis; primary; radical; essential: *s.* a primary or radical principle; that which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential. *Fundamental base*, that part in musical harmony which sustains the chord: in the natural position of the chord, the lowest part. **Fundamentally**, fun-da-men'-tal-le, *ad.* in a fundamental manner.
Funded, fund'-ed, *pp.* or *a.* placed in the funds; deposited as a fund for the payment of interest. *Funded debt*, that part of the public debt for the payment of the interest of which certain funds are appropriated.
Fundi, fun'-de, *s.* a grain cultivated in W. Africa.
Fundless, fund'-les, *a.* destitute of funds.
Funeral, few'-ne-ral, *s.* burial; the ceremony of burying a dead body; the procession of persons attending the burial of the dead: *a.* pertaining to or used at a burial. *Funeral pall*, a hearse-cloth. *Funeral plumes*, sets of ostrich feathers on the hearse and heads of the horses. (L. *funus*, *funeris*, funeral rites).
Funereal, fu-ne'-re-al, *a.* suiting or pertaining to a funeral; dismal; mournful. **Funereally**, fu-ne'-re-al-le, *ad.* in a funereal manner.
Funest, fu-nest', *a.* doleful; lamentable.
Fungal, fung'-gal, *a.* belonging to the fungi: *s.* a fungus.
Fungate, fung'-gate, *s.* a salt of fungic acid [Chem.]
Fungi, fun-ji, *s.pl.* a large natural order of cellular and flowerless plants, comprehending the several varieties of mushrooms, toadstools, and the microscopic plants which form mildew, mould, &c. See **Fungus.**
Fungia, fun'-je-à, *s.* a genus of corals, much like a mushroom in form.
Fungibles, fun'-je-blz, *s.pl.* moveable goods, estimable by number, measure, or weight [Scots Law].
Fungic, fun'-jik, *a.* obtained from fungi. *Fungic acid*, an acid found in certain fungi.
Fungiform, fun'-je-form, } round-headed like a
Fungilliform, fun-jil'-le-form, } mushroom.
Fungin, fun'-jin, *s.* the fleshy part of a mushroom, purified by digestion in hot water.
Fungite, fun'-jite, *s.* a kind of fossil coral.
Fungivorous, fun-jiv'-ur-us, *a.* feeding on fungi or mushrooms (L. *fungus*, and *voro*, to devour).
Fungoid, fung'-goyd, *a.* having the appearance of a mushroom (L. *fungus*, and *eidos*, like).
Fungosity, fung-gos'-e-te, *s.* soft excrescence.
Fungous, fung'-gus, *a.* like a fungus; excrescent; spongy; of mushroom growth and unsubstantial.
Fungus, fung'-us, *s.* a plant belonging to the fungi; a spongy excrescence, as proud-flesh formed in wounds [Med.]; an affection of the skin due to the growth of vegetable parasites [Med.] (L. a mushroom.)
Funicle, few'-ne-kl, *s.* a small cord or ligature; a fibre, a little stalk by which the seed is attached to the placenta [Bot.] (L. *funis*, a cord.)
Funicular, fu-nik'-u-lar, *a.* consisting of small cords.

Funis, few'-nis, *s.* the umbilical cord [Anat.] (L.)
Funk, fungk, *s.* an offensive smell; panic.
Funky, funk'-e, *a.* easily put out of humour; disposed to kick: *ad.* in a nervously timid state.
Funnel, fun'-nel, *s.* the shaft of a chimney through which smoke ascends; a vessel for conveying fluids into close vessels, being a kind of inverted hollow cone with a pipe (L. *infundibulum,* from *in,* and *fundo,* to pour).
Funnelled, fun'-neld, *a.* with or like a funnel.
Funnel-form, fun'-nel-form, } *a.* having the form of
Funnel-shaped, fun'-nel-shaypt, } a funnel or inverted hollow cone.
Funny, fun'-ne, *a.* droll; comical; full of fun: *s.* a light boat. **Funnily,** fun'-e-le, *ad.* in a funny manner.
Fur, fur, *s.* the short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin; the skins of certain wild animals with the fur; strips of skin with fur, used on garments for lining or for ornament; a coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever; a coating on the interior of boilers, &c., deposited by hard water: *a.* consisting of fur: *v.a.* to line, face, or cover with fur; to cover with morbid matter, as the tongue; to nail small strips of board on joists, rafters, &c., in order to make a level surface for lathing, boarding, &c. [Carp.] (Fr. *fourrure.*)
Furacious, fu-ra'-shus, *a.* thievish (L. *fur,* a thief).
Furbelow, fur'-be-lo, *s.* a puckered flounce attached for ornament to a gown or petticoat: *v.a.* to put a furbelow on.
Furbish, fur'-bish, *v.a.* to rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish (Fr. *fourbir*).
Furbishable, fur'-bish-à-bl, *a.* that may be furbished.
Furbisher, fur'-bish-er, *s.* one who or that which furbishes or cleans.
Furcate, fur'-kate, } *a.* forked; branching like the
Furcated, fur'-ka-ted, } prongs of a fork (L. *furca,* a fork).
Furcation, fur-ka'-shun, *s.* a branching like a fork.
Furcula, fur'-ku-là, *s.* the breast-bone of a fowl (L.)
Furcular, fur'-ku-lar, *a.* fork-shaped.
Furfur, fur'-fur, *s.* dandruff; scales like bran (L. bran).
Furfuraceous, fur-fu-ra'-shus, *a.* scaly; scurfy.
Furfuramide, fur'-fur-à-mide, *s.* the product of furfurol when treated with ammonia [Chem.]
Furfuration, fur-fu-ra'-shun, *s.* the falling of scurf from the head.
Furfurine, fur'-fur-in, *s.* a vegeto-alkali, formed by boiling furfuramide with a solution of potash [Chem.]
Furfurol, fur'-fur-ol, *s.* an oil obtained from bran, starch, &c. [Chem.]
Furibondo, foo-re-bon'-do, *ad.* with energy [Mus.] (It.)
Furiosity, fu-re-os'-e-te, *s.* raving madness.
Furioso, few-re-o'-so, *ad.* with great energy [Mus.] (It.)
Furious, few'-re-us, *a.* rushing with impetuosity; transported with passion; frenzied. **Furiously,** few'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a furious manner. **Furiousness,** few'-re-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being furious.
Furl, furl, *v.a.* to roll up, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten it by a cord.
Furlong, fur'-long, *s.* the 8th of a mile; 40 poles (A.S.)
Furlough, fur'-lo, *s.* leave of absence, specially to a soldier: *v.a.* to furnish with a furlough; to grant leave of absence to a soldier (Dut. *verlof.* Ger. *Verlaub*).
Furnace, fur'-nase, *s.* any enclosed fire-place in which to produce a violent heat, for melting ores, metals, &c.; a situation of severe affliction, conceived as sent to purify: *v.a.* to throw out sparks as a furnace (L. *fornax,* an oven).
Furnish, fur'-nish, *v.a.* to supply with anything necessary; to equip; to fit up; to supply (Fr. *fournir*).
Furnisher, fur'-nish-er, *s.* one who furnishes.
Furnishment, fur'-nish-ment, *s.* a furnishing; a supply.
Furniture, fur'-ne-ture, *s.* articles necessary or convenient for housekeeping; whatever is added to the interior of a house or apartment for use or convenience; equipage; decorations; the implements of an art; the material, of either wood or metal, which keeps the pages bound fast together, and likewise separates them so as to allow a uniform margin, at the head and sides of each page, when the printed sheet is folded [Printing]; the brasswork of locks, windows, knobs of doors, shutters, &c., of a house [Arch.]
Furor, fu'-ror, *s.* fury; rage (L.)
Furrier, fur'-re-ur, *s.* a dealer in or manufacturer of furs.
Furriery, fur'-re-ur-e, *s.* furs in general: trade in furs.
Furring, fur'-ring, *s.* the small slips nailed on joists or rafters in order to level a surface for lathing.
Furrow, fur'-ro, *s.* a trench in the earth made by a plough; a trench or groove in wood or metal; a wrinkle on the face: *v.a.* to make furrows in; to plough; to make grooves in; to wrinkle (A.S. *furh*).
Furrow-drain, fur'-ro-drane, *s.* a deep open channel made by a plough to carry off water.
Furrow-faced, fur'-ro-fased, *a.* having a wrinkled face.
Furrow-weed, fur'-ro-weed, *s.* a weed growing on ploughed land.
Furrowy, fur'-ro-e, *a.* in furrows.
Furry, fur'-re, *a.* covered with fur; dressed in fur; consisting of fur or skins.
Further, fur'-*ther,* *a.* more distant; additional: *ad.* to a greater distance or degree; besides: *v.a.* to help forward; to promote.
Furtherance, fur'-*ther*-ans, *s.* help forward.
Furtherer, fur'-*ther*-er, *s.* one who helps forward.
Furthermore, fur'-*ther*-more, *ad.* moreover; besides.
Furthermost, fur'-*ther*-most, *a.* most remote.
Furthersome, fur'-*ther*-sum, *a.* helping forward.
Furthest, fur'-*thest,* *a.* most distant either in time or place: *ad.* at the greatest distance.
Furtive, fur'-tiv, *a.* stolen; stealthy. **Furtively,** fur'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a furtive manner; by stealth (L. *fur,* a thief).
Furuncle, few'-rung-kl, *s.* a superficial inflammatory tumour suppurating with a central core; a boil.
Fury, few'-re, *s.* rage; madness; frenzy; a goddess of vengeance [Myth.]; a passionate, violent woman.
Fury-like, few'-re-like, *a.* raging; furious; violent.
Furze, furz, *s.* gorse; whin; a thorny evergreen shrub having beautiful yellow flowers (A.S. *fyrs*).
Furzy, fur'-ze, *a.* overgrown with furze.
Fusarole, few'-sà-role, *s.* a moulding generally placed under the echinus or quarter-round of columns in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders [Arch.] (It.)
Fuscation, fus-ka'-shun, *s.* a darkening; obscurity.
Fuscine, fus'-sin, *s.* a brownish matter obtained from empyreumatic oil, soluble in alcohol but not in water.
Fuscite, fus'-sit, *s.* a mineral, a gabbronite.
Fuscous, fus'-kus, *a.* brown; of a dark colour (L. *fuscus,* swarthy).
Fuse, fewz, *v.a.* to melt; to liquefy by heat; to unite as by melting together: *v.n.* to be melted; to be liquefied (L. *fusum,* to pour).
Fuse, fewz, *s.* a small tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting or discharging a shell (*fusil*).
Fusee, fu-ze', *s.* the cone of a watch or clock, round which the chain is wound (L. *fusus,* a spindle).
Fusee, fu-ze', *s.* a small neat musket or firelock; a fusil; a match used by smokers for igniting tobacco; a fuse; the track of a buck.
Fusel-oil, few'-zel-oyl, *s.* a malodorous and nauseous spirit, distilled from fermented potatoes, rye, &c., and used in the manufacture of various fruit essences (Ger. *Fusel,* bad liquors).
Fusibility, few-ze-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being fusible.
Fusible, few'-ze-bl, *a.* that may be fused or melted. *Fusible metal,* an alloy of bismuth, lead, and tin, which melts at the heat of boiling water, or is so compounded as to melt at different definite temperatures. *Fusible calculus,* a variety of urinary concretion, so called because it fuses before the blow-pipe.
Fusiform, few'-ze-form, *a.* shaped like a spindle; tapering to each end [Bot.] (L. *fusus,* and *forma.*)
Fusil, fu'-zil, *a.* capable of being melted by heat; flowing, as a liquid (L. *fusum,* to melt).
Fusil, fu'-zil, *s.* a light musket or firelock (Fr.)
Fusil, fu'-zil, *s.* a bearing of a rhomboidal figure, so named from its spindle-shape form [Her.] See **Fusee.**
Fusileer, fu-zil-leer', *s.* a soldier armed with a fusil, but now armed like other infantry.
Fusillade, fu'-zil-ade, *s.* a discharge of firearms: *v.a.* to shoot down by a fusillade.
Fusion, few'-shun, *s.* the operation of melting by heat; the state of being melted by heat; union as if by melting together. See **Fuse.**
Fuss, fus, *s.* a tumult; a bustle; a flurried hurried ado about trifles. **Fussily,** fus'-se-le, *ad.* in a fussy manner.
Fussy, fus'-se, *a.* making a fuss (A.S. *fus,* eager).
Fust, fust, *s.* the shaft of a column, or the trunk of a pilaster [Arch.] (L. *fustis,* a stick or staff.)
Fust, fust, *s.* a strong musty smell: *v.n.* to become mouldy; to smell ill (O.Fr. *fuste,* a cask).
Fusted, fus'-ted, *a.* mouldy; ill-smelling.
Fustet, fus'-tet, *s.* a shrub of southern Europe, affording a brilliant though fugitive yellow dye.
Fustian, fust'-yan, *s.* a kind of coarse thick twilled cotton cloth, embracing corduroy, velveteen, &c.; an inflated style of writing; bombast: *a.* made of fustian; swelling above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; ridiculously tumid; bombastic (*Fustat,* a suburb of Cairo, where fustian was first made).
Fustianist, fust'-yan-ist, *s.* one who writes bombast.
Fustic, fust'-tik, *s.* the wood of a tree growing in the West Indies, which affords a dingy yellow dye. *Young fustic,* fustet.
Fustigate, fus'-te-gate, *v.a.* to beat with a cudgel.
Fustigation, fus-te-ga'-shun, *s.* beating with a stick.
Fustilarian, fus-te-la'-re-an, *s.* a low fellow; a scoundrel.

Fustilug, fus'-te-lug, *s.* a gross, fat, unwieldy person.
Fusty, fus'-te, *a.* mouldy; ill-smelling. **Fustiness**, fus'-te-nes *s.* a fusty state or quality; ill smell from mouldiness, or mouldiness itself. See **Fust.**
Fusure, few'-zhur, *s.* a smelting; a fusing.
Futile, few'-til, *a.* worthless; useless; of no avail (*fundo*, to pour). **Futilely**, few'-til-le, *ad.* in a futile manner.
Futility, few-til'-e-te, *s.* worthlessness; uselessness.
Futtocks, fut'-toks, *s.* the middle division of a ship's timbers, situated between the floor and the upper timbers [Naut.] *Futtock plates*, certain iron plates, the upper parts of which are open like a ring, and used to fix the dead-eyes in [Naut.]
Future, few'-tyure, *a.* that is to come: *s.* time to come. **Futurely**, few'-tyure-le, *ad.* in time to come. The *future tense*, the modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event [Gram.] (L. about to be).
Futurist, few'-tyu-rist, *s.* one who has regard to the future; one who maintains that the scriptural prophecies have yet to be fulfilled [Theol.]
Futurition, few-tyu-rish'-un, *s.* the state of being to come or exist hereafter.
Futurity, few-tyu'-re-te, *s.* future time; time to come; event to come; the state of being yet to come.
Fuze. See **Fuse.**
Fuzz, fuz, *v.n.* to fly off in minute particles: *s.* fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.
Fuzz-ball, fuz'-bawl, *s.* a puff ball.
Fuzzle, fuz'-zl, *v.a.* to intoxicate.
Fy, fi, *int.* a word which expresses dislike, disapprobation, blame, abhorrence, or contempt.
Fyfot, fi'-fot, *s.* a kind of cross, often used in decoration and embroidery during the middle ages.
Fyrdung, fir'-dung, *s.* an array, at the command of the king, of all able to bear arms (A.S.)

G

G, jee, the seventh letter and the fifth consonant of the English alphabet. It has two sounds: one hard or close, as before *a, o, u, l,* and *r*, as in *gave, got, gut, glue, grow;* and the other soft, like the letter *j*, before *e* and *i*, as *gem* and *gibbet;* though in a few words of German origin it is sounded hard before *e* and *i*, as in *get* and *begin;* and generally when the *g* is doubled, as in *dagger*, &c. It is silent in some words, as *benign, condign.*
As a *numeral*, G was anciently used to denote 400, and, with a dash over it, 40,000.
In *music*, it is the mark of the treble clef: and, from its being placed at the head, or marking the first sound in Guido's scale, the whole scale took the name *gamut*, from *gamma*, the Greek name of the letter.
Gab, gab, *s.* empty talk; a hook on the eccentric, which moves the steam-valves. *v.n.* to talk much and idly (Dan. *gab*, the mouth).
Gabarage, gab'-ar-aje, *s.* coarse packing cloth; formerly wrappers in which Irish goods were packed.
Gabardine, gab'-ar-deen, *s.* a coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress (Sp.)
Gabble, gab'-bl, *v.n.* to talk fast and without meaning; to utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity: *s.* loud or rapid talk without meaning; inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered (*gab*).
Gabbler, gab'-bler, *s.* one who gabbles.
Gabbro, gab'-bro, *s.* a name given to the aggregate of diallage and felspar [Min.] (It.)
Gabbronite, gab'-bron-ite, *s.* a mineral, a variety of nepheline found in Norway.
Gabel, ga'-bel, } *s.* a tax or excise duty, specially on
Gabelle, ga-bel, } salt in France (Fr.)
Gabeler, ga'-bel-er, *s.* a collector of the gabel.
Gabion, ga'-be-on, *s.* a cylindrical basket of wicker work filled with earth [Fort.] (L. *cavus*, hollow.)
Gabionnade, ga-be-on-nade', *s.* obstruction by gabions.
Gable, ga'-bl, *s.* the triangular end of a building, from the eaves to the top (Ger. *Gabel*, a fork).
Gablet, gab'-let, *s.* a small ornamental gable.
Gaby, ga'-be, *s.* a silly foolish person.
Gad, gad, *s.* a spike on the knuckle of a gauntlet; a goad; the point of a spear or arrow-head; a wedge or ingot of steel or iron; a punch of iron with a wooden handle, used by miners; a rod: *v.n.* to rove idly, or without any fixed purpose. *Upon the gad*, upon the spur of the moment. (A.S. *gad*, a goad.)
Gadabout, gad'-a-bout, *s.* one who runs much abroad, without business.
Gadder, gad'-der, *s.* one who roves about idly.
Gaddingly, gad'-ding-le, *ad.* in a gadding manner.
Gaddish, gad'-dish, *a.* disposed to gad about.
Gadelle, gà-del', *s.* a currant grown in France.
Gadfly, gad'-fli, *s.* a dipterous insect, whose sting is often maddening to animals; a gadder.
Gadlings, gad'-lings, *s.pl.* spikes of steel on the knuckles of gloves of mail [Antiq.]
Gadoid, ga'-doyd, *a.* belonging to the codfish: *s.* one of the codfish family (L. *gadus*, and Gr. *eidos*, like).
Gadus, ga'-dus, *s.* the codfish (L.)
Gadwall, gad'-wawl, *s.* a migratory aquatic bird, of the duck kind, whose flesh is excellent food.
Gaelic, ga'-lik, *a.* belonging to the Gaels, a Celtic tribe inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland: *s.* the language of the Highlanders of Scotland.
Gaff, gaf, *s.* a boat-hook or light spear used by fishermen; a boom or yard to extend the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail; a low theatre.
Gaffer, gaf'-fer, *s.* an old rustic, formerly a word of respect, now of familiarity or contempt; an overseer man (*grand father*).
Gaffle, gaf'-fl, *s.* an artificial spur, put on cocks when set to fight; a steel lever to bend cross-bows.
Gag, gag, *v.a.* to stop the mouth by thrusting something into it; to silence forcibly: *s.* something thrust into the mouth to prevent speaking.
Gage, gaje, *s.* a pledge; something given as a security, which is forfeited on non-fulfilment of the pledge; something thrown down as a challenge, to be taken up by the one who accepts it: *v.a.* to pledge; to give as a pledge; to bind by pledge; to engage (Fr.)
Gage, gaje, *s.* a measure or rule of measuring; a standard: *v.a.* to measure; to gauge. See **Gauge.**
Gage, gaje, *s.* a variety of plum.
Gager, ga'-jer, *s.* one who gages; a gauger.
Gagger, gag'-ger, *s.* one who gags; a lifter used by founders, consisting of a light T-shaped piece of iron.
Gaggle, gag'-gl, *v.n.* to make a noise like a goose.
Gaiement, ga'-mong, *ad.* in a lively style [Mus.] (Fr.)
Gaiety, ga'-e-te, *s.* the state of being gay; merriment; act of juvenile pleasure; finery; show.
Gain, gane, *v.a.* to obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to acquire; to earn; to obtain by superiority or success; to win; to obtain; to win to one's side or over; to reach: *v.n.* to have profit; to encroach or advance on; to gain ground on; to prevail against or have the advantage; to obtain influence with: *s.* something obtained as an advantage; profit; interest. *To gain into*, to persuade to join in. *To gain over*, to draw over to one's party or interest. *To gain ground*, to advance in any undertaking. *To gain the wind*, to attain the windward side of another ship [Naut.] (Fr. *gagner.*)
Gainable, ga'-na-bl, *a.* that may be gained.
Gainer, ga'-ner, *s.* one who gains profit, interest, &c.
Gainful, gane'-ful, *a.* profitable; advantageous. **Gainfully**, gane'-ful-le, *ad.* with increase of wealth. **Gainfulness**, gane'-ful-nes, *s.* profit; advantage.
Gainings, gane'-ings, *s.pl.* what one has gained by labour or successful enterprise.
Gainless, gane'-les, *a.* bringing no profit or advantage. **Gainlessness**, gane'-les-nes, *s.* unprofitableness; want of advantage.
Gainsay, gane'-sa, *v.a.* to contradict; to deny what another says; to dispute (A.S. *gegn*, against and *say*).
Gainsayer, gane'-say-er, *s.* one who gainsays; an opposer.
Gair-fowl, gare'-fowl, *s.* the great auk.
Gait, gate, *s.* way; manner of walking (*gate*).
Gait, gate, *s.* a charge made for sheep and cattle pasturing and grazing; a sheaf of grain tied up.
Gaited, ga'-ted, *a.* having a particular gait.
Gaiter, ga'-ter, *s.* a covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe: *v.a.* to dress with gaiters (Fr. *guêtre*).
Gala, ga'-là, *s.* pomp, show, or festivity (It.)
Galactia, gà-lak'-te-à, *s.* a superabundance or a morbid flow of milk [Med.] (Gr. *gala, galactos*, milk).
Galactic, gà-lak'-tik, *a.* lactic; belonging to the Milky Way.
Galactin, gà-lak'-tin, *s.* a vegetable substance obtained from the sap of the cow-tree of South America.
Galactite, gal'-ak-tite, *s.* a mineral, the milk-stone, from the milk-white colour it produces.
Galactodendron, gà-lak'-to-den'-dron, *s.* the cow-tree (Gr. *gala* and *dendron*, a tree).
Galactogogues, gà-lak'-to-gogues, *s.pl.* medicines which promote the secretion of milk (Gr. *gala* and *ago*, to lead).
Galactometer, gà-lak-tom'-e-ter, *s.* a lactometer.
Galactophagist, gà-lak-tof'-à-jist, *s.* one who subsists on milk (Gr. *gala*, and *phago*, to eat).
Galactophagous, gà-lak-tof'-à-gus, *a.* feeding on milk.
Galactopherous, gà-lak-tof'-er-us, *a.* producing milk (Gr. *gala*, and *phero*, to bear).
Galactopoietic, gà-lak-to-poi-et'-ik, *a.* increasing the flow of milk [Med.] (Gr. *gala*, and *poieo*, to make.)

Galactorrhœa, gă-lak-to-re'-a, *s.* an excessive secretion of milk [Med.] (Gr. *gala,* and *rheo,* to flow.)

Galago, gă-la'-go, *s.* a genus of the lemur family of mammals, natives of Africa and Madagascar.

Galangal, gă-lan'-gal, *s.* an Asiatic plant, whose roots have an aromatic smell and a hot spicy taste.

Galanthus, gă-lan'-thus, *s.* the snow-drop genus of plants (Gr. *gala,* and *anthos,* a flower).

Galantine, gal-an-teen', *s.* a dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold (L. *gelo,* to congeal).

Galatian, gă-la'-she-an, *s.* an inhabitant of Galatia, in Asia Minor: *a.* belonging to Galatia.

Galaxy, gal'-aks-e, *s.* the Milky Way, that long, white, luminous track of stars which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle; an assemblage of splendid persons or things (Gr. *gala*).

Galban, gal'-ban, } *s.* the gum or inspissated juice
Galbanum, gal'-bă-num, } of an umbelliferous plant used in medicine (Gr.)

Gale, gale, *s.* a current of air; a breeze; a strong wind; a vehement wind or tempest [Naut.]: *v.n.* to sail fast [Naut.] *Equinoctial gales,* the storms which are observed to take place about the time of the sun's crossing the equator (Dan. *gal,* furious).

Gale, gale, *s.* a plant of the myrtle genus, found growing in bogs and on gravelly soils (A.S. *gawel*).

Galea, gal'-le-ă, *s.* anything like a helmet; a fossil echinus; the upper lip of a labiate flower (L. a helmet).

Galeas, gal'-e-as, *s.* a heavy, low-built Venetian galley, worked with both sails and oars.

Galeate, gal'-le-ate, } *a.* covered as with a helmet;
Galeated, gal'-le-a-ted, } having a flower or a crest like a helmet [Bot. and Zool.]

Galega, gă-le'-ga, *s.* goat's rue, a genus of leguminous herbs (Gr. *gala,* and *ago,* to lead).

Galena, gă-le'-nă, *s.* sulphide of lead, so called from its supposed power to allay disease (Gr. *galene,* calm).

Galenic, gă-len'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to or containing
Galenical, gă-len'-e-kal, } galena; relating to Galen, the celebrated physician.

Galenism, gal'-len-izm, *s.* a doctrine of Galen.

Galenist, gal'-len-ist, *s.* a follower of Galen.

Galeopithecus, gal'-le-o-pe-the'-kus, *s.* the flying lemur (Gr. *gale,* a weasel, and *pithecus,* an ape).

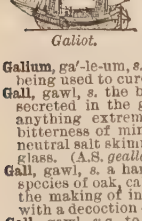
Galericulate, gal-e-rik'-u-late, *a.* covered as with a hat (L. *galerum,* a cap).

Galerite, gal'-e-rite, *s.* a genus of fossil sea-urchins.

Galette, gă-let', *s.* a French cake (Fr.)

Galilean, gal-le-le'-an, *s.* a native of Galilee; one of an anti-Roman sect among the Jews, named after Judas, a Galilean: *a.* belonging to Galilee or Galileo.

Galilee, gal'-e-lee, *s.* a porch or chapel, usually at the west end of a church [Eccles. Antiq.]



Galiot.

Galimatias, gal-e-ma'-she-as, *s.* confused nonsensical talk.

Galiot, }
Galliot, } gal'-e-ot, } *s.* a small ley or brigantine built for chase; a Dutch vessel, carrying a main-mast and a mizzen-mast and a large gaff-mainsail. See **Galley.**

Galipot, gal'-e-pot, *s.* a white, viscid resin found on fir-trees. *Galipot varnish,* a strong varnish made by a commixture of galipot with pounded glass and Venice turpentine.

Galium, gal'-le-um, *s.* bed-straw, a genus of plants, some being used to curdle milk (Gr. *gala,* milk).

Gall, gawl, *s.* the bile, a bitter yellowish-green fluid, secreted in the glandular substance of the liver; anything extremely bitter; rancour; malignity; bitterness of mind. *Gall of glass,* or *Sandiver,* the neutral salt skimmed off from the surface of melted glass. (A.S. *gealla.*)

Gall, gawl, *s.* a hard round excrescence found on a species of oak, called the *gall-nut,* which is used in the making of ink, dyeing, &c.: *v.a.* to impregnate with a decoction of gall-nuts (L. *galla*).

Gall, gawl, *v.a.* to fret, hurt, or break the skin by rubbing; to wear away; to tease; to chagrin; to harass; to annoy: *v.n.* to fret; to be teased: *s.* a wound in the skin, caused by rubbing (Fr. and L.)

Gallant, gal'-lant, *a.* gay; well-dressed; showy; brave; high-spirited; noble; chivalrous: *s.* a gay sprightly man; a courtly or fashionable man; a man who is polite and attentive to ladies (O.Fr. *gale,* mirth). **Gallantly,** gal'-lant-le, *ad.* in a gallant manner. **Gallantness,** gal'-lant-nes, *s.* the quality of being gallant.

Gallant, gal-lant', *a.* courtly; polite and attentive to ladies; courteous: *s.* a man polite and attentive to ladies; a suitor; a seducer: *v.a.* to attend on, as a lady; to handle with grace or in a modish manner.

Gallantry, gal'-lan-tre, *s.* splendour of appearance; show; bravery; nobleness; generosity; polite attention to ladies, sometimes with evil intent.

Galla-ox, gal'-lă-oks, *s.* an Abyssinian ox, with large horns curving upward like a lyre.

Gallate, gal'-late, *s.* a salt of gallic acid.

Gall-bladder, gawl'-blad-der, *s.* a small membranous sac, shaped like a pear, which is seated on the underside of the liver, and receives the bile.

Gall-ducts, gawl'-dukts, *s.pl.* the ducts which serve to convey the bile.

Galleon, gal'-le-un, *s.* a large ship with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards to transport gold and silver from Mexico and Peru to Spain (Sp.)

Gallery, gal'-le-re, *s.* the covered part of a building, commonly in the wings, used as an ambulatory; a long apartment serving to communicate with others; a corridor; an ornamental walk or apartment in gardens, formed by trees; an upper floor with seats in a church or a theatre; a covered walk across the ditch of a town, made of beams covered with planks and loaded with earth [Fort.]; a narrow passage or branch of a mine carried under ground [Mining]; a frame like a balcony [Naut.]; a collection of works of art; the room containing them (Fr. *galerie*).

Galley, gal'-le, *s.*; *pl.* **Galleys**; a low, flat-built vessel with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars; a place of enforced penal toil; an ancient war vessel propelled by oars; a light open boat, used on the river Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, or for pleasure; the cook-room or kitchen of a ship of war or a steamer; an oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts; an oblong frame of wood or brass, on which the lines of type are placed as they are composed, and on which the compositor makes up his pages or columns [Print.]

Galley-foist, gal'-le-foyst, *s.* a barge of state; the lord mayor's barge.

Galley-proof, gal'-le-proof, *s.* an impression taken from the matter in a galley.

Galley-slave, gal'-le-slave, *s.* a criminal condemned to work at the oar on board a galley.

Galley-worm, gal'-le-wurm, *s.* a myriapodous insect.

Gall-fly, gawl'-fli, *s.* the insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls.

Gallic, gal'-lik, *a.* pertaining to Gaul or France (Fr. *Gallia,* Gaul).

Gallic, gal'-lik, *a.* belonging to galls or oak apples; derived from galls. *Gallic acid,* an acid obtained in fine white needles from gall-nuts (*galli*).

Gallican, gal'-le-kan, *a.* pertaining to Gaul or France.

Gallicanism, gal'-le-kan-izm, *s.* resistance to papal encroachments or domination in France.

Gallicism, gal'-le-sizm, *s.* a French idiom.

Gallicize, gal'-le-size, *v.a.* to comform to the French idiom.

Galligaskins, gal-le-gas'-kins, *s.pl.* large open hose; leggings worn by sportsmen.

Gallimatias, gal-le-ma'-she-as, *s.* See **Galimatias.**

Gallimaufry, gal-le-maw'-fre, *s.* a hash; any inconsistent or ridiculous medley (Fr.)

Gallinaceous, gal-le-na'-shus, *a.* pertaining to domestic fowls or pheasants (L. *gallina,* a hen).

Galling, gawl'-ing, *a.* fretting; vexing; annoying.

Gallinipper, gal'-le-nip-per, *s.* a large mosquito.

Gallinule, gal'-le-nule, *s.* the water-hen, a bird allied to the coot and rail.

Galliot, gal'-le-ot. See **Galiot.**

Gallipoli-oil, gal-lip'-o-le-oyl, *s.* an inferior kind of olive-oil brought from Gallipoli, in Italy.

Gallipot, gal'-le-pot, *s.* See **Galipot.**

Gallium, gal'-le-um, *s.* a bright gray metal of extreme fusibility recently discovered.

Gallivant, gal'-le-vant, *v.n.* to go gallanting, flirting or jilting about.

Gallivat, gal'-le-vat, *s.* a large two-masted boat with triangular sails, once common in the east, and still used by the Malay pirates.

Gallywasp, gal'-le-wasp, *s.* a saurian reptile, about two feet long, a native of the West Indies.

Gallomania, gal-lo-ma'-ne-ă, *s.* a mania for French fashions (L. *Gallia,* and *mania*).

Gallon, gal'-lon, *s.* a measure of capacity, usually for liquids, containing four quarts.

Galloon, gal-loon', *s.* a kind of close lace, a fabric of silk or worsted thread, or both.

Gallop, gal'-lop, *v.n.* to run with leaps, as a horse; to ride or run at a galloping pace: *s.* the rapid springing movement of a quadruped, particularly of a horse (*leap*).

Galop, }
Galop, } gă-lop', } *s.* a quick dance; the appropriate music.

Gallopade, gal-lo-pade', *s.* a kind of dance, or of music appropriate to it; a kind of gallop: *v.n.* to gallop or dance in a galop.

Galloper, gal'-lop-er, *s.* one who or that which gallops or makes haste; a carriage on which very small guns are conveyed; a cavalry field-piece [Mil.]

Galloway, gal'-lo-wa, *s* a hardy species of horse of a small size, originally bred in Galloway, in Scotland.

Gallowglass, gal'-lo-glăs, *s.* an ancient Irish heavily-armed foot-soldier.

Gallows, gal'-lus, *s.* an instrument on which criminals are executed by hanging; a wretch deserving the gallows; *pl.* trousers' braces (A.S. *galga*).

Gallows-bird, gal'-lus-bĕrd, *s.* one who deserves the gallows.

Gallows-bits, gal'-lus-bits, *s. pl.* a frame of timber, forming a support for the spare top-masts, yards, and booms of a vessel [Naut.]

Gallows-free, gal'-lus-free, *a.* not in danger of the gallows.

Gallows-tops, gal'-lus-tops, *s. pl.* a cross-piece of timber placed at the top of the gallows-bits [Naut.]

Gallows-tree, gal'-lus-tree, *s.* the tree of execution.

Gall-sickness, gawl'-sik-nes, *s.* a remitting bilious fever in Holland.

Gall-stone, gawl'-stone, *s.* a concretion formed in the gall-bladder.

Gally, gawl'-e, *a.* like gall; bitter as gall.

Galoche, } gà-loshe', } *s.* a shoe to be worn over another
Galoshe, } shoe to keep the foot dry (Fr.)

Galore, gà-lore', *s.* See **Golore.**

Galvanic, gal-van'-ik, *a.* pertaining to, containing, or exhibiting galvanism. *A galvanic battery*, any arrangement of galvanic pairs to produce an electric current.

Galvanism, gal'-van-izm, *s.* the department of electrical science which treats of currents of electricity as due to chemical action, especially that of acids on metals (*Galvani*, born at Bologna, 1737).

Galvanist, gal'-van-ist, *s.* one versed in galvanism.

Galvanize, gal'-van-ize, *v.a.* to affect with galvanism.

Galvanized, gal'-van-ize'd, *a.* affected with galvanism. *Galvanized iron*, iron in plates coated with zinc with or without galvanic process, whereby it is rendered less liable to be acted upon by moisture.

Galvanography, gal-van-og'-rà-fe, *s.* the production, by means of the electrotype process, of plates to print from like those of the engraver (*galvanism*, and Gr. *grapho*, to write).

Galvanologist, gal-van-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

Galvanology, gal-van-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of galvanism (*galvanism*, and Gr. *logos*, science).

Galvanometer, gal-van-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for detecting the presence, and ascertaining the force and direction, of an electric current (*galvanism*, and *meter*).

Galvanoplastic, gal-van-o-plas'-tik, *a.* pertaining to electrotyping (*galvanism*, and Gr. *plasso*, to fashion).

Galvanoscope, gal-van'-o-skope, *s.* an instrument to determine the presence and direction of an electric current (*galvanism*, and Gr. *skopeo*, to view).

Gama-grass, gà'-mà-grăs, *s.* a tall and exceedingly productive grass of Mexico and the Southern States, which yields five or six crops a season.

Gambadoes, gam-ba'-does, *s.pl.* leather leggings (It. *gamba*, a leg).

Gambeson, gam'-be-zun, *s.* a stuffed doublet, formerly worn under armour.

Gambet, gam'-bet, *s.* a bird indigenous to northern climates, such as the greenshank, the redshank, &c.

Gambier, gam'-beer, *s.* a vegetable extract, used as a dyeing and tanning substance.

Gambit, gam'-bit, *s.* the sacrifice of an important pawn at the opening of a game of chess, with a view to clear the ground for the action of the superior pieces (It. *gambetto*, to trip up, from *gamba*, a leg).

Gamble, gam'-bl, *v.n.* to play or game for money: *v.a.* *To gamble away*, to squander by gaming (*game*).

Gambler, gam'-bler, *s.* one who gambles.

Gamboge, gam-booj', *s.* a vegetable gum-resin, much used as a yellow pigment (*Cambodja*, in Asia).

Gambol, gam'-bul, *v.n.* to dance and skip about in sport; to frisk: *s.* a skipping or leaping about in frolic (Fr. *gambade*, from *jambe*, the leg).

Gambrel, gam'-brel, *s.* angle above hoof of a horse's hind leg; a stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers. *A gambrel-roof*, a roof so curved (It. *gamba*, a leg.)

Gambroon, gam-broon', *s.* a twilled linen cloth for linings.

Game, game, *s.* sport of any kind; diversion; an exercise or play for amusement, winning a stake, &c.; a single match at play; advantage in play; conquest in play; field sports, as the chase, falconry, &c.; animals pursued or taken in the chase or in the sports of the field; sport: *pl.* public diversions or contests exhibited as spectacles [Antiq.]: *a.* pertaining to game; plucky; keeping up one's pluck: *v.n.* to play at any sport or diversion; to play for a stake or prize; to practise gambling (A.S. *gamen*, sport).

Game-cock, game'-kok, *s.* a cock bred to fight.

Game-egg, game'-eg, *s.* an egg from which a fighting-cock is bred.

Gameful, game'-ful, *a.* full of game; sportive.

Game-keeper, game'-keep-er, *s.* one in charge of game.

Game-laws, game'-laws, *s.pl.* laws for the protection of game.

Game-preserver, game'-pre-zerv-er, *s.* a holder of land devoted before all to the preservation of his game and his rights as a sportsman.

Gamesome, game'-sum, *a.* gay; sportive; playful. **Gamesomely**, game'-sum-le, *ad.* in a gamesome manner. **Gamesomeness**, game'-sum-nes, *s.* the quality of being gamesome.

Gamester, game'-ster, *s.* a person addicted to gaming; a gambler; a merry person; a prostitute.

Gamin, gam'-in, *s.* a neglected urchin whose only home is the streets (Fr.)

Gaming-house, game'-ing-hows, *s.* a house where gaming is practised.

Gaming-table, game'-ing-ta-bl, *s.* a table appropriated to gaming.

Gamma, gam'-mà, *s.* an instrument for cauterizing a hernia, so called from its resemblance to the Greek gamma (Γ); gamut.

Gammarus, gam'-mà-rus, *s.* the sandhopper genus (L.)

Gammer, gam'-mer, *s.* an old woman, correlative of gaffer (*grandmother*).

Gammon, gam'-mon, *s.* the thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked, or dried: *v.a.* to make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke (Fr. *jambon*, a ham).

Gammon, gam'-mon, *s.* a game, usually called backgammon; a hoax: *v.a.* to, by fortunate throws of the dice, or by superior skill in moving, withdraw all one's men from the board before one's antagonist has been able to get his men home and withdraw any of them from his table; to impose on a person by making him believe improbable stories (*game*).

Gamogenesis, gà-mo-jen'-e-sis, *s.* sexual generation (Gr. *gamos*, marriage, and *gennao*, to produce).

Gamopetalous, gam-o-pet'-al-us, *a.* having the petals united towards the base [Bot.] (Gr. *gamos*, and *petalon*, a leaf).

Gamosepalous, gam-o-sep'-al-us, *a.* when the sepals cohere by their edges so as to form a tube [Bot.]

Gamut, gam'-ut, *s.* a scale on which notes are written or printed, and to which Guido applied the monosyllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*; the first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music; the modern scale [Mus.] (*Gamma*, the Greek *g*, and *ut*).

Ganch, gansh, *v.a.* to drop from a high place on sharp stakes, as the Turks do malefactors (Fr.)

Gander, gan'-der, *s.* the male of the goose (A.S. *gandra*; Ger. *Gans*, a goose).

Gang, gang, *s.* a number of persons associated for a particular purpose, often in a bad sense; a select number of a ship's crew, appointed in a particular service [Naut.]; a course or vein; the earthy, stony, saline, or combustible substance, which contains the ore of metals [Mining]. (A.S. *gangan*, to go.)

Gang-board, gang'-board, *s.* a board or plank, with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat; planks placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist, for the sentinel to walk on.

Ganger, gang'-er, *s.* the foreman or manager of a gang of labourers or plate-layers on a railway.

Gangetic, gan-jet'-ik, *a.* relating to the Ganges.

Gangliac, gang'-gle-ak, } *a.* relating to a gan-
Ganglionic, gang-gle-on'-ik, } glion.

Gangliform, gang'-gle-form, } *a.* having the form of
Ganglioform, gang'-gle-o-form, } a ganglion.

Ganglion, gang'-gle-on, *s.*; *pl.* **Ganglions** or **Ganglia**; a healthy enlargement occurring somewhere in the course of a nerve [Anat.]; an encysted tumour situated somewhere on a tendon [Med.]

Ganglionary, gang'-gle-un-ar-e, *a.* composed of ganglia.

Gangrenate, gang'-gre-nate, *v.a.* to cause a gangrene in.

Gangrene, gang'-green, *s.* mortification of part of a living animal body at its first stage: *v.a.* to mortify: *v.n.* to become mortified (Gr. *graino*, to gnaw).

Gangrenescent, gang-gre-nes'-sent, *a.* becoming gangrenous; tending to mortification.

Gangrenous, gang'-gre-nus, *a.* mortified.

Gangway, gang'-wa, *s.* a passage or way into or out of any place, as a ship; the part of a vessel on the spar-deck, forming a passage along each side, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle; a passage in the House of Commons, running across the house, which separates the independent Members from the supporters of the Government and the Opposition. *To sit below the gangway*, to occupy a seat as an independent Member on the other side of this passage. *To bring to the gangway*, to inflict punishment on a seaman by tying him up and whipping him [Naut.]

Gangweek, gang'-week, *s.* rogation week, when processions are made to survey the bounds of parishes.

Gannet.

Ganil, gan'-il, *s.* a kind of brittle limestone (Fr.)

Gannet, gan'-net, *s.* the solan goose (A.S. *ganot*).

Ganoid, gan'-oyd, } *a.* pertaining to the ganoidians; having enamelled scales of bone (Gr. *ganos*, splendour, and *eidos*, like).

Ganoidian, gā-noyd'-e-an, }

Ganoidians, gā-noyd'-e-ans, *s.pl.* an order of fishes having bony scales, covered with bright enamel, as the sturgeon.

Gantlet, gänt'-let, *s.* a large iron glove with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn by knights and men-at-arms; a glove coming up over the wrist; a bandage similar (Fr. *gant*, a glove). *To throw down the gantlet*, to challenge to combat. *To take up the gantlet*, to accept the challenge.

Gantlet, gant'-let, } *s.* a military or naval punish-

Gantlope, gant'-lope, } ment, in which the offender is compelled to run between two lines of persons armed with rods, who inflict blows as he passes. *To run the gantlet*, to undergo this punishment; to come under every lash (*gate* and *leap*).

Ganza, gan'-zā, *s.* a kind of wild goose (Sp., Ger. *Gans*).

Gaol, jale, *s.* See **Jail**.

Gap, gap, *s.* an opening in anything made by breaking or parting; a cleft; a passage; a defect; a hiatus: *v.a.* to make a gap in. *To stop a gap*, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect. *To stand in the gap*, to expose one's self for the protection of something.

Gap-toothed, gap-tootht', *a.* having interstices between the teeth.

Gape, gape, *v.n.* to open the mouth wide in expression of drowsiness, desire, expectancy, or wonderment; to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as young birds; to open in a fissure or crevice: *s.* a gaping; the width of the mouth when opened, as of a bird, fish, &c. [Zool.]; *pl.* a disease of young poultry, attended with much gaping. *To gape for* or *after*, to desire earnestly; to crave. *To gape at*, to open the mouth and gaze with astonishment. (A.S. *geapan.*)

Garanceux, gar-ang'-sē, *s.* a kind of garancine.

Garancine, gar'-an-seen, *s.* an extract of madder by means of sulphuric acid (Fr. *garance*, madder).

Garavance, gar'-a-vans, *s.* a sort of foreign pulse.

Garb, gärb, *s.* dress; fashion or mode, especially of dress; exterior appearance (O.Fr.)

Garbe, } gärb, } *s.* a sheaf of grain [Her.]

Garbage, gär'-bajc, *s.* the bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal (*garbie*).

Garbaged, gär'-bajd, *a.* stripped of the bowels.

Garbed, gärbd, *a.* dressed; habited.

Garbie, gar'-bi, *v.a.* to separate the fine or valuable parts of from the coarse or useless; to pick out such parts as may serve a purpose (Sp. to sift).

Garbler, gär'-bler, *s.* one who garbles.

Garbles, gär'-blz, *s. pl.* refuse sifted away.

Garcinia, gär-sin'-e-à, *s.* a genus of plants, including the mangosteen, natives of the Indian Archipelago (Dr. *Garcin*).

Gardant, gar'-dant, *a.* said of a beast, full-faced and looking right forward [Her.] (Fr.)

Garde-bras, gärde'-brà, *s.* a piece of armour fastened to the elbow-plates; an arm-guard [Antiq.] (Fr.)

Garden, gär'-den, *s.* a piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of plants, fruits, and flowers; a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract: *a.* pertaining to a garden: *v.n.* to lay out and cultivate a garden (A.S. *geard*, yard).

Garden-balsam, gär'-den-bawl-sam, *s.* an ornamental balsam plant.

Gardener, gär'-den-er, *s.* one whose occupation is to cultivate and dress a garden.

Gardenia, gär-de'-ne-à, *s.* a tropical and sub-tropical shrub cultivated in our conservatories for its fragrant beautiful flowers (Dr. *Garden*).

Garden-mould, gär'-den-mo ald, *s.* mould fit for a garden.

Garden-plot, gar'-den-plot, *s.* a spot laid out as a garden.

Garden-stuff, gär'-den-stuf, *s.* esculent plants growing in a garden.

Gardening, gär'-den-ing, *s.* horticulture.

Garde-visure, gärd-vee'-zur, *s.* a vizor [Her.] (Fr.)

Gardon, gär'-don, *s.* a fish of the roach kind (Fr.)

Gare, gare, *s.* coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

Garfish, gär'-fish, *s.* a marine fish, with an elongated body covered with minute scales.

Garganey, gär'-gà-na, *s.* a species of duck or teal, often found in this country in winter.

Gargarism, gär'-gar-izm, *s.* a gargle.

Gargarize, gär'-gär-ize, *v.a.* to gargle (Gr. *gargarizo*).

Garget, gär'-jet, *s.* the throat; a disease in cattle affecting the throat, also in the udders of cows and in hogs (*gorget*).

Gargil, gär'-gil, *s.* a distemper in the heads of geese.

Gargle, gär'-gl, *v.a.* to wash the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration; to warble: *s.* any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat (Fr. *gargouille*, the throat).

Gargoyle.

Gargoil, gär'-gol, *s.* a distemper in swine.

Gargoyle, gär'-goyl, *s.* the spout of the roof-gutter of a building, frequently in the form of a human or other figure (Fr. *gargouille*, from *gorge*).

Garibaldi, gär'-e-bal-de, *s.* a style of jacket or hat, such as was worn by *Garibaldi's* followers.

Garish, gar'-rish, *a.* gaudy; showy; extravagantly gay; flighty (*gaze*).

Garishly, gar'-rish-le, *ad.* in a garish manner.

Garishness, gar'-rish-ness, *s.* the quality of being garish.

Garland, gär'-land, *s.* a wreath or chaplet made of branches or flowers; the principal thing; a collection of choice pieces in prose or verse; a sort of bag of net-work used by sailors to keep provisions in: *v.a.* to deck with a garland (Fr.)

Garlic, gär'-lik, *s.* a bulbous-rooted plant of the genus allium, with a pungent taste (A.S. *gar*, a lance, and *leac*, a leek).

Garlic-eater, gär'-lik-ee-tur, *s.* a low fellow.

Garlicky, gär'-lik-e, *a.* like or containing garlic.

Garlic-pear-tree, gär'-lik-pare'-tree, *s.* a tree in Jamaica with a garlic-smelling fruit.

Garment, gär'-ment, *s.* any article of clothing, as a coat; clothing in general; dress. See **Garnish**.

Garner, gär'-ner, *s.* a granary: *v.a.* to store in a granary See **Granary**.

Garnet, gär'-net, *s.* a precious stone of various composition, colour, and quality, occurring most frequently in mica-slate, hornblende slate, and gneiss (Fr. *grenat*, from L. *granum*, grain, seed).

Garnish, gär'-nish, *v.a.* to adorn; to embellish with something laid round, as a dish; to furnish; to supply; to warn; to give notice [Law]: *s.* ornament; decoration, something round a dish, as an embellishment; fetters (Fr. *garnir*, to furnish).

Garnished, gär'-nisht, *a.* with an ornament attached [Her.]

Garnishee, gär'-nish-ee, *s.* one in whose hands the property of a debtor is attached [Law].

Garnisher, gär'-nish-er, *s.* one who decorates.

Garnishing, gär'-nish-ing, *s.* that which garnishes.

Garnishment, gär'-nish-ment, *s.* ornament; embellishment; warning given to a party to appear in court, or not to pay money, &c., to another [Law].

Garniture, gär'-ne-tyure, *s.* ornamental appendages; embellishment; furniture; dress.

Garons, gä'-rus, *a.* resembling rarum.

Garpike, gär'-pike, *s.* the garfish.

Garran, } *s.* a small horse; a Highland horse;

Garron, } gar'-run, } a galloway (Ir.)

Garret, gar'-ret, *s.* room in a house on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; a turret (Old Fr.)

Garreted, gar'-ret-ed, *a.* furnished with garrets.

Garreteer, gar-ret-eer', *s.* an inhabitant of a garret; a poor author.

Garreting, gar'-ret-ing, *s.* chips of stone inserted in rough joinings.

Garret-master, gar'-ret-más'-ter, *s.* one who supplies household furniture to the furniture dealers.

Garrison, gar'-re-sun, *s.* a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town; a fort or fortified town, furnished with troops to defend it; the state of being placed in a fortification for defence: *v.a.* to furnish as a fortress with soldiers; to defend by fortresses manned with troops. See **Garnish**.

Garrot, gar'-rot, *s.* a small cylinder of wood employed to tighten the circular band by which the artery of a limb is compressed, for checking hemorrhage after amputation [Surg.] (Fr. *garrotter*, to bind with strong cords.)

Garrot, gar'-rot, *s.* a kind of ocean duck.

Garrotte, gar-rote', *s.* a punishment in Spain by strangling, originally with a cord twisted tight by turning a stick in a loop of it; strangulation by means of an iron collar, tightened by a screw, the point of which penetrated to the spine, causing instantaneous death; the collar employed: *v.a.* to strangle with the garrotte; to strangle so as to render insensible or helpless, and rob (Sp. *garrote*, a cudgel).

Garroter, gar-rot'-er, *s.* one guilty of garrotiug.
Garrulity, gar-ru'-le-te, *s.* talkativeness; loquacity.
Garrulous, gar'-ru-lus, *a.* talkative; loquacious (L. *garrulus*). **Garrulously**, gar'-ru-lus-le, *ad.* in a talkative manner. **Garrulousness**, gar'-ru-lus-nes, *s.* the habit of being garrulous.
Garrulus, gar'-ru-lus, *s.* a genus of crow birds, including the jay (L.)
Garrya, gar'-re-a, *s.* an American shrub, one species of which is cultivated for its flowers (Mr. *Garry*).
Garter, gär'-ter, *s.* a string or band used to tie the stocking to the leg; the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the Order of the Garter, instituted by Edward III.; the order itself; the principal king-at-arms; the half of a bend [Her.]: *v.a.* to bind with a garter; to invest with the Order of the Garter (Bret. *gar*, the leg).
Garter-fish, gär'-ter-fish, *s.* a species of fish having a long thin body.
Garter-snake, gär'-ter-snake, *s.* the striped snake, a common American serpent, not poisonous.
Garth, garth, *s.* a weir for catching fish; a yard.
Garum, ga'-rum, *s.* a fish sauce, much prized by the ancients, made of small marinated fish (L.)
Gas, gas, *s.* an elastic fluid in the form of air; popularly that obtained from coal, and used for purposes of lighting (A.S. *gast*, Ger. *Geist*, spirit).
Gasalier, gas-à-leer', *s.* a gas-burning chandelier.
Gas-apparatus, gas'-ap-pa-ra'-tus, *s.* the furnaces, retorts, pipes, &c., used in the manufacture of gas.
Gas-bracket, gas'-brak-et, *s.* a fixed or jointed horizontal gas-pipe, supplied with a burner.
Gas-burner, gas'-burn-er, *s.* the jet fitted at the end of a gas-pipe, from which the flame issues.
Gascon, gas'-kon, *s.* a native of Gascony in France; a boaster.
Gasconade, gas-kon-ade', *s.* boasting; bravado; bragging: *v.n.* to boast; to brag (*Gascony*, whose inhabitants are noted for boasting).
Gasconader, gas-kon-a'-der, *s.* a great boaster.
Gas-condenser, gas'-kon-dens'-er, *s.* an apparatus for purifying the gas from the tar by means of water.
Gaseity, gas-e'-it-e, *s.* state of being gaseous.
Gaselier, gas'-e-leer, *s.* a gasalier.
Gas-engine, gas'-en-jin, *s.* an engine in which gas is the motive power.
Gaseous, ga'-ze-us, *a.* in the form of gas; like gas.
Gaseousness, ga'-ze-us-nes, *s.* state of being gaseous.
Gas-fitter, gas'-fit-ter, *s.* a workman who fits up pipes burners, gasaliers, &c., for gas.
Gas-gauge, gas'-gaje, *s.* a device to test gas pressure.
Gas-governor, gas'-guv-ur-nur, *s.* a gas regulator.
Gash, gash, *s.* a deep and long cut, particularly in flesh: *v.a.* to make a gash.
Gashful, gash'-ful, *a.* full of gashes; hideous.
Gashly, gash'-le, *a.* frightful; ghastly.
Gasholder, gas'-hoald-er, *s.* a gasometer.
Gasiform, gas'-e-form, *a.* having the form of gas.
Gasify, gas'-e-fi, *v.a.* to convert into gas (*gas*, and L. *facio*, to make).
Gas-jet, gas'-jet, *s.* a gas-burner; jet of flame from it.
Gasket, gas'-ket, *s.* a flat plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard [Naut.]; the plaited hemp used for packing the piston of the steam-engine and its pumps [Mech.]
Gaskins, gas'-kins, *s.pl.* galligaskins; wide open hose.
Gas-light, gas'-lite, *s.* the light afforded by the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas, as procured by the distillation of coal.
Gas-mains, gas'-mains, *s.pl.* the principal pipes which conduct the gas from the gas-works.
Gas-meter, gas'-me-ter, *s.* a simple mechanical contrivance for measuring and recording the quantity of gas passing through a pipe in any given time.
Gasogene, gas'-o-jene, *s.* an apparatus for making aerated beverages (*gas*, and Gr. *gennao*, to produce).
Gasometer, gas-om'-eter, *s.* a machine attached to gas-works and pipes to show the quantity of gas used; an instrument or apparatus intended to measure, collect, preserve, or mix different gases; a reservoir of gas (*gas*, and Gr. *meter*).
Gasometric, gas-o-met'-rik, *a.* pertaining to gasometry.
Gasometry, gas-om'-e-tre, *s.* the science, art, or practice of measuring gases.
Gasoscope, gas'-o-skope, *s.* an apparatus for indicating the presence of gas in mines, buildings, &c. (*gas*, and Gr. *skopeo*, to view).
Gasp, gasp, *v.n.* to gape in order to catch breath, or in laborious respiration; to breathe laboriously; to long eagerly for: *v.a.* to emit with gasping breath: *s.* convulsed painful effort to catch breath (*gape*).
Gas-regulator, gas'-reg-u-la-tor, *s.* an apparatus for equalizing and regulating the flow of gas.
Gas-retort, gas'-re-tort, *s.* a vessel used for holding the material of which gas of any kind is to be made.
Gassing, gas'-sing, *s.* the process of singeing lace, net, &c., for the removal of the hairy filaments.
Gassoul, gas'-sool, *s.* a mineral soap exported from Morocco.
Gassy, gas'-se, *a.* gaseous; containing gas; inflated.
Gas-tar, gas'-tär, *s.* the bituminous substance that distils over in the manufacture of coal-gas.
Gasteropoda, gas'-ter-op'-o-dà, *s.pl.* a class of mollusca which move by a fleshy apparatus under the belly (Gr. *gaster*, the belly, and *pous*, the foot).
Gasteropodous, gas-ter-op'-o-dus, *a.* belonging to the gasteropoda.
Gastræa, gas-tre'-à, *s.* a presumed primordial animal organism (Gr. *gaster*, the stomach).
Gastralgia, gas-tral'-je-à, *s.* an unpleasant burning sensation in the stomach and gullet [Med.] (Gr. *gaster*, and *algos*, pain.)
Gastric, gas'-trik. *a.* belonging to the belly or stomach. *Gastric juice*, a thin, pellucid liquor secreted in the mucous membrane of the stomach, and one of the principal agents in digestion. *Gastric fever*, typhoid fever.
Gastricism, gas'-tre-sizm, *s.* a gastric affection [Med.]; the theory which ascribes all diseases to this source.
Gastriloquist, gas-tril'-o-kwist, *s.* ventriloquist (Gr *gaster*, and L. *loquor*, to speak).
Gastriloquy, gas-tril'-o-kwe, *s.* ventriloquism.
Gastritis, gas-tri'-tis, *s.* chronic inflammation of the stomach.
Gastro-cephalitis, gas'-tro-sefal-i'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the stomach and brain [Med.] (Gr. *gaster*, and *kephale*, the head.)
Gastrodynia, gas-tro-din'-e-à, *s.* a painful affection of the stomach [Med.] (Gr. *gaster*, and *odyne*, pain.)
Gastro-enteritis, gas-tro-en-ter-i'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the stomach and intestines [Med.] (Gr. *gaster*, and *enteron*, intestine.)
Gastrology, gas-trol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on the stomach (Gr. *gaster*, and *logos*, a word).
Gastro-malacia, gas'-tro-mal-a'-se-à, *s.* a softening of the stomach [Med.] (Gr. *gaster*, and *malakos*, soft.)
Gastromancy, gas'-tro-man-se, *s.* a divination by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly (Gr. *gaster*, and *manteia*, divination).
Gastronomic, gas-tro-nom'-ik, *a.* pertaining to gastronomy.
Gastronomist, gas-tron'-o-mist, *s.* one who likes good living; an epicure.
Gastronomy, gas-tron'-o-me, *s.* the art or science of good living (Gr. *gaster*, and *nomos*, a rule).
Gastropodous, gas-trop'-o-dus, *a.* having the belly and feet joined. See **Gasteropoda.**
Gastroraphy, gas-tror'-à-fe, *s.* the operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen (Gr. *gaster*, and *rapto*, to sew.) [Surg.]
Gastroscopy, gas-tros'-ko-pe, *s.* an examination of the abdomen for the detection of disease [Med.] (Gr. *gaster*, and *skopeo*, to view.)
Gastrotomy, gas-tros'-to-me, *s.* an operation, as yet unsuccessful, to introduce food directly into the stomach in the case of stricture of the gullet [Surg.] (Gr. *gaster*, and *stoma*, the mouth.)
Gastrotomy, gas-trot'-o-me, *s.* the operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen [Surg.] (Gr. *gaster*, and *tome*, cutting.)
Gas-water, gas'-waw-ter, *s.* water through which the common gas made at the gas-works has passed.
Gas-works, gas'-wurks, *s.pl.* a manufactory where coal-gas is made.
Gate, gate, *s.* the passage into a city, an enclosure, or a large edifice; a frame of timber, iron, &c., which opens or closes the passage; the frame which stops the passage of water through a dam, lock, &c.; a way (A.S. *geat*, a gate, a way).
Gated, ga'-ted, *a.* having gates.
Gate-house, gate'-hows, *s.* a house at or over a gate.
Gateman, gate'-man, *s.* the attendant at a swing-gate at a railway crossing; the gate-porter at a park-lodge; the lessee or collector at a toll-gate.
Gate-way, gate'-wa, *s.* the way through a gate; the gate.
Gather, *gath'*-er, *v.a.* to bring together; to collect; to pluck; to acquire; to accumulate; to contract; to pucker; to plait; to deduce by inference: *v.n.* to collect; to increase; to generate pus or matter; to ripen: *s.* a plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing. *To gather breath*, to have respite. (A.S. *gaderian.*)
Gatherable, *gath'*-er-à-bl, *a.* that may be gathered.
Gatherer, *gath'*-er-er, *s.* one who or that which gathers.
Gathering, *gath'*-er-ing, *s.* the act of collecting or assembling; collection; an assembly; charitable contribution; a tumour suppurated or matured; an abscess.
Gatling-gun, gat'-ling-gun, *s.* a mitrailleuse of American invention, named after *Gatling* the inventor.
Gatter-tree, gat'-ter-tree, *s.* a species of cornelian cherry.

Gaucherie, goshe'-ree, *s.* awkwardness; bungling (Fr. *gauche*, left-handed, awkward).

Gaucho, gä-oo'-sho, *s.* a native of the S. American pampas, of Spanish descent, leading an independent shepherd life.

Gaud, gawd, *s.* a showy ornament (L. *gaudium*, joy).

Gaudery, gaw'-de-re, *s.* finery; fine things; ornaments.

Gaudy, gaw'-de, *a.* showy; gay; tastelessly gay: *v.a.* to deck with gauds. *Gaudy-day*, a holiday. **Gaudily,** gaw'-de-le, *ad.* in a gaudy manner. **Gaudiness,** gaw'-de-nes, *s.* the quality of being gaudy.

Gauffer, gaw'-fer, *v.a.* to crimp; to plait (Fr.)

Gauffering, gawf'-er-ing, *s.* a mode of plaiting frills, &c., in which the plaits are wider than usual.

Gauge, gaje, *v.a.* to ascertain the capacity or the contents of; to measure in respect to capability; to estimate: *s.* a measure; a standard of measure; the number of feet which a ship sinks in the water [Naut.]; the position of one vessel with respect to another, the weather-gauge being to weatherward, and the lee-gauge to leeward [Naut.]; a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c., of the various sorts of letters [Letter-founding]; an instrument made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board [Carp.]; the distance between the rails, the broad gauge being 7 ft. and the narrow gauge 4 ft. 7½ in. [Railways]. *Sliding-gauge*, a tool used by mathematical instrument makers for measuring and setting off distances. *Rain-gauge*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain which falls at any given place. *Sea-gauge*, an instrument for finding the depth of the sea. *Syphon-gauge*, a gauge made in the form of a syphon, such as the steam-gauge, condenser-gauge, &c. *Tide-gauge*, an instrument for determining the height of the tides. *Wind-gauge*, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface. *Gauges*, brass rings with handles, to find the diameter of all kinds of shot with expedition [Gunnery]. (O.Fr.)

Gaugeable, gaje'-à-bl, *a.* that may be gauged.

Gauger, gaje'-er, *s.* one who gauges; an excise officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.

Gauging, gaje'-ing, *s.* the art of measuring the contents of vessels of any form. *Gauging-rod*, an instrument used in gauging. *Gauging-rule*, a sliding rule with four faces, particularly adapted to the purposes of gauging.

Gaul, gawl, *s.* ancient France; an inhabitant of it.

Gaulish, gawl'-ish, *a.* pertaining to Gaul.

Gault, gawlt, *s.* a series of beds of clay and marl, lying between the upper and lower green-sands.

Gaultheria, gawl-the'-re-à, *s.* a genus, chiefly American, of heaths.

Gaunt, gänt, *a.* lean; thin; emaciated; pinched-looking (Scand.) **Gauntly,** gänt'-le, *ad.* in a gaunt manner. **Gauntness,** gänt'-nes, *s.* the state of being gaunt.

Gauntlet, gänt'-let, *s.* See **Gantlet.**

Gauntleted, gänt'-let-ed, *a.* wearing a gauntlet.

Gaur, gowr, *s.* a wild ox of certain mountain jungles of India.

Gauze, gawz, *s.* a very thin, slight, transparent stuff of silk, linen, cotton, or any hard-spun fibre, also of wire. *Gauze-wire cloth*, a kind of open cloth made of copper, brass, or iron wire, and used for wire-blinds, sieves, &c. (*Gaza*, where first made).

Gauzy, gawz'-e, *a.* like gauze; thin as gauze.

Gavel, gav'-el, *s.* tribute; toll; custom [Law.] **(A.S.)**

Gavel, gav'-el, *s.* a small sheaf of grain unbound; a small mallet (Fr.)

Gavelet, gav'-e-let, *s.* an ancient and special *cessavit* in Kent, by which the tenant, if he withhold his rent and services, forfeits his lands and tenements.

Gavelkind, gav'-el-kind, *s.* a tenure by which land descends in equal portions, as from a father to all his sons, or a brother with no issue to all his brothers.

Gavelman, gav'-el-man, *s.* a tenant liable to pay tribute.

Gavelock, gav'-e-lok, *s.* an iron crow; a javelin (A.S.)

Gavial, ga'-ve-al, *s.* an Asiatic species of crocodile, having a long narrow muzzle.

Gavilan, gav'-e-lan, *s.* a species of hawk.

Gavot, } gav'-ot, { *s.* a kind of lively dance or
Gavotte, } { tune, in common time of two crotchets (Fr.)

Gawk, gawk, *s.* a cuckoo; a fool; a simpleton; a gawky (A.S. *geac*).

Gawky, gaw'-ke, *a.* awkward; clownish: *s.* a tall awkward stupid fellow.

Gawn, gawn, *s.* a small tub or lading vessel. *Gawn-tree*, a wooden frame on which beer casks are set.

Gay, ga, *a.* in bright spirits; lively; mirthful; showy; devoted to pleasure; inflamed or merry with liquor (Fr. *gai*, from *go*). **Gaily,** ga'-le, *ad.* in a gay manner.

Gayal, gi'-al, *s.* a wild ox, extensively domesticated in the East.

Gayness, ga'-nes, *s.* gaiety; finery

Gaysome, ga'-sum, *a.* full of gaiety.

Gaze, gaze, *v.n.* to look fixedly: *v.a.* to view with fixed attention: *s.* a fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; the object gazed at. *At gaze*, arrested in stupid wonderment; full-faced [Her.]

Gazehound, gaze'-hownd, *s.* a hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent.

Gazelle, gà-zel', *s.* a small, swift, elegantly-formed species of antelope, celebrated for its large, soft, black eyes (Ar. *ghazal*).

Gazer, ga'-zer, *s.* one who gazes.

Gazette, ga-set', *s.* a newspaper; the government official newspaper, in which public appointments, promotions, bankruptcies, &c., are recorded: *v.a.* to publish in a or the gazette (It. *gazzetta*, a Venetian coin worth ¾*d.*, the price of the first gazette, or *gazzetta*, a magpie or chatterer).

Gazetteer, gaz'-et-teer, *s.* a writer of news, by authority, in a gazette; a topographical dictionary; a newspaper.

Gazing-stock, ga'-zing-stok, *s.* an object exposed to be gazed at; an object of curiosity or contempt.

Gazogene, ga'-zo-jene, *s.* See **Gasogene.**

Gazon, gà-zoon', *s.* pieces of turf used to line parapets and the faces of earthworks [Fort.] (Fr. a turf).

Gean, geen, *s.* a sort of wild cherry (Fr. *guigne*).

Gear, geer, *s.* apparatus; harness; tackle; dress; accoutrements; goods or riches [Scotch]; the blocks, ropes, &c., belonging to any particular spar or sail [Naut.]; mechanical appliances; toothed wheels; a connexion by means of them [Mech.]: *v.a.* to dress; to put on gear; to harness. *To throw machinery into* or *out of gear*, to arrange or disarrange wheelwork or couplings (A.S. *gearo*, ready).

Gear-cutter, geer'-kut-ter, *s.* a manufacturer of toothed wheels, for conducting motion in machinery; a machine for the purpose.

Gearing, geer'-ing, *s.* harness; a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion in machinery [Mech.]

Gear-wheel, geer'-hweel, *s.* a wheel with cogs.

Geat, jeet, *s.* the hole through which metal runs into a mould in casting (*jet* or *gate*).

Gecko, gek'-o, *s.* a genus of lizards, of small size, repulsive aspect, and more or less nocturnal habits.

Gee, jee. *v.n.* to turn to the off side or from the driver; to go faster.

Geese, geese, *s. pl.* of **Goose.**

Geest, geest, *s.* alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin (Ger.)

Gehenna, ge-hen'-nà, *s.* hell or hell fire (lit. the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where children were once sacrificed to Moloch, and which became afterwards a place of abomination).

Gelable, jel'-à-bl, *a.* that may be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.

Gelastic, je-las'-tik, *a.* connected with the action of laughter (Gr. *gelao*, to laugh).

Gelatigenous, jel-a-tij'-in-us, *a.* producing gelatine (*gelatine* and Gr. *gennao*, to produce).

Gelatinate, je-lat'-e-nate, *v.n.* to be converted into gelatine or jelly: *v.a.* to convert into gelatine or jelly.

Gelatination, jel-à-tin-a'-shun, *s.* the process of converting or being turned into gelatine.

Gelatine, jel'-à-teen, *s.* a substance of a jelly consistence obtained by boiling the solid parts, as the muscles, cartilages, bones, &c., of animals (L. *gelo*, to freeze).

Gelatiniform, jel-à-tin'-e-form, *a.* having the form of gelatine.

Gelatinous, je-lat'-e-nus, *a.* of the nature of gelatine.

Geld, geld *or* gelt, *s.* tribute; compensation, as *Danegeld*, a tax levied to ward off the Danes (A.S. money).

Geld, geld, *v.a.* to castrate; to emasculate; to deprive of any essential part; to expurgate (Ice. *gelda*).

Geldable, geld'-à-bl, *a.* that may be gelded.

Gelder-rose, gel'-der-rose, *s.* a plant bearing large white balls of flowers.

Gelding, geld'-ing, *s.* the act of castrating; a castrated animal, especially a horse.

Gelid, jel'-id, *a.* icy cold; very cold (L. *gelu*, ice). **Gelidly,** jel'-id-le, *ad.* very coldly. **Gelidness,** jel'-id-nes, *s.* extreme coldness.

Gelidity, je-lid'-e-te, *s.* extreme cold.

Gem, jem, *s.* a precious stone, especially when cut for ornament, as the diamond, ruby, &c.; anything like a gem for lustre, beauty, or value; a leaf-bud [Bot.]: *v.a.* to adorn with, or as with, gems: *v.n.* to bud (L. *gemma*, a bud, from Gr. *gemo*, to be full).

Gemara, ge-mä'-rà, *s.* the second part of the Talmud, or the commentary on the Mishna, regarded as the text (Heb. *gamar*, to learn, or to complete).

Gemel, jem'-el, *s.* a pair of parallel bars [Her.] See **Gemini.**

Gemel-ring, jem'-el-ring, *s.* See **Gimbal.**

Gemelliparous, jem-el-lip'-à-rus, *a.* producing twins (L. *gemini*, and *pario*, to bring forth).

Geminate, jem'-e-nate, *a.* disposed in pairs from the same point [Bot.]

Gemination, jem-e-na'-shun, *s.* duplication; repetition.

Gemini, jem'-e-ni, *s.pl.* the Twins, a constellation of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars Castor and Pollux, which the sun traverses from 21st May to 21st June [Astron.] (L. twins.)

Geminous, jem'-e-nus, *a.* double; in pairs.

Gemma, jem'-mâ, *s.*; *pl.* **Gemmæ**; a leaf-bud (L.)

Gemmaceous, jem-ma'-shus, *a.* relating to gems or leaf-buds: having the nature or appearance of gems.

Gemmate, jem'-mate, *a.* having buds.

Gemmated, jem'-ma-ted, *a.* adorned with gems

Gemmation, jem-ma'-shun, *s.* the process of reproduction by buds; budding; budding-time.

Gemmeous, jem'-me-us, *a.* pertaining to or like gems.

Gemmiferous, jem-mif'-er-us, *a.* producing or reproducing by buds (L. *gemma*, and *fero*, to bear).

Gemmipares, jem-mip'-â-rese, } *s.pl.* animals which pro-
Gemmipara, jem-mip'-a-ra, } pagate by buds (L. *gemma*, and *pario*, to produce).

Gemmiparity, jem-me-par'-e-te, *s.* reproductiveness by buds.

Gemmiparous, jem-mip'-â-rus, *a.* producing buds; reproducing by buds on the body, as in some polyps.

Gemmosity, jem-mos'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being a gem or jewel.

Gemmule, jem'-mule, *s.* the point of growth; bud or spore.

Gemmuliferous, jem-mu-lif'-er-us, *a.* bearing gemmules (L. *gemmula*, and *fero*, to bear).

Gemmy, jem'-me, *a.* glittering; full of gems; spruce.

Gemminess, jem'-me-nes, *s.* the state of being gemmy.

Gemote, ge-mote' *s.* a meeting (A.S.)

Gemsbok, gems'-bok, *s.* a large S. African antelope, with straight horns two feet long, extending back in a line with the forehead (Ger. *Gemse*, the chamois, and *bock*, a buck).

Gemshorn, gems'-horn, *s.* an organ-stop of pleasant tone.

Gen, jen, *s.* a manna obtained in the East, from the camel's-thorn, used as food by the travelling Arabs.

Gena, je'-nâ, *s.* the cheek [Anat.] (L.)

Genappe, je-nap', *s.* a smooth worsted yarn used in the manufacture of fringes, &c. (*Genappe*, in Belgium).

Gendarme, zhang-därm, *s.* a soldier of the gendarmerie (Fr. man-at-arms).

Gendarmerie, zhang-där-me-re, *s.* the body of gendarmes, a select body of troops, horse and foot, charged with the maintenance of the public safety.

Gender, jen'-der, *s.* kind, as respects sex; class or distinction among words as representing sex [Gram.]: *v.a.* to beget; to engender: *v.n.* to copulate; to breed (L. *genus*, *generis*, a kind).

Genealogical, jen-e-â-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to or exhibiting genealogy; according to genealogy. **Genealogically**, jen-e-â-loj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a genealogical manner.

Genealogist, jen-e-al'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in genealogies.

Genealogize, jen-e-al'-o-jize, *v.n.* to inquire into or relate the history of descents.

Genealogy, jen-e-al'-o-je, *s.* a history of the descent of a person or family; the pedigree of a person or family (Gr. *genos*, race, and *logos*, account).

Genearch, jen'-e-ark, *s.* the chief of a tribe or family (Gr. *genos*, and *archos*, a chief).

Genera, jen'-e-râ, *s.pl.* of **Genus**, which see.

Generable, jen'-e-râ-bl, *a.* that may be generated.

General, jen'-e-ral, *a.* relating to a whole class; comprehending many species; not special; not restricted to a particular import, or not specific; common; not directed to a single object; vague; usual: *s.* the whole; the chief part; the commander of an army; also the second in rank, or lieutenant-general, the commander of a division, or major-general, and the commander of a brigade, or brigadier-general—all general officers being above the rank of colonel; particular beat of drum or march, which, in the morning, gives notice for the infantry to be in readiness to march [Mil.]; the chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations under the same rule [Eccles.] *A general term*, a term denoting a whole class [Logic]. *In general*, in the main; for most part. (L. *genus*, *generis*, a kind.) **Generally**, jen'-er-al-le, *ad.* in general; usually; extensively; most frequently; in the whole taken together. **Generalness**, jen'-er-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being general, of wide extent, frequent or common.

Generalissimo, jen-er-â-lis'-se-mo, *s.* the chief commander of an army or military force (It.)

Generality, jen-er-al'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being general, and not specific; a statement that is so; the greater part.

Generalizable, jen'-er-al-ize-â-bl, *a.* that can be generalized.

Generalization, jen-er-al-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of generalizing, or of reducing particulars to generals, or species to genus; the result of generalizing, or an inference of general applicability.

Generalize, jen'-er-al-ize, *v.a.* to extend from particular to general, or species to genus; to infer a general principle from particular instances.

Generalship, jen'-er-al-ship, *s.* the rank of a general; a general; skill in a military commander; dexterous management; management.

Generant, jen'-er-ant, *s.* that which generates; a point, a line, or a surface conceived of as, by its motion, generating a line, a surface, or a solid [Math.]

Generate, jen'-er-ate, *v.a.* to beget; to produce a being similar; to cause to be; to bring into life; to produce (L. *genero*, to beget, from *genus*, a kind).

Generation, jen-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act of generating; production; a single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; an age; the people living at the same time; a series of descendants from the same stock; a race; offspring. *Spontaneous generation*, the presumed production of a plant or an animal without derivation from a parent.

Generative, jen'-er-â-tiv, *a.* having the power of generating or propagating its own species; prolific.

Generator, jen'-er-a-tur, *s.* he who or that which generates or produces; a vessel in which steam is generated; the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced [Mus.]

Generic, je-ner'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to or compre-
Generical, je-ner'-e-kal, } hending a genus. **Generically**, je-ner'-e-kal-le, *ad.* with regard to a genus. **Genericalness**, je-ner'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being generic.

Generosity, jen-er-os'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being generous; liberality; nobleness; magnanimity.

Generous, jen'-er-us, *a.* primarily, of noble birth; of noble nature; magnanimous; honourable; liberal; munificent; courageous; full of spirit; invigorating; overflowing; abundant. **Generously**, jen'-er-us-le, *ad.* in a generous manner. **Generousness**, jen'-er-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being generous.

Genesiology, jen-e'-se-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science which treats of generation (Gr. *genesis*, and *logos*, science).

Genesis, jen'-e-sis, *s.* act of producing; generation; the first book of the Old Testament; the formation of a line, plane, or solid, by the motion of a point, line, or surface [Math.] (Gr. *gennao*, to produce.)

Genet, jen'-et, *s.* a small-sized well-proportioned horse, common in Spain (Sp.)

Genet, } je-net', } *s.* an animal allied to the civet; the
Genette, } fur of this animal; cat-skins made into muffs and tippets, like skins of the genet (Fr.)

Genethliac, je-neth'-le-ak, *s.* a birth-day poem.

Genethliacs, je-neth'-le-aks, *s.* the system of predicting the future of a person from the stars which preside at his birth [Astrol.] (Gr. *genethle*, birth.)

Genetic, je-net'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to the origin or
Genetical, je-net'-ik-al, } generation of a thing or the mode of it (Gr. *gennao*, to produce). **Genetically**, je-net'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a genetic manner.

Geneva, je-ne'-vâ, *s.* a spirit distilled from grain, flavoured with juniper berries; Hollands (Fr. *genièvre*, juniper).

Geneva-bible, je-ne'-vâ-bi'-bl, *s.* the English Bible translated at Geneva, and issued complete in 1560.

Genevan, je-ne'-van, *a.* pertaining to Geneva: *s.* an inhabitant of Geneva; a Calvinist, Calvin having lived at Geneva.

Genevanism, je-ne'-van-izm, *s.* Calvinism.

Genevese, jen'-e-vese, *s.* a native or people of Geneva.

Genevrette, jen'-e-vret, *s.* a wine made on the Continent from juniper berries.

Genial, je'-ne-al, *a.* kindly; cheerful; sympathetic; enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness. **Genially**, je'-ne-al-le, *ad.* in a genial manner.

Geniality, je-ne-al'-e-te, } *s.* cheerfulness; the quality
Genialness, je'-ne-al-nes, } of being genial.

Geniculate, je-nik'-u-late, *v.a.* to joint or knot (L. *genu*, the knee).

Geniculate, je-nik'-u-late, } *a.* kneed; knee-jointed;
Geniculated, je-nik'-u-la-ted, } having joints a little bent, like the knee [Bot.]

Geniculation, je-nik-u-la'-shun, *s.* knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee.

Genie, je'-ne, *s.* one of a race of Eastern genii.

Genii, je'-ne-i, *s.* See **Genius**.

Genio, je'-ne-o, *s.* one of a pair of particular turn of mind (It.)

Genioglossus, je-ni-o-glos'-us, *s.* one of two muscles by which the tongue is protruded [Anat.] (Gr. *geneion*, the chin, and *glossa*, the tongue.)

Genipap, jen'-e-pap, *s.* a W. Indian and S. American fruit of the size of an orange, and of a vinous taste.

Genista, je-nis'-tâ, *s.* a genus of leguminous plants, consisting of shrubs with yellow flowers.

Genital, jen'-e-tal, *a.* pertaining to procreation.
Genitals, jen'-e-tals, *s.pl.* the parts of an animal which are the immediate organs of procreation.
Genting, jen'-e-ting, *s.* a species of apple that ripens very early.
Genitive, jen'-e-tiv, *a.* applied to the case of a noun from which something else proceeds, or to which it belongs [Gram.]: *s.* the case itself [Gram.]
Genitor, jen'-e-tur, *s.* one who procreates.
Geniture, jen'-e-ture, *s.* procreation; birth.
Genius, je'-ne-us, *s.*; *pl.* **Geniuses**; natural endowment; natural faculty or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life; uncommon powers of intellect, and specially of inventive combination; a man endowed with such powers; peculiar character (L.)
Genius, je'-ne-us, *s.*; *pl.* **Genii**; a good or evil spirit supposed to preside over the life of a man or a nation.
Genius loci, je'-ne-us lo'-si, *s.* the presiding or ruling spirit of a place, as of a public institution (L.)
Genoese, jen-o-ese', *s.* an inhabitant, or the people of Genoa, in Sardinia: *a.* relating to Genoa.
Genouillère, zhnool-yare, *s.* metal caps, for covering the knees; the part of the parapet of a battery under the embrasure [Fort.] (Fr. from L. *genu*, the knee.)
Genre, zhang-r, *s.* a work of art which depicts a scene or subject in common every-day life (Fr. a kind).
Gens, jens, *s.* a clan among the Romans (L.)
Gent, jent, *s.* a gentleman; a would-be gentleman.
Genteel, jen-teel', *a.* having the manners of well-bred people; graceful in mien or form; elegant in manner or dress; free from anything low or vulgar; providing what contributes to a genteel life. **Genteelly**, jen-teel'-le, *ad.* in a genteel manner. **Genteelness**, jen-teel'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being genteel.
Gentian, jen'-she-an, *s.* a genus of herbs of a bitter taste, much used in medicine as a tonic. (*Gentius*, the king who introduced it into Rome).
Gentianine, jen'-she-a-nin, *s.* the bitter principle of gentian [Chem.]
Gentile, jen'-tile, *s.* one who is not a Jew; a heathen: *a.* pertaining to a non-Jewish nation; indicative of race (L. *gens*, a nation).
Gentilish, jen'-til-ish, *a.* heathenish; pagan.
Gentilism, jen'-til-izm, *s.* heathenism; paganism.
Gentilitial, jen-te-lish'-e-al, } *a.* peculiar to a people;
Gentilitious, jen-te-lish'-us, } hereditary.
Gentility, jen-til'-e-te, *s.* politeness of manners; the manners of well-bred people; good extraction.
Gentilize, jen'-til-ize, *v.a.* to render gentlemanly.
Gentle, jen'-tl, *a.* of good birth; not rough, harsh, or severe, but placid, bland, and mild in manners; not wild or refractory. **Gentleness**, jen'-tl-nes, *s.* the quality of being gentle or mild in temper or manners. **Gently**, jent'-le, *ad.* in a gentle manner.
Gentle, jen'-tl, *s.* a larva of the flesh-fly.
Gentlefolks, jen'-tl-fokes, *s.* persons of good breeding and family.
Gentleman, jen'-tl-man, *s.* a man of good birth; every man above the rank of yeoman, comprehending noblemen; a man who, without a title, bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen; a man of good breeding and politeness, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish; a man in a position of life above a tradesman or a mechanic; a term of complaisance. *Gentleman-commoner*, the highest class of commoner at Oxford University.
Gentlemanlike jen'-tl-man-like, *a.* gentlemanly.
Gentlemanly, jen'-tl-man-le, *a.* becoming or like a man of birth and good breeding. **Gentlemanliness**, jen'-tl-man-le-nes, *s.* behaviour of a well-bred man.
Gentlemanship, jen'-tl-man-ship, *s.* quality of a gentleman.
Gentleman-usher, jen'-tl-man-ush-er, *s.* one who introduces others into the presence.
Gentlemen-at-arms, jen'-tl-men-at-ärmz, *s.pl.* the body-guard of the sovereign, who are in attendance on all great state occasions.
Gentlewoman, jen'-tl-wum-an, *s.* a woman of good family or good breeding; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank; a term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical.
Gentlewomanly, jen'-tl-wum-an-le, *a.* becoming a gentlewoman.
Gentoo, jen'-too, *s.* a Hindu.
Gentry, jen'-tre, *s.* birth; the class of people between the nobility and the vulgar.
Genuflection, jen-u-flek'-shun, *s.* the bending of the knee, particularly in worship (L. *genu*, the knee, and *flecto*, to bend).
Genuine, jen'-u-in, *a.* belonging to the original stock; real; pure; not spurious or adulterated. **Genuinely**, jen'-u-in-le, *ad.* in a genuine manner. **Genuineness**, jen'-u-in-nes, *s.* the state of being genuine.
Genus, jen'-nus, *s.*; *pl.* **Genera**, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished; a class made up of two or more species [Logic]. *Summum genus*, a genus contained in no higher [Logic.] *Subaltern genus*, a genus which is a species to another [Logic.] (L. a kind.)
Geocentric, je-o-sen'-trik, } *a.* as seen or reckoned
Geocentrical, je-o-sen'-tre-kal, } from the earth; having the earth for centre; pertaining to the earth's centre (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *centre*). **Geocentrically**, je-o-sen'-tre-kal-le, *ad.* in a geocentric manner.
Geocyclic, je-o-sike'-lik, *a.* encircling the earth periodically (Gr. *ge*, and *cyclic*).
Geode, je'-ode, *s.* a rounded nodule of stone containing a small cavity, lined usually with crystals [Min.] (Gr. *gaiodes*, earthy.)
Geodesic, je-o-des'-ik, } *a.* geodetic.
Geodesical, je-o-des'-e-kal, }
Geodesy, je-od'-e-se, *s.* the science of measuring the earth or any portion of it (Gr. *ge*, and *daio*, to divide).
Geodetic, je-o-det'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to geodesy or
Geodetical, je-o-det'-e-kal, } its measurements.
Geodiferous, je-o-dif'-er-us, *a.* producing geodes (Gr. *geode*, and L. *fero*, to bear).
Geognostic, je-og-nos'-tik, } *a.* pertaining to geog-
Geognostical, je-og-nos'-te-kal, } nosy; geological.
Geognosy, je-og'-no-se, *s.* the science of the constitution and structure of the earth (Gr. *ge*, and *gnosis*, knowledge).
Geogonic, je-o-gon'-ik, *a.* pertaining to geogony.
Geogony, je-og'-o-ne, *s.* the doctrine of the formation of the earth (Gr. *ge*, and *gone*, generation, from *gignomai*, to be produced).
Geographer, je-og'-rä-fe, *s.* one who is versed in geography, or who compiles a treatise on the subject.
Geographic, je-o-graf'-ik, } *a.* relating to or con-
Geographical, je-o-graf'-e-kal, } taining a description of the earth; pertaining to geography. **Geographically**, je-o-graf'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a geographical manner.
Geography, je-og'-rä-fe, *s.* a description of the earth, and of its several countries, states, cities, &c.; a book containing such (Gr. *ge*, and *grapho*, to write).
Geological, je-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to geology.
Geologist, je-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in geology.
Geologize, je-ol'-o-jize, *v.n.* to study geology; to make geological investigations.
Geology, je-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science which treats of the constitution and structure of the earth's crust, with its rocks and their inorganic and organic contents, the successive changes these have undergone, and the causes (Gr. *ge*, and *logos*, science).
Geomancy, je'-o-man-se, *s.* divination by figures drawn on the earth (Gr. *ge*, and *manteia*, divination).
Geometer, je-om'-e-ter, *s.* one skilled in geometry.
Geometric, je-o-met'-rik, } *a.* pertaining to geome-
Geometrical, je-o-met'-re-kal, } try; according to or done by geometry. *Geometrical proportion*, when the quantities increase by a common multiplier, as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, or decrease by a common divisor, as 16, 8, 4, 2, 1. *Geometric pen*, an ingenious instrument for drawing curves. *Geometrical elevation*, a design for any part of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to perspective or natural elevation [Arch.] *Geometrical staircase*, so called when the stairs are supported only by being inserted into the wall at one end. **Geometrically**, je-o-met'-re-kal-le, *ad.* according to geometry.
Geometrician, je-om-e-trish'-an, *s.* one skilled in geometry.
Geometrize, je-om'-e-trize, *v.n.* to act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically.
Geometry, je-om'-e-try, *s.* the science of magnitude in general; the mensuration of lines, surfaces, and solids, with their various relations (literally landmeasurement, from Gr. *ge*, and *metreo*, to measure).
Geonomy, ge-on'-o-me, *s.* the science of the physical conditions of the earth (Gr. *ge* and *nomos*, law).
Geophagism, je-of'-a-jizm, *s.* an Indian practice of eating certain kinds of clay; a stomach derangement among the negroes, which creates an appetite for earth, clay, &c. (Gr. *ge* and *phago*, to eat).
Geoponic, je-o-pon'-ik, } *a.* relating to agricul-
Geoponical, je-o-pon'-e-kal, } ture.
Geoponics, je-o-pon'-iks, *s.* the art or science of cultivating the earth (Gr. *ge* and *ponos*, labour).
Georama, je-o-rä'-ma, *s.* a hollow sphere, which exhibits, from the interior, a complete geographical view of the earth's surface (Gr. *ge* and *horama*, view).
George, jorj, *s.* a figure of St. George on horseback, and the dragon, worn by knights of the Garter.
George-noble, jorj-no'-bl, *s.* a gold coin in the time of Henry VIII., with a George on the reverse, worth 6*s.* 8*d.*
Georgian, jor'-ge-an, *a.* belonging to the reigns of the four English Georges.
Georgic, jor'-jik, *s.* a poetical composition on rural husbandry (Gr. *ge* and *ergon*, a work).

Georgic, jor'-jik, } *a.* relating to agricultural and
Georgical, jor'-je-kal, } rural affairs.

Georgium sidus, jor'-je-um-si'-dus, *s.* the planet Uranus, so called by Herschel, its discoverer, in honour of George III. (L. the Georgian star).

Geoscopy, je-os'-ko-pe, *s.* knowledge of the earth or soil by inspection (Gr. *ge* and *skopeo*, to view).

Geoselenic, ge-o-se-len'-ik, *a.* connected with both the earth and the moon (Gr. *ge* and *selene*, the moon).

Geothermic, je-o-ther'-mik, *a.* belonging to the central heat of the earth (Gr. *ge* and *thermos*, heat).

Geothermometer, je-o-ther-mom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the degree of heat contained in the earth at different places, especially in artesian wells, mines, &c. (Gr. *ge*, and *thermometer*).

Geotropism, je-ot'-ro-pizm, *s.* a tendency to droop, observed in young plants when the erective influence of the light is withdrawn (Gr. *ge* and *trepo*, to turn).

Gerah, je'-rä, *s.* the twentieth part of a shekel, or nearly three halfpence (Heb.)

Geranium, je-ra'-ne-um, *s.* crane's-hill, a genus of plants, of various species, extensively cultivated for the beauty of their flowers (Gr. *geranos*, a crane).

Gerant, zha'-rang, *s.* the acting manager of a joint-stock association, or newspaper establishment (Fr.)

Gerbil, jer'-bil, *s.* a rodent with a long tufted tail.

Gerendа, je-ren'-dä, *s.pl.* things to be done (L.)

Gerfalcon, jer'-faw-kn, *s.* the gyrfalcon.

Germ, jerm, *s.* the rudimentary form of an organism; the seed-bud [Bot.]: that from which anything springs; origin; first principle (L. *germen*, a bud).

German, jer'-man, *a.* of or from Germany: *s.* a native of Germany; the German language; related in the first degree; of the same stock or kin; germane. See Germ. *Cousins german*, the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; first cousins.

Germander, jer-man'-der, *s.* a genus of labiate plants, one of which is used in Jersey, instead of hops.

Germane, jer'-mane, *a.* related; relevant; appropriate.

Germanic, jer-man'-ik, *a.* pertaining to Germany.

Germanism, jer'-man-izm, *s.* a German idiom.

German-millet, jer'-man-mil-let, *s.* a grass which yields an edible grain.

German-paste, jer'-man-paste, *s.* a food for certain kinds of cage-birds, as larks, thrushes, &c., made of hempseed, pea-meal, lard, and honey or treacle.

German-sausage, jer'-man-saw'-saje, *s.* a sausage stuffed with meat partly cooked.

German-silver, jer'-man-sil-ver, *s.* an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

German-steel, jer'-man-steel, *s.* a metal of pig or white plate iron, in forges where charcoal is used for fuel.

German-tinder, jer'-man-tin'-der, *s.* See **Amadou**.

Germinal, jer'-me-nal, *a.* pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

Germinant, jer'-me-nant, *a.* sprouting; developing by degrees.

Germinate jer'-me-nate, *v.n.* to sprout; to bud; to shoot.

Germination, jer-me-na'-shun, *s.* the beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant; the time when seeds vegetate.

Gerocomy, je-rok'-o-me, *s.* that part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people (Gr. *geron*, an old man, and *komeo*, to care for).

Geropigia, je-ro-pi'-je-a, *s.* a compound, imported into this country from Portugal, of unfermented grape juice and colouring matter, preserved in brandy and sugar, employed in imparting a fictitious strength and colour to port wines.

Gerund, jer'-und, *s.* a participial noun, expressing the action of the verb (L. *gero*, to carry on).

Gerundial, je-run'-de-al, *a.* pertaining to or like a gerund.

Gerundive, jer-un'-div, *s.* in Latin, the future participle passive, used as a gerund; in English, a participial noun, as governed by or governing another word [Gram.]

Gervas, jer'-vas, *s.* a W. Indian and S. American plant, the leaves of which are sold as, or to adulterate, tea.

Gestation, jes-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy; exercise by being borne, as on horseback or in a carriage (L. *gesto*, to carry).

Gestatory, jes'-tä-tur-e, *a.* pertaining to gestation or pregnancy; that may be carried or worn.

Gestic, jes'-tik, *a.* pertaining to deeds; legendary.

Gesticulate, jes-tik'-u-late, *v.n.* to make gestures when speaking: *v.a.* to represent by gesture (L. *gesticulor*, to gesticulate, from *gero*, to carry).

Gesticulation, jes-tik-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act of gesticulating to express passion or enforce sentiments; gesture; antic tricks or motions.

Gesticulator, jes-tik'-u-la-tur, *s.* one who gesticulates.

Gesticulatory, jes-tik'-u-lä-tur-e, *a.* representing in gestures.

Gestural, jest'-yu-ral, *a.* belonging to gesture.

Gesture, jest'-yur, *s.* action or attitude of the body, expressive of sentiment or passion; movement of the body or limbs: *v.a.* to accompany with gesture: *v.n.* to gesticulate (L. *gero*, *gestum*, to carry).

Gestureless, jest'-yur-les, *a.* free from gestures.

Gesturement, jest'-yur-ment, *s.* act of making gestures.

Get, *get*, *v.a.* to gain possession of; to have; to beget, as offspring; to learn; to prevail on; to procure to be; to betake; to go. *To get off*, to put off; to pull off, as a coat; to remove, as a stranded vessel; to dispose of. *To get on*, to put on; to draw or pull on. *To get in*, to collect and bring under cover. *To get out*, to draw forth; to draw out; to disengage. *To get the day*, to gain the victory. *To get together*, to collect or amass. *To get over*, to surmount; to recover from. *To get above*, to surmount. *To get up*, to bring forward.

Get, *get*, *v.n.* to arrive at any place or state; to become. *To get away* or *away from*, to quit; to disengage one's self from. *To get among*, to arrive in the midst of. *To get before*, to arrive in front. *To get behind*, to fall in the rear. *To get back*, to return. *To get clear*, to disengage one's self; to be released. *To get down*, to descend. *To get home*, to arrive at one's dwelling. *To get in* or *into*, to pass in. *To get loose* or *free*, to disengage one's self. *To get off*, to escape; to alight. *To get out*, to escape. *To get along*, to proceed; to advance. *To get rid of*, to disengage one's self from; to remove. *To get together*, to assemble. *To get up*, to rise from a bed or seat; to ascend. *To get through*, to pass through and reach a point beyond anything; to finish. *To get quit of*, to get rid of: to disengage one's self from. *To get forward*, to proceed; to advance; to advance in wealth. *To get near*, to approach within a small distance. *To get ahead*, to advance; to prosper. *To get on*, to proceed; to prosper. *To get a mile*, or *other distance*, to pass over it in travelling. *To get at*, to reach. *To get asleep*, to fall asleep. *To get drunk*, to become intoxicated. *To get between*, to arrive between. *To get to*, to reach. (A.S. *gitan*.)

Getter, *get'-ter*, *s.* one who gets, or who begets.

Getting, *get'-ting*, *s.* acquisition; gain.

Get-up, *get'-up*, *s.* style of dress; style.

Geum, je'-um, *s.* a hardy genus of plants belonging to the rose family (L. the herb bennet).

Gewgaw, *gew'-gaw*, *s.* a showy trifle; a bauble: *a.* showy without value (*give-gove*, reduplicate of *give*).

Geysers, *gi'-zerz*, *s.* fountains, as in Iceland, which intermittently spout forth jets or columns of hot water, though some of them merely boil, while others have fallen tepid (Ice. *geysa*, to gush).

Ghast, *gast'*, *a.* ghastly.

Ghastly, *gast'-le*, *a.* deathlike; horrible; shocking. See **Aghast**. **Ghastliness**, *gast'-le-nes*, *s.* the state of being ghastly.

Ghaut, *gawt*, *s.* in India, a mountain pass; a chain of mountains; stairs descending to a river (Hin. *ghát*, a passage or gate).

Ghee, *ge*, *s.* in the East Indies, butter made from the milk of buffaloes and clarified by boiling.

Gherkin, *ger'-kin*, *s.* a small cucumber used for pickling.

Ghibellines, *gib'-bel-lines*, *s.pl.* the political party in Italy which maintained the supremacy of the German emperors over the Italian states, in opposition to that of the Pope (*Waiblinger*, family name of the reigning emperor when the strife began).

Ghost, *goast*, *s.* the soul of a man; the soul of a deceased person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; apparition; spectre; shadow. *To give up the ghost*, to yield up the spirit. The *Holy Ghost*, the third person in the Trinity. The *Order of the Holy Ghost*, the principal military order of France previous to the Revolution. (A.S. *gast*, Ger. *Geist*, a spirit.)

Ghostlike, *goast'-like*, *a.* like a ghost; ghastly.

Ghostly, *goast'-le*, *a.* spiritual; relating to the soul; pertaining to apparitions; fit for ghosts. **Ghostliness**, *goast'-le-nes*, *s.* the quality of being ghostly.

Ghost-moth, *goast'-moth*, *s.* a nocturnal lepidopterous insect.

Ghoul, *gool or gowl*, *s.* a demon fabled to prey on the dead (Per.)

Giallolino, *jyal-lo-le'-no*, *s.* a fine yellow pigment, much used under the name of Naples yellow (It.)

Giant, *ji'-ant*, *s.* a man of extraordinary bulk and stature; one of great physical or intellectual powers: *a.* like a giant. *Giant's Causeway*, a vast collection of basaltic pillars in the north of Ireland. (Gr. *gigas*.)

Giant-fennel, *ji'-ant-fen'-nel*, *s.* one of the genus ferula, one of the tallest of our herbaceous plants.

Giant-like, *ji'-ant-like*, *a.* gigantic; huge.

Giantess, *ji'-ant-es*, *s.* a female giant.

Giantize, *ji'-an-tize*, *v.n.* to play the giant.

Giantship, *ji'-ant-ship*, *s.* the state, quality, or character of a giant.

Giaour, jowr, *s.* a name of the Turks for an unbeliever in their religion, and especially a Christian.

Gibber, gib'-ber, *v.n.* to speak rapidly and inarticulately (from the sound).

Gibberish, gib'-ber-ish, *s.* rapid inarticulate talk; unmeaning words: *a.* unmeaning, as words.

Gibbet, jib'-bet, *s.* a gallows; the projecting beam of a crane, on which the pulley is fixed: *v.a.* to hang and expose on, or as on, a gibbet (Fr. *gibet*).

Gibble-gabble, gib'-bl-gab'-bl, *s.* noisy foolish gabble.

Gibbon, gib'-bon, *s.* the long-armed ape, a native of the Indian Archipelago.

Gibbose, gib-bose', *a.* humped; a term applied to a surface which presents one or more large elevations.

Gibbosity, gib-bos'-e-te, *s.* protuberance; convexity.

Gibbous, gib'-bus, *a.* protuberant; convex, as the moon during the week before and after full moon; humpbacked (L. *gibbus*, a hump). **Gibbously**, gib'-bus-le, *ad.* in a gibbous form. **Gibbousness**, gib'-bus-nes, *s.* protuberance; convexity.

Gib-cat, gib'-kat, *s.* a he-cat or an old worn-out cat.

Gibe, jibe, *v.n.* to cast reproaches and sneering expressions; to rail or sneer at: *v.a.* to reproach with contemptuous words; to scoff at: *s.* expression of censure mingled with contempt; scoff; taunt (*gab*, the mouth).

Gibel, jib'-el, *s.* a small fish of the carp genus, known as the Prussian carp.

Giber, jif'-ber, *s.* one who jibes.

Gibeonite, gib'-e-on-ite, *s.* a menial of the lowest grade (Josh. IX., 27).

Gibingly, ji'-bing-le, *ad.* with jibes; scornfully.

Giblet, jib'-let, *a.* made of giblets, as a giblet pie.

Giblets, jib'-lets, *s.pl.* the parts of a fowl usually taken out in cooking it, as the heart, gizzard, liver, &c. (Fr.)

Gibs, jibs, *s.pl.* pieces of iron employed to clasp together the parts of framework intended to be keyed.

Gib-staff, jib'-staf, *s.* a staff to gauge water, or to push a boat; a staff used in fighting beasts on the stage.

Gid, gid, *s.* a disease in sheep, sturdy.

Giddy, gid'-de, *a.* dizzy; having in the head a sensation of reeling; that induces giddiness; whirling; inconstant; changeable; heedless; thoughtless; tottering; unfixed; elated to thoughtlessness; rendered wild by excitement: *v.n.* to turn quickly: *v.a.* to make reeling or unsteady (A.S. *giddian*, to sing). **Giddily**, gid'-de-le, *ad.* with a giddy feeling; in a giddy manner. **Giddiness**, gid'-de-nes, *s.* the state of being giddy.

Giddy-brained, gid'-de-braynd, *a.* careless; thoughtless.

Giddy-head, gid'-e-hed, *s.* a thoughtless person.

Giddy-headed, gid'-e-hed'-ed, *a.* heedless; unsteady.

Giddy-paced, gid'-e-payst, *a.* moving irregularly.

Gier-eagle, jeer-e'-gl, *s.* a bird of the eagle kind.

Gift, gift, *s.* the act of giving; anything given; a donation; a bribe; a natural endowment: *v.a.* to endow with any gift or faculty; to bestow.

Gifted, gift'-ed, *a.* endowed with intellectual gifts. **Giftedness**, gift'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being gifted.

Gig, gig, *s.* any little thing that is whirled round in play; a light two-wheeled carriage, drawn generally by one horse; a dart or harpoon; a light ship's boat designed for rapid motion; a racing boat: *pl.* swellings on the insides of a horse's lips; rotary cylinders covered with wire teeth, for teazling woollen cloth [Mech.]: *v.a.* to fish with a gig, or fish-gig.

Gigantean, ji-gan-te'-an, *a.* like a giant; mighty.

Gigantesque, ji-gan-tesk', *a.* as if by a giant.

Gigantic, ji-gan'-tik, *a.* like a giant; enormous; colossal. See **Giant**. **Gigantically**, ji-gan'-tik-al-le, *ad.* in a gigantic manner.

Gigantology, ji-gan-tol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on giants (Gr. *gigas*, and *logos*, account).

Gigantomachy, ji-gan-tom'-a-ke, *s.* the contest of the giants against Zeus [Myth.] (Gr. *gigas*, and *mache*, a battle.)

Giggle, gig'-gl, *v.n.* to laugh with short catches of the breath, or in a silly puerile manner: *s.* a silly laugh of this kind (from the sound).

Giggler, gig'-gler, *s.* one who giggles or titters.

Giglot, gig'-lot, } *s.* a wanton lascivious girl: *a.* giddy;
Gigglet, gig'-let, } inconstant; wanton.

Gigman, gig'-man, *s.* one who is ambitious to seem respectable, agreeable to a definition of the word "respectable" once given in a court of justice.

Gigmanity, gig-man'-e-te, *s.* ambition to appear respectable; the class of gigmen.

Gigot, jig'-ot, *s.* a leg of mutton (Fr.)

Gild, gild, *v.a.* to overlay with gold; to colour, as with gold; to adorn with lustre; to give a fair and agreeable external appearance to.

Gilder, gil'-der, *s.* one who gilds; a guilder.

Gilding, gil'-ding, *s.* the art or practice of overlaying with gold; that which is laid on in, or as in, overlaying with gold. *Gilding-metal*, an alloy composed of copper, brass, and tin. *Gilding-size*, a description of size for the use of gliders.

Gill, gil, *s.* the organ of respiration in fishes and water animals; the flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl; the flesh under the chin (Scand.)

Gill, jil, *s.* a measure, containing ¼-pint (Fr.)

Gill, jil, *s.* ground-ivy; malt liquor medicated with it.

Gill, jil, *s.* a girl to flirt with (*Julian*).

Gill-cover, jil'-kuv-er, *s.* See **Gill-flap.**

Gillenia, gil-le'-ne-a, *s.* plants of the rose family, the roots of which are emetic (Dr. *Galen*, a botanist).

Gill-flap, gil'-flap, *s.* a membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, closing the gill-opening.

Gill-flirt, jil'-flirt, *s.* a sportive or wanton girl.

Gillian, jil'-le-an, *s.* a wanton girl (*Julian*).

Gillie, gil'-le, *s.* an attendant in the Highlands, especially when hunting (Gael. *gille*, a lad).

Gill-lid, gil'-lid, *s.* the covering of the gill.

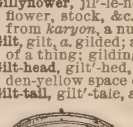
Gill-opening, gil'-o-pn-ing, *s.* the aperture of the gill.

Gillyflower, jil'-le-flour, *s.* the common name for wallflower, stock, &c. (Gr. *karyophyllon*, the clove-tree, from *karyon*, a nut, and *phyllon*, a leaf).

Gilt, gilt, *a.* gilded; adorned: *s.* gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.

Gilt-head, gilt'-hed, *s.* a spinous-finned fish, with a golden-yellow space over the eyes; the golden wrasse.

Gilt-tail, gilt'-tale, *s.* a worm with a yellow tail.



Gimbals.

Gim, jim, *a.* neat; spruce; well-dressed (*gimp*).

Gimbals, gim'-bals, *s.* two brass rings which move within each other, each perpendicularly to its plane, used in suspending the mariner's compass (L. *gemelli*, twins).

Gimcrack, jim'-krak, *s.* a trivial mechanism; a toy.

Gimlet, gim'-let, *s.* a small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood: *v.a.* to bore with; to turn round, as a gimlet (*wimble*).

Gimmal, gim'-mal, *s.* a joined work, whose parts move within each other; a quaint piece of machinery: *a.* consisting of double rings. *Gimmal-bit*, the double bit of a bridle.

Gimmer, gim'-mer, *s.* a gimbal.

Gimp, gimp, *s.* a kind of silk twist or edging.

Gimp, jimp, *a.* smart; spruce; short (W.)

Gin, jin, *s.* See **Geneva.**

Gin, jin, *s.* a machine of various kinds for driving piles, raising great weights, disentangling cotton fibres, &c.; a snare or trap: *v.a.* to clear cotton of its seed by a machine; to catch in a trap (*engine*).

Gingal, jin'-gal, *s.* a large rude musket, used in India and China, and fired generally from a rest.

Ginger, jin'-jer, *s.* the root of an E. and W. Indian plant, well known for its hot and spicy qualities (Sans. *Gringa*, horn, and *vera*, shape).

Ginger-beer, jin'-jer-beer, *s.* a beer made from ginger, cream of tartar, sugar, and yeast.

Ginger-bread, jin'-jer-bred, *s.* a kind of cake, composed of flour with an admixture of butter, pearlash, and ginger, sweetened. *Ginger-bread tree*, a bread-fruit tree of W. Africa; the doom palm. *Ginger-bread work*, work cut in varied and fanciful shapes.

Ginger-cordial, jin'-jer-kor'-de-al, *s.* a weak spirituous beverage spiced with ginger.

Gingerly, jin'-jer-le, *ad.* daintily; gently; cautiously.

Ginger-wine, jin'-jer-wine, *s.* a pleasant liquor impregnated with ginger.

Gingham, ging'-ham, *s.* a kind of striped cotton cloth (Fr. *Guingamp* in Brittany, where it was made).

Ginging, jing'-ing, *s.* the lining of a mine-shaft, for the purpose of support [Mining].

Gingival, jin-ji'-val, *a.* pertaining to the gums (L. *gingiva*, the gums).

Gingle, jin'-gl, *s.* an old-fashioned covered car with two wheels, used in the county and city of Cork (*jingle*).

Ginglymoid, ging'-le-moyd, *a.* like a ginglymus (Gr. *ginglymos*, and *eidos*, like).

Ginglymus, ging'-gle-mus, *s.* a hinge-like articulation (Gr. a mortice-joint).

Gin-horse, jin'-hors, *s.* a horse that turns a mill.

Gin-house, jin'-hows, *s.* a building where cotton is ginned.

Ginnet, jin'-net, *s.* a nag.

Ginning, jin'-ning, *s.* the operation by which cotton is separated from its seeds.

Ginny-carriage, jin'-ne-kar-ridj, *s.* a small strong carriage for materials on a railroad.

Gin-palace, jin'-pal-ase, } *s.* a house licensed for the re-
Gin-shop, jin'-shop, } tail of gin or other ardent spirits.

Ginseng, jin'-seng, *s.* a plant of the genus panax, found in the north of Asia and America, and thence exported to China, where it is extravagantly regarded as a medicine of universal efficacy.

Gip, jip, *v.a.* to take out the entrails of herrings.

Gipsy, jip'-se, *s.* a wandering race of people, presumed to be of Indian origin, found in every part of Europe, Asia, and Africa; a reproachful name for one of a dark complexion; a person, specially a young woman, of a tricky turn; the gipsy language: *a.* pertaining to or resembling the gipsies (*Egyptian*, as the gipsies were supposed to have come from Egypt).

Gipsy-cart, jip'-se-kärt, *s.* a sort of heavy vehicle in which gipsy families live and move about.

Giraffe.

Gipsyism, jip'-se-izm, *s.* the arts and practices of gipsies; cheating; flattery; the state of a gipsy.

Giraffe, je-raf', *s.* the camel opard, an African quadruped, sometimes twenty feet high, having very long forelegs and neck (Ar.)

Girandole, jir'-an-dole, *s.* a chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick (L. *gyrus*, a turn in a circle).

Girasole, jir'-a-sol, *s.* the turnsole, a plant; an opal, which, when turned to the sun, reflects a reddish light (L. *gyrus* and *sol*, the sun).

Gird, gérd, *s.* a twitch or pang; a sudden spasm.

Gird, gérd, *v.a.* to bind round with any flexible substance; to make fast by binding; to put on; to surround; to clothe (A.S. *gyrdan*).

Gird, gérd, *v.a.* to gibe; to reproach: *v.n.* to gibe; to sneer (A.S. *gird*, a switch).

Girder, ger'-der, *s.* the main beam of timber or iron in a floor [Arch.]

Girding, gér'-ding, *s.* a covering.

Girdle, gir'-dl, *s.* a band or belt, especially for the waist; enclosure; the line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon [Jewellers' Work]; a circular band or fillet round the shaft of a column [Arch.]: *v.a.* to bind with a girdle; to enclose; to make a circular incision through the bark in a tree so as to kill it [U.S.] (*gird.*)

Girdler, gir'-dler, *s.* one who girdles; a maker of girdles.

Girdling, gird'-ling, *s.* a mode of killing trees by cutting circles round them with a hatchet.

Girl, gérl, *s.* a female child; a young woman; a roebuck of two years old.

Girlhood, gérl'-hood, *s.* state or time of being a girl.

Girlish, gérl'-ish, *a.* of or like a girl. **Girlishly**, gérl'-ish-le, *ad.* in the manner of a girl. **Girlishness**, gérl'-ish-nes, *s.* girlish character or ways.

Girondist, zhe-ron'-dist, *s.* one of a moderate Republican party in the French Revolution, called the Gironde.

Girouette, zhe-roo-et, *s.* a political trimmer (Fr. a weathercock).

Girrock, gir'-rok, *s.* a species of gar-fish.

Girt, gert, *a.* said of a ship when moored so taut as not to be able to swing to the wind or tide [Naut.]

Girth, gérth, *s.* the band or strap by which a saddle or any burden on a horse's back is made fast by passing under his belly; a circular bandage; measure round; a leather thong belonging to the carriage of a press, by which it is rolled in and out [Print.]: *v.a.* to bind with a girth (*gird.*)

Girt line, gért'-line, *s.* a rope to lift up the rigging to the mast-head, on first rigging the ship [Naut.]

Gismondine, jis-mon'-din, *s.* a native silicate of lime found near Rome.

Gist, jist, *s.* the main point of a question or argument; the essence (Fr. *gésir*, to lie).

Gittern, git'-tern, *s.* See **Guitar.**

Gite, jeet, *s.* a place where one sleeps or resides (Fr.)

Giusto, joos'-to, *s.* in steady correct time [Mus.] (It.)

Give, giv, *v.a.* to bestow; to grant without requiring a recompense; to deliver; to impart; to communicate; to pay; to yield; to quit; to grant; to expose; to allow; to permit; to afford; to furnish; to empower; to pay or render; to pronounce; to show; to emit; to apply; to admit. *To give away*, to transfer. *To give back*, to return. *To give chase*, to pursue. *To give forth*, to publish. *To give the hand*, to yield pre-eminence. *To give in*, to allow by way of abatement; to yield. *To give over*, to abandon; to believe to be lost. *To give out*, to utter publicly; to report; to exhibit in false appearance. *To give up*, to resign; to surrender; to relinquish. *To give one's self up*, to despair of one's recovery; to abandon. *To give way*, to yield; to recede. (A.S. *gifan.*)

Give, giv, *v.n.* to yield to pressure; to begin to melt; to grow soft; to move; to recede. *To give in*, to go back. *To give in to*, to yield assent. *To give off*, to forbear. *To give on*, to rush. *To give out*, to proclaim. *To give over*, to cease; to act no more.

Giver, giv'-er, *s.* one who gives or bestows.

Gives, jivez, *s.pl.* fetters or shackles for the feet.

Giving, giv'-ing, *s.* the act of conferring; allegation.

Gizzard, giz'-zärd, *s.* the strong muscular stomach of a bird. *To fret the gizzard*, to harass; to be vexed.

Glabrate, gla'-brate, *a.* becoming glabrous from age [Bot.]

Glabrous, gla'-brus, *a.* without hair or down (L. *glaber*).

Glacial, gla'-she-al, *a.* of ice; due to ice; like ice *Glacial theory.* See **Glacier.** (L. *glacies*, ice.)

Glacialist, gla'-she-al-ist, *s.* one who accepts the glacial theory, or that which refers certain geological phenomena to the action of ice.

Glaciate, gla'-she-ate, *v.n.* to turn to ice.

Glacier.

Glaciation, gla-she-a'-shun, *s.* the act of freezing; the ice formed.

Glacier, gla'-she-er, *s.* a mass of ice formed in an Alpine valley, and flowing slowly down its bed like a viscous substance, being fed with semi-melted snow at the top and forming streams at the bottom. *Glacier theory*, the theory of an early ice period of the globe, when vast masses of rock, &c., were transported on islands of ice to their present localities [Geol.]

Glacis, gla'-sis, *s.* a gentle slope; a sloping bank; the parapet of the covered way [Fort.] (Fr. *glace*, ice.)

Glad, *glad*, *a.* affected with pleasure or moderate joy; pleased; cheerful; bright; affording pleasure; *v.a.* to make glad: *v.n.* to be glad (A.S. *glæd*, shining bright.) **Gladly**, glad'-le, *ad.* with pleasure. **Gladness**, glad'-nes, *s.* the state of being glad.

Gladden, glad'-n, *v.a.* to make glad; to cheer: *v.n.* to become glad; to rejoice.

Glade, glade, *s.* a green open space in a wood; an avenue through a wood (Scand. an opening for light).

Gladiate, gla'-de-ate, *a.* sword-shaped (L. *gladius*, a sword).

Gladiator, glad'-e-ate-ur, *s.* one who fought in an arena with men or beasts for the entertainment of the people; a prize-fighter; a combatant (L. *gladius*).

Gladiatorial, glad-e-a-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to gladiators or their combats.

Gladiatorship, glad'-e-ate-ur-ship, *s.* the art or business of a gladiator.

Gladiolus, glad-i'-o-lus, *s.* the sword-lily plant.

Gladsome, glad'-sum, *a.* pleased; joyful; cheerful; causing joy; pleasing. **Gladsomely**, glad'-sum-le, *ad.* in a gladsome manner. **Gladsomeness**, glad'-sum-nes, *s.* the state of being gladsome.

Gladwyn, glad'-win, *s.* a plant of the iris family.

Glair, glaré, *s.* the white of an egg, used as a varnish; any similar viscous transparent substance; any smeary filth: *v.a.* to smear with glair; to varnish (Fr. *glaire*, from L. *clarus*, clear).

Glaireous, gla'-re-us,
Glairous, gla'-rus,
Glairy, gla'-re, } *a.* like glair.

Glaive, glave, *s.* a broadsword or falchion (Fr.)

Glamour, glam'-ur, *s.* a kind of bewitchment of the sight, by which things appear different from what they really are [Scotch].

Glance, glans, *s.* a sudden shoot of light or splendour; a darting of the eye or sight; a quick momentary view; a passing allusion; a mineral with a metallic lustre, as *glance-coal*, a mineral composed chiefly of carbon: *v.n.* to dart a ray of light or splendour; to fly off obliquely; to look with a sudden rapid cast of the eye; to allude to in passing: *v.a.* to shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment (Ger. *Glanz*, lustre).

Glancingly, glans'-ing-le, *ad.* in a glancing manner.

Gland, gland, *s.* a soft fleshy organ of the body, mostly secretory or connected with secretion [Anat.]; a secretory organ, also a swelling, in plants [Bot.] (L. *glans*, an acorn).

Glandage, glan'-daje, *s.* feeding on acorns.

Glandered, glan'-dérd, *a.* affected with glanders.

Glanders, glan'-derz, *s.* a contagious and malignant disease of the mucous membrane in horses; a malignant febrile and contagious disease in man, due to a poison received from a glandered horse, &c. [Med.]

Glandiferous, glan-dif'-e-rus, *a.* bearing acorns or nuts; producing nuts or mast (L. *glans*, and *fero*, to bear).

Glandiform, glan'-de-form, *a.* in the shape of a gland; resembling a gland (L. *gland*, and *form*).

Glandular, glan'-du-lar, } *a.* having, consisting of,
Glandulous, glan'-du-lus, } or pertaining to glands; covered with hairs tipped with glands [Bot.] **Glandularly**, glan'-du-lar-le, *ad.* in a glandular manner.

Glandulation, glan-du-la'-shun, *s.* the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants [Bot.]

Glandule, glan'-dule, *s.* a small gland.

Glanduliferous, glan-du-lif'-er-us, *a.* bearing glands (*glandule*, and *fero*, to bear).
Glans, glans, *s.* the nut of the penis; an acorn; a strumous swelling. See **Gland.**
Glare, glare, *s.* a bright dazzling light; a lustre that dazzles the eyes; a fierce piercing look; glaire: *v.n.* to shine with a dazzling light; to look with fierce piercing eyes; to be ostentatiously splendid: *v.a.* to shoot a dazzling light (A.S. *glær*, amber, or anything pellucid).
Glareous, gla'-re-us, *a.* glaireous, which see.
Glaring, gla'-ring, *a.* shining with dazzling light; clear; barefaced. **Glaringly**, gla'-ring-le, *ad.* in a glaring manner.
Glariness, gla'-re-nes, } *s.* a dazzling lustre or
Glaringness, gla'-ring-nes, } brilliancy.
Glary, gla'-re, *a.* having a dazzling lustre.
Glass, glas, *s.* a hard, brittle, transparent substance, formed by fusing silicious matter with fixed alkalies; a drinking vessel of glass; the quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains; strong drink; a mirror; a vessel filled with sand for measuring time; the time in which it is exhausted of sand; the destined time of man's life; a vessel that shows the weight of the air; a lens or optical instrument through which an object is viewed; a telescope; a barometer: *a.* made of glass; vitreous; *v.a.* to mirror; to case in glass; to cover with glass; to glaze (A.S. *glæs*).
Glass-bender, glas'-bend-er, *s.* a workman who moulds glass into certain forms by heat.
Glass-blower, glas'-blo-er, *s.* one whose business is to blow and fashion glass.
Glass-coach, glas'-koatsh, *s.* a coach superior to a hackney coach, hired for a certain period as a private carriage, as alone having glass windows at first.
Glass-cutting, glas'-kut-ting, *s.* the process by which glass may be cut or ground into ornamental forms.
Glasses, glas'-siz, *s.pl.* spectacles.
Glasful, glas'-ful, *s.* as much as a glass holds.
Glass-furnace, glas'-fur-nase, *s.* a furnace in which the materials of glass are melted.
Glass-gaul, glas'-gawl, *s.* sandiver.
Glass-gazing, glas'-gaze-ing, *a.* addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror.
Glass-grinder, glas'-grind-er, *s.* one whose occupation is to grind and polish glass.
Glass-house, glas'-hows, *s.* a house where glass is made; a conservatory.
Glass-like, glas'-like, *a.* resembling glass.
Glass-man, glas'-man, *s.* one who sells glass.
Glass-metal, glas'-met-tl, *s.* glass in fusion.
Glass-mosaic, glas-mo-za'-ik, *s.* a mosaic of small shapes of coloured glass, often representing a picture so perfectly as to deceive the eye.
Glass-painting, glas'-paint-ing, *s.* the art of painting or staining with colours on glass.
Glass-paper, glas'-pa-per, *s.* pulverized glass fastened on paper with glue, for abrasive purposes.
Glass-pot, glas'-pot, *s.* a vessel used for melting glass.
Glass-soap, glas'-soap, *s.* the black oxide of manganese.
Glassware, glas'-ware, *s.* articles made of glass.
Glass-work, glas'-wurk, *s.* manufacture of glass; a manufactory of glass.
Glasswort, glas'-wurt, *s.* a plant yielding much soda, and used in making glass.
Glassy, glas'-se, *a.* made of glass: vitreous; resembling glass in its properties. **Glassily**, glas'-se-le, *ad.* in a glassy manner. **Glassiness**, glas'-se-nes, *s.* the quality of being glassy.
Glauberite, glaw'-ber-ite, *s.* a yellow-greyish mineral, consisting of sulphate of soda and sulphate of ime.
Glauber-salt, glaw'-ber-sawlt, *s.* the sulphate of soda, a powerful cathartic, so called from *Glauber*.
Glaucescence, glaw-ses'-ens, *s.* the quality of being glaucescent.
Glaucescent, glaw-ses'-sent, *a.* of a bluish or sea-green appearance. See **Glaucous.**
Glaucium, glaw'-se-um, *s.* the horn-poppy.
Glaucolite, glaw'-ko-lite, *s.* a mineral of a lavender-blue colour, a silicate of alumina and lime (Gr. *glaukos* and *lithos*, a stone).
Glaucoma, glaw-ko'-mă, *s.* a disease in the eye, giving it a bluish-green colour.
Glaucomatous, glaw-kom'-ă-tus, *a.* of the nature of glaucoma.
Glauconite, glaw'-kon-ite, *s.* an argillaceous marl, sometimes containing a mixture of green sand.
Glaucopis, glaw-ko'-pis, *s.* a New Zealand crow (Gr. *glaukos*, and *ops*, the eye).
Glaucous, glaw'-kus, *a.* of a sea-green colour; covered with a fine loose bloom [Bot.] (Gr. *glaukos*, sky-blue.)
Glaucus, glaw'-kus, *s.* a genus of nudibranchiate molluscs, abundant in the Atlantic.
Glaux, glawks, *s.* the sea-milkwort genus of plants.
Glaze, glaze, *v.a.* to furnish with glass; to cover or incrust with a glassy surface; to give a smooth and glassy surface to: *s.* the vitreous coating or glazing of potter's ware (*glass*).
Glazer, gla'-zer, *s.* a workman who applies the vitreous incrustation to the surface of earthenware; a calico-smoother; a wooden wheel for polishing knives.
Glazier, gla'-zhe-ur, *s.* one whose business is to set panes of glass in window-frames, &c.
Glazing, gla'-zing, *s.* the operation of setting glass: the art of crusting with a vitreous substance; the vitreous substance with which potter's ware is encrusted; semi-transparent colours passed thinly over other colours to modify their effect [Paint.]
Gleam, gleme, *s.* a beam of light; brightness: *v.n.* to shoot or dart, as rays of light; to shine; to flash; to disgorge filth, as a hawk (A.S. *gleam*).
Gleaming, gle'-ming, *a.* emitting gleams; *s.* a shooting of light.
Gleamy, gle'-me, *a.* darting or shedding beams of light.
Glean, gleen, *v.a.* to gather, as grain which reapers leave behind them; to collect things thinly scattered: *v.n.* to gather grain left by reapers: *s.* a collection made by gleaning (Fr. *glaner*).
Gleaner, gleen'-er, *s.* one who gleans; one who gathers slowly and with labour.
Gleaning, gleen'-ing, *s.* the act of gathering after reapers; that which is collected by gleaning.
Glebe, gleeb, *s.* clod; sod; ground; the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice; a piece of earth containing ore [Mining]. (L. *gleba*, a clod.)
Glebous, gle'-bus, } *a.* turfy; cloddy.
Gleby, gle'-be, }
Glede, gleed, *s.* the kite, a species of falcon (*glide*).
Glee, glee, *s.* joy; mirth; gaiety; a composition for three or more voices in two or more movements [Mus.] (A.S. *gleo*, joy, sport.)
Gleeful, glee'-ful, *a.* merry; gay; joyous.
Gleek, gleek, *s.* a trick; a scoff; a game at cards.
Gleeman, glee'-man, *s.* an itinerant musician.
Gleesome, glee'-sum, *a.* merry; joyous.
Gleet, gleet, *s.* the flux of a diseased humour from the urethra; a thin ichor running from a sore [Med.]: *v.n.* to flow in a thin, limpid humour; to flow slowly, as water (*glide*).
Gleety, glee'-te, *a.* ichorous; thin; limpid.
Glen, glen, *s.* a narrow depression between hills (A.S.)
Glene, gleen, *s.* the apple of the eye; the eye-ball [Anat.]; a slight socket cavity (Gr. the eye-ball).
Glengarry, glen-gar'-re, *s.* a Scotch bonnet.
Glenlivet, glen-liv'-et, *s.* a superior kind of Scotch whisky (*Glenlivet*, in Banff).
Glenoid, gle'-noyd, } *a.* said of a slight depression
Glenoidal, gle-noy'-dal, } that receives the head or condyle of a bone [Anat.] (Gr. *glene*, and *eidos*, like.)
Gliadine, gli'-ă-din, *s.* a peculiar yellow substance obtained from gluten [Chem.] (Gr. *glia*, glue.)
Glib, glib, *a.* smooth; slippery; moving easily; fluent; voluble (*glide*). **Glibly**, glib'-le, *ad.* in a glib manner. **Glibness**, glib'-nes, *s.* the quality of being glib.
Glide, glide, *v.n.* to flow gently; to move along smoothly and easily: *s.* the act of gliding (A.S. *glidan*).
Glider, glid'-der, *s.* he who or that which glides.
Glidingly, glid'-ding-le, *ad.* in a gliding manner.
Glim, glim, *s.* a light or candle [Naut.]
Glimmer, glim'-mer, *v.n.* to shed a faint, unsteady light: *s.* a faint, unsteady light; glitter (*gleam*).
Glimmering, glim'-mer-ing, *s.* a faint, unsteady beaming of light; a transient view.
Glimpse, glimps, *s.* a short gleam of light; transient lustre, a short transitory view; short fleeting enjoyment; a faint resemblance: *v.n.* to appear by glimpses (*glimmer*).
Glint, glint, *v.n.* to gleam a flash out; *s.* a gleam of light [Scotch].
Glires, glī'-reez, *s.* a Linnæan order of mammalia, corresponding to the rodentia of Cuvier (L. dormice).
Glisade, glis-ade', *v.n.* to slide (Fr. *glisser*).
Glist, glist, *s.* glimmer, mica. See **Mica.**
Glisten, glis'-tn, *v.n.* to shine; to sparkle with light.
Glister, glis'-ter, *v.n.* to shine; to be bright; to sparkle: *s.* glitter; lustre.
Glistering, glis'-ter-ing, *a.* sparkling with light. **Glisteringly**, glis'-ter-ing-le, *ad.* in a glistering manner.
Glitter, glit'-ter, *v.n.* to sparkle with light; to glisten; to be splendid; to be showy: *s.* brilliancy; lustre.
Glittering, glit'-ter-ing, *a.* shining; brilliant. **Glitteringly**, *ad.* in a glittering manner.
Gloaming, glo'-ming, *s.* the dusk: *a.* belonging to the dusk (*gloom*).
Gloat, glote, *v.n.* to gaze with ardour of passion, often of malignity or lust (Sw. *glotta*, to pry into).
Globard, glo'-bard, *s.* a glow-worm (*glow*).
Globate, glo'-bate, } *a.* having the form of a globe;
Globated, glo'-ba-ted, } spherical; spheroidal.
Globe, globe, *s.* a spherical solid body; the terraqueous

earth; a sphere representing the earth, called a terrestrial globe, or the heavens, called a celestial globe: *v.a.* to gather round or into a circle (L. *globus*).

Globe-amaranth, globe-am'-á-ranth, *s.* a plant of the amaranth tribe, with heads of red and white flowers.

Globe-daisy, globe'-dā-zo, *s.* a globularia.

Globe-fish, globe'-fish, *s.* a fish of the diodon genus, which can inflate itself into a globular shape.

Globe-flower, globe'-flour, *s.* a plant of the ranunculus order, bearing handsome globular flowers.

Globe-thistle, globe'-this-tl, *s.* a plant, the echinops.

Globose, glo-bose', }
Globous, glo'-bus, } *a.* round; spherical; globular.
Globy, glo'-be, }

Globosity, glo-bos'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being globose.

Globular, glob'-u-lar, *a.* having the form of a small globe or ball. *Globular-projection,* a kind of map in which the eye is supposed to be at a given distance from the globe. *Globular sailing,* the sailing from one place to another over the arc of a great circle, or the shortest distance between two places [Naut.] **Globularly,** glob'-u-larle, *ad.* in a globular form. **Globularness,** glob'-u-larnes, *s.* the quality of being globular. **Globulousness,** glob'-u-lus-nes, *s.* the state of being globulous.

Globularia, glo-bu-la'-re-à, *s.* a genus of plants bearing flowers in globose heads.

Globule, glob'-ule, *s.* a small spherical particle of matter; a blood corpuscle [Physiol.]

Globuline, glob'-u-lin, *s.* along with haematine, the principal constituent of the globules of blood [Physiol.]: minute vesicular granules of a vegetable nature [Bot.]

Globus hystericus, glo'-bus his-te'-re-kus, *s.* ball in the throat in hysteria, causing a choking sensation.

Glome, glome, *s.* a roundish head of flowers [Bot.]

Glomerate, glom'-er-ate, *v.a.* to gather into a ball: *a.* growing in rounded or massive forms [Bot.] *A glomerate gland,* one which, having no cavity, discharges at once into a duct [Anat.] (L. *glomus,* a ball.)

Glomeration, glom-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act of gathering into a ball; a body formed into a ball.

Glomerous, glom'-er-us, *a.* gathered into a round mass.

Gloom, gloom, *s.* obscurity; partial darkness; thick shadiness; dejection of mind; melancholy; sullenness; darkness of prospect or aspect: *v.n.* to be cloudy or obscure; to be sadly or sullenly dejected: *v.a.* to obscure; to make dismal (A.S. *glom*).

Gloomy, gloo'-me, *a.* dark, dim, or dusky; dismal; wearing the aspect of sorrow; melancholy; dejected; of a dark complexion. **Gloomily,** gloo'-me-le, *ad.* in a gloomy manner. **Gloominess,** gloo'-me-nes, *s.* the quality of being gloomy; a state of gloom.

Gloria, glo'-re-à, *s.* a hymn founded on Luke ii, 14.

Glorification, glo-re-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of glorifying; exaltation to honour and dignity.

Glorify, glo'-re-fi, *v.a.* to magnify and honour in worship; to ascribe glory or honour to; to make glorious; to exalt to glory; to praise; to honour (L. *gloria,* and *facio,* to make).

Glariole, glo'-re-ole, *s.* a crown of light.

Gloriosa, glo-re-o'-sa, *s.* a plant of the lily order with superb flowers.

Glorious, glo'-re-us, *a.* of exalted excellence and splendour; illustrious; conferring glory or renown; in a state of high station. **Gloriously,** glo'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a glorious manner. **Gloriousness,** glo'-re-us-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being glorious.

Glory, glo'-re, *s.* brightness; splendour; magnificence; praise ascribed in adoration; honour; renown; the felicity of heaven; heaven; the Divine presence or its manifestation; the Divine perfections or excellence; pride; matter of pride or boasting; a circle of rays surrounding the persons of saints, &c. [Paint.]: *v.n.* to exult with joy; to boast (L. *gloria,* renown).

Gloss, glos, *s.* brightness or lustre, as from a smooth surface; external show that might mislead: *v.a.* to give a superficial lustre to; to make glossy; to give a specious appearance to (Ice. *glossi,* brightness).

Gloss, glos, *s.* comment; explanation: *v.a.* to explain; to render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate: *v.n.* to make explanatory remarks (L. *glossa,* a word needing explanation, from Gr. the tongue).

Glossarial, glos-sa'-re-al, *a.* containing a glossary.

Glossarist, glos'-sà-rist, *s.* a writer of glosses or comments; the compiler of a glossary.

Glossary, glos'-à-re, *s.* a vocabulary, explaining words in a book which are obscure, antiquated, local, &c.

Glosser, glos'-ser, *s.* a writer of glosses; a polisher.

Glossiness, glos'-se-ness, *s.* the lustre of a smooth surface.

Glossitis, glos-si'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the tongue [Med.]

Glossly, glos'-le, *ad.* like gloss.

Glossocele, glos'-so-cele, *s.* swelled tongue [Med.] (Gr. *glossa,* and *kele,* a swelling.)

Glossographer, glos-sog'-grà-fer, *s.* a writer of glosses; a scholiast (Gr. *glossa,* and *grapho,* to write).

Glossography, glos-sog'-grà-fe, *s.* the writing of glosses; a description of the tongue.

Glossologist, glos-sol'-o-jist, *s.* one who defines technical terms; one versed in glossology.

Glossology, glos-sol'-o-je, *s.* the definition of technical terms; the comparative science of language (Gr. *glossa,* and *logos,* science).

Glossotomy, glos-sot'-o-me, *s.* dissection of the tongue [Anat.] (Gr. *glossa,* and *tome,* cutting.)

Glossy, glos'-se, *a.* smooth and shining; highly polished.

Glossily, glos'-se-le, *ad.* in a glossy manner.

Glottal, glot'-tal, *a.* pertaining to the glottis.

Glottalite, glot'-tà-lite, *s.* a rare silicate of a white colour and vitreous lustre, discovered near Port Glasgow (*Glotta,* the Clyde, and *lithos,* a stone).

Glottis, glot'-tis, *s.* two semicular membranes, situated at the top of the windpipe, and forming a small oblong aperture, which can be dilated or contracted at pleasure, and by the various vibratory motions of which the tones of the voice are modified (Gr.)

Glottology, glot-tol'-o-je, *s.* comparative philology; glossology (Gr. *glotta,* the tongue, and *logos,* science).

Gloucester, glos'-ter, *s.* a cheese made in Gloucester.

Glove, gluv, *s.* a cover for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger: *v.a.* to cover with a glove. *To throw the glove,* to challenge to single combat. *To take up the glove,* to accept the challenge. (A.S. *glof.*)

Glove-band, gluv'-band, *s.* a band for the glove round the wrist.

Glove-stretchers, gluv'-stretch-ers, *s.pl.* instruments for opening the fingers of gloves, in order that they may be drawn on the hand more easily.

Glover, gluv'-er, *s.* one who makes or sells gloves.

Glow, glo, *v.n.,* to shine with intense heat; to feel great heat of body; to be flushed with heat or animation; to feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to burn with intense passion: *v.a.* to make hot, so as to shine: *s.* shining or white heat; brightness of colour; ardour or vehemence of passion (A.S. *glowan*).

Glowing, glo'-ing, *a.* shining with intense heat; exhibiting a bright colour; ardent; vehement; hot. **Glowingly,** glo'-ing-le, *ad.* with great brightness, heat, or passion.

Glow-worm, glo'-wurm, *s.* the female of an insect of the beetle order, which glows in the dark.

Gloxinia, glok-sin'-e-a, *s.* a plant with large bell-shaped flowers, a native of tropical America (*Gloxin,* a German botanist).

Gloze, gloze, *v.n.* to flatter; to wheedle; to talk smoothly; to expound: *s.* flattery; adulation. *To gloze over,* to palliate by specious representation. (*Gloss.*)

Glozer, glo'-zer, *s.* a flatterer.

Glozing, glo'-zing, *s.* specious representation.

Glucic acid, glew'-sik as'-sid, *s.* an acid obtained from sugar, by the action of an alkali or an acid (Gr. *glykys,* sweet).

Glucina, glu-si'-nà, *s.* the oxide of glucinium, so named from the sweetish taste of its salts.

Glucinium, glew-sin'-e-um, *s.* a white metal belonging to the alkaline earths.

Glucohæmia, glu-ko-he'-me-à, *s.* a complicated chronic disease, accompanied by a large secretion of urine containing glucose [Med.] (Gr. *glykys,* and *haima,* blood).

Glucose, glew'-kose, *s.* a sugar obtained from grapes, fruits of various kinds, honey, starch, &c., and known as grape-sugar, starch-sugar, and diabetic sugar.

Glucosuria, glu-ko-su'-re-à, *s.* glucohæmia [Med.] (Gr. *glykus,* and *ouron,* urine).

Glue, glew, *s.* a viscid substance, extracted from the skins, hides, hoofs, &c., of animals, boiled to a jelly, and used as a cement by carpenters, bookbinders, &c: *v.a.* to join with glue; to unite; to hold together. *Marine glue,* a cement used in ship-building, composed of india-rubber dissolved in naphtha, and of shellac. (L. *gluten.*)

Glue-boiler, glu'-boyl-er, *s.* one whose occupation is to make glue.

Gluer, glew'-er, *s.* one who cements with glue.

Gluey, glew'-e, *a.* viscous; glutinous. **Glueyness,** glew'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being gluey.

Gluish, glew'-ish, *a.* having the nature of glue.

Glum, glum, *a.* frowning; sullen (*gloom*).

Glumaceous, glew-ma'-she-us, *a.* having glumes.

Glumal, glew'-mal, *a.* having a glume [Bot.]

Glumales, glew-ma'-leez, *s.pl.* an extensive class of endogenous plants, with glumaceous flowers, comprising, among others, the grasses.

Glume, glewm, *s.* a small bract with a flower in the axil, as in grasses; the husk or chaff of grain (L. *gluma,* a husk, from *glubo,* to peel).

Glumous, glew'-mus, *a.* said of an aggregate flower, with a common glume at the base.

Glut, glut, *v.a.* to swallow greedily; to gorge; to cloy; to sate; to feast or delight even to satiety; to saturate: *s.* that which is gorged; plenty, to loathing; more than enough; oversupply; anything that obstructs a passage (L. *glutio*, to swallow or gulp down).

Glutæus, glu-te'-us, *s.* a name common to three muscles on which we sit (Gr. *gloutos*, the buttock).

Gluteal, glu-te'-al, *a.* pertaining to the glutæus.

Gluten, glew'-ten, *s.* a viscid, elastic substance, of a greyish colour, found in the flour of wheat, &c. (L.)

Glutinate, glew'-te-nate, *v.a.* to unite with glue.

Glutination, glew-te-na'-shun, *s.* the act of glutinating.

Glutinative, glew'-te-nà-tive, *a.* having the quality of cementing; tenacious.

Glutinose, glew'-te-noze, *a.* glutinous. **Glutinosity**, glew-te-nos'-e-te, *s.* glutinousness.

Glutinous, glew'-te-nus, *a.* of the quality of glue; resembling glue; smeared with slippery moisture [Bot.] **Glutinousness**, glew'-te-nus-nes, *s.* the quality of being glutinous.

Glutton, glut'-tn, *s.* one who indulges to excess in eating, or in anything; a carnivorous quadruped of the northern latitudes, so called from its reputed voracity (*glut*).

Glutton-like, glut'-tn-like, *a.* like a glutton; greedy.

Gluttonize, glut'-tn-ize, *v.n.* to eat voraciously; to indulge appetite to excess.

Gluttonous, glut'-tn-us, } *a.* given to gluttony; con-
Gluttonish, glut'-tn-ish, } sisting in gluttony. **Gluttonously**, glut'-tn-us-le, *ad.* in a gluttonous manner.

Gluttony, glut'-tn-e, *s.* excess in eating; voracity.

Glyceria, gli-se'-re-à, *s.* a genus of nutritious grasses, including the manna grass (Gr. *glykys*, sweet).

Glyceride, glis'-er-ide, *s.* an ether of glycerine.

Glycerine, glis'-er-in, *s.* a viscid, colourless liquid of a sweet taste, obtained from fats, oils, &c.

Glycerrhiza, gli-se-ri'-za, *s.* the liquorice plant (Gr. *glykys*, and *rhiza*, a root).

Glycogen, gli'-ko-gen, *s.* an insoluble powder, found in the liver and placenta; animal starch (Gr. *glykys*, and *gennao*, to produce).

Glycol, gli'-kol, *s.* a colourless, inodorous, sweetish, thick fluid, being a compound intermediate between *glycerine* and alcohol.

Glyconian, gli-ko'-ne-an, } *a.* denoting a kind of verse
Glyconic, gli-kon'-ik, } in Greek and Latin poetry (*Glykon*, who invented it).

Glycyrrhizin, gli-se-ri'-zin, *s.* a peculiar saccharine matter obtained from the root of common liquorice.

Glyph, glif, *s.* a fluting, cut as an ornament, chiefly in the Doric frieze [Arch.] (Gr. *glypho*, to carve.)

Glyphic, glif'-ik, *s.* a picture or figure in which a word is implied: *a.* pertaining to sculpture or glyphs.

Glyphograph, glif'-o-graf, *s.* a plate formed by glyphography; an impression from such a plate.

Glyphographer, gle-fog'-rà-fer, *s.* one skilled or a worker in glyphography.

Glyphography, gle-fog'-rà-fe, *s.* a process for producing engravings in relief, in the manner of electrotype, after etching on a prepared ground (Gr. *glypho*, and *grapho*, to write).

Glyptic, glip'-tik, *a.* pertaining to engraving on gems; figured [Min.] (Gr. *glyptos*, engraved.)

Glyptics, glip'-tiks, *s.* the art of engraving figures on precious stones.

Glyptodon, glip'-to-don, *s.* an extinct quadruped of the armadillo family, of the size of an ox, with teeth longitudinally fluted (Gr. *glyptos*, and *odous*, a tooth).

Glyptography, glip-tog'-rà-fe, *s.* a description of engraving on precious stones (Gr. *glyptos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Glyptotheca, glip-to-the'-kà, *s.* a room for the preservation of works of sculpture (Gr. *glyptos*, and *theka*, a repository).

Gmelinite, me'-lin-ite, *s.* a mineral of silica, alumina, lime, and soda, tending from a white to a flesh colour (*Gmelin*, a chemist).

Gnarl, närl, *s.* an outside knot in wood (Ger. and Dan.)

Gnarled, närld, } *a.* knotty; full of knots; crabbed.
Gnarly, när'-le, }

Gnarr, när. } *v.n.* to growl or snarl (from the sound).
Gnarl, närl, }

Gnash, nash, *v.a.* to strike the teeth together in rage or anguish: *v.n.* to grind the teeth in rage or anguish (from the sound).

Gnashingly, nash'-ing-le, *ad.* with gnashing.

Gnat, nat, *s.* a genus of small troublesome winged insect, including the mosquito; a tribe (A.S. *gnæt*).

Gnathitis, nat, na-thi'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the jaw or cheek [Med.] (Gr. *gnathos*, the jaw.)

Gnat-snapper, nat'-snap-per, *s.* a bird that catches gnats.

Gnat-worm, nat'-wurm, *s.* the larva of a gnat.

Gnaw, naw, *v.a.* to bite off little by little with the fore-teeth; to bite in agony or rage; to fret; to torment: *v.n.* to use the teeth in biting (A.S. *gnagan*).

Gnawer, naw'-er, *s.* he who or that which gnaws; a rodent animal.

Gneiss, nise, *s.* a species of rock, arranged in layers and composed of quartz, feld-spar, and mica (Ger.)

Gneissoid, nise'-oyd, *a.* like gneiss (*gneiss*, and Gr. *eidos*, like).

Gneissose, nise'-sose, *a.* having the structure of gneiss.

Gnetum, ne'-tum, *s.* the joint-fir, an E. Indian plant.

Gnome, nome, *s.* an imaginary being, often misshapen and of diminutive size, supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth and preside over its secret treasures, mineral and other (Gr. *gnome*, intelligence).

Gnome, nome, *s.* a brief reflection or maxim (Gr. *gnome.*)

Gnomic, nomé'-ik, } *a.* containing maxims or single
Gnomical, nomé'-e-kal, } detached thoughts.

Gnomiometrical, no-me-o-met'-re-kal, *a.* used in the measurement of angles. *Gnomiometrical telescopes* and *microscopes*, instruments for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection, and for ascertaining the inclination of strata (Gr. *gnomon*, and *meter*).

Gnomology, no-mol'-o-je, *s.* a collection of maxims; a treatise on maxims (Gr. *gnome*, and *logos*, account).

Gnomon, no'-mon, *s.* the style or pin, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day [Dialling]; a style erected perpendicular to the horizon, for making astronomical observations [Astron.]; the index of the hour-circle of a globe; the part of a parallelogram which remains when one of the parallelograms about its diagonal is removed [Geom.] (Gr. *gnomon*, an index, from *gnonai*, to know.)

Gnomonic, no-mon'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to gnomonics.
Gnomonical, no-mon'-e-kal, } *Gnomonic projection*, a projection of the sphere from the centre. **Gnomonically**, no-mon'-e-kal-le, *ad.* according to the principles of the gnomonic projection.

Gnomonics, no-mon'-iks, *s.* the art or science of dialling.

Gnomonology, no-mon-ol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on dialling (Gr. *gnomon*, and *logos*, account).

Gnostic, nos'-tik, *s.* one belonging to a sect of the early Christian Church that affected gnosticism: *a.* pertaining to the gnostics or to gnosticism.

Gnosticism, nos'-te-sizm, *s.* a theosophic philosophy of diverse shades and tendencies which grew up in the early Church out of the fragments of ancient speculative systems in connection with the profession of Christianity, and which affected to expound its presumed esoteric doctrines (Gr. *gnosis*, knowledge).

Gnu, new, *s.* a ruminant horned animal found in S. Africa, partaking in form of horse, buffalo, and stag.

Go, go, *s.n.* to move; to pass from one place, state, or station to another; to walk; to travel; to depart; to proceed; to advance; to apply; to have recourse to; to be about to do; to pass; to circulate; to flow; to proceed by some principle or rule; to be freed from restraint; to lead in any direction; to extend; to avail; to be accounted in value; to happen; to turn out; to fare. *To go about*, to set one's self to a business; to tack [Naut.] *To go abroad*, to walk out of a house; to be uttered or published. *To go against*, to invade; to march to attack. *To go aside*, to withdraw or retire into a private situation; to err. *To go astray*, to wander; to break from an inclosure; to sin. *To go away*, to depart. *To go between*, to mediate. *To go by*, to pass near and beyond. *To go down*, to descend in any manner; to fail. *To go for nothing*, to have no meaning or efficacy. *To go forth*, to issue or depart out of a place. *To go forward*, to advance. *To go hard with*, to be in danger of a fatal issue. *To go in*, to enter. *To go in and out*, to do the business of life. *To go off*, to depart to a distance; to die; to explode. *To go on*, to advance forward. *To go out*, to issue forth; to go on an expedition; to become extinct. *To go over*, to read; to examine; to pass from one party to another. *To go through*, to pass through a substance; to accomplish. *To go through with*, to come to the end. *To go under*, to be talked of or known. *To go up*, to ascend; to rise. *To go upon*, to proceed as on a foundation. *To go with*, to accompany; to side. *To go ill with*, not to prosper. *To go well with*, to have good fortune. *To go without*, to be or remain destitute. *Go to*, come; move; begin.

Goad, gode, *s.* a pointed instrument to urge a beast to move faster; a stimulus: *v.a.* to drive with a goad; to urge forward; to stimulate (A.S. *gad*).

Goaf, gofe, *s.* place in a mine that is worked out; waste [Mining].

Go-ahead, go'-a-hed, *a.* pushing; enterprising.

Goal, gole, *s.* the point set to bound a race; the mark; the end or aim; also the starting-post (Fr. *gaule*, a pole).

Goat, gote, *s.* a well-known ruminating quadruped, with long hair and horns (A.S. *gat*).

Goat-chafer, gote'-tcha-fer, *s.* a kind of beetle.

Goatee, gote-ee', *s.* a beard like a goat's.
Goat-fish, gote'-fish, *s.* a fish of the Mediterranean.
Goatherd, gote'-herd, *s.* one who tends goats.
Goatish, go'-tish, *a.* resembling a goat; of a rank smell; lustful. **Goatishly**, go'-tish-le, *ad.* in a goatish manner. **Goatishness**, go'-tish-nes, *s.* the quality of being goatish.
Goat-marjoram, gote-mar'-jo-ram, *s.* goat's beard.
Goat-milker, gote'-milk-er, *s.* the goat-sucker.
Goat-moth, gote'-moth, *s.* a large British moth.
Goat's-beard, gotes'-beerd, *s.* a plant, a tragopogon.
Goat-skin, gote'-skin, *s.* the skin of a goat.
Goat's-rue, gotes'-rew, *s.* a plant of the genus galega.
Goat's-thorn, gotes'-thorn, *s.* an astragalus.
Goat-sucker, gote'-suk-ker, *s.* a genus of birds, so called as erroneously supposed to suck goats. See **Caprimulgus.**
Gob, gob, *s.* a little: a mouthful; goaf.
Gobbe, gob, *s.* an annual like the kidney bean.
Gobbet, gob'-bet, *s.* a small piece; a mouthful; a lump: *v.a.* to swallow in masses or mouthfuls (Fr.)
Gobbing, gob'-bing, *s.* the refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal.
Gobble, gob'-bl, *v.a.* to swallow in lumps; to swallow hastily: *v.n.* to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey: *s.* the noise, as of the turkey (Fr. *gober*, to swallow).
Gobble-gut, gob'-bl-gut, *s.* a voracious feeder.
Gobbler, gob'-bler, *s.* one who swallows in haste; a gormandizer; a turkey-cock.
Gobelin, gobe'-lin, *s.* a rich French tapestry (the *Gobelins* in Paris, where the tapestry is manufactured).
Go-between, go'-be-tween, *s.* one who transacts business between parties.
Goblet, gob'-let, *s.* a drinking vessel without a handle.
Goblin, gob'-lin, *s.* a mischievous spirit that haunts places, especially houses; an elf (*cobalt*).
Goby, go'-be, *s.* a genus of small fishes, allied to the blenny, interesting as building nests of sea-weed.
Go-by, go'-bi, *s.* evasion; a passing without notice; a thrusting away; a shifting off. *To give a thing the go-by*, to evade it or set it aside.
Go-cart, go'-kärt, *s.* a framework mounted on castors, in which children learn to walk.
God, god, *s.* the self-existent supreme Creator and Upholder of the universe; a being conceived of and worshipped as endowed with Divine power; an idol; any person or thing deified or too much honoured; a ruler, as representing God: *pl.* the occupants of the upper gallery in a theatre (A.S.)
Godchild, god'-tchild, *s.* one for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.
Goddaughter, god'-daw-ter, *s.* a female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.
Goddess, god'-des, *s.* a female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex; a woman of superior charms.
Goddess-like, god'-des-like, *a.* resembling a goddess.
Godfather, god'-fä-*ther*, *s.* a man who is sponsor for a child at baptism: *v.a.* to act as godfather.
Godhead, god'-hed, *s.* deity; divine nature; a deity.
Godhood, god'-hood, *s.* divinity; divine qualities.
Godless, god'-les, *a.* with no fear of God; atheistic. **Godlessly**, god'-les-le, *ad.* in a godless manner. **Godlessness**, god'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being godless.
Godlike, god'-like, *a.* like God; divine. **Godlikeness**, god'-like-nes, *s.* the state of being godlike.
Godling, god'-ling, *s.* a little deity; a diminutive god.
Godly, god'-le, *a.* reverencing God, His character and laws; living in obedience to His commands; pious; righteous: *ad.* piously; righteously. **Godlily**, god'-le-le, *ad.* in a godly manner. **Godliness**, god'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being godly.
Godmother, god'-moth-er, *s.* a woman who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.
Godroon, god-roon', *s.* an inverted fluting, beading, or cabling [Arch.] (Fr.)
God's-acre, godz-a'-ker, *s.* a graveyard.
Godsend, god'-send, *s.* an unexpected acquisition of good fortune.
Godship, god'-ship, *s.* a deity; the rank of a god.
Godsmith, god'-smith, *s.* a maker of idols.
Godson, god'-sun, *s.* a male for whom one has been sponsor at the font.
God-speed, god'-speed, *s.* good speed; success.
Godward, god'-ward, *a.* toward God.
Godwit, god'-wit, *s.* a genus of long-billed, slender-legged marsh birds (*godd* and *wiht*, creature).
Goer, go'-er, *s.* one who goes, walks, &c.; a go-between.
Goffering, gof'-fer-ing, *s.* fluting for frills, &c.
Gog, gog, *s.* haste; ardent desire to go (W. activity).
Goggle, gog'-gl, *v.n.* to strain or roll the eyes: *a.* having prominent staring eyes: *s.* a strained or affected rolling of the eye.
Goggle-eye, gog'-gl-i. *s.* a full, rolling, or staring eye.
Goggle-eyed, gog'-gl-ide, *a.* having prominent, staring, or rolling eyes.
Goggled, gog'-gld, *a.* prominent; staring, as the eye.
Goggles, gog'-glz, *s.pl.* instruments used to cure squinting, or the distortion of the eyes which occasions it [Surg.]; cylindrical tubes, in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c.; spectacles; blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.
Goglet, gog'-let, *s.* a kind of pottery jar, or earthenware vase, for keeping water cool.
Going, go'-ing, *s.* the act of moving or walking; departure; pregnancy; procedure; course of life; behaviour. *Going forth*, outlet; border. *Going out*, end; journeying or departing.
Goiter, } **Goitre**, } goy'-ter, *s.* bronchocele; a swelling in the upper and fore part of the neck of the thyroid gland (L. *guttur*, the throat).
Goitred, goy'-terd, *a.* affected with goitre.
Goitrous, goy'-trus, *a.* pertaining to or affected with goitre.
Gola, go'-lä, *s.* a cyma [Arch.] (L. *gula*, the throat.)
Gold, goald, *s.* a precious metal of a yellow colour, the most valuable, ductile, malleable, and heaviest, except platina, of all the metals; money; riches; wealth; something genuine and of value; a bright yellow colour: *a.* made of gold; consisting of gold (A.S.)
Gold-beater, goald-bee'-ter, *s.* one whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding. *Gold-beaters' skin*, a membrane prepared from the large intestine of an ox, which gold-beaters lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it.
Gold-beating, goald'-beet-ing, *s.* the reducing of gold to extremely thin leaves by beating with a hammer.
Gold-cloth, goald'-kloth, *s.* cloth interwoven with gold thread.
Gold-digging, goald'-dig-ging, *s.* a place where gold is found.
Gold-dust, goald'-dust, *s.* gold in very fine particles.
Golden, goald'-en, *a.* made or consisting of gold; bright; shining; of a gold colour or lustre; excellent; most valuable; happy; pre-eminently favourable. *Golden-fleece*, the fleece of gold taken from the ram that bore Phryxus through the air to Colchis, and in quest of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expeditions [Myth.] *Golden number*, a number showing the year of the moon's cycle [Chron.] *Golden rule*, the rule of three [Arith.]; the rule that we should do as we would be done by. *Golden-hair*, an evergreen with yellow flowers. *Golden-lungwort*, species of hawkweed. *Golden-maiden-hair*, a moss. *Golden-mouse-ear*, a species of hawk-weed. *Golden-pheasant*, a beautiful Chinese pheasant. *Golden-rod*, a tall herb bearing yellow flowers. *Golden-rod-tree*, a shrub of the Canary Isles. *Golden-samphire*, a herb resembling samphire. *Golden-saxifrage*, a plant growing in wet ground. *Golden-thistle*, a herb with yellow flowers.
Golden-age, goald'-en-aje, *s.* a fabled primeval period of innocent happy human existence, in which the earth yielded all fulness without toil, and every creature lived at peace with every other [Myth.]
Golden-cup, goald'-en-kup, *s.* an aquatic plant bearing golden flowers: *pl.* butter-cups.
Golden-eye, goald'-en-i, *s.* a species of duck.
Gold-fever, goald'-fe-ver, *s.* a mania for gold.
Gold-fields, goald'-feelds, *s.* auriferous deposits and diggings in Australia, California, and elsewhere.
Goldfinch, goald'-finsh, *s.* a beautiful singing-bird, so named from the colour of its wings.
Gold-fish, goald'-fish, *s.* a fresh-water fish of the carp kind, of a bright orange colour in the upper part.
Gold-foil, goald'-foyl, *s.* a thin sheet of gold, used by dentists and others.
Gold-hammer, goald-ham'-mer, *s.* the yellow-hammer.
Golding, goald'-ing, *s.* a sort of apple.
Gold-lace, goald'-lase, *s.* a lace wrought with gold.
Gold-leaf, goald'-leef, *s.* gold beaten into a thin leaf.
Goldless, goald'-les, *a.* destitute of gold.
Goldney, goald'-ne, *s.* a fish, the gilthead.
Gold-plate, goald'-plate, *s.* dishes, vessels, &c., of gold.
Gold-size, goald'-size, *s.* a size used in gilding.
Goldsmith, goald'-smith, *s.* a worker in gold and silver, formerly also a banker.
Gold-stick, goald'-stik, *s.* an officer carrying a gilt rod, who attends on the sovereign on State occasions.
Gold-thread, goald'-thred, *s.* a thread formed of flattened gold laid over a thread of silk.
Gold-washer, goald'-wash-er, *s.* one who or that which washes gold.
Gold-wire, goald'-wire, *s.* silver wire superficially covered with gold.
Goldy-locks, goald'-e-loks, *s.* certain plants bearing tufts of yellow flowers.
Golf, golf, *s.* a game played with a bent club and a small ball, on commons with short grass, in which

the player, who drives the ball into a series of small holes in the ground with the fewest strokes, or who reckons up the most holes in the round, by taking them with the fewest strokes, is the winner (Dut. *kolf*, a club).

Golf-club, golf'-klub, *s.* a golfing club; a golfing association.

Goliath-beetle, go-li'-ath-bee-tl, *s.* a splendid large-sized tropical beetle.

Goloe-shoe, go-lo'-shoo, *s.* an overshoe (*golosh*, and *shoe*).

Golore, go-lore', *s.* abundance (Ir.)

Goloshe, go-losh', *s.* See **Galoche.**

Golt-shut, goalt'-shut, *s.* a gold or silver ingot.

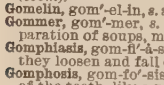
Gome, gome, *s.* the black grease of a cart-wheel (*coom*).

Gomelin, gom'-el-in, *s.* a starch used by cotton weavers.

Gommer, gom'-mer, *s.* an ingredient used in the preparation of soups, made from black amel-wheat.

Gomphiasis, gom-fi'-a-sis, *s.* a disease of the teeth, when they loosen and fall out (Gr. toothache).

Gomphosis, gom-fo'-sis, *s.* the immoveable articulation of the teeth, like a nail in a board (Gr.)



Gondola.

Gomuti, go-mu'-ti, *s.* a substance, resembling horse-hair, obtained from the sago-palm, and used for making cordage.

Gondola, gon'-do-la, *s.* a long narrow boat, used on the canals of Venice; a flat-bottomed boat for carrying produce, &c. [U.S.] (It.)

Gondolier, gon-do-leer', *s.* a man who rows a gondola.

Gone, gon, *pp.* of **Go.**

Gonfalon, gon'-fa-lon, *s.* an ensign or standard (Fr.)

Gong, gong, *s.* a basin-shaped instrument made of an alloy of copper and tin, which, when struck with a wooden mallet, emits a loud sonorous sound (Malay).

Goniatites, go-ne-a-ti'-tes, *s.* fossils of the ammonite family. See **Goniometer.**

Goniometer, gon-e-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring solid angles, as of crystals. *Reflecting goniometer*, one for measuring these angles by reflection. (Gr. *gonia*, an angle, and *meter*.)

Gonorrhœa, gon-or-re'-a, *s.* inflammation of the genital organs, attended with a secretion of a contagious muco-purulent fluid [Med.] (Gr. *gone*, seed, and *rheo*, to flow.)

Good, good, *a.* valid; sufficiently perfect in its kind; having the qualities, physical or moral, best adapted to its design and use; virtuous; pious; proper; fit; seasonable; expedient; sound; wholesome; palatable; salutary; beneficial; full; useful; competent; convenient; able; skilful; kind; benevolent; faithful; pleasant; honourable; unblemished; cheerful; considerable; polite; serious; companionable; brave; well-formed; mild; not irritable; friendly. *Good advice*, wise and prudent counsel. *Good heed*, great care; due caution. *In good sooth*, in good truth. *To make good*, to perform; to fulfil; to confirm or establish; to supply deficiency; to indemnify; to carry into effect. *To stand good*, to be firm or valid. *To think good, to see good*, to be pleased or satisfied. *As good as*, equally; no better than; the same as. *As good as his word*, equalling in fulfilment what was promised (A.S. *god*.) **Goodness**, good'-nes, *s.* the state of being good; excellence; kindness.

Good, good, *s.* that which contributes to diminish pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; advantage; welfare; prosperity; spiritual advantage or improvement; earnestness; moral qualities; virtue; richness; abundance: *ad. as good*, as well; with equal advantage: *int.* well! right! *For good and all*, finally. See **Goods.**

Good-behaviour, good-be-have'-yur, *s.* obligation to keep the peace.

Good-breeding, good-bree'-ing, *s.* polite manners, formed by good education; a polite education.

Good-bye, good-bi', *int.* farewell (God be with ye).

Good-conditioned, good-kon-dish'-und, *a.* being in a good state; without bad qualities or symptoms.

Good-day, good'-da, *int.* a kind salutation at meeting or parting.

Good-fellow, good-fel'-lo, *s.* a jolly or boon companion; a pleasant companion.

Good-fellowship, good-fel'-lo-ship, *s.* pleasant company; conviviality.

Good-folk, good'-foke, *s.* the fairy race.

Good Friday, good fri'-da, *s.* a fast in memory of Christ's sufferings, kept on the Friday of Passion-week.

Good-humour, good-yu'-mur, *s.* a cheerful temper

Good-humoured, good-yu'-murd, *a.* of a cheerful temper. **Good-humouredly**, good-yu'-murd-le, *ad.* with good-humour.

Good-lack, good'-lak, *int.* exclamation of wonder (*good lady*).

Goodly, good'-le, *a.* being of a handsome form; beautiful; pleasant; agreeable; considerable. **Goodliness**, good'-le-nes, *s.* beauty of form; grace.

Good-man, good'-man, *s.* a rustic term of compliment; a husband; the head of a family.

Good-manners, good-man'-ners, *s.pl.* propriety of behaviour; politeness; decorum.

Good-morrow, good-mor'-ro, *int.* good-morning.

Good-nature, good-na'-tyur, *s.* natural mildness and kindness of disposition.

Good-natured, good-na'-tyurd, *a.* naturally mild in temper. **Good-naturedly**, good-na'-tyurd-le, *ad.* with mildness of temper. **Good-naturedness**, good-na'-tyurd-nes, *s.* the quality of being good-natured.

Good-night, good-nite', *int.* a kind wish at parting.

Good-now, good'-now, *int.* an exclamation of wonder.

Goods, goods, *s.pl.* household furniture; moveable property; articles of merchandise. *Goods and chattels*, personal property. *Goods-train*, a railway train conveying luggage or general merchandise. *Goods-truck*, a railway wagon for goods.

Good-sense, good-sens', *s.* sound judgment.

Good-speed, good'-speed, *s.* good success.

Good Templar, good tem'-plar, *s.* one of a society pledged by certain rites to teetotalism and its promotion.

Good-wife, good'-wife, *s.* the mistress of a family.

Goodwill, good'-wil, *s.* kindly feeling; interest in the custom sold along with a business to a purchaser.

Good-woman, good-woom'-an, *s.* the good wife.

Goody, good'-e, *s.* a term of civility to a common woman: *pl.* sweets.

Goosander, goos'-an-der, *s.* a migratory water-fowl of the merganser genus.

Goose, goos, *s.*; *pl.* **Geese**, a well-known web-footed bird, larger than a duck; a tailor's smoothing iron; a stupid, silly creature A *green goose*, one under four months old. (A.S. *gos*.)

Gooseberry, gooz'-ber-re, *s.* the well-known berry of a prickly shrub; the shrub itself; *a.* made of gooseberries (*gorseberry*, Ger. *Kraus*, crisp, and *berry*).

Goose-cap-fool, gooz'-ber-re-fool, *s.* a compound made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, with cream.

Goose-cap, goos'-kap, *s.* a silly person.

Goose-corn, goos'-korn, *s.* a species of rush.

Goose-foot, goos'-foot, *s.* a herb whose leaf is shaped like a goose's foot.

Goose-grass, goos'-gras, *s.* a creeping plant on which geese are accustomed to feed.

Goose-neck, goos'-nek, *s.* a piece of bent iron fitted to the end of a boomyard, &c. [Naut.]

Goose-quill, goos'-kwill, *s.* the large quill of a goose, or a pen made of it.

Goose-wing, goos'-wing, *s.* a lower corner of a foresail or mainsail when the centre or body of the sail is furled [Naut.]

Goosery, goos'-er-e, *s.* a place for geese; stupidity.

Gopher, go'-fer, *s.* the name of several species of American burrowing animals; the wood used by Noah in the construction of the ark.

Goral, go'-ral, *s.* a fleet antelope of Nepaul.

Goramy, go-ra-mi', *s.* a nest-building fish of the E. Archipelago, and much esteemed for its flesh.

Gor-cock, gor'-kok, *s.* the moor-cock (*gorse*).

Gor-crow, gor'-kro, *s.* the carrion crow (A.S. *gor*, dung).

Gordian, gor'-de-an, *a.* intricate; difficult. *Gordian knot*, a knot in the harness of Gordius, a king of Phrygia, which Alexander cut with his sword, when he heard the declaration of the oracle that whoso could untie it would be lord of all Asia; hence a difficulty which only skill and determination can resolve (*Gordius*).

Gordius, gor'-de-us, *s.* the hair-worm, so called from the knots into which it twists itself. See **Gordian.**

Gore, gore, *s.* blood effused from the body; clotted blood; blood (A.S. *gor*).

Gore, gore, *s.* a wedge-shaped or triangular piece of cloth, sewed into a garment to widen it in any part; a triangular piece of land; an abatement denoting a coward [Her.]: *v.a.* to pierce with anything pointed; to piece with a gore (A.S. *gara*, a triangular piece).

Gorge, gorj, *s.* the throat; the gullet; a narrow pass between hills or mountains, or its entrance; a concave moulding or cavetto [Arch.]; the entrance into a bastion or other outwork [Fort.]; that which is gorged or swallowed: *v.a.* to swallow with greediness; to glut: *v.n.* to feed greedily (Fr. from L. *gurges*, a whirlpool).

Gorged, gorjd, *a.* having a gorge; bearing a crown or the like about the neck [Her.]

Gorgeous, gor'-jus, *a.* showy; splendid. **Gorgeously**, gor'-jus-le, *ad.* in a gorgeous manner. **Gorgeousness**, gor'-jus-nes, *s.* the state of being gorgeous.

Gorget, gor'-jet, *s.* a piece of armour for defending the throat or neck; a kind of breast-plate like a half

moon; a metallic ornament formerly worn by officers on the breast; a ruff worn by females; a cutting instrument used in lithotomy [Surg.]

Gorgon, gor'-gun, *s.* one of three fabled sisters, with an aspect so horrible that the sight of them turned the beholder to stone [Myth.]; anything very ugly and repulsive: *a.* like a gorgon (Gr. an old woman).

Gergonean, Gorgonian, gor-go'-ne-an, *a.* like a gorgon; pertaining to gorgons.

Gorgonia, gor-go-ne'-yà, *s.pl.* masks carved in imitation of the Gorgon Medusa's head [Arch.]

Gergonia, gor-go'-ne-à, *s.pl.* a family of flexible coral zoophytes, growing in the form of shrubs, twigs, and reticulate fronds [Zool.]

Gorgonize, gor'-gon-ize, *v.a.* to turn into stone.

Gor-hen, gor'-hen, *s.* the female of the gor-cock.

Gorilla, go-ril'-là, *s.* an African ape, the largest known, attaining 5 ft. 8 in. in height.

Goring, go'-ring, *s.* a pricking; puncture.

Germand, gor'-mand, *s.* a greedy or ravenous eater; an epicure: *a.* gluttonous; voracious (Fr. *gourmand*).

Germandism, gor'-man-dizm, *s.* gluttony.

Germandize, gor'-man-dize, *vn.* to eat greedily.

Germandizer, gor'-man-di-zer, *s.* a greedy eater.

Gorse, gors, *s.* furze or whin.

Gorsy, gor'-se, *a.* covered with gorse.

Gory, go'-re, *a.* covered with clotted blood; bloody. *Gory dew*, a gore-coloured slime often seen on damp walls, consisting of cell-forms of an alga.

Goshawk, gos'-hawk, *s.* a voracious bird of the hawk family (*goose* and *hawk*).

Gosling, goz'-ling, *s.* a young goose; a catkin.

Gospel, gos'-pel, *s.* the revelation of the grace of God through Christ; a history of the life and doctrines of Christ; a selection from the latter used in Church service; a system or principle professed or preached as a kind of gospel: *a.* according to the gospel: *v.a.* to instruct in the gospel: to fill with sentiments of religion (A.S. *God*, or *good*, and *spell*, story).

Gospel-gossip, gos'-pel-gos'-sip, *s.* one over-zealous in lecturing his neighbours on religious subjects.

Gospeller, gos'-pel-ler, *s.* an evangelist; the priest who reads the gospel at the altar.

Goss, goss, *s.* a kind of low furze or gorse.

Gossamer, gos'-sà-mer, *s.* a fine, filmy substance, like cobweb, floating in the air or on bushes in calm weather (*God* and *summer*).

Gossamery, gos'-sà-mer-e, *a.* like gossamer; filmsy.

Gossan, gos'-san, *s.* an oxide of iron and quartz, which frequently occurs in mineral lodes at shallow depths.

Gossip, gos'-sip, *s.* one who runs about tattling; mere idle talk; a tippling companion; a sponsor; *v.n.* to run about and tattle; to chat; to talk much; to be a boon companion (*God*, and *sib*, relationship).

Gossipy, gos'-sip-e, *a.* full of gossip.

Gossoon, gos-soon', *s.* a boy; a servant (Ir.)

Goth, goth, *s.* one of an ancient tribe of Teutons, who first appear in history as pouring down upon S. Europe from the North, and subverting the Roman Empire; a rude or uncivilized person; a barbarian.

Gothamist, go'-tham-ist, *s.* a wiseacre, so called from Gotham, in Nottinghamshire, noted for blundering.

Gothamite, go'-tham-ite, *s.* a Gothamist; a term sportively applied to the inhabitants of New York.

Gothic, goth'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the Goths; denoting a style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.; rude; barbarous: *s.* the language of the Goths; the Gothic style.

Gothicism, goth'-e-sizm, *s.* rudeness of manners; a Gothic idiom; conformity to the Gothic style.

Gothicize, goth'-e-size, *v.a.* to make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism.

Gouda, gow'-dà, *s.* a kind of cheese (*Gouda*, in Holland).

Gouge, gooj, *s.* a semicircular chisel, used to cut holes or grooves; a cheat [U.S.]: *v.a.* to scoop out, as with a gouge; to force out the eye, as with the thumb; to cheat [U.S.] (Fr.)

Gouge-slips, gooj'-slips, *s.pl.* hones for sharpening gouges or chisels.

Gourd, goord, *s.* a plant allied to the cucumber; its shell used to hold liquids.

Gourd-worm, goord'-wurm, *s.* a worm which infests the liver of animals.

Gourdy, goor'-de, *a.* swelled in the legs. **Gourdiness**, goor'-de-nes, *s.* a swelling on a horse's leg.

Gourmand, goor'-mand, *s.* (Fr.) See **Gormand.**

Gournet, goor'-net, *s.* a fish, the gurnet.

Gout, gowt, *s.* a constitutional disease giving rise to a peculiar inflammation in the smaller joints, and having its regular seat in the largest joint of the great toe, so called as supposed to be caused by a humour deposited in drops; a clot; a drop (Fr, *goutte*, from L. *gutta*, a drop).

Gout, goo, *s.* taste; relish (Fr., from L. *gustus*).

Gouty, gow'-te, *a.* diseased with the gout; pertaining to the gout; swelled; boggy. **Goutily**, gow'-te-le, *ad.* in a gouty manner. **Goutiness**, gow'-te-nes, *s.* the state of being gouty; gouty affections.

Govern, guv'-ern, *v.a.* to direct and control; to regulate by authority; to influence; to restrain; to steer; to require to be in a particular case, mood, &c.: *v.n.* to exercise authority; to administer the laws; to have the control (Fr. from L. *guberno*, to steer a ship).

Governable, guv'-ern-à-bl, *a.* that may be governed.

Governance, guv'-er-nans, *s.* government; direction; control; management.

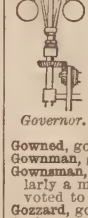
Governante, guv'-er-nant, *s.* a governess.

Governess, guv'-er-nes, *s.* a lady who has the care of instructing young ladies; an instructress.

Governing, guv'-er-ning, *a.* ruling; prevailing.

Government, guv'-ern-ment, *s.* direction; regulation; control; the exercise of authority; the administration of public affairs; the system of polity in a state; the territory governed; the right of governing; the persons or council governing; the influence of a word in determining the case or mood of another.

Governmental, guv-ern-men'-tal, *a.* pertaining to government; made by government.



Governor.

Governor, guv'-er-nur, *s.* one invested with supreme authority; a ruler; a tutor; a pilot; a pair of heavy balls connected with machinery, and designed to equalize the speed of steam-engines by operating on the throttle-valve of the engine [Mech.]

Governorship, guv'-er-nur-ship, *s.* the office of a governor.

Gowan, gow'-an, *s.* the daisy; decomposed granite (Celt.)

Gown, gown, *s.* a woman's upper garment; a long, loose robe, especially as worn by professional or university men; the dress of peace, or of the civil magistracy.

Gowned, gownd, *a.* dressed in a gown.

Gownman, gown'-man, **Gownsman**, gownz'-man, *s.* one whose professional habit is a gown, particularly a member of an English university; one devoted to the arts of peace.

Gozzard, goz'-zard, *s.* one who tends geese.

Grab, grab, *v.a.* to grasp or seize suddenly (*gripe*).

Grab, grab, *s.* a vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts.

Grabble, grab'-bl, *v.n.* to grope; to sprawl (*grab*).

Grace, grase, *s.* favour; good-will; the free unmerited love and favour of God in itself or its effect on the heart; mercy; pardon; privilege; elegance or ease of form or manner; natural or acquired excellence; beauty; embellishment; the title of a duke or an archbishop; a short prayer before or after meat; in English universities, an act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution: *v.a.* to adorn; to favour; to honour. *Day of grace*, time of probation [Theol.] *Days of grace*, the days allowed for the payment of a bill after it becomes due [Comm.] (L. *gratia*, favour, from *gratus*, pleasing.) See **Graces.**

Grace-cup, grase'-kup, *s.* the cup or health drunk after grace.

Graceful, grase'-ful, *a.* dignifiedly elegant and easy in manner or deportment. **Gracefully**, grase'-ful-le, *ad.* in a graceful manner. **Gracefulness**, grase'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being graceful.

Graceless, grase'-les, *a.* wanting in grace or saving virtue; abandoned; profligate. **Gracelessly**, grase'-les-le, *ad.* in a graceless manner. **Gracelessness**, grase'-les-nes, *a.* the condition of being graceless.

Grace-note, grase'-note, *s.* any note added to a composition as an ornamental flourish [Mus.]

Graces, gra'-ses, *s.pl.* the three goddesses of full, sunny, radiant life—Aglaia, the shining one, Thalia, the blooming one, and Euphrosyne, the cheerful one [Myth.]; ornamental notes attached to principal ones [Mus.] *Good graces*, favour or friendship.

Gracile, gras'-il, *a.* slender (L.)

Gracility, grà-sil'-e-te, *s.* slenderness.

Gracious, gra'-shus, *a.* expressive of grace or kindness; disposed to forgive; proceeding from divine grace; endowed with grace; virtuous; favourable. **Graciously**, gra'-shus-le, *ad.* in a gracious manner. **Graciousness**, gra'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being gracious.

Grackle, grak-l, *s.* See **Grakles.**

Gradation, grà-da'-shun, *s.* ascension, progression, or arrangement step by step in regular order; regular arrangement, as in the gradual blending of one tint into another [Paint., &c.]; a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords [Mus.]

Gradational, grà-da'-shun-al, *a.* by gradations.

Gradationed, grà-da'-shund, *a.* formed by gradation.

Gradatory, grad'-à-tur-e, *a.* proceeding step by step: *s.* steps from the cloisters into the church [Eccles.]

Grade, grade, *s.* a step or degree in rank, dignity, order, or any series; degree of slope in a road: *v.a.* to arrange in regular series; to adjust the rate of slope in a road (L. *gradus*, a step).

Gradely, grade'-le, *a.* decent; orderly: *ad.* well; handsomely; decently; orderly (Lancashire).

Gradient, gra'-de-ent, *a.* moving by steps; rising by regular degrees of inclination: *s.* the degree of ascent or descent in a railroad; an incline.

Gradine, gra'-din, *s.* a toothed chisel used by sculptors; a tier of seats.

Gradual, grad'-yu-al, *a.* proceeding step by step; regular and slow: *s.* an order of steps; an ancient book of hymns, so called because some of them were chanted on the steps of the pulpit; the part of the mass between the epistle and the gospel. **Gradually**, grad'-yu-al-le, *ad.* in a gradual manner.

Graduate, grad'-yu-ate, *v.a.* to honour with a degree; to divide into small regular intervals; to form shades or nice differences; to temper by degrees; to mark by degrees; to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency [Chem.]: *v.n.* to receive a degree from a college or university; to pass by degrees: *s.* one who has received a degree in a college or university.

Graduateship, grad'-yu-ate-ship, *s.* the state of a graduate.

Graduation, grad-yu-a'-shun, *s.* regular progression by succession of degrees; the conferring or receiving of academical degrees; a division of any space into small regular intervals; the reduction of a liquid to a certain consistence by evaporation [Chem.]

Graduator, grad'-yu-a-tur, *s.* an instrument for dividing lines into small regular intervals.

Graduction, grà-duk'-shun, *s.* the division of circular arcs into degrees, minutes, &c. [Astron.] (L. *gradus* and *duco*, to lead.)

Graduss, gra'-dus, *s.* a dictionary of Greek or Latin prosody, usually called "Gradus ad Parnassum."

Graf, graf, *s.* a German count.

Graff, graf, *s.* a ditch or moat; a graft. See **Graft.**

Graffer, graf'-fer, *s.* a notary or scrivener [Law.]

Graffiti, grà-fe'-tee, *s.pl.* ancient inscriptions by scribbling with a stylus on a wall (It. scratchings.)

Graft, graft, *s.* a small shoot of a tree, inserted into another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it: *v.a.* to insert a shoot, as into a tree; to insert after the manner of a graft: *v.n.* to practise engrafting (Fr. *greffe*, from Gr. *graphion*, a style).

Grafting, graft'-ing, *s.* the act of inserting grafts.

Grail, grale, *s.* the dish or the cup said to have been used by Christ at the last supper, and in which Joseph of Arimathea is said to have caught up His blood when He was taken from the cross (Old Fr. *graal*, a dish.)

Grain, grane, *s.* any small hard mass; a single hard seed of a plant, particularly of those kinds whose seeds are used for food; corn collectively, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize; a minute particle; the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty-fourth of a pennyweight troy; a very small quantity; the veins or fibres of wood or other fibrous substances; the body or substance of wood as modified by the fibres; texture; state of the grit of any body composed of grains; the dye made from cochineal insects; the heart and temper: *v.a.* to paint in imitation of the grain or fibres of wood; to form into grains, as powder. *A grain of allowance*, a small allowance or indulgence. *To dye in grain*, to dye in the raw material. *Grain-colours*, the dyes made from cochineal (L. *granum*, seed).

Grainage, gra'-naje, *s.* mangy tumours in the legs of horses; an ancient duty, consisting of the twentieth part of the salt imported into London [Law.]

Grained, graynd, *a.* painted so as to seem to have a grain; rough; made less smooth; dyed in grain.

Grainer, gra'-ner, *s.* a lixivium obtained by infusing pigeons' dung in water, used by tanners; a tanner's knife; one who paints in imitation of the grain of wood; also the brush he uses.

Graining, gra'-ning, *s.* painting in imitation of the grain of wood; a process in tanning; indentation; a fish allied to the dace.

Grain-moth, grane'-moth, *s.* an insect whose larvæ devour grain in the store-house.

Grains, granez, *s.pl.* the husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation. *Grains of paradise*, a very pungent Indian spice.

Grainstaff, grane'-staf, *s.* a quarter-staff.

Grain-tin, grane'-tin, *s.* tin melted with charcoal.

Grainy, gra'-ne, *a.* full of grains or corn.

Grakles, grak'-lz, *s.pl.* birds of the starling family, all natives of the tropical regions of Asia and Africa.

Grallæ, gral'-le, } *s.pl.* the fourth order of
Grallatores, gral-là-to'-res, } birds, the waders, characterized by long naked legs and, as a rule, long necks and bills (L. *grallæ*, stilts).

Grallatorial, gral-là-to'-re-al, } *a.* pertaining to the gral-
Grallatory, gral'-là-tur-e, } latores.

Grallic, gral'-lik, *a.* stilted; grallatorial.

Gram, gram, *s.* a pulse of various kinds cultivated in India. See **Gramme.**

Gramarye, gram'-mà-re, *s.* the art of necromancy.

Gramercy, gra-mer'-se, *int.* formerly used to express thankfulness with surprise (Fr. great thanks).

Graminaceæ, grà-min-a'-se-e, } *s.pl.* the grasses [Bot.]
Gramineæ, grà-min'-e-e, } (L. *gramen*, grass.)

Graminaceous, gram-e-na'-shus, } *a.* grassy; per-
Gramineal, grà-min'-e-al, } taining to the
Gramineous, grà-min'-e-us, } grasses.

Graminifolious, grà-min-e-fo'-le-us, *a.* bearing leaves like grass (L. *gramen*, and *folium*, a leaf).

Graminivorous, gram-in-iv'-or-us, *a.* subsisting on grass or vegetable food (L. *gramen*, and *voro*, to devour).

Grammar, gram'-mar, *s.* the principles or science of language; a system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; a book containing these principles and rules; an elementary treatise: *a.* belonging to grammar (Gr. *gramma*, a letter, from *grapho*, to write).

Grammarian, gram-ma'-re-an, *s.* one versed in grammar; a philologist; one who teaches grammar.

Grammar-school, gram'-mar-skool, *s.* a school in which the learned languages, especially Greek and Latin, are taught.

Grammatic, gram-mat'-ik, } *a.* belonging to gram-
Grammatical, gram-mat'-e-kal, } mar; according to the rules of grammar. **Grammatically**, gram-mat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* according to the rules of grammar. **Grammaticalness**, gram-mat'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being grammatical.

Grammaticaster, gram-mat-e-kas'-ter, *s.* a pedant.

Grammaticism, gram-mat'-e-sizm, *s.* a point of grammar.

Grammaticize, gram-mat'-e-size, *v.a.* to render grammatical.

Grammatite, gram'-mà-tite, *s.* tremolite.

Gramme, gram, *s.* the standard unit of weight in France, equal to 15.43248 grains troy.

Grampus, gram'-pus, *s.* a large cetaceous animal of the dolphin family, and very voracious (L. *grandis piscis*, great fish).

Granadilla, gran-à-dil'-là, *s.* the fruit of a twining plant, sometimes as large as a child's head, and much esteemed as a dessert in tropical countries (Sp.)

Granary, gran'-à-re, *s.* a store-house of thrashed grain.

Grand, grand, *a.* great; illustrious; high in power and dignity; splendid; magnificent; chief; noble; conceived or expressed with great dignity; old or more advanced, as in grandfather (L. *grandis*, great). **Grandly**, grand'-le, *ad.* in a grand manner. **Grandness**, grand'-nes, *s.* grandeur; the quality of being grand.

Grandam, gran'-dam, *s.* a grandmother; an old woman.

Grandchild, grand'-tchild, *s.* a son's or daughter's child.

Grand-daughter, grand-daw'-ter, *s.* a son's or daughter's daughter.

Grand-duke, grand'-duke, *s.* a sovereign prince; a prince; the great horned owl.

Grandee, gran-dee', *s.* a nobleman in Spain of the first rank; a man of elevated rank or station.

Grandeeship, gran-dee'-ship, *s.* the rank or estate of a grandee.

Grande garde, grand'-gärd, *s.* a piece of plate armour to protect the left shoulder and the breast.

Grandeur, grand'-yur, *s.* vastness; that combination of qualities in an object which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions; splendour of appearance; elevation of thought, sentiment, or deportment; majesty.

Grandfather, grand-fä'-*ther*, *s.* a father's or mother's father.

Grandiloquence, gran-dil'-o-kwens, *s.* the quality of being grandiloquent.

Grandiloquent, gran-dil'-o-kwent, } *a.* speaking in a
Grandiloquous, gran-dil'-o-kwus, } lofty or bombastic style; pompous (L. *grandis*, and *loquor*, to speak).

Grandiose, grand'-e-oze, *a.* grand and impressive, really or affectedly.

Grand jury, grand'-jew-re, *s.* a jury whose duty it is to decide whether there are grounds for an accusation to justify a trial.

Grand juror, grand'-jew-ror, *s.* one of the grand jury.

Grand-master, grand'-master, *s.* the head of an order of knighthood, as also of the Freemasons.

Grandmother, grand'-mu*th*-er, *s.* the mother of one's father or mother.

Grand-nephew, grand-nef'-few, *s.* the grandson of a brother or sister.

Grand-niece, grand-neese, *s.* the grand-daughter of a brother or sister.
Grand Seignior, grand-seen'-yèr, *s.* the Sultan of Turkey.
Grandsire, grand'-sire, *s.* a grandfather; an ancestor.
Grandson, grand'-sun, *s.* a son's or daughter's son.
Grand-stand, grand'-stand, *s.* the principal stand at a racecourse.
Grand vizier, grand-viz'-yer, *s.* the chief minister of the Turkish empire.
Grange, grayn], *s.* a farm, with the buildings, &c.; a farmer's union [U.S.]
Granger, grayn'-jer, *s.* a farm bailiff; a member of a grange [U.S.]
Graniferous, grā-nif'-er-us, *a.* bearing seeds like grains (L. *granum*, grain, and *fero*, to bear).
Graniform, gran'-e-form, *a.* like grains of corn.
Granilite, gran'-e-lite, *s.* a granite composed of more than three ingredients (L. *granum*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone).
Granite, gran'-ite, *s.* a rock composed of quartz, felspar, and mica, confusedly crystallized together.
Granitic, grā-nit'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to granite;
Granitical, grā-nit'-e-kal, } having the nature or consisting of granite.
Granitification, grā-nit-e-fe-kā'-shun, *s.* formation into granite (*granite*, and L. *facio*, to make).
Granitiform, grā-nit'-e-form, *a.* resembling granite.
Granitine, gran'-e-tine, *s.* an aggregate of three species of minerals, differing in some of its constituents from granite.
Granitoid, gran'-e-toyd, *a.* resembling granite (*granite*, and Gr. *eidos*, like).
Granivorous, grā-niv'-or-us, *a.* eating grain; subsisting on seeds (L. *granum*, and *voro*, to devour).
Grant, grant, *v.a.* to give or bestow without compensation in answer to request; to transfer the title of a thing to another, for a good or valuable consideration; to admit as true what is not proved; to concede: *s.* a bestowing; the thing bestowed; a gift; a concession or admission of something as true; a conveyance in writing; the thing conveyed.
Grantable, gran'-tā-bl, *a.* that may be granted.
Grantee, gran'-tee, *s.* the person to whom a conveyance is made [Law].
Granter, gran'-tur, *s.* one who grants.
Grantor, gran'-tur, *s.* one who makes a conveyance [Law].
Granular, gran'-u-lar, } *a.* consisting of or resem-
Granulary, gran'-u-lar-e, } bling grains; small and compact. *Granular limestone*, a limestone, generally found in the primitive rocks, the white variety being used as statuary marble. (L. *granum*, grain). **Granularly**, gran'-u-lar-le, *ad.* in a granular manner.
Granulate, gran'-u-late, *v.a.* to form into grains or small masses; to make rough on the surface: *v.n.* to collect or be formed into grains: *a.* having numerous small elevations, like shagreen; consisting of or resembling grains.
Granulated, gran'-u-la-ted, *a.* consisting of grains; having the form of grains.
Granulation, gran-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act of forming into grains, specially of metals, by pouring them, when melted, into water, through a sieve: *pl.* little grain-like formations in sores that are healing.
Granule, gran'-ule, *s.* a little grain; a small particle.
Granuliferous, gran-u-lif'-er-us, *a.* full of grains or granulations (*granule*, and *fero*, to bear).
Granuliform, grā-nu'-le-form, *a.* having an irregular granular structure [Min.]
Granulous, gran'-u-lus, *a.* full of grains.
Grape, grape, *s.* the fruit of the vine: grape-shot: *pl.* mangy tumours on the leg of a horse (Fr. *grappe*, a cluster of grapes).
Grape-hyacinth, grape-hi'-a-sinth, *s.* a beautiful, bulbous flowering plant, also its flower.
Grapeless, grape'-les, *a.* wanting the strength and flavour of a grape; without grapes.
Grapery, gra'-per-e, *s.* a building or inclosure for the rearing of grapes.
Grape-shot, grape'-shot, *s.* a cluster of small shot, arranged in tiers between plates round a wire, and dispersing when fired.
Grape-stone, grape'-stone, *s.* the stone of the grape.
Grape-sugar, grape-shoog'-ur, *s.* sugar from fruits.
Grape-vine, grape'-vine, *s.* the vine which yields the grape.
Grape-wort, grape'-wurt, *s.* a poisonous plant, the baneberry.
Graphic, graf'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to the art of
Graphical, graf'-e-kal, } writing or delineating; well delineated; describing with accuracy. *Graphic granite*, a variety of granite, composed of feldspar and quartz. (Gr. *grapho*, to write.)
Graphicly, graf'-ik-le, } *ad.* in a graphic manner.
Graphically, graf'-e-kal-le, }
Graphicness, graf'-ik-nes, } *s.* the quality of being
Graphicalness, graf'-ik-al-nes, } graphic.
Graphite, graf'-fite, *s.* a form of carbon; a substance used for pencils, called black-lead or plumbago.

Graphel.

Graphium, graf'-e-um, *s.* an ancient pointed implement for writing on wax-covered tablets (L. a style).
Graphometer, grā-fom'-e-ter, *s.* a mathematical instrument for measuring the degrees in an angle.
Grapnel, grap'-nel, *s.* a small anchor fitted with four or five flukes; a grappling-iron.
Grapple, grap'-pl, *v.a.* to lay fast hold of: *v.n.* to contend or struggle in close fight: *s.* a seizing; close hug in contest; close fight; a grappling-iron (*grab*).
Grappling-iron, grap'-pling-i'-urn, *s.* an instrument for grappling and holding fast; a grapnel.
Graptolite, grap'-to-lite, *s.* a fossil zoophyte, with its cells arranged on one or both sides of a slender central stem (Gr. *graptos*, written, and *lithos*, a stone).
Graptolitic, grap-to-lit'-ik, *a.* made by or containing graptolites.
Grapy, gra'-pe, *a.* like grapes; made of grapes.
Grasp, grasp, *v.a.* to seize and hold by clasping or embracing; to catch at; *v.n.* to try to seize; to catch: *s.* a gripe of the hand; reach of the arms; the power of seizing; hold; intellectual capacity (*grab*).
Graspable, grasp'-à-bl, *a.* that can be grasped.
Grasper, gras'-per, *s.* one who grasps.
Grasping, gras'-ping, *a.* greedy to possess. **Graspingly**, gras'-ping-le, *ad.* in a grasping manner.
Grass, gras, *s.* the herbage which forms the food of cattle and other beasts; an order of plants, with simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, and the seed single [Bot.]: *v.a.* to cover with grass or turf; to bleach. *Grass of Parnassus*, a herb growing in wet ground. (A.S. *gærs*, connected with *green*, and *grow*).
Grass-blade, gras'-blade, *s.* a blade of grass.
Grass-cloth, gras'-kloth, *s.* an Eastern fabric made of the fibres of different plants, none of them grasses.
Grass-cutter, gras-kut'-ter, *s.* an attendant on an Indian army, whose duty it is to provide provender for the cattle and horses; a compositor, who fills the place of a regular hand during his temporary absence.
Grass-green, gras'-green, *a.* green with grass; dark-green: *s.* the colour of grass.
Grass-grown, gras'-grone, *a.* overgrown with grass.
Grasshopper, gras-hop'-per, *s.* a hopping insect that lives among grass.
Grass-land, gras'-land, *s.* kept constantly in grass.
Grassless, gras'-les, *a.* destitute of grass.
Grass-oil, gras'-oyl, *s.* a name given to some essential oils obtained from scented grasses in India.
Grass-plot, gras'-plot, *s.* a plot covered with grass.
Grasspoly, gras'-po-le, *s.* a purple-flowered plant.
Grass-tree, gras'-tree, *s.* a genus of Australian liliaceous plants, from which a resin is obtained.
Grass-widow, gras'-wid-o, *s.* a wife separated from her husband by his living abroad (*grass*, and *widow*).
Grass-wrack, gras'-rak, *s.* a marine grass growing in shallow water.
Grassy, gras'-se, *a.* covered with grass; resembling grass; green. **Grassiness**, gras'-se-nes, *s.* the state of being grassy.
Grate, grate, *s.* a frame, composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a frame of iron bars for holding fuel for a fire: *v.a.* to furnish with grating; to make fast with cross bars (L. *crates*, a hurdle).
Grate, grate, *v.a.* to rub, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies; to offend; to fret; to irritate; *v.n.* to rub hard, so as to offend; to make a harsh sound by friction of rough bodies (Scand.)
Grateful, grate'-ful, *a.* having or implying a due sense of benefits; affording pleasure; gratifying. See **Gratify**. **Gratefully**, grate'-ful-le, *ad.* in a grateful manner. **Gratefulness**, grate'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being grateful.
Grater, gra'-ter, *s.* a utensil with a rough surface for rubbing down a body.
Graticulation, grā-tik-u-la'-shun, *s.* the division of a design or draught into squares, for the purpose of reducing or enlarging it (L. *crates*, a hurdle).
Gratification, grat-e-fe-kā'-shun, *s.* the act of gratifying; that which gratifies; delight; recompense.
Gratifier, grat'-e-fi-er, *s.* one who or that which gratifies.
Gratify, grat'-e-fi, *v.a.* to please; to indulge; to humour; to satisfy; to recompense (L. *gratus*, pleasing, grateful, and *facio*, to make).

Grating, gra'-ting, *a.* fretting; irritating; harsh. **Gratingly**, gra'-ting-le, *ad.* in a grating manner.
Grating, gra'-ting, *s.* a partition of bars; lattice-work.
Gratiola, gra-ti'-o-lâ, *s.* the genus of plants which includes the hedge hyssop, famous for its medicinal virtues (L. *gratia*, grace).
Gratis, gra'-tis, *ad.* for nothing; without payment (L.)
Gratitude, grat'-e-tude, *s.* a sentiment of gratefulness to a benefactor.
Gratuitous, grâ-tew'-e-tus, *a.* free; voluntary; granted without claim or merit; without reason, warrant, or proof. **Gratuitously**, grâ-tew'-e-tus-le, *ad.* in a gratuitous manner. **Gratuitousness**, grâ-tew'-e-tus-nes, *s.* the quality of being gratuitous.
Gratuity, grâ-tew'-e-te, *s.* something given gratuitously; something given in return for a favour.
Gratulate, grat'-u-late, *v.a.* to congratulate; to requite.
Gratulation, grat-u-la'-shun, *s.* congratulation.
Gratulatory, grat'-u-lâ-tur-e, *a.* congratulatory.
Gravamen, grâ-va'-men, *s.* the substantial cause of an action [Law]; the most serious part of a charge (L. from *gravis*, heavy).
Grave, grave, *v.a.* to carve or cut on stone or other hard substance with a chisel or edged tool; to engrave; to form by cutting with a chisel: *v.n.* to carve; to engrave: *s.* a pit dug to bury a dead human body; any place of burial; a place of great slaughter or mortality; death or destruction (A.S. *grafan*).
Grave, grave, *v.a.* to clean a ship's bottom, and cover it with pitch. See **Graves**.
Grave, grave, *a.* of weight; of importance; of a serious character; not gay or showy; solemn; sedate; low or depressed, as opposed to acute [Mus.]; heavy or long-sounding [Gram.] (L. *gravis*, heavy.) **Gravely**, grave'-le, *ad.* in a grave manner. **Graveness**, grave'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being grave.
Grave-clothes, grave'-kloa*th*z, *or* kloze, *s.pl.* the clothes in which the dead are interred.
Grave-digger, grave'-dig-ger, *s.* one whose occupation is to dig graves.
Gravel, grav'-el, *s.* small stones, often intermixed with particles of sand, &c.; a disease produced by small calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder [Med.]: *v.a.* to cover with gravel; to stick in the sand; to embarrass; to hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe (Fr. *gavelle*, from *grève*, a sandy shore).
Graveless, grave'-les, *a.* without a grave; unburied.
Gravelling, grav'-el-ing, *s.* a covering with gravel; gravel.
Gravelly, grav'-el-le, *a.* abounding with gravel.
Gravel-pit, grav'-el-pit, *s.* place where gravel is dug.
Gravelence, gra-ve'-o-lens, *s.* a strong and offensive smell.
Graveolent, gra-ve'-o-lent, *a.* having a strong offensive odour (L. *gravis*, and *oleo*, to smell).
Graver, gra'-ver, *s.* an engraver; an engraving tool.
Graves, gravez, *s.pl.* sediment of melted tallow.
Grave-stone, grave'-stone, *s.* a stone laid over a grave, or erected near it, as a monument.
Grave yard, grave'-yârd, *s.* a burying-ground.
Gravid, grav'-id, *a.* pregnant.
Gravimeter, grâ-vim'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravities of bodies, solid or liquid (L. *gravis*, and *meter*).
Gravimetric, grâ-ve-met'-rik, *a.* determined by weight.
Graving, gra'-ving, *s.* engraving; carved work; impression; the act of cleaning a ship's bottom.
Graving-dock, gra'-ving-dok, *s.* a dry dock in which ships' bottoms are graved.
Gravita, grâ-vee'-tâ, *ad.* slowly and dignifiedly [Mus.] (It.)
Gravitate, grav'-e-tate, *v.n.* to be acted on or attracted by gravity (L. *gravis*).
Gravitation, grav-e-tâ'-shun, *s.* the force under which bodies attract and tend to each other.
Gravity, grav'-e-te, *s.* heaviness; weight; importance; seriousness; solemnity; enormity; lowness of a note [Mus.]: the tendency, causing weight, of a mass of matter to attract and be attracted by another. *Specific gravity*, the weight of a body compared with another of equal bulk, taken as a standard. *Centre of gravity*. See **Centre**.
Gravy, gra'-ve, *s.* the juice from flesh while roasting.
Gray, gra, *a.* white with a mixture of black; of the colour of ashes; hoary; old; mature; *s.* a gray colour; an animal of a gray colour, a badger [Her.] **Grayness**, gra'-nes, *s.* the quality of being gray.
Gray-beard, gra'-beerd, *s.* an old man; a large earthenware jar holding liquors: *a.* with a gray beard.
Gray-fly, gra'-fli, *s.* the trumpet-fly.
Grayish, gra'-ish, *a.* somewhat gray.
Grayling, gra'-ling, *s.* a fish of the salmon family, resembling the trout in shape.
Gray mare, gra' mare, *s.* a wife, especially one who rules her husband.
Gray-stone, gra'-stone, *s.* a grayish or greenish rock, composed of feldspar and augite, and allied to basalt.
Graywacke, **Greywacke**, gra-wâk'-e, *s.* a gritty kind of sand stone [Min.]
Graze, graze, *v.a.* to rub, brush, or touch lightly in passing: *s.* a scratch (*grate* or *rase*).
Graze, graze, *v.a.* to feed with grass; to furnish pasture for; to feed on; to tend while grazing: *v.n.* to eat grass; to supply grass; to move on devouring (*grass*).
Grazer, gra'-zer, *s.* one that feeds on growing herbage.
Grazier, gra'-zhe-ur, *s.* one who pastures cattle, and who rears them for market.
Grazing, gra'-zing, *s.* feeding on grass; a pasture.
Grazioso, grat-se-o'-so, *ad.* gracefully and elegantly [Mus.] (It.)
Grease, grees, *s.* animal fat in a soft state; oily matter of any kind; an inflammation in the legs of a horse (Fr. *graisse*, from *gras*, fat).
Grease, greez, *v.a.* to smear with grease; to bribe; to corrupt with presents.
Greasy, gree'-ze, *a.* oily; fat; smeared with grease; like grease; smooth; gross; indelicate; indecent. **Greasily**, gree'-ze-le, *ad.* in a greasy manner; with or as with grease. **Greasiness**, gree'-ze-nes, *s.* the state of being greasy.
Great, grate, *a.* large; of large amount; long-continued; weighty; chief; of vast power and excellence; supreme; vast; wonderful; able; accomplished; distinguished; eminent; dignified; magnanimous; magnificent; sublime; noble; proud; pregnant; difficult; distant by one more generation, in the ascending or descending line; pre-eminent: *s.* the whole; the gross; the lump; people of rank or distinction (A.S.) **Greatly**, grate'-le, *ad.* in a great degree or manner. **Greatness**, grate'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being great.
Great-coat, grate'-kote, *s.* an over-coat.
Great-hearted, grate'-hârt-ted, *a.* having a great and generous heart; high-spirited; noble.
Great-seal, grate'-seel, *s.* the principal seal of a kingdom, state, &c.
Greaves, greevz, *s.pl.* armour for the legs (Fr.)
Grebe, greeb, *s.* a genus of web-footed birds with short wings, and very expert at diving.
Grecian, gre'-she-an, *a.* pertaining to Greece: *s.* a native of Greece; one well versed in the Greek language; a Greek-speaking Jew.
Grecianize, gre'-she-an-ize, *v.n.* to speak Greek.
Grecism, gre'-sizm, *s.* an idiom of the Greek language.
Grecize, gre'-size, *v.a.* to render Grecian; to translate into Greek: *v.n.* to speak Greek.
Gree, gree, *s.* pre-eminence (Scotch).
Greed, greed, *s.* greediness; avarice.
Greedy, gree'-de, *a.* having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; eagerly desirous to obtain. **Greedily**, gree'-de-le, *ad.* in a greedy manner. **Greediness**, gree'-de-nes, *s.* the quality of being greedy.
Greedy-gut, gree'-de-gut, *s.* a glutton.
Greek, greek, *a.* pertaining to Greece: *s.* a native of Greece; the language of Greece. *Greek orders*, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian Orders [Arch.]
Greek-fire, greek'-fire, *s.* See **Fire**.
Green, green, *a.* of a colour composed of blue and yellow, or that of growing plants and herbage; fresh; recent; flourishing; undecayed; not dry; not seasoned; half-raw; unripe; young; raw; inexperienced; pale; sickly; not yet four months old, said of a goose: *s.* a colour composed of blue and yellow; a grass-plot or lawn: *v.a.* to make green (A.S. *grene*). **Greenly**, green'-le, *ad.* with a green colour; in a green manner. **Greenness**, green'-nes, *s.* the quality of being green.
Green-back, green'-bak, *s.* paper money first issued by the United States in 1862, the back being green.
Green-cloth, green'-kloth, *s.* formerly a court of justice connected with the royal household, which took cognisance of all offences within the precincts of the palace and 200 yards beyond, so called from the *green* cloth on the table of the court.
Green-coloured, green-kul'-urd, *a.* pale or sickly.
Green-crop, green'-krop, *s.* a crop of green vegetables.
Greenery, green'-er-e, *s.* green plants; a place for growing them.
Green-eyed, green'-ide, *a.* having jaundiced eyes.
Greenfinch, green'-finsh, *s.* a singing-bird, the green grossbeak.
Green-gage, green'-gaje, *s.* a species of plum.
Green-grocer, green'-gro-ser, *s.* a retailer of vegetables or fruit in their green state.
Green-hand, green'-hand, *s.* one who is raw and inexperienced.
Green-heart, green'-hârt, *s.* a tree of Guiana, which yields an excellent timber and a medicinal bark.
Green-horn, green'-horn, *s.* a raw youth.

Green-house, green'-hows, *s.* a conservatory in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather, and preserved green during the winter.
Greening, green'-ing, *s.* an apple green when ripe.
Greenish, green'-ish, *a.* somewhat green. **Greenishness**, green'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being greenish.
Greenlander, green'-lan-der, *s.* a native of Greenland.
Green-room, green'-room, *s.* a room near the stage, to which actors retire during the interval of their parts in the play.
Greens, greens, *s.pl.* the leaves of various plants, as spinach, &c., boiled in their green state for food.
Green-sand, green'-sand, *s.* a silicious stone spotted green, in some cases with silicate of iron, belonging to the cretaceous period.
Greenshank, green'-shangk, *s.* a species of sandpiper.
Green-sickness, green'-sik-nes, *s.* chlorosis, a disease of females, characterized by paleness, languor, and indigestion.
Green-snake, green'-snake, *s.* the name of two small species of snakes in the United States.
Green-stall, green'-stawl, *s.* a stall on which greens are exposed to sale.
Greenstone, green'-stone, *s.* a rock of the trap formation, composed of hornblende and feldspar.
Green-tea, green'-tee, *s.* a commercial variety of tea of several kinds.
Green-turtle, green'-tur-tl, *s.* the marine chelonian, a great favourite with epicures.
Green-vitriol, green-vitr'-re-ol, *s.* the sulphate of iron.
Green-weed, green'-weed, *s.* dyer's weed.
Green-wood, green'-wood, *s.* a wood when green, as in summer: *a.* pertaining to a green wood.
Greeny, green'-e, *a.* greenish.
Greet, greet, *v.a.* to salute with expressions or signs of kind wishes; to send kind wishes to; to meet with greetings: *v.n.* to meet and salute (A.S. *gretan*).
Greeting, greet'-ing, *s.* expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting.
Gregal, gre'-gal, } *a.* pertaining to a flock;
Gregarian, gre-ga'-re-an, } belonging to the herd or common crowd (L. *grex, gregis*, a flock).
Gregarious, gre-ga'-re-us, *a.* going or living in flocks or herds. **Gregariously**, gre-ga'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a gregarious manner. **Gregariousness**, gre-ga'-re-us-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being gregarious.
Gregorian, gre-go'-re-an, *a.* arranged or invented by Gregory. The *Gregorian calendar*, the regulation of the year according to the reformation introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582. The *Gregorian year*, the year as now reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar. *Gregorian telescope*, a common form of the reflecting telescope, so named from its inventor, Prof. James Gregory. *Gregorian chant*, choral music arranged by Pope Gregory I.
Gremial, gre'-me-al, *a.* belonging to the lap or bosom (L. *gremium*, the lap).
Grenade, gre-nade', *s.* a small shell of iron or glass, filled with powder and pieces of iron, fired by means of a fusee, and thrown by hand (Sp. and Fr., a pomegranate, from L. *granum*, a grain).
Grenadier, gren-à-deer', *s.* originally a soldier who threw grenades; a member of what used to be the first company of every battalion of foot, distinguished by their superior height, particular uniform, and position in front or to the right.
Grenatite, gren'-à-tite, *s.* staurolite or staurolite [Min.] (Fr. *grenat*, a garnet).
Gressorial, gres-so'-real, *a.* having three toes of the feet forward, two of them connected, and one behind [Ornith.] (L. *gressus*, stepping.)
Grey, gra, *a.* See **Gray**.
Grey-falcon, gra'-fawk-n, *s.* the common falcon.
Greyhound, gra'-hownd, *s.* an elegant hunting-dog of slender figure, length of limb, and great swiftness.
Greys, graze, *s.pl.* the Second British Dragoon regiment, so called from their horses being all grey.
Greywethers, gra'-weth-ers, *s.pl.* large boulders of silicious sandstone.
Grias, gri'-as, *s.* the anchovy pear genus of plants.
Grice, grice, *s.* a little pig; a young wild boar (Ice.)
Griddle, grid'-dl, *s.* a round iron plate for baking cakes; a wire-bottomed sieve [Mining].
Gride, gride, *v.a.* to grate harshly; to pierce.
Gridelin, grid'-e-lin, *s.* a colour mixed of white and red, or a grey violet (Fr. *gris de lin*, grey of flax).
Gridiron, grid'-i-urn, *s.* a grated utensil for broiling flesh or fish over coals (W. *greidio*, to scorch).
Grief, greef, *s.* pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, misconduct, or evil, whether suffered or done; sorrow; cause of sorrow; that which afflicts; affliction (L. *gravis*, heavy).
Griefful, greef'-ful, *a.* full of grief or sorrow.
Grief-shot, greef'-shot, *a.* pierced with grief.
Grievable, greev'-à-bl, *a.* lamentable.
Grievance, greev'-ans, *s.* a hardship and injustice.
Grievance-monger, greev'-ans-mung-ger, *s.* a grumbler.
Grieve, greeve, *v.a.* to give pain of mind to; to afflict; to make sorrowful; to mourn over: *v.n.* to feel grief; to sorrow; to mourn.
Grievingly, greev'-ing-le, *ad.* in sorrow; sorrowfully.
Grievous, greev'-us, *a.* causing grief or pain; burdensome; hard to be borne; heinous; serious; full of complaint; hurtful. **Grievously**, greev'-us-le, *ad.* in a grievous manner. **Grieviousness**, greev'-us-nes, *s.* oppressiveness; affliction; atrociousness.
Griffin, grif'-fin, } *s.* a fabulous animal of antiquity,
Griffon, grif'-fun, } represented in symbol of strength with the body and legs of a lion, in symbol of swiftness with wings and the beak of an eagle, and in symbol of watchfulness with a pair of listening ears; a species of vulture (Gr. *grypS*, from *grypos*, having a crooked beak).
Griffin-like, grif'-fin-like, *a.* resembling a griffin.
Grig, grig, *s.* a sand-eel; a cricket; a Greek.
Grill, gril, *v.a.* to broil; to torment, as if by broiling: *s.* a gridiron (Fr. *griller*, from L. *crates*, a hurdle).
Grillade, gril-lade', *s.* meat broiled on the gridiron.
Grillage, gril'-lage, *s.* an arrangement of sleepers and cross-beams, bedded in loose soil, as a support for erections.
Grille, gril, *s.* an iron grating.
Grilse, grils, *s.* a young salmon in its second or third year, after its first return from the sea.
Grim, grim, *a.* of a relentlessly stern, sullen expression; fierce; horrible (A.S. fierce). **Grimly**, grim'-le, *a.* having a grim look: *ad.* in a grim manner. **Grimness**, grim'-nes, *s.* state of being grim.
Grimace, gre-mase', *s.* distortion of the face: *v.n.* to make grimaces (*grim.*)
Grimaced, gre-maist', *a.* distorted; having a crabbed look
Grimalkin, gre-mal'-kin, *s.* an old grey cat.
Grime, grime, *s.* foul matter, leaving a black stain: *v.a.* to soil with grime (Dan. *grim*, soot.)
Grimm's law, grims-law, *s.* the law, discovered by J. Grimm, which regulates the interchange of mute consonants among the Aryan languages.
Grimy, gri'-me, *a.* full of grime; foul. **Grimily**, gri'-me-le, *ad.* in a grimy manner. **Griminess**, gri'-me-nes, *s.* the state of being grimy.
Grin, grin, *v.n.* to show the teeth, as in laughter or scorn; to fix the teeth, as in anguish: *v.a.* to express by grinning: *s.* the act of closing the teeth and showing them; a forced smile (A.S. *grennian.*)
Grind, grine'-d, *v.a.* to reduce to small pieces or powder by friction; to wear down, sharpen, or smooth by friction; to grate; to oppress; to harass; to teach or study in preparation for an examination: *v.n.* to be rubbed together; to perform the operation of grinding; to be pulverized, polished, or sharpened by grinding; to study for an examination: *s.* study for an examination, considered as irksome.
Grinder, grine'-der, *s.* one who grinds; a tooth that grinds the food: *pl.* the teeth in general.
Grindery, grind'-e-re, *s.* materials for leather-workers.
Grindstone, grined'-stone, *s.* a revolving circular stone for grinding tools.
Grinningly, grin'-ning-le, *ad.* with a grinning laugh.
Grip, grip, *s.* grasp with the hand; a holding fast; a handle: *v.a.* to grasp. See **Gripe**.
Grip, grip, } *s.* a small ditch or furrow: *v.a.* to trench;
Gripe, gripe, } to drain.
Gripe, gripe, *v.a.* to catch with the hand and clasp closely with the fingers; to seize and hold fast; to clutch; to pinch; to give pain to the bowels; to distress: *v.n.* to seize and hold fast; to get money by hard bargains; to feel the colic; to lie too close to the wind [Naut]: *s.* grasp; fast hold with the hand; squeeze; pressure; oppression; pinching distress; a lever which can be pressed upon a wheel to retard or stop its motion [Mech.]: *pl.* pain in the bowels, colic [Med.]; the fore-foot or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end; an assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes, and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck to secure boats [Naut.] (A.S. *gripan.*)
Gripeful, gripe'-ful, *a.* disposed to gripe.
Griper, gri'-per, *s.* an oppressor; an extortioner.
Griping, gri'-ping, *a.* grasping; greedy; pinching the bowels. **Gripingly**, gri'-ping-le, *ad.* in a griping manner; with a peculiar pain in the bowels.
Grippe, grip, *s.* influenza (Fr.)
Griquas, gre'-kas, *s.* a half-caste in S. Africa, sprung from intercourse of Dutch settlers with native women.
Grisaille, grees-ale', *s.* a painting with grey tints to represent solid bodies in relief (Fr.)
Griseous, griz'-e-us, *a.* grizzled (Fr. *gris*, gray).
Grisette, gre-set', *s.* a girl of the working or serving

class, who dresses coquettishly (Fr. a gray cloth worn by the women of the lower classes).

Grisly, griz'-le, *a.* inspiring fear; grim (A.S. *grisian*, to dread). **Grisliness**, griz'-le-nes, *s.* quality of being grisly.

Grison, gri'-sun, *s.* a S. American animal of the weasel kind (Fr. *gris*, gray).

Grist, grist, *s.* corn for grinding, or corn ground at one time; supply; provision (*grind*).

Gristle, gris'-tl, *s.* cartilage, a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies (A.S. *gristel*).

Gristly, grist'-le, *a.* consisting of gristle; like gristle.

Grist-mill, grist'-mill, *s.* a mill for grinding grain.

Grit, grit, *s.* the coarse part of meal; oats hulled or coarsely ground; rough hard particles; a hard gritty sandstone; quality as regards grittiness; firm texture: decision [U.S.] (A.S. *grytt.*)

Grit-stone, grit'-stone, *s.* a gritty sandstone.

Gritty, grit'-te, *a.* containing or consisting of small hard particles; of a firm fibre or texture [U.S.] **Grittiness**, grit'-te-nes, *s.* the quality of being gritty.

Grizzle, griz'-zl, *s.* grey; a mixture of white and black.

Grizzled, griz'-zld, *a.* grey; of a mixed colour.

Grizzly, } griz'-le, } *a.* somewhat grey. *Grizzly* or **Grisly**, } *grisly bear*, a large and ferocious bear of Western North America.

Groan, grone, *v.n.* to utter a deep moaning, as in pain or sorrow; to be oppressed or afflicted; to long earnestly: *s.* a deep mournful sound, uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish; any low rumbling sound (A.S. *granian*).

Groanful, grone'-ful, *a.* sad; inducing groans.

Groat, groat, *s.* a coin or money of account, equal to 4*d.*; a small sum (D. *groot*, great, the piece when first coined being larger than any other of the sort).

Groats, groats, *s.pl.* oats that have the hulls taken off.

Grocer, gro'-ser, *s.* a dealer in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, fruits, &c. (*gross*, as originally a wholesale dealer).

Grocery, gro'-ser-e, *s.* the commodities sold by grocers; a grocer's store.

Grog, grog, *s.* a mixture of spirit, originally rum, and cold water; spirituous liquor. ("Old *Grog*," Admiral Vernon, who introduced it into the navy, so called from his wearing in cold weather a grogram cloak.)

Grog-blossom, grog'-blos-sum, *s.* a redness on the nose or face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess.

Groggery, grog'-ger-e, *s.* a grog-shop [U.S.]

Groggy, grog'-ge, *a.* tipsy; staggering; said of a horse bearing wholly on his heels in trotting. **Grogginess**, grog'-ge-nes, *s.* the state of being groggy.

Grogram, grog'-ram, } *s.* a coarse stuff made of silk and **Grogran**, grog'-ran, } mohair (Fr. *gros*, coarse, and *grain*).

Grog-shop, grog'-shop, *s.* a place where grog or drink is sold.

Groin, groyn, *s.* the depressed part of the human body between the belly and the thigh; the angular curve made by the intersection of two arches [Arch.]: *v.a.* to form into groins (Ice. *greina*, to divide).

Groined, groynd, *a.* having an angular curve made by the intersection of two arches [Arch.]

Gromet, } grom'-met, } *s.* a ring formed of a strand of **Grommet**, } rope laid round [Naut.] (Fr.)

Gromil, } grom'-el, } *s.* a plant of the genus litho-**Gromwell**, } spermum.

Groom, groom, *s.* a boy or young man; a servant, specially with the charge of horses; a bridegroom; a title of several officers of the royal household, chiefly in the Lord Chamberlain's department: *v.a.* to feed and take care of, as a groom does horses. **roomsman**, groomz'-man, *s.* one who attends the bridegroom.

Groove, groov, *s.* a furrow or long hollow cut by a tool; a shaft or pit sunk into the earth [Mining]: *v.a.* to cut a furrow or grooves in (*grave*).

Grope, grope, *v.n.* to search for something, like one in the dark, or blind, by feeling with the hands; to seek blindly: *v.a.* to search by feeling in the dark; to try to find out (*grab, gripe*).

Gropingly, gro'-ping-le, *ad.* in a groping manner.

Gros, gro, *s.* a stout fabric, mostly of silk (Fr.)

Groschen, gro'-shen, *s.* a German coin, little over 1*d.* (L. *crassus*, thick).

Gross, grose, *a.* thick; bulky; corpulent; coarse; rough; vulgar; sensual; obscene; impure; unrefined; great; palpable; enormous; shameful; stupid; total: *s.* the main body; the bulk; twelve dozen. *In the gross*, or *by the gross*, the whole undivided; all parts taken together. *Gross-weight*, the weight of goods with the cask, or whatever contains them. *Villein in gross*, a servile person who belonged to the lord, and was at his disposal the same as any other goods or chattels [Feudal Law]. **Grossly**, grose'-le, *ad.* in a gross manner. **Grossness**, grose'-nes, *s.* the quality of being gross (Fr. *gros*, from L. *crassus*, thick).

Grossbeak, grose'-beek, *s.* a singing-bird allied to the finches and linnets, so named from the thickness of its bill at the base.

Gross-headed, gross-hed'-ed, *a.* thick-skulled; stupid.

Grossification, gros-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the expansion of the ovary after impregnation [Bot.] (Fr. *gros*, large, and L. *facio*, to make.)

Grossulaceous, gros-su-la'-she-us, } *a.* of or belonging **Grossular**, gros'-su-lar, } to the gooseberry family (Fr. *grosseille*, a gooseberry.)

Grossaline, gros'-sa-lin, *s.* a peculiar principle obtained from gooseberries and other acid fruits [Chem.]

Grot, grot, } *s.* a cavern in the earth, whether **Grotto**, grot'-to, } natural or artificial (Fr. and It. from Gr. *krypto*, to hide).

Grotesque, gro-tesk', *a.* extravagantly and whimsically formed; of heterogeneous parts; fantastic; absurd: *s.* a whimsically designed ornamentation composed of figures of plants and animals of fanciful invention, ancient Roman grottos having been so ornamented; whimsical scenery or figures; artificial grotto-work. **Grotesquely**, gro-tesk'-le, *ad.* in a grotesque manner. **Grotesqueness**, gro-tesk'-nes, *s.* state of being grotesque.

Grotto-work, grot'-to-wurk, *s.* ornamental work, as in a grotto.

Ground, grownd, *s.* the surface of the earth; territory; land; the surface of a floor or pavement; foundation; cause or reason; first principle; that which is first put on the surface on which a figure or object is represented [Paint.]; the principal colour, to which others are considered as ornamental [Manufacture]; composition spread over the surface of the metal to be etched [Etching]; field or place of action; the name given to a composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody [Mus.]: *v.a.* to lay or set on the ground; to base; to instruct in first principles; to run aground: *v.n.* to run aground: *a.* on the ground; radical; fundamental. *To break ground*, to be the first to open up. *To gain ground*, to advance; to proceed forward; to gain credit; to prevail. *To lose ground*, to retire; to retreat; to lose credit; to decline. *To give ground*, to recede; to yield advantage. (A.S. *grund.*)

Groundage, grownd'-aje, *s.* a tax paid by a ship for the ground or space she occupies while in port.

Ground-angling, grownd'-ang-gling, *s.* fishing without a float, with a weight a few inches from the hook.

Ground-ash, grownd'-ash, *s.* a sapling of ash.

Ground-bailiff, grownd'-ba-lif, *s.* an overseer of mines.

Ground-bait, grownd'-bate, *s.* bait dropped to the bottom of the water to collect the fish together.

Ground-bass, grownd'-base, *s.* bass of a few bars continually repeated [Mus.]

Ground-dove, grownd'-duv, *s.* a dove living mostly on the ground.

Groundedly, grownd'-ed-le, *ad.* upon firm principles.

Ground floor, ground'-flore, *s.* the basement floor of a house.

Ground-gru, grownd'-groo, *s.* ground-ice.

Ground-hog, grownd'-hog, *s.* an American marmot.

Ground-ice, grownd'-ise, *s.* ice formed at the bottom of the water.

Ground-ivy, grownd'-i-ve, *s.* a well-known trailing plant.

Groundless, grownd'-les, *a.* without ground, reason, or warrant. **Groundlessly**, grownd'-les-le, *ad.* without ground. **Groundlessness**, grownd'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being groundless.

Groundling, grownd'-ling, *s.* a fish that keeps at the bottom; formerly one of the lower classes in a theatre, so called because they stood on the ground.

Ground-nut, grownd'-nut, *s.* an earth-nut; a North American twining plant of the pea-tribe.

Ground-oak, grownd'-oke, *s.* a sapling of oak.

Ground-plan, grownd'-plan, *s.* the plan of the ground story of a building in horizontal section.

Ground-plane, grownd'-plane, *s.* the situation of the original plane in the supposed level of the horizon [Perspective].

Ground-plot, grownd'-plot, *s.* the ground on which a building is placed; the ground-plan of a building.

Ground-rent, grownd'-rent, *s.* the rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.

Ground-room, grownd'-room, *s.* a room on the ground.

Grounds, grownds, *s.pl.* dregs; lees.

Groundsel, grownd'-sel, *s.* a plant of the composite order.

Groundsel, grownd'-sel, } *s.* the timber of a building **Ground-sill**, grownd'-sil, } next to the ground.

Ground-swell, grownd'-swel, *s.* a broad, deep, heavy swell of the sea, due to a spent or distant storm.

Ground-tackle, grownd-tak'-kl, *s.* everything necessary to secure a vessel at anchor.

Ground-work, grownd'-wurk, *s.* the work which forms the foundation of anything; first principle.

Group, groop, *s.* a cluster; an assemblage; an assemblage of figures forming an artistic whole [Paint. and Sculp.]; a class scientifically connected: *v.a.* to form into a group (Fr. *groupe*).

Grouse.

Grouping, groop'-ing, *s.* the art of combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture.

Grouse, grows, *s.* a genus of moor fowl: *v.n.* to seek or shoot grouse.

Grout, growt, *s.* coarse meal; pollard; a kind of wild apple; a thin coarse mortar for pouring into the joints of masonry and brick-work; also, a finer material for finishing the best ceilings; grounds: *v.a.* to fill in or finish with grout (A.S. *grúd*, coarse meal).

Grouting, growt'-ing, *s.* the process of filling in or finishing with grout; the grout thus filled in.

Grove, grove, *s.* a small shady wood; a wood of small extent; a thick clustering mass (A.S. *graf*, an avenue cut in a grove, from *grafan*, to dig).

Grovel, grov'-el, *v.n.* to crawl on the earth; to be low or mean (Ice. *grufla*).

Groveller, grov'-ler, *s.* one who grovels.

Grovelling, grov'-ling, *a.* mean: without dignity.

Grow, gro, *v.n.* to increase in size by natural organic development; to be produced by vegetation; to flourish; to increase; to advance; to be changed from one state to another; to become; *v.a.* to cultivate; to raise. *To grow out of*, to issue from, as plants from the soil. *To grow up*, to advance to full maturity. *To grow up* or *to grow together*, to close and adhere to. (A.S. *growan.*)

Grower, gro'-er, *s.* one who grows; that which grows.

Growl, growl, *v.n.* to murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound: *v.a.* to express by a growl: *s.* the snarl of an angry dog; a dog-like grumbling (Ger. *grollen*, to roar).

Growler, growl'-er, *s.* a snarling cur; a grumbler; a N. American perch, from the sound it emits.

Growling, growl'-ing, *a.* grumbling; snarling. **Growlingly**, growl'-ing-le, *ad.* in a growling manner.

Grown, grone, *pp.* of *grow*: advanced; increased in growth; arrived at full size. *Grown over*, overgrown.

Growth, groath, *s.* the process of growing that goes on in plants and animals; increase; advancement; progress; improvement; that which has grown; anything produced.

Grub, grub, *v.n.* to dig; to grope in dirt. *To grub up*, to dig up by the roots (*grope*).

Grub, grub, *s.* the larva of a moth, beetle, or other insect; a squat man; a dwarf, in contempt.

Grub-axe, grub'-aks, *s.* a tool used in grubbing.

Grubber, grub'-ber, *s.* one who grubs; an instrument to stir up the soil and clear out weeds [Agr.]

Grubbing-hoe, grub'-bing-ho, *s.* an instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, &c., by the roots.

Grubble, grub'-bl, *v.n.* to feel in the dark; to grope.

Grub-street, grub'-street, *s.* a street in Moorfields, London, formerly inhabited by a needy class of jobbing literary men; authors of this class; *a.* produced by such.

Grudge, grudj, *v.a.* to regard with envy and discontent; to give or take unwillingly or reluctantly; to murmur at: *v.n.* to murmur; to complain; to be unwilling or reluctant; to be envious; to cherish ill-will: *s.* ill-will; secret enmity; unwillingness to benefit.

Grudger, grud'-jer, *s.* one who grudges; a murmurer.

Grudging, grud'-jing, *s.* uneasiness at the possession of something by another; reluctance. **Grudgingly**, grud'-jing-le, *ad.* with reluctance.

Gruel, grew'-il, *s.* a light food made by boiling the flour usually of oatmeal in water (O.Fr. groats).

Gruesome, gru'-sum, *a.* horrible (Dan. *gru*, horror).

Gruff, gruf, *a.* of a rough surly manner (Ger. *grob*, coarse). **Gruffly**, gruf'-le, *ad.* in a gruff manner. **Gruffness**, gruf'-nes, *s.* a gruff manner.

Gru-gru, groo'-groo, *s.* the grub of a tropical insect, cooked as food, and esteemed a great delicacy.

Grum, grum, *a.* morose; surly; deep in the throat; (A.S.) **Grumly**, grum'-le, *ad.* in a grum manner. **Grumness**, grum'-nes, *s.* the quality of being grum.

Grumble, grum'-bl, *v.n.* to murmur with discontent; to growl: to rumble (Fr. *grommeler*).

Grumbler, grum'-bler, *s.* one who grumbles.

Grume, groom, *s.* a fluid of a thick viscid consistence; a clot, as of blood (O.Fr.)

Grumose, groo'-mose, *a.* grumous [Bot.]

Grumous, groo'-mus, *a.* thick; concreted; clotted; in the form of little clustered grains [Bot.] **Grumousness**, groo'-mus-nes, *s.* a state of being grumous.

Grumpy, grum'-pe, *a.* gruff; surly.

Grundel, grun'-del, *s.* a fish, the groundling.

Grundsel, grund'-sel. See **Groundsel.**

Grundy, Mrs. *s.* ignorance personified as an old wife passing judgment on things (Mrs. *Grundy*, in "Speed the Plough").

Grunt, grunt, *v.n.* to make a sound like a hog; to groan; *s.* a deep guttural sound, as of a hog.

Grunter, grunt'-er, *s.* one who grunts; a species of gurnard, so called from the peculiar noise it makes.

Gruntingly, grunt'-ing-le, *ad.* with grunting.

Grunkling, grunt'-ling, *s.* a young hog.

Gryposis, gri-po'-sis, *s.* a growing inward of the nails [Med.] (Gr. *grypos*, bent.)

Grysbock, gris'-bok, *s.* a S. African antelope (literally, gray buck).

Guacharo, gwä-tshä'-ro, *s.* a S. American nocturnal frugivorous bird.

Guacho, gwä'-tsho, *s.* a native of the Pampas.

Guaiacum, gwa'-yä-kum, *s.* *Lignum vitæ*, a native of the warm climates of America; the resin of this tree.

Guan, gwän, *s.* a gallinaceous bird, a native of the forests of Brazil and Guiana.

Guana, gwä'-na, *s.* a lizard found in America.

Guanaco, gwa-nä'-ko, *s.* a S. American quadruped, of the genus to which the llama belongs.

Guaniferous, gwä-nif'-er-us, *a.* yielding guano (*guano*, and *fero*, to bear).

Guanine, gwä'-nin, *s.* a principle in guano, the excrement of spiders, and the liver of mammalian animals [Chem.]

Guano, gwä'-no, *s.* a rich manure, composed chiefly of the excrement of sea-fowls, and brought from the S. American and African coasts.

Guarana bread, gwä-rä'-na bred, *s.* a preparation from certain seeds which the natives of Brazil use both as food and medicine.

Guarantee, gar-an-te', *s.* an engagement by a third person to see an agreement fulfilled; one who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed; the person to whom the promise is given: *v.a.* to make sure; to undertake to see another perform what he has stipulated; to indemnify. See **Warrant.**

Guaranteed, gar-an-ted', *a.* warranted.

Guarantor, gar'-an-tur, *s.* one who guarantees.

Guaranty, gar'-an-te, *s.* and *v.* See **Guarantee.**

Guard, gärd, *v.a.* to defend or protect from danger or attack: *v.n.* to watch by way of caution; to be cautious: *s.* security or defence against attack or injury; a man or body of men on guard; a person in charge of a railway train or a coach; a watch-chain; a state of caution or vigilance, in order to prevent surprise or attack; part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand; a posture of defence: *pl.* the Life-Guards. *Advanced-guard* or *van-guard*, a body of troops that march before an army or division, to prevent surprise or give notice of danger. *Rear-guard*, a body of troops that march in the rear of an army or division, for its protection. *Life-guards*, a body of select troops, whose duty is to defend the person of a prince; the *élite* of the army. (Fr. *garder*, and *ward.*)

Guardable, gär'-dä-bl, *a.* that may be protected.

Guard-boat, gärd'-boat, *s.* a boat which keeps guard.

Guarded, gärd'-ed, *a.* defended; cautious; circumspect; framed or uttered with caution. **Guardedly**, gär'-ded-le, *ad.* with circumspection. **Guardedness**, gär'-ded-nes, *s.* circumspection.

Guardful, gärd'-ful, *a.* wary; cautious.

Guard-house, gärd'-hows, *s.* house for those on guard.

Guardian, gär'-de-an, *s.* a warden; one who guards; one to whose care or protection anything is committed; one appointed to take charge of the estate and education of an orphan minor [Law]: *a.* protecting; performing the office of a protector.

Guardianship, gär'-de-an-ship, *s.* the office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.

Guardless, gärd'-les, *a.* without a guard or defence.

Guard-room, gärd'-room, *s.* a room for the accommodation of guards.

Guard-ship, gärd'-ship, *s.* a war-ship in charge of a port.

Guardship, gärd'-ship, *s.* care; protection.

Guardsman, gärds'-man, *s.* a soldier of the Guards.

Guava, gwä'-vä, *s.* a tree of warm climates, with a fruit about the size of a hen's egg, and pear-shaped.

Gubernatorial, gu-ber-na-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to government, or to a governor. See **Govern.**

Gudgeon, gud'-jun, *s.* a small fresh-water fish, easily caught; a person easily cheated; a bait; allurement; the axle which turns in the collar [Mech.]; a clamp on which the rudder turns [Naut.] *Sea-gudgeon*, the black goby, or rock-fish. (Fr. *goujon.*)

Guelder-rose, gel'-der-roze, *s.* See **Gelder-rose.**

Guelfs, } gwelfs, } *s.* a potent Italian faction, fre-
Guelphs, } quently mentioned in history as opposed to the Ghibellines, and as supporters of the

Pope and the independence of Italy (*Welf*, the name of the family that headed the faction).

Guelphic, gwel'-fik, *a.* belonging to the Guelphs. *Guelphic order*, a military order, instituted in 1815, entitled "The Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order."

Guerdon, gér'-dun, *s.* a reward; recompense (Fr.)

Guerdonable, gér'-dun-à-bl, *a.* worthy of reward.

Guerilla, Guerrilla, ge-ril'-là, *s.* an irregular mode of carrying on war by the constant attacks of independent bands; a member of the ban *a.* warring or carried on in this way (Sp. from *guerra*, war).

Guerite, gér'-it, *s.* a small loop-holed tower, generally on the point of a bastion, to hold a sentinel [Fort.].

Guess, ges, *v.a.* to surmise, imagine, or conclude on imperfect grounds; to divine; to hit upon; to be inclined to believe: *v.n.* to conjecture; to judge at random; to judgment without certain evidence or grounds (*ges*).

Guess-work, ges'-wurk, *s.* work performed at hazard, or by mere conjecture.

Guesser, ges'-ser, *s.* one who guesses.

Guessingly, ges'-sing-le, *ad.* by way of conjecture.

Guest, gest, *s.* a visitor or a friend entertained in the house or at the table of another (A.S. *gest*, a stranger.)

Guest-chamber, gest'-tshaym-ber, *s.* an apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests.

Guest-rite, gest'-rite, *s.* office due to a guest.

Guestwise, gest'-wize, *ad.* in the manner of a guest.

Guffaw, guf-faw', *s.* a loud boisterous laugh (from the sound).

Guggle, gug'-gl. *v.* and *s.* See **Gurgle.**

Guhr, gur, *s.* a loose earthy deposit from water, found in rocks.

Guidable, gi'-da-bl, *a.* that may be guided.

Guidage, gi'-daje, *s.* reward given a guide; guidance.

Guidance, gi'-dans, *s.* direction; government.

Guide, gide, *v.a.* to lead or direct by conducting; to regulate and manage; to influence and direct another in his conduct; to instruct; to superintend: *s.* a person who leads or directs another in his way or course; a conductor; a director; a regulator; that which guides (Fr. *guider*.)

Guide-book, gide'-book, *s.* a book for tourists, describing the places to visit and the routes.

Guideless, gide'-les, *a.* destitute of a guide.

Guide-post, gide'-post, *s.* a post at the forks of a road for directing travellers the way.

Guidon, gi'-don, *s.* a guide; the flag of a troop of light dragoons; a standard; a standard-bearer; a signal (Fr.)

Guild, gild, *s.* an incorporated association in a town for the promotion and protection of a common civic industrial interest; a corporation of craftsmen or tradesmen (A.S. *gild*, money payment.)

Guild-brother, gild'-bruth-er, *s.* one of the same guild.

Guildhall, gild'-hawl, *s.* the hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles; a town-hall; the great court of judicature in London.

Guildry, gild'-re, *s.* a guild.

Guile, gile, *s.* craft; cunning; deceit (*wile.*)

Guileful, gile'-ful, *a.* crafty; deceitful; insidious; treacherous. **Guilefully**, gile'-ful-le, *ad.* in a guileful manner. **Guilefulness**, gile'-ful-ness, *s.* the quality of being guileful.

Guileless, gile'-les, *a.* free from guile; artless. **Guilelessly**, gile'-les-le, *ad.* in a guileless manner. **Guilelessness**, gile'-les-nes, *s.* freedom from guile.

Guillemot, gil'-le-mot, *s.* a water-fowl with short wings and short tail, inhabiting the northern seas (Fr.)

Guillotine.

Guillevat, gil'-le-vat, *s.* a vat for fermenting liquors.

Guilloche, gil-loshe', *s.* an ornament of bands twisting over each other in a continued series [Arch.] (Fr.)

Guillotine, gil'-lo-teen, *s.* an engine for beheading persons at a stroke: *v.a.* to behead with the guillotine (Dr. *Guillotin*, its inventor.)

Guills, gilz, *s.* a plant, the corn marigold.

Guilt, gilt, *s.* criminality; the state of having committed a crime; liability to forfeiture or other penalty (A.S. *gylt*, from *gildan*, to pay).

Guiltless, gilt'-les, *a.* free from guilt; innocent; having no experience. **Guiltlessly**, gilt'-les-le, *ad.* without guilt. **Guiltlessness**, gilt'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being guiltless.

Guilty, gil'-te, *a.* having committed a crime; betraying guilt; deserving. **Guiltily**, gil'-te-le, *ad.* in a guilty manner. **Guiltiness**, gil'-te-nes, *s.* the state of being guilty.

Guinea, gin'-ne, *s.* a gold coin, formerly current in Britain, worth 21*s.*, so called as first coined in gold from *Guinea*, in Africa.

Guinea-corn, gin'-ne-korn, *s.* a kind of millet.

Guinea-fowl, Guinea-hen, gin'-ne-fowl, gin'-ne-hen, *s.* a gallinaceous fowl of a greyish-blue colour, with small white spots, originally from Africa.

Guinea-pepper, gin'-ne-pep-per, *s.* a species of capsicum; also the fruit or seed of certain W. African plants.

Guinea-pig, gin'-ne-pig, *s.* a small rodent of the cavy kind, a native of Brazil (*Guiana-pig*).

Guipure, gee-pure', *s.* lace in imitation of antique.

Guise, gize, *s.* external appearance; garb; manner (Fr.)

Guiser, gi'-zer, *s.* a person in disguise; a mummer at Christmas time.

Guitar, ge-tär', *s.* a musical instrument of six strings, played with the fingers (Fr. *guitare* from Gr. *kithara*).

Gular, gu'-lar, *a.* pertaining to the throat (L. *gula*, the throat).

Gulden, gool'-den, *s.* a florin, worth 2*s.*

Gules, gules, *s.* red, thought to symbolize valour Her.]

Gulf, gulf, *s.* a large deep bay; a deep place in the earth; an abyss; a wide space; a whirlpool; anything insatiable (Fr. *golfe*, from Gr. *kolpos*, the bosom).

Gulf-stream, gulf-streem, *s.* a broad warm current issuing from the Gulf of Mexico.

Gulf-weed, gulf'-weed, *s.* a genus of tropical sea-weeds, abundant in the Gulf-stream.

Gulfy, gul'-fe, *a.* full of whirlpools or gulfs.

Gull, gull, *s.* a well-known web-footed sea-fowl, with long wings, of which there are many species.

Gull, gul, *v.a.* to deceive; to cheat; to impose upon: *s.* a trick: one easily cheated (*gull*, the bird).

Gull-catcher, gul'-katch-er, *s.* one who entraps silly people.

Guller, gul'-ler, *s.* a cheat; an impostor.

Gullet, gul'-let, *s.* the passage by which food enters the stomach; any similar channel (L. *gula*, the throat).

Gullibility, gul-le-bil'-e-te, *s.* the being gullible.

Gullible, gul'-le-bl, *a.* easily gulled.

Gullied, gul'-lid, *a.* having a hollow worn by water.

Gully, gul'-le, *s.* a channel or hollow worn by water; an iron trahin-plate or rail: *v.a.* to wear a gully in (*gullet*).

Gully-hole, gul'-le-hole, *s.* an opening where gutters empty their contents into the subterranean sewer.

Gulosity, gu-los'-e-te, *s.* greediness; voracity. See **Gullet.**

Gulp, gulp, *v.a.* to swallow eagerly or in large draughts: *s.* a swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once; a disgorging. *To gulp up*, to disgorge (from the sound).

Gum, gum, *s.* the fleshy substance of the jaws, in which the teeth are imbedded (A.S. *goma*).

Gum, gum, *s.* a transparent mucilage which exudes from trees, and is more or less soluble in water: *v.a.* to smear with gum; to unite by a viscous substance.

Gum-anime, gum-an'-eem. See **Anime.**

Gum-arabic, gum-ar'-à-bik, *s.* the concrete juice which exudes from several species of acacia.

Gumbo, gum'-bo, *s.* a dish of food made of young capsules of ochra, with salt and pepper, stewed and served with melted butter; also a soup [U.S.]

Gum-boil, gum'-boyl, *s.* an abscess in the gum.

Gum-elastic, gum-e-las'-tik, *s.* caoutchouc.

Gumlac, gum'-lak, *s.* lac, which see.

Gummiferous, gum-mif'-er-us, *a.* producing gum (*gum*, and L. *fero*, to bear).

Gumming, gum'-ming, *s.* a disease in certain fruit-trees, such as the cherry and plum, which consists in a morbid exudation of gum, tending to the destruction of the tree.

Gummosity, gum-mos'-e-te, *s.* gumminess.

Gummous, gum'-mus, *a.* consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; productive of or covered with gum. **Gumminess**, gum'-me-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being gummy.

Gumption, gump'-shun, *s.* shrewd sense (A.S.)

Gun, gun, *s.* a fire-arm from which balls, shot, &c., are discharged by the explosion of gunpowder; a cannon.

Gun-barrel, gun'-har-rel, *s.* the barrel or tube of a gun.

Gun-boat, gun'-boat, *s.* a boat or small vessel of light draught, armed with one or more heavy guns.

Gun-carriage, gun'-kar-ridj, *s.* a wheel-carriage for bearing and moving cannon.

Gun-cotton, gun'-kot-tn, *s.* a highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, or any other vegetable fibre, in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then carefully drying it.

Gun-fire, gun'-fire, *s.* the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired [Mil.]

Gun-metal, gun'-met-tl, *s.* an alloy of copper and tin.

Gunnage, gun'-naje, *s.* the number of guns in a ship.

Gunnel, gun'-nel, *s.* a blenny. See **Gunwale.**

Gunner, gun'-ner, *s.* one who works a gun: a cannonier; a warrant-officer in charge of the ordnance of a vessel.

Gunnery, gun'-ne-re, *s.* the science of artillery, or the art of managing cannon.
Gunning, gun'-ning, *s.* shooting of game with a gun.
Gunny, gun'-ne, *s.* a coarse sackcloth manufactured in Bengal, of which bags, &c., are made.
Gunpowder, gun'-pow-der, *s.* a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried, and used as an explosive; a fine kind of green tea.
Gun-room, gun'-room, *s.* an apartment occupied by certain of the officers as a mess-room [Naut.]
Gunshot, gun'-shot, *s.* the range of a gun; the distance of the point-blank range of a cannon shot [Mil.]
Gunsmith, gun'-smith, *s.* a maker of small fire-arms.
Gunsmithery, gun'-smith-e-re, *s.* the business of a gunsmith; the art of making small fire-arms.
Gunstick, gun'-stik, *s.* a ramrod.
Gunstock, gun'-stok, *s.* the stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.
Gunstone, gun'-stone, *s.* a stone used for cannon shot.
Gun-tackle, gun'-tak-kl, *s.* the ropes, blocks, &c., affixed to each side of the gun-carriage.
Gunter's chain, gun'-ters-tchane, *s.* the chain commonly used for measuring land, 66 feet in length, and divided into 100 links, so called from the name of the inventor. *Gunter's line*, a logarithmic line, used for performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically. *Gunter's scale*, a large plane scale, having various lines of numbers engraved on it, by means of which questions in practical geometry and arithmetic are resolved, with the aid of compasses.
Gunwale, } gun'-nel, } *s.* the upper edge of a ship's side; uppermost wale of a ship (*gun*, and *wale*, a plank).
Gurgle, gur'-gl, *v.n.* to run or flow in a broke n, irregular, noisy current; to flow with a purling bubbling sound: *s.* a flowing, or a sound of this na ure (from the sound).
Gurgoyle, gur'-goyl, *s.* See **Gargoyle.**
Gurnard, gur'-nard, } *s.* a sea-fish, of several species,
Gurnet, gur'-net, } some of which are highly esteemed for food (Fr. *grogner*, to grunt).
Gurrah, gur'-rä, *s.* a plain coarse Indian muslin.
Gurry, gur'-re, *s.* a small port [E. Indies].
Gush, gush, *v.n.* to issue with violence, as a fluid; to flow copiously: *v.a.* to emit in copious effusion: *s.* a violent and copious issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; the fluid thus emitted; an outburst (Ice. *gusa*).
Gushing, gush'-ing, *a.* flowing copiously; effusive; demonstrative to excess. **Gushingly**, gush'-ing-le, *ad.* in a gushing manner.
Gusset, gus'-set, *s.* a small piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge some part (Fr. *gousset*, the arm-pit).
Gust, gust, *s.* the sense of tasting; the pleasure of tasting; relish; gratification; enjoyment; intellectual taste (L. *gusto*, to taste).
Gust, gust, *s.* a sudden squall; a violent blast of wind; a violent burst of passion (*gush*).
Gustable, gus'-tà-bl, *a.* that may be tasted; pleasant to the taste.
Gustatory, gus'-tà-tur-e, *a.* pertaining to the sense of taste: *s.* a lingual nerve.
Gusto, gus'-to, *s.* relish; taste (It.)
Gusty, gus'-te, *a.* subject to gusts or sudden outbursts; stormy; passionate.
Gut, gut, *s.* the intestinal canal of an animal, extending, with many circumvolutions, from the pylorus to the anus, or a part of it; a string made of gut; a narrow channel; the stomach: *v.a.* to eviscerate; to plunder of contents (A.S. a channel).
Gutta, gut'-tà, *s.*; *pl.* Guttæ; a small ornament resembling a drop, used in the Doric entablature (L. a drop).
Gutta percha, gut'-tà per'-tshà, *s.* the hardened milky juice of a tree abundant in the Malayan Archipelago (literally, the gum of the percha).
Guttated, gut'-ta-ted, *a.* besprinkled with drops.
Guttée, } gut'-te, *a.* sprinkled with drops [Her.]
Gutty, }
Gutter, gut'-ter, *s.* a channel for conveying away water: *v.a.* to cut into small hollows: *v.n.* to be hollowed or channelled; to run in drops, as a candle.
Guttering, gut'-ter-ing, *s.* a forming into hollows.
Guttiferous, gut-tif'-er-us, *a.* yielding gum or resin (L. *gutta*, a drop, and *fero*, to bear).
Guttle, gut'-tl, *v.a.* and *v.n.* to swallow greedily.
Guttural, gut'-tu-ral, *a.* pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat: *s.* a letter pronounced in the throat [Gram.] (L. *guttur*, the throat.) **Gutturally**, gut'-tu-ral-le, *ad.* in a guttural manner. **Gutturalness**, gut'-tu-ral-nes, *s.* the quality of being guttural.
Gutturize, gut'-tur-ize, *v.a.* to form in the throat.
Gutwort, gut'-wurt, *s.* an African plant, which is a violent purgative.
Guy, gi, *s.* a rope attached to anything to steady it [Naut.] (*Guide.*)
Guy, gi, *s.* a person grotesquely got up, like an effigy of *Guy* Fawkes on Gunpowder Plot day.
Guzzle, guz'-zl, *v.n.* to swallow liquor greedily; to drink frequently: *v.a.* to swallow much or often, or with immoderate gusto (Fr. *gosier*, the throat).
Guzzler, guz'-zler, *s.* one who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.
Gwiniad, gwin'-e-ad, *s.* a fish of the salmon kind, resembling the herring (W.)
Gyall, gi'-al, *s.* the jungle bull.
Gybe, jibe, *s.* a sneer: *v.a.* to shift the boom of a fore-and-aft sail from one side of a vessel to the other [Naut.]
Gymnasiarch, jim-na'-ze-ark, *s.* one who presided at the Grecian games (Gr. *gymnasium*, and *archo*, to rule).
Gymnasium, jim-na'-ze-um, *s.* a place where athletic exercises are performed; a school for the higher branches of literature and science (Gr. *gymnazo*, to exercise naked, from *gymnos*, naked).
Gymnast, jim'-nast, *s.* one who teaches or practises gymnastic exercises.
Gymnastic, jim-nas'-tik, *a.* pertaining to athletic exercises: *s.* gymnastic exercise; a gymnast.
Gymnastical, jim-nas'-tik-al, *a.* gymnastic. **Gymnastically**, jim-nas'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a gymnastic manner.
Gymnastics, jim-nas'-tiks, *s.pl.* the gymnastic art; gymnastic feats.
Gymnic, jim'-nik, } *a.* pertaining to or performing
Gymnical, jim'-ne-kal, } athletic exercises.
Gymnocarpous, jim'-ne-kär-pus, *a.* having naked fruit [Bot.] (Gr. *gymnos*, and *karpos*, fruit.)
Gymnogens, jim'-no-jens, *s.pl.* plants with naked seeds [Bot.] (Gr. *gymnos*, and *gennao*, to produce.)
Gymnosophist, jim-nos'-o-fist, *s.* an Indian contemplative ascetic, so called by the Greeks from his going with bare feet, or with little clothing (Gr. *gymnos*, and *sophos*, wise).
Gymnosophy, jim-nos'-o-fe, *s.* the doctrines of the gymnosophists.
Gymnosperm, jim'-no-sperm, *s.* a plant that bears naked seeds [Bot.] (Gr. *gymnos*, and *sperma*, seed.)
Gymnospermous, jim-no-sper'-mus, *a.* having naked seeds.
Gymnotus, jim-no'-tus, *s.* a genus of apodal fishes with eel-shaped bodies, including the electric eel (Gr. *gymnos*, and *notos*, the back).
Gynandria, je-nan'-dre-à, *s.* a class of plants whose stamens are united with the pistil [Bot.] (Gr. *gyne*, a woman, and *aner*, a man).
Gynandrian, je-nan'-dre-an, } *a.* having stamens in-
Gynandrous, je-nan'-drus, } serted in the pistil.
Gynarchy, jin'-är-ke, *s.* government by a female (Gr. *gyne*, and *archo*, to rule).
Gynecian, je-ne'-se-an, *a.* relating to women.
Gynecocracy, jin-e-kok'-rà-se, *s.* government by a female (Gr. *gyne*, and *kratos*, power or sway).
Gynecology, jin-e-kol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the nature and diseases of women (Gr. *gyne*, and *logos*, science).
Gynophore, jin'-o-fore, *s.* the pedicle supporting the ovary, as in the passion flower [Bot.] (Gr. *gyne*, and *phero*, to bear).
Gyp, jip', *s.* a college servant.
Gypseous, jip'-se-us, *a.* of the nature of gypsum.
Gypsy, jip'-se, *s.* See **Gipsy.**
Gypsiferous, jip-sif'-er-us, *a.* containing or producing gypsum (*gypsum*, and *fero*, to bear).
Gypsoplast, jip'-so-plast, *s.* a plaster-of-Paris cast (*gypsum*, and *plasso*, to fashion).
Gypsum, jip'-sum, *s.* sulphate of lime, or plaster of Paris, used in the arts (Gr. *gypsos*, chalk).
Gyral, ji'-ral, *a.* whirling; moving in a circular form.
Gyrate, ji'-rate, *v.n.* to revolve round a central point, as a tornado: *a.* winding, as in a circle [Bot.]
Gyration, ji-ra'-shun, *s.* a turning or whirling round; a circular motion.
Gyratory, ji'-rà-tur-e, *a.* moving in a circle.
Gyre, jire, *s.* a circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn (Gr. *gyros*, a circle or ring).
Gyrfalcon, jir'-faw-kn, *s.* a large falcon, a native of the northern regions (L. *gyrus*, and *falco*, a falcon).
Gyrogonite, je-rog'-o-nite, *s.* a fossil seed-vessel found in ponds and ditches, once supposed to be a shell (Gr. *gyros*, and *gonos*, seed).
Gyroidal, ji-royd'-al, *a.* arranged or moving spirally (Gr. *gyros*, and *eidos*, like).
Gyromancy, jir'-o-man-se, *s.* a kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring (Gr. *gyros*, and *manteia*, divination).
Gyroscope, ji'-ro-skope, *s.* an instrument intended to illustrate the rotation of the earth (Gr. *gyros*, and *skopeo*, to view).
Gyrose, ji'-rose, *a.* turned round, like a crook [Bot.]
Gyve, jive, *s.* a fetter or shackle: *v.a.* to fetter (W.)

H

H is the eighth letter of the alphabet, and pronounced with an expiration of breath, which, preceding a vowel, is perceptible by the ear at a considerable distance, as in *harm, hear, heat.* The *h* is sometimes mute, as in *honour, honest*; also when united with a *g*, as in *right, fight, brought.*

As a numeral in Latin it denotes 200, and, with a dash over it, 200,000.

Ha, hä, *int.* an exclamation denoting surprise, joy, grief, or laughter: *v.n.* to express surprise; to hesitate (from the sound).

Habeas corpus, hā'-be-ăs-kor'-pus, *s.* a writ to deliver one from prison, and show reason for his detention, with a view to judge of its justice (L. have the body).

Haberdasher, hab'-er-dash-er, *s.* a seller of small wares, as ribbons, tapes, &c.

Haberdashery, hab'-er-dash-er-e, *s.* the goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.

Habergeon, hā-bĕr'-je-un, *s.* a coat of mail or armour to defend the neck and breast. See **Hauberk.**

Habilable, hab-il'-ā-bl, *a.* capable of being clothed (Fr. *habiller*, to dress).

Habiliment, hā-bil'-e-ment, *s.* a garment; clothing (Fr.)

Habilitory, hab-il'-ā-to-re, *a.* wearing clothes.

Habit, hab'-it, *s.* ordinary condition or state; a tendency or aptitude acquired by custom or frequent repetition; practice; custom; ordinary manner; dress; lady's riding-dress; general appearance [Bot.]: *v.a.* to dress; to array (L. *habitus*, condition).

Habitability, hab-e-tā-bil'-e-te, *s.* habitableness.

Habitable, hab'-e-tā-bl, *a.* that may be dwelt in. **Habitably,** hab'-e-tā-ble, *ad.* in a habitable manner. **Habitableness,** hab'-e-tā-bl-nes, *s.* state of being habitable.

Habitant, hab'-e-tant, *s.* an inhabitant; a Canadian of French extraction (L. *habito*, to dwell).

Habitat, hab'-e-tat, *s.* the natural abode or locality of an animal or a plant.

Habitation, hab-e-tā'-shun, *s.* act of inhabiting or dwelling; place of abode; natural locality.

Habit-shirt, hab'-it-shirt, *s.* a thin covering of muslin, &c., worn over the neck and breast by ladies.

Habitual, hā-bit'-yu-al, *a.* formed or acquired by habit, frequent use, or custom; customary. **Habitually,** hā-bit'-yu-al-le, *ad.* by habit; customarily. **Habitualness,** hā-bit'-yu-al-nes, *s.* the state of being habitual.

Habituate, hā-bit'-yu-ate, *v.a.* to accustom; to make familiar by frequent practice: *a.* formed by habit.

Habituation, hā-bit-yu-ā'-shun, *s.* the state of being habituated or act of habituating.

Habitude, hab'-e-tude, *s.* customary manner or mode; habit.

Habitué, ä-be-too-ā, *s.* one who frequents a place (Fr.)

Hachure, hash'-ur, *s.* a short line in engraving to represent shadows, &c. (Fr. *hacher*, to hack).

Hacienda, hä-the-en'-dä, *s.* an estate; a farm; an establishment (Sp.)

Hack, hak, *v.a.* to cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle or chop: *s.* a notch; a cut (A.S.)

Hack, hak, *s.* a horse kept for hire; a horse worn out with hard work; a person employed in literary drudgery: *a.* hired; much used or worn: *v.a.* to let out on hire (*hackney*).

Hack, hak, *s.* a sort of frame; a rack.

Hackberry, hak'-ber-re, *s.* a N. American tree, like an elm, with edible fruit.

Hackery, hak'-er-e, *s.* a street cart in Bengal drawn by oxen.

Hacking, hak'-ing, *a.* short and interrupted, as a cough.

Hackle, hak'-l, *v.a.* to separate the coarse part of flax or hemp with a hackle; to tear asunder; *s.* an instrument with teeth for hackling; any flimsy substance unspun; raw silk; a fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk; a feather on a cock's neck (Dut. *haak*, a hook).

Hackler, hak'-ler, *s.* one who hackles flax.

Hackly, hak'-le, *a.* rough; broken as if hacked; having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface [Min.]

Hackmatack, hak'-mā-tak, *s.* the American larch, a very large tree, and highly prized for timber.

Hackney, hak'-ne, *s.* a horse kept for hire; a horse much used; a hackney coach; a hireling; a prostitute: *a.* let out for hire to common use; prostitute; much used; common: *v.a.* to use much; to make trite; to carry in a hackney-coach (*hack* and *nag*).

Hackney-coach, hak'-ne-koatsh, *s.* a coach for hire in cities, commonly at stands in the street.

Hackney-coachman, hak'-ne-koatsh-man, *s.* the driver of a hackney-coach.

Hackneyman, hak'-ne-man, *s.* a man who lets horses and carriages for hire.

Hackneyed, hak'-nid, *a.* much used; trite.

Haddock, had'-dok, *s.* a sea-fish allied to the cod, and esteemed excellent food.

Hade, hading, hade, ha'-ding, *s.* the steep descent of a shaft [Mining]; deviation from the vertical of a vein [Mining]. (A.S. *heald*, inclined.)

Hades, hā'-dez, *s.* the abode of the dead (Gr. literally unseen, *a*, not, and *idein*, to see).

Hadith, had'-ith, *s.* the body of oral tradition respecting Mahomet, now committed to writing, and appended to the Koran (Ar. a tale).

Hadj, haj, *s.* a pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina (Ar.)

Hadji, haj'-ee, *s.* one who has performed his hadj.

Hæmachrome, he'-mā-krome, *s.* that which gives colour to the blood (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *chroma*, colour).

Hæmal, he'-mal, *a.* pertaining to the blood.

Hæmatemesis, he-mā-tem'-ā-sis, *s.* a vomiting of blood from the stomach [Med.] (Gr. *haima*, and *emeo*, to vomit).

Hæmatic, he-mat'-ik, *s.* a medicine to act on the blood: *pl.* the science of the blood.

Hæmatoid, he'-mā-toyd, *a.* of the appearance of blood (Gr. *haima*, and *eidos*, like).

Hæmatology, he-mā-tol'-o-je, *s.* the doctrine of the blood (Gr. *haima*, and *logos*, science).

Hæmatosis, he-mā-to'-sis, *s.* formation into blood.

Hæmoglobin, he'-mo-globe-in, *s.* a red fluid substance in the red corpuscles of the blood (Gr. *haima*, and L. *globus*, a ball).

Hæmophilia, he-mo-fil'-e-ä, *s.* a constitutional tendency to hemorrhage (Gr. *haima*, and *philos*, inclined to).

Hæmatozoa, he-mā-to-zo'-ä, *s.* entozoa in the blood (Gr. *haima*, and *zoon*, an animal).

Hæmaturia, he-mā-tu'-re-ä, *s.* hemorrhage from the urinary organs [Med.] (Gr. *haima*, and *urine*).

Hæmoptysis, he-mop'-te-sis, *s.* a coughing up of blood [Med.] (Gr. *haima*, and *ptyo*, to spit.)

Hæmorrhage, he'-mor-aje, *s.* See **Hemorrhage.**

Haffle, haf'-fl, *v.n.* to speak unintelligibly; to prevaricate (from the sound).

Hafiz, haf'-iz, *a.* knowing the Koran by heart.

Haft, haft, *s.* a handle: *v.a.* to furnish with a handle (A.S. *hæft*).

Hag, hag, *s.* an ugly old woman; a witch; a fury; a cartilaginous fish found in the bodies of others, which feeds on their substance: *pl.* appearances of light and fire on horses' manes or men's hair: *v.a.* to harass; to vex (A.S. *hægtesse*).

Haggard, hag'-gard, *a.* lean and hollow-eyed from age, or want, or suffering (*hag*). **Haggardly,** hag'-gard-le, *ad.* in a haggard manner.

Haggard, hag'-gard, *a.* wild or intractable; *s.* an untrained or refractory hawk; anything haggard.

Hagged, hag'-ged, *a.* lean; ugly; like a hag.

Haggis, hag'-gis, *s.* a Scotch dish made of the heart, liver, &c., of a sheep, chopped fine with suet and oatmeal, highly seasoned with onions and pepper, and boiled in the maw (*hack*).

Haggish, hag'-gish, *a.* like a hag; ugly. **Haggishly,** hag'-gish-le, *ad.* in the manner of a hag.

Haggle, hag'-gl, *v.a.* to cut into small pieces; to cut in an unskilful manner; to mangle: *v.n.* to raise difficulties in bargaining; to higgle (*hack*).

Haggler, hag'-gler, *s.* one who haggles or higgles.

Hagiarchy, hag'-e-ar-ke, *s.* government by priests (Gr. *hagios*, holy, and *archo*, to rule).

Hagiographal, hag-e-og'-rā-fal, *a.* pertaining to hagiography or the Hagiography.

Hagiographer, hag-e-og'-rā-fer, *s.* a writer in the Hagiography; a writer of a hagiography.

Hagiography, hag-e-og'-rā-fe, *s.* the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, embracing Ps., Prov., Job, Dan., Ezra, Nehem., Ruth, Esth., Chron., Cant., Lam., and Eccles.; in the Rom. Cath. Church, the lives of the saints (Gr. *hagios*, and *graphe*, to write).

Hagiologist, hag-e-ol'-o-gist, *s.* one who writes or treats of the sacred writings; a hagiographer.

Hagiology, hag-e-ol'-o-je, *s.* an account of the sacred writings; a body of literature recording legends of the saints (Gr. *hagios*, and *logos*, account).

Hag-ridden, hag-rid'-dn, *a.* afflicted with the nightmare.

Hagship, hag'-ship, *s.* the state or title of a hag.

Hah, hä, *int.* an expression of surprise, effort, &c., ha.

Haha, hä'-hä, *s.* See **Hawhaw.**

Hail, hale, *s.* a shower of rain in the form of ice: *v.n.* to rain hail (A.S. *hagal*).

Hail, hale, *int.* health to you: *s.* a salutation; call: *v.a.* to call to one at a distance to arrest his attention; to greet as; *v.n.* to come from (*hale*, whole).

Hail-fellow, hale'-fel-lo, *s.* an intimate companion. *Hail fellow well met*, on familiar terms.

Hailstone, hale'-stone, *s.* a single ball of hail.

Haily, ha'-le, *a.* consisting of hail.

Hair, hare, *s.* a small filament, with a bulbous root, growing from the skin of an animal; the mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal, and

forming an integument or covering; anything very small or fine; minute hair-like filaments on the surface of plants [Bot.] (A.S. *hær.*)

Hair-breadth, hare'-bredth, *s.* the breadth of a hair; a very small distance.

Hair-brush, hare'-brush, *s.* a brush for the hair.

Hair-cloth, hare'-kloth, *s.* cloth of or partly of hair.

Haired, haird, *a.* having hair.

Hair grass, hare'-gras, *s.* a grass of the genus aira.

Hair-lace, hare'-lase, *s.* a filet for tying up the hair.

Hairless, hare'-les, *a.* destitute of hair; bald.

Hair-line, hare'-line, *s.* a line made of hair; a hair stroke.

Hair-oil, hare'-oyl, *s.* oil for dressing the hair.

Hair-pin, hare'-pin, *s.* a pin used in dressing the hair.

Hair-pencil, hare'-pen-sil, *s.* a brush made of very fine hair for painting.

Hair-powder, hare'-pow-der, *s.* a fine powder of flour for sprinkling the hair of the head.

Hair-salt, hare'-sawlt, *s.* a native Epsom salt, occurring in fine fibres.

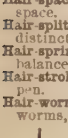
Hair-space, hare'-spase, *s.* the thinnest printer's space.

Hair-splitting, hare'-split-ing, *s.* and *a.* making minute distinctions in reasoning.

Hair-spring, hare'-spring, *s.* a very fine spring on the balance-wheel of a watch.

Hair-stroke, hare'-stroke, *s.* upward stroke of the pen.

Hair-worm, hare'-wurm, *s.* a genus of fresh-water worms, resembling a long hair.



Halberd.

Hairy, hā'-re, *a.* covered with, consisting of, or resembling hair. **Hairiness,** hā'-re-nes, *s.* the state of being hairy.

Hake, hake, *s.* a kind of sea-fish, allied to the cod (*hook*).

Hakim, hā'-kim, *s.* a wise man; a physician (Ar.)

Halberd, hal'-bĕrd, *s.* a military weapon, partly axe, partly spear, mounted on a pole 5 or 6 feet long (Ger. *helm,* and *barte,* an axe).

Halberdier, hal'-ber-deer, *s.* one armed with a halberd.

Halcyon, hal'-se-on, *s.* the king-fisher, a bird whose hatching season was fabled to be always accompanied with calm weather: *a.* calm; peaceful; happy. *Halcyon days,* days of quiet prosperity, literally, the seven days preceding and the seven succeeding the winter solstice, while the king-fisher was breeding.

Hale, hale, *a.* sound in body; healthy; robust (*whole*). **Haleness,** hale'-nes, *s.* the state of being hale.

Half, hăf, *s.*; *pl.* **Halves,** hăvs; one of two equal parts; a moiety: *a.* consisting of a half or fraction: *v.a.* to divide into halves: *ad.* in part, or in an equal part or degree (A.S.)

Half and-half, hăf'-and-hăf, *s.* a mixture, usually of porter and ale; a person neither entirely this nor entirely that; an insincere person.

Half-blood, hăf'-blud, *s.* relation between children of the same father or mother, but not of both; one so related; one born of parents of different races.

Half-blooded, hăf'-blud-ded, *a.* proceeding from a male and female of different breeds; of good blood only on one side; partly high-born and partly low.

Half-bound, hăf'-bound, *a.* of a book, bound with leather only on back and corners.

Half-bred, hăf'-bred, *a.* imperfectly bred; wanting in refinement.

Half-breed, hăf'-breed, *a.* half-blooded; *s.* one half-blooded.

Half-brother, hăf-bruth'-er, *s.* a brother by one parent, but not by both.

Half-caste, hăf-kast, *s.* one born of a Hindu parent on the one side, and of a European on the other.

Half-cock, hăf'-kok, *s.* and *a.* when the cock of a gun is retained by the first notch.

Half dead, hăf-ded, *a.* almost dead.

Halfer, hăf'-er, *s.* one who possesses only half; a male fallow-deer gelded.

Half-face, hăf'-fays, *s.* the profile.

Half-face, hăf'-fays, } *a.* showing only the profile;

Half-faced, hăf'-fayst, } thin-visaged.

Half-hearted, hăf'-hart-ed, *a.* only half zealous.

Half-length, hăf'-length, *a.* giving only the upper part of the body: *s.* a portrait which does so.

Half-mark, hăf'-märk, *s.* a coin of 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

Half-moon, hăf'-moon, *s.* the moon at the quarters, when only half of its disk appears illuminated; anything in the shape of a half-moon; an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose gorge is in the form of a half-moon [Fort.]

Half-note, hăf'-note, *s.* a minim; a semitone [Mus.]

Half-pay, hăf'-pa, *s.* reduced pay to an officer who has retired from duty: *a.* receiving or entitled to it.

Halfpenny, hă'-pen-ne, *s.*; *pl.* **Halfpence,** hă'-pens; a copper coin of the value of half a penny; its value: *a.* of the price or value of half a penny.

Half-pike, hăf'-pike, *s.* a half-sized pike.

Half-price, hăf'-prise, *s.* reduced charge for admission to an entertainment after it is in part over.

Half-round, hăf'-rownd, *s.* a semicircular moulding.

Half-seas over, hăf-seez-o'-ver, *a.* half-drunk.

Half-shift, hăf'-shift, *s.* a move of the hand upward on a violin, to reach a high note.

Half-sighted, hăf'-si-ted, *a.* of weak discernment.

Half-sister, hăf'-sis-ter, *s.* a sister by one parent, but not by both.

Half-strained, hăf'-straynd, *a.* half-bred; imperfect.

Half-sword, hăf'-soard, *s.* a fight within half the length of a sword: close fight.

Half-timbered, hăf'-tim-berd, *a.* having the foundations and principal supports of stout timber, and the intervening spaces in front filled with plaster

Half-way, hăf'-wa, *ad.* in the middle: at half the distance: *a.* equally distant from the extremes.

Half-witted, hăf'-wit-ted, *a.* weak in intellect; silly.

Half-yearly, hăf-yeer-le, *a.* two in a year; semi-annual: *ad.* twice in a year; semi-annually.

Halibut, hal'-e-but, *s.* a large flat-fish, much esteemed for food (A.S. *halig,* holy, and *butte,* a flounder, as a holiday fish).

Halicore, hal'-e-kore, *s.* the dugong (Gr. *hals,* the sea, and *kore,* a maid).

Haliographer, hal-e-og'-rā-fer, *s.* one who treats of the sea.

Haliography, hal-e-og'-rā-fe, *s.* a description of the sea (Gr. *hals,* salt, and *grapho,* to write).

Haliotoid, hal'-e-ot-oyd, *a.* ear-shaped [Zool.] (Gr. *haliotis,* an ear-shell, and *eidos,* like).

Halituous, hă-lit'-u-us, *a.* like breath; vaporous; slightly moist [Med.] (L. *halitus,* breath.)

Hall, hawl, *s.* a large room at the entrance of a house; an edifice in which courts of justice are held; a manor-house, so called because courts were formerly held in them; a college; the edifice of a college; a room for a corporation or public assembly; a place to dine in in common (A.S. *heal,* a shelter).

Hallage, hawl'-aje, *s.* charge paid for merchandise vended in a hall.

Halleluiah, } hal-le-lu'-yä, } *s.* a Hebrew word, used in

Hallelujah, } songs of praise, signifying, Praise ye Jehovah; give praise to God.

Halliard, hal'-yard, *s.* a rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards or sails.

Hallier, hawl'-yer, *s.* a kind of net for catching birds.

Hall-mark, hawl'-märk, *s.* a stamp for plate made at Goldsmiths' *Hall,* to attest its purity.

Halloo, hal-loo', *int.* an exclamation to invite attention or to urge on: *s.* a cry to call attention; a hunting cry: *v.n.* to cry halloo: *v.a.* to encourage or chase with shouts; to call or shout to (from the sound).

Hallow, hal'-lo, *v.a.* to set apart for sacred use; to reverence or honour as sacred (A.S. *halig,* holy).

Hallowe'en, hal'-lo-een, *s.* the eve of All-Hallows.

Hallowmass, hal'-lo-mas, *s.* the feast of All-Souls.

Hallucination, hal-lew-se-na'-shun, *s.* a diseased perception of an object as present which is not; the object so perceived; mistake (L. a wandering in mind).

Hallucinatory, hal-lew'-se-na-tur-re, *a.* partaking of hallucination.

Halm, hawm, *s.* See **Haum.**

Halmaturus, hal-mā-tu'-rus, *s.* a marsupial quadruped of Australia (Gr. *halma,* a leap, and *oura,* a tail).

Halo, hā'-lo, *s.* a luminous and sometimes coloured circle occasionally surrounding the sun or moon; a glory encircling the brow of a saint; the glory in which enthusiasm invests an object: *v.a.* to invest with a halo: *v.n.* to form into a halo (Gr.)

Halogen, hal'-o-jen, *s.* a substance which, by combination with a metal, forms a salt, as chlorine [Chem.] (Gr. *hals,* and *gennao,* to produce.)

Halogenous, hā-loj'-e-nus, *a.* of the nature of halogen.

Haloid, hā'-loyd, *a.* in composition resembling common salt. *Haloid salt,* the compound of a metal with chlorine, iodine, or the like [Chem.] (Gr. *hals,* and *eidos,* like.)

Halser, haw'-ser, *s.* See **Hawser.**

Halt, hawlt, *v.n.* to limp; to stop in marching or walking; to stand in doubt whether to proceed or what to do; to hesitate; to falter: *v.a.* to stop; to cause to cease marching: *a.* lame; stopping in walking: *s.* a stop in marching; the act of limping (A.S. *healt,* lame).

Halter, hawl'-ter, *s.* one who halts or limps; a rope for leading or holding a horse; a rope for hanging malefactors; a strong cord: *v.a.* to put a halter on; to catch and bind with a halter.

Haltingly, hawlt'-ing-le, *ad.* in a halting manner.

Halve, have, *v.a.* to divide into two equal parts.

Halves, hăvs, *pl.* of **Half**. *To cry halves*, to claim an equal share. *To go halves*, to have an equal share.
Halyard, hal'-yărd, *s.* See **Halliard**.
Ham, ham, *s.* the inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal; the thigh of an animal, particularly of a hog, salted and dried in smoke (A.S. *hamm*, from Celt. *cam*, bent).
Hamadryad, ham'-ă-dri-ad, *s.* a wood-nymph identified with a tree, and whose existence was co-extensive with that of the tree [Myth.] (Gr. *hama*, together, and *drys*, a tree.)
Hamate, ha'-mate, } *a.* hooked, or set with hooks (L.
Hamated, ha'-ma-ted, } *hamus*, a hook).
Hame, hame, *s.* a collar for a draught horse (Dut.)
Hamite, ha'-mite, *s.* a fossil cephalopod (*hamus*).
Hamitic, ham-it'-ik, *a.* pertaining to Ham or his descendants.
Hamlet, ham'-let, *s.* a small village; a little cluster of houses in the country (A.S. *ham*, a dwelling).
Hamleted, ham'-let-ed, *a.* accustomed to hamlet life.
Hammer, ham'-mer, *s.* an instrument for driving nails, beating metals, &c.; what resembles a hammer in form or action, as the striker of a clock, the baton of an auctioneer; *v.a.* to beat or forge with a hammer; to conceive and produce with labour; *v.n.* to work; to labour in contrivance. *To bring to the hammer*, to put up to auction. *Hammer and tongs*, with noise and vigour. (A.S. *hamor*.)
Hammerable, ham'-mer-ă-bl, *a.* shapeable by a hammer.
Hammer-axe, ham'-mer-aks, *s.* an implement with a hammer on one side and an axe on the other.
Hammer-cloth, ham'-mer-kloth, *s.* the cloth which covers a coach-box.
Hammer-dressed, ham'-mer-drest, *a.* said of a stone dressed with a pick or pointed hammer.
Hammerer, ham'-mer-er, *s.* a worker with a hammer.
Hammer-hard, ham'-mer-hărd, *a.* said of iron or steel hardened by hammering.
Hammer-head, ham'-mer-hed, *s.* a kind of shark.
Hammer-man, ham'-mer-man, *s.* a hammerer; a smith.
Hammock, ham'-mok, *s.* a hanging bed, usually of canvas or network, suspended by cords from hooks.
Hamous, ha'-mus, *a.* having the end hooked [Bot.]
Hamper, ham'-per, *s.* a large basket for conveying things to market, &c.; *v.a.* to put in a hamper. See **Hanaper**.
Hamper, ham'-per, *s.* a fetter or shackle; *v.a.* to shackle; to impede; to tangle; to perplex; to embarrass.
Ham-shackle, ham'-shak-kl, *v.a.* to fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs.
Hamster, ham'-ster, *s.* a species of rat, having two cheek-pouches for holding grain (Ger.)
Hamstring, ham'-string, *s.* a tendon of the ham; *v.a.* to cut the tendons of the ham, and thus disable.
Hanaper, han'-ă-per, *s.* a basket used by the kings of England for holding their money, as they journeyed from place to place; a treasury; a hamper (Old Fr. *hanap*, a drinking cup, the hanaper being originally for carrying the cups and other valuables).
Hand, hand, *s.* the extremity of the human arm, consisting of the palm and fingers; a measure of four inches; side part, right or left; performance; workmanship; power of performance; skill; manner of acting or performance; agency; possession; power; the cards held at a game; an index, or that which performs the office of the hand or of a finger in pointing; a man employed in a workshop or on board ship; style of penmanship; *v.a.* to give with the hand; to lead; to conduct; to furl, as a sail. *To hand down*, to transmit in succession. *At hand*, near; not distant. *In hand*, present payment; in a state of execution. *On hand*, in present possession; under one's care or management. *Off hand*, without delay or difficulty; dexterously; without previous preparation. *Out of hand*, ready payment, with regard to the payer; at once; directly. *To his hand, to my hand*, &c., in readiness; already prepared. *Under his hand, under her hand*, &c., with the proper writing or signature of the name. *Hand over head*, negligently; rashly. *Hand over hand*, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another. *Hand to hand*, in close fight, in close union. *Hand in hand*, in union; conjointly. *From hand to mouth*, without provision beforehand. *To join hand in hand*, to unite efforts and act in concert. *To live from hand to mouth*, to obtain food and other necessaries as want requires. *To bear in hand*, to keep in expectation. *To bear a hand*, to hasten. *To lend a hand*, to give assistance. *To be hand in glove*, to be intimate and familiar. *To set the hand to*, or *to take in hand*, to undertake. *To take one in hand*, to lay hold of or deal with. *To have a hand in*, to be concerned in. *Clean hands*, a blameless life (A.S.)
Hand-ball, hand'-bawl, *s.* an ancient game with a ball.
Hand-barrow, hand'-bar-ro, *s.* a barrow with handles at each end and borne between two men.
Hand-bell, hand'-bel, *s.* a small bell rung by the hand.
Hand-bill, hand'-bil, *s.* an instrument for pruning trees; a loose sheet with some announcement.
Hand-book, hand'-book, *s.* a manual.
Hand-brace, hand'-brase, *s.* a boring tool.
Hand-breadth, hand'-bredth, *s.* a space equal to the breadth of the hand.
Hand-cart, hand'-kart, *s.* a cart drawn by the hand.
Handcuff, hand'-kuf, *s.* an iron manacle for the wrists; *v.a.* to manacle the hands.
Handed, han'-ded, *a.* with hands joined. *Right-handed*, most dexterous with the right hand. *Left-handed*, most expert with the left.
Handfast, hand'-fast, *s.* hold; custody: *a.* fast by contract; betrothed; *v.a.* to pledge; to betroth by joining hands.
Handful, hand'-ful, *s.* as much as the hand will grasp or contain; a small quantity.
Hand-gallop, hand'-gal-lup, *s.* a slow and easy gallop.
Hand-glass, hand'-glas, *s.* a glass used for protecting and fostering plants.
Handicap, hand'-de-kap, *s.* in a race, when the better runners are weighted or held back, so that all may have an equal chance of winning; allowance made to the weaker in any contest.
Handicraft, han'-de-kraft, *s.* manual occupation: *a.* belonging to manual labour.
Handicraftsman, han'-de-krafts-man, *s.* a man skilled or employed in manual occupation.
Handiwork, han'-de-wurk, *s.* work done by skill of hand.
Handkerchief, hand'-ker-tchif, *s.* a piece of cloth for wiping the face or hands, or for wearing about the neck.
Handle, han'-dl, *v.a.* to touch, to feel, or wield with the hand; to discourse on; to discuss; to use well or ill: *s.* that part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used; that of which use is made; a tool.
Handless, hand'-les, *a.* without a hand.
Handling, han'-dling, *s.* use by the hand: treatment; the manipulation peculiar to an artist [Paint.]
Hand-loom, hand'-loom, *s.* a loom worked by hand.
Handmaid, hand'-made, } *s.* a maid that waits at
Handmaiden, hand-mayd'n, } hand; a female servant.
Hand-mill, hand'-mil, *s.* a mill worked by the hand.
Hand-rail, hand'-rale, *s.* a rail to hold by.
Hand-screw, hand'-skrew, *s.* an engine for raising heavy timbers or weights.
Handsel, han'-sel, *s.* first sale or use; earnest; present; *v.a.* to use or do anything for the first time; to give a hansel to (A.S. *hand* and *sellan*, to give).
Handsome, han'-sum, *a.* well made or formed; graceful; becoming; ample; liberal; generous (*hand*, and *some*). **Handsomely**, han'-sum-le, *ad.* in a handsome manner. **Handsomeness**, han'-sum-nes, *s.* the quality of being handsome.
Handspike, hand'-spike, *s.* a bar used with the hand, as a lever for various purposes.
Handstaff, hand'-staf, *s.* a javelin.
Hand-winged, hand'-winged, *a.* said of the bats.
Handwriting, hand'-ri-ting, *s.* the style of writing peculiar to each hand or person; a writing.
Handy, han'-de, *a.* dexterous; skilful; ready to hand; near; convenient. **Handily**, han'-de-le, *ad.* in a handy manner. **Handiness**, han'-de-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being handy.
Handy-dandy, han'-de-dan'-de, *s.* a juvenile game in which children change the place of a thing, and challenge one to guess where it is.
Hang, hang, *v.a.* to suspend; to fasten as on a hinge; to put to death by suspending by the neck; to cover or decorate by anything suspended: *v.n.* to be suspended; to dangle; to depend; to bend forward; to cling to; to hover; to linger; to have a steep declivity; to be executed by the halter. *To hang on* or *upon*, to adhere to; to adhere obstinately; to rest; to be dependent on; to hold fast without belaying [Naut.] *To hang over*, to extend or project from above. *To hang in doubt*, to be in suspense. *To hang together*, to be closely united. *To hang to*, to to cling. *To hang out*, to display. *To hang down*, to let fall below the proper situation. *To hang up*, to place on something fixed on high. *To hang fire*, said of a gun when the charge does not rapidly ignite; to hesitate (A.S. *hangian*.)
Hang, hang, *s.* slope; drift; mode of connexion.
Hang-dog, hang'-dog, *s.* a base degraded character.
Hanger, hang'-er, *s.* that on which a thing is hung; that which hangs or is suspended; a short broad-sword, incurvated toward the point.
Hanger-on, hang'-er-on, *s.* one who hangs on by another in expectation of favours; a dependant.

Hanging, hang'-ing, *a.* foreboding death by the halter; deserving the halter: *s.* death by the halter; drapery hung on the walls of a room; display; exhibition. *Hanging gardens*, gardens in terraces, rising behind one another. *Hanging-guard*, a defensive position in broadsword exercise. *Hanging-sleeves*, strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back of the shoulders. *Hanging-valve*, a flap of metal hanging down from a hinge, common in rotary steam-engines and pumps.

Hangman, hang'-man, *s.* a public executioner.

Hangnail, hang'-nāle, *s.* a small piece of skin which hangs from the root of a finger-nail; an agnail.

Hang-nest, hang'-nest, *s.* a bird which suspends its nest from a tree, or the nest of such a bird.

Hang-net, hang'-net, *s.* a net with a large mesh.

Hank, hank, *s.* a hold; two or more skeins of silk or thread tied together; rings of wood, &c., fixed on stays, to confine the sails when hoisted [Naut.]: *v.a.* to form into hanks (*hang*).

Hanker, hank'-er, *v.n.* to long for with a keen desire.

Hankering, hank'-er-ing, *s.* a keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified. **Hankeringly**, han'-ker-ing-le, *ad.* in a hankering manner.

Hankle, han'-kl, *v.a.* to entangle.

Hansard, han'-sard, *s.* a merchant of a Hanse town.

Hansard, han'-sard, *s.* records of the proceedings and debates of the British Parliament, published regularly by the printers *Hansard*.

Hanse, hanz, *s.* a league. The *Hanse-towns*, certain cities of Germany, associated in the middle ages for the protection of commerce (Ger.)

Hanseatic, han-se-at'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the Hanse towns.

Hansom-cab, han'-sum-kab, *s.* a light two-wheeled vehicle seated for two, with the driver mounted behind, so called from the inventor.

Hap, hap, *s.* that which happens or chances (Ice. good luck). **Haply**, hap'-le, *ad.* by chance; perhaps.

Hap-hazard, hap-haz'-ard, *s.* chance; accident.

Hapless, hap'-les, *a.* luckless; unfortunate; unlucky.

Happen, hap'-n, *v.n.* to chance; to take place.

Happy, hap'-pe, *a.* fortunate; successful; enjoying pleasure from the possession or fruition of good; in secure possession of good; blessed; agreeable; dexterous; well-adapted to a purpose; living in concord; propitious. **Happily**, hap'-pe-le, *ad.* in a happy manner; by good fortune. **Happiness**, hap'-pe-nes, *s.* the state of being happy; good fortune.

Haquebut, hak'-but, *s.* an arquebuse; a hand-gun.

Harangue, ha-rang', *s.* a speech addressed to an assembly or an army, usually offhand and declamatory: *v.n.* to deliver a harangue: *v.a.* to address by a harangue (Fr. from A.S. *hring*, a ring).

Haranguer, ha-rang'-er, *s.* one who harangues.

Harass, har'-as, *v.a.* to weary; to fatigue to excess; to annoy (Fr.)

Harasser, har'-as-ser, *s.* one who harasses; a spoiler.

Harassment, har'-as-ment, *s.* state of being harassed.

Harbinger, här'-bin-jer, *s.* a forerunner bearing notice of the approach of something; originally one who goes before to provide lodgings: *v.a.* to precede as a harbinger. See **Harbour**.

Harbour, här'-bur, *s.* a port or haven for ships; a lodging; a shelter: *v.a.* to shelter; to secrete; to entertain; to indulge: *v.n.* to lodge; to receive entertainment (Ger. *here*, an army, and *bergan*, to shelter).

Harbourage, här'-bur-aje, *s.* shelter; entertainment.

Harbour-dues, här'-bur-dews, *s.pl.* charges for accommodation in a harbour.

Harbourer, här'-bur-er, *s.* one who harbours another.

Harbourless, här'-bur-les, *a.* without a harbour; destitute of shelter or a lodging.

Harbour-master, här'-bur-mas'-ter, *s.* an officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, &c., at a port.

Hard, härd, *a.* firm; solid; not easily pressed, penetrated, or broken; difficult to understand, or solve, or do, or get over, or bear; painful; laborious; oppressive; exacting; unfeeling; unkind; severe; unjust; stiff; distressing: *ad.* close; near; diligently; laboriously; earnestly. *Hard up*, in want of money or means. *To die hard*, to die with a struggle or impenitent. *Hard water*, that which contains some mineral substance that decomposes soap, and thus renders it unfit for washing. *Hard-a-lee*, an order to put the helm close to the lee-side of the ship. *Hard-a-port*, to the larboard or port side. *Hard-a-starboard*, to the starboard side. *Hard-a-weather*, to the windward side [Naut.] (A.S. *heard*.) **Hardness**, härd'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being hard.

Hard-bake, härd'-bake, *s.* a toffee almond cake.

Hardbeam, härd'-beem, *s.* the horn-beam plant.

Hard-bound, härd'-bownd, *a.* costive; tight; slow.

Hard-drinker, härd'-drink-er, *s.* a drunkard.

Hard-earned, härd'-ernd, *a.* earned with hard toil.

Harden, härd'-n, *v.a.* to make hard or harder; to confirm in effrontery, obstinacy, or in wickedness; to make unfeeling; to inure: *v.n.* to become hard or harder; to become unfeeling; to become inured.

Hardened, härd'-nd, *a.* confirmed in vice.

Hardener, härd'-ner, *s.* he who or that which hardens.

Hard-faced, härd'-fased, } **Hard-favoured**, härd'-fav-vurd, } *a.* hard-featured.

Hard-featured, härd'-fee-tyurd, *a.* having coarse forbidding features.

Hard-fisted, härd-fist'-ed, *a.* having hard hands; close-fisted; covetous.

Hard-fought, härd'-fawt, *a.* vigorously contested.

Hard-gotten, härd'-got-tn, *a.* obtained with difficulty.

Hard-handed, härd-hand'-ed, *a.* having hard hands, as a labourer; severe.

Hard-hearted, härd-här'-ted, *a.* cruel; unfeeling. **Hard-heartedly**, härd-här'-ted-le, *ad.* in a hard-hearted manner. **Hard-heartedness**, härd-här'-ted-nes, *s.* the quality of being hard-hearted.

Hardihood, här'-de-hood, *s.* boldness; effrontery.

Hard-laboured, härd'-la-burd, *a.* wrought with severe labour; elaborated; studied.

Hardly, härd'-le, *ad.* with difficulty; scarcely; harshly; unfavourably.

Hard-mouthed, härd'-mowthd, *a.* not sensible to the bit; not easily governed; harsh in reproof.

Hardock, här'-dok, *s.* a dock with whitish leaves (*hoar*).

Hard-pressed, härd'-prest, *a.* in straits.

Hards, härds, *s.pl.* the refuse of flax or wool.

Hardship, härd'-ship, *s.* anything hard to bear; severe labour or want; injustice; oppression.

Hard-visaged, härd'-viz-ayjd, *a.* of a harsh countenance.

Hardware, härd'-ware, *s.* ware of iron or other metal.

Hardwareman, härd'-ware-man, *s.* a maker or seller of hardware.

Hardwon, härd'-wun, *a.* won with difficulty.

Hardwoods, härd'-woodz, *s.* close-grained woods.

Hard-working, härd'-wurk-ing, *a.* labouring hard.

Hardy, här'-de, *a.* bold; resolute; confident; inured to fatigue; standing exposure: *s.* an iron-smith's tool. **Hardily**, här-de-le, *ad.* in a hardy manner. **Hardiness**, här'-de-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being hardy.

Hare, hare, *s.* a rodent of the genus lepus, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, and a divided upper lip. **Harebell**, hare'-bel, *s.* a campanula with drooping, generally bright-blue, bell-shaped flowers.

Hare-brained, hare'-braynd, *a.* wild; giddy; volatile.

Hare-hearted, hare'-här-ted, *a.* timorous.

Harehound, hare'-hownd, *s.* a hound for hunting hares.

Hare-lip, hare'-lip, *s.* a malformed fissure of the lip, like that of a hare.

Hare-lipped, hare'-lipt, *a.* having a harelip.

Harem, ha'-rem, *s.* the division in the larger dwelling-houses of the East allotted to females; its inmates.

Harengiform, ha-ren'-je-form, *a.* shaped like a herring.

Harepipe, hare'-pipe, *s.* a snare for catching hares.

Hare's-ear, hares'-eer, *s.* a genus of plants with umbels of yellow flowers.

Haricot, har'-e-ko, *s.* a kind of ragout of meat and roots; the kidney-bean (Fr.)

Hariolation, har-e-o-la'-shun, *s.* soothsaying (L.)

Harish, ha'-rish, *a.* like a hare.

Hark, härk, *v.n.* to listen; to lend an ear (*hearken*).

Harl, härl, *s.* a filamentous substance; the filaments of flax or hemp.

Harlean, här'-le-an, *a.* collected by R. Harley, Earl of Oxford, said of a library there.

Harlequin, här'-le-kwin, *s.* a buffoon in a pantomime, dressed in parti-coloured clothes, who plays tricks to divert the audience: *v.n.* to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

Harlequinade, här'-le-kwin-ade, *s.* exhibition of harlequins; the part of a pantomime in which the harlequin appears.

Harlot, här'-lot, *s.* a woman who prostitutes her body for hire: *a.* wanton; lewd; base (O.Fr.)

Harlotry, här'-lot-re, *s.* the trade or practice of prostitution; prostitution.

Harm, härm, *s.* injury; damage; moral wrong; wickedness: *v.a.* to hurt; to injure (A.S.)

Harmattan, här-mat'-tan, *s.* a hot, dry, withering wind, blowing to the Atlantic from the interior of Africa.

Harmel, här'-mel, *s.* the wild Syrian rue.

Harmful, härm'-ful, *a.* hurtful; mischievous. **Harmfully**, härm'-ful-le, *ad.* in a harmful manner. **Harmfulness**, härm'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being harmful.

Harmless, härm'-les, *a.* not injurious; innocent; unharmed. **Harmlessly**, härm'-les-le, *ad.* in a harmless manner. **Harmlessness**, härm'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being harmless; innocence.

Harmonic, här-mon'-ik, } **Harmonical**, här-mon'-e-kal, } *a.* relating to harmony or music; concordant; consonant. *Harmonic triad*, the common chord, or

the chord of a note consisting of its third and perfect fifth [Music]. **Harmonically**, här-mon'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a harmonic manner.

Harmonica, här-mon'-e-ka, *s.* a musical instrument, in which the tones are produced by friction against the edges of a series of hemispherical glasses; a musical instrument of plates of glass or metal, of graduated lengths, beaten on with a small mallet.

Harmonicon, här-mon'-e-kon, *s.* a kind of organ.

Harmonics, här-mon'-iks, *s.* the doctrine or science of musical sounds. *Grave harmonics*, low sounds which accompany every perfect consonance of two sounds.

Harmonious, här-mō'-ne-us, *a.* adapted to each other; symmetrical; concordant; living in peace and friendship. **Harmoniously**, här-mō'-ne-us-le, *ad.* in a harmonious manner. **Harmoniousness**, här-mō'-ne-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being harmonious.

Harmoniphon, här-mon'-e-fon, *s.* a musical wind-instrument, played with keys like a pianoforte (Gr. *harmonia*, and *phone*, sound).

Harmonist, här'-mo-nist, *s.* one skilled in harmony; a composer of music; one who brings together corresponding passages, to show their agreement.

Harmonium, här-mō'-ne-um, *s.* a musical wind-instrument, played with keys.

Harmonize, här-mo-nize, *v.n.* to agree in sound; to be in peace and friendship; to agree: *v.a.* to adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree; to make musical.

Harmonizer, här'-mo-ni-zer, *s.* one who harmonizes.

Harmonometer, här-mo-nom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds (Gr. *harmony*, and *meter*).

Harmony, här'-mo-ne, *s.* the just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or composition of things, intended to form a connected whole; just proportion of sound; musical concord; concord; a book which seeks to harmonize what seems discrepant. *Natural harmony* consists of the common chord [Mus.] *Artificial harmony*, a mixture of concords and discords [Mus.] (Gr. *harmonia*, from *haro*, to fit.)

Harness, här'-nes, *s.* the whole accoutrements or armour of a knight; the furniture of a draught-horse: *v.a.* to equip with armour; to put the harness on; to defend (W. *haiarn*, iron).

Harness-cask, här'-nes-kask, *s.* a cask on board ship for keeping salted meats ready at hand for daily use.

Harnesser, här'-nes-ser, *s.* one who harnesses.

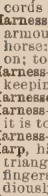
Harness-maker, här'-nes-ma-ker, *s.* one whose business it is to make harness.

Harness-tub, här'-nes-tub, *s.* a harness-cask.

Harp, härp, *s.* a stringed instrument of music, of a triangular figure, and commonly struck by the fingers: *v.a.* to play on the harp; to dwell on tediously (A.S. *hearpe*).

Harper, härp'-er, *s.* a player on the harp.

Harping-iron, härp'-ing-i'-urn, *s.* a harpoon.



Harpoon.

Harpoon, här-poon', *s.* a spear for striking and killing whales: *v.a.* to strike with a harpoon (Fr.)

Harpooner, här-poon'-er, *s.* one who uses a harpoon; the man in a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.

Harp-shell, härp'-shel, *s.* the beautiful shell of a mollusc of the whelk family.

Harpsichord, härp'-se-kord, *s.* an old-fashioned instrument strung like a harp, and played with keys.

Harpy, här'-pe, *s.* a fabulous winged monster of extreme ravenousness, living in filth and defiling everything, with the body of a woman, the wings and claws of a bird, and a face pale from hunger [Myth.]: the largest of the eagle tribe, inhabiting Mexico and Brazil; any ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer (Gr. *harpazo*, to snatch off).

Harquebuse, här'-kwe-buse. See **Arquebuse.**

Harr, har, *s.* a storm from the sea; an eagre.

Harridan, har'-re-dan, *s.* a decayed strumpet; a hag (Fr.)

Harrier, har'-re-er, *s.* a hound with a keen scent, used in hunting hares (*hare*).

Harrier, har'-re-er, *s.* a hawk allied to the buzzard (*harry*).

Harrow, har'-ro, *s.* an agricultural implement of wood or iron, set with teeth, for breaking the clods, &c.: *v.a.* to draw a harrow over; to break or tear with a harrow; to lacerate or torment (A.S. *hyrwe*).

Harrower, har'-ro-er, *s.* one who harrows; a harrier.

Harrowing, har'-ro-ing, *a.* lacerating to the feelings.

Harry, har'-re, *v.a.* to pillage; to harass: *v.n.* to make a predatory incursion (A.S. *here*, an army).

Harsh, härsh, *a.* rough to the touch, taste, or ear; rugged; grating; discordant; austere; peevish; severe; unfeeling. **Harshly**, härsh'-le, *ad.* in a harsh manner. **Harshness**, härsh'-nes, *s.* the quality of being harsh.

Hart, härt, *s.* a stag from its fifth year (*horned*).

Hartall, härt'-all, *s.* orpiment.

Hartbeest, härt'-beest, *s.* the kaama of S. Africa.

Hartshorn, härts'-horn, *s.* the horn of the hart; spirit of hartshorn; a solution of ammonia.

Hart's-tongue, härts'-tung, *s.* a common British fern.

Hartwort, härt'-wurt, *s.* a genus of umbelliferæ.

Harum-scarum, ha'-rum-ska'-rum, *a.* hare-brained; flighty; rash (*hare*, to frighten, and *scare*).

Haruspice, hä-rus'-pice, *s.* See **Aruspice.**

Harvest, här'-vest, *s.* the season of reaping and gathering in crops; the ripe corn or grain collected; the product of labour; consequence: *v.a.* to reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits (A.S. *hærfest*).

Harvester, här'-vest-er, *s.* a reaper, man or machine.

Harvest-home, här'-vest-home, *s.* the time of harvest; festival at harvest.

Harvest-lord, här'-vest-lord, *s.* the head reaper.

Harvest-man, här'-vest-man, *s.* a labourer in harvest.

Harvest-moon, här'-vest-moon, *s.* the moon near the full, about the time of the autumnal equinox.

Harvest-mouse, här'-vest-mows, *s.* a very small field-mouse, which builds its nest among the stems of wheat or other plants.

Harvest-queen, här'-vest-kwene, *s.* an image of Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

Hash, hash, *v.a.* to chop small and mix: *s.* a dish of meat and vegetables chopped small and mixed; something hashed up again (Fr. *hacher*).

Hasheesh, **Hashis**, } hash'-eesh, *s.* See **Bangue.**

Haslet, has'-let, *s.* the heart, liver, &c., of a hog.

Hasp, hasp, *s.* a clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock; a clasp: *v.a.* to shut or fasten with a hasp (A.S. *hæpse*).

Hassock, has'-sok, *s.* a thick mat to kneel on in church; a stuffed footstool.

Hastate, has'-tate, **Hastated**, has'-ta-ted, } *a.* spear-shaped [Bot.] (L. *hasta*, a spear.)

Haste, hayst, *s.* speed; quickness; hurry; impulsive inconsiderateness; state of being pressed (*heat*).

Haste, hayst, **Hasten**, hays'-n, } *v.a.* to urge forward; to push on; to expedite: *v.n.* to move with speed.

Hastener, hays'-ner, *s.* one who urges forward.

Hasting, hayst'-ing, *a.* ripening early.

Hastings, hayst'-ings, *s.pl.* peas that come early.

Hasty, hays'-te, *a.* quick; speedy; eager; precipitate; easily excited to wrath; passionate. **Hastily**, hays'-te-le, *ad.* in a hasty manner. **Hastiness**, hays'-te-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being hasty.

Hasty-pudding, hays'-te-pud-ding, *s.* meal or flour with water or milk boiled thinly together; porridge.

Hat, hat, *s.* a covering for the head; the dignity of a cardinal, from the red hat he wears (A.S. *hæt*).

Hatable, ha'-ta-bl, *a.* deserving of hatred; odious.

Hat-band, hat'-band, *s.* a band round a hat.

Hatch, hatsh, *v.a.* to produce from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat; to contrive or plot: *v.n.* to produce young; to bring the young to maturity: *s.* a brood; the act of hatching; that which is hatched.

Hatch, hatsh, *v.a.* to shade in a drawing or an engraving with lines crossing each other (*hack*).

Hatch, hatsh, *s.* an opening in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another; the covering over the hatchway; an opening in a mine; a weir. *To be under the hatches*, to be confined below; to be in distress, oppression, or slavery. (A.S. *haca*, a door bar.)

Hatch-boat, hatsh'-bote, *s.* a kind of half-decked fishing-boat; one which has a well for keeping fish.

Hatchel, hatsh'-el, *s.* a heckle: *v.a.* to heckle; to tease.

Hatcheller, hatsh'-el-er, *s.* one who uses a hatchel.

Hatcher, hatsh'-er, *s.* one who hatches; a plotter.

Hatchet, hatsh'-et, *s.* a small axe with a short handle. *To take up the hatchet*, to make war. *To bury the hatchet*, to make peace (*hack*).

Hatchment.

Hatchet-face, hatsh'-et-fase, *s.* a face with sharp prominent features, like the edge of a hatchet.

Hatching, hatsh'-ing, *s.* shading by courses of lines crossing each other at an angle more or less acute.

Hatchment, hatsh'-ment, *s.* the escutcheon of a deceased individual, placed in front of the house, &c. (*achievement*).

Hatchway, hatsh'-wa, *s.* a square or oblong opening in the deck of a ship for passage below [Naut.]

Hate, hate, *v.a.* to dislike greatly; to love less [Bible]: *s.* great dislike or aversion (A.S. *hatian*).

Hateful, hate'-ful, *a.* exciting hate; odious; full of hate. **Hatefully**, hate'-ful-le, *ad.* in a hateful manner. **Hatefulness**, hate'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being hateful.

Hater, ha'-ter, *s.* one who hates.
Hatred, ha'-tred, *s.* great dislike; hate; enmity.
Hatted, hat'-ted, *a.* covered with or wearing a hat.
Hatter, hat'-ter, *s.* a maker or seller of hats.
Hatti-sheriff, haf'-te-sher'-if, *s.* an irrevocable order issuing immediately from the Sultan (Turk).
Hauberk, haw'-berk, *s.* a coat of mail, sometimes sleeveless, formed of rings interwoven (Ger. *Hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to protect).
Haugh, hawch, *s.* a low meadow by a river.
Haughty, haw'-te, *a.* proud and disdainful; proceeding from pride mingled with contempt (Fr. *haut*, high from L. *altus*). **Haughtily**, haw'-te-le, *ad.* in a haughty manner. **Haughtiness**, haw'-te-nes, *s.* the quality of being haughty.
Haul, hawl, *v.a.* to pull or draw with force; to drag: *s.* a pulling with force; draught of a net; what is caught at once. *To haul the wind*, to turn the head of a ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows [Naut.] (A.S. *holian*, to get.)
Haulage, hawl'-aje, *s.* the act of hauling; charge for hauling.
Haulm, } **Haum**, } hawm, { *s.* the stalk of grain of any kind; straw; stubble.
Haunch, haunsh, *s.* that part of the body which lies between the last ribs and the thigh; the rear (Fr.)
Haunched, haunshd, *a.* having haunches.
Haunt, haunt, *v.a.* to frequent; to trouble with frequent visits, as an apparition: *v.n.* to be much about; to visit often: *s.* a place to which one frequently resorts (Fr. *hanter*, from L. *habito*, to dwell).
Haunted, haunt'-ed, *a.* frequently visited by ghosts.
Haunter, haunt'-er, *s.* one who frequents a particular place, or is often about it.
Hauriant, haw'-re-ant, *a.* said of fishes represented in a perpendicular position, as if sucking in the air [Her.] (L. *haurio*, to draw.)
Haustellum, haws-tel'-lum, *s.* the suctorial organ of certain insects [Entom.] (L. *haustum*, to draw.)
Hautboy, ho'-boy, *s.* a wind instrument of the reed order: a sort of strawberry.
Hauteur, ho-ture, *s.* haughty manner or spirit (Fr.)
Haut-gout, ho-goo, *s.* strong relish or flavour; high seasoning (Fr.)
Have, hav, *v.a.* to possess; to hold; to take; to be obliged; to contain; to receive. *Had rather*, wish rather. *To have after*, to pursue. *To have away*, to remove; to take away. *To have at*, to assail; to enter into competition with. *To have in*, to contain. *To have out*, to cause to depart. *To have a care*, to take care. *To have pleasure*, to enjoy. *To have pain*, to suffer. *To have sorrow*, to be grieved. *He would have*, he requires. *He should have*, he ought to have. (A.S. *habban*.)
Haven, ha'-vn, *s.* a harbour; a station for ships; a place of safety (*have*).
Haversack, hav'-er-sak, *s.* a bag of strong cloth for provisions, carried by soldiers on march (Ger. *Hafer*, oats, and *sack*).
Haversian, ha-vèr'-se-an, *a.* discovered by *Havers*. *Haversian canals*, a net-work of canals in bones conveying the vessels of nutrition [Anat.]
Havildar, hav'-il-dar, *s.* the highest non-commissioned officer among the Sepoys in India.
Havoc, } **Havock**, } hav'-uk, { *s.* devastation; wide and general destruction: *v.a.* to lay waste: *int.* a hunting, and afterwards a war-cry, the signal for indiscriminate slaughter.
Haw, haw, *s.* the berry of the hawthorn; originally a hedge (A.S. *haga*, an enclosure).
Haw, haw, *s.* a hesitation or intermission of speech: *v.n.* to speak so (from the sound).
Hawfinch, haw'-finsh, *s.* a species of grossbeak, of very shy habits (A.S. *haga*, a hedge).
Hawhaw, haw'-haw, *s.* a fence in an alley sunk between slopes, and not perceived till approached.
Hawk, hawk, *s.* a name common to many species of birds of prey, allied to the falcons and eagles: *v.n.* to catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose; to attack on the wing (A.S. *hafoc*, from *have*).
Hawk, hawk, *s.* an effort to force up phlegm from the throat: *v.n.* to make such an effort (from the sound).
Hawk, hawk, *v.a.* to cry for sale; to carry about for sale.
Hawk, hawk, *s.* among plasterers, a small board, with a handle beneath, for holding mortar.
Hawk-bell, hawk'-bel, *s.* a bell on the foot of a hawk.
Hawker, haw'-ker, *s.* one who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; a pedlar (Ger.)
Hawker, haw'-ker, *s.* a falconer.
Hawk-eyed, hawk'-ide, *a.* having a keen eye.
Hawkmoth, hawk'-moth, *s.* a large quick-darting moth, so called from hovering over the flowers like hawks.
Hawk-nosed, hawk'-noze'd; *a.* aquiline-nosed.
Hawkweed, hawk'-weed, *s.* a yellow-flowered composite plant.
Hawse, hawz, *s.* a hole for a cable in a ship's bow; the situation of the cables in front of a ship's bow, when she is moored with two anchors forward [Naut.]
Hawser, haw'-zer, *s.* a small cable, or a cable-laid rope.
Hawthorn, haw'-thorn, *s.* the white-thorn, a shrub which bears the *haw*, much used for hedges.
Hay, ha, *s.* grass cut and dried for fodder (*hew*).
Haycock, ha'-kok, *s.* a conical pile of hay in a field.
Hay-fever, ha'-fe-ver, *s.* a summer ailment, presumed to be due to irritation caused by the presence of vegetable dust in the air.
Hay-field, ha'-feeld, *s.* a field where hay is gathered.
Hay-fork, ha'-fork, *s.* a fork for turning over hay.
Hay-knife, ha'-nife, *s.* a sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.
Hayloft, ha'-loft, *s.* a loft for hay in a barn.
Haymaking, ha'-ma-king, *s.* the business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.
Haymow, ha'-mo, *s.* a mass of hay laid up in a barn.
Hayrick, ha'-rik, } **Haystack**, ha'-stak, } *s.* a pile of hay in the open air for preservation.
Hazard, haz'-ard, *s.* chance; accident; risk; a game at dice: *v.a.* to expose to chance; to risk: *v.n.* to try the chance; to run the risk. *To run the hazard*, to risk; to take the chance. (Fr. *hasard*, from Ar.)
Hazardable, haz'-ard-á-bl, *a.* that is liable to hazard.
Hazarder, haz'-ar-der, *s.* one who hazards.
Hazardous, haz'-ar-dus, *a.* that exposes to peril or danger of loss; dangerous; risky. **Hazardously**, haz'-ar-dus-le, *ad.* in a hazardous manner. **Hazardousness**, haz'-ar-dus-nes, *s.* the state of being hazardous.
Haze, haze, *s.* vapour which renders the air thick; mist; obscurity: *v.n.* to be hazy.
Hazel, ha'-zl, *s.* a well-known tree or shrub of the genus corylus: *a.* pertaining to or like the hazel; of a light-brown colour, like the hazel-nut (A.S. *hæsel*).
Hazel-earth, ha'-zl-érth, *s.* a kind of red loam.
Hazelly, ha'-zl-le, *a.* of a light brown.
Hazel-nut, ha'-zl-nut, *s.* the nut or fruit of the hazel.
Hazy, ha'-ze, *a.* thick with haze; misty. **Haziness**, ha'-ze-nes, *s.* the state of being hazy.
He, hee, pronoun of the third pers. masc.; the man: *a.* of the male kind (A.S.)
Head, hed, *s.* the uppermost or the foremost part of the body of an animal; an individual; a chief or leader; the place of honour or command; countenance; brain; understanding; spontaneous will or resolution; fore part; top; source; height; pitch; topic of discourse: *v.a.* to lead; to act as leader to; to go in front of; to furnish with a head; to oppose [Naut.]: *v.n.* to grow to a head: *a.* principal. *Head and ears*, wholly (A.S.) *Head and shoulders*, by force; far.
Headache, hed'-ake, *s.* pain in the head.
Headachy, hed'-ake-e, *a.* with a headache.
Head-band, hed'-band, *s.* a band for the head; the band at each end of a book.
Head-borough, hed'-bur-ro, *s.* the chief of a decennary, or ten families; a high constable.
Head-cheese, hed'-cheez, *s.* part of the head or feet of swine, cooked, chopped, and pressed into a cheese.
Head-dress, hed'-dres, *s.* a dress for a lady's head.
Headed, hed'-ed, *a.* with a head; in understanding, as clear-headed, thick-headed, &c.
Header, hed'-er, *s.* one who heads nails or pins; one who leads a mob or party; a dive head-foremost.
Headfast, hed'-fast, *s.* a rope at the head of a ship, to fasten it to a wharf or other fixed object [Naut.]
Head-gargle, hed'-gar-gl, *s.* a disease of cattle.
Head-gear, hed'-geer, *s.* covering for the head.
Heading, hed'-ing, *s.* that which stands at the head; title; material for the head of a cask.
Headland, hed'-land, *s.* a promontory; a strip of unploughed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.
Headless, hed'-les, *a.* without a head; without a leader; without consideration.
Head-line, hed'-line, *s.* line at the head of a page.
Headlong, hed'-long, *ad.* head-foremost; without thinking: precipitately: *a.* precipitous; precipitate.
Head-main, hed'-mane, *s.* the main ditch by which water is drawn from a river, &c., for irrigation.
Headman, hed'-man, *s.* chief; leader; chief man.
Head-mark, hed'-mark, *s.* outstanding feature.
Headmoldshot, hed'-mold-shot, *s.* a disease in children, in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal, have their edges shot over one another [Med.]
Head-money, hed'-mun-e, *s.* a capitation tax.
Headmost, hed'-most, *a.* most advanced; most forward.
Head-pence, hed'-pens, *s.* a poll-tax.
Head-piece, hed'-pees, *s.* armour for the head; head.
Head-quarters, hed-kwawr'-ters, *s.pl.* the quarters of the commander-in-chief of an army; centre of authority.
Head-sea, hed'-see, *s.* sea rolling against a ship's course.
Headship, hed'-ship, *s.* position of supreme authority.
Headsman, hedz'-man, *s.* an executioner.
Headstall, hed'-stawl, *s.* part of a bridle round the head.

Head-stone, hed′-stone, *s.* the principal stone; the corner stone; the stone at the head of a grave.
Headstrong, hed′-strong, *a.* obstinately self-willed; proceeding from obstinate self-will.
Head-tire, hed′-tir, *s.* dress or attire for the head.
Headway, hed′-wa, *s.* motion ahead; progress.
Head-wind, hed′-wind, *s.* a contrary wind.
Head-work, hed′-wurk, *s.* mental or intellectual labour; an ornament on the key-stone of an arch [Arch.]
Head-workman, hed′-wurk-man, *s.* the chief workman.
Heady, hed′-e, *a.* rash; precipitate; intoxicating.
Headily, hed′-e-le, *ad.* in a heady manner. **Headiness**, hed′-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being heady.
Heal, heel, *v.a.* to cure; to restore to soundness; *v.n.* to grow sound (literally, to make *hale* or *whole*.)
Healable, he′-lá-bl, *a.* that may be healed.
Healer, he′-ler, *s.* he who or that which heals.
Healing, he′-ling, *a.* tending to heal. **Healingly**, he′-ling-le, *ad.* in a healing manner.
Health, helth, *s.* wholeness or soundness of body or of mind, a state in which each organ performs its own function and acts in harmony with every other (*heal*).
Healthful, helth′-ful, *a.* in a sound state; wholesome; salubrious. **Healthfully**, helth′-ful-le, *ad.* in a healthful manner. **Healthfulness**, helth′-ful-nes, *s.* state of being healthful.
Healthless, helth′-les, *a.* infirm: sickly. **Healthlessness**, helth′-les-nes, *s.* state of being healthless.
Healthy, helth′-e, *a.* in a sound state; conducive to health. **Healthily**, helth′-e-le, *ad.* in a healthy manner. **Healthiness**, helth′-e-nes, *s.* state of being healthy.
Heam, heem, *s.* after-birth in beasts.
Heap, heep, *s.* a mass of things thrown into a pile; a collection; a crowd; a quantity: *v.a.* to throw or lay in a heap; to accumulate (A.S.)
Heapy, heep′-e, *a.* lying in heaps.
Hear, heer, *v.a.* to perceive by the ear; to listen to; to obey; to attend to and regard; to grant an answer to prayer: *v.n.* to have the sense of hearing; to attend; to receive by report (A.S. *hyran*).
Hearer, heer′-er, *s.* one who hears; one of an audience.
Hearing, heer′-ing, *s.* the act of perceiving sound; the sense by which it is perceived; attention; opportunity to be heard; judicial trial; the range of the ear.
Hearken, härk′-n, *v.n.* to listen; to attend with eagerness or curiosity to what is uttered.
Hearkener, härk′-ner, *s.* a listener.
Hearsay, heer′-say, *s.* report; rumour; common talk; *a.* on the mere testimony of others.
Hearse, herse, *s.* a carriage for conveying a corpse to the grave: *v.a.* to inclose in a hearse. See **Herse.**
Hearse-cloth, herse′-kloth, *s.* a pall.
Hearse-like, herse′-like, *a.* suitable to a funeral.
Heart, härt, *s.* the muscular organ, situated in the thorax, the action of which determines the circulation of the blood; the inner part of anything; the chief or vital part; the seat of the affections and passions; the seat of the understanding; the seat of the will; the moral sense; secret purpose; love; courage; spirit; disposition of mind: *a.* like a heart. *To get or learn by heart*, to commit to memory. *To take or lay to heart*, to be much affected. *To set the heart on*, to fix the desires on. *To set the heart at rest*, to make one's self quiet. *To find in the heart*, to be willing or disposed. *To have in the heart*, to purpose. *At heart*, at bottom (A.S. *heorte.*)
Heartache, härt′-ake, *s.* anguish of mind; sorrow.
Heart-break, härt′-brake, *s.* overwhelming sorrow.
Heart-broken, härt′-bro-kn, *a.* deeply grieved.
Heart-burn, härt′-burn, *s.* a burning affection of the stomach.
Heart-ease, härt′-ese, *s.* tranquillity of mind.
Hearted, här′-ted, *a.* in heart, as hard-hearted. **Heartedness**, här′-ted-nes, *s.* sincerity; warmth.
Hearten, härt′-n, *v.a.* to encourage; to animate.
Heartfelt, härt′-felt, *a.* deeply felt or affecting.
Hearth, härth, *s.* part of the floor on which a fire is made; the fireside; the house itself; the family circle.
Hearth-money, härth′-mun-e, *s.* a tax on hearths.
Hearthstone, härth′-stone, *s.* stone forming the hearth.
Heartless, härt′-les, *a.* without heart; without feeling; without courage; spiritless. **Heartlessly**, härt′-les-le, *ad.* in a heartless manner. **Heartlessness**, härt′-les-nes, *s.* the state of being heartless.
Heartlet, härt′-let, *s.* a little heart.
Heart-rending, härt′-rend-ing, *a.* deeply afflictive.
Heart-rising, härt′-ri-zing, *s.* a rising of the heart; opposition.
Heart's-blood, härts′-blud, *s.* the blood of the heart; life; essence.
Heart's-ease, härts′-eze, *s.* a species of violet, the pansy; ease of heart.
Heart-seed, härt′-seed, *s.* a climbing plant.
Heart-sick, härt′-sik, *a.* sick at heart; deeply afflicted.
Heartsome, härt′-sum, *a.* cheering; cheerful; lively.
Heart-string, härt′-string, *s.* a hypothetical nerve or tendon bracing the heart.
Heart-wheel, härt′-hweel, *s.* a mechanical contrivance, common in cotton mills.
Heart-whole, härt′-hole, *a.* not, or not deeply, in love.
Heart-wood, härt′-wood, *s.* the hard central part of the trunk of a tree.
Hearty, här′-te, *a.* proceeding from the heart; full of heart; with heart; healthy; strong; having a keen appetite. **Heartily**, här′-te-le, *ad.* in a hearty manner. **Heartiness**, här′-te-nes, *s.* the state of being hearty.
Heat, heet, *s.* the sensation produced by a hot body; that in the body which causes the sensation; warm temperature; warmest time; the state of being once heated; a single effort, as in a race; flush in the face; animal excitement; utmost violence; ardour; exasperation: *v.a.* to make hot; to make feverish; to agitate; to excite: *v.n.* to grow hot (*hot*).
Heater, heet′-er, *s.* he who or that which heats; a mass of iron heated and inclosed in a box for ironing.
Heath, heeth, *s.* a narrow-leafed evergreen shrub of many species, with beautiful flowers, abundant on waste land in Britain; a place overgrown with heath or with shrubs of any kind (A.S. *heeth*).
Heath-cock, heeth′-kok, } *s.* a large bird which fre-
Heath-game, heeth′-game, } quents heaths, a species of grouse.
Heathen, he′-*th*n, *s.* one who does not worship the God of the Jew or the Christian; a pagan; a rude, barbarous, irreligious person: *a.* pagan; without the knowledge or fear of God (*heath*).
Heathendom, he′-*th*n-dum, *s.* that part of the world where heathenism prevails.
Heathenish, he′-*th*n-ish, *a.* belonging to pagans; pagan; rude; barbarous. **Heathenishly**, he′-*th*n-ish-le, *ad.* after the manner of heathens. **Heathenishness**, he′-*th*n-ish-nes, *s.* the state of being heathenish.
Heathenism, he′-*th*n-izm, *s.* the religious and moral state or practices of the heathen.
Heathenize, he′-*th*n-ize, *v.a.* to render heathenish.
Heather, he*th*′-er, *s.* the common heath.
Heather-bells, he*th*′-er-bels, *s.pl.* blossoms of the heather.
Heathery, he*th*′-er-e, *a.* abounding in heather.
Heath-pea, heeth′-pee, *s.* a species of bitter vetch.
Heath-pout, heeth′-powt, *s.* the heath-cock.
Heathy, heeth′-e, *a.* abounding with heath.
Heating, heet′-ing, *a.* stimulating.
Heave, heev, *v.a.* to lift up; to raise; to cause to swell; to force from the breast; to throw; to hoist: *v.n.* to swell, distend, or dilate; to pant; to make an effort to vomit: *s.* an effort upward; a rising swell or distention; a throw; an effort to vomit. *To heave down*, to throw or lay down on one side; to careen. *To heave out*, to throw out. *To heave to*, to bring the ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion [Naut.] *To heave in sight*, to appear [Naut.] (A.S. *hebban.*)
Heaven, hev′-n, *s.* the vault of the sky; the sky; the place of the immediate divine presence; the residence of the celestial gods; God; the powers above; supreme felicity, or the state of it (*heave*).
Heaven-born, hev′-n-born, *a.* born of or sent by heaven.
Heaven-built, hev′-n-bilt, *a.* built by the agency or favour of the gods.
Heaven-directed, hev′-n-di-rek-ted, *a.* pointing to the sky; guided by the celestial powers.
Heaven-kissing, hev′-n-kis-ing, *a.* touching the sky.
Heavenly, hev′-n-le, *a.* inhabiting heaven; pertaining to heaven; as in heaven; supremely excellent: *ad.* in a manner like that of heaven; by the influence of heaven. **Heavenliness**, hev′-n-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being heavenly.
Heavenly-minded, hev′-n-le-minde-ed, *a.* having the affections placed on heavenly things. **Heavenly-mindedness**, hev′-n-le-minde-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being heavenly-minded.
Heavenward, hev′-n-wawrd, *ad.* towards heaven.
Heaver, he′-ver, *s.* one who or that which heaves or lifts.
Heavers, he′-vers, *s.pl.* a class of men employed about docks, taking goods from barges and flats.
Heaves, heevz, *s.* a disease of horses, characterised by difficult and laborious respiration.
Heaving, he′-ving, *s.* a rising or swell; a panting.
Heavy, hev′-e, *a.* weighty; ponderous; sad; downcast; distressing; oppressive; dull; drowsy; indolent; slow; wearisome; loaded; not easy to digest; clayey; difficult; large and swelling; large in amount; dense; not well leavened; loud; *ad.* with great weight. **Heavily**, hev′-e-le, *ad.* in a heavy manner. **Heaviness**, hev′-e-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being heavy.
Heavy-handed, hev′-e-hand-ed, *a.* not dexterous.

Heavy-headed, hev'-e-hed-ed, *a.* having a heavy or dull head.
Heavy-laden, hev'-e-la-den, *a.* laden with a heavy burden.
Heavy-spar, hev'-e-spar, *s.* a heavy, sparry mineral, consisting properly of baryta and sulphuric acid.
Hebdomadal, heb-dom'-à-dal, } *a.* consisting of
Hebdomadary, heb-dom'-à-dà-re, } seven days, or occurring every seven days (Gr. *hepta*, seven).
Hebdomadary, heb-dom'-à-dà-re, *s.* a member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir.
Hebdomatical, heb-do-mat'-e-kal, *a.* weekly.
Hebe, he'-be, *s.* the goddess of youth and rejuvenescence [Myth.] (Gr. puberty.)
Hebetate, heb'-e-tate, *v.a.* to dull; to blunt; to stupefy (L. *hebes*, blunt).
Hebetation, heb-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of making blunt, dull, or stupid; the state of being so.
Hebetude, heb'-e-tude, *s.* dulness; stupidity.
Hebraic, he-bra'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the Hebrews, their manner of thinking, or their language. **Hebraically**, he-bra'-e-kal-le, *ad.* after the Hebrew manner.
Hebraism, heb'-rà-izm, *s.* a Hebrew manner or idiom.
Hebraist, heb'-rà-ist, *s.* one versed in the Hebrew language and literature.
Hebraistic, heb-ra-is'-tik, *a.* pertaining to or resembling Hebrew.
Hebraize, heb'-ra-ize, *v.a.* to convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew: *v.n.* to speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrew manner or idiom.
Hebrew, he'-brew, *s.* a Jew; the Hebrew language: *a.* pertaining to the Hebrews, a name derived from the fact of Abraham having come from beyond the Euphrates (Heb. *abar*, he passed over).
Hecatomb, hek'-à-tom, *s.* the sacrifice of a large number of victims, literally a hundred (Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and *bous*, an ox).
Heck, hek, *s.* a grating for catching fish, or hanging fish on; a rack for holding fodder for cattle; a bend in a stream (*hatch*).
Heckle, hek'-l, *v.a.* to tease by questions. See **Hackle.**
Hectare, hek'-tair, *s.* a French measure containing a 100 ares, or nearly 2½ English acres.
Hectic, hek'-tik, *a.* constitutional: pertaining to or affected with hectic fever; feverish: *s.* a remittent fever attendant on consumption (Gr. *hexis*, habit). **Hectically**, hek'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a hectic manner.
Hectogram, Hectogramme, hek'-to-gram, *s.* a French weight, containing 100 grammes, or above 3½ ozs. (Gr. *hekaton*, and *gramma*).
Hectolitre, hek'-to-lee-tr, *s.* a French measure of capacity containing 100 litres, nearly 22 gallons (Gr. *hekaton*, and *litre*).
Hectometre, hek'-to-ma-tr, *s.* a French measure, equal to 100 metres, or about 328 English feet (Gr. *hekaton*, and *metre*).
Hector, hek'-tur, *s.* a bully; one who teases or vexes: *v.a.* to bully; to treat with insolence; to torment by words: *v.n.* to play the bully (Gr. *Hector*, of Troy).
Hectorism, hek'-tur-izm, *s.* a bullying.
Hectorly, hek'-tur-le, *a.* blustering; insolent.
Heddles, hed'-diz, *s.pl.* the harness for guiding the warp threads in a loom.
Hederaceous, hed-e-ra'-she-us, *a.* pertaining to ivy; producing ivy (L. *hedera*, ivy).
Hederal, hed'-e-ral, *a.* composed of or belonging to ivy.
Hederiferous, hed-e-rif'-er-us, *a.* producing ivy (L. *hedera*, and *fero*, to bear).
Hedge, hedj, *s.* a thicket planted round a field, &c., to fence it: *v.a.* to fence with or separate by a hedge; to surround; to guard: *v.n.* to hide, as in a hedge; to skulk.
Hedge-bill, Hedging-bill, hedj'-bil, hedj'-ing-bil, } *s.* a cutting hook used in dressing hedges.

Hedgehog.

Hedge-born, hedj'-born, *a.* of low birth; as if born in the woods; obscure.
Hedge-creeper, hedj'-kree-per, *s.* one who skulks under hedges.
Hedgehog, hedj'-hog, *s.* a quadruped, with round ears, and the upper part of his body covered with prickles, like a hog, and found about hedges; a dredging machine.
Hedgehog-thistle, hedj'-hog-this-l, *s.* the plant cactus.
Hedge-hyssop, hedj'-his-sup, *s.* a bitter herb of the genus gratiola.
Hedgeless, hedj'-les, *a.* having no hedge.
Hedge-marriage, hedj'-mar-rij, *s.* a secret marriage.
Hedge-note, hedj'-note, *s.* a low writing.
Hedge-parson, hedj'-par-son, *s.* an uneducated parson.
Hedgepig, hedj'-pig, *s.* a young hedgehog.
Hedger, hedj'-er, *s.* one who makes hedges.
Hedgerow, hedj'-ro, *s.* a row or series of shrubs or trees planted for the inclosure or separation of fields.
Hedge-school, hedj'-skool, *s.* a poor school.
Hedge-sparrow, hedj'-spar-row, *s.* a small British bird frequenting hedges.
Hedge-writer, hedj'-rite-er, *s.* a Grub-street writer, or low author.
Hedonic, hee-don'-ik, *a.* professing hedonism.
Hedonism, he'-don-izm, *s.* the doctrine that pleasure or happiness is the chief good and chief end of man (Gr. *hedone*, pleasure).
Hedyphane, he'-di-fane, *s.* an oxide of lead and lime (Gr. *hedys*, sweet, and *phaino*, to show).
Heed, heed, *v.a.* to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to: *s.* care; attention; caution (A.S. *hedan*).
Heedful, heed'-ful, *a.* attentive; observant; cautious. **Heedfully**, heed'-ful-le, *ad.* in a heedful manner. **Heedfulness**, heed'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being heedful.
Heedless, heed'-les, *a.* inattentive; thoughtless. **Heedlessly**, heed'-les-le, *ad.* in a heedless manner. **Heedlessness**, heed'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being heedless.
Heel, heel, *s.* the hind part of the foot, or of a covering for the foot; the foot; a protuberance or knob; a spur; the after end of anything; the end: *v.a.* to incline: *v.a.* to dance; to arm a cock with spurs; to add a heel to. *To be at the heels*, to pursue closely. *To show, or take to the heels*, to betake to flight. *To lay by the heels*, to fetter. *To have the heels of*, to outrun. *Neck and heels*, the whole length of the body.
Heel-piece, heel'-pees, *s.* armour for the heels; a piece of leather on a shoe-heel; the concluding piece.
Heel-tap, heel'-tap, *s.* a small piece of leather for a shoe-heel; liquor left in a glass: *v.a.* to add a piece of leather to the heel of a shoe.
Hegelian, ha-ge'-le-an, *a.* pertaining to the philosophy of Hegel: *s.* a disciple of Hegel; one who is Hegelian in his philosophy.
Hegelianism, ha-ge'-le-an-izm, *s.* the philosophy of Hegel, the characteristic principle of which is that it resolves being into thought, as unconsciously implicit primarily in Nature, and by a triple process of reason, called "the process of the spirit," explicit finally in the self-consciousness of man.
Hegemonic, hej-e-mon'-ik, } *a.* ruling; predomi-
Hegemonical, hej-e-mon'-e-kal, } nant.
Hegemony, hej'-e-mon-e, *or* he-jem'-o-ne, *s.* preponderating power (Gr. *hegeomai*, to lead).
Hegira, he-ji'-rà, *or* hej'-e-rà, *s.* the flight of Mohammed, 16th July, 622, A.D., a date from which the Mohammedan era begins; any flight (Ar. separation).
Heifer, hef'-er, *s.* a young cow (A.S. *heah*, high, and *fear*, an ox).
Heigh, hi, *int.* of encouragement.
Heigh-ho, hi'-ho, *int.* of languor.
Height, hite, *s.* elevation above the ground; the altitude, or an object; an eminence; elevation in excellence or rank; highest degree (*high*).
Heighten, hi'-tn, *v.a.* to raise higher; to advance; to improve; to increase; to enhance; to make prominent by touches of light or brilliant colours [Paint.]
Heinous, ha'-nus, *a.* characterised by great wickedness; enormous; atrocious (Fr. *haine*, hate). **Heinously**, ha'-nus-le, *ad.* in a heinous manner. **Heinousness**, ha'-nus-nes, *s.* the quality of being heinous.
Heir, are, *s.* one who succeeds, or is to succeed another in the possession of a property by descent; one who inherits; one entitled to possess.
Heir-apparent, are-ap-pa'-rent, *s.* the one who is certain to succeed to an estate or crown if he outlive the present holder.
Heirdom, are'-dum, *s.* succession by inheritance.
Heiress, are'-es, *s.* a female heir; an inheritrix.
Heirless, are'-les, *a.* destitute of an heir.
Heir-loom, are'-loom, *s.* any furniture, moveable, or personal chattel which, by law, descends to the heir.
Heir-presumptive, are-pre-sum'-tiv, one who is heir, but whose right may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative.
Heirship, are'-ship, *s.* the state or rights of an heir.
Heliac, he'-le-ak, } *a.* emerging from or passing
Heliacal, he-li'-a-kal, } into the sun's light (Gr. *helios*, the sun). **Heliacally**, he-li'-a-kal-le, *ad.* in a heliacal manner.
Helianthus, he-le-an'-thus, *s.* the sun-flower genus of plants (Gr. *helios*, and *anthos*, a flower).
Helical, hel'-e-kal, *a.* spiral. See **Helix.**
Helicite, hel'-e-site, *s.* fossil remains of the helix.
Helicoid, hel'-e-koyd, *s.* a geometrical spirally-curved figure (Gr. *helix*, and *eidos*, like).
Heliconian, hel-e-ko'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to Helicon (*Helicon*, a mountain in Boeotia, sacred as the presumed seat of the Muses).
Heliocentric, he-le-o-sen'-trik, *a.* as seen from the sun's centre (Gr. *helios*, and *centre*).

Heliochrome, he'-le-o-krome, *s.* a photograph representing the natural colours (Gr. *helios*, and *chroma*, colour).

Heliochromy, he-le-ok'-ro-me, *s.* the process of obtaining heliochromes.

Heliograph, he'-le-o-graf, *s.* a telegraph which acts by flashing the sun's rays; a photograph.

Heliographic, he-le-o-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to heliography.

Heliography, he-le-og'-rà-fe, *s.* the art of signalling by heliograph; photography (Gr. *helios*, and *grapho*, to write).

Heliolater, he-le-ol'-à-ter, *s.* a worshipper of the sun.

Heliolatry, he-le-ol'-à-tre, *s.* the worship of the sun (Gr. *helios*, and *latreia*, worship).

Heliometer, he-le-om'-e-ter, *s.* a micrometer, for measuring the apparent diameter of the sun, &c. (Gr. *helios*, and *meter*).

Helioscope, he'-le-o-skope, *s.* a telescope for viewing the sun without dazzling the eyes (Gr. *helios*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Heliostat, he'-le-o-stat, *s.* an instrument for flashing a sunbeam to a distance, for surveying purposes or signalling (Gr. *helios*, and *statos*, fixed).

Heliotrope, he'-le-o-trope, *s.* an ancient instrument for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics; a heliostat; a silicious mineral, the bloodstone; certain plants, whose flowers turn with the sun (Gr. *helios*, and *trepo*, to turn).

Heliotype, he'-le-o-tipe, *s.* a sun-picture or photograph (Gr. *helios*, and *typos*, an impression).

Helispheric, hel-e-sfer'-ik, } *a.* winding spirally
Helispherical, hel-e-sfer'-e-kal, } round the pole of the sphere (Gr. *helios*, and *sphere*).

Helix, he'-liks, *s.*; *pl.* **Helices**; a spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a circumvolution; the shell snail; the external margin of the ear.

Hell, hel, *s.* the place of the dead, or of souls after death; the place of punishment for the wicked after death; the infernal powers; a gambling house (A.S. from *helan*, to conceal).

Hell-broth, hel'-broth, *s.* something concocted for an evil purpose.

Hellebore, hel'-le-bor, *s.* an herb, specially one of the ranunculus family, once in medical repute in cases of madness, epilepsy, dropsy, &c. (Gr.)

Hellenian, hel-le'-ne-an, } *a.* pertaining to the Hellenes,
Hellenic, hel-len'-ik, } or inhabitants of Greece.

Hellenism, hel'-len-izm, *s.* a Greek idiom.

Hellenist, hel'-len-ist, *s.* a Grecian Jew; one skilled in the Greek language.

Hellenistic, hel-le-nis'-tik, *a.* pertaining to the Hellenists. **Hellenistically**, hel-le-nis'-te-kal-le, *ad.* according to the Hellenistic dialect.

Hellenize, hel'-len-ize, *v.n.* to use the Greek language.

Hell-hag, hel'-hag, *s.* a wicked old woman.

Hell-hound, hel'-hownd, *s.* an agent of hell.

Hellish, hel'-lish, *a.* pertaining to hell; inspired by hell; extremely wicked. **Hellishly**, hel'-lish-le, *ad.* in a hellish manner. **Hellishness**, hel'-lish-nes, *s.* extreme wickedness.

Hellward, hel'-wawrd, *ad.* toward hell.

Helm, helm, *s.* an instrument by which a ship is steered; place of direction or management (A.S. *helma*).

Helm, helm, } *s.* armour for the head; the part
Helmet, hel'-met, } of a coat-of-arms that bears the crest [Her.]; the upper part of a retort; the hooded upper lip of some flowers [Bot.] (A.S. *helan*, to cover.)

Helmage, helm'-aje, *s.* guidance.

Helmed, helmd, } *a.* furnished with a helmet.
Helmeted, helm'-et-ed, }

Helmynthagogue, hel-min'-thà-gog, *s.* a medicine to expel worms (Gr. *helmyns*, a worm, and *ago*, to drive).

Helminthic, hel-min'-thik, *a.* relating to worms; expelling worms: *s.* a medicine for expelling worms.

Helminthoid, hel-min'-thoyd, *a.* worm-shaped (Gr. *helmyns*, and *eidos*, like).

Helminthologic, hel-min-tho-loj'-ik, } *a.* pertaining
Helminthological, hel-min-tho-loj'-e-kal, } to helminthology.

Helminthologist, hel-min-thol'-o-jist, *s.* one who is versed in helminthology.

Helminthology, hel-min-thol'-o-je, *s.* the science or natural history of worms (Gr. *helmyns*, and *logos*, science).

Helmless, helm'-les, *a.* without a helm.

Helmsman, helmz'-man, *s.* the man at the helm.

Helot, he'-lot, *s.* a slave in ancient Sparta; a slave.

Helotism, hel'-o-tizm, *s.* Spartan slavery; slavery.

Helotry, hel'-ot-re, *s.* the Helots taken collectively.

Help, help, *v.a.* to aid; to assist; to lend strength or means toward effecting a purpose; to relieve; to remedy; to change for the better; to prevent; to forbear: *v.n.* to lend aid; to contribute; *s.* aid; assistance; that which gives assistance; remedy; a hired servant [U.S.] *To help forward*, to advance by assistance. *To help on*, to forward by aid. *To help out*, to aid in delivering from difficulty, or completing a design. *To help over*, to enable to surmount. *To help off*, to remove by help. *To help to*, to supply with (A.S. *helpan*).

Helper, help'-er, *s.* one who helps or assists.

Helpful, help'-ful, *a.* that gives help; useful. **Helpfulness**, help'-ful-nes, *s.* assistance; usefulness.

Helpless, help'-les, *a.* without help in one's self; wanting help. **Helplessly**, help'-les-le, *ad.* in a helpless manner. **Helplessness**, help'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being helpless.

Helpmate, help'-mate, } *s.* a companion; a helper; a
Helpmeet, help'-meet, } partner; a wife.

Helter-skelter, hel'-ter-skel'-ter, *ad.* in hurry and confusion.

Helve, helv, *s* the handle of an axe or hatchet: *v.a.* to furnish with a helve, as an axe (A.S. *helfe*).

Helve-hammer, helv'-ham-mer, *s.* a large ponderous hammer for manufacturing wrought iron.

Helvetic, hel-vet'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the Helvetii, or inhabitants of Switzerland; Swiss.

Helvin, hel'-vin, *s.* a crystallized mineral of a yellowish colour (Gr. *helios*, the sun.)

Hem, hem, *s.* the border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it; edge; border: *v.a.* to form a hem on; to edge: *v.n.* to utter the sound hem. *To hem in*, to inclose (A.S. *hem.*)

Hem, hem, *int.* a sort of voluntary half cough.

Hemadynamometer, hem-à-din-a-mom'-e-ter, *s.* a contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of the blood in the arteries (Gr. *haima*, *dynamis*, power, and *meter.*)

Hemastatical, hem-à-stat'-e-kal, *a.* relating to the weight of the blood; staying hemorrhage [Med.] (Gr. *haima* and *statikos*, stopping.)

Hematine, hem'-à-tin, *s.* the red colouring matter of the blood; the colouring principle of log-wood.

Hematite, hem'-à-tite, *s.* an ore of iron of two species, a red and a brown.

Hematitic, hem-à-tit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to hematite.

Hematocele, hem'-à-to-sele, *s.* a tumour filled with blood [Med.] (Gr. *haima* and *kele*, a tumour.)

Hematosin, hem-à-to'-sin, *s.* a proximate principle of the blood, containing its red colouring matter.

Hemeralopia, he-me-rà-lo'-pe-à, *s.* day sight [Med.] (Gr. *hemera*, and *optomai*, to see.)

Hemi, hem'-e, a Greek prefix, signifying half.

Hemicrania, hem'-e-kra-ne-à, *s.* a pain affecting only one side of the head (Gr. *hemi* and *kranium*, the skull).

Hemicycle, hem'-e-si-kl, *s.* a semicircle; a semicircular space (Gr. *hemi* and *cycle*.)

Hemihedral, hem-e-he'-dral, *a.* applied to a crystal with only half the required number of faces [Min.] (Gr. *hemi* and *hedra*, a side.)

Hemina, hem'-e-nà, *s.* a measure of about ten ounces.

Hemiopia, he-me-o'-pe-à, *s.* faulty vision, in which only half an object is seen [Med.] (Gr. *hemi*, and *ops*, the eye.)

Hemiplegia, hem-e-ple'-je-à, *s.* a palsy limited to one half the body [Med.] (Gr. *hemi* and *plesso*, to strike.)

Hemipode, he'-me-pode, *s.* a bird allied to the quail, wanting a hind toe (Gr. *hemi* and *pous*, the foot.)

Hemipters, he-mip'-ter-à, *s.pl.* insects with four wings, the upper being partly coriacious, and partly membranous (Gr. *hemi* and *pteron*, a wing.)

Hemipteral, he-mip'-ter-al, } *a.* pertaining to the
Hemipterous, he-mip'-ter-us, } hemiptera.

Hemisphere, hem'-e-sfere, *s.* half a sphere or globe, bisected by a plane passing through its centre; a map of it (Gr. *hemi* and *sphere.*)

Hemispheric, hem-e-sfer'-ik, } *a.* containing half
Hemispherical, hem-e-sfer'-e-kal, } a sphere or globe.

Hemistich, hem'-is-tik, *s.* half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed (Gr. *hemi* and *stichos*, a line.)

Hemistichal, he-mis'-te-kal, *a.* pertaining to a hemistich.

Hemitrope, hem'-e-trope, *a.* half-turned (Gr. *hemi* and *trope.*)

Hemlock, hem'-lok, *s.* a poisonous umbelliferons plant; a N. American evergreen fir-tree; a poison.

Hemorrhage, hem'-or-aje, *s.* any discharge of blood from a vessel destined to contain it [Med.] (Gr. *haima* and *rhegnymi*, to burst.)

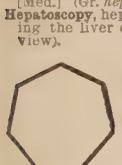
Hemorrhagic, hem-or-raj'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage.

Hemorrhoidal, hem-or-roy'-dal, *a.* pertaining to the hemorrhoids; consisting in a flux of blood.

Hemorrhoids, hem'-or-royds, *s.* a discharge of blood from the vessels of the anus; the piles [Med.] (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *rheo*, to flow.)

Hemp, hemp, *s.* a plant whose fibre is used for cloth and cordage; the fibre, prepared for spinning (A.S. *henep*, from L. *cannabis*).

Hempen, hemp'-n, *a.* made of hemp.
Hemp-nettle, hemp'-net-tl, *s.* an annual labiate plant.
Hemp-seed, hemp'-seed, *s.* the seed of hemp.
Hempy, hemp'-e, *a.* like hemp.
Hem-stitch, hem'-stitsh, *s.* a mode of sewing by drawing the threads of the fabric and separating them.
Hen, hen, *s.* the female of any bird, but especially of the domestic fowl (A.S.)
Henbane, hen'-bane, *s.* a herb of several species, so called from one of them being destructive to fowls.
Henbit, hen'-bit, *s.* the dead nettle; speedwell.
Hence, hens, *ad.* from this place; from this time; in the future; from this source; for this reason.
Henceforth, hens'-forth, *ad.* from this time forward.
Henceforward, hens'-for-wawrd, *ad.* henceforth.
Henchman, hensh'-man, *s.* a page; a servant.
Hen-coop, hen'-koop, *s.* a coop or cage for fowls.
Hendecagon, hen-dek'-a-gon, *s.* a plane figure of eleven sides and angles [Geom.] (Gr. *hendeka,* eleven, and *gonia,* an angle).
Hendiadys, hen-di'-a-dis, *s.* a figure in which the same idea is given by two expressions [Rhet.] (Gr. *hen dia dyoin,* one by two).
Hen-driver, hen'-dri-ver, *s.* a hawk; a hen-harrier.
Hen-harm, Hen harrier, hen'-harm, hen'-har-re-er, *s.* a species of hawk destructive to fowl.
Hen-hearted, hen'-har-ted, *a.* cowardly; dastardly.
Hen-house, hen'-hows, *s.* a house or shelter for fowls.
Hen-mould, hen'-mould, *s.* a black, spongy mould.
Henna, hen'-na, *s.* a tropical shrub; a paste made of its pounded leaves, and much used by the Easterns for dyeing their nails, beards, &c., of an orange hue.
Hen-pecked, hen'-pekt, *a.* governed by one's wife.
Hen-roost, hen'-roost, *s.* a place where poultry roost.
Hep, hep, *s.* the fruit of the wild dog-rose. See **Hip.**
Hepar, he'-par, *s.* a combination of sulphur with a metal, of liver colour.
Hepatocele, hep-at'-o-seel, *s.* hernia of the liver [Med.] (Gr. *hepar,* and *kele,* a tumour).
Hepatic, he-pat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the liver; of a liver colour; *s.* a medicine for the liver (Gr. *hepar,* the liver). *Hepatic air,* sulphuretted hydrogen gas.
Hepaticæ, he-pat'-e-see, *s.pl.* liverworts.
Hepatite, hep'-a-tite, *s.* fetid sulphate of baryta.
Hepatitis, hep-a-ti'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the liver.
Hepatization, hep-a-te-za'-shun, *s.* the act of hepatizing gas; conversion into a substance resembling the liver.
Hepatize, hep'-a-tize, *v.a.* to impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen gas; to gorge with effused matter.
Hepatorrhœa, hep-at-o-re'-a, *s.* a diseased flow of bile [Med.] (Gr. *hepar,* and *rheo,* to flow).
Hepatoscopy, hep-a-tos'-ko-pe, *s.* divination by inspecting the liver of animals (Gr. *hepar,* and *skopeo,* to view).


Heptagon.

Heptade, hep'-tade, *s.* the sum or number of seven (Gr. *hepta,* seven).
Heptaglot, hep'-ta-glot, *s.* a book in seven languages (Gr. *hepta,* and *glotta,* a tongue).
Heptagon, hep'-ta-gon, *s.* a plane figure consisting of seven sides and seven angles [Geom.]; a place that has seven bastions for defence [Fort.]
Heptagonal, hep-tag'-o-nal, *a.* having seven angles.
Heptagynia, hep-ta-jin'-e-a, *s.* an order of plants having seven styles [Bot.] (Gr. *hepta,* and *gyne,* a female.)
Heptahedron, hep-ta-he'-dron, *s.* a solid figure with seven sides (Gr. *hepta,* and *hedra,* a side).
Heptahexahedral, hep-ta-heks-a-he'-dral, *a.* presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces (Gr. *hepta,* and *hexahedral*).
Heptamerede, hep-tam'-e-rede, *s.* that which divides into seven parts (Gr. *hepta,* and *meris,* a part).
Heptandria, hep-tan'-dre-a, *s.* a class of plants having seven stamens [Bot.] (Gr. *hepta,* and *aner,* a man.)
Heptangular, hep-tang'-gu-lar, *a.* having seven angles (Gr. *hepta,* and *angular*).
Heptaphyllous, hep-taf'-il-lus, *a.* having seven leaves [Bot.] (Gr. *hepta,* and *phyllon,* a leaf.)
Heptarch, hep'-tark, *s.* a ruler of one division of a heptarchy.
Heptarchic, hep-tar'-kik, *a.* pertaining to a heptarchy.
Heptarchy, hep'-tar-ke, *s.* a government by seven rulers; a country under seven rulers; England, when under the government of seven Saxon kings (Gr. *hepta,* and *archo,* to rule).
Heptaspermous, hep-ta-sper'-mus, *a.* containing seven seeds [Bot.] (Gr. *hepta,* and *sperma,* seed.)
Heptateuch, hep'-ta-tewk, *s.* the first seven books of the Old Testament (Gr. *hepta,* and *teuchos,* a book).
Her, her, *pron.* of the 3rd pers. fem. in the poss. and obj. case: *a.* of or belonging to a female.
Herald, her'-ald, *s.* an officer whose business is to marshal and conduct ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of peers, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, &c.; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein; a proclaimer; a forerunner: *v.a.* to introduce, as by a herald; to proclaim (A.S. *here,* an army, and *wald,* strength, sway).
Heraldic, he-ral'-dik, *a.* pertaining to heralds or heraldry. **Heraldically,** he-ral'-de-kal-le, *ad.* in a heraldic manner.
Heraldry, her'-al-dre, *s.* the art or office of a herald; the science of armorial bearings.
Heraldship, her'-ald-ship, *s.* the office of a herald.
Herb, herb, *or* erb, *s.* a plant with a soft or succulent stem that dies to the roots every year (L. *herba.*)
Herbaceous, her-ba'-shus, *a.* pertaining to herbs; of the nature of a herb; feeding on herbs.
Herbage, her'-bij, *s.* herbs collectively; grass; pasture; right of pasture in the grounds of another [Law].
Herbal, her'-bal, *s.* a book containing the names and descriptions of plants; a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved: *a.* pertaining to herbs.
Herbalist, her'-bal-ist, *s.* a person skilled in plants; a collector of plants; a dealer in medicinal plants.
Herbarian, her-ba'-re-an, *s.* a herbalist.
Herbarium, her-ba'-re-um, *s.* a collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved.
Herbary, her'-ba-re, *s.* a garden of plants.
Herbelet, her'-be-let, *s.* a small herb.
Herbescent, her-bes'-sent, *a.* growing into herbs.
Herbiferous, her-bif'-e-rus, *a.* bearing herbs (L. *herba,* and *fero,* to bear).
Herbist, her'-bist, *s.* one skilled in herbs.
Herbivora, her-biv'-o-ra, *s.pl.* animals subsisting on herbs or vegetables (L. *herba,* and *voro,* to devour).
Herbivorous, her-biv'-o-rus, *a.* subsisting on herbs.
Herbless, herb'-les, *a.* destitute of herbs.
Herborist, herb'-o-rist, *s.* a herbalist.
Herborization, her-bo-re-za'-shun, *s.* botanical research; the figure of plants in mineral substances.
Herborize, her'-bo-rize, *v.n.* to botanize: *v.a.* to form the figures of plants in minerals.
Herbous, her'-bus, *a.* abounding with herbs.
Herbulent, her'-bu-lent, *a.* containing herbs.
Herb-woman, herb'-woom-an, *s.* one who sells herbs.
Herculean, her-ku'-le-an, *a.* very great, difficult, or dangerous; of extraordinary strength and size.
Hercules, her'-ku-leez, *s.* a hero of Greek fable, distinguished for his strength, which he is represented as employing through twelve labours, &c., in a way agreeable to the Greek ideal of heroism, as subject to fate and prescribed for it by the gods above (literally, the called of Hera, or Juno, the goddess of the divine order).
Hercules-beetle, her'-ku-leez-bee'-tl, *s.* a Brazilian beetle, resembling in the male a pair of pincers.
Hercynian, her-sin'-e-an, *a.* denoting an extensive forest in Germany, in Suabia.
Herd, herd, *s.* a collection of beasts feeding or driven together; a company of people, in contempt; a rabble; a keeper of cattle: *v.n.* to associate; to associate as beasts: *v.a.* to form into a herd; to tend (A.S.)
Herder, herd'-man, Herdsman, herdz'-man, *s.* one employed in tending herds of cattle.
Herdgrass, herdz'-gras, *s.* a name given to various valuable grasses, as fine bent grass.
Here, here, *ad.* in this place; hither; in the present life or state. *Neither here nor there,* neither in one place nor in another; bearing neither on this nor that; of no consequence. *Here and there,* in one place and another; in a dispersed manner. *Hereabout,* about this place. *Hereafter,* in time to come. *Hereat,* at this, &c. *Hereby,* by this. *Herein,* in this. *Hereinto,* into this. *Hereof,* of this. *Hereon,* on this. *Hereout,* out of this place. *Hereunto,* to this. *Hereupon,* upon this, &c.
Hereafter, here-af'-ter, *s.* a future state.
Hereditable, he-red'-e-ta-bl, *a.* that may be inherited.
Hereditament, he-red'-e-ta-ment, *s.* any species of property that may be inherited (L. *heres,* an heir).
Hereditary, he-red'-e-ta-re, *a.* descending by inheritance; transmitted by descent. **Hereditarily,** he-red'-e-ta-re-le, *ad.* by inheritance.
Heredity, he-red'-e-te, *s.* transmission of the characters or qualities of parents to their offspring.
Heremitical, her-e-mit'-e-kal, *a.* solitary; hermitical.
Heresiarch, he-re'-se-ark, *s.* an arch-heretic.
Heresiographer, her-e-se-og'-ra-fer, *s.* one who writes on heresies (Gr. *heresy,* and *grapho,* to write).
Heresiography, her-e-se-og'-ra-fe, *s.* a treatise on heresy.
Heresy, her'-e-se, *s.* an opinion on some presumed vital point of doctrine at variance with the orthodox one, and insisted on to the extent of occasioning disrup-

tion in the Church [Theol.] an untenable or unsound opinion in politics (Gr. *hairreo*, to take).

Heretic, her'-e-tik, *s.* a person who holds heretical opinions; one who maintains erroneous opinions.

Heretical, he-ret'-e-kal, *a.* containing heresy; contrary to orthodox belief. **Heretically**, he-ret'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a heretical manner.

Hereticate, he-ret'-e-kate, *v.a.* to decide to be heresy.

Hereto, here'-too, *ad.* in addition; to this time or place.

Heretofore, here'-too-fore, *ad.* formerly; till now.

Heriot, her'-e-ot, *s.* a fine payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal.

Heriotable, her-e-ot-a-bl, *a.* subject to the payment of a heriot.

Herisson, her'-is-sun, *s.* a bar armed with iron spikes for obstructing a passage [Fort.] (Fr. a hedgehog).

Heritable, her'-e-ta-bl, *a.* that may be inherited; capable of inheriting or taking by descent. **Heritably**, her'-e-ta-ble, *ad.* by inheritance.

Heritage, her'-e-taje, *s.* an estate that passes from an ancestor to an heir by descent; that which is inherited; the people of God [Bible].

Heritor, her'-e-tur, *s.* in Scotland, a landholder in a parish.

Hermaphrodism, her-maf'-fro-dizm, } *s.* the state of
Hermaphroditism, her-maf'-fro-dit-izm, } being hermaphroditic.

Hermaphrodite, her-maf'-ro-dite, *s.* an animal with both male and female organs; a plant whose flower contains both stamens and pistils [Bot.]: *a.* with both sexes in the same individual (Gr. *Hermaphrodites*, the son of *Hermes* and *Aphrodite*, whose body was united with the nymph of a river while bathing).

Hermaphroditic, her-maf'-fro-dit'-ik, } *a.* partaking
Hermaphroditical, her-maf'-ro-dit'-e-kal, } of both sexes.

Hermeneutic, her-me-new'-tik, } *a.* interpreting;
Hermeneutical, her-me-new'-te-kal, } explanatory.

Hermeneutics, her-me-new'-tiks, *s.* the science of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures (Gr. *hermeneus*, an interpreter. from *Hermes*.)

Hermes, her'-meez, *s.* the Greek Mercury, the ever-ready swift-winged messenger and interpreter of the gods; a rough quadrangular pillar, having a head sculptured on the top of it [Arch.]

Hermetic, her-met'-ik, } *a.* alchemical; perfectly
Hermetical, her-met'-e-kal, } close and air-tight. **Hermetically**, her-met'-e-kal-le, *ad.* alchemically; closely.

Hermit, her'-mit, *s.* one retired from society and living in solitude; one bound to pray for another (Gr. *eremos*, desert).

Hermitage, her'-me-taje, *s.* the dwelling or cell of a hermit; a kind of wine, from *Hermitage*, France.

Hermitary, her'-e-me-ta-re, *s.* a cell for a hermit, annexed to some abbey.

Hermit-crab, her'-mit-krab, *s.* a crustacean, occupying the cast-off shell of another.

Hermitical, her-mit'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to a hermit; suited to a hermit.

Hermodactyl, her-mo-dak'-til, *s.* a root brought from Turkey, formerly in repute as a cathartic (Gr. *Hermes*, and *daktylos*, a finger).

Hern, hern, *s.* a heron.

Hernia, her'-ne-a, *s.* a rupture, or the protrusion, through an accidental opening, of part of an organ from its natural cavity [Med.] (Gr. *hernos*, a sprout.]

Hernial, her-ne-al, *a.* pertaining to hernia.

Herniotomy, her-ne-ot'-o-me, *s.* the operation for strangulated hernia (Gr. *hernia*, and *tome*, cutting).

Hero, he'-ro, *s.* a man descended from a divinity, and ranked afterwards among the gods; a clear-seeing, self-reliant, self-sufficient, valiant man; a great, illustrious, or extraordinary person; the principal personage in a poem, romance, &c. (Gr.)

Heroic, he-ro'-ik, *a.* becoming or worthy of a hero; having the qualities of a hero; respecting heroes; productive of heroes. *Heroic age*, the age when the heroes of Grecian antiquity are supposed to have lived. *Heroic treatment*, treatment of a violent nature [Med.] **Heroically**, he-ro'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in the manner of a hero.

Heroicalness, he-ro'-e-kal nes, } *s.* the quality of being
Heroicness, he-ro'-ik-nes, } heroic.

Heroi-comic, he-ro-e-kom'-ik, } *a.* consisting of the
Heroi-comical, he-ro-e-kom'-e-kal, } heroic and the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque.

Heroine, her'-o-in, *s.* a female hero; a woman of a brave spirit; principal female character.

Heroism, her'-o-izm, *s.* the qualities of a hero.

Heron, her'-un, *s.* a wading bird with long legs and neck

Heronry, her'-un-re, *s.* a place where herons breed.

Heronshaw, her'-un-shaw, *s.* a young heron.

Heroship, he'-ro-ship, *s.* the character or condition of a hero.

Hero-worship, he'-ro-wor-ship, *s.* worship of heroes, or of "the god-like as revealed in a man."

Herpes, her'-pese, *s.* a non-contagious skin disease, consisting of clusters of vesicles upon inflamed patches of irregular size and form [Med.] (Gr. *herpo*, to creep.)

Herpetic, her-pet'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the herpes; resembling the herpes.

Herpetologic, her-pet-o-lod'-jik, } *a.* pertaining to
Herpetological, her-pet-o-lod'-je-kal, } herpetology.

Herpetologist, her-pet-ol'-o-jist, *s.* a person versed in herpetology.

Herpetology, her-pe-tol'-o-je, *s.* the natural history of reptiles (Gr. *herpeton*, a reptile, and *logos*, science).

Herring, her'-ring, *s.* a well-known sea fish, moving in shoals (A.S. *hæring*).

Herring-bone, her'-ring-bone, *a.* like the bone of a herring. *Herring-bone stitch*, a kind of cross stitch.

Herring-fishery, her'-ring-fish'-e-re, *s.* the fishing for herrings.

Herrnhuter, herrn'-hu-ter, *s.* one of the sect of Moravians, settled at first at *Herrnhut*.

Herschelite, her'-shel-ite, *s.* a silicate of alumina with soda and potash (Sir John *Herschel*).

Herse, hers, *s.* a portcullis, in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes, for blocking up a gateway or impeding an enemy's march [Fort.]; a framework for lights used on ceremonial occasions, especially connected with funerals in churches (Fr. a harrow).

Herself, her-self', reflective *pron.* 3rd pers.

Herullon, here'-il-lon, *s.* a herse [Fort.]

Hesitancy, hez'-e-tan-se, *s.* the act of hesitating.

Hesitant, hez'-e-tant, *a.* hesitating. **Hesitantly**, hez'-e-tant-le, *ad.* in a hesitating manner.

Hesitate, hez'-e-tate, *v.n.* to pause in deciding; to be in suspense; to stammer (L. *hæsum*, to stick).

Hesitatingly, hez'-e-ta-ting-le, *ad.* with hesitation.

Hesitation, hez-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of hesitating; stammering.

Hesitative, hez'-e-ta-tiv, *a.* showing hesitation.

Hesper, hes'-per, *s.* the evening star (Gr. and L.)

Hesperian, hes-pe'-re-an, *a.* western; situated at the west: *s.* an inhabitant of a western country.

Hesperides, hes-per'-e-deez, *s.pl.* sisters who guarded the golden apples given by Gaia to Hera on her marriage with Zeus [Myth.]

Hessian, hes'-se-an, *a.* relating to Hesse, in Germany.

Hessian-fly, hes'-se-an-fli, *s.* a small two-winged fly, whose larvæ are destructive to wheat.

Hest, hest, *s.* command; behest.

Hesychast, he'-se-kast, *s.* a quietist mystic (Gr. *hesychos*, quiet).

Hetarism, he'-ta-rizm, *s.* community of women (Gr. *hetaira*, a concubine).

Heterarchy, het'-er-ar-ke, *s.* the government of an alien (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *arche*, rule).

Heterocercal, het-er-o-ser'-kal, *a.* having the upper fork of the tail longer than the lower [Ichthy.] (Gr. *heteros*, and *kerkos*, a tail).

Heteroclite, het'-er-o-klite, *s.* a word which is irregular or anomalous [Gram.]; any thing or person deviating from common forms (Gr. *heteros*, and *klino*, to bend).

Heteroclitic, het-er-o-klit'-ik, } *a.* irregular; anom-
Heteroclitical, het-er-o-klit'-e-kal, } alous; deviating from ordinary forms or rules.

Heteroclitous, het-er-ok'-le-tus, *a.* heteroclitic.

Heterodox, het'-er-o-doks, *a.* contrary to accepted opinion; holding opinions contrary to the orthodox; heretical (Gr. *heteros*, and *doxa*, opinion, from *dokeo*, to seem). **Heterodoxness**, het'-er-o-doks-nes, *s.* state of being heterodox.

Heterodoxy, het'-er-o-dok-se, *s.* opinion or doctrine contrary to the orthodox; heresy.

Heterogamous, het-er-og'-a-mus, *a.* having different essential parts of fructification [Bot.] (Gr. *heteros*, and *gamos*, marriage).

Heterogeneal, het-er-o-je'-ne-al, } *a.* unlike or dis-
Heterogeneous, het-er-o-je'-ne-us, } similar in kind (Gr. *heteros*, and *genos*, kind). **Heterogeneousness**, het-er-o-je'-ne-us-nes, *s.* the state of being heterogeneous. **Heterogeneously**, het-er-o-je'-ne-us-le, *ad.* in a heterogeneous manner.

Heterogeneity, het-er-o-je-ne'-e-te, *s.* heterogeneousness; difference in kind; a thing different in kind.

Heterogenesis, het-er-o-jen'-e-sis, *s.* production of offspring differing from the parent; spontaneous generation (Gr. *heteros*, and *gennao*, to produce).

Heterography, het-er-og'-ra-fe, *s.* employment of the same letters with different sounds (Gr. *heteros*, and *grapho*, to write).

Heterologous, het-er-ol'-o-gus, *a.* differing in structure or type (Gr. *heteros*, and *logos*, plan).

Heteromerous, het-er-om'-e-rus, *a.* unrelated in composition [Chem.] (Gr. *heteros*, and *meros*, a part.)

Heteromorphism, het-er-o-morf'-izm, *s.* existence in different forms (Gr. *heteros*, and *morphe*, shape).

Heteronomy, het-er-on'-o-me, *s.* subjection to some other law than that of reason (Gr. *heteros*, and *nomos*, law.)

Heteroousian, het-er-o-ou'-se-an, *a.* of a different nature or substance (Gr. *heteros*, and *ousia*, being).

Heteropathy, het-er-op'-a-the, *s.* See **Allopathy.**

Heterophyllous, het-er-of'-il-lus, *a.* having different leaves on the same stem [Bot.] (Gr. *heteros*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

Heteropods, het-er-op'-o-ds, *s.* an order of molluscs, whose foot is compressed into a vertical muscular lamina, serving for a fin (Gr. *heteros*, and *pous*, foot).

Heteroptics, het-er-op'-tiks, *s.* false optics.

Heteroscian, het-er-os'-e-an, *a.* said of a part of the globe where the shadows fall in an opposite direction relatively to another part: *s.* one whose shadow so falls (Gr. *heteros*, and *skia*, a shadow).

Heterosite, het'-er-o-site, *s.* a greenish-grey or bluish mineral, becoming violet on exposure.

Heterotomous, het-er-ot'-o-mus, *a.* having a different cleavage [Min.] (Gr. *heteros*, and *tome*, cutting.)

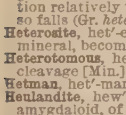
Hetman, het'-man, *s.* a Cossack commander-in-chief.

Heulandite, hew'-lan-dite, *s.* a mineral, occurring in amygdaloid, of silica, alumina, and lime.

Hew, hew, *v.a.* to cut with an axe, or other like instrument; to chop; to shape (A.S. *heawan*).

Hewer, hew'-er, *s.* one who hews.

Hexachord, heks'-a-kord, *s.* a scale of six notes (Gr. *hex*, six, and *chord*).



Hexagon.

Hexadactylous, heks-a-dak'-te-lus, *a.* having six fingers or toes (Gr. *hex*, and *daktylos*, a finger).

Hexade, heks'-ade, *s.* a series of six numbers.

Hexagon, heks'-a-gon, *s.* a plane figure of six sides and angles [Geom.] (Gr. *hex*, and *gonia*, an angle.)

Hexagonal, heks-ag'-on-al, *a.* having six sides and angles.

Hexagynia, heks-a-jin'-e-a, *s.* an order of plants having six styles [Bot.] (Gr. *hex*, and *gyne*, a female.)

Hexagynian, heks-a-jin'-e-an, } *a.* having six styles
Hexagynous, heks-aj'-in-us, } [Bot.]

Hexahedral, heks-a-he'-dral, *a.* of the figure of a hexahedron.

Hexahedron, heks-a-he'-dron, *s.* a regular solid body of six sides: a cube (Gr. *hex*, and *hedra*, a side).

Hexahemeron, heks-a-hem'-e-ron, *s.* the term of six days; the account of the six days' creation (Gr. *hex*, and *hemera*, a day).

Hexameter, heks-am'-e-ter, *s.* a verse of six feet of dactyls and spondees (Gr. *hex*, and *meter*).

Hexametric, heks-a-met'-rik, } *a.* consisting of six
Hexametrical, heks-a-met'-re-kal, } metrical feet.

Hexandria, heks-an'-dre-a, *s.* an order of plants having six stamens [Bot.] (Gr. *hex*, and *aner*, a male).

Hexandrian, heks an'-dre-an, } *a.* having six stamens.
Hexandrous, heks an'-drus, }

Hexangular, heks-an'-gu-lar, *a.* having six angles.

Hexapetalous, heks-a-pet'-a-lus, *a.* having six petals or flower-leaves [Bot.] (Gr. *hex*, and *petal.*)

Hexaphyllous, heks-af'-fe-lus, *a.* having six leaves [Bot.] (Gr. *hex*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

Hexapla, heks'-a-pla, *s.* an edition of the Scriptures in six versions, specially that of Origen (Gr. *hexaplous*, six-fold).

Hexaplar, heks'-a-plar, *a.* sextuple: in six columns.

Hexapod, heks'-a-pod, *a.* having six feet: *s.* an insect having six feet (Gr. *hex*, and *pous*, foot).

Hexastich, heks'-a-stik, *s.* a poem of six lines or verses (Gr. *hex*, and *stichos*, a line or verse).

Hexastyle, heks'-a-stile, *s.* a building with six columns in front (Gr. *hex*, and *stylos*, a pillar).

Hexoctahedron, heks-ok-ta-he'-dron, *s.* a solid bounded by forty-eight equal triangular faces (Gr. *hex*, and *octohedron*).

Hey, hay, *int.* of joy or mutual exhortation.

Heyday, hay'-da, *int.* of frolic, wonder, or exultation: *s.* a wild or frolicsome season (*high day*).

Hiatus, hi-a'-tus, *s.* an opening; a gap; a chasm; a lacuna; the concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables [Gram.] (L. *hio*, to gape.)

Hibernacle, hi-ber'-na-kl, *s.* the winter leaf-bud [Bot.]; winter lodging or shelter.

Hibernal, hi-ber'-nal, *a.* belonging to winter.

Hibernate, hi-ber'-nate, *v.n.* to winter, or pass the winter season in torpor or sleep (L. *hiberna*, winter quarters)

Hibernation, hi-ber-na'-shun, *s.* the act of hibernating.

Hibernian, hi-ber'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland: *s.* a native of Ireland.

Hibernicism, hi-ber'-ne-sizm, } *s.* an Irish idiom.
Hibernianism, hi-ber'-ne-an-izm, }

Hibernicize, hi-ber'-ne-size, *v.a.* to render into the Irish idiom.

Hibernization, hi-ber-ne-za'-shun, *s.* hibernation.

Hiberno-celtic, hi-ber'-no-sel'-tik, *s.* the native language of the Irish.

Hibiscus, he-bis'-kus, *s.* a genus of beautifully flowered mallows, mostly tropical (Gr.)

Hiccatee, hik-ka-tee', *s.* a fresh-water tortoise of Central America.

Hiccough, hik'-up, *s.* a convulsive sort of cough: *v.n.* to have hiccough (from the sound).

Hickory, hik'-o-re, *s.* a name given to several American nut-bearing trees of the genus carya.

Hickup, hik'-up, *s.* See **Hiccough.**

Hickwall, hik'-wal, }
Hickway, hik'-way, } *s.* a small species of woodpecker.

Hid, hid, } *pp.* of **Hide**; not known; concealed;
Hidden, hid'-dn, } mysterious. **Hiddenly,** hid'-dn-le, *ad.* in a hidden manner.

Hidage, hi'-daje, *s.* a tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land (*hide*).

Hidalgo, hi-dal'-go, *s.* a Spanish nobleman of the lowest class (Sp. *hijo de algo*, the son of something).

Hide, hide, *v.a.* to withhold or withdraw from sight; to conceal; to screen; not to confess: *v.n.* to lie concealed. *To hide the face*, to withhold countenance or favour. *To hide the face from*, to overlook or forgive. *Hide and seek*, a play of children. (A.S. *hydan.*)

Hide, hide, *s.* the skin of an animal: *v.a.* to flog (A.S. *hyd*).

Hide, hide, *s.* a certain portion of land, from 60 to 100 acres.

Hide-bound, hide'-bownd, *a.* with a tightly bound skin or a tightly bound bark, preventing movement or growth; bigoted; crabbed; pedantic; penurious.

Hideous, hid'-e-us, *a.* frightful; shocking to the eye or ear; horrible. **Hideously,** hid'-e-us-le, *ad.* to a hideous degree. **Hideousness,** hid'-e-us-nes, *s.* the state of being hideous.

Hider, hi'-der, *s.* one who hides or conceals.

Hide-rope, hide'-rope, *s.* a rope of plaited cow-hide.

Hiding-place, hi'-ding-plase, *s.* place of concealment.

Hidrotic, hi-drot'-ik, *a.* provoking perspiration (Gr. *hidros*, sweat).

Hie, hi, *v.n.* to hasten (A.S. *higian*).

Hiemal, hi-e'-mal, *a.* See **Hyemal.**

Hierarch, hi'-e-rark, *s.* one who rules or has authority in sacred things (Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *archo*, to rule).

Hierarchal, hi-e-rar'-kal, *a.* hierarchic.

Hierarchic, hi-e-rar' kik, } *a.* pertaining to a hier-
Hierarchical, hi-e-rar'-ke-kal, } arch or a hierarchy.

Hierarchism, hi'-e-rark-izm, *s.* church government by a hierarchy; hierarchic government.

Hierarchy, hi'-e-rar-ke, *s.* rule in sacred things; the persons who so rule as a body; hierarchic government.

Hieratic, hi-e-rat'-ik, *a.* sacred; pertaining to priests; a term applied to a mode of ancient Egyptian writing.

Hierocracy, hi-e-rok'-ra-se, *s.* government by ecclesiastics (Gr. *hieros*, and *kratos*, power, rule).

Hieroglyph, hi'-e-ro-glif, *s.* a hieroglyphic: *v.a.* to represent in hieroglyphic (Gr. *hieros*, and *glypho*, to carve).

Hieroglyphic, hi-e-ro-glif'-ik, *s.* a species of writing practised by the ancient Egyptians and Mexicans, in which the figures of objects are employed to represent ideas or letters; a symbolic or emblematic figure.

Hieroglyphic, hi-e-ro-glif'-ik, } *a.* after the manner
Hieroglyphical, hi-e-ro-glif'-e-kal, } of a hieroglyph; emblematic; esoteric. **Hieroglyphically,** hi-e-ro-glif'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a hieroglyphic manner.

Hieroglyphist, hi'-e-ro-glif-ist, *s.* one versed in hieroglyphics.

Hierogram, hi'-e-ro-gram, *s.* a species of sacred writing (Gr. *hieros*, and *gramma*, a letter).

Hierogrammatic, hi-e-ro-gram-mat'-ik, *a.* written in sacred or sarcerdotal characters.

Hierogrammatist, hi-e-ro-gram'-ma-tist, *s.* a writer or rather interpreter of hieroglyphics.

Hierographer, hi-e-rog'-ra-fer, *s.* one versed in hieroglyphics.

Hierographic, hi-e-ro-graf'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to
Hierographical, hi-e-ro-graf'-e-kal, } hieroglyphics.

Hierography, hi-e-rog'-ra-fe, *s.* sacred writing (Gr. *hieros*, and *grapho*, to write).

Hierologic, hi-e-ro-loj'-ik, } *a.* belonging to the
Hierological, hi-e-ro-loj'-e-kal, } science of hierology.

Hierologist, hi-e-rol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in hierology.

Hierology, hi-e-rol'-o-je, *s.* the science of or a treatise on sacred writings and inscriptions, particularly Egyptian (Gr. *hieros*, and *logos*, science).

Hieromancy, hi'-e-ro-man-se, *s.* divination from things offered in sacrifice (Gr. *hieros*, and *manteia*, divination).
Hierophant, hi'-e-ro-fant, *or* hi-er'-o-fant, *s.* one who teaches the mysteries of religion (Gr. *hieros*, and *phaino*, to show).
Hierophantic, hi-e-ro-fan'-tik, *a.* pertaining to hierophants.
Hieroscopy, hi-e-ros'-ko-pe, *s.* divination by inspection of sacrificial victims (Gr. *hieros*, and *skopeo*, to view).
Higgle, hig'-gl, *v.n.* to carry provisions about for sale; to be hard in bargaining.
Higgledy-piggledy, hig'-gl-de-pig'-gl-de, *ad.* in confusion.
Higgler, hig'-gler, *s.* one who higgles.
High, hi, *a.* elevated; lofty; tall; elevated in rank, condition, or office; exalted in character or excellence; difficult; boastful; ostentatious; arrogant; loud; threatening or angry; violent; powerful; luxurious; strong; remote from the equator; intense; far-advanced; noble; honourable; possessed of supreme power; of great price; remote in past time; acute; sharp [Mus.]: *ad.* aloft; to a great altitude; eminently; greatly; powerfully: *s.* an elevated place. *High and dry*, applied to the situation of a vessel when aground above water-mark. *High day, high noon*, the time when the sun is in the meridian. *On high*, aloft (A.S. *heah*). **Highly**, hi'-le, *ad.* in a high manner.
High-aimed, hi'-amed, *a.* having lofty designs.
High-blest, hi'-blest, *a.* supremely happy.
High-blown, hi'-blone, *a.* swelled much with wind.
High-born, hi'-born, *a.* of noble birth.
High-bred, hi'-bred, *a.* bred in high life; refined.
High-caste, hi'-kast, *a.* belonging to the highest caste.
High-church, hi'-church, *a.* attaching the highest importance to the ministration of word and sacrament in hands of the clergy, as the sole divinely ordained media of divine grace.
High-churchman, hi'-church-man, *s.* one who holds High-church principles.
High-churchism, hi'-church-izm, *s.* the principles of the High-church party.
High-climbing, hi'-klime-ing, *a.* climbing to a great height.
High-coloured, hi'-kul-urd, *a.* having a strong or glaring colour.
High-constable, hi'-kun-stă-bl, *s.* See **Constable.**
High-day, hi'-da, *s.* a holiday; *a.* befitting a holiday.
High-fed, hi'-fed, *a.* pampered; fed luxuriously.
High flier, hi'-fli-er, *s.* one who is high-flying.
High-flown, hi'-flown, *a.* proud; turgid.
High-flushed, hi'-flushd, *a.* much elated.
High-flying, hi'-fli-ing, *a.* extravagant in claims or opinions.
High-handed, hi'-hand-ed, *a.* violent or overbearing.
High-hearted, hi'-hart-ed, *a.* full of courage.
High-heeled, hi'-heeld, *a.* having high heels.
High-hung, hi'-hung, *a.* hung aloft; elevated.
Highland, hi'-land, *s.* a mountainous region, especially in Scotland.
Highlander, hi'-land-er, *s.* an inhabitant of the highlands, especially of Scotland.
Highlandish, hi'-lan-dish, *a.* high or mountainous.
Highlandman, hi'-land-man, *s.* a highlander.
High-life, hi'-life, *s.* the upper classes; their mode of life.
High-lived, hi'-livd, *a.* pertaining to high life.
High-mass, hi'-mas, *s.* the mass which is read before the high altar on Sundays, feast days, and great occasions.
High-mettled, hi'-met-tld, *a.* having high spirits; ardent.
High-minded, hi'-mind-ed, *a.* proud; magnanimous.
Highness, hi'-nes, *s.* the state of being high; a title of honour given to princes or other men of rank.
High-place, hi'-plase, *s.* an eminence on which the Jews offered sacrifices to idols.
High-pressure, hi'-presh-ur, *a.* said of a steam-engine in which the steam is at a very high temperature, and exerts a pressure greater than the atmosphere.
High-priest, hi'-preest, *s.* a chief priest.
High-priestship, hi'-preest-ship, *s.* office of a high-priest.
High-principled, hi'-prin-se-pld, *a.* of honourable and strict principle; high flying in politics.
High-proof, hi'-proof, *a.* highly rectified.
High-reaching, hi'-reetch-ing, *a.* reaching high or upward; ambitious.
High-repented, hi'-re-pent-ed, *a.* deeply repented.
High-resolved, hi'-re-solvd, *a.* very resolute.
High-road, hi'-rode, *s.* a highway or much frequented road.
High-seasoned, hi'-see-znd, *a.* enriched with spices or other seasoning; somewhat obscene.
High-souled, hi'-soled, *a.* having a high spirit.
High-sounding, hi'-sound-ing, *a.* pompous; ostentatious.
High-spirited, hi'-spir-it-ed, *a.* having a high spirit or keen sense of honour.
High-stomached, hi'-stum-akt, *a.* having a proud spirit.
Hight, hite, *a.* called or named (A.S. *hatan*, to be called).
High-tasted, hi'-tast-ed, *a.* having a strong flavour.
High-tide, hi'-tide, *s.* a spring tide; a holiday.
High-time, hi'-time, *s.* full time; time at which a thing must be attended to.
High-toned, hi'-toned, *a.* high in sound; high principled.
High-water, hi'-waw-ter, *s.* the utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide.
High-water-mark, hi'-waw-ter-mark, *s.* the line made on the shore by the tide at its utmost height.
Highway, hi'-way, *s.* a public road; a way open to all passengers; course; train of action.
Highwayman, hi'-way-man, *s.* one who robs on the public road.
High-wrought, hi'-rawt, *a.* wrought with exquisite art or skill; strongly inflamed.
Hilarious, hi-la'-re-us, *a.* mirthful; merry (L. *hilaris*).
Hilarity, hi-lar'-e-te, *s.* a pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits; cheerfulness; gaiety.
Hilary-term, hil'-a-re-term, *s.* one of the four English law-court terms, beginning January 11th, so called from the festival of St. Hilary about that time.
Hill, hil, *s.* an eminence of less elevation than a mountain; a small heap; a mound: *v.a.* to raise earth about plants (A.S. *hyll*, L. *collis*).
Hillock, hil'-lok, *s.* a small hill.
Hillside, hil'-side, *s.* the side or declivity of a hill.
Hilltop, hil'-top, *s.* the top of a hill.
Hilly, hil'-le, *a.* abounding with hills. **Hilliness**, hil'-le-nes, *s.* the state of being hilly.
Hilsah, hil'-să, *s.* a native fish of the Ganges, much esteemed for food.
Hilt, hilt, *s.* the handle of anything, especially of a sword (A.S. *hilt*, connected with *hold*).
Hilted, hil'-ted, *a.* having a hilt.
Hilum, hil'-lum, *s.* the eye of a bean or other seed where it separates from the placenta (L.)
Him, him, *pron.* the objective case of **He.**
Himself, him-self', *recip. pron.* of the 3rd pers. mas. *By himself*, alone; sequestered.
Himyaritic, him-yă-rit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the Himyarites, a Semitic tribe of S.W. Arabia: *s.* their language.
Hin, hin, *s.* a Hebrew liquid measure of about 6 quarts.
Hind, hine'd, *s.* the female of the red deer or stag (A.S.)
Hind, hine'd, *s.* a farm servant; a peasant; a rustic (A.S. *hina*, a domestic).
Hind, hine'd, *a.* backward; pertaining to the part behind (A.S.)
Hindberry, hine'd'-ber-re, *s.* a wild fruit allied to the raspberry.
Hind-bow, hine'd'-bo, *s.* the protuberant part of a saddle behind; the cantle.
Hinder, hine'd'-er, *a.*; *comp.* of **Hind**; in the rear.
Hinder, hin'-der, *v.a.* to prevent; to stop; to obstruct: *v.n.* to interpose obstacles or impediments.
Hinderance, hin'-der-ans, *s.* the act of hindering; that **Hindrance**, hin'-drans, } which hinders; obstruction.
Hinderer, hin'-der-er, *s.* one who or that which hinders.
Hindermost, hine'-der-most, } *a.* the last.
Hindmost, hine'd'-most, }
Hindi, hin'-de, *s.* a N. Indian dialect.
Hindu, hin'-doo, *s.* a native of Hindustan of the native creed: *a.* pertaining to the Hindu.
Hinduism, hin'-doo-izm, *s.* the doctrines and rites of the Hindus.
Hindustanee, hin-doo-stan'-ee, *s.* the common and official language of Hindustan.
Hinge, hinje, *s.* the hook or joint on which a door, gate, &c., turns; that on which anything depends or turns: *v.a.* to furnish with hinges: *v.n.* to stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge. *To be off the hinges*, to be in a state of disorder or irregularity (*hang*).
Hink, hink, *s.* a reaping hook.
Hinny, hin'-ne, *v.n.* to neigh (L. *hinnio*).
Hinny, hin'-ne, *s.* the produce of a stallion and a she-ass.
Hint, hint, *s.* a distant allusion; intimation; suggestion: *v.a.* to bring to mind by a slight allusion; to allude to; to suggest. *To hint at*, to make a remote allusion to; to mention slightly (A.S. *hentan*, to seize).
Hintingly, hin'-ting-le, *ad.* in a hinting manner.
Hip, hip, *s.* the projecting part of an animal, formed by the haunch bone; the haunch; the rafter at the angle where the two sloping roofs meet [Arch.]: *v.a.*

to sprain the hip. *To have on the hip*, to have the advantage over one. *To smite hip and thigh*, completely to overthrow or defeat. See **Hyp.**

Hip, hip, *s.* the fruit of the dog-rose or wild brier.

Hip-gout, hip'-gowt, *s.* sciatica.

Hip joint, hip'-joynt, *s.* the joint of the hip.

Hippocampus, hip-po-kamp'-us, *s.* a genus of osseous fishes with a head and neck like a horse's, and a tapering prehensile tail (Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *kampo*, to bend).

Hippocentaur, hip-po-sen'-tawr, *s.* a centaur, which see.

Hippocras, hip'-po-kras, *s.* a medicinal drink of wine with an infusion of spices, &c. (*Hippocrates*).

Hippocrates' sleeve, hip-pok'-rà-teez sleeve, *s.* a square piece of flannel, tacked up at the corners, used as a strainer.

Hippocratic, hip-pok-rat'-ik, *a.* said of the appearance of the face of one utterly exhausted and dying, as described by Hippocrates.

Hippocratism, hip-pok'-krà-tizm, *s.* the philosophy of Hippocrates, as regards medicine.

Hippodrome, hip'-po-drome, *s.* a circus for equestrian exercises; a race-course (Gr. *hippos*, and *dromos*, running).

Hippogriff, hip'-po-grif, *s.* a fabulous winged agimal, half horse and half griffin.

Hippolith, hip'-po-lith, *s.* a stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse (Gr. *hippos*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Hippopathology, hip-po-pà-thol'-o-je, *s.* the science of veterinary medicine; the pathology of the horse (Gr. *hippos*, and *pathology*).

Hippophagous, hip-pof'-à-gus, *a.* feeding on horseflesh.

Hippophagy, hip-pof'-à-je, *s.* the practice of eating horseflesh (Gr. *hippos*, and *phago*, to eat).

Hippopotamus, hip-po-pot'-à-mus, *s.* the river-horse, a large quadruped of aquatic habits, a native of Africa, with a thick skin, large head, and short legs (Gr. *hippos*, and *potamos*, a river).

Hippuric, hip-pu'-rik, *a.* obtained from the urine of horses, &c. (Gr. *hippos*, and *ouron*, urine).

Hippurite, hip'-pu-rite, *s.* an extinct bivalve mollusc occurring in the chalk formations.

Hip-roof, hip'-roof, } *s.* a roof whose ends slant back
Hipped-roof, hipt'-roof, } at the same angle with the adjacent sides [Arch.]

Hipshot, hip'-shot, *a.* having the hip dislocated.

Hircin, her'-sin, *s.* a fatty matter from mutton suet.

Hircus, hir'-kus, *s.* the goat (L.)

Hire, hire, *v.a.* to procure or lend the services or use of at a certain price, and for a certain term; to engage in immoral or illegal service for a reward: *s.* the price paid for the temporary use of anything; recompense for personal service; wages; a bribe (A.S. *hyr*, wages).

Hireless, hire'-les, *a.* without hire or reward.

Hireling, hire'-ling, *s.* one who serves for wages; a mercenary; a prostitute: *a.* serving for wages; mercenary.

Hirer, hi'-rer, *s.* one who hires or lets on hire.

Hirsute, her-sute', *a.* rough with hair; set with softish bristles; rude (L.) **Hirsuteness**, her-sute'-nes, *s.* the quality of being hirsute.

Hirundine, hir-und'-in, *a.* like a swallow (L. *hirundo*, a swallow).

His, his, *pron.* possessive of **He.**

Hisk, hisk, *v.n.* to breathe with difficulty.

Hispanicism, his-pan'-e-sizm, *s.* a Spanish idiom (L. *Hispania*, Spain).

Hispid, his'-pid, *a.* rough with stiff bristles (L.)

Hiss, hiss, *v.n.* to make a sound by driving the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth; to express contempt or disapprobation by hissing; to sound like *s*; to whiz: *v.a.* to condemn by hissing; to procure hisses or disgrace: *s.* the sound made by hissing, or in sounding s; an expression of contempt or disapprobation (from the sound).

Hissing, his'-sing, *s.* a hissing sound; an expression or an object of scorn or contempt. **Hissingly**, his'-sing-le, *ad.* with a hissing sound.

Hist, hist, *int.* be silent; hush.

Histogenetic, his'-to-je-net'-ik, *a.* formative of tissue.

Histogeny, his-toj'-e-ne, *s.* the formation of the organic tissues (Gr. *histos*, a web, and *gennao*, to produce).

Histography, his-tog'-rà-fe, *s.* a description of the organic tissues (Gr. *histos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Histological, his-to-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to histology; histogenetic.

Histologist, his-tol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in histology.

Histology, his-tol'-o-je, *s.* the doctrine of the organic tissues (Gr. *histos*, and *logos*, science).

Histolysis, his-tol'-e-sis, *s.* dissolution of the organic tissues (Gr. *histos*, and *lyo*, to loosen).

Histonomy, his-ton'-o-me, *s.* the law of the formation of organic tissues (Gr. *histos*, and *nomos*, law).

Historian, his-to'-re-an, *s.* a writer of history.

Historic, his-tor'-ik, } *a.* containing, pertaining to,
Historical, his-tor'-e-kal, } contained in, deduced from, or representing history. *Historical painting*, that branch of the art which embodies a story in one picture. The *historical sense*, the faculty of construing and reproducing a historical situation. **Historically**, his-tor'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in the manner of history; according to history; by way of narration.

Historiette, his-to-re-et', *s.* a tale or short history (L.)

Historiographer, his-to-re-og'-rà-fer, *s.* a historian, specially one by official appointment (Gr. *history*, and *grapho*, to write).

Historiographical, his-to-re-o-graf'-e-kal, *a.* relating to historiography.

Historiography, his-to-re-og'-rà-fe, *s.* the art or employment of a historian.

History, his'-tur-e, *s.* an account of facts or events, especially in the life-development of men and nations, in the order in which they happened, with their causes and effects; a narration of facts; a knowledge of facts (Gr. *historeo*, to learn by inquiry).

History-piece, his'-tur-e-peese, *s.* a representation of any real event in painting.

Histrio, his'-tre-o, *s.* a stage-player (L.)

Histrionic, his-tre-on'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to stage-
Histrionical, his-tre-on'-e-kal, } playing; theatrical. **Histrionically**, his-tre-on'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in histrionic manner.

Histrionism, his'-tre-un-izm, *s.* stage-playing.

Hit, hit, *v.a.* to strike, touch, or attain to, specially what is aimed at; to suit: *v.n.* to strike; to come in contact; to succeed; to suit: *s.* a stroke; a chance; a lucky chance; a happy remark. *To hit off*, to strike out; to represent or describe exactly. *To hit on*, to light on; to come to or fall on by chance. (Ice. *hitta*).

Hitch, hitch, *v.n.* to move by jerks, or with stops; to become hooked or entangled; to hit the legs together, as horses: *v.a.* to hook; to catch by a hook; to fasten; to pull up with jerks: *s.* a catch or anything that holds; a jerk up; a stop or halt; an impediment; a break; a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to another object [Naut.]

Hitching, hitch'-ing, *s.* a fastening in a harness.

Hithe, hithe, *s.* a port or small haven (A.S.)

Hither, hith'-er, *ad.* to this place: *a.* toward the speaker. *Hither and thither*, to this place and that.

Hithermost, hith'-er-most, *a.* nearest on this side.

Hitherto, hith'-er-too, *ad.* to this time; till now; to this place.

Hitherward, hith'-er-wawrd, *ad.* toward this place.

Hive, hive, *s.* a receptacle for bees; a swarm of bees inhabiting a hive; a company or society: *v.a.* to collect into a hive; to store up: *v.n.* to take shelter together; to reside in a body (A.S. *hiw*, a house).

Hive-bee, hive'-bee, *s.* a bee that is kept in a hive.

Hiveless, hive'-les, *a.* destitute of a hive.

Hiver, hi'-ver, *s.* one who collects bees into a hive.

Hives, hives, *s.* the croup; an eruptive disease.

Ho, ho, *int.* used by teamsters to stop their teams.

Ho, ho, } *int.* a call to excite attention.
Hoa, ho'-à, }

Hoar, hore, *a.* white; gray; white with age; hoary: *s.* hoariness; antiquity (A.S. *har*).

Hoard, hoard, *s.* a store or large quantity of anything laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure: *v.a.* to collect and lay up in store: *v.n.* to store up (A.S. *hord*).

Hoard, hoard, } *s.* a fence enclosing a house
Hoarding, hoard'-ing, } and materials while builders are at work (*hurdle*).

Hoarder, hoard'-er, *s.* one who hoards up.

Hoar-frost, hore'-frost, *s.* the white particles of frozen dew.

Hoarhound, hore'-hownd, *s.* a plant of bitter taste, much used as a tonic, so called from its hoary appearance.

Hoarse, hoarse, *a.* having a harsh grating voice, as from a cold; harsh; discordant. **Hoarsely**, hoarse'-le, *ad.* in a hoarse manner. **Hoarseness**, hoarse'-nes, *s.* the state of being hoarse.

Hoarse-sounding, hoarse'-sownd-ing, *a.* making a harsh sound.

Hoar-stone, hore'-stone, *s.* a landmark; a stone designating the bounds of an estate.

Hoary, ho'-re, *a.* white or gray with age; mouldy; mossy; grayish white, caused by very short dense hairs covering the surface [Bot.] **Hoariness**, ho'-re-nes, *s.* the state of being hoary.

Hoax, hokes, *s.* a trick played off in sport: *v.a.* to play a trick upon for sport (*hocus pocus*).

Hoaxer, hokes'-er, *s.* one who hoaxes.

Hob, hob, *s.* the nave of a wheel; the flat part of a grate, where things are placed to be kept warm (*hump*).

Hob, hob, *s.* a clown; a fairy (*Robin*).

Hob-a-nob, hob'-a-nob, *v.n.* to hobnob

Hobbism, hob'-bizm, *s.* the philosophy of Thomas Hobbes, especially the doctrine that submission to the will of the State, as actually vested in the Sovereign, is the supreme rule for the regulation of the individual, the State, so vested, being the achieved fact of the emancipation of the race from savagery.
Hobbist, hob'-bist, *s.* a follower of Hobbes.
Hobble, hob'-bl, *v.n.* to walk with a hitch; to walk awkwardly; to move irregularly: *v.a.* to clog: *s.* an unequal, halting, awkward gait: difficulty; perplexity (*hop*). See **Hopple** and **Hopples**.
Hobbledehoy, hob'-bl-de-hoy, *s.* a raw stripling.
Hobbler, hob'-bler, *s.* a soldier mounted on a hobby; one who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service.
Hobblingly, hob'-bling-le, *ad.* in a hobbling manner.
Hobby, hob'-be, *s.* a small species of falcon.
Hobby, hob'-be, *s.* a strong active horse, of a middle size; a pacing horse; a stick or figure of a horse on which boys ride; any favourite pursuit or subject; a stupid fellow (*hop*).
Hobby-horse, hob'-be-horse, *s.* a wooden horse on which boys ride; a stupid person; favourite pursuit.
Hobgoblin, hob-gob'-lin, *s.* a fairy; a frightful apparition.
Hobit, hob'-it, *s.* a small mortar, or short gun.
Hoblike, hob'-like, *a.* boorish; clownish.
Hobnail, hob'-nale, *s.* a nail with a thick strong head, for shoeing horses or for heavy boots; a clownish person.
Hobnailed, hob'-nayld, *a.* set with hobnails; rough.
Hobnob, hob'-nob, *ad.* take or not take; a familiar call to drink: *v.n.* to drink familiarly (A.S. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, not to have).
Hobson's choice, hob'-suns tchoyse, *s.* a choice in which there is no alternative, but one must take or want, from one *Hobson*, a stabler in Cambridge, whose customers were allowed no other choice but to take the horse nearest the door.
Hock, hok, *s.* See **Hough**.
Hock, hok, *s.* Rhenish wine, so called from *Hochheim* on the Mayn, where an excellent quality is made.
Hockamore, hok'-à-more, *s.* Rhenish wine.
Hock day, hok'-da, } *s.* a day of feasting and mirth,
Hock-tide, hok'-tide, } formerly held in England, to celebrate the destruction of the Danes by Ethelred.
Hockey, hok'-e, *s.* a game at ball, played with a club which is curved at the bottom (*hook*).
Hockherb, hok'-erb, *s.* a mallow (A.S. *hoc*).
Hockle, hok'-kl, *v.a.* to hamstring; to mow.
Hocus, ho'-kus, *v.a.* to cheat; to drug; to cheat by drugging: *s.* a cheat; a stupefying draught.
Hocus-pocus, ho'-kus-po'-kus, *s.* a juggler; a juggler's trick; a cheat used by conjurers: *v.a.* to cheat.
Hod, hod, *s.* a trough for carrying mortar and brick on the shoulder (Fr. *hotte*).
Hodden-gray, hod'-n-gray, *s.* cloth made of wool in its natural state, without being dyed (*hoiden*).
Hodge, hodj', *s.* a boor.
Hodge-podge, hodj'-podj, *s.* a mixed mass; a medley of ingredients (*hotch* and *potch*).
Hodge-pudding, hodj'-pud-ding, *s.* a pudding in which there is a medley of ingredients.
Hodiernal, ho-de-er'-nal, *a.* belonging to the present day (L. *hodie*, to-day).
Hodman, hod'-man, *s.* a man who carries a hod; a mason's labourer.
Hodmandod, hod'-man-dod, *s.* a dodman.
Hodometer, hod-om'-o-ter, *s.* a contrivance connected with the axle, and provided with a dial and index to show the distance a vehicle has travelled (Gr. *hodos*, a way, and *meter*).
Hoe, ho, *s.* an instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth: *v.a.* to cut or clean with a hoe: *v.n.* to use a hoe (*heu*).
Hoe-cake, ho'-kake, *s.* a cake of Indian meal baked before the fire.
Hog, hog, *s.* a swine, a general name of that species of animal; a castrated boar; a sheep or a bullock of a year old; one who is mean and filthy; a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water [Naut.]: *v.a.* to scrape a ship's bottom under water [Naut.]; to cut the hair short: *v.n.* to bend, so as to resemble a hog's back (W. *hwch*).
Hogcote, hog'-kote, *s.* a shed or house for swine; a sty.
Hoggerel, hog'-grel, *s.* a sheep of the second year.
Hogger-pump, hog'-ger-pump, *s.* the top pump in the sinking pit of a mine.
Hoggers, hog'-gers, *s.pl.* stockings worn by coal-miners when at work.
Hogget, hog'-get, *s.* a sheep two years old: a colt of a year old; a young boar of the second year.
Hoggish, hog'-gish, *a.* like a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; meanly selfish. **Hoggishly**, hog'-gish-le, *ad.* in a hoggish manner. **Hoggishness**, hog'-gish-nes, *s.* the quality of being hoggish.
Hog-herd, hog'-herd, *s.* a keeper of swine.
Hogmanay, hog'-mà-na, *s.* in Scotland, a cake given on the last day of the year; the day itself.
Hog-pen, hog'-pen, *s.* a hog-sty.
Hog-plum, hog'-plum, *s.* a tropical tree and its fruit, somewhat like a plum, a common food for hogs.
Hog-reeve, hog'-reeve, *s.* a parish officer in some of the colonies, who adjudicates the trespasses of swine.
Hog-ringer, hog'-ring-er, *s.* one whose business is to put rings in the snouts of swine.
Hog's back, hog's'-bak, *s.* a surface of alternate rounded ridges and ravines: *a.* shaped so [Geol.]
Hog's-bean, hogz'-been, *s.* henbane.
Hogshead, hogz'-hed, *s.* a measure of capacity containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons; a large cask (*oxhead*, the brand on the cask).
Hog shearing, hog'-sheer-ing, *s.* much ado about nothing.
Hog-skin, hog'-skin, *s.* tanned leather made of the skins of swine.
Hog's lard, hog's-lärd, *s.* the fat of a swine.
Hog-steer, hog'-steer, *s.* a wild boar of three years old.
Hogsty, hog'-sti, *s.* an enclosure for hogs.
Hogwash, hog'-wash, *s.* refuse matter or draff; swill for swine.
Hoiden, hoy'-dn, *s.* a rude, bold girl; a romp: *a.* rude; rustic; bold: *v.n.* to romp rudely or indecently (*heathen*).
Hoidenhood, hoy'-dn-hood, *s.* state of being a hoiden.
Hoidenish, hoy'-dn-ish, *a.* having the manners of a hoiden.
Hoist, hoyst, *v.a.* to raise with tackle; to heave: *s.* the act of raising; an apparatus for hoisting; height of a sail [Naut.]
Hoistway, hoyst'-wa, *s.* a passage for a hoist.
Hoit, hoyt, *v.n.* to leap; to caper.
Hoity toity, hoy'-te toy'-te, *int.* of surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.
Hold, hoald, *v.a.* to retain with a grasp; to keep in a certain way; to consider or judge; to contain; to retain; to keep from running or flowing out; to maintain; to possess; to keep; to entertain; to restrain; to keep fast; to continue; to celebrate. *To hold forth*, to offer; to exhibit. *To hold in*, to restrain. *To hold off*, to keep at a distance. *To hold on*, to continue in. *To hold out*, to stretch forth. *To hold over*, to remain in after one's term has expired. *To hold up*, to raise; to sustain. *To hold one's own*, to keep good one's present condition. (A.S. *healden*.)
Hold, hoald, *v.n.* to remain fixed; to be true or not fail; to stand; to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to last; to endure; to continue; to adhere. *To hold forth*, to speak in public; to harangue; to proclaim. *To hold in*, to restrain one's self. *To hold off*, to keep at a distance. *To hold of*, to derive title from. *To hold on*, to continue; to cling to. *To hold out*, to last; not to surrender. *To hold to*, to cling or cleave to. *To hold under*, or *from*, to have title from. *To hold with*, to adhere to; to side with. *To hold together*, to be joined. *To hold up*, to support one's self; to cease; to continue the same speed. *To hold a wager*, to stake a wager. *Hold*, used imperatively, signifies stop, forbear, be still.
Hold, hoald, *s.* a grasp with the hand or arms; grasp or gripe; something for support; power of keeping; a place of confinement; custody; a fortified place; the whole interior cavity of a ship, between the floor and the lower deck; a mark directing the performer to rest on the note over which it is placed [Mus.]
Holdback, hoald'-bak, *s.* check; hindrance; drag.
Holder, hoald'-er, *s.* one who holds; a tenant; something by which to take hold.
Holder-forth, hoald'-er-forth, *s.* one who harangues.
Holdfast, hoald'-fast, *s.* a contrivance for securing and holding a thing in its place, as a nail, a catch, &c.; a support.
Holding, hoald'-ing, *s.* anything held; a farm held of a superior; tenure; hold; influence.
Hole, hole, *s.* a hollow place or cavity; an excavation; a pit; a perforation; a mean habitation; means of escape; a subterfuge: *v.n.* to go into a hole: *v.a.* to make holes in; to drive into a hole (A.S. *hol*).
Holibut. See **Halibut**.
Holiday, hol'-e-day, *s.* a day set apart for commemorating some important event; a day of general rejoicing; a day of amusement: *a.* pertaining to a holiday (*holy*, and *day*).
Holing-axe, ho'-ling-aks, *s.* a narrow axe for cutting holes in posts.
Holla, hol'-là, *or* **Hollo**, hol-lo', *int.* attend here: *v.n.* to call out loudly to any one at a distance: *s.* a loud call (Fr. *ho*, ho, and *là*, there).

Holland, hol'-land, *s.* fine linen, first made in Holland. *Brown holland*, a coarser kind.
Hollander, hol'-land-er, *s.* a native of Holland.
Hollandish, hol'-land-dish, *a.* like Holland.
Hollands, hol'-lands, *s.* a gin made in Holland.
Hollow, hol'-lo, *a.* containing an empty space; vacant; not solid; sunken; deep; not sincere; not sound; complete; utter: *s.* a cavity; a depression; a cave; a den; a hole; a groove; a channel: *v.t.* to make hollow, as by digging; to excavate (*hole*). **Hollowly**, hol'-lo-le, *ad.* in a hollow manner; insincerely. **Hollowness**, hol'-lo-nes, *s.* the state of being hollow; insincerity.
Hollow-eyed, hol'-lo-ide, *a.* having sunken eyes.
Hollow-hearted, hol'-lo-har'-ted, *a.* insincere.
Hollow-square, hol'-lo-square, *s.* a body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a square with an empty space in the middle.
Hollow-ware, hol'-lo-ware, *s.* utensils that are hollow, especially those made of iron.
Holly, hol'-le, *s.* an evergreen shrub of slow growth, with prickly leaves and scarlet or yellow berries (A.S.)
Hollyhock, hol'-le-hok, *s.* a well-known flowering plant of the mallow order (*holy*, and *hoc*, a mallow).
Holm, hoalm *or* home, *s.* the evergreen oak (*holly*).
Holm, hoalm *or* home, *s.* a low flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river; an islet (A.S. a mound).
Holoblastic, ho'-lo-blas-tik, *a.* entirely germinal [Biol.] (Gr. *holos*, and *blastos*, a sprout).
Holocaust, hol'-o-kawst, *s.* a burnt sacrifice, of which the whole was consumed (Gr. *holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burned).
Holocryptic, ho-lo-krip'-tik, *a.* entirely undecipherable (Gr. *holos*, and *krypto*, to hide).
Holograph, hol'-o-graf, *s.* a document entirely in the author's own handwriting (Gr. *holos*, and *grapho*, to write).
Holographic, hol-o-graf'-ik, *a.* written wholly by the author, specially as testator.
Holohedral, hol-o-he'-dral, *a.* said of a crystal with all the similar edges or angles similarly replaced [Min.] (Gr. *holos*, and *hedra*, a side.)
Holometabola, hol'-lo-me-tab'-o-la, *s.pl.* insects that undergo complete metamorphosis [Entom.] (Gr. *holos*, and *metabole*, change.)
Holometer, ho-lom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for taking all kinds of measures (Gr. *holos*, and *meter*).
Holophanerous, hol-o-fan'-e-rus, *a.* complete in metamorphosis [Entom.] (Gr. *holos*, and *phaneros*, visible.)
Holophotal, hol-o-fo'-tal, *a.* reflecting all the light unbroken (Gr. *holos*, and *phos*, light).
Holoptychius, ho-lop-tik'-e-us, *s.* a fossil ganoid fish with wrinkled-looking scales (Gr. *holos*, and *ptyche*, a wrinkle).
Holosericeous, ho-lo-se-rish'-e-us, *a.* wholly covered with silky down [Bot.] (Gr. *holos*, and L. *sericeus* silken).
Holothuria, ho-lo-thu'-re-à, *s.* a genus of echinoderms, including the sea-slug (Gr. *holos*, and *thyra*, a door).
Holpen, holp'-n, old *pp.* of **Help**.
Holster, hole'-ster, *s.* a leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman (A.S. *helan*, to cover).
Holstered, hole'-sterd, *a.* bearing holsters.
Holt, hoalt, *s.* a wood or woodland (A.S.)
Holt, hoalt, *s.* a burrow; a hole (*hold*).
Holy, ho'-le, *a.* pure in heart; free from sin; set apart to a sacred use; sacred. *Holy of holies*, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept. *Holy Ghost*, or *Holy Spirit*, the Divine Spirit, the third person in the Trinity. *Holy Thursday*, the day on which the Ascension is commemorated. *Holy-water*, in the Rom. Cath. church, water which has been consecrated by the priest to sprinkle with. *Holy-week*, the week before Easter, in which the Passion is commemorated. *Holy Writ*, the sacred Scriptures. (A.S. *halig*, whole.) **Holily**, ho'-le-le, *ad.* in a holy manner. **Holiness**, ho'-le-nes, *s.* state of being holy; sanctity; purity of moral character; shrinking from moral evil; consecration to holy use; a title of the pope.
Holy-day, ho'-le-day, *s.* a religious festival; a day kept sacred: *a.* befitting a holiday.
Holy-office, ho'-le-of'-fice, *s.* the Inquisition.
Holy One, ho'-le-wun, *s.* the Supreme Being.
Holy orders, ho'-le-or'-ders, *s.pl.* condition of consecration to service in holy things.
Holy-rood, ho'-le-rood, *s.* the cross in Rom. Cath. churches, over the entrance to the chancel (literally, holy cross).
Holy-stone, ho'-le-stone, *s.* a stone used to scrub the decks of ships: *v.a.* to scrub with such.
Holy thistle, ho'-le-this-l, *s.* a plant; the blessed thistle.
Homage, hom'-aje, *s.* the submission and service which a tenant promised to his feudal superior; the act of fealty; respect paid by external action; reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection: *v.a.* to pay respect; to subject (L. *homo*, a man).
Homageable, hom'-aje-à-bl, *a.* subject to pay homage.
Homager, hom'-à-jer, *s.* one who does homage, or holds land of another by homage.
Home, home, *s.* one's dwelling with one's family; where one stays; one's own country; where one is at rest; the grave; an institution to provide something like home comfort: *a.* connected with one's dwelling or country; domestic; close; severe; pointed: *ad.* to one's habitation, or country; pointedly; closely. *At home*, at one's house; in one's country. *To be at home*, to be conversant with, or familiar. (A.S. *ham*).
Home-bound, home'-bownd, *a.* bound towards home.
Home-born, home'-born, *a.* native; domestic.
Home-bred, home'-bred, *a.* native; natural; domestic; not foreign; uncultivated; unpolished.
Home-department, home-de-pärt'-ment, *s.* that branch of the government concerned with home affairs.
Home-farm, home'-färm, *s.* the farm attached to the mansion-house of the land-owner.
Home-felt, home'-felt, *a.* felt in one's own breast; inward; private.
Home-keeping, home'-keep-ing, *a.* staying at home.
Homeless, home'-les, *a.* destitute of a home.
Homelot, home'-lot, *s.* an inclosure on or near which the mansion-house stands [U.S.]
Homely, home'-le, *a.* domestic; of plain features; not handsome; plain; rude. **Homelily**, home'-le-le, *ad.* in a homely way. **Homeliness**, home'-le-nes, *s.* the state of being homely; plainness; rudeness.
Home-office, home'-of-fis, *s.* office of the home-department.
Homeopathic, ho-me-o-path'-ik, *a.* of or pertaining to homeopathy. **Homeopathically**, ho-me-o-path'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in the method of homeopathy.
Homeopathist, ho-me-op'-à-thist, *s.* one who practises or believes in homeopathy.
Homeopathy, ho-me-op'-à-the, *s.* a system which professes to cure diseases by the administration in minute doses of medicines that would induce them or similar symptoms in healthy persons (L. *homoios*, like, and *pathos*, feeling).
Homer, ho'-mer, *s.* a Hebrew measure, containing as a liquid measure, 75 gals., and as a dry, 32 pecks.
Homeric, ho-mer'-ik, *a.* pertaining to Homer, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse.
Home-rule, home'-rule, *s.* the right to a parliament distinct from the imperial for the management of their home affairs, claimed by a section of the Irish people.
Home-sick, home'-sik, *a.* affected with home sickness.
Home-sickness, home'-sick-nes, *s.* depression of spirits occasioned by a separation from one's home or country [Med.]
Home-speaking, home'-speek-ing, *s.* forcible and efficacious speaking.
Home-spun, home'-spun, *a.* spun or wrought at home; plain; rude; not elegant: *s.* cloth made at home; a coarse, unpolished, rustic person.
Homestall, home'-stawl, } *s.* the place of a mansion-
Homestead, home'-sted, } house; the inclosure or ground immediately connected with it; original station or place of residence.
Homeward, home'-wawrd, *ad.* toward home.
Homicidal, hom-e-si'-dal, *a.* pertaining to homicide; murderous; bloody.
Homicide, hom'-e-side, *s.* the killing of one man by another; a manslayer (L. *homo*, and *cædo*, to kill).
Homiletical, hom-e-let'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to homiletics.
Homiletics, hom-e-let'-iks, *s.* that department of theological discipline which treats of the most effective modes of presenting the truth to the spiritual benefit of the hearer.
Homilist, hom'-e-list, *s.* one who preaches to a congregation.
Homily, hom'-e-le, *s.* a religious discourse; a sermon. The *Book of Homilies*, a collection of plain sermons, prepared at the time of the Reformation (Gr. *homilia*, converse).
Hominy, hom'-e-ne, *s.* maize hulled and broken, prepared for food by being boiled with water.
Hommock, hom'-mok, *s.* a hillock or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees (*hump*).
Homocentric, ho-mo-sen'-trik, *a.* having the same centre (Gr. *homos*, the same, and *centric*).
Homocercal, ho-mo-ser'-kal, *a.* with both the tail lobes equal (Gr. *homos*, and *kerkos*, a tail).
Homœopathy. See **Homeopathy**, &c.
Homœozoic, ho'-me-o-zo'-ik, *a.* containing similar forms of life (Gr. *homoios*, like, and *zoe*, life).
Homogamous, ho-mog'-à-mus, *a.* having the same essen-

tial parts of fructification [Bot.] (Gr. *homos*, the same, and *gamos*, marriage).

Homogeneal, ho-mo-jē'-ne-al, } *a.* of the same kind or
Homogeneous, ho-mo-jē'-ne-us, } nature; consisting of similar parts or elements of the like nature (Gr. *homos*, and *genos*, kind).

Homogeneity, ho-mo-je-ne'-e-te, } *s.* sameness of
Homogeneousness, ho-mo-jē'-ne-us-nes, } kind, nature, or structure.

Homogenesis, ho-mo-jen'-e-sis, *s.* the doctrine that in the higher organisms the offspring passes through the same cycle of changes as the parent [Biol.] (Gr. *homos*, and *genesis*.)

Homograph, ho'-mo-graf, *s.* a system of signalling with a white handkerchief (Gr. *homos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Homoiousian, ho-moy-oo'-se-an, *a.* of similar, but not the same, nature: *s.* one who maintained that Christ was of a similar, but not the same, nature with God [Theol.] (Gr. *homoios*, like, and *ousia*, being).

Homologate, ho-mol'-o-gate, *v.a.* to approve; to confirm.

Homological, ho-mo-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to homology; with parts corresponding.

Homologous, ho-mol'-o-gus, *a.* corresponding in position, proportion, value, or structure.

Homologue, ho'-mo-log, *s.* something homologous.

Homology, ho-mol'-o-je, *s.* affinity of structure, not form or use (Gr. *homos*, and *logos*, proportion).

Homomorphous, ho-mo-mor'-fus, *a.* the same in form (Gr. *homos*, and *morphe*, shape).

Homonym, hom'-o-nim, *s.* a word the same in sound but different in signification from another (Gr. *homos*, and *onyma*, a name).

Homonymous, ho-mon'-e-mus, *a.* equivocal; ambiguous; that has different significations. **Homonymously**, ho-mon'-e-mus-le, *ad.* in an equivocal manner.

Homonymy, ho-mon'-e-me, *s.* sameness between words which differ in signification; ambiguity.

Homoousian, ho-mo-ow'-se-an, *a.* of the same, and no merely similar nature: *s.* one who maintained that Christ was of the same nature with God (Gr. *homos*, and *ousia*, being).

Homophone, hom'-o-fone, *s.* a letter representing the same sound as another (Gr. *homos*, and *phone*, sound).

Homophonous, ho-mof'-o-nus, *a.* having the same sound.

Homophony, ho-mof'-o-ne, *s.* sameness of sound.

Homoptera, ho-mop'-te-rà, *s.pl.* insects having the first pair of wings of uniform substance throughout [Entom.] (Gr. *homos*, and *pteron*, a wing.)

Homotonous, ho-mot'-o-nus, *a.* equable; of the same tenor (Gr. *homos*, and *tone*).

Homotropal, hom-ot'-ro-pal, *a.* having the same direction as the body to which they belong [Bot.] Gr. *homos*, and *trepo*, to turn.)

Homunculus, ho-mung'-ku-lus, *s.* a little man; a dwarf (L. *homo*, a man).

Hone, hone, *s.* a stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments: *v.a.* to sharpen on a hone (A.S. *han*).

Honest, on'-est, *a.* fair in dealing with others; just and upright; free from fraud; sincere; unreserved; honourable or suitable; chaste; faithful (L.) **Honestly**, on'-est-le, *ad.* with honesty.

Honesty, on'-es-te, *s.* the state or quality of being honest; an upright disposition; integrity; honour; sincerity; a flowering herb of the genus lunaria.

Honey, hun'-e, *s.* a sweet viscid substance, collected by bees from the flowers of plants; sweetness; lusciousness; a word of tenderness: *a.* like honey: *v.a.* to sweeten (A.S. *hunig*).

Honey-bag, hun'-e-bag, *s.* the receptacle for honey in a honey-bee.

Honey-bear, hun'-e-bare, *s.* a S. American animal like a lemur, that feeds on honey.

Honey-bee, hun'-e-bee, *s.* the bee that makes honey.

Honey-buzzard, hun'-e-buz-zard, *s.* a hawk that feeds on the larvæ of bees and other insects.

Honey-comb, hun'-e-kome, *s.* a waxy substance formed by bees into cells for storing honey; anything similarly perforated.

Honey-dew, hun'-e-dew, *s.* a saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants.

Honeyed, hun'-id, *a.* covered with honey; sweet. **Honeyedness**, hun'-id-nes, *s.* sweetness; allurement.

Honey-flower, hun'-e-flou-er, *s.* an evergreen shrub from the Cape of Good Hope, whose blossoms attract bees.

Honey-guide, hun'-e-guide, *s.* a cuckoo in Africa, which, by its motions and cries, indicates the nests of bees.

Honey-harvest, hun'-e-har-vest, *s.* honey collected.

Honeyless, hun'-e-les, *a.* destitute of honey.

Honey-locust, hun'-e-lo-kust, *s.* a N. American tree, armed with thorns.

Honey-moon, hun'-e-moon, *s.* the first month after marriage.

Honey-mouthed, hun'-e-mouthd, *a.* soft or smooth in speech.

Honey-stalk, hun'-e-stawk, *s.* clover-flower.

Honey-suckle, hun'-e-suk'-l, *s.* a climbing shrub, including the woodbine, celebrated for the beauty and fragrance of its flowers.

Honey-sweet, hun'-e-sweet, *a.* sweet as honey.

Honey-tongued, hun'-e-tungd, *a.* using soft speech.

Honey-wort, hun'-e-wurt, *s.* a European plant with flowers very attractive to bees.

Hong, hong, *s.* the Chinese name for a trading factory at Canton.

Honiton lace, hon'-e-ton lase. *s.* a lace made by hand at *Honiton*.

Honorarium, hon-o-ra'-re-um, *s.* a fee voluntarily given to a professional man for a service.

Honorary, hon'-o-rà-re, *a.* conferring honour, or intended merely to confer honour; possessing a title or place without performing service, or receiving reward.

Honour, on'-ur, *s.* the esteem due or paid to worth; a testimony of esteem; exalted rank; distinction; reverence; veneration; reputation; nobleness of mind; any virtue much valued; dignity of mien; that which honours; privileges of rank or birth; a noble kind of seignory or lordship, held of the king in capite: *pl.* the four highest cards; high marks of distinction: *v.a.* to respect; to venerate; to dignify; to exalt; to glorify; to treat with civility; to accept and pay when due, as a draft [Comm.] *Honours of war*, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy. *Upon my honour*, words accompanying a declaration which pledges one's honour for the truth of it. *Laws of honour*, certain rules and regulations which prevail in fashionable society. (L. *honor*, esteem.)

Honourable, on'-ur-à-bl, *a.* of distinguished rank; illustrious; actuated by principles of honour; conferring honour; consistent with honour or reputation; with tokens of honour; not base; without hypocrisy or deceit; worthy of respect; becoming men of rank and character; a title of distinction. **Honourableness**, on'-ur-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being honourable; distinction; conformity to the principles of honour. **Honourably**, on'-ur-à-ble, *ad.* in an honourable manner.

Honourer, on'-ur-er, *s.* one who honours.

Honour-point, on'-ur-poynt, *s.* the point immediately above the centre of the shield, dividing the upper portion into two equal parts [Her.]

Hood, hood, *s.* a covering for the head; a cowl; anything to be drawn over the head to cover it; an ornamental fold at the back of a graduate to mark his degree; anything resembling a hood: *v.a.* to put a hood on; to cover; to blind (A.S. *hod*).

Hooded, hood'-ed, *a.* covered with a hood; blinded; hollowed in the form of a hood [Bot.]

Hoodman-blind, hood'-man-blind, *s.* blind-man's buff.

Hood-moulding, hood'-moald-ing, *s.* the upper moulding over a door or window; the drip-stone [Arch.]

Hoodwink, hood'-wink, *v.a.* to blind by covering the eyes; to hide; to deceive.

Hoof, hoof, *s.* the horny substance on the feet of certain animals; an animal: *v.n.* to walk, as cattle (A.S. *hof*).

Hoof-bound, hoof'-bownd, *a.* having a painful dryness and contraction of the hoof.

Hoofed, hooft, *a.* furnished with hoofs.

Hook, hook, *s.* a piece of metal bent into a curve for catching and holding anything; a snare; a curved instrument for cutting grain; a sickle; that part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post; a forked timber in a ship, placed on the keel: *v.a.* to catch with a hook; to draw, as with a hook; to ensnare: *v.n.* to bend; to be curving. *By hook or by crook*, see **Crook**. *Off the hooks*, out of sorts; dead. (A.S. *hoc*.)

Hookah, hook'-à, *s.* a Turkish pipe, in which the smoke is made to pass through water.

Hookedness, hook'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being bent like a hook.

Hook-nosed, hook-noze'd, *a.* having a hooked or aquiline nose.

Hook-pin, hook'-pin, *s.* a carpenter's tool.

Hooky, hook'-e, *a.* full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

Hoop, hoop, *s.* a band of wood or metal formed into a ring to fasten the staves of casks, tubs, &c., together; a piece of whalebone or cane used to extend petticoats; anything like a hoop; a measure: *v.a.* to bind with hoops; to encircle (A.S. *hop*).

Hoop, hoop, *v.* and *s.* See **Whoop**.

Hooper, hoop'-er, *s.* one who hoops casks or tubs.

Hooping-cough, hoop'-ing-kof, *s.* a cough in which the patient whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath.

Hoopoe, hoop'-o, *s.* a bird of the genus upupa, with fine plumage and a large crest.

Hoot, hoot, *v.n.* to shout in contempt; to cry as an

owl: *v.a.* to shout at with contempt: *s.* a cry or shout in contempt (from the sound).

Hoove, hoov, *s.* a disease in cattle, consisting in an excessive inflation of the stomach by gas (*heave*).

Hop, nop, *v.n.* to leap or spring on one leg; to skip; to limp; to dance: *s.* a leap on one leg; a jump; a spring; a dance (A.S. *hoppian*).

Hop, hop, *s.* a twining-stemmed plant, the ripened cones of which are used in brewing, and impart a bitter flavour to the liquor: *v.a.* to impregnate with hops: *v.n.* to pick hops (Dut.)

Hop-back, hop'-bak, *s.* a brewer's vessel.

Hop-bind, hop'-bind, *s.* the hop-bine.

Hop-bine, hop'-bine, *s.* the stem of the hop plant.

Hope, hope, *s.* a desire of some good, accompanied with expectation of obtaining it, or the recognition of better things in store, accompanied with all due effort to gain them; confidence in a future event; anticipation; he in whom or that in which we have hope; what is hoped for: *v.n.* to cherish a desire of good, with some expectation of obtaining it; to place confidence in: *v.a.* to desire with expectation of good, or a belief that it may be obtained (A.S. *hopa*).

Hopeful, hope'-ful, *a.* of a nature to excite hope; full of hope. **Hopefully**, hope'-ful-le, *ad.* in a manner to raise hope. **Hopefulness**, hope'-ful-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being hopeful.

Hopeless, hope'-les, *a.* destitute of hope; yielding no hope. **Hopelessly**, hope'-les-le, *ad.* without hope. **Hopelessness**, hope'-les-nes, *s.* a state of being hopeless.

Hopingly, ho'-ping-le, *ad.* with hope.

Hoplite, hop'-lite, *s.* a heavy-armed soldier (Gr.)

Hopper, hop'-per, *s.* one who hops or leaps on one leg; a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill; a vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing; a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the cutter (Glass making).

Hopper-boy, hop'-per-boy, *s.* a rake moving in a circle, to draw meal over an opening, through which it falls.

Hoppers, hop'-perz, *s.pl.* a play in which persons hop.

Hoppet, hop'-pet, *s.* a hand-basket.

Hop-picker, hop'-pik-er, *s.* one who picks hops.

Hopple, hop'-pl, *v.a.* to tie the feet near together so as to prevent leaping (*hop*).

Hopples, hop'-plz, *s.pl.* fetters for horses or other animals when turned out to graze.

Hoppo, hop'-po, *s.* in China, an overseer of commerce.

Hop-pole, hop'-pole, *s.* a pole used to support hops.

Hoppy, hop'-pe, *a.* tasting of hops.

Hopscotch, hop'-skotch, *s.* a game among children in which the player drives a flat stone while hopping from one compartment into another traced on the pavement.

Hop-vine, hop'-vine, *s.* the stalk of hops.

Hop-yard, hop'-yard, *s.* a field where hops are raised.

Horal, ho'-ral, *a.* relating to an hour (L. *hora*, an hour).

Horary, ho'-rà-re, *a.* pertaining to or noting the hours; for an hour; hourly.

Horatian, hor-a'-she-an, *a.* pertaining to Horace or his verse.

Horde, hoard, *s.* a tribe dwelling in tents or wagons and wandering about; a great host: *v.n.* to live in hordes.

Hordein, hor'-de-in, *s.* a substance analogous to starch, found in barley (L. *hordeum*, barley).

Hordeolum, hor-de'-o-lun., *s.* a small tumour on the eyelid, so called as being like a barleycorn.

Horehound, hore'-hownd, *s.* See **Hoarhound**.

Horizon, ho-ri'-zon, *s.* a circle bounding the view where the earth and sky seem to meet, called the *sensible horizon*, as distinguished from the great circle parallel to it, the centre of which is the centre of the earth, called the *rational horizon* (Gr. *horos*, a boundary).

Horizontal, hor-e-zon'-tal, *a.* pertaining or relating to the horizon; parallel to the horizon; near the horizon; in the direction of the horizon. **Horizontally**, hor-e-zon'-tal-le, *ad.* in a horizontal direction.

Horizontality, hor-e-zon-tal'-e-te, *s.* the state of being horizontal.

Horn, horn, *s.* a hard pointed or curved protuberance, or its substance, growing on the heads of certain, particularly cloven-footed, animals; anything like a horn; a wind instrument of music made of horn or brass, similar to it; an extremity of the moon when it is waxing or waning; the feeler of a snail; a drinking cup; a branch of a stream; wing of an army: *v.a.* to furnish with horns; to cuckold (A.S. *horn*).

Hornbeak, horn'-beek, *s.* the gar-fish.

Horn-beam, horn'-beem, *s.* a tree with a wood of a horny toughness.

Hornbill, horn'-bill, *s.* a bird of Africa and the East, remarkable for its large bone-crested bill.

Hornblende, horn'-blend, *s.* a mineral consisting of silica with magnesia, lime, iron, &c. (*horn*, and *blendan*, to dazzle).

Hornblende-schist, horn'-blend-shist, *s.* hornblende rock of a schistose structure.

Horn-blower, horn'-blo-er, *s.* one who blows a horn.

Horn-book, horn'-book, *s.* the first book of children, so called from its transparent cover of horn.

Horn-bug, horn'-bug, *s.* a kind of beetle.

Horn-distemper, horn'-dis-tem-per, *s.* a disease of cattle affecting the internal substance of the horn.

Horned, hornd, *a.* furnished with horns. *Horned-horse*, the gnu. *Horned-owl*, the horn-owl. *Horned-screamer*, a S. American grallatorial bird with a horn on its forehead, and a shrill scream. **Hornedness**, horn'-ednes, *s.* the state of being horned.

Horner, horn'-er, *s.* one who works or deals in horns; one who blows a horn.

Hornet, hor'-net, *s.* an insect of the wasp genus, whose sting gives severe pain.

Hornfish, horn'-fish, *s.* the garfish or sea-needle.

Hornfoot, horn'-foot, *a.* having a hoof; hoofed.

Horning, horn'-ing, *s.* appearance of the moon when increasing; summons to a debtor to pay within a given time or forfeit his freedom [Old Scots Law].

Hornish, horn'-ish, *a.* somewhat like horn; hard.

Hornito, hor-ne'-to, *s.* an oven-shaped mound near volcanoes.

Horn-lead, horn'-led, *s.* chloride of lead.

Horn-mercury, horn'-mer-ku-re, *s.* chloride of mercury.

Horn of plenty, horn ov plen'-te, *s.* See **Cornucopia**.

Horn-owl, horn'-owl, *s.* an owl with two tufts of feathers on its head like horns.

Hornpipe, horn'-pipe, *s.* a Welsh musical instrument; a lively air; a lively British dance.

Horn-shavings, horn'-shave-ings, *s.pl.* scrapings of the horns of deer.

Horn-silver, horn-sil'-ver, *s.* a native chloride of silver found in the mines of S. America.

Horn-slate, horn'-slate, *s.* a grey or silicious stone.

Hornstone, horn'-stone, *s.* a compact flinty variety of quartz rock.

Horn-work, horn'-work, *s.* an outwork composed of two demi-bastions, joined by a curtain [Fort.]

Hornwrack, horn'-rak, *s.* a species of coralline.

Horny, hor'-ne, *a.* like horn; hard; callous.

Horography, ho-rog'-rà-fe, *s.* the art of constructing clocks or dials (Gr. *hora*, an hour, and *grapho*, to write).

Horologe, hor'-o-loje, *s.* an instrument that indicates the hour of the day (Gr. *hora*, and *lego*, to tell).

Horological, hor-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to horology; showing the hours.

Horologiographer, hor-o-loj-e-og'-rà-fer, *s.* a maker of clocks or dials.

Horologiographic, hor-o-loj-e-o-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to horologiography.

Horologiography, hor-o-loj-e-og'-rà-fe, *s.* an account of instruments that show the hour of the day; the art of constructing them.

Horology, ho-rol'-o-je, *s.* the science of constructing machines for measuring and indicating time.

Horometrical, hor-o-met'-re-kal, *a.* belonging to horometry.

Horometry, ho-rom'-e-tre, *s.* the art or practice of measuring time (Gr. *hora*, and *meter*).

Horoscope, hor'-o-skope, *s.* a scheme or figure of the twelve houses or signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a given time; an observation of the heavens at the time of one's birth, with a view to determine his future fortune (Gr. *hora*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Horoscopic, hor-o-skop'-ik, *a.* pertaining to horoscopy.

Horoscopy, hor-os'-ko-pe, *s.* the art of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars.

Horrent, hor'-rent, *a.* standing erect, as bristles; bristling (L. *horreo*, to stand on end).

Horrible, hor'-re-bl, *a.* exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful. **Horribleness**, hor'-re-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being horrible. **Horribly**, hor'-re-ble, *ad.* in a manner to excite horror excessively.

Horrid, hor'-rid, *a.* fitted to excite horror; frightful; very offensive or disgusting. **Horridly**, hor'-rid-le, *ad.* in a manner to excite horror. **Horridness**, hor'-rid-nes, *s.* the state of being horrid.

Horrific, hor-rif'-ik, *a.* causing horror.

Horrify, hor'-re-fi, *v.a.* to strike with horror (L. *horreo*, and *facio*, to make).

Horripilation, hor-re-pe-la'-shun, *s.* a sensation, as of the bristling of the hair of the head or body, resulting from disease or terror (L. *horreo*, and *pilus*, the hair).

Horrisonous, hor-ris'-o-nus, *a.* sounding dreadfully (L. *horreo*, and *sonus*, sound).
Horror, hor'-rur, *s.* shivering or shuddering; excessive fear; dread with shrinking or loathing; that which excites horror. The *horrors*, extreme bodily and mental agitation, due to excess in drinking.
Horror-stricken, hor'-rur-strik'-n, *a.* struck with horror.
Horse, hors, *s.* a well-known quadruped of the genus equus; a male of the species; cavalry; that by which something is supported; a foot-rope along a yard, to support the sailors while they loose, reef, or furl the sails [Naut.]; a sloping table on which pressmen place their sheets, preparatory to printing [Printing]: *v.a.* to mount on horse; to provide with a horse; to sit astride; to carry on the back; to cover a mare: *v.n.* to get on horseback. *To take horse*, to set out to ride on horseback; to be covered, as a mare (A.S.)
Horse-artillery, hors'-ar-til'-le-re, *s.* a mounted artillery with light guns for quick manœuvring.
Horseback, hors'-bak, *s.* the back of a horse; the state of being on a horse.
Horse-bean, hors'-been, *s.* a small bean on which horses feed.
Horse-block, hors'-blok, *s.* a block or stage that assists persons in mounting and dismounting from a horse.
Horse-boat, hors'-boat, *s.* a boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water.
Horse-boy, hors'-boy, *s.* a stable-boy.
Horse-breaker, hors'-brake-er, *s.* one whose employment is to train horses.
Horse-chestnut, hors'-ches-nut, *s.* a large chestnut, and the tree that produces it.
Horse-cloth, hors'-kloth, *s.* a cloth to cover a horse.
Horse-courser, hors'-kore-ser, *s.* one who keeps horses for the race.
Horse-cucumber, hors'-ku-kum-ber, *s.* a large green cucumber.
Horse-dealer, hors'-deel-er, *s.* one who buys and sells horses.
Horse-doctor, hors'-dok-tur, *s.* a veterinary surgeon.
Horse-drench, hors'-drensh, *s.* a dose of physic for a horse.
Horse-emmet, hors'-em-met, *s.* a species of large ant.
Horse-faced, hors'-fased, *a.* having a long coarse face.
Horse-flesh, hors'-flesh, *s.* the flesh of a horse; horses.
Horsefly, hors'-fli, *s.* a large fly that stings horses.
Horsefoot, hors'-foot, *s.* a plant; called also colt's-foot.
Horse-guards, hors'-gards, *s.pl.* a body of cavalry forming the life-guard of the sovereign; the office in Whitehall of the departments under the commander-in-chief; the authorities at the head of the army.
Horse-hair, hors'-hare, *s.* the hair of horses.
Horse-hoe, hors'-ho, *s.* a hoe for cleaning a field, drawn by horses.
Horse-jockey, hors'-jo-ke, *s.* a dealer in horses; a rider of race-horses.
Horse-keeper, hors'-keep-er, *s.* one who keeps or takes care of horses.
Horse-knacker, hors'-nak-er, *s.* a purchaser of worn-out horses, to kill them, and dispose of their carcases.
Horse-laugh, hors'-laf, *s.* a loud boisterous laugh.
Horse-leech, hors'-leetsh, *s.* a large leech; a farrier.
Horse-litter, hors'-lit-ter, *s.* a carriage hung on poles, borne between two horses.
Horse-load, hors'-load, *s.* a load for a horse.
Horsely, hors'-le, *a.* like a horse.
Horseman, hors'-man, *s.* a man skilled in riding; a horse soldier.
Horsemanship, hors'-man-ship, *s.* the act of riding; the act of training and managing horses.
Horse-marten, hors'-mär-tin, *s.* a kind of large bee.
Horse-meat, hors'-meet, *s.* food for horses; provender.
Horse-mill, hors'-mil, *s.* a mill turned by a horse.
Horse-milliner, hors'-mil-in-er, *s.* one who supplies ribbons or other decorations for horses.
Horse-play, hors'-pla, *s.* rough play.
Horse-pond, hors'-pond, *s.* a pond for watering horses.
Horse-power, hors'-pow-er, *s.* the power of a horse, or its equivalent, as applied to steam-power.
Horse-race, hors'-rase, *s.* a race by horses.
Horse-radish, hors'-rad-ish, *s.* a plant with a root of a pungent taste.
Horse-shoe, hors'-shu, *s.* a shoe for horses: anything of the same shape: *a.* in the shape of a horse-shoe.
Horse-shoeing, horse'-shu-ing, *s.* the act or employment of shoeing horses.
Horse-stinger, hors'-sting-er, *s.* the dragon-fly.
Horse-tail, hors'-tale, *s.* a plant of the genus equisetum; a Turkish standard.
Horse-way, hors'-wa, *s.* a way or road in which horses may travel.
Horse-whim, hors'-hwim, *s.* a machine for raising ore from a mine-shaft, worked by a horse [Mining].
Horsewhip, hors'-hwip, *s.* a whip for driving horses: *v.a.* to lash: to strike with a horsewhip.
Horse-worm, hors'-wurm, *s.* a worm that infests horses.
Horsy, hor'-se, *a.* connected with horses.
Hortation, hor-ta'-shun, *s.* See **Exhortation**.
Hortative, hor'-ta-tiv, } *a.* giving exhortation or ad-
Hortatory, hor'-ta-tur-e, } vice; inciting; encouraging.
Horticultural, hor-te-kult'-yu-ral, *a.* pertaining to the culture of gardens.
Horticulture, hor-te-kult'-yur, *s.* the art of cultivating gardens (L. *hortus*, a garden, and *culture*).
Horticulturist, hor-te-kult'-yur-ist, *s.* one who is skilled in the art of cultivating gardens.
Hortus Siccus, hor'-tus-sik'-kus, *s.* a collection of specimens of dried plants (L. a dry garden).
Hosanna, ho-zan'-na, *s.* an exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation for blessings (Heb. pray save).
Hose, hose, *s.*; *pl.* **Hose** or **Hosen**; covering for the legs; stockings; a flexible pipe for conveying water to extinguish fires, &c. (A.S. *hosa*).
Hosier, ho'-zhe-ur, *s.* one who deals in hosiery.
Hosiery, ho'-zhe-ur-e, *s.* hose or stockings in general; a manufactory of such.
Hospice, hos'-pice, *s.* a convent on the Alps, for the entertainment of travellers (Fr. from L. *hospes*, a guest, a host).
Hospitable, hos'-pe-tä-bl, *a.* entertaining strangers with kindness; implying hospitality. **Hospitably**, hos'-pe-tä-ble, *ad.* with kindness to strangers. **Hospitableness**, hos-pit'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being hospitable.
Hospital, hos'-pe-tal, *s.* an institution for the reception of sick, infirm people, also for the board and education of children of poor or deceased parents.
Hospitality, hos-pe-tal'-e-te, *s.* kindness to strangers.
Hospitaller, hos'-pe-tal-ler, *s.* one of a brotherhood devoted to the care of the sick in hospitals. The *Hospitallers*, an order of knights, called Knights of St. John, who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims.
Hospodar, hos'-po-dar, *s.* a governor of Moldavia and Wallachia (Slav. lord).
Host, hoast, *s.* one who entertains another; a landlord (L. *hospes*).
Host, hoast, *s.* a number of men embodied for war; a large number (L. *hostis*, an enemy).
Host, hoast, *s.* in the Rom. Cath. Church, the consecrated bread of the eucharist, transubstantiated into Christ's body, and offered in sacrifice (L. *hostia*, a victim).
Hostage, hos'-taje, *s.* a person delivered to an enemy as a pledge for the fulfilment of certain conditions (Fr. *otage*, from L.)
Hostel, hos'-tel, } *s.* an inn.
Hostelry, hos'-tel-re, }
Hosteller, hos'-tel-ler, *s.* an innkeeper.
Hostess, hoast'-es, *s.* a female host.
Hostess-ship, hoast'-es-ship, *s.* the state of a hostess.
Hostile, hos'-til, *a.* belonging to an enemy; showing enmity; unfriendly (L. *hostis*, an enemy). **Hostilely**, hos'-til-le, *ad.* in a hostile manner.
Hostility, hos-til'-e-te, *s.* enmity; *pl.* acts of war.
Hostler, os'-ler, *s.* the person who has the care of horses at an inn (Fr. *hostel*, an inn).
Hot, hot, *a.* having much heat; ardent in temper; easily excited; violent; eager; acrid; pungent; lustful (A.S. *hat*). **Hotly**, hot'-le, *ad.* with heat. **Hotness**, hot'-nes, *s.* the state of being hot.
Hot-bed, hot'-bed, *s.* a bed of earth artificially heated and covered with glass, intended for raising early plants; a place favourable to the rapid growth or development of anything.
Hot-blast, hot'-blast, *s.* a current of heated air injected into a furnace to increase its heat.
Hot-blooded, hot'-blud-ed, *a.* excitable; irritable.
Hot-brained, hot'-braynd, *a.* hot-headed.
Hotchpot, hotch'-pot, *s.* a mingled mass; a mixture of ingredients.
Hotchpotch, hotch'-potch, *s.* See **Hodge-podge**.
Hotcockles, hot-kok'-ls, *s.pl.* a play in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.
Hotel, ho-tel', *s.* a superior house for entertaining strangers or travellers; in France, a palace or dwelling of persons of rank. *Hôtel-Dieu*, a hospital. *Hôtel-de-Ville*, the guildhall of a French town (Fr. from L. *hospes*, a guest).
Hot-flue, hot'-flu, *s.* a heated chamber for drying calicoes, &c.
Hot-headed, hot'-hed-ed, *a.* of ardent passions; violent; impetuous.
Hot-house, hot'-hous, *s.* a structure artificially warmed, for the sheltering of tender plants from the cold air.
Hot-mouthed, hot'-mowthd, *a.* headstrong; ungovernable.
Hot-press, hot'-pres, *v.a.* to press, as paper or linen.

between heated plates, in order to give a smooth and glossy surface; *s.* a machine for this purpose.

Hot-short, hot'-short, *a.* brittle when hot.

Hot-spirited, hot'-spir-it-ed, *a.* having a fiery spirit.

Hotspur, hot'-spur, *s.* a man violent or precipitate; a kind of pea of early growth: *a.* violent; impetuous.

Hotspurred, hot'-spurd, *a.* vehement; rash; heady.

Hottentot, hot'-tn-tot, *s.* a native of the Cape of Good Hope; a brutish individual. *Hottentot-cherry*, a Cape shrub with an oval cherry fruit (*hot*, and *tot*, from the sound of the language as it seemed to the Dutch settlers).

Hottonia, hot-to'-ne-a, *s.* the water-violet (*Hotton*, a Dutch botanist).

Hot-wall, hot'-wal, *s.* a wall with flues for conducting heat to protect or hasten the growth of fruit-trees.

Hot-water, hot'-waw-ter, *s.* trouble.

Houdah, how'-dā, *s.* a seat fixed on an elephant's back.

Hough, hok, *s.* the joint on the hind-leg of a quadruped corresponding to the ankle-joint in man; the back of the knee-joint in man; the ham: *v.a.* to hamstring (A.S. *hoh*, the heel).

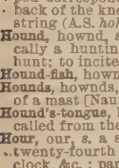
Hound, hownd, *s.* a generic name of the dog, specifically a hunting dog: *v.a.* to set on the chase; to hunt: to incite (A.S. *hund*).

Hound-fish, hownd'-fish, *s.* a fish of the shark family.

Hounds, hownds, *s.pl.* the projecting parts of the head of a mast [Naut.]

Hound's-tongue, hownds'-tung, *s.* a succulent plant, so called from the form of its leaves.

Hour, our, *s.* a space of sixty minutes, equal to one twenty-fourth part of a day; the time indicated by a clock, &c.; particular time: *pl.* the goddess of the seasons and hours; in the Rom. Cath. Church, prayers at stated hours of the day. *To keep good hours*, to be at home in good season. (L. *hora*, an hour).



Hour-glass.

Hour-angle, our'-an-gl, *s.* the angular distance of a heavenly body east or west of meridian [Astron.]

Hour-circle, our'-sér-kl, *s.* a line of meridian.

Hour-glass, our'-glas, *s.* an instrument for measuring intervals of time by the running of sand from one glass vessel to another.

Hour-hand, our'-hand, *s.* the pointed pin which shows the hour on the chronometer.

Houri, how'-re, *s.* among Mohammedans, a nymph of paradise.

Hour-plate, our'-plate, *s.* the dial of a time-piece.

Hourly, our'-le, *a.* happening or done every hour; continual: *ad.* every hour; frequently.

Housage, hous'-aje, *s.* a fee for housing goods.

House, hous, *s.* a building for dwelling in; a dwelling-place; household affairs; an edifice appropriated to the service of God; a temple; a church; a monastery; a college; a family or race; a household; a body of men united in their legislative capacity; a quorum of a legislative body; a firm or commercial establishment; estate; a square on a chess-board; the station of a planet in the heavens, or the twelfth part of the heavens [Astrol.]: *v.a.* to shelter; to store: *v.n.* to take shelter or lodgings; to reside. *House of call*, a house where journeymen of a particular trade assemble when out of work, for the purpose of obtaining employment. *House of Correction*, a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons. *To bring down the house*, to provoke a general burst of applause.

House-agent, hous-a'-jent, *s.* one employed to look after and let household property.

House-boat, hous'-boat, *s.* a covered boat.

Housebote, hous'-bote, *s.* a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel [Law].

House-breaker, hous'-brake-er, *s.* one guilty of housebreaking.

House-breaking, hous'-brake-ing, *s.* the breaking or opening and entering of a house by daylight, with intent to commit a felony.

Housed, howzd, *a.* covered with housings.

House-dog, hous'-dog, *s.* a dog kept to guard the house.

House-fly, hous'-fli, *s.* a well-known dipterous insect.

Household, hous'-hold, *s.* those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; domestic management: *a.* belonging to the house and family; domestic. *Household-bread*, bread made within the house, and not of the finest quality. *Household-stuff*, the furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and goods of a family. *Household troops*, the regiments of life-guards, horse-guards, and foot-guards, to guard the Sovereign and the metropolis.

Housekeeper, hous'-keep-er, *s.* a householder; a female servant who has the chief care of the house.

Housekeeping, hous'-keep-ing, *a.* domestic: *s.* care of domestic concerns; hospitality.

Housel, hou'-sel, *s.* the Eucharist (A.S.)

Houseleek, hous'-leek, *s.* a plant, with succulent leaves, that grows on walls and cottage roofs.

Houseless, hous'-les, *a.* destitute of a house or dwelling.

Houseline, hous'-lin, *s.* a small line formed of three strands, used for seizings [Naut.]

Housling, hous'-ling *or* houz'-ling, *a.* sacramental.

House-maid, hous'-made, *s.* a female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

House-room, hous'-room, *s.* room in a house.

House-steward, hous'-stew-ard, *s.* one who manages the household affairs of a large establishment.

House-surgeon, hous'-sur-jun, *s.* surgeon resident in an hospital.

House-tax, hous'-taks, *s.* a tax levied by government on houses.

House-warming, hous'-wawrm-ing, *s.* a feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.

Housewife, hous'-wife, *s.* the mistress of a family; a female domestic manager; a little case for articles of female work, pronounced *huzzif*.

Housewifely, hous'-wife-le, *a.* pertaining to a housewife or good female management: *ad.* like a good housewife.

Housewifery, hous'-wife-re, *s.* the business of a housewife; female management of domestic concerns.

House-wright, hous'-rite, *s.* one who builds houses.

Housing, howz'-ing, *s.* a covering, specially for a horse; a saddle-cloth: *pl.* horse trappings.

Housling, hous'-ling, *a.* See **Housling.**

Hove, hove, *pret.* of **Heave.**

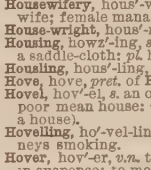
Hovel, hov'-el, *s.* an open shed for sheltering cattle; a poor mean house: *v.a.* to shelter in a hovel (A.S. *hof*, a house).

Hovelling, ho'-vel-ling, *s.* a mode of preventing chimneys smoking.

Hover, huv'-er, *v.n.* to flutter over or about; to stand in suspense; to move about in the neighbourhood.

Hover-ground, hov'-er-grownd, *s.* light ground.

Hoveringly, hov'-er-ing-le, *ad.* in a hovering manner.



Howdah.

How, how, *ad.* in what manner; to what extent; for what reason; by what means (A.S. *hu*, from *wha*, who).

Howbeit, how-be'-it, *ad.* be it as it may; nevertheless.

Howdah, how'-da, *s.* See **Houdah.**

However, how-ev'-er, *ad.* in whatever manner or degree; at all events; notwithstanding.

Howitzer, how'-itz-er, *s.* a short piece of ordnance used for throwing shells (Ger. *Haubitze*).

Howker, how'-ker, *s.* a Dutch vessel with two masts.

Howl, howl, *v.n.* to cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a loud, prolonged, mournful sound, expressive of distress; to wail; to roar: *v.a.* to utter with outcry: *s.* the cry of a wolf, or of a human being in distress (from the sound).

Howling, howl'-ing, *a.* filled with howls or howling beasts: dreary.

Howsoever, how-so-ev'-er, *ad.* in what manner soever; although; however.

Hoy, hoy, *s.* a small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop (Ger. *Heu*).

Hoy, hoy, *int.* ho! (from the sound).

Hub, hub, *s.* the nave of a wheel; a **hilt**; a mark in quoits; any protuberance. See **Hob.**

Hubble-bubble, hub'-l-bub'-l, *s.* a tobacco-pipe, in which the smoke is drawn through water with a bubbling sound.

Hubbub, hub'-bub, *s.* a great noise of many confused voices; a tumult (from the sound).

Hubbubboo, hub'-bub-boo, *s.* a howling.

Huck, huk, *s.* a German river trout.

Huckaback, huk'-a-bak, *s.* a kind of linen with raised figures on it, used for table-cloths and towels.

Huckle, huk'-kl, *s.* the hip; a hunch (*hook*).

Hucklebacked, huk'-kl-bakt, *a.* having round shoulders.

Huckleberry, huk'-kl-ber-re, *s.* a whortleberry.

Hucklebone, huk'-kl-bone, *s.* the hip-bone.

Huckster, huk'-ster, *s.* a retailer of small articles; a mean, trickish fellow: *v.n.* to deal in small articles (Dut. *heuker*, a hawker).

Huckstérage, huk'-ster-aje, *s.* small dealing.

Huckstress, huk'-stres, *s.* a female pedlar.

Huddle, hud'-dl, *v.n.* to crowd or hurry things together confusedly: *v.a.* to throw confusedly together; to perform in haste and disorder: *s.* a crowd; tumult; confusion (*hide*).

Huddler, hud'-dler, *s.* one who throws things into confusion; a bungler.

Hudibrastic, hu-de-bras'-tik, *a.* similar in style to Hudibras; doggerel.

Hue, hu, *s.* colour; tint; dye (A.S. *hiw*, appearance).
Hue, hu, s. shouting. *A hue and cry*, the pursuit of a felon or offender [Law.] (*hoot.*)
Hued, hewd, *a.* with a hue.
Hueless, hu'-les, *a.* destitute of colour.
Huff, huf, *s.* a swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a fit of peevishness due to some slight; a boaster: *v.a.* to swell; to puff up; to bully; to remove an adversary's piece from the board in draughts when he refuses to take one in his power: *v.n.* to swell; to bluster.
Huffer, huf'-fer, *s.* a bully; a blusterer.
Huffing, huf'-fing, *s.* swelling; petulance; anger.
Huffish, huf'-fish, *a.* arrogant; insolent; hectoring. **Huffishly**, huf'-fish-le, *ad.* in a huffish manner. **Huffishness**, huf'-fish-nes, *s.* the state of being huffish.
Huffy, huf'-fe, *a.* puffed up; petulant; apt to take offence. **Huffiness**, huf'-fe-nes, *s.* the being huffy.
Hug, hug, *v.a.* to embrace closely; to cherish with fondness; to congratulate; to keep close to [Naut.]; to crowd together: *s.* a close embrace; a particular gripe in wrestling (Sc.)
Huge, huje, *a.* of immense size; enormous (O.Fr. *ahuge*). **Hugely**, huje'-le, *ad.* enormously; immensely. **Hugeness**, huje'-nes, *s.* enormous bulk.
Hugger-mugger, hug'-ger-mug'-ger, *s.* secrecy; confusion; slovenliness.
Huguenot, hu'-ge-no, *s.* a name formerly given to a Protestant in France (Ger. *Eidgenoss*, confederate).
Hulk, hulk, *s.* the body of a ship, especially an old one, unfit for further service. The *hulks*, old ships, formerly used as prisons for convicts (Gr. *helko*, to draw).
Hull, hull, *s.* the outer covering of anything, particularly of a nut or of grain; the frame or body of a ship: *v.a.* to strip off the hull; to pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon-ball: *v.n.* to float or drive on the water, like a mere hull. *Hull down*, said of a ship when her hull is concealed by the convexity of the sea. (A.S. *helan*, to cover.)
Hully, hul'-le, *a.* having husks or pods.
Hum, hum, *v.n.* to make a low, droning, murmuring sound; to mumble: *v.a.* to sing in a low voice: *s.* the noise of bees or other insects; any low dull droning sound; murmuring sound: *int.* a sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation (from the sound). *Hum and haw*, to hesitate to give decided answer
Human, hu'-man, *a.* belonging to man; having the qualities of a man (L. *homo*, a man). **Humanly**, hu'-man-le, *ad.* after the manner of men; as a man.
Humane, hu-mane', *a.* having the feelings of man; tender; merciful; kind; humanizing. **Humanely**, hu-mane'-le, *ad.* in a humane manner. **Humaneness**, hu-mane'-nes, *s.* the quality of being humane.
Humanism, hu'-man-izm, *s.* polite learning; disposition or mind proper to man.
Humanist, hu'-man-ist, *s.* a student or upholder of the humanities; a student of human nature.
Humanistic, hu-man-is'-tic, *a.* pertaining to humanity.
Humanitarian, hu-man-e-ta'-re-an, *s.* one who holds that Jesus Christ was a mere man; one who believes in humanity as the crown of being, and in its self-sufficiency as it is to realize its own ideal; a philanthropist: *a.* belonging to Humanitarians.
Humanitarianism, hu-man-e-ta'-re-an-izm, *s.* the doctrine of the Humanitarian; devotion to humanity.
Humanity, hu-man'-e-te, *s.* the nature peculiar to man; mankind; the kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man; benevolence; classical learning; classical literature; in Scotland, Latin. *The humanities*, grammar, rhetoric, the Latin and Greek languages, and poetry.
Humanization, hu-man-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of humanizing.
Humanize, hu'-man-ize, *v.a.* to soften; to render humane; to render human.
Humankind, hu'-man-kind, *s.* mankind.
Humble, hum'-bl, *a.* low; mean; modest; meek: *v.a.* to lower; to abase; to abase the pride of; to make humble (L. *humus*, the ground). **Humbleness**, hum'-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being humble; humility. **Humbly**, hum'-ble, *ad.* in a humble manner.
Humble-bee, hum'-bl-bee, *s.* a genus of social bees, some species of which live in holes in the ground.
Humble-mouthed, hum'-bl-mouthd, *a.* meek; modest.
Humble-pie, hum'-bl-pi, *s.* a pie made of humbles. *To eat humble-pie*, to make humble and humiliating apology (literally, to humble one's self into the position of the menials, to whom at a hunting-feast the humbles were given).
Humble-plant, hum'-bl-plant, *s.* a species of sensitive plant.
Humbler, hum'-bler, *s.* he who or that which humbles.
Humbles, hum'-bles, *s.pl.* entrails of a deer.
Humbling, hum'-bling, *a.* adapted to humble: *s.* humiliation.
Humbug, hum'-bug, *s.* an imposition under fair pretences; imposition; a person who imposes: *v.a.* to impose upon; to hoax (*humming*, deceiving, and *bugbear*).
Humdrum, hum'-drum, *a.* dull; stupid: *s.* a stupid fellow; a dronish tone (*hum* and *drum*).
Humectant, hu-mek'-tant, *a.* pertaining to remedies which augment the fluidity of the blood: *s.* a substance with this effect [Med.] See **Humid.**
Humectation, hu-mek-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of moistening, wetting, or watering.
Humective, hu-mek'-tiv, *a.* having the power to moisten.
Humeral, hu'-me-ral, *a.* belonging to the shoulder.
Humerus, hu'-me-rus, *s.* the arm from the shoulder to the fore-arm; the cylindrical bone of this arm (L.)
Humhum, hum'-hum, *s.* a kind of plain coarse Indian cloth, made of cotton.
Humic acid, hu'-mik as'-id, *s.* an acid formed from humus by the action of an alkali. See **Humus.**
Humid, hu'-mid, *a.* moist; damp; somewhat wet (L. *humeo*, to be moist).
Humidity, hu-mid'-e-te, } *s.* the state of being humid;
Humidness, hu'-mid-nes, } moisture.
Humiliate, hu-mil'-e-ate, *v.a.* to humble; to lower in condition; to depress. See **Humble.**
Humiliating, hu-mil'-e-a-ting, *a.* humbling; depressing; abating pride; reducing self-confidence.
Humiliation, hu-mil'-e-a'-shun, *s.* act of humbling; state of being humbled; abasement; mortification.
Humility, hu-mil'-e-te, *s.* state of being humble, modest, self-abased, or submissive; act of submission.
Humite, hu'-mite, *s.* a variety of chondrodite, so named from Sir A. *Hume.*
Hummel, hum'-mel, *v.a.* to remove the awn from barley after it has been thrashed.
Hummeller, hum'-me-ler, *s.* an instrument for hummelling barley.
Hummer, hum'-mer, *s.* one who hums; an applauder.
Humming, hum'-ming, *a.* brisk, said of liquor.
Humming-bird, hum'-ming-bird, *s.* a small, mostly tropical, bird, with bright plumage, rapid in flight, and emitting a humming sound with its wings.
Humming-top, hum'-ming-top, *s.* a hollow top which hums when spun.
Hummock, hum'-mok, *s.* a hillock or hommock, which see; a piece of ice thrown up by pressure from large fragments coming in contact.
Hummum, hum'-mum, *s.* a sweating place or bath.
Humoral, yu'-mur-al, *a.* pertaining to or proceeding from the humours. *Humoral pathology*, humoralism [Med.]
Humoralism, yu'-mur-al-izm, *s.* state of being humoral; the doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours [Med.]
Humoralist, yu'-mur-al-ist, *s.* one who favours the humoral pathology.
Humorism, yu'-mur-izm, *s.* humorousness; humoralism.
Humorist, yu'-mur-ist, *s.* one who gratifies his own humour; one who has a playful fancy or odd conceits; a droll; a portrayer of people's humours.
Humorless, yu'-mur-les, *a.* destitute of humour.
Humorous, yu'-mur-us, *a.* full of humour; governed by humour; adapted to excite laughter; capricious; whimsical. **Humorously**, yu'-mur-us-le, *ad.* in a humorous manner. **Humorousness**, yu'-mur-us-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being humorous.
Humour, yu'-mur, *s.* moisture; a fluid of animal bodies; an animal fluid in a vitiated state; cutaneous eruption; turn of mind, or peculiarity of disposition; temper; caprice; whim; a deep, kindly, playful sympathy of feeling and fancy, with all kinds of, especially lowly, and even outcast, things: *v.a.* to fall in with the humour of; to indulge by compliance (L. *humor*, moisture).
Humorsome, yu'-mur-sum, *a.* humorous; influenced by the humour of the moment. **Humorsomely**, yu'-mur-sum-le, *ad.* in a humorsome manner.
Hump, hump, *s.* a protuberance upon the back (*heap*).
Humpback, hump'-bak, *s.* a back with a hump; a humpbacked person; a species of whale.
Humpbacked, hump'-bakt, *a.* having a humpback.
Humped, humpt, *a.* having a hump.
Humulin, hu'-mu-lin, *s.* the narcotic principle in hops.
Humulus, hu'-mu-lus, *s.* the hop genus of plants (L.)
Humus, hu'-mus, *s.* a blackish-brown powder formed by the action of the air on animal or vegetable matter (L. soil).
Hun, hun, *s.* one of a fierce Tartar race that overran Europe in the 5th century, and gave its name to Hungary.
Hunch, hunsh, *s.* a hump; a lump; a push or jerk with the fist or elbow: *v.a.* to push with a sudden jerk; to crook the back (*hump*).
Hunchback, hunsh'-bak, *s.* a humpback.

Hunchbacked, hunsh'-bakt, *a.* having a humpback.
Hundred, hun'-dred, *a.* ten multiplied by ten: *s.* the number of ten times ten; the division of a county supposed to have originally contained a hundred families.
Hundred court, hun'-dred koart, *s.* a court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred.
Hundred-weight, hun'-dred-wate, *s.* 112lb avoirdupois.
Hundreder, hun'-dred-er, *s.* an inhabitant of a hundred; a juror in a hundred.
Hundredth, hun'-dredth, *a.* the ordinal of a hundred; one of a hundred equal parts.
Hungary-water, hung'-gă-re-waw-ter, *s.* a distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary, &c.
Hung-beef, hung'-beef, *s.* the fleshy part of beef, slightly salted, and hung up to dry; dried beef.
Hunger, hung'-er, *s.* a sensation occasioned by the want of food; desire for food; any strong desire; *v.n.* to feel the uneasiness occasioned by want of food; to crave food: *v.a.* to long for; to famish (A.S.)
Hunger-bitten, hung'-er-bit'-n, *a.* pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger.
Hunger-rot, hung'-er-rot, *s.* a disease in sheep due to poor feeding.
Hunger-starved, hung'-er-stärvd, *a.* starved with hunger.
Hungred, hung'-gred, *a.* hungry.
Hungry, hung'-gre, *a.* having a keen appetite or desire; suffering from hunger; emaciated; poor; barren.
Hungrily, hung'-gre-le, *ad.* in a hungry manner.
Hunk, hungk, *s.* a large slice or lump (*hunch*).
Hunker, hungk'-er, *s.* a democratic-conservative [U.S.]
Hunks, hunks, *s.* a covetous man: a niggard (*hunk*).
Hunt, hunt, *v.a.* to chase wild animals with a view to catch them; to search after; to pursue; to employ in hunting: *v.n.* to follow the chase; to search: *s.* a chase of wild animals; a pack of hounds; pursuit; an association of huntsmen. *To hunt out* or *up*, to seek; to search for. *To hunt down*, to destroy by persecution or violence. *To hunt counter*, to trace the scent backward in hunting, or the wrong way (A.S.)
Hunt-counter, hunt'-koun-ter, *s.* a dog that runs back on the scent; a blunderer.
Hunter, hunt'-er, *s.* a huntsman; a dog that scents game; a horse used in the chase; a hunting-watch.
Hunting-box, hunt'-ing-boks, *s.* a temporary residence when hunting.
Hunting-horn, hunt'-ing-horn, *s.* a bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game.
Hunting-horse, hunt'-ing-hors, *s.* a horse for hunting.
Huntress, hun'-tres, *s.* a female hunter.
Huntsman, hunts'-man, *s.* one who practises hunting; a servant who manages the chase.
Huntsmanship, hunts'-man-ship, *s.* the art or practice of hunting; the qualifications of a hunter.
Hurdle, hur'-dl, *s.* a texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks; a sledge on which criminals were dragged to execution; a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely, and sustained by long stakes [Fort.]; a frame of split timber or sticks wattled together, serving for gates, inclosures, &c. [Agr.]: *v.a.* to make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles (A.S. *hyrdel*).
Hurds, hurds, *s.* the coarse part of flax or hemp; hards.
Hurdy-gurdy, hur'-de-gur'-de, *s.* a stringed instrument of music whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel (from the sound).
Hurkaru, hur'-kă-roo, *s.* a Hindu errand-boy.
Hurl, hurl, *v.a.* to throw with violence; to utter with vehemence: *v.n.* to move rapidly; to whirl; to play at a kind of game of ball: *s.* the act of throwing with violence; tumult; commotion.
Hurlbone, hurl'-bone, *s.* a bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse.
Hurler, hurl'-er, *s.* one who hurls, or plays at hurling.
Hurlwind, hurl'-wind, *s.* a whirlwind, which see.
Hurly, hur'-le, Hurly-burly, hur'-le-bur'-le, *s.* tumult; bustle; confusion.
Hurrah, hur-rä', *int.* of joy or applause.
Hurricane, hur'-re-kane, *s.* a violent tempest, primarily of wind (Sp. *huracan*).
Hurried, hur'-rid, *a.* done in a hurry. **Hurriedly**, hur'-rid-le, *ad.* in a hurried manner. **Hurriedness**, hur'-rid-nes, *s.* state of being hurried.
Hurrier, hur'-re-er, *s.* one who hurries.
Hurry, hur'-re, *v.a.* to urge forward; to haste; to hasten: *v.n.* to move or act with haste: *s.* an urging forward; urgency; confusion; a stage having spouts by which coals are shot into vessels.
Hurryingly, hur'-re-ing-le, *ad.* in a hurrying manner.
Hurry-skurry, hur'-re-skur'-re, *ad.* confusedly; in a bustle: *s.* confused bustle.
Hurst, hurst, *s.* a wood or grove (A.S.)
Hurt, hurt, *v.a.* to give pain; to damage; to wound: *s.* anything that gives pain to the body; an injury; a wound (Fr. *heurter*, to knock against).
Hurter, hurt'-er, *s.* a piece of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet [Fort.]
Hurtful, hurt'-ful, *a.* occasioning loss or destruction; tending to impair or destroy; injurious; mischievous. **Hurtfully**, hurt'-ful-le, *ad.* in a manner to hurt. **Hurtfulness**, hurt'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being hurtful.
Hurtle, hur'-tl, *v.n.* to clash; to sound like a clash: *v.a.* to move with violence; to push forcibly. See **Hurt**.
Hurtleberry, hur'-tl-ber-re, *s.* a whortleberry.
Hurtless, hurt'-les, *a.* doing or receiving no injury.
Hurtoir, hurt'-wawr, *s.* a hurter [Fort.]
Husband, huz'-band, *s.* a man joined to a woman by marriage; the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person [Naut.]; a good manager; a farmer: *v.a.* to manage with frugality; to cultivate; to supply with a husband (A.S. *husbonda*, from Ice. *hus*, a house, and *bondi*, inhabitant).
Husbandable, huz'-band-ă-bl, *a.* manageable with economy.
Husbandage, huz'-band-aje, *s.* commission to the managing owner for attending to a ship's business.
Husbandless, huz'-band-les, *a.* destitute of a husband.
Husbandman, huz'-band-man, *s.* a farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground.
Husbandry, huz'-band-re, *s.* the business of a farmer; farming; agriculture; domestic economy; frugality.
Hush, hush, *int.* silence! be still! *a.* silent; quiet: *s.* silence: *v.a.* to silence; to calm: *v.n.* to be still; to be silent. *To hush up*, to suppress (from the sound).
Hush-money, hush'-mun-e, *s.* a bribe to secure silence.
Hush-mush, hush'-mush, *s.* a state of guarded silence.
Husk, husk, *s.* the external covering of certain fruits or seeds: *v.a.* to strip the husks from (*hull*).
Husked, huskt, *a.* covered with or stripped of husks.
Husky, hus'-ke, *a.* abounding with husks; consisting of husks; rough in sound; hoarse. **Huskily**, hus'-ke-le, *ad.* in a husky manner; roughly. **Huskiness**, hus'-ke-nes, *s.* the state of being husky.
Husking, husk'-ing, *s.* the act of stripping off husks; a husking party [U.S.]
Hussar, huz-zär', *s.* a light-armed cavalry soldier, of a style originally Hungarian (Hun. *husz*, twenty, every twenty families furnishing one).
Hussif, huz'-zif, *s.* a case for sewing apparatus. See **Housewife**.
Hussite, hus'-site, *s.* a follower of John Huss, the reformer of Bohemia.
Hussy, huz'-ze, *s.* a worthless woman; a pert girl; a housewife; a hussif (*housewife*).
Hustings, hus'-tings, *s.pl.* a court held in Guildhall, London; formerly a wooden erection with a platform for the nomination and election of parliamentary representatives (Ice. *hus*, a house, and *thing*, an assembly).
Hustle, hus'-sl, *v.a.* to shake together in confusion; to push or crowd (Dut. *hutsen*, to shake to and fro).
Hut, hut, *s.* a small house, hovel, or cabin; a cottage; a small temporary camp erection [Mil.]: *v.a.* to place in huts: *v.n.* to take lodgings in huts (Ger. *Hütte*).
Hutch, hutch, *s.* a chest, box, or bin; a coop or kennel: *v.a.* to lay up, as in a chest (Fr. *huche*).
Hux, huks, *v.a.* to fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.
Huzza, huz-zaz', *s.* a shout of joy; hurrah: *v.n.* to utter a loud shout of joy: *v.a.* to receive or attend with shouts of joy.
Hyacinth, hi'-ă-sinth, *s.* a beautiful bulbous-rooted flowering plant of many varieties; a brilliantly-coloured variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem (Gr. *Hyakinthos*, a youth killed by Apollo and changed into this flower).
Hyacinthine, hi-ă-sinth'-ine, *a.* made of or resembling hyacinth.
Hyades, hi'-ă-des, **Hyads**, hi'-ads, *s.pl.* a cluster of five stars in the head of Taurus, supposed to bring rain when they rose with the sun (Gr. *hyo*, to rain).
Hyalescence, hi-ă-les'-ens, *s.* the process of becoming as transparent as glass.
Hyaline, hi'-ă-lin, *a.* resembling or consisting of glass (Gr. *hyalos*, glass).
Hyalite, hi'-ă-lite, *s.* a resin-like variety of opal.
Hyalography, hi-ăl-og'-rä-fe, *s.* the art of engraving on glass (Gr. *hyalos*, and *grapho*, to write).
Hyaloid, hi'-ă-loyd, *a.* vitriform; resembling glass (Gr. *hyalos*, and *eidos*, like).
Hybernate, hi-ber'-nate, *v.n.* &c. See **Hibernate**, &c.
Hybodonts, hi'-bo-donts, *s.pl.* a sub-family of extinct sharks (Gr. *hybos*, a hump, and *odous*, a tooth).
Hybrid, hi'-brid, *s.* a mongrel; an animal or plant produced from different species; a word compounded from different languages (L. *hybrida*).

Hybrid, hi'-brid, } *a.* mongrel; produced from
Hybridous, hib'-rid-us, } different species.
Hybridism, hi'-brid-izm, } *s.* the state of being hybrid.
Hybridity, hib-rid'-e-te, }
Hybridize, hib'-re-dize, *v.a.* to render hybrid; to procreate by hybrids.
Hydatid, hi'-dă-tid, *s.* an object of a cyst-like character found in the bodies of men and certain animals (Gr. *hydatis*, a watery vesicle).
Hydatism, hid'-a-tizm, *s.* sound proceeding from an effusion of fluid in a cavity of the body [Med.]
Hydatoid, hid'-a-toyd, *a.* like water (Gr. *hydor*, and *eidos*, like).
Hydra, hi'-drà, *s.* a water serpent, slain by Hercules, which had nine heads, each one of which when cut off shot up into two [Myth.]; any manifold evil; a genus of fresh-water polyps which multiply when divided; a southern constellation, containing sixty stars (Gr. *hydra*, from *hydor*, water).
Hydragogue, hi'-drà-gog, *s.* a medicine that occasions a watery discharge (Gr. *hydor*, and *ago*, to lead).
Hydra-headed, hi'-drà-hed-ed, *a.* having many roots, and therefore difficult to extirpate. See **Hydra.**
Hydrangea, hi-dran'-je-à, *s.* a genus of showy flowering shrubs (Gr. *hydor*, and *angeion*, a vessel).
Hydrant, hi'-drant, *s.* a pipe or machine by which water is raised and discharged.
Hydrargyrate, hi-drär'-je-rate, *a.* belonging to mercury.
Hydrargyrum, hi-drär'-je-rum, *s.* quicksilver (Gr. *hydor*, and *argyros*, silver).
Hydrate, hi'-drate, *s.* a compound in which a definite quantity of water is combined with a definite quantity of some other element [Chem.]
Hydrated, hi'-drate-od, *a.* formed into a hydrate [Chem.]
Hydraulic, hi-draw'-lik, } *a.* pertaining to hy-
Hydraulical, hi-draw'-le-kal, } draulics, or to fluids in motion. *Hydraulic cement*, a cement having the property of hardening under water. *Hydraulic press*, a heavy iron machine worked by water pressure. *Hydraulic ram*, a kind of force pump by which water is, through its own momentum when falling, raised to a considerable height.
Hydraulicon, hi-draw'-le-kon, *s.* the water-organ, an ancient musical instrument acted upon by water.
Hydraulics, hi-draw'-liks, *s.* the science of fluids in motion (Gr. *hydor*, and *aulos*, a pipe).
Hydrenterocele, hi-dren-ter'-o-sele, *s.* an intestinal hernia, the sac of which contains water (Gr. *hydor*, *enteron*, intestine, and *kele*, tumour).
Hydriad, hi'-dre-ad, *s.* a water-nymph.
Hydriodate, hi'-dre-o-date, *s.* a salt of hydriodic acid.
Hydriodic, hi-dre-od'-ik, *a.* composed of hydrogen and iodine (*hydrogen*, and *iodine*).
Hydrobarometer, hi'-dro-bà-rom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for determining the depth of the sea by the pressure registered.
Hydrobromate, hi-dro-bro'-mate, *s.* a salt of hydrobromic acid.
Hydrobromic, hi-dro-bro'-mik, *a.* composed of hydrogen and bromine (*hydrogen*, and *bromine*).
Hydrocarbon, hi-dro-kär'-bon, *s.* a compound of hydrogen and carbon (*hydrogen*, and *carbon*).
Hydrocele, hi'-dro-sele, *s.* dropsy of the testicle [Med.] (Gr. *hydor*, and *kele*, a tumour.)
Hydrocephalic, hi'-dro-se-fal'-ik, *a.* pertaining to hydrocephalus.
Hydrocephalus, hi-dro-sef'-à-lus, *s.* dropsy of the brain [Med.] (Gr. *hydor*, and *kephale*, the head.)
Hydrochlorate, hi-dro-klo'-rate, *s.* a salt of hydrochloric acid.
Hydrochloric, hi-dro-klo'-rik, *a.* composed of chlorine and hydrogen (*hydrogen*, and *chlorine*).
Hydrocyanate, hi-dro-si'-à-nate, *s.* a salt of hydrocyanic acid.
Hydrocyanic, hi-dro-si-an'-ik, *a.* composed of hydrogen and cyanogen. *Hydrocyanic acid*, prussic acid. (*Hydrogen*, and *cyanogen.*)
Hydrodynamic, hi-dro-di-nam'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the force or pressure of water (Gr. *hydor*, and *dynamic*).
Hydrodynamics, hi-dro-di-nam'-iks, *s.* that branch of physics which treats of fluid pressures.
Hydrofluate, hi-dro-flu'-ate, *s.* a salt of hydrofluoric acid.
Hydrofluoric, hi-dro-flu-or'-ik, *a.* consisting of fluorine and hydrogen (*hydrogen*, and *fluorine*).
Hydrogen, hi'-dro-jen, *s.* a highly inflammable gas, constituting one of the elements of water, and the lightest of aëriform bodies (Gr. *hydor*, and *gennao*, to produce).
Hydrogenous, hi-droj'-en-us, *a.* pertaining to hydrogen.
Hydrographer, hi-drog'-rà-fer, *s.* one who describes or draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters.
Hydrographic, hi-dro-graf'-ik, } *a.* relating to hy-
Hydrographical, hi-dro-graf'-e-kal, } drography.
Hydrography, hi-drog'-rà-fe, *s.* the art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters; the art of forming charts of the sea, &c. (Gr. *hydor*, and *grapho*, to write).
Hydroid, hi'-droyd, *a.* hydra-like [Zool.] (*Hydra*, and *eidos*, like.)
Hydrokinetics, hi'-dro-kin-et'-iks, *s.* that branch of physics which treats of fluids in motion (Gr. *hydor*, and *kinetics*).
Hydrological, hi-dro-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to hydrology.
Hydrology, hi-drol'-o-je, *s.* the science of water, its properties and laws (Gr. *hydor*, and *logos*, science).
Hydromancy, hi'-dro-man-se, *s.* divination by water (Gr. *hydor*, and *manteia*, divination).
Hydromel, hi'-dro-mel, *s.* a liquor consisting of honey diluted in water (*hydor*, and *mel*, honey).
Hydrometeor, hi-dro-me'-te-ér, *s.* a meteor or atmospheric body consisting of vapour (*hydor*, and *meteor*).
Hydrometer, hi-drom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for determining the specific gravities of liquids, and the strength accordingly of spirituous liquors (Gr. *hydor*, and *meter*).
Hydrometric, hi-dro-met'-rik, } *a.* pertaining to
Hydrometrical, hi-dro-met'-ri-kal, } hydrometry.
Hydrometry, hi-drom'-e-tre, *s.* the art of determining the specific gravity of liquids, and hence the strength of spirituous liquors.
Hydropathic, hi-dro-path'-ik, *a.* pertaining to hydropathy.
Hydropathist, hi-drop'-à-thist. *s.* one who practises, or one who believes in, hydropathy.
Hydropathy, hi-drop'-à-the, *s.* the water-cure; a mode of treating diseases by the copious and frequent use of pure water (Gr. *hydor*, and *pathos*, suffering).
Hydrophane, hi'-dro-fane, *s.* a variety of opal made translucent by immersion in water [Min.] (Gr. *hydor*, and *phaino*, to show.)
Hydrophanous, hi-drof'-à-nus, *a.* made transparent by immersion in water.
Hydrophides, hi-drof'-e-des, *s.pl.* the water-snakes (Gr. *hydor*, and *ophis*, a snake).
Hydrophobia, hi-dro-fo'-be-à, *s.* a morbid aversion to water, a symptom of a disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid animal; the disease itself (Gr. *hydor*, and *phobos*, fear).
Hydrophobic, hi-dro-fob'-ik, *a.* pertaining to hydrophobia.
Hydrophore, hi'-dro-fore, *s.* an instrument for obtaining water at any particular depth (Gr. *hydor*, and *phoreo*, to bear).
Hydrophthalmia, hi-drof-thal'-me-à, *s.* a morbid excess in any of the humours of the eye [Med.] (Gr. *hydor*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.)
Hydrophyte, hi'-dro-fite, *s.* an aquatic plant (Gr. *hydor*, and *phyton*, a plant).
Hydrophytology, hi'-dro-fe-tol'-o-je, *s.* the botany of water-plants (Gr. *hydrophyte*, and *logos*, science).
Hydropic, hi-drop'-ik, } *a.* dropsical; like dropsy.
Hydropical, hi-drop'-e-kal, }
Hydropsy, hi'-drop-se, *s.* dropsy, which see.
Hydroscope, hi'-dro-skope, *s.* a clock which told the time by the fall of water from a vessel with an aperture at the bottom; an instrument to indicate moisture in the air (Gr. *hydor*, and *skopeo*, to view).
Hydrostat, hi'-dro-stat, *s.* an apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers.
Hydrostatic, hi-dro-stat'-ik, } *a.* relating to hydro-
Hydrostatical, hi-dro-stat'-e-kal, } statics. *Hydrostatic balance*, a balance for weighing substances in water, for the purpose of ascertaining their specific gravities. *Hydrostatic press*, a machine for obtaining an enormous pressure through the medium of water; a hydraulic press. **Hydrostatically**, hi-dro-stat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* according to hydrostatic principles.
Hydrostatics, hi-dro-stat'-iks, *s.* the science which treats of the pressure of fluids at rest (Gr. *hydor*, and *statics*).
Hydrosulphuric, hi-dro-sul-fu'-rik, *a.* appertaining to sulphuretted hydrogen.
Hydrotelluric, hi-dro-tel-lu'-rik, *a.* consisting of hydrogen and tellurium.
Hydrothorax, hi-dro-tho'-raks, *s.* dropsy in the chest (Gr. *hydor*, and *thorax*, the chest).
Hydrotic, hi-drot'-ik, *a.* causing a discharge of water or phlegm: *s.* a medicine that does so.
Hydrous, hi'-drus, *a.* containing water.
Hydroxide, hi-droks'-id, *s.* a metallic oxide combined with water; a metallic hydrate [Chem.]
Hydrus, hi'-drus, *s.* a water-snake; a constellation.
Hyemal, hi-e'-mal, *a.* belonging to winter; done in winter (L. *hiems*, winter).
Hyemation, hi-e-ma'-shun, *s.* the passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.
Hyena, hi-e'-na, *s.* a quadruped about the size of a dog.

of a fierce and untamable character, and somewhat like a sow (Gr. *hyaina*, from *hys*, a sow).

Hyetal, hī'-e-tal, *a.* as regards the rain-fall (Gr. *hyo*, to rain).

Hyetograph, hī'-e-to-graf, *s.* a chart of the rain-fall in different regions (Gr. *hyo*, and *grapho*, to write).

Hyetography, hī-e-tog'-rà-fe, *s.* the science of the rain-fall in different regions.

Hyetometer, hī-e-tom'-e-ter, *s.* a rain-guage (Gr. *hyo*, and *meter*).

Hygeian, hī-je'-yan, *a.* relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health; relating to health or hygiene.

Hygiene, hī-je-een', *s.* the science which treats of the preservation of health.

Hygienic, hī-je-en'-ik, *a.* pertaining to health or hygiene; *apl.* hygiene.

Hygienism, hī'-je-en-izm, *s.* hygiene.

Hygienist, hī'-je-en-ist, *s.* one versed in hygiene.

Hygrology, hī-grol'-o-je, *s.* the doctrine of the fluids or humours of the body (Gr. *hygros*, moist, and *logos*, science).

Hygrometer, hī-grom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere (Gr. *hygros*, and *meter*).

Hygrometric, hī-gro-met'-rik, } *a.* pertaining to
Hygrometrical, hī-gro-met'-re-kal, } hygrometry; readily absorbing and retaining moisture.

Hygrometry, hī-grom'-e-tre, *s.* the art of measuring the moisture of the air.

Hygroscope, hī'-gro-scope, *s.* an instrument to test the presence, or one to test the quantity, of moisture in the air (Gr. *hygros*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Hygroscopic, hī-gro-skop'-ik, *a.* imbibing moisture from the atmosphere; relating to the hygroscope.

Hygroscopicity, hī-gro-sko-pis'-e-te, *s.* susceptibility as regards imbibing or giving off moisture [Bot.]

Hygrostatics, hī-gro-stat'-iks, *s.* the science of comparing or art of measuring degrees of moisture.

Hyke, hike, *s.* a loose Arabian garment.

Hylæosaurus, hī-le-o-saw'-rus, *s.* an extinct reptile found in Sussex and Kent (Gr. *hylaios*, belonging to a wood, and *sauros*, a lizard).

Hylarchical, hī-lar'-ke-kal, *a.* presiding over matter (Gr. *hyle*, and *archo*, to rule).

Hylicist, hī'-le-sist, *s.* a philosopher who assigns a material basis to being, as water or air (Gr. *hyle*, matter).

Hylism, hī'-lism, *s.* the derivation of evil from matter; materialism (Gr. *hyle*).

Hylobate, hī'-lo-bate, *s.* the gibbon or long-armed ape (Gr. *hyle*, a wood, and *baino*, to go).

Hyloist, hī'-lo-ist, *s.* one who believes matter to be God.

Hylopathism, hī-lop'-ath-izm, *s.* the doctrine which ascribes sentiency to matter (Gr. *hyle*, and *pathos*, feeling).

Hylotheism, hī-lo-the'-izm, *s.* the doctrine which assigns to deity a material basis, or that identifies God with matter (Gr. *hyle*, and *theos*, god).

Hylozoic, hī-lo-zo'-ik, *s.* a hylozoist: *a.* pertaining to hylozoism.

Hylozoism, hī-lo-zo'-izm, *s.* the doctrine that life is inherent in matter, or is matter self-vivified (Gr. *hyle*, and *zoe*, life).

Hylozoist, hī-lo-zo'-ist, *s.* one who holds hylozoism.

Hymen, hī'-men, *s.* the god of marriage; the virginal membrane at the orifice of the vagina [Anat.]; the fine pellicle inclosing a flower in the bud [Bot.] (Gr.)

Hymeneal, hī-men-e'-al, } *a.* pertaining to marriage:
Hymenean, hī-men-e'-an, } *s.* a marriage song.

Hymenogeny, hī-men-oj'-e-ne, *s.* the production of membranes from liquids in contact (Gr. *hymen*, a membrane, and *gennuo*, to produce).

Hymenoptera, hī-men-op'-ter-à, *s.* an order of insects, like the bee, having four membranous wings [Entom.] (Gr. *hymen*, and *pteron*, a wing.)

Hymenopteral, hī-men-op'-ter-al, } *a.* with four mem-
Hymenopterous, hī-men-op'-ter-us, } branous wings.

Hymn, him, *s.* a song of praise, especially to God or some deity: *v.a.* to praise in song; to worship by singing hymns: *v.n.* to sing in praise or adoration (Gr.)

Hymnal, him'-nal, *s.* a collection of hymns for worship.

Hymn-book, him'-book, *s.* a book of hymns.

Hymnic, him'-nik, *a.* relating to hymns (Gr. *hymnos*).

Hymnody, him'-no-de, *s.* hymnology.

Hymnologist, him-nol'-o-jist, *s.* one versant with hymns; a composer of hymns.

Hymnology, him-nol'-o-je, *s.* the science of hymns; a collection of hymns (Gr. *hymnos*, and *logos*, discourse).

Hyoid, hī'-oyd, *a.* a term denoting a bone of the tongue (the Greek *υ*, and *eidos*, like).

Hyoscyamine, hī-o-sī'-à-min, *s.* an alkaloid obtained from henbane.

Hyoscyamus, hī-o-sī'-a-mus, *s.* henbane (Gr. *hys*, a hog, and *kyamos*, a bean).

Hyp, hip, *s.* depression of spirits: *v.a.* to depress the spirits (*hypochondria*).

Hypæthral, hī-pe'-thral, *a.* said of a building or temple without a roof (Gr. *hypo*, under, and *aither*, the sky).

Hypallage, hī-pal'-là-je, *s.* an interchange of cases [Gram.] (Gr. from *hypo*, and *allasso*, to change.)

Hyper, hī'-per, a Greek prefix signifying over, beyond, or excess.

Hyperæmia, hī-per-e'-me-à, *s.* excess of blood [Med.] (Gr. *hyper*, and *aima*, blood.)

Hyperæsthesia, hī-per-es-the'-ze-à, *s.* excess of sensitiveness, or irritation of the nerves [Med.] (Gr. *hyper*, and *aisthesis*, sensation.)

Hyperbatic, hī-per-bat'-ik, *a.* transposed; inverted.

Hyperbaton, hī-per'-bà-tun, *s.* a figurative construction, inverting the natural and proper order of words and sentences [Gram.] (Gr. *hyper*, and *baino*, to go.)

Hyperbola, hī-per'-bo-là, *s.* a curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes [Geom.] (Gr. *hyper*, and *ballo*, to throw.)

Hyperbola.

Hyperbole, hī-per'-bo-le, *s.* a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth [Rhet.]

Hyperbolic, hī-per-bol'-ik, } *a.* be-
Hyperbolical, hī-per-bol'-e-kal, } longing to or having the nature of the hyperbola; exaggerative; exceeding the truth. **Hyperbolically**, hī-per-bol'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in the form of a hyperbola; with exaggeration.

Hyperboliform, hī-per-bol'-e-form, *a.* having the form of a hyperbola.

Hyperbolism, hī-per'-bol-izm, *s.* the use of hyperbole; a hyperbolic expression.

Hyperbolist, hī-per'-bol-ist, *s.* one who uses hyperboles.

Hyperbolize, hī-per'-bol-ize, *v.n.* to speak with exaggeration: *v.a.* to exaggerate or extenuate.

Hyperboloid, hī-per'-bo-loyd, *s.* a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis (Gr. *hyperbola*, and *eidos*, like).

Hyperborean, hī-per-bo'-re-an, *a.* far northern; very cold: *s.* an inhabitant of the extreme north; one of an imaginary people, living under Apollo, on the outskirts of the world, in perpetual youth and health (Gr. *hyper*, and *boreas*).

Hypercatalectic, hī'-per-ka-tà-lek'-tik, *a.* having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure of a verse (Gr. *hyper*, and *catalectic*.)

Hypercritic, hī-per-krit'-ik, *s.* one who is over-critical; a captious censor (Gr. *hyper*, and *critic*).

Hypercritical, hī-per-krit'-e-kal, *a.* over-critical; excessively exact; finical. **Hypercritically**, hī-per-krit'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a hypercritical manner.

Hypercriticism, hī-per-krit'-e-sizm, *s.* excessive rigour of criticism.

Hyperdulia, hī-per-du'-le-à, *s.* a superior worship paid to the Virgin Mary (Gr. *hyper*, and *dulia*).

Hyperdynamic, hī'-per-di-nam'-ik, *a.* unduly active [Med.] (Gr. *hyper*, and *dynamic*.)

Hypericum, hī-per'-e-kum, *s.* a genus of plants, including John's-wort.

Hyperinosis, hī-per-e-no'-sis, *s.* excess of fibrine in the blood [Med.] (Gr. *hyper*, and *is*, *inos*, fibre.)

Hyperion, hī-pe'-re-on, *or* hī-pēr-ī'-on, *s.* the god of the sun [Myth.] (Gr. *hyper*, and *ion*, going.)

Hypermeter, hī-per'-me-ter, *s.* anything greater than the ordinary measure (Gr. *hyper*, and *meter*).

Hypermetrical, hī-per-met'-re-kal, *a.* exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable.

Hyperorthodoxy, hī-per-or'-tho-dok-se, *s.* orthodoxy carried to excess.

Hyperphysical, hī-per-fiz'-e-kal, *a.* supernatural.

Hypersarcosis, hī-per-sar-ko'-sis, *s.* fungous or proud flesh (Gr. *hyper*, and *sarx*, flesh).

Hypersthene, hī'-per-sthene, } *s.* a mineral, Labrador
Hypersthene, hī'-per-sthene, } hornblende (Gr. *hyper*, and *sthenos*, strength).

Hypertrophied, hī-per'-tro-fid, *a.* morbidly enlarged.

Hypertrophy, hī-per'-tro-fe, *s.* a morbid enlargement [Med.] (Gr. *hyper*, and *trophe*, nourishment.)

Hyphen, hī'-fen, *s.* a character, thus (-), joining two words or syllables into one: *v.a.* to connect with a hyphen (Gr. *hypo*, under, and *hen*, one).

Hypnology, hip-nol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on sleep; the science of sleep (Gr. *hypnos*, sleep, and *logos*, science).

Hypnotic, hip-not'-ik, *a.* producing sleep; soporific: *s.* a medicine that produces sleep; an opiate.

Hypnotism, hip'-no-tizm, *s.* an artificially induced state of sleep.

Hypo, hī'-po, a Greek prefix, signifying under or beneath.

Hypobole, hī-pob'-o-le, *s.* a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against an argument, or in favour of the opposite side [Rhet.] (Gr. *hypo*, and *ballo*, to throw.)

Hypocaust, hip'-o-kawst, *s.* the place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hot-house; an arched chamber for heating baths or dwelling-rooms among the Romans (Gr. *hypo*, and *kaio*, to burn).

Hypochondria, hip-o-kon'-dre-à, *s.* a combination of melancholia and dyspepsia, consisting in gloomy ideas and dejection of spirits [Med.] (Gr. *hypo*, and *chondros*, a cartilage, especially of the spurious ribs.)

Hypochondriac, hip-o-kon'-dre-ak, *a.* pertaining to hypochondria, or the hypochondrium; affected with depression of spirits: *s.* a person affected with hypochondria. **Hypochondriacally,** hip-o-kon-dri'-à-kal-le, *ad.* in a hypochondriacal manner.

Hypochondriacism, hip-o-kon-dri'-à-sizm, } *s.* hypochon-
Hypochondriasis, hip-o-kon-dri'-à-sis, } dria [Med.]

Hypochondrium, hip-o-kon'-dre-um, *s.* the hypochondriac region, situated below the short ribs.

Hypocist, hip'-o-sist, *s.* an inspissated juice of an astringent nature (Gr. *hypo*, and *cistus*).

Hypocrateriform, hip-o-kra-ter'-e-form, *a.* salver-shaped [Bot.] (Gr. *hypo*, and *krater*, a bowl.)

Hypocrisy, he-pok'-re-se, *s.* a feigning to be what one is not; dissimulation (Gr. *hypo*, and *krisis*, playing or acting).

Hypocrite, hip'-o-krit, *s.* one who feigns to be what he is not; a dissembler.

Hypocritical, hip-o-krit'-e-kal, *a.* counterfeiting a religious character; concealing one's real motives. **Hypocritically,** hip-o-krit'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a hypocritical manner.

Hypodermic, hi-po-der'-mik, *a.* under the skin (Gr. *hypo*, and *derma*, the skin).

Hypogæan, hi-po-jé'-an, *a.* under the ground (Gr. *hypo*, and *ge*, the earth).

Hypogastric, hip-o-gas'-trik, *a.* relating to the hypogastrium, or middle part of the lower region of the belly (Gr. *hypo*, and *gaster*, the belly).

Hypogastrocele, hip-o-gas'-tro-sele, *s.* a hernia through the hypogastrium (*hypogastrium*, and *kele*, a tumour).

Hypogene, hip'-o-jene, *a.* said of rocks which have not assumed their present form near the surface [Geol.]

Hypogeum, hip-o-je'-um, *s.* all the parts of a building beneath the level of the ground [Antiq.]

Hypoglossal, hi-po-glos'-al, *a.* under the tongue [Anat.] (Gr. *hypo*, and *glossal.*)

Hypogynous, hi-poj'-en-us, *a.* growing from below the base of the ovary [Bot.] (Gr. *hypo*, and *gyne*, female.)

Hypostasis, hi-pos'-ta-sis, *s.* an assumed substratum or basis of being; substance; the distinct substance or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, in the Godhead [Theol.]; elementary substance; sediment [Med.] (Gr. *hypo*, and *stasis*, standing.)

Hypostatic, hip-o-stat'-ik, } *a.* relating to hypo-
Hypostatical, hip-o-stat'-e-kal, } stasis; constitutive; constituting a distinct substance. *Hypostatic union*, a union of distinct natures or substantialities so complete as to constitute one person.

Hypostatize, hi-pos'-tà-tize, *v.a.* to treat as a distinct substance or person.

Hypostile, hi'-po-stile, *s.* that which is supported by pillars (Gr. *hypo*, and *style*).

Hypotenuse, hi-pot'-e-nuse, *s.* the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle [Geom.] (Gr. *hypo*, and *teino*, to stretch.)

Hypothec, hi-poth'-ek, *s.* the security which a creditor has over goods in respect of a debt due by the owner of them [Scots Law]. (Gr. *hypo*, and *tithemi*, to place.)

Hypothecary, hi-poth'-e-kâ-re, *a.* in acknowledgement of a debt.

Hypothecate, hi-poth'-e-kate, *v.a.* to pledge as security for a debt or money borrowed.

Hypothecation, hi-poth'-e-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of pledging as a security for debt.

Hypothecator, hi-poth'-e-ka-tur, *s.* one who pledges property as security for the repayment of money.

Hypothesis, hi-poth'-e-sis, *s.* a supposition; something assumed for the purpose of argument; an assumption in explanation of a fact which may or may not be found to be true by an extended induction.

Hypothetic, hi-po-thet'-ik, } *a.* founded on, or as-
Hypothetical, hi-po-thet'-e-kal, } sumed by way of, hypothesis. **Hypothetically,** hi-po-thet'-e-kal-le, *ad.* by way of hypothesis.

Hypotyposis, hi-po-ti-po'-sis, *s.* vivid presentation as in actual vision [Rhet.] (Gr. *hypo*, and *typoo*, to make an impression.)

Hypozoic, hi-po-zo'-ik, *a.* under the strata that contain organic remains [Geol.] (Gr. *hypo*, and *zoe*, life.)

Hyppish, hip'-pish, *a.* affected with hypochondria.

Hypsometry, hip-som'-e-tre, *s.* the art of measuring heights (Gr. *hypsos*, height, and *meter*).

Hyrax, hi'-raks, *s.* a genus of small pachyderms, including the rock-rabbit (Gr. a mouse).

Hyson, hi'-sun, *s.* a species of green tea from China.

Hyssop, his'-sup, *s.* a genus of aromatic herbs (Gr.)

Hysteria, his-te'-re-à, *s.* a nervous disorder occurring in paroxysms and simulating other diseases (Gr. *hystera*, the womb, as its assumed origin).

Hysteric, his-ter'-ik, } *a.* affected with or due to
Hysterical, his-ter'-e-kal, } hysteria. **Hysterically,** his-ter'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a hysterical manner.

Hysterics, his-ter'-iks, *s.* hysteria.

Hysteroid, his'-ter-oyd, *a.* like hysteria (Gr. *hysteria*, and *eidos*, like).

Hysteron-proteron, his'-ter-on-prot'-e-ron, *s.* an inversion of thought or expression in which the consequent is placed before the antecedent (Gr. last first).

Hysterotomy, his-ter-ot'-o-me, *s.* incision of the womb (Gr. *hystera*, and *tome*, cutting).

Hystrix, his'-triks, *s.* the porcupine (Gr.)

Hythe, hithe, *s.* a port. See **Hithe.**

I.

I, *pron.* first pers. sing. indicating the speaker or writer. It is the ninth letter and the third vowel of the English alphabet, and has three distinct sounds: the first long, open, and diphthongal, as in *fine*; the second, short and acute, as in *sit* (sometimes having the sound of *u* short, as in *stir*); the third close and slender, though long (like the Italian), as in *fatigue.*

Iambic, i-am'-bik, *s.* a poetic foot, consisting of a short syllable and a long, or an unaccented syllable and an accented: *a.* consisting of iambic feet or measure. **Iambically,** i-am'-be-kal-le, *ad.* in the manner of iambics.

Iambics, i-am'-biks, *s.pl.* verses composed of iambics.

Iambus, i-am'-bus, *s.* an iambic foot (Gr.)

Iatrical, i-at'-rek-al, *a.* pertaining to medicine or physicians (Gr. *iatros*, a physician).

Iatroleptic, i-a-tro-lep'-tik, *a.* healing by frictional application of remedies to the skin [Med.] (Gr. *iatros*, and *aleipho*, to anoint.)

Ibex.

Iberian, i-be'-re-an, *s.* a Spaniard; *a.* Spanish (L. *Iberia*).

Iberis, i-be'-ris, *s.* candytuft, a cruciferous plant.

Ibex, i'-beks, *s.* a species of goat inhabiting the Alps and Pyrenees (L.)

Ibis, i'-bis, *s.* a genus of wading birds, one species of which was worshipped in Egypt.

Icarian, i-kâ'-re-an, *a.* too venturesome in flight or enterprise, (*Icarus*, a son of Dædalus, who, in flying with his father from Crete, soared too near the sun and fell into the sea, the sun having melted the wax by which his wings were attached to his body.)

Ice, ise, *s.* water or other fluid congealed by freezing; concreted sugar; ice-cream: *v.a.* to cover with ice; to chill; to freeze. *To break the ice*, to make the first opening in any attempt (A.S.)

Iceberg, ise'-berg, *s.* a vast body of floating ice (*ice*, and Ger. *Berg*, a mountain).

Ice-bird, ise'-burd, *s.* a bird of Greenland.

Ice-blink, ise'-blink, *s.* a white light seen on the horizon, reflected from a field of ice immediately beyond.

Ice-boat, ise'-bote, *s.* a strong boat, commonly propelled by steam, used to break a passage through ice; a boat to pass on ice.

Ice-bound, ise'-bownd, *a.* totally surrounded with ice.

Ice-cream, ise'-kreme, *s.* flavoured cream congealed by a freezing mixture.

Ice-field, ise'-field, *s.* a field of ice of large extent.

Ice-floe, ise'-flo, *s.* a large mass of floating ice.

Ice-house, ise'-hous, *s.* a repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather.

Icelander, ise'-lan-der, *s.* a native of Iceland.

Icelandic, ise-lan'-dik, *a.* pertaining to Iceland: *s.* the language of Iceland.

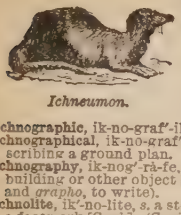
Iceland-moss, ise'-land-mos, *s.* a lichen common in the northern and mountainous districts of Europe, used in medicine and as food.

Iceland-spar, ise'-land-spar, *s.* a variety of calcareous spar or carbonate of lime.

Ice-plant, ise'-plant, *s.* a species of mesembryanthemum, whose leaves appear as if covered with frost.

Ice-spar, ise'-spar, *s.* a variety of feldspar.

Ich Dien, eech'-deen, I serve, the motto of the Prince of Wales, adopted from John of Bohemia by the Black Prince, who slew him at the battle of Crecy (Ger.).



Ichneumon.

Ichneumon, ik-new'-mun, *s.* a small carnivorous quadruped, famed for destroying serpents', and especially crocodiles' eggs; a large genus of insects, distinguished for their preying upon other insects (Gr. *ichneuo*, to track or hunt).

Ichnographic, ik-no-graf'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to
Ichnographical, ik-no-graf'-e-kal, } ichnography; describing a ground plan.

Ichnography, ik-nog'-rà-fe, *s.* a horizontal section of a building or other object [Arch.] (Gr. *ichnos*, a track, and *grapho*, to write).

Ichnolite, ik'-no-lite, *s.* a stone with the impression of a footmark [Geol.] (Gr. *ichnos*, and *lithos*, a stone.)

Ichnology, ik-nol'-o-je, *s.* the scientific investigation of fossil footprints (Gr. *ichnos*, and *logos*, discourse).

Ichor, i'-kur, *s.* an ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the Gods [Myth.]: a thin watery humour like serum; a colourless matter from an ulcer (Gr. juice).

Ichorous, i'-kur-us, *a.* like ichor; thin; serous.

Ichthyic, ik'-the-ik, *a.* of or like a fish (Gr. *ichthys*, a fish).

Ichthyocol, ik'-the-o-kol, *s.* fish-glue; isinglass (Gr. *ichthys*, and *kolla*, glue).

Ichthyography, ik-the-og'-rà-fe, *s.* a treatise on fishes (Gr. *ichthys*, and *grapho*, to write).

Ichthyoid, ik'-the-oyd, *a.* having many of the characters of a fish (Gr. *ichthys*, and *eidos*, like).

Ichthyolite, ik'-the-o-lite, *s.* a fossil fish or its impression (Gr. *ichthys*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Ichthyological, ik-the-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to ichthyology.

Ichthyologist, ik-the-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in ichthyology.

Ichthyology, ik-the-ol'-o-je, *s.* that part of zoology which treats of fishes (Gr. *ichthys*, and *logos*, science).

Ichthyophagist, ik-the-of'-à-jist, *s.* one who eats or subsists on fish (Gr. *ichthys*, and *phago*, to eat).

Ichthyophagous, ik-the-of'-à-gus, *a.* subsisting on fish.

Ichthyophagy, ik-the-of'-à-je, *s.* the practice of eating fish.

Ichthyophthalmite, ik-the-of-thal'-mite, *s.* fish-eye-stone (Gr. *ichthys*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye).

Ichthyosaurus, ik-the-o-saw'-rus, *s.* the fish-lizard, an extinct marine reptile (Gr. *ichthys*, and *sauros*, lizard).

Ichthyosis, ik-the-o'-sis, *s.* a squamous roughness and thickness of the skin, of the legs mainly.

Ichthyotomy, ik-the-ot'-o-me, *s.* the dissection of fishes (Gr. *ichthys*, and *tome*, cutting, dissection).

Icicle, i'-si-kl, *s.* a pendent conical mass of ice, formed by the freezing of dripping water.

Icing, i'-sing, *s.* a covering of concreted sugar.

Icon, i'-kon, *s.* an image or representation (Gr. *eikon*).

Iconoclasm, i-kon'-o-klazm, *s.* the breaking of images or idols.

Iconoclast, i-kon'-o-klast, *s.* a breaker of images or idols (Gr. *eikon*, and *klao*, to break).

Iconoclastic, i-kon-o-klas'-tik, *a.* breaking idols.

Iconography, i-kon-og'-rà-fe, *s.* the science or art of the representation, especially on ancient sculptures, coins, &c., of real or ideal objects by images.

Iconolater, i-kon-ol'-à-ter, *s.* one who worships images.

Iconolatry, i-kon-ol'-o-tre, *s.* image-worship (Gr. *eikon*, and *latreia*, worship).

Iconology, i-kon-ol'-o-je, *s.* the doctrine of images, especially as religious symbols; a description of pictures or statues.

Icosahedral, i-ko-sà-he'-dral, *a.* with twenty equal sides.

Icosahedron, i-ko-sà-he'-dron, *s.* a regular solid bounded by twenty equilateral triangles (Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, and *hedra*, a side).

Icosandria, i-ko-san'-dre-à, *s.pl.* plants having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx [Bot.] (Gr. *eikosi*, and *aner*, a man).

Icosandrian, i-ko-san'-dre-an, } *a.* pertaining to the
Icosandrous, i-ko-san'-drus, } Icosandria.

Icteric, ik-ter'-ik, *s.* a remedy for the jaundice: *a.* affected with the jaundice; good against jaundice (L. *icterus*, jaundice).

Icteritious, ik-ter-ish'-us, *a.* yellow, as from jaundice.

Ictus, ik'-tus, *s.* a stroke; stress of voice (L.)

Icy, i'-se, *a.* like or abounding with ice; cold; freezing; destitute of affection; indifferent. **Icily**, i'-se-le, *ad.* in an icy manner. **Iciness**, i'-se-nes, *s.* the state of being icy or very cold.

Icy-pearled, i'-se-perld, *a.* studded with spangles of ice.

Idea, i-de'-à, *s.* an image or a conception of a thing in the mind; a notion; a thought; an impression; an opinion (Gr. *ideïn*, to see).

Ideal, i-de'-al, *a.* existing in idea or conception; existing only in idea; visionary; phenomenal; the best conceivable; perfect; *s.* intellectual conception or standard. **Ideally**, i-de'-al-le, *ad.* in an ideal manner; intellectually; mentally.

Idealess, i-de'-al-es, *a.* destitute of ideas.

Idealism, i-de'-al-izm, *s.* the theory, of which there are various phases, that resolves the universe into ideas as the only existences.

Idealist, i-de'-al-ist, *s.* an upholder of idealism; a visionary.

Idealistic, i-de'-al-is'-tik, *a.* pertaining to idealists or idealism.

Ideality, i-de-al'-e-te, *s.* capacity for the ideal; ideal state.

Idealization, i-de-al-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of forming in idea, or after an ideal.

Idealize, i-de'-al-ize, *v.n.* to form ideals: *v.a.* to represent after an ideal.

Ideate, i-de'-ate, *v.a.* to form in idea; to fancy.

Ideation, i-de-a'-shun, *s.* the act or power of forming ideas.

Idem, i'-dem, the same (L.)

Identical, i-den'-te-kal, *a.* the same; not different (L. *idem.*) **Identically**, i-den'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in an identical manner. **Identicalness**, i-den'-te-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being identical.

Identification, i-den-te-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of making or proving to be the same.

Identify, i-den'-te-fi, *v.a.* to ascertain or prove to be the same; to consider as the same in effect: *v.n.* to become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, &c. (L. *idem*, and *facio*, to make).

Identity, i-den'-te-te, *s.* the state of being the same; sameness.

Ideograph, id'-e-o-graf, *s.* private mark (Gr. *idios*, and *grapho*, to write).

Ideographic, i-de-o-graf'-ik, *a.* representing ideas by figures or symbols (Gr. *idea*, and *grapho*, to write).

Ideological, i-de-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to ideology.

Ideologist, i-de-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one who treats of ideas; one who indulges in ideas or theories; one versed in ideology; one who propounds mere ideas (Gr. *idea*, and *logos*, discourse).

Ideology, i-de-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of ideas (Gr. *idea*, and *logos*, science).

Ideopraxist, i-de-o-praks'-ist, *s.* one who acts out an idea.

Ides, ides, *s.pl.* in ancient Rome, the 15th of March, May, July and October, and the 13th of the other months (L.)

Idiocrasy, id-e-ok'-rà-se, *s.* peculiarity of constitution (Gr. *idios*, one's own, *krasis*, mixing).

Idiocratic, id-e-o-krat'-ik, } *a.* peculiar in consti-
Idiocratical, id-e-o-krat'-e-kal, } tution.

Idiocy, id'-e-o-se, *s.* the state of being an idiot or defective in intelligence.

Idioelectric, id-e-o-e-lek'-trik, *a.* electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state.

Idiom, id'-e-um, *s.* peculiarity of expression or phraseology; dialect (Gr. *idios*).

Idiomatic, id-e-o-mat'-ik, *a.* proper or peculiar to a language. **Idiomatically**, id-e-o-mat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in an idiomatic manner.

Idiopathic, id-e-o-path'-ik, *a.* indicating a disease not produced by another. **Idiopathically**, id-e-o-path'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in the manner of an idiopathic disease.

Idiopathy, id-e-op'-à-the, *s.* a morbid condition not produced by a preceding disease; a peculiar affection (Gr. *idios*, and *pathos*, suffering).

Idiorepulsive, id-e-o-re-pul'-siv, *a.* repulsive by itself.

Idiosyncrasy, id-e-o-sin'-krà-se, *s.* peculiarity of constitution, temperament, or character (Gr. *idios*, *syn*, with, and *krasis*, mixing).

Idiosyncratic, id-e-o-sin-krat'-ik, *a.* of peculiar temper or disposition.

Idiot, id'-e-ot, *s.* a person of weak or defective intellect: *a.* weak in intellect (Gr. *idiotes*, a private person).

Idiotcy, id'-e-ot-se, *s.* state of being an idiot: idiocy.

Idiotic, id-e-ot'-ik, *a.* like an idiot; foolish. **Idiotically**, id-e-ot'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in an idiotic manner.

Idioticon, id-e-ot'-e-kon, *s.* a dictionary of words peculiar to a dialect.

Idiotish, id'-e-ot-ish, *a.* like an idiot; foolish.

Idiotism, id'-e-ot-izm, *s.* an idiom; idiocy.

Idiotize, id'-e-o-tize, *v.n.* to become stupid.

Idle, i'-dl, *a.* not employed; doing nothing; averse to labour; not occupied; unfruitful; unprofitable; of no use or importance; vain: *v.n.* to lose or spend time in inaction. *To idle away*, to spend in idleness. (A.S. *idel*, vain.) **Idleness**, i'-dl-nes, *s.* the state of being idle. **Idly**, i'-dle, *ad.* in an idle manner.

Idle-headed, i'-dl-hed'-ed, } *a.* foolish; unreasonable.
Idle-pated, i'-dl-pa'-ted, }

Idler, ī'-dler, *s.* one who spends his time in idleness.
Idle-wheel, ī'-dl-hweel, *s.* a wheel between two others, simply transferring motion.
Idocrase, id'-o-krase, *s.* the mineral vesuvian (Gr. *eidos,* form, and *krasis,* mixture).
Idol, ī'-dol, *s.* a visible image of some unseen object of worship; a false object of worship; a false idea; a person loved and honoured to adoration (Gr. *eidolon,* an image, from *eido,* to see).
Idolater, ī-dol'-à-ter, *s.* a worshipper of idols; one who worships, as a false deity; a great admirer.
Idolatress, ī-dol'-à-tres, *s.* a female idolater.
Idolatrize, ī-dol'-à-trize, *v.n.* to worship, as an idol: *v.a.* to adore.
Idolatrous, ī-dol'-à-trus, *a.* of the nature of idolatry.
Idolatrously, ī-dol'-à-trus-le, *ad.* in an idolatrous manner.
Idolatry, ī-dol'-à-tre, *s.* the worship of idols instead of God; excessive attachment.
Idolize, ī'-dol-ize, *v.a.* to make an idol of; to adore; to love to excess.
Idolizer, ī'-dol-ī-zer, *s.* one who idolizes.
Idrialine, id'-re-à-lin, *s.* a bituminous substance obtained from the quicksilver mines of Idria.
Idyl, } *s.* a poem descriptive of every-day life
Idyll, } amid natural, often pastoral, and even romantic surroundings.
Idyllic, ī-dil'-ik, *a.* of the nature of an idyll.
If, if, *conj.* supposing that; in case that (A.S. *gif,* give).
I'faith, e-fayth', *ad.* indeed; truly (*in faith*).
Igneous, ig'-ne-us, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of fire: produced by the action of fire (L. *ignis,* fire).
Ignescent, ig-nes'-sent, *a.* emitting sparks when struck with steel: *s.* a mineral that does so.
Igniferous, ig-nif'-er-us, *a.* producing fire (L. *ignis,* and *fero,* to bear).
Ignifluous, ig-nif'-lu-us, *a.* flowing with fire (L. *ignis,* and *fluo*).
Ignigenous, ig-nij'-en-us, *a.* produced by fire (L. *ignis,* and *gigno,* to produce).
Ignipotent, ig-nip'-o-tent, *a.* presiding over fire (L. *ignis,* and *potens,* powerful).
Ignis Fatuus, ig'-nis fat'-u-us, *s.*; *pl.* **Ignes Fatui,** a meteor or light that appears in the night over marshy grounds; Will-o'-the-wisp (L. foolish fire).
Ignite, ig-nite', *v.a.* to kindle or set on fire; to make red with heat: *v.n.* to take fire; to become red with heat.
Ignitible, ig-nī'-te-bl, *a.* capable of being ignited.
Ignition, ig-nish'-un, *s.* the act of igniting; the state of being ignited.
Ignivomous, ig-niv'-o-mus, *a.* vomiting fire (L. *ignis,* and *vomo,* to vomit).
Ignoble, ig-no'-bl, *a.* of low birth or family; mean; dishonourable (L. *in,* not, and *noble*). **Ignobleness,** ig-no'-bl-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being ignoble. **Ignobly,** ig-no'-ble, *ad.* in an ignoble manner or state.
Ignominious, ig-no-min'-e-us, *a.* incurring or deserving disgrace or ignominy; despicable. **Ignominiously,** ig-no-min'-e-us-le, *ad.* meanly; disgracefully.
Ignominy, ig'-no-min-e, *s.* public disgrace; dishonour; infamy (L. *in,* not, and *nomen,* a name).
Ignoramus, ig-no-ra'-mus, *s.* "We do not kno /," an indorsement on the back of a bill by a grand jury when there was not evidence to support the charges [Law]; an ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge (L.)
Ignorance, ig'-no-rans, *s.* want of knowledge, or the state of being ignorant.
Ignorant, ig'-no-rant, *a.* without knowledge; uninformed; unconscious: *s.* an ignorant person. See **Ignore. Ignorantly,** ig'-no-rant-le, *ad.* without knowledge.
Ignore, ig-nore', *v.a.* not to know; to affect not to know, or to disregard wilfully; to reject a bill by the grand jury for want of evidence [Law.] (L. *in,* not, and *gno,* root of *know*).
Iguana, e-gwī'-nà, *s.* a genus of tropical saurian reptiles with a dewlap-like pouch under the throat.
Iguanodon, e-gwan'-o-don, *s.* an extinct gigantic saurian reptile (*iguana,* and *odous,* a tooth).
Ileum, il'-e-um, *s.* the last portion of the small intestine [Anat.] (Gr. *eilo,* to roll.)
Ileus, il'-e-us, *s.* iliac passion (Gr.)
Ilex, ī'-leks, *s.* the holly [Bot.]; the evergreen or holm o' (L.)
Iliac, il'-e-ak, *a.* pertaining to the ileum or to the ilium. *Iliac passion,* colic of a dangerous type, in which the peristaltic action of the small intestines is inverted. *Iliac region,* the region of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips.
Iliad, il'-e-ad, *s.* an epic poem by Homer, in 24 books, the incidents of which belong to the last of the ten years' siege of Troy (Gr. *Ilion,* Troy).
Ilium, il'-e-um, *s.* the upper partly-flattened part of the hip-bone (L. *ilia,* the flanks).
Ilk, ilk, *a.* the same. *Of that ilk,* denotes that a person's surname and title are the same (A.S. *ylc,* from *i,* he, and *lic,* like).
Ill, il, *a.* bad or evil; contrary to good; producing evil; cross; diseased; sick or indisposed; suggestive of evil; unfavourable; rude; unpolished; not proper: *s.* wickedness; evil; misfortune: *ad.* not well; not rightly; with difficulty.
Illacerable, il-las'-er-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be torn (L. *in,* not, and *lacero,* to tear).
Illacrymable, il-lak'-re-mà-bl, *a.* incapable of weeping (L. *in,* and *lacryma,* a tear).
Ill-affected, il'-af-fekt-ed, *a.* unfavourably disposed.
Illapse, il-laps', *s.* a sliding in; the entrance of one thing into another; sudden seizure: *v.n.* to glide into (L. *in,* into, and *lapsus,* to glide).
Illaqueate, il-lak'-we-ate, *v.a.* to entrap; to entangle (L *in,* into, and *laqueus,* a snare).
Illation, il-la'-shun, *s.* inference; an inference (L. *in,* and *latum,* to bear).
Illative, il'-là-tiv, *a.* that may be inferred; expressive of inference. **Illatively,** il'-là-tiv-le, *ad.* by illation.
Illaudable, il-law'-dà-bl, *a.* not laudable. **Illaudably,** il-lawd'-à-ble, *ad.* in a manner unworthy of praise.
Ill-blood, il'-blud, *s.* state of resentment or enmity.
Ill-bred, il'-bred, *a.* ill-behaved; uncivil.
Ill-breeding, il'-breed-ing, *s.* want of good breeding.
Ill-conditioned, il'-kon-dish-und, *a.* in a bad condition; badly disposed.
Illegal, il-le'-gal, *a.* contrary to law; unlawful. **Illegally,** il-le'-gal-le, *ad.* unlawfully. **Illegalness,** il-le'-gal-nes, *s.* the state of being illegal.
Illegality, il-le-gal'-e-te, *s.* unlawfulness.
Illegalize, il-le'-gal-ize, *v.a.* to render illegal.
Illegibility, il-lej-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* illegibleness.
Illegible, il-lej'-e-bl, *a.* that cannot be read (L. *in,* not, and *legible*). **Illegibleness,** il-lej'-e-bl-nes, *s.* state of being illegible. **Illegibly,** il-lej'-e-ble, *ad.* in a manner to be illegible.
Illegitimacy, il-le-jit'-e-mà-se, *s.* state of being illegitimate.
Illegitimate, il-le-jit'-e-mate, *a.* unlawful; born out of wedlock; illogical: *v.a.* to render illegitimate. (L. *in,* not, and *legitimate*). **Illegitimately,** il-le-jit'-e-mate-le, *ad.* in an illegitimate manner.
Illegitimation, il-le-jit-e-ma'-shun, *s.* illegitimacy.
Illeviable, il-lev'-e-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be levied or collected (L. *in,* not, and *leviable*).
Ill-fated, il'-fa-ted, *a.* fated to misfortune.
Ill-favoured, il'-fa-verd, *a.* ill-looking; ugly; deformed.
Ill-got, il'-got, *a.* got dishonestly.
Ill-humour, il-u'-mer, *s.* bad temper.
Illiberal, il-lib'-er-al, *a.* not liberal; not generous; not ingenuous; narrow-minded; rude, as regards culture (L. *in,* not, and *liberal*). **Illiberally,** il-lib'-er-al-le, *ad.* in an illiberal manner.
Illiberality, il-lib-er-al'-e-te, *s.* narrowness of mind; contractedness; meanness.
Illiberalize, il-lib'-er-al-ize, *v.a.* to make illiberal.
Illicit, il-lis'-it, *a.* prohibited; unlawful (L. *in,* not, and *licet,* it is allowed). **Illicitly,** il-lis'-it-le, *ad.* in an illicit manner. **Illicitness,** il-lis'-it-nes, *s.* the state of being illicit.
Illimitable, il-lim'-it-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be limited. **Illimitably,** il-lim'-it-à-ble, *ad.* without possibility of being limited. **Illimitableness,** il-lim'-it-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being illimitable.
Illimitation, il-lim-e-ta'-shun, *s.* want of limitation.
Illimited, il-lim'-it-ed, *a.* unbounded; not limited. **Illimitedness,** il-lim'-it-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being illimited.
Illinition, il-le-nish'-un, *s.* a thin crust of an extraneous substance on minerals; a rubbing in of ointment; the ointment rubbed in (L. *in,* in, and *lino,* to smear).
Illision, il-lizh'-un, *s.* a dashing into or against (L. *in,* into, and *laesum,* to dash).
Illiteracy, il-lit'-er-à-se, *s.* the state of being illiterate or ignorant; ignorance; a case of ignorance.
Illiteral, il-lit'-er-al, *a.* not literal.
Illiterate, il-lit'-er-ate, *a.* unlearned; ignorant of letters, books, or science (L. *in,* not, *literatus,* lettered). **Illiteratenes,** il-lit'-er-ate-nes, *s.* the state of being illiterate.
Ill-judged, il'-jujd, *a.* unwise; foolish.
Ill-manned, il'-mand, *a.* imperfectly manned [Naut.]
Ill-nature, il-na'-tyur, *s.* habitual bad temper; want of kindness.
Ill-natured, il-na'tyurd, *a.* of habitual bad temper; peevish; cross. **Ill-naturedly,** il-na'-tyurd-le, *ad.* in an ill-natured manner. **Ill-naturedness,** il-na'-tyurd-nes, *s.* the quality of being ill-natured.
Illness, il'-nes, *s.* the state of being ill; indisposition; sickness; moral perversity.

Illogical, il-loj'-e-kal, *a.* not conforming or not conformable to the rules of logic (L. *in*, not, and *logical*.) **Illogically**, il-loj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in an illogical manner. **Illogicalness**, il-loj'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being illogical.

Ill-starred, il'-stärd, *a.* fated to misfortune; born under an unpropitious star.

Ill-tempered, il'-tem-perd, *a.* cross in temper; ill-conditioned in temper of body.

Ill-time, il'-time, *v.a.* to do or attempt at an unseasonable time.

Ill-turn, il'-turn, *s.* an unkind or ungenerous act.

Illude, il-lude', *v.a.* to play upon by artifice; to deceive (L. *in*, upon, and *ludo*, *lusum*, to play.)

Illume, il-lume', *v.a.* to illumine.

Illuminable, il-lu'-min-a-bl, *a.* that may be illuminated.

Illuminant, il-lu'-me-nant, *s.* that which illuminates.

Illuminate, il-lu'-me-nate, *v.a.* to enlighten; to throw light on; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to adorn with ornamental letters or illustrations; to illustrate: *a.* enlightened (L. *in*, on, and *lumen*, light).

Illuminati, il-lu-me-na'-ti, *s.pl.* a name given to several sects who affect superior enlightenment; specially those who pride themselves on their superiority to certain orthodox superstitions, or their merely negative attitude to existing creeds and systems.

Illuminating, il-lu-me-na'-ting, *s.* the adorning of manuscripts and books.

Illumination, il-lu-me-na'-shun, *s.* the act of illuminating; the state of being illuminated; a display of lights; brightness; splendour; that which gives light; the practice of adorning manuscripts and books with ornamental letters and pictures; divine inspiration; the body of the illuminati; illuminism.

Illuminative, il-lu'-me-na-tiv, *a.* having the power of giving light.

Illuminator, il-lu'-me-na-tur, *s.* he who or that which illuminates or gives light; one whose occupation is to illuminate manuscripts and books.

Illumine, il-lu'-min, *v.a.* to enlighten; to adorn.

Illuminism, il-lu'-me-nizm, *s.* the principles of the illuminati.

Illuminize, il-lu'-me-nize, *v.a.* to initiate into the doctrines or principles of the illuminati.

Illusion, il-lu'-zhun, *s.* deceptive appearance; false show; deception. See **Illude**.

Illusionist, il-lu'-zhun-ist, *s.* one given to illusion.

Illusive, il-lu'-siv, *a.* deceiving by false show; illusory. **Illusively**, il-lu'-siv-le, *ad.* in an illusive manner. **Illusiveness**, il-lu'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being illusive.

Illusory, il-lu'-sur-e, *a.* deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious.

Illustrate, il-lus'-trate, *v.a.* to make clear or luminous; to make distinguished; to display the glory of; to explain or elucidate; to explain and adorn by means of pictures, drawings, &c. See **Illustrious**.

Illustrated, il-lus'-tra-ted, *a.* with illustrations.

Illustration, il-lus-tra'-shun, *s.* the act of illustrating; explanation; that which illustrates; an engraving or picture designed to illustrate.

Illustrative, il-lus'-trā-tiv, *a.* having the quality of elucidating. **Illustratively**, il-lus'-trā-tiv-le, *ad.* by way of illustration.

Illustrator, il-lus'-tra-tur, *s.* one who illustrates.

Illustratory, il-lus'-trā-tur-e, *a.* serving to illustrate.

Illustrious, il-lus'-tre-us, *a.* distinguished; conspicuous; eminent; conferring honour; glorious (L. *in*, in, and *lux*, light). **Illustriously**, il-lus'-tre-us-le, *ad.* in an illustrious manner. **Illustriousness**, il-lus'-tre-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being illustrious.

Ill-will, il'-wil, *s.* unkind or hostile feeling; enmity.

I'm, ime, contracted from **I am**.

Image, im'-aje, *s.* a material representation or likeness of anything, as a statue; a likeness; an idol; appearance; an idea or conception; a picture drawn by fancy; a lively description of anything in discourse [Rhet.]; the figure of any object made by rays of light proceeding from the several points of it [Optics]: *v.a.* to form an image of; to form a likeness in the mind. See **Imitate**.

Imageable, im'-aje-a-bl, *a.* that may be imaged.

Imageless, im'-aje-les, *a.* having no image.

Imagery, im'-aje-er-e, *s.* images; show; appearance; forms of the fancy; figures in discourse.

Image-worship, im'-aje-wur'-ship, *s.* worship of images.

Imaginable, im-aj'-in-a-bl, *a.* that may be imagined. **Imaginably**, im-aj'-in-a-ble, *ad.* in an imaginable manner.

Imaginary, im-aj'-in-ar-e, *a.* existing only in imagination or fancy; not real.

Imagination, im-aj-in-a'-shun, *s.* the strictly poetic or creative faculty as exhibited in the vivid conceptions and combinations, more especially of the fine arts; image in the mind; idea; contrivance or device; an unsolid or fanciful opinion.

Imaginative, im-aj'-in-a-tiv, *a.* gifted with imagination; proceeding from imagination. **Imaginativeness**, im-aj'-in-a-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being imaginative.

Imagine, im-aj'-in, *v.a.* to form an image of in the mind; to contrive; to fancy or think: *v.n.* to conceive; to suppose.

Imaginer, im-aj'-in-er, *s.* one who imagines.

Imago, im-a'-go, *s.* the perfect state of an insect [Entom.]

Imam, i-mäm', **Imaum**, i-maum', **Iman**, i'-man, *s.* a Mohammedan priest or spiritual instructor; a Mohammedan prince, as having supreme spiritual as well as temporal power (Ar.)

Imband, im-band', *v.a.* to form into a band or bands.

Imbank, im-bank', *v.a.* See **Embank**.

Imbathe, im-bathe', *v.a.* to bathe all over.

Imbecile, im'-be-seel, *a.* without strength, either of body or of mind; weak: *s.* one who is imbecile (L.)

Imbecilitate, im-be-sil'-e-tate, *v.a.* to weaken.

Imbecility, im-be-sil'-e-te, *s.* the state of being imbecile; feebleness of body or mind.

Imbellic, im-bel'-lik, *a.* not warlike (L. *in*, not, and *bellum*, war).

Imbenching, im-bensh'-ing, *s.* a raised work like a bench (L. *in*, and *bench*).

Imbibe, im-bibe', *v.a.* to drink in or absorb; to receive into the mind (L. *in*, into, and *bibo*, to drink).

Imbiber, im-bi'-ber, *s.* he who or that which imbibes.

Imbibition, im-be-bish'-un, *s.* the act of imbibing.

Imbitter, im-bit'-ter, *v.a.* to make bitter; to render distressing; to make more severe; to render more violent.

Imbitterer, im-bit'-ter-er, *s.* that which embitters.

Imbosom, im-boo'-zum, *v.a.* to hold in the bosom; to caress; to surround; to inclose.

Imbound, im-bownd', *v.a.* to shut in.

Imbrangle, im-brang'-gl, *v.a.* to entangle.

Imbreed, im-breed', *v.a.* to generate within.

Imbricate, im'-bre-kate, **Imbricated**, im'-bre-ka-ted, *a.* bent and hollowed like a gutter-tile; overlapping each other, like tiles on a roof [Bot.] (L. *imbrex*, a gutter-tile, from *imber*, a shower.)

Imbrication, im-bre-ka'-shun, *s.* a concave indenture, as of tiles; an overlapping like tiles.

Imbroglio, im-bro'-lyo, *s.* a complicated plot; a confused and perplexing state of things (It. *in*, into, and *broil*).

Imbrown, im-brown', *v.a.* to make brown; to obscure.

Imbrue, im-bru', *v.a.* to wet or moisten; to drench, as in blood (*imbibe*).

Imbrument, im-bru'-ment, *s.* the act of imbruing; the state of being imbrued.

Imbrute, im-brute', *v.a.* to degrade to the state of a brute: *v.n.* to sink to the state of a brute.

Imbue, im-bu', *v.a.* to tinge deeply; to cause to imbibe, as the mind (*imbibe*).

Imbument, im-bu'-ment, *s.* a deep tincture.

Imburse, im-burs', *v.a.* to supply with money. See **Burse**.

Imbursement, im-burs'-ment, *s.* the act of supplying money; money laid up in stock.

Imitability, im-e-tā-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being imitable.

Imitable, im'-e-tā-bl, *a.* that may be imitated; worthy of imitation.

Imitate, im'-e-tate, *v.a.* to follow in manners; to copy in form, colour, or quality; to counterfeit (L. *imitor*).

Imitation, im-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of imitating; likeness; a copy.

Imitative, im'-e-ta-tiv, *a.* inclined to imitate; aiming at imitation; formed after a model. **Imitatively**, im'-e-ta-tiv-le, *ad.* in the way of imitation. **Imitativeness**, im'-e-ta-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being imitative.

Imitator, im'-e-ta-tur, *s.* one who imitates or copies.

Imitatorship, im'-e-ta-tur-ship, *s.* the office or state of an imitator.

Immaculate, im-mak'-u-late, *a.* spotless; pure; unstained. *Immaculate Conception*, the doctrine that the Virgin Mary was conceived and born without original sin (L. *in*, not, and *macula*, a spot). **Immaculately**, im-mak'-u-late-le, *ad.* with spotless purity. **Immaculateness**, im-mak'-u-late-nes, *s.* spotless purity.

Immalleable, im-mal'-le-a-bl, *a.* not malleable.

Immanacle, im-man'-a-kl, *v.a.* to put manacles on; to restrain from free action (L. *in*, in, and *manacle*).

Immanation, im-ma-na'-shun, *s.* a flowing or entering in (L. *in*, into, and *mano*, to flow).

Immanence, im'-ma-neus, **Immanency**, im'-ma-nen-se, *s.* the state of being manent; inherence.

Immanent, im'-ma-nent, *a.* remaining within; inherent; non-transient (L. *in*, in, and *maneo*, to remain).

Immanity, im-man'-e-te, *s.* barbarity; savageness (L.)
Immask, im-mask', *v.a.* to cover as with a mask.
Immatchable, im-match'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be matched.
Immaterial, im-mà-te'-re-al, *a.* not consisting of matter; incorporeal; unimportant. **Immaterially,** im-mà-te'-re-al-le, *ad.* in an immaterial manner. **Immaterialness,** im-mà-te'-re-al-nes, *s.* the state of being immaterial.
Immaterialism, im-mà-te'-re-al-izm, *s.* the doctrine which affirms the existence of spirit independently of matter, or spiritualism; the doctrine which denies the existence of matter independently of mind, or idealism.
Immaterialist, im-mà-te'-re-al-ist, *s.* one who professes immaterialism.
Immateriality, im-mà-te-re-al'-e-te, *s.* immaterialness.
Immaterialize, im-mà-te'-re-al-ize, *a.* to render immaterial.
Immature, im-mà-tewr', } *a.* not mature or ripe; not
Immatured, im-mà-tewrd', } perfect; premature. **Immaturely,** im-mà-tewr'-lé, *ad.* in an immature manner.
Immatureness, im-mà-tewr'-nes, } *s.* the state of being
Immaturity, im-mà-tew'-re-te, } immature.
Immeability, im-me-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* want of power to pass.
Immeasurable, im-mezh'-ur-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be measured. **Immeasurableness,** im-mezh'-ur-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being immeasurable. **Immeasurably,** im-mezh'-ur-à-ble, *ad.* to an immeasurable extent.
Immediacy, im-mé'-de-à-se. *s.* immediateness.
Immediate, im-mede'-yet, *a.* with nothing intervening, no space, or time, or medium; proximate; instant; direct. **Immediately,** im-mede'-yet-le, *ad.* in an immediate manner; proximately; instantly; directly. **Immediateness,** im-mede'-yet-nes, *s.* the state of being immediate.
Immedicable, im-med'-e-kà-bl, *a.* not to be healed.
Immelodious, im-me-lo'-de-us, *a.* not melodious.
Immemorable, im-mem'-or-à-bl, *a.* not to be remembered; not worth remembering.
Immemorial, im-me-mo'-re-al, *a.* beyond the reach of memory or recorded history. **Immemorially,** im-me-mo'-re-al-le, *ad.* beyond memory.
Immense, im-mens', *a.* vast in extent; very great; very large; immeasurable (L. *in,* not, and *mensus,* measured.) **Immensely,** im-mens'-le, *ad.* to an immense degree. **Immenseness,** im-mens'-nes, *s.* the quality of being immense.
Immensity, im-men'-se-te, *s.* extent not to be measured; the universe as materially or as spiritually of such extent. *The three immensities,* the universe (*a*) above us; (*b*) beneath us; and (*c*) beside us, as each of infinite extent.
Immensurability, im-men-su-rà-bil'-e-te, *s.* immeasurableness.
Immensurable, im-men'-su-rà-bl, *a.* immeasurable.
Immensurate, im-men'-su-rate, *a.* unmeasured. See **Immense.**
Immerge, im-merje', *v.a.* to plunge into; *v.n.* to disappear by entering into any medium. See **Immerse.**
Immerse, im-mers', *v.a.* to plunge into (L. *in,* into, and *mergo, mersum,* to plunge).
Immersed, im-merst', *pp.* engrossed, as it were swallowed up; under water [Bot.]
Immersion, im-mer'-shun, *s.* the act of immersing; the state of being immersed or deeply engaged; the disappearance of a celestial body behind or in the shadow of another [Astron.]
Immesh, im-mesh', *v.a.* to entangle in meshes of a net.
Immethodical, im-me-thod'-e-kal, *a.* having no method or regular arrangement. **Immethodically,** im-me-thod'-e-kal-le, *ad.* without method. **Immethodicalness,** im-me-thod'-e-kal-nes, *s.* want of method.
Immigrant, im'-me-grant, *s.* one who immigrates.
Immigrate, im'-me-grate, *v.n.* to migrate into a country for the purpose of permanent residence (L. *in,* into, and *migrate*).
Immigration, im-me-gra'-shun, *s.* the act of immigrating.
Imminence, im'-me-nens, *s.* the quality of being imminent; impending evil or danger.
Imminent, im'-me-nent, *a.* impending; threatening; close at hand (L. *in,* over, and *mineo,* to project.) **Imminently,** im'-me-nent-le, *ad.* in an imminent manner or degree.
Immingle, im-ming'-gl, *v.a.* to mingle; to mix.
Imminution, im-me-new'-shun, *s.* diminution.
Immiscibility, im-mis-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* incapacity of being mixed.
Immiscible, im-mis'-se-bl, *a.* that cannot be mixed.
Immission, im-mish'-un, *s.* the act of immitting.
Immit, im-mit', *v.a.* to send in; to inject (L. *in,* into, and *mitto,* to send).
Immitigable, im-mit'-e-gà-bl, *a.* not mitigable. **Immitigably,** im-mit'-e-gà-ble, *ad.* in an immitigable manner.
Immix, im-miks', *v.a.* to mix; to mingle.
Immixable, im-miks'-à-bl, *a.* not mixable.
Immobility, im-mo-bil'-e-te, *s.* unmoveableness.
Immoderacy, im-mod'-er-à-se, *s.* excess; immoderateness.
Immoderate, im-mod'-er-ate, *a.* exceeding due or usual bounds; excessive; exorbitant. **Immoderately,** im-mod'-er-ate-le, *ad.* to an immoderate degree. **Immoderateness,** immod'-er-ate-nes, *s.* the state of being immoderate.
Immoderation, im-mod-e-ra'-shun, *s.* excess; want of moderation.
Immodest, im-mod'-est. *a.* not modest; want in regard for moderation or modesty. **Immodestly,** im-mod'-est-le, *ad.* without modesty.
Immodesty, im-mod'-es-te, *s.* want of modesty.
Immolate, im'-mo-late, *v.a.* to sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice (L. *in,* upon, and *mola,* meal mixed with salt, which was sprinkled on the head of the victim).
Immolation, im-mo-la'-shun, *s.* the act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered.
Immolator, im'-mo-la-tur, *s.* one who offers in sacrifice.
Immomentous, im-mo-men'-tous, *a.* unimportant.
Immoral, im-mor'-al, *a.* not moral; inconsistent with moral rectitude or purity. **Immorally,** im-mor'-al-le, *ad.* in violation of morality.
Immorality, im-mo-ral'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being immoral; an immoral action.
Immortal, im-mor'-tal, *a.* not mortal or subject to death, or decease, or oblivion, or disappointment; imperishable: *s.* one who is exempt from mortality. **Immortally,** im-mor'-tal-le, *ad.* with endless existence.
Immortelle, im-mor-tel', *s.* a flower whose leaves last long; a wreath of such flowers.
Immortality ,im-mor-tal'-e-te, *s.* exemption from death or oblivion: continued existence after death.
Immortalization, im-mor-tal-e-za'-shun, *s.* act of immortalizing; the state of being immortalized.
Immortalize, im-mor'-tal-ize, *v.a.* to make immortal *v.n.* to become immortal.
Immortification, im-mor-te-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* want of subjection of the passions.
Immovability, im-moov-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* immovableness.
Immovable, im-moov'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be moved from a place, or in purpose, or in feeling, or so as to be altered; steadfast; unalterable; not liable to be removed [Law]. **Immovables,** im-moov'-à-bls, *s.pl.* things which cannot be legally taken away in leaving a house, etc. [Law].
Immovableness, im-moov'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being immovable. **Immovably,** im-moov'-à-ble, *ad.* in a manner not to be moved.
Immunity, im-mew'-ne-te, *s.* exemption from any obligation, duty, or tax; privilege; freedom (L. *in,* not, and *munus,* office, duty).
Immure, im-mewr', *v.a.* to enclose within walls; to confine (L. *in,* in, and *murus,* a wall).
Immusical, im-mew'-ze-kal, *a.* not musical or harmonious.
Immutability, im-mew-tà-bil'-e-te, *s.* immutableness.
Immutable, im-mew'-tà-bl, *a.* unchangeable. **Immutableness,** im-mew'-tà-bl-nes, *s.* unchangeableness. **Immutably,** im-mew'-tà-ble, *ad.* unchangeably.
Imp, imp, *s.* a little devil or mischievous sprite; an addition: *v.a.* to graft; to extend or repair by something inserted or added; to strengthen (A.S. *ymp,* and Gr. *en,* in, and *phyo,* to grow).
Impacable, im-pak'-à-bl, *a.* not to be appeased or quieted (L. *in,* not, and *paco,* to pacify).
Impact, im-pakt', *v.a.* to press or drive firmly together. See **Impinge,**
Impact, im'-pakt, *s.* impulse by contact; collision.
Impaint, im-paynt', *v.a.* to adorn with colours.
Impair, im-pare', *v.a.* to make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence; to enfeeble; to injure (Fr. *en,* to make, and *pire,* worse, from L. *pejor*).
Impairer, im-pa'-rer, *s.* he who or that which impairs.
Impairment, im-pare'-ment, *s.* state of being impaired.
Impale, im-pale', *v.a.* to put to death by fixing on an upright sharp stake. See **Empale.**
Impalm, im-pàm', *v.a.* to grasp; to take in the hand.
Impalpability, im-pal-pà-bil'-e-te,*s.* the quality of being impalpable.
Impalpable, im-pal'-pà-bl, *a.* not palpable to touch or to apprehension. **Impalpably,** im-pal-pà-ble, *ad.* in a manner not to be palpable.
Impalsy, im-pawl'-ze, *v.a.* to strike with palsy.
Impanate, im-pa'-nate, *a.* embodied in bread: *v.a.* to embody in bread (L. *in,* into, and *panis,* bread).
Impanation, im-pa-na'-shun, *s.* the supposed real presence and union of Christ's material body and blood with the bread and wine in the Eucharist.

Impanel, im-pan'-el, *v.a.* to enter the names of a jury in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a panel; to form or enrol, as a list of jurors.
Imparadise, im-par'-à-dise, *v.a.* to put in a place of supreme felicity; to make perfectly happy.
Imparasyllabic, im-par-à-sil-lab'-ik, *a.* not consisting of an equal number of syllables (L. *impar*, unequal.)
Impardonable, im-pär'-don-à-bl, *a.* unpardonable.
Imparity, im-par'-e-te, *s.* inequality; disproportion; indivisibility into equal parts; difference of degree, rank, or excellence (L. *in*, not, and *par*, equal).
Imparl, im-pärl', *v.n.* to hold mutual discourse; to delay for mutual adjustment (Fr. *in*, and *parler*, to speak).
Imparlance, im-pärl'-ans, *s.* leave for conference; the continuance of a cause to another day [Law].
Impart, im-pärt', *v.a.* to bestow a portion of; to bestow; to make known; to communicate: *v.n.* to give part.
Impartance, im-pär'-tans, *s.* communication of a share.
Impartation, im-pär-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of imparting.
Imparter, im-pär'-ter, *s.* one who imparts.
Impartial, im-pär'-shal, *a.* not favouring one party more than another; unprejudiced; disinterested; just. **Impartially,** im-pär'-shal-le, *ad.* in an impartial manner.
Impartiality, im-pär-she-al'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being impartial.
Impartibility, im-pär-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* incapability of partition; capability of being imparted.
Impartible, im-pär'-te-bl, *a.* not capable of partition; that may be imparted.
Impartment, im-pärt'-ment, *s.* the act of imparting; that which is imparted or communicated.
Impassable, im-pas'-sà-bl, *a.* that cannot be passed. **Impassableness,** im-pas'-sà-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being impassable. **Impassably,** im-pas'-sà-ble, *ad.* in a manner so as not to be passable.
Impassibility, im-pas-se-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the condition or
Impassibleness, im-pas'-se-bl-nes, } quality of being impassible.
Impassible, im-pas'-se-bl, *a.* incapable of feeling or passion; impassive.
Impassion, im-pash'-un, *v.a.* to move or affect strongly with passion.
Impassionable, im-pash'-un-à-bl, *a.* susceptible of strong passion.
Impassionate, im-pash'-un-ete, *v.a.* to affect powerfully: *a.* strongly affected; without passion or feeling.
Impassioned, im-pash'-und, *a.* moved with or displaying passion or deep feeling.
Impassive, im-pas'-siv, *a.* not susceptible of, or not exhibiting, feeling. **Impassively,** im-pas'-siv-le, *ad.* in an impassive manner. **Impassiveness,** im-pas'-sivnes, *s.* the state of being impassive.
Impassivity, im-pas-siv'-e-te, *s.* impassiveness.
Impastation, im-pas-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of impasting; a concretion of substances by means of cements.
Impaste, im-payst', *v.a.* to knead; to make into paste; to lay on colours thickly and boldly [Paint.]
Impasto, im-pas'-to, *s.* the thickness of the paint on a canvas (It.)
Impatience, im-pa'-shens, *s.* the state of being impatient.
Impatiens, im-pa'-she-ens, *s.* a genus of plants, including touch-me-not, so called from the impatient way in which they discharge their seeds when ripe.
Impatient, im-pa'-shent, *a.* not patient under suffering or restraint; not enduring pain or delay. **Impatiently,** im-pa'-shent-le, *ad.* with impatience.
Impatronization, im-pat-ron-e-za'-shun, *s.* absolute seignory or possession.
Impatronize, im-pat'-ron-ize, *v.a.* to gain to one's self the power of any seignory.
Impawn, im-pawn', *v.a.* to pledge; to deposit as security.
Impeach, im-peetch', *v.a.* to call in question; to call to account; to charge with a crime or misdemeanour, specially in administration [Law]. (Fr. *empêcher*, to hinder.)
Impeachable, im-peetch'-à-bl, *a.* liable to impeachment; chargeable with a crime; accountable.
Impeacher, im-peetch'-er, *s.* one who impeaches.
Impeachment, im-peetch'-ment, *s.* the act of impeaching; an accusation against a public officer for maladministration; a calling in question.
Impearl, im-perl', *v.a.* to form into or make like pearls; to decorate as with pearls.
Impeccability, im-pek-kà-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of
Impeccancy, im-pek'-kan-se, } being incapable of sinning.
Impeccable, im-pek'-kà-bl, *a.* not liable to sin.
Impeccant, im-pek'-ant, *a.* sinless.
Impecuniosity, im-pe-ku-ne-os'-e-te, *s.* the state of being without money.
Impecunious, im-pe-ku'-ne-us, *a.* without money (L. *in*, not, and *pecunia*, money).
Impede, im-peed', *v.a.* to hinder; to obstruct (L. *in*, in, and *pes*, the foot).
Impedible, im-ped'-e-bl, *a.* that may be impeded.
Impediment, im-ped'-e-ment, *s.* hindrance; obstruction; that which prevents distinct articulation.
Impedimenta, im-ped'-e-ment'-à, *s.pl.* baggage (L.)
Impedimental, im-ped-e-men'-tal, *a.* hindering; obstructing.
Impeditive, im-ped'-e-tiv, *a.* causing hindrance.
Impel, im-pel', *v.a.* to drive or urge forward; to excite to action; to instigate (L. *in*, on, and *pello*, to drive).
Impellent, im-pel'-lent, *a.* having the quality of impelling: *s.* an impulsive power.
Impeller, im-pel'-ler, *s.* he who or that which impels.
Impen, im-pen', *v.a.* to pen; to shut in or inclose.
Impend, im-pend', *v.n.* to hang over; to threaten; to be near (L. *in*, over, and *pendeo*, to hang).
Impendence, im-pen'-dens, } *s.* the state of impending
Impendency, im-pen'-den-se, } or being imminent.
Impendent, im-pen'-dent, *a.* imminent; threatening.
Impenetrability, im-pen-e-trà-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being impenetrable; that quality of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies [Physics]: insusceptibility of impression in intellect or feeling.
Impenetrable, im-pen'-e-trà-bl, *a.* that cannot be pierced; not admitting any other substance into the same place; unimpressible, mentally or emotionally; **Impenetrableness,** im-pen'-e-trà-bl-nes, *s.* impenetrability. **Impenetrably,** im-pen'-e-trà-ble, *ad.* so as not to be penetrated.
Impenitence, im-pen'-e-tens, } *s.* want or absence of
Impenitency, im-pen'-e-ten-se, } penitence.
Impenitent, im-pen'-e-tent, *a.* not penitent; not contrite: *s.* one who does not repent; a hardened sinner. **Impenitently,** im-pen'-e-tent-le, *ad.* with impenitence.
Impennate, im-pen'-nate, } *a.* without properly fea-
Impennous, im-pen'-nus, } thered wings, as penguins (L. *in*, not, and *penna*, a feather).
Imperative, im-per'-à-tiv, *a.* authoritatively commanding: *s.* that form of the verb which expresses command, exhortation, &c. [Gram.] (L. *impero*, to command.) **Imperatively,** im-per'-à-tiv-le, *ad.* in an imperative manner.
Imperatorial, im-per-à-to'-re-al, *a.* commanding; relating to the emperor.
Imperceptible, im-per-sep'-te-bl, *a.* not perceptible or discernible; very small. **Imperceptibly,** im-per-sep'-te-ble, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived.
Imperceptibleness, im-per-sep'-te-bl-nes, } *s.* the quality
Imperceptibility, im-per-sep-te-bil'-e-te, } of being imperceptible.
Imperceptive, im-per-sep'-tiv, *a.* without perception.
Imperciplent, im-per-sip'-e-ent, *a.* not perceiving or having the power to perceive.
Imperfect, im-per'-fekt, *a.* not perfect or complete; defective; subject to defect; liable to err; wanting either stamens or pistils [Bot.]; incomplete [Mus.] The *imperfect tense* denotes an action in time past, then present, but not finished [Gram.] *Imperfect number*, one which is not equal to the sum of its aliquot parts [Arith.] **Imperfectly,** im-per'-fekt-le, *ad.* in an imperfect manner or degree. **Imperfectness,** im-per'-fekt-nes, *s.* the state of being imperfect.
Imperfection, im-per-fek'-shun, *s.* deficiency; shortcoming; fault.
Imperforable, im-per'-for-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be perforated.
Imperforate, im-per'-for-ate, } *a.* without perfora-
Imperforated, im-per'-for-à-ted, } tion or pore.
Imperforation, im-per-for-a'-shun, *s.* the state of being without perforation, pore, or aperture.
Imperial, im-pe'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to an empire, an emperor, or royal sovereign: of superior size or quality: *s.* a tuft of hair on a man's lower lip; an imperial dome: outside seat on a diligence; paper of 30 by 22 in. (L. *imperium*). *Imperial dome*, an exteriorly convex dome, broad below and tapering towards the top, as in Moorish edifices [Arch.] **Imperially,** im-pe'-re-al-le, *ad.* in an imperial or royal manner.
Imperialism, im-pe'-re-al-izm, *s.* a system of government by imperial authority.
Imperialist, im-pe'-re-al-ist, *s.* the adherent, or subject, or upholder of an empire.
Imperiality, im-pe-re-al'-e-te, *s.* imperial power or right.
Imperialize, im-pe'-re-al-ize, *v.a.* to render imperial.
Imperialty, im-pe'-re-al-te, *s.* imperial power.
Imperil, im-per'-il, *v.a.* to endanger.
Imperious, im-pe'-re-us, *a.* haughtily dictatorial or overbearing; authoratively commanding; urgent;

pressing; not to be resisted; authoritative. **Imperiously**, im-pe'-re-us-le, *ad.* in an imperious manner. **Imperiousness**, im-pe'-re-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being imperious.

Imperishable, im-per'-ish-à-bl, *a.* not subject to decay; indestructible. **Imperishableness**, im-per'-ish-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being imperishable. **Imperishably**, im-per'-ish-à-ble, *ad.* in an imperishable manner.

Imperium, im-pe'-re-um, *s.* sovereign authority (L.)

Imperiwigged, im-per'-e-wigd, *a.* wearing a periwig.

Impermanence, im-per'-mà-nens, *s.* want of permanence.

Impermanent, im-per'-mà-nent, *a.* not permanent.

Impermeability, im-per-me-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* impermeableness.

Impermeable, im-per'-me-à-bl, *a.* not permitting passage to a fluid. **Impermeableness**, im-per'-me-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being impermeable. **Impermeably**, im-per'-me-à-ble, *ad.* in an impermeable manner.

Impersonal, im-per'-sun-al, *a.* without personality; said of a verb which is used only in the third person singular, with the nominative *it* [Gram.]: *s.* an impersonal being or verb. **Impersonally**, im-per'-sun-al-le, *ad.* in an impersonal manner.

Impersonality, im-per-sun-al'-e-te, *s.* want of personality.

Impersonate, im-per'-sun-ate, *v.a.* to invest with personality; to personify; to personate.

Impersonation, im-per-sun-a'-shun, *s.* investment with personality; the act of personifying or of personating.

Imperspicuity, im-per-spe-kew'-e-te, *s.* want of perspicuity.

Imperspicuous, im-per-spik'-u-us, *a.* not perspicuous.

Impersuasible, im-per-swa'-ze-bl, *a.* not to be moved by persuasion or argument.

Impertinence, im-per'-te-nens, } *s.* the quality of
Impertinency, im-per'-te-nen-se, } being impertinent; that which is not pertinent; an impertinent act.

Impertinent, im-per'-te-nent, *a.* not pertaining to the matter in hand; irrelevant; meddling with that which does not belong to one; intrusive; rude; unmannerly; trifling: *s.* an intruder; one who interferes in what does not belong to him. **Impertinently**, im-per'-te-nent-le, *ad.* in an impertinent manner.

Impertransible, im-per-tran'-se-bl, *a.* not to be passed through.

Imperturbability, im-per-turb'-a-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being imperturbable.

Imperturbable, im-per-tur'-bà-bl, *a.* not to be disturbed, agitated, or ruffled; calm and cool.

Imperturbation, im-per-tur-ba'-shun, *s.* freedom from agitation of mind; calmness.

Imperturbed, im-per-turbd', *a.* not perturbed.

Imperviable, im-per'-ve-à-bl, *a.* impervious.

Imperviableness, im-per'-ve-à-bl-nes, } *s.* imperviousness.
Imperviability, im-per-ve-à-bil'-e-te, }

Impervious, im-per'-ve-us, *a.* not to be penetrated or passed through. **Imperviously**, im-per'-ve-us-le, *ad.* in a manner not penetrable. **Imperviousness**, im-per'-ve-us-nes, *s.* the state of being impervious.

Impetiginous, im-pe-tij'-en-us, *a.* of the nature of impetigo.

Impetigo, im-pe-ti'-go, *s.* a cutaneous eruption, usually in clusters, of yellow-scaled pustules [Med.] (L. *impeto*, to attack.)

Impetrable, im'-pe-trà-bl, *a.* obtainable by petition.

Impetrate, im'-pe-trate, *v.a.* to obtain by request or entreaty (L. *impetro*).

Impetration, im-pe-tra'-shun, *s.* obtaining by petition.

Impetrative, im'-pe-tra-tiv, *a.* obtaining by entreaty.

Impetratory, im'-pe-tra-tur-e, *a.* containing entreaty.

Impetuosity, im-pet-u-os'-e-te, *s.* impetuousness.

Impetuous, im-pet'-u-us, *a.* rushing with force and violence; vehement or violent in feeling or passion (L. *impetus*). **Impetuously**, im-pet'-u-us-le, *ad.* in an impetuous manner. **Impetuousness**, im-pet'-u-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being impetuous; vehemence or violence of temper.

Impetus, im'-pe-tus, *s.* force of motion; the force with which a body is driven or impelled (L. *in*, on, and *peto*, to fall).

Impeyan, im'-pe-an, *s.* a Himalayan pheasant, with a plumage of changing metallic hues.

Impierce, im-peers', *v.a.* to pierce through.

Impierceable, im-peers'-à-bl, *a.* impenetrable.

Impiety, im-pi'-e-te, *s.* want of piety towards God; want of filial piety; an impious act.

Impignorate, im-pig'-no-rate, *v.a.* to pledge or pawn (L. *in*, and *pignus*, a pledge).

Impinge, im-pinj', *v.n.* to fall or dash against; to strike; to touch upon (L. *in*, on, and *pango*, to strike).

Impingement, im-pinj'-ment, *s.* act of impinging.

Impingent, im-pinj'-ent, *a.* impinging.

Impious, im'-pe-us, *a.* irreverent; wanting in veneration for God and His authority; irreligious; profane. **Impiously**, im'-pe-us-le, *ad.* with impiety. **Impiousness**, im'-pe-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being impious.

Impish, imp'-ish, *a.* having the qualities of an imp.

Implacability, im-pla-kà-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of be-
Implacableness, im-pla'-kà-bl-nes, } ing implacable.

Implacable, im-pla'-kà-bl, *a.* not to be appeased; inexorable; irreconcilable. **Implacably**, im-pla'-kà-ble, *ad.* to an implacable degree.

Implacental, im'-plà-sent-al, *a.* without placenta.

Implant, im-plant', *v.a.* to set, plant, or infix, for the purpose of growth; to instil; to infuse.

Implantation, im-plan-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of implanting, especially in the mind or heart.

Implausibility, im-plaw-ze-bil'-e-te, *s.* implausibleness.

Implausible, im-plaw'-ze-bl, *a.* not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility. **Implausibleness**, im-plaw'-ze-bl-nes, *s.* state of not being plausible. **Implausibly**, im-plaw'-ze-ble, *ad.* in an implausible manner.

Impleach, im-pleetch', *v.a.* to interweave.

Implead, im-pleed', *v.a.* to institute and prosecute a suit at law; to impeach.

Impleader, im-plee'-der, *s.* one who prosecutes another.

Impledge im-plej', *v.a.* to pawn.

Implement, im'-ple-ment, *s.* tool or instrument of labour; fulfilment: *v.a.* to give effect to; to accomplish. See **Impletion.**

Impletion, im-plé'-shun, *s.* the act of filling; the state of being full (L. *in*, and *pleo*, to fill).

Implex, im'-pleks, *a.* complicated (L. *in*, and *plecto*, to twine).

Implexion, im-plek'-shun, *s.* the act of involving; the state of being involved; involution.

Implexous, im-pleks'-us, *a.* interlaced [Bot].

Implicate, im'-ple-kate, *v.a.* to infold; to involve; to entangle (L. *in*, and *plico*, to fold).

Implication, im-ple-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of implicating; state of being implicated; entanglement; something implied.

Implicative, im'-ple-ka-tiv, *a.* tending to implicate. **Implicatively**, im'-ple-ka-tiv-le, *ad.* by implication.

Implicit, im-plis'-it, *a.* implied; tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood though not expressed; trusting without questioning or reserve. **Implicitly**, implis'-it-le, *ad.* in an implicit manner. **Implicitness** im-plis'-it-nes, *s.* the state of being implicit.

Implied, im-plide', *a.* contained virtually, though not expressed. **Impliedly**, im-pli'-ed-le, *ad.* by implication.

Imploration, im-plo-ra'-shun, *s.* earnest supplication.

Implore, im-plore', *v.a.* to ask or supplicate earnestly: *v.n.* to entreat; to beg (L. *in*, on, and *ploro*, to cry aloud).

Implorer, im-plo'-rer, *s.* one who prays earnestly.

Imploringly, im-plo'-ring-le, *ad.* with entreaty.

Implumed, im-plewmd', *a.* having no plumes or
Implumous, im-plew'-mus, } feathers.

Implunge, im-plunj', *v.a.* to plunge; to immerse.

Impluvium, im-plew'-ve-um, *s.* a square cistern in the entrance-hall of a Roman house, in which the rainwater from the roof was received (L. *in*, and *pluo*, to rain).

Imply, im-pli', *v.a.* to involve or contain by implication; to import or signify. See **Implicate.**

Impoison, im-poy'-zn, *v.a.* See **Empoison.**

Impolicy, im-pol'-e-se, *s.* inexpedience · unsuitableness to the end proposed.

Impolite, im-po-lite', *a.* of unpolished manners; unpolite. **Impolitely**, im-po-lite'-le, *ad.* not politely. **Impoliteness**, im-po-lite'-nes, *s.* want of good manners.

Impolitic, im-pol'-e-tik, *a.* not wise in policy; not calculated to serve a purpose. **Impoliticly**, im-pol'-e-tik-le, *ad.* in an impolitic manner.

Imponderability, im-pon-der-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* imponderableness.

Imponderable, im-pon'-der-à-bl, *a.* not having sensible weight: *s.* an imponderable body or agent, such as light, heat, electricity, &c. **Imponderableness**, im-pon'-der-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being imponderable.

Imponderous, im-pon'-der-us, *a.* without sensible weight. **Imponderousness**, im-pon'-der-us-nes, *s.* state of being imponderous.

Impone, im-pone', *v.a.* to stake (L. *in*, and *pono*, to lay).

Imporosity, im-po-ros'-e-te, *s.* imporous quality.

Imporous, im-po'-rus, *a.* destitute of pores; very compact in texture.

Import, im-port', *v.a.* to bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction; to convey; to signify; to be of moment or consequence to; to concern (L. *in*, in, and *porto*, to carry).

Import, im'-port, *s.* that which is conveyed in words; signification; drift; that which is imported; importance; consequence.

Importable, im-porte'-â-bl, *a.* that may be imported.
Importance, im-por'-tans, *s.* the quality of being important or of moment; weight; consequence.
Important, im-por'-tant, *a.* of great import or consequence. **Importantly,** im-por'-tant-le, *ad.* to an important degree.
Importation, im-pore-ta'-shun, *s.* the act or practice of importing; the commodities imported.
Importer, im-porte'-er, *s.* he who imports goods.
Importunacy, im-por'-tu-nâ-se, *s.* importunateness.
Importunate, im-por'-tu-nate, *a.* urgent in solicitation, often pertinaciously and troublesomely so. **Importunately,** im-por'-tu-nate-le, *ad.* with importunity. **Importunateness,** im-por'-tu-nate-nes, *s.* the quality of being importunate.
Importune, im-por-tewn', *v.a.* to request with troublesome urgency; to press with solicitation: *a.* pressing in request; unseasonable (L. *importunus*, from *in*, not, and *portus*, a harbour).
Importuner, im-por-tew'-ner, *s.* one who importunes.
Importunity, im-pawr-tew'-ne-te, *s.* importunateness.
Imposable, im-poze'-â-bl, *a.* that may be imposed. **Imposableness,** im-poze'-â-bl-nes, *s.* state of being imposable.
Impose, im-poze', *v.a.* to lay on; to enjoin; to obtrude deceptively; to arrange the pages for printing, and prepare the form for the press [Print.] *To impose on*, to deceive (L. *in*, on, and *pono*, *positum*, to place).
Imposer, im-poze'-er, *s.* one who imposes.
Imposing, im-poze'-ing, *a.* commanding; adapted to impress forcibly: *s.* the putting of the pages of a sheet in proper order, and preparing them to be printed. *Imposing-stone*, the stone on which the pages of types are imposed. **Imposingly,** im-poze'-ing-le, *ad.* in an imposing manner.
Imposition, im-po-zish'-un, *s.* the act of imposing or laying on, such as hands in ordination, or as task or tax; that which is imposed, as a tax, toll, or duty; a pœna; a deception or imposture.
Impossibility, im-pos-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* the state of being impossible; a thing impossible.
Impossible, im-pos'-se-bl, *a.* that cannot be or be done.
Impost, im'-post, *s.* a tax or duty, imposed by authority, especially on imports; the moulding on the top of a pillar or pier, from which an arch springs [Arch.] See **Impose.**
Imposthumate, im-pos'-tu-mate, *v.n.* to form an abscess; to gather: *v.a.* to affect with an abscess.
Imposthumation, im-pos-tu-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of forming an abscess; an imposthume.
Imposthume, im-pos'-tume, *s.* an abscess; a collection of purulent matter in any part of an animal body (*apostema*).
Impostor, im-pos'-tur, *s.* one who practises imposition.
Imposture, im-pos'-ture, *s.* deception practised under a false or assumed character; imposition.
Impotence, im'-po-tens, **Impotency,** im'-po-ten-se, } *s.* the state of being impotent.
Impotent, im'-po-tent, *a.* wanting strength or power; wanting the power of propagation; wanting the power of self-restraint: *s.* one who is infirm. **Impotently,** im'-po-tent-le, *ad.* in an impotent manner.
Impound, im-pownd', *v.a.* to confine in a pound or pen; to confine; to take possession of.
Impoundage, im-pownd'-aje, *s.* the impounding of cattle.
Impoverish, im-pov'-er-ish, *v.a.* to make poor; to exhaust or drain of resources or fertility (*in*, to make, and Fr. *pauvre*, poor, from L. *pauper*).
Impoverisher, im-pov'-er-ish-er, *s.* one who makes poor; that which impairs fertility.
Impoverishment, im-pov'-er-ish-ment, *s.* reduction to poverty; exhaustion of resource or fertility.
Impracticability, im-prak-te-kâ-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the state
Impracticableness, im-prak'-te-kâ-bl-nes, } or quality of being impracticable.
Impracticable, im-prak'-te-kâ-bl, *a.* that cannot be done in the circumstances; unmanageable; stubborn. **Impracticably,** im-prak'-te-kâ-ble, *ad.* in a manner to be impracticable.
Imprecate, im'-pre-kate, *v.a.* to invoke, as an evil, on; to pray that a curse fall on (L. *in*, on, and *precor*, to pray).
Imprecation, im-pre-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of imprecating; a prayer that a curse may fall on one.
Imprecatory, im'-pre-ka-tur-e, *a.* containing a curse.
Imprecision, im-pre-sizh'-un, *s.* want of precision.
Impregnability, im-preg'-nâ-bil'-e-te, *s.* impregnableness.
Impregnable, im-preg'-nâ-bl, *a.* that cannot be taken; that cannot be moved, impressed, or shaken. **Impregnably,** im-preg'-nâ-ble, *ad.* in a manner to resist assault. **Impregnableness,** im-preg'-nâ-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being impregnable.
Impregnate, im-preg'-nate, *v.a.* to make pregnant, as a female animal; to fecundate; to infuse the particles or qualities of one thing into another; to imbue.
Impregnate, im-preg'-nate, *a.* impregnated; rendered prolific.
Impregnation, im-preg-na'-shun, *s.* the act of impregnating; that with which anything is impregnated.
Impresciptibility, im-pre-skrip-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* the state of being imprescriptible.
Imprescriptible, im-pre-skrip'-te-bl, *a.* that cannot be lost or impaired by not being used or by claim of prescription.
Impress, im-pres', *v.a.* to mark by pressure; to print; to mark; to fix deeply; to seize; to force into public service.
Impress, im'-pres, *s.* a mark, figure, or image made by pressure; stamp; likeness; device; motto; act of forcing into military or naval service.
Impressibility, im-pres-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being impressible.
Impressible, im-pres'-se-bl, *a.* capable of being impressed; susceptible. **Impressibly,** im-pres'-se-ble, *ad.* in an impressible manner.
Impression, im-presh'-un, *s.* the act of impressing; mark made by pressure; copy of an engraving, edition of a book, &c.; effect of an object on the sense or mind; indistinct remembrance; sensible effect.
Impressionable, im-presh'-un-â-bl, *a.* susceptible of impression.
Impressive, im-pres'-siv, *a.* calculated to make an impression on the mind; impressible. **Impressively,** im-pres'-siv-le, *ad.* in an impressive manner. **Impressiveness,** im-pres'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being impressive.
Impressment, im-pres'-ment, *s.* the act of impressing into public service; seizure for public use.
Imprest, im'-prest, *s.* a kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced. *Imprest Office*, one of the Admiralty departments in Somerset House, so called from attending to the business of advances to paymasters.
Imprest, im-prest', *v.a.* to advance on loan.
Imprimatur, im-pre-ma'-tur, *s.* a licence to print a book, &c.; approval (L. let it be printed).
Imprimis, im-pri'-mis, *ad.* in the first place (L.)
Imprint, im-print', *v.a.* to impress; to stamp; to print; to fix on the mind.
Imprint, im'-print, *s.* the name of the printer or publisher of a book, with the place and time of publication.
Imprison, im-priz'-n, *v.a.* to put into and confine in a prison; to confine or restrain.
Imprisoner, im-priz'-zn-er, *s.* one who imprisons.
Imprisonment, im-priz'-zn-ment, *s.* act of imprisoning; confinement in a place; restraint of liberty. *False imprisonment*, the illegal restraint or confinement of any one, under colour of law.
Improbability, im-prob-a-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being improbable; unlikelihood.
Improbable, im-prob'-â-bl, *a.* not likely to be true; unlikely. **Improbably,** im-prob'-â-ble, *ad.* in an improbable manner.
Improbation, im-pro-ba'-shun, *s.* setting aside a deed on account of falsehood or forgery [Scots Law].
Improbity, im-prob'-e-te, *s.* want of probity.
Improficience, im-pro-fish'-ens, **Improficiency,** im-pro-fish'-en-se, } *s.* want of proficiency.
Improgressive, im-pro-gres'-siv, *a.* not progressive.
Impromptu, im-prom'-tu, *a.* and *ad.* off-hand; without previous study: *s.* a piece of wit or music produced off-hand (L. *in*, in, and *promptu*, readiness).
Improper, im-prop'-er, *a.* not proper; not suitable; unfit; unbecoming; incorrect. *Improper fraction*, a fraction whose numerator is equal to or greater than its denominator. **Properly,** im-prop'-er-le, *ad.* in an improper manner.
Impropriate, im-pro'-pre-ate, *v.a.* to appropriate to private use; to place ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman for spiritual benefit; *a.* devolved into the hands of a layman.
Impropriation, im-pro-pre-a'-shun, *s.* the act of impropriating; the benefice impropriated.
Impropriator, im-pro'-pre-a-tur, *s.* a layman in possession of church lands or an ecclesiastical living.
Impropriety, im-pro-pri'-e-te, *s.* unsuitableness; an improper act or expression.
Improsperous, im-pros'-per-us, *a.* not prosperous.
Improvability, im-proov-â-bil'-e-te, *s.* improvableness.
Improvable, im-proov'-â-bl, *a.* susceptible of improvement; that may be used to advantage. **Improvableness,** im-proov'-â-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being improvable. **Improvably,** im-proov'-â-ble, *ad.* in a manner that admits of improvement.
Improve, im-proov', *v.a.* to make better; to advance in value or good qualities; to employ to profit; to make productive; to correct; to apply to practical purposes; to employ; to cultivate; *v.n.* to grow better,

or advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or other excellence; to increase. *To improve on*, to make additions or amendments to (L. *in*, and *probo*, to try, to esteem good).

Improvement, im-proov'-ment, *s.* the act of improving; advancement in worth, learning, wisdom, skill, or other excellence; employment or application to good purpose or profit; advancement; enhancement.

Improver, im-proov'-er, *s.* one who or that which improves.

Improvidence, im-prov'-e-dens, *s.* want of providence or provision beforehand.

Improvident, im-prov'-e-dent, *a.* wanting forecast; not provident for future exigency. **Improvidently**, im-prov'-e-dent-le, *ad.* without foresight or forecast.

Improving, im-proov'-ing, *a.* tending to improve. **Improvingly**, im-proov'-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to improve.

Improvisate, im-pro'-ve-sate, *v.a.* to compose and recite or sing offhand; to improvise.

Improvisation, im-prov-e-sa'-shun, *s.* act of improvising; that which is improvised.

Improvisator, im-pro'-ve-za-tor, } *s.* one who impro-
Improvisatore, im-pro-ve-za-to'-ra, } vises.

Improvisatrice, im-pro-vi-za-tre'-tcha, *s.* a woman who improvises.

Improvise, im-pro-veez', *or* vize', } *v.n.* to improvisate;
Improvisatize, im-pro-viz'-a-tize, } to do anything offhand, or on the spur of the moment.

Improviso, im-pro-vi'-zo, *ad.* offhand.

Imprudence, im-prew'-dens, *s.* want of prudence or caution; an imprudent act.

Imprudent, im-prew'-dent, *a.* wanting prudence or discretion; incautious; inconsiderate. **Imprudently**, im-prew'-dent-le, *ad.* without prudence.

Impuberal, im-pu'-ber-al, *a.* not at puberty.

Puberty, im-pu'-ber-te, *s.* want of age at which a contract of marriage will be legal.

Impudence, im'-pu-dens, *s.* the quality of being impudent.

Impudent, im'-pu-dent, *a.* wanting modesty; shameless; insolent. **Impudently**, im'-pu-dent-le, *ad.* in an impudent manner.

Impudicity, im-pu-dis'-e-te, *s.* immodesty.

Impugn, im-pewn', *v.a.* to attack by words or arguments; to contradict; to call in question (L. *in*, against, and *pugno*, to fight).

Impugner, im-pewn'-er, *s.* one who impugns.

Impugnable, im-pewn'-à-ble, *a.* that may be questioned.

Impulse, im'-puls, *s.* force suddenly communicated; influence acting suddenly on the mind. See **Impel.**

Impulsion, im-pul'-shun, *s.* the act of impelling, or the effect; influence on the mind; impulse.

Impulsive, im-pul'-siv, *a.* having the power to impel; actuated by impulse; acting by impulse [Mech]. **Impulsively**, im-pul'-siv-le, *ad.* by impulse. **Impulsiveness**, im-puls'-iv-nes, *s.* the quality of being impulsive.

Impunity, im-pew'-ne-te, *s.* exemption from penalty, injury, or loss (L. *in*, not, and *pœna*, punishment).

Impure, im-pure', *a.* not pure; mixed with extraneous substance; obscene; unchaste; defiled by sin or guilt; unholy; unclean. **Impurely**, im-pure'-le, *ad* in an impure manner; with impurity. **Impureness**, im-pure'-nes, *s.* the state of being impure.

Impurity, im-pu'-re-te, *s.* impureness; want of purity; anything impure.

Impurple, im-pur'pl, *v.a.* See **Empurple.**

Imputability, im-pew'-tà-bil'-e-te, *s.* imputableness.

Imputable, im-pew'-tà-bl, *a.* that may be imputed, charged, or attributed. **Imputableness**, im-pew'-tà-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being imputable.

Imputation, im-pu-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of imputing; the charge against one; the attribution of the guilt or the righteousness of one to another, who is by natural or spiritual descent of the same stock [Theol].

Imputative, im-pew'-tà-tiv, *a.* by imputation. **Imputatively**, im-pew'-tà-tiv-le, *ad.* by imputation.

Impute, impewt', *v.a.* to ascribe; to reckon to; to reckon (L. *in*, to, and *puto*, to reckon).

Imputer, im-pew'-ter, *s.* one who imputes.

Imputrescible, im-pu-tres'-se-bl, *a.* not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

In, in, a Latin prefix, which assumes the form of *ig*, *il*, *im*, *ir*, and signifies in, into, on, &c., in verbs and nouns, and not in adjectives.

In, in, *prep.* presence in place, time, or state; within; during; by, or through, means of: *ad.* within; not out; into. *In the name of*, by authority of. *To be or keep in with*, to be or keep close or near; to be or keep friendly with. (A.S., Ger., L., &c.)

Inability, in-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* want of ability.

Inabstinence, in-ab'-ste-nens, *s.* a not abstaining.

Inabstracted, in-ab-strakt' ed, *a.* not abstracted.

Inabusively, in-à-bew'-siv-le, *ad.* without abuse.

Inaccessibility, in-ak-ses-se-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality or
Inaccessibleness, in-ak-ses'-se-bl-nes, } state of being inaccessible.

Inaccessible, in-ak-ses'-se-bl, *a.* not to be reached, obtained, or approached. **Inaccessibly**, in-ak-ses'-e-ble, *ad.* so as not to be accessible.

Inaccuracy, in-ak'-ku-rà-se, *s.* want of accuracy; a mistake or error.

Inaccurate, in-ak'-ku-rate, *a.* not accurate. **Inaccurately**, in-ak'-ku-rate-le, *ad.* in an inaccurate manner.

Inacquiescent, in-ak-kwe-es'-sent, *a.* not acquiescing.

Inaction, in-ak'-shun, *s.* want of action; forbearance of labour; idleness; rest.

Inactive, in-ak'-tiv, *a.* not active; inert; indisposed to action or effort; indolent; not acting or operating [Med.] **Inactively**, in-ak'-tiv-le, *ad.* in an inactive manner.

Inactivity, in-ak-tiv'-e-te, *s.* want of, or indisposition to, action or exertion; inertness; indolence.

Inadaptation, in-ad-ap-ta'-shun, *s.* unadaptedness.

Inadequacy, in-ad'-e-kwà-se, *s.* inadequateness.

Inadequate, in-ad'-e-kwate, *a.* not adequate; not equal to the purpose; insufficient. **Inadequately**, in-ad'-e-kwate-le, *ad.* not sufficiently. **Inadequateness**, in-ad'-e-kwate-nes, *s.* the quality of being inadequate.

Inadequation, in-ad-e-kwa'-shun, *s.* want of exact correspondence.

Inadhesion, in-ad-he'-zhun, *s.* want of adhesion.

Inadmissibility, in-ad-mis-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being inadmissible.

Inadmissible, in-ad-mis'-se-bl, *a.* not admissible.

Inadvertence, in-ad-ver'-tens, } *s.* a lack of advert-
Inadvertency, in-ad-ver'-ten-se, } ence or attention; heedlessness; an effect of inattention; an oversight.

Inadvertent, in-ad-ver'-tent, *a.* not turning the mind to; inattentive. **Inadvertently**, in-ad-ver'-tent-le, *ad.* with inattention.

Inaffability, in-af-fà-bil'-e-te, *s.* want of affability.

Inaffable, in-af'-fà-bl, *a.* not affable; reserved; unsocial.

Inaffectation, in-af-fek-ta'-shun, *s.* unaffectedness.

Inalienability, in-ale'-yen-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* inalienableness.

Inalienable, in-ale'-yen-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be alienated or transferred. **Inalienableness**, in-ale'-yen-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being inalienable. **Inalienably**, in-ale'-yen-à-ble, *ad.* in a manner that forbids alienation.

Inalterability, in-awl-ter-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being unalterable.

Inalterable, in-awl'-ter-à-bl, *a.* unalterable.

Inamorato, in-am-o-rà'-to, *s.* one enamoured or in love.

In-and-in, in'-and-in, *ad.* from animals of the same stock.

Inane, in-ane', *a.* empty; void; brainless: *s.* void space (L. *inanis*, empty).

Inaniloquent, in-à-nil'-o-kwent, } *a.* given to inane talk
Inaniloquous, in-à-nil'-o-kwus, } (*inane*, and *loquor*, to speak).

Inanimate, in-an'-e-mate, *a.* without life or animation.

Inanimated, in-an'-e-ma-ted, *a.* destitute of life.

Inanimation, in-an-e-ma'-shun, *s.* want of animation.

Inanition, in-à-nish'-un, *s.* emptiness; exhaustion from want of nourishment. See **Inane.**

Inanity, in-an'-e-te, *s.* emptiness; senselessness.

Inappeasable, in-ap-peez'-à-bl, *a.* not to be appeased.

Inappellable, in-ap-pel'-à-bl, *a.* not appealable from.

Inappetence, in-ap'-pe-tens, } *s.* want of appetence;
Inappetency, in-ap'-pe-ten-se, } want of a disposition to seek, select, or imbibe nutriment.

Inapplicability, in-ap-ple-ka-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being inapplicable; unfitness.

Inapplicable, in-ap'-ple-kà-bl, *a.* not applicable. **Inapplicably**, in-ap'-ple-kà-ble, *ad.* in an inapplicable manner.

Inapplication, in-ap-ple-ka'-shun, *s.* want of application or attention.

Inapposite, in-ap'-po-zit, *a.* not apposite; not pertinent. **Inappositely**, in-ap'-po-zit-le, *ad.* in a manner not apposite.

Inappreciable, in-ap-pre'-she-à-bl, *a.* not appreciable.

Inapprehensible, in-ap-pre-hen'-se-bl, *a.* not intelligible.

Inapprehensive, in-ap-pre-hen'-siv, *a.* not apprehensive.

Inapproachable, in-ap-proatch'-à-bl, *a.* unapproachable.

Inappropriate, in-ap-pro'-pre-ate, *a.* not appropriate. **Inappropriately**, in-ap-pro'-pre-ate-le, *ad.* not appropriately. **Inappropriateness**, in-ap-pro'-pre-ate-nes, *s.* unsuitableness.

Inapt, in-apt', *a.* not apt. **Inaptly**, in-apt'-le, *ad.* unfitly; unsuitably. **Inaptness**, in-apt'-nes, *s.* unfitness.

Inaptitude, in-ap'-te-tude, *s.* want of aptitude.

Inaquate, in-ak'-wate, *a.* embodied in water (L. *in*, and *aqua*, water).

Inarable, in-ar'-à-bl, *a.* not arable.

Inarching, in-artsh'-ing, *s.* the ingrafting of a scion,

without separating it from its parent tree, into a stock standing near.

Inarticulate, in-är-tik'-u-late, *a.* not uttered with distinct articulation; not jointed or articulated [Zool.]

Inarticulately, in-är-tik'-u-late-le, *ad.* in an articulate manner. **Inarticulateness**, in-är-tik'-u-late-nes, *s.* the quality of being inarticulate.

Inarticulation, in-är-tik-u-la'-shun, *s.* indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

Inartificial, in-är-te-fish'-al, *a.* not artificial; artless.

Inartificially, in-är-te-fish'-al-le, *ad.* in an inartificial manner.

Inasmuch, in-az-mutch', *ad.* seeing that; this being so.

Inattention, in-at-ten'-shun, *s.* the want of attention; heedlessness; neglect.

Inattentive, in-at-ten'-tiv, *a.* not attentive. **Inattentively**, in-at-ten'-tiv-le, *ad.* without attention.

Inaudibility, in-aw-de-bil'-e-te, } *s.* state of being in-
Inaudibleness, in-aw'-de-bl-nes, } audible.

Inaudible, in-aw'-de-bl, *a.* that cannot be heard. **Inaudibly**, in-aw'-de-ble, *ad.* in an inaudible manner.

Inaugural, in-aw'-gu-ral, *a.* pertaining to, made, or pronounced at an inauguration.

Inaugurate, in-aw'-gu-rate, *v.a.* to induct into an office with suitable ceremonies; to commence or introduce formally; to expose to view formally: *a.* invested with office (*L. inauguro*, to consecrate with augury).

Inauguration, in-aw-gu-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of inaugurating.

Inaugurator, in-aw'-gu-ra-tur, *s.* one who inaugurates.

Inauguratory, in-aw'-gu-ra-tur-e, *a.* pertaining to inauguration.

Inaurate, in-aw'-rate, *v.a.* to cover with gold: *a.* covered with gold, or gilt (L. *in*, and *aurum*, gold).

Inauration, in-aw-ra'-shun, *s.* the process of inaurating.

Inauspicious, in-aw-spish'-us, *a.* ill-omened; unlucky. **Inauspiciously**, in-aw-spish'-us-le, *ad.* with ill omens. **Inauspiciousness**, in-aw-spish'-us-nes, *s.* unluckiness.

Inbeing, in'-bee-ing, *s.* inherence; inherent existence.

Inboard, in'-board, *s.* within a ship or other vessel: *ad.* within the hold of a vessel.

Inborn, in'-born, *a.* innate; implanted by nature.

Inbreaking, in'-brake-ing, *s.* and *a.* breaking into.

Inbreathe, in-breeth, *v.a.* to infuse by breathing.

Inbred, in'-bred, *a.* bred within; innate; natural.

Inbreed, in-breed', *v.a.* to produce or generate within.

Inca, in'-ka, *s.* a native prince of Peru.

Incage, in-kaje', *v.a.* See **Encage**.

Incalculable, in-kal'-ku-là-bl, *a.* not calculable. **Incalculableness**, in-kal'-ku-là-bl-nes, *s.* incapability of being calculated. **Incalculably**, in-kal'-ku-là-ble, *ad.* in a degree beyond calculation.

Incalescence, in-ka-les'-sens, } *s.* the state of being
Incalescency, in-ka-les'-sen-se, } incalescent.

Incalescent, in-ka-les'-sent, *a.* growing warm; increasing in heat (L. *in*, and *calesco*, to grow warm).

Incameration, in-kam-er-a'-shun, *s.* the uniting of lands, revenues, or other rights to the Pope's domain (L. *in*, and *camera*, a chamber).

Incandescence, in-kan-des'-sens, *s.* a white heat.

Incandescent, in-kan-des'-sent, *a.* white or glowing with heat (L. *in*, and *canesco*, to grow hoary).

Incantation, in-kan-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of enchanting; enchantment; a magic spell (L. *in*, and *canto*, to sing).

Incantatory, in-kan'-ta-tur-e, *a.* dealing by enchantment; magical.

Incanton, in-kan'-ton, *v.a.* to unite to a canton or separate community.

Incapability, in-ka-pà-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of being
Incapableness, in-ka'-pà-bl-nes, } incapable; natural or legal incapacity.

Incapable, in-ka'-pà-bl, *a.* not capable physically, intellectually, or morally; not in a state to undergo; legally unqualified or disqualified. **Incapably**, in-ka'-pà-ble, *ad.* in an incapable manner.

Incapacious, in-kà-pa'-shus, *a.* not capacious. **Incapaciousness**, in-kà-pa'-shus-nes, *s.* want of containing space.

Incapacitate, in-ka-pas'-e-tate, *v.a.* to deprive of capacity; to render unfit; to disqualify.

Incapacitation, in-ka-pas-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of incapacitating; the state of being incapacitated.

Incapacity, in-ka-pas'-e-te, *s.* want of capacity; inability; disqualification.

Incarcerate, in-kär'-ser-ate, *v.a.* to imprison; to confine: *a.* imprisoned; confined (L. *in*, into, and *carcer*, a prison).

Incarceration, in-kär-ser-a'-shun, *s.* imprisonment, said of hernia, when the constriction about the hernial sac is not easily reducible [Med.]

Incarn, in-kärn', *v.a.* to invest with flesh: *v.n.* to breed flesh. See **Incarnate**.

Incarnadine, in-kär'-nà-din, *a.* flesh-coloured; *v.a.* to dye red or of a flesh-colour.

Incarnate, in-kär'-nate, *v.a.* to clothe with or embody in flesh: *a.* invested with or embodied in flesh (L. *in*, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh).

Incarnation, in-kär-na'-shun, *s.* the act of incarnating; the assumption of a human body and the nature and state of a human being; exhibition in human form or embodiment; the process of healing wounds, and filling the part with new flesh [Surg.]

Incarnative, in-kär'-nà-tiv, *a.* causing new flesh to grow; healing: *s.* an incarnative medicine.

Incase, in-kase', *v.a.* to inclose as with a case or framework.

Incasement, in-kase'-ment, *s.* the act of incasing; the state of being incased; that which incases.

Incastellated, in-kas'-tel-la-ted, *a.* shut in a castle.

Incaution, in-kaw'-shun, *s.* want of caution.

Incautious, in-kaw'-shus, *a.* not cautious or considerate. **Incautiously**, in-kaw'-shus-le, *ad.* in an incautious manner. **Incautiousness**, in-kaw'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being incautious.

Incavated, in'-kà-va-ted, *a.* hollowed; bent round or in.

Incavation, in-kà-va'-shun, *s.* the act of making hollow; a hollow made (L. *in*, and *cavus*, hollow).

Incaverned, in-kav'-ernd, *a.* inclosed in a cavern.

Incelebrity, in-se-leb'-re-te, *s.* want of celebrity.

Incendiarism, in-sen'-de-ar-izm, *s.* the act or practice of an incendiary.

Incendiary, in-sen'-de-à-re, *s.* one who maliciously sets fire to a dwelling, building, &c.; one who inflames factions, and promotes quarrels; he who or that which excites: *a.* pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; tending to excite or inflame sedition or quarrels (L. *incendo*, *incensum*, to set fire to, from *in*, and *candeo*, to shine, or to be on fire).

Incendious, in-sen'-dé-us, *a.* promoting contention. **Incendiously**, in-sen'-de-us-le, *ad.* in a way to produce contention.

Incense, in'-sens, *s.* the odours of spices burned in religious rites; the materials burned for making perfume: *v.a.* to perfume with incense. See **Incendiary**.

Incense, in-sens', *v.a.* to inflame to violent anger.

Incense-breathing, in'-sens-breth'-ing, *a.* exhaling incense.

Incensement, in-sens'-ment, *s.* irritation of the passions.

Incension, in-sen'-shun, *s.* the act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

Incensive, in-sen'-siv, *a.* tending to excite or provoke.

Incensor, in-sen'-sur, *s.* a kindler of anger.

Incensory, in-sen'-sur-e, *s.* a censer.

Incensurable, in-sen'-shur-à-bl, *a.* not censurable.

Incentive, in-sen'-tiv, *a.* inciting; encouraging: *s.* incitement; that which prompts to good or ill. **Incentively**, in-sen'-tiv-le, *ad.* so as to incite.

Inception, in-sep'-shun, *s.* beginning.

Inceptive, in-sep'-tiv, *a.* that begins or notes beginning: *s.* that which is inceptive (L. *incipio*, to begin). **Inceptively**, in-sep'-tiv-le, *ad.* in an inceptive manner.

Inceptor, in-sep'-tur, *s.* a beginner; one about to take the degree of M.A.

Inceration, in-ser-a'-shun, *s.* the act of covering with wax (L. *in*, and *cera*, wax).

Incerative, in-ser'-a-tiv, *a.* cleaving to, like wax.

Incertain, in-ser'-tin, *a.* uncertain; unsteady. **Incertainly**, in-ser'-tin-le, *ad.* doubtfully.

Incertainty, in-ser'-tin-te, } *s.* uncertainty; doubt;
Incertitude, in-ser'-te-tude, } doubtfulness.

Incessably, in-ses'-sà-ble, *ad.* without cessation.

Incessancy, in-ses'-san-se, *s.* unbroken continuance.

Incessant, in-ses'-sant, *a.* unceasing; uninterrupted. **Incessantly**, in-ses'-sant-le, *ad.* without ceasing. **Incessantness**, in-ses'-sant-nes, *s.* state of being incessant.

Incest, in'-sest, *s.* sexual commerce within the prohibited degrees of matrimony (L. *in*, not, and *castus*, chaste).

Incestuous, in-ses'-tu-us, *a.* guilty of incest; involving the crime of incest. **Incestuously**, in-ses'-tu-us-le, *ad.* in an incestuous manner. **Incestuousness**, in-ses'-tu-us-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being incestuous.

Inch, insh, *s.* the twelfth part of a foot; a small degree: *a.* measuring an inch: *v.a.* to drive by small degrees; to give sparingly: *v.n.* to advance or retire by small degrees. *By inches*, by slow degrees. (A.S. *ynce*, L. *uncia*, a twelfth part.)

Inch, insh, *s.* in Scotland, a small island (Gael.)

Inchastity, in-tchas'-te-te, *s.* lewdness; impurity.

Inched, insht, *a.* containing inches.

Inchest, in-tchest', *v.a.* to put into a chest.

Inch-meal, insh'-mele, *s.* a piece an inch long: *ad.* by inches.

Inchoate, in'-ko-ate, *a.* begun; incipient; unfinished. **Inchoately**, in'-ko-ate-le, *ad.* in an incipient degree.

Inchoation, in-ko-a'-shun, *s.* beginning.

Inchoative, in-ko'-a-tiv, *a.* inceptive.

Inchpin, insh'-pin, *s.* the sweetbread of a deer.
Incicurable, in-sik'-ur-à-bl, *a.* untamable (L. *incicur*, not tame).
Incidence, in'-se-dens, *s.* a falling upon; the direction in which a body, as a ray, falls on another. *Angle of incidence*, the angle which a ray of light, heat, &c., falling on a surface makes with a perpendicular to that surface.
Incident, in'-se-dent, *a.* falling on; casual; fortuitous: *s.* that which falls out or takes place; occurrence; subordinate action.
Incidental, in-se-den'-tal, *a.* coming without design; accidental; occasional. **Incidentally**, in-se-den'-tal-le, *ad.* in an incidental manner. **Incidentalness**, in-se-den'-tal-nes, *s.* the state of being incidental.
Incinerate, in-sin'-er-ate, *v.a.* to burn to ashes (L. *in*, and *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes).
Incineration, in-sin-er-a'-shun, *s.* reduction to ashes.
Incipiency, in-sip'-e-en-se, *s.* beginning; commencement.
Incipient, in-sip'-e-ent, *a.* beginning. See **Inception**. **Incipiently**, in-sip'-e-ent-le, *ad.* in a way of commencing.
Incircle, in-sêr'-kl, *v.a.* See **Encircle**.
Incirclet, in-sir'-klet, *s.* a small circle.
Incise, in-size', *v.a.* to cut in; to carve (L. *in*, and *cæsum*, to cut). **Incisely**, in-sise'-le, *ad.* in the manner of incisions.
Incised, in-sized', *a.* cut; made by a cut; irregularly and deeply cut [Bot.]
Incision, in-sizh'-un, *s.* the act of incising; a cut; a gash; pointed or trenchant expressiveness.
Incisive, in-sï'-siv, *a.* having the quality of cutting sharply into; trenchant; sarcastic. *Incisive teeth*, the fore-teeth or incisors.
Incisor, in-sï'-sur, *s.* a cutting or fore-tooth.
Incisory, in-sï'-sur-e, *a.* having the quality of cutting.
Incisure, in-si'-zhur, *s.* a cut; an incision.
Incitant, in'-se-tant, *s.* that which incites.
Incitation, in-se-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of inciting; incitement; motive.
Incite, in-site', *v.a.* to move to action; to stir up; to stimulate. See **Cite**.
Incitement, in-site'-ment, *s.* that which incites.
Inciter, in-sï'-ter, *s.* he who or that which incites.
Incitingly, in-sï'-ting-le, *ad.* in a way to incite.
Incivility, in-se-vil'-e-te, *s.* want of courtesy; an act of rudeness or discourtesy.
Incivilization, in-siv-e-le-za'-shun, *s.* an uncivil state.
Incivism, in-si'-vizm, *s.* want of patriotism.
Inclavated, in'-klà-va-ted, *a.* fast fixed (L. *in*, and *clavus*, a nail).
Inclemency, in-klem'-en-se, *s.* want of clemency; harshness; storminess or severity of weather.
Inclement, in-klem'-ent, *a.* not clement; harsh; stormy; very cold. **Inclemently**, in-klem'-ent-le, *ad.* in an inclement manner.
Inclinable, in-klï'-nà-bl, *a.* leaning; tending; somewhat disposed. **Inclinableness**, in-klï'-nà-bl-nes, *s.* favourable disposition.
Inclination, in-kle-na'-shun, *s.* a leaning or bending towards, often downwards; a bent, tendency, or proneness; a leaning of the mind; a disposition more favourable to one thing than to another; the dip of the magnetic needle, or its tendency to incline towards the earth; the angle made by two lines or planes which meet, or would meet, if produced [Geom.]
Inclinatory, in-klin'-à-tur-e, *a.* having the quality of leaning or inclining. **Inclinatorily**, in-klin'-à-tur-e-le, *ad.* obliquely; with inclination.
Incline, in-kline', *v.n.* to deviate from an erect or parallel line toward any object; to tend; to have some desire; to be disposed: *v.a.* to cause to deviate from an erect or parallel line; to give a leaning to; to dispose; to bend: *s.* an inclined plane; a regular ascent or descent; a slope (L. *in*, and *clino*, to bend).
Inclined, in-klined', *pp.* or *a.* having a leaning or tendency; disposed. *Inclined plane*, a plane at an angle with the plane of the horizon less than a right angle [Mech.]
Incliner, in-klï'-ner, *s.* an inclined dial.
Inclinometer, in-kle-nom'-e-ter, *s.* an apparatus for determining the vertical element of the magnetic force (L. *incline*, and *meter*).
Inclip, in-klip', *v.a.* to grasp; to inclose; to surround.
Inclose, in-kloze', *v.a.* to shut in; to confine on all sides; to surround; to fence off; to cover under seal, as a letter.
Incloser, in-klo'-zer, *s.* he who or that which incloses; one who fences off land from common grounds.
Inclosure, in-klo'-zhur, *s.* the act of inclosing; the separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions by a fence; state of being inclosed; that which is inclosed; that which incloses; a fence.
Incloud, in-klowd', *v.a.* to darken; to obscure.
Include, in-klewd', *v.a.* to confine within; to contain; to comprise; to comprehend (L. *in*, and *claudo*, *clausum*, to shut).
Inclusion, in-klew'-zhun, *s.* the act of including.
Inclusive, in-klew'-siv, *a.* inclosing; encircling; comprehended in the number or sum. **Inclusively**, in-klew'-siv-le, *ad.* so as to include the thing mentioned.
Incoagulable, in-ko-ag'-u-là-bl, *a.* not coagulable.
Incoalescence, in-ko-à-les'-sens, *s.* want of coalescence.
Incoercible, in-ko-er'-se-bl, *a.* not to be coerced.
Incoexistence, in-ko-egz-ist'-ens, *s.* a not coexisting.
Incog, in-kog', *ad.* incognito, from which contracted.
Incogitable, in-koj'-e-tà-bl, *a.* not cogitable.
Incogitance, in-koj'-e-tans, } *s.* want of thought or of
Incogitancy, in-koj'-e-tan-se, } power of thinking.
Incogitant, in-koj'-e-tant, *a.* not thinking; thoughtless. **Incogitantly**, in-koj'-e-tant-le, *ad.* inconsiderately.
Incogitative, in-koj'-e-ta-tiv, *a.* not thinking.
Incognito, in-kog'-ne-to, *ad.* in disguise, so as not to be recognized (It. from L. *in*, not, and *cognitus*, known).
Incognizable, in-kog'-ne-zà-bl, or in-kon'-e-zà-bl, *a.* that cannot be recognised, known, or distinguished.
Incognoscible, in-kog-nos'-e-bl, *a.* not cognescible.
Incoherence, in-ko-he'-rens, } *s.* want of coherence
Incoherency, in-ko-he'-ren-se, } or cohesion; want of connexion; incongruity.
Incoherent, in-ko-he'-rent, *a.* wanting cohesion; unconnected; incongruous. **Incoherently**, in-ko-he'-rent-le, *ad.* in an incoherent manner.
Incoincidence, in-ko-in'-se-dens, *s.* want of coincidence.
Incoincident, in-ko-in'-se-dent, *a.* not coincident.
Incombustibility, in-kom-bus-te-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the qua-
Incombustibleness, in-kom-bus'-te-bl-nes, } lity of being incombustible.
Incombustible, in-kom-bus'-te-bl, *a.* not to be burned, decomposed, or consumed by fire. **Incombustibly**, in-kom-bus'-te-ble, *ad.* so as to resist combustion.
Income, in'-kum, *s.* gain, profit, or interest which accrues from labour, business, property, or investment of any kind. *Income-tax*, a government tax on all incomes above a certain amount.
Incomings, in'-kum-ings, *s.* income.
Incomity, in-kom'-e-te, *s.* want of comity; incivility.
Incommensurability, in-kom-men-su-rà-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the
Incommensurableness, in-kom-men'-su-rà-bl-nes, } quality or state of being incommensurable.
Incommensurable, in-kom-men'-su-rà-bl, *a.* having no common measure. **Incommensurably**, in-kom-men'-su-rà-ble, *ad.* so as not to admit of being measured.
Incommensurate, in-kom-men'-su-rate, *a.* not admitting of a common measure; not adequate. **Incommensurately**, in-kom-men'-su-rate-le, *ad.* in an incommensurate degree.
Incommiscible, in-kom-mis'-se-bl, *a.* that cannot be commixed or mutually mixed.
Incommodation, in-kom-mo-da'-shun, *s.* inconvenience.
Incommode, in-kom-mode', *v.a.* to cause inconvenience or trouble to; to annoy or disturb (L. *in*, not, and *commodus*, convenient).
Incommodious, in-kom-mo'-de-us, *a.* not commodious; inconvenient; incommoding. **Incommodiously**, in-kom-mo'-de-us-le, *ad.* in an incommodious manner. **Incommodiousness**, in-kom-mo'-de-us-nes, *s.* the state of being incommodious.
Incommodity, in-kom-mod'-e-te, *s.* inconvenience.
Incommunicability, in-kom-mew-ne-kà-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the
Incommunicableness, in-kom-mew'-ne-kà-bl-nes, } quality of not being communicable.
Incommunicable, in-kom-mew'-ne-kà-bl, *a.* that cannot be communicated or imparted to others. **Incommunicably**, in-kom-mew'-ne-kà-ble, *ad.* in a manner not to be communicated.
Incommunicative, in-kom-mew'-ne-ka-tiv, *a.* not communicative; not disposed to social intercourse. **Incommunicatively**, in-kom-mew'-ne-ka-tiv-le, *ad.* in an incommunicative manner.
Incommutability, in-kom-mew-tà-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the qua-
Incommutableness, in-kom-mew'-tà-bl-nes, } lity of being incommutable.
Incommutable, in-kom-mew'-tà-bl, *a.* not commutable. **Incommutably**, in-kom-mew'-tà-ble, *ad.* without reciprocal change.
Incompact, in-kom-pakt', } *a.* not compact; not
Incompacted, in-kom-pakt'-ed, } solid.
Incomparable, in-kom'-pà-rà-bl, *a.* matchless. **Incomparableness**, in-kom'-pà-rà-bl-nes, *s.* excellence beyond comparison. **Incomparably**, in-kom'-pà-rà-ble, *ad.* beyond comparison.
Incompassionate, in-kom-pash'-un-ate, *a.* void of compassion or pity. **Incompassionately**, in-kom-pash'-un-ate-le, *ad.* without pity. **Incompassionateness**, in-kom-pas'-un-ate-nes, *s.* want of pity.

Incompatibility, in-kom-pat-e-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality
Incompatibleness, in-kom-pat'-e-bl-nes, } or state of being incompatible.

Incompatible, in-kom-pat'-e-bl, *a.* not compatible; that cannot subsist with something else; incongruous; inconsistent; *s.pl.* substances which cannot exist together in solution without mutual decomposition [Chem.] **Incompatibly**, in-kom-pat'-e-ble, *ad.* so as to be incompatible.

Incompensable, in-kom-pen'-sa-bl, *a.* not compensable.

Incompetence, in-kom'-pe-tens, } *s.* want of sufficient
Incompetency, in-kom'-pe-ten-se, } power; want of adequate means; insufficiency.

Incompetent, in-kom'-pe-tent, *a.* wanting adequate power; incapable; wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications; legally unavailable. **Incompetently**, in-kom'-pe-tent-le, *ad.* in an incompetent manner.

Incomplete, in-kom-plete', *a.* not complete; imperfect. **Incompletely**, in-kom-plete'-le, *ad.* in an incomplete manner. **Incompleteness**, in-kom-plete'-nes, *s.* an incomplete state.

Incompletion, in-kom-ple'-shun, *s.* incompleteness.

Incomplex, in-kom'-pleks, *a.* not complex; simple.

Incompliable, in-kom-pli'-a-bl, *a.* incompliant.

Incompliance, in-kom-pli'-ans, *s.* indisposition to comply.

Incompliant, in-kom-pli'-ant, *a.* unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply. **Incompliantly**, in-kom-pli'-ant-le, *ad.* not compliantly.

Incomposite, in-kom'-po-site, *a.* not composite; simple.

Incompossible, in-kom-pos'-se-bl, *a.* not possible to be or subsist with something else.

Incomprehensibility, in-kom-pre-hen-se-bil'-e-te, } *s.*
Incomprehensibleness, in-kom-pre-hen'-se-bl-nes, } the quality of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness.

Incomprehensible, in-kom-pre-hen'-se-bl, *a.* that cannot be comprehended or understood; inconceivable. **Incomprehensibly**, in-kom-pre-hen'-se-ble, *ad.* inconceivably.

Incomprehension, in-kom-pre-hen'-shun, *s.* want of comprehension.

Incomprehensive, in-kom-pre-hen'-siv, *a.* not comprehensive. **Incomprehensiveness**, in-kom-pre-hen'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being incomprehensive.

Incompressibility, in-kom-pres-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of resisting compression.

Incompressible, in-kom-pres'-se-bl, *a.* not compressible.

Incomputable, in-kom-pu'-ta-bl, *a.* not computable.

Inconcealable, in-kon-se'-la-bl, *a.* not concealable.

Inconceivable, in-kon-se'-va-bl, *a.* incomprehensible. **Inconceivableness**, in-kon-se'-va-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being inconceivable. **Inconceivably**, in-kon-se'-va-ble, *ad.* in a manner beyond comprehension.

Inconcinnity, in-kon-sin'-ne-te, *s.* incongruity.

Inconcinnous, in-kon-sin'-nus, *a.* not concinnous; incongruous; dissonant.

Inconcluding, in-kon-klu'-ding, *a.* inferring no consequence.

Inconclusive, in-kon-klu'-siv, *a.* not conclusive; not producing a conclusion; not settling a point in debate. **Inconclusively**, in-kon-klu'-siv-le, *ad.* in an inconclusive manner. **Inconclusiveness**, in-kon-klu'-siv-nes, *s.* the state of being inconclusive.

Inconcocted, in-kon-kokt'-ed, *a.* not fully digested; not matured.

Inconcoction, in-kon-kok'-shun, *s.* the state of being indigested; immaturity.

Inconcurring, in-kon-kur'-ring, *a.* not concurring.

Inconcussible, in-kon-kus'-se-bl, *a.* not concussible.

Incondensability, in-kon-den-sa-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being not condensable.

Incondensable, in-kon-den'-sa-bl, *a.* not condensable.

Incondite, in-kon'-dite, *a.* ill-arranged; confused (L. *in*, not, *con*, together, and *do*, to put).

Inconformable, in-kon-for'-ma-bl, *a.* not conformable.

Inconformity, in-kon-for'-me-te, *s.* want of conformity; non-conformity.

Inconfused, in-kon-fuzed', *a.* not confused; distinct.

Inconfusion, in-kon-fu'-zhun, *s.* distinctness.

Incongealable, in-kon-je'-la-bl, *a.* not congealable. **Incongealableness**, in-kon-je'-la-bl-nes, *s.* the impossibility of being congealed.

Incongenial, in-kon-je'-ne-al, *a.* uncongenial; unsympathetic.

Incongeniality, in-kon-je-ne-al'-e-te, *s.* want of congeniality.

Incongruent, in-kong'-groo-ent, *a.* not congruent; incongruous; unsuitable; inconsistent.

Incongruity, in-kong-groo'-e-te, *s.* want of congruity; inconsistency; absurdity; unsuitableness.

Incongruous, in-kong'-groo-us, *a.* not congruous; unsuitable; inconsistent. **Incongruously**, in-kong'-groo-us-le, *ad.* in an incongruous manner.

Inconnexion, in-kon-nek'-shun, *s.* want of connexion; loose, disjointed state.

Inconscionable, in-kon'-shun-a-bl, *a.* unconscionable.

Inconsequence, in-kon'-se-kwens, *s.* inconclusiveness.

Inconsequent, in-kon'-se-kwent, *a.* not following from the premises; illogical.

Inconsequential, in-kon-se-kwen'-shal, *a.* not regularly following from the premises; not of importance. **Inconsequentially**, in-kon-se-kwen'-she-al-le, *ad.* without logical sequence.

Inconsequentiality, in-kon-se-kwen-she-al'-e-te, *s.* state of being inconsequential.

Inconsiderable, in-kon-sid'-er-a-bl, *a.* not worthy of consideration; unimportant; insignificant. **Inconsiderableness**, in-kon-sid'-er-a-bl-nes, *s.* small importance. **Inconsiderably**, in-kon-sid'-er-a-ble, *ad.* in a small degree; to a small amount.

Inconsiderate, in-kon-sid'-er-ate, *a.* not considerate; thoughtless; inattentive. **Inconsiderately**, in-kon-sid'-er-ate-le, *ad.* in an inconsiderate manner. **Inconsiderateness**, in-kon-sid'-er-ate-nes, *s.* the being inconsiderate.

Inconsideration, in-kon-sid-er-a'-shun, *s.* want of due consideration or thought; inattention to consequences.

Inconsistence, in-kon-sis'-tens, } *s.* the state of being
Inconsistency, in-kon-sis'-ten-se, } inconsistent.

Inconsistent, in-kon-sis'-tent, *a.* not consistent; not congruous; incompatible; self-contradictory; not uniform. **Inconsistently**, in-kon-sis'-tent-le, *ad.* in an inconsistent manner.

Inconsolable, in-kon-so'-la-bl, *a.* not to be consoled. **Inconsolably**, in-kon-so'-la-ble, *ad.* in a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

Inconsonance, in-kon'-so-nans, } *s.* disagreement; dis-
Inconsonancy, in-kon'-so-nan-se, } cordance.

Inconsonant, in-kon'-so-nant, *a.* disagreeing; discordant. **Inconsonantly**, in-kon'-so-nant-le, *ad.* not consonantly.

Inconspicuous, in-kon-spik'-u-us, *a.* not conspicuous; hardly or not clearly discernible. **Inconspicuously**, in-kon-spik'-u-us-le, *ad.* so as not to be clearly discerned.

Inconstancy, in-kon'-stan-se, *s.* the quality of being inconstant.

Inconstant, in-kon'-stant, *a.* subject or prone to change; fickle; changeable. **Inconstantly**, in-kon'-stant-le, *ad.* in an inconstant manner.

Inconsumable, in-kon-su'-ma-bl, *a.* that cannot be consumed or wasted. **Inconsumably**, in-kon-su'-ma-ble, *ad.* so as not to be consumable.

Inconsummate, in-kon-sum'-mate, *a.* not finished; not complete.

Incontestable, in-kon-tes'-ta-bl, *a.* not admitting of question; undeniable. **Incontestably**, in-kon-tes'-ta-ble, *ad.* in an incontestable manner.

Incontested, in-kon-tes'-ted, *a.* not contested.

Incontiguous, in-kon-tig'-u-us, *a.* not contiguous. **Incontiguously**, in-kon-tig'-u-us-le, *ad.* not contiguously.

Incontinence, in-kon'-te-nens, } *s.* the state of being
Incontinency, in-kon'-te-nen-se, } incontinent; want of self-restraint; inability of an animal organ to restrain discharges [Med.]

Incontinent, in-kon'-te-nent, *a.* not restraining the passions or appetites; unchaste; unable to restrain discharges; *s.* one who is unchaste. **Incontinently**, in-kon'-te-nent-le, *ad.* in an incontinent manner.

Incontrollable, in-kon-trole'-a-bl, *a.* not controllable. **Incontrollably**, in-kon-trole'-a-ble, *ad.* in a manner that admits of no control.

Incontrovertible, in-kon-tro-ver'-te-bl, *a.* too clear or certain to admit of dispute. **Incontrovertibly**, in-kon-tro-ver'-te-ble, *ad.* in a manner that precludes controversy.

Inconvenience, in-kon-ve'-ne-ens, } *s.* the being in-
Inconveniency, in-kon-ve'-ne-en-se, } convenient; want of convenience; that which inconveniences.

Inconvenience, in-kon-ve'-ne-ens, *v.a.* to put to inconvenience; to incommode; to trouble.

Inconvenient, in-kon-ve'-ne-ent, *a.* incommodious; causing trouble or embarrassment; unseasonable; unsuitable; unfit. **Inconveniently**, in-kon-ve'-ne-ent-le, *ad.* in an inconvenient manner.

Inconversable, in-kon-ver'-sa-bl, *a.* incommunicative.

Inconversant, in-kon'-ver-sant, *a.* not conversant.

Inconvertibility, in-kon-ver-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of not being convertible into something else.

Inconvertible, in-kon-ver'-te-bl, *a.* not convertible.

Inconvictedness, in-kon-vik'-ted-nes, *s.* state of being not convicted.

Inconvincible, in-kon-vin'-se-bl, *a.* not convincible.

Incorporate, in-kor'-po-rate, *a.* not having a material body; not corporate; *v.a.* to form or combine into one body or mass; to unite; to embody; to form into

a body politic or corporation: *v.n.* to unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended: *a.* incorporated (L. *in*, into, and *corpus*, a body).

Incorporation, in-kor-po-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of incorporating; the state of being incorporated; intimate union; embodiment; formation or association in a body politic or a corporate body.

Incorporative, in-kor'-po-rate-ive, *a.* incorporating, specially of words into one, so as to form a sentence.

Incorporeal, in-kor-po'-re-al, *a.* not in a body or bodily form; immaterial. **Incorporeally**, in-kor-po'-re-al-le, *ad.* without body; immaterially.

Incorporealism, in-kor-po'-re-al-izm, *s.* pure spirituality of existence.

Incorporeity, in-kor-po-re'-e-te, *s.* immateriality.

Incorrect, in-kor-rekt', *a.* not correct; inaccurate; not according to copy, fact, or rule. **Incorrectly**, in-kor-rekt'-le, *ad.* not correctly. **Incorrectness**, in-kor-rekt'-nes, *s.* the state of being incorrect.

Incorrection, in-kor-rek'-shun, *s.* want of correction.

Incorrigible, in-kor'-re-je-bl, *a.* that cannot be corrected or amended; too depraved to be reformed. **Incorrigibly**, in-kor'-re-je-ble, *ad.* to an incorrigible degree.

Incorrigibleness, in-kor'-re-je-bl-nes, } *s.* the quality of
Incorrigibility, in-kor-re-je-bil'-e-te, } being incorrigible.

Incorrodible, in-kor-ro'-de-bl, *a.* that cannot be corroded.

Incorrupt, in-kor-rupt', *a.* not corrupt; sound; untainted; above being bribed. **Incorruptness**, in-kor-rupt'-nes, *s.* exemption from decay or corruption; integrity; honesty.

Incorrupted, in-kor-rup'-ted, *a.* uncorrupted.

Incorruptibility, in-kor-rup-te-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality
Incorruptibleness, in-kor-rup'-te-bl-nes, } of being incapable of corruption.

Incorruptible, in-kor-rup'-te-bl, *a.* incapable of corruption; that cannot be bribed; inflexibly just. **Incorruptibly**, in-kor-rup'-te-ble, *ad.* to an incorruptible degree.

Incorruption, in-kor-rup'-shun, *s.* incapability of being corrupted.

Incorruptive, in-kor-rup'-tiv, *a.* not liable to corruption.

Incrassate, in-kras'-sate, *v.a.* to make thick; to make fluids thicker by their mixture or evaporation [Phar.]: *v.n.* to become thicker; *a.* made thick or thicker; fattened; thickened toward the flower [Bot.] (L. *in*, and *crassus*, thick).

Incrassation, in-kras-sa'-shun, *s.* the act of thickening; state of becoming thicker.

Incrassative, in-kras'-sa-tiv, *a.* thickening: *s.* that which has the power to thicken [Med.]

Increasable, in-kre'-sa-bl, *a.* that may be increased.

Increase, in-krees', *v.n.* to become greater in any quality that is capable of more or less; to grow; to advance; to multiply: *v.a.* to make greater; to advance: to add; to extend; to aggravate (L. *in*, on, and *cresco*, *cretum*, to grow).

Increase, in'-krees, *s.* augmentation; growth; increment; profit; produce; progeny.

Increaseful, in-krees'-ful, *a.* abundant in produce.

Increaser, in-krees'-er, *s.* he who or that which increases.

Increasingly, in-krees'-ing-le, *ad.* growingly.

Increate, in-kre-ate', *v.a.* to create within.

Increate, in'-kre-ate,
Increated, in'-kre-a-ted, } *a.* uncreated.

Incredibility, in-kred-e-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of
Incredibleness, in-kred'-e-bl-nes, } being incredible.

Incredible, in-kred'-e-bl, *a.* not credible. **Incredibly**, in-kred'-e-ble, *ad.* in an incredible manner.

Incredulity, in-kre-du'-le-te, } *s.* the quality of
Incredulousness, in-kred'-u-lus-nes, } being incredulous; indisposition to believe; scepticism.

Incredulous, in-kred'-u-lus, *a.* not disposed to believe; sceptical. **Incredulously**, in-kred'-u-lus-le, *ad.* with incredulity.

Incremation, in-kre-ma'-shun, *s.* cremation; burning.

Increment, in'-kre-ment, *s.* the act of increasing; that by which a thing is increased; increase; the finite increase of a variable quantity [Math.]; amplification [Rhet.] See **Increase.**

Increpation, in-kre-pa'-shun, *s.* a chiding or rebuking (L. *in*, and *crepo*, to make a noise).

Increscent, in-kres'-sent, *a.* increasing; growing.

Incriminate, in-krim'-e-nate, *v.a.* to criminate.

Incrust, in-krust', *v.a.* to cover with a crust or hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of.

Incrustation, in-krus-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of incrusting; the state of being incrusted; a crust or coat of anything on a surface; a covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, or other substance; the disposition of stone-like molecules on the surface of bodies acted on by waters impregnated with calcareous salts.

Incrustment, in-krust'-ment, *s.* incrustation.

Incubate, in'-ku-bate, *v.n.* to sit, as on eggs, for hatching (L. *in*, and *cubo*, to lie down).

Incubation, in-ku-ba'-shun, *s.* the act of incubating or hatching; the development of the germ of a disease [Med.]

Incubus, in'-ku-bus, *s.* the oppression of nightmare; a demon fabled to cause oppression; anything that oppresses like a nightmare. See **Incubate.**

Inculcate, in-kul'-kate, *v.a.* to impress or enforce by frequent repetition (L. *in*, and *calco*, to tread, from *calx*, the heel).

Inculcation, in-kul-ka'-shun, *s.* the action of inculcating.

Inculpable, in-kul'-pa-bl, *a.* unblameable. **Inculpableness**, in-kul'-pa-bl-nes, *s.* unblameableness. **Inculpably**, in-kul'-pa-ble, *ad.* without blame.

Inculpate, in-kul'-pate, *v.a.* to blame; to censure.

Inculpation, in-kul-pa'-shun, *s.* blame; censure.

Inculpatory, in-kul'-pa-tur-e, *a.* imputing blame.

Incult, in-kult', *a.* uncultivated (L. *in*, not, and *cultus*, tilled).

Incultivated, in-kul'-te-va-ted, *a.* not cultivated.

Incultivation, in-kul-te-va'-shun, *s.* want or neglect of cultivation.

Incumbency, in-kum'-ben-se, *s.* the state of being incumbent; the holding of an office, or the possession of a benefice.

Incumbent, in-kum'-bent, *a.* lying or resting on; lying on, as a duty; said of the anthers of plants, when so disposed as to lie one over the other [Bot.]; said of the wings of insects, when one laps over the other [Entom.]: *s.* the person in present possession of a benefice or of an office (L. *in*, and *cumbo*, to lie down).

Incumbently, in-kum'-bent-le, *ad.* in an incumbent manner.

Incumber, in-kum'-ber, *v.a.* See **Encumber.**

Incunabula, in-ku-na'-bu-la, *s.pl.* books printed in the infancy of printing, prior generally to 1500 (L. swaddling-cloths).

Incur, in-kur', *v.a.* to become liable to; to bring on (L. *in*, into, or against, and *curro*, *cursum*, to run).

Incurability, in-kew-ra-bil'-e-te, *s.* the state of being incurable; impossibility of cure.

Incurable, in-kew'-ra-bl, *a.* that cannot be cured; irremediable: *s.* one beyond cure. **Incurableness**, in-kew'-ra-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being incurable. **Incurably**, in-kew'-ra-ble, *ad.* in an incurable manner or degree.

Incuriosity, in-kew-re-os'-e-te, *s.* want of curiosity.

Incurious, in-kew'-re-us, *a.* not curious to know. **Incuriously**, in-kew'-re-us-le, *ad.* without inquisitiveness. **Incuriousness**, in-kew'-re-us-nes, *s.* want of curiosity.

Incurrence, in-kur'-rens, *s.* the act of incurring.

Incursion, in-kur'-shun, *s.* a hostile irruption or inroad. See **Incur.**

Incursive, in-kur'-siv, *a.* making an incursion.

Incurvate, in-kur'-vate, *v.a.* to turn from a right or straight line: *a.* curved inward or upward (L. *in*, and *curvus*, bent).

Incurvation, in-kur-va'-shun, *s.* the act of incurvating; the state of being incurvated; crookedness.

Incurve, in-kurv', *v.a.* to bend; to make crooked.

Incurvity, in-kur'-ve-te, *s.* state of being bent.

Incus, in'-kus, *s.* an anvil; a bone of the tympanum (L.)

Incuse, in-kuz', *v.a.* to stamp (L. *incudo*, to forge).

Indebted, in-det'-ted, *a.* in debt; under obligation. **Indebtedness**, in-det'-ted-nes, *s.* the state of being indebted.

Indecency, in-de'-sen-se, *s.* the state of being indecent; an indecent action or expression.

Indecent, in-de'-sent, *a.* not decent; unbecoming; offensive to modesty. **Indecently**, in-de'-sent-le, *ad.* in a manner to offend decency.

Indeciduous, in-de-sid'-u-us, *a.* not falling, as leaves in autumn.

Indecimable, in-des'-e-ma-bl, *a.* not liable to pay tithes.

Indecipherable, in-de-si'-fer-a-bl, *a.* not decipherable.

Indecision, in-de-sizh'-un, *s.* want of decision; irresolution.

Indecisive, in-de-si'-siv, *a.* not decisive; wavering. **Indecisively**, in-de-si'-siv-le, *ad.* in an indecisive manner. **Indecisiveness**, in-de-si'-siv-nes, *s.* the state of being undecided.

Indeclinable, in-de-kli'-na-bl, *a.* not varied by inflection: *s.* an indeclinable word [Gram.] **Indeclinably**, in-de-kli'-na-ble, *ad.* without variation.

Indecomposable, in-de-kom-po'-za-bl, *a.* incapable of decomposition. **Indecomposableness**, in-de-kom-po'-za-bl-nes, *s.* incapableness of decomposition.

Indecorous, in-dek'-o-rus, *or* in-de-ko'-rus, *a.* in violation of good manners; unbecoming. **Indecorously**, in-dek'-o-rus-le, *or* in-de-ko'-rus-le, *ad.* in an indecorous manner. **Indecorousness**, in-dek'-o-rus-ness, *or* in-de-ko'-rus-nes, *s.* the quality of being indecorous.

Indecorum, in-de-ko'-rum, *s.* want or violation of decorum or propriety; an indecorous act (L.)

Indeed, in-deed', *ad.* in reality; in truth; in fact; *int.* of surprise.

Indefatigability, Indefatigableness, in-de-fat-e-gà-bil'-e-te, *s.* a being indefatigable; persistency.

Indefatigable, in-de-fat'-e-gà-bl, *a.* not yielding to fatigue; unwearied. **Indefatigably**, in-de-fat'-e-gà-ble, *ad.* in an indefatigable manner.

Indefeasibility, in-de-fe-ze-bil'-e-te, *s.* the state of being indefeasible.

Indefeasible, in-de-fe'-ze-bl, *a.* that cannot be defeated or made void. **Indefeasibly**, in-de-fe'-ze-ble, *ad.* in an indefeasible manner.

Indefectible, in-de-fek'-te-bl, *a.* not liable to defect, failure, or decay; unfailing.

Indefective, in-de-fek'-tiv, *a.* not defective; perfect.

Indefensibility, in-de-fen-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality or state of not being defensible.

Indefensible, in-de-fen'-se-bl, *a.* that cannot be defended or justified. **Indefensibly**, in-de-fen'-se-ble, *ad.* in an indefensible manner.

Indefensive, in-de-fen'-siv, *a.* having no defence.

Indeficiency, in-de-fish'-en-se, *s.* the quality of not being deficient.

Indeficient, in-de-fish'-ent, *a.* not deficient; perfect.

Indefinable, in-de-fi'-nà-bl, *a.* that cannot be defined. **Indefinably**, in-de-fi'-nà-ble, *ad.* so as not to be definable.

Indefinite, in-def'-e-nit, *a.* not defined or determinate; not precise or certain; that has no determinate or certain limits. **Indefinitely**, in-def'-e-nit-le, *ad.* in an indefinite manner. **Indefiniteness**, in-def'-e-nit-nes, *s.* the quality of being indefinite.

Indefinitude, in-de-fin'-e-tude, *s.* indefiniteness.

Indehiscence, in-de-his'-sens, *s.* a being indehiscent.

Indehiscent, in-de-his'-sent, *a.* not dehiscent; not opening spontaneously when ripe [Bot.]

Indeliberate, in-de-lib'-er-ate, *a.* unpremeditated. **Indeliberately**, in-de-lib'-er-ate-le, *ad.* without premeditation.

Indelibility, in-del-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being indelible.

Indelible, in-del'-e-bl, *a.* not to be blotted out or effaced. **Indelibly**, in-del'-e-ble, *ad.* in an indelible manner.

Indelicacy, in-del'-e-kà-se, *s.* want of delicacy; coarseness of manners or language.

Indelicate, in-del'-e-kate, *a.* not delicate; offensive to decency. **Indelicately**, in-del'-e-kate-le, *ad.* in an indelicate manner; indecently.

Indemnification, in-dem-ne-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of indemnifying; that which indemnifies.

Indemnify, in-dem'-ne-fi, *v.a.* to secure against loss, damage, or penalty; to compensate for loss or injury sustained (L. *in*, not, *damnum*, loss, and *facio*, to make).

Indemnity, in-dem'-ne-te, *s.* security against loss, damage, or penalty; indemnification or compensation for loss or injury sustained.

Indemonstrable, in-de-mon'-strà-bl, *a.* not demonstrable.

Indenizen, in-den'-e-zen, *v.a.* See **Endenizen**.

Indent, in-dent', *v.a.* to notch; to cut on the edge into points like teeth; to bind by indenture; to begin further in from the margin than the rest of an paragraph [Print.]: *v.n.* to be notched; to run in and out; to bargain: *s.* a notch in the margin of anything; an indentation; an indented certificate (U.S.) (L. *in*, into, and *dens*, a tooth).

Indentation, in-den-ta'-shun, *s.* a notching; a notch in a margin; a recess or depression in any border.

Indented, in-dent'-ed, *a.* cut on the edge into points like teeth; bound by indenture. **Indentedly**, in-dent'-ed-le, *ad.* with indentations.

Indenting, in-dent'-ing, *s.* an impression like that made by a tooth.

Indenture, in-den'-tyur, *s.* indentation; a writing containing a contract, so called from the two copies being originally indented, so as to correspond with each other: *v.a.* to indent; to bind by indentures: *v.n.* to run in and out.

Independence, Independency, in-de-pen'-dens, in-de-pen'-den-se, *s.* the state of being independent of others; that which enables one to be so; the principles of the Independents.

Independent, in-de-pen'-dent, *a.* not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not subordinate; not holding possessions at the will of another; affording the means of independence; not subject to influence; not obsequious; free; unconstrained; irrespective; pertaining to the Independents: *s.* one who maintains that every congregation of Christians constitutes a complete church, and is subject to no superior authority. **Independently**, in-de-pen'-dent-le, *ad.* in an independent manner.

Indescribable, in-de-skri'-bà-bl, *a.* that cannot be described.

Indescriptive, in-de-skrip'-tiv, *a.* not descriptive.

Undesirable, in-de-zi'-rà-bl, *a.* not desirable.

Indestructibility, in-de-struk-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being indestructible.

Indestructible, in-de-struk'-te-bl, *a.* not destructible. **Indestructibly**, in-de-struk'-te-ble, *ad.* in an indestructible manner.

Indeterminable, in-de-ter'-me-nà-bl, *a.* that cannot be determined; that does not terminate. **Indeterminably**, in-de-ter'-me-nà-ble, *ad.* in an indeterminable manner.

Indeterminate, in-de-ter'-me-nate, *a.* not determinate; not fixed; uncertain; not precise. **Indeterminately**, in-de-ter'-me-nate-le, *ad.* in an indeterminate manner; indefinitely. **Indeterminateness**, in-de-ter'-me-nate-nes, *s.* the state of being indeterminate.

Indetermination, in-de-ter-me-na'-shun, *s.* want of determination; wavering; vacillation.

Indetermined, in-de-ter'-mind, *a.* undetermined.

Indevote, in-de-vote', *a.* not devoted.

Indevotion, in-de-vo'-shun, *s.* want of devotion.

Indevout, in-de-vowt', *a.* not devout; undevout. **Indevoutly**, in-de-vowt'-le, *ad.* without devotion.

Index, in'-deks, *s.*; *pl.* **Indexes**, or **Indices**; that which points out or indicates; the hand that points to anything; a list of subjects in a book in alphabetical order; the forefinger or pointing finger [Anat.]; the exponent of a power [Math. and Arith.]: *v.a.* to provide with an index. The *index of a logarithm*, the integral part of the logarithm; the characteristic. The *index of a globe*, a little style fitted on the north pole, which, when the globe is turned, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour circle. *Index of refraction*, the number that expresses the ratio of the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction [Optics]. *Index Expurgatorius*. See **Expurgatorial**. (L. from *indico*, to point out.)

Indexer, in'-dek-ser, *s.* he who makes an index.

Indexical, in-dek'-se-kal, *a.* pertaining to or like an index. **Indexically**, in-dek'-se-kal-le, *ad.* in the manner of an index.

Indexterity, in-deks-ter'-e-te, *s.* want of dexterity.

Indiaman, ind'-yà-man, *s.* a large ship employed in trade with India.

Indian, ind'-yan, *a.* pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America: *s.* a native of the East or West Indies, or an aboriginal of America. *Indian berry*, the cocculus indicus. *Indian corn*, the maize, of the genus zea. *Indian cress*, a plant of the genus tropæolum, a favourite garden flower, known as the nasturtium. *Indian date*, the tamarind tree. *Indian fig*, the prickly pear. *Indian file*, single file. *Indian fire*, a bright white signal-light, of sulphur, realgar, and nitre. *Indian ink*, a substance made of lampblack and animal glue, brought chiefly from China, and used for watercolours. *Indian madder*, a vegetable substance, much used for dyeing red, purple, orange, and brown. *Indian red*, a species of ochre. *Indian reed*, a plant of the genus canna. *Indian shot*, a name given to plants of the genus canna. *Indian tobacco*, a species of lobelia. *Indian turnip*, an American plant with a head of red berries growing on a stem. *Indian yellow*, a bright yellow pigment.

Indianite, ind'-yan-ite, *s.* a grey mineral of the feldspar family, from the Carnatic, in India.

India-paper, ind'-yà-pa'-per, *s.* a fine, originally Chinese paper, used by engravers.

India-rubber, ind-yà-rub'-ber, *s.* caoutchouc.

Indicant, in'-de-kant, *a.* or *s.* pointing out or that which points out the remedy to be applied in the case of a disease.

Indicate, in'-de-kate, *v.a.* to point out; to show; to point out, as a remedy [Med.] See **Index**.

Indication, in-de-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of pointing out; that which points out; symptom in a disease which serves to direct to suitable remedies [Med.]

Indicative, in-dik'-à-tiv, *a.* pointing out, as a sign or intimation. The *indicative mood*, the form of the verb that affirms, or denies, or interrogates, as regards matter of fact. **Indicatively**, in-dik'-à-tiv-le, *ad.* in an indicative manner.

Indicator, in'-de-ka-tur, *s.* he who or that which points out or indicates; an apparatus which indicates steam pressure.

Indicatory, in'-de-kà-tur-e, *a.* serving to indicate.

Indicavit, in-de-ka'-vit, *s.* a writ of prohibition, that lies for a patron when his incumbent is sued for tithes by another clergyman [Law]. (L. he has shown.)

Indicolite, in'-de-ko-lite, *s.* an indigo-blue variety of tourmalin [Min.] (L. *indigo*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)

Indict, in-dite', *v.a.* to charge with a crime or misdemeanour by finding of a grand jury (L. *in*, and *dico*, to say).
Indictable, in-dī'-tà-bl, *a.* that may be indicted; that exposes to indictment.
Indictee, in-di-tee', *s.* a person who is indicted.
Indicter, in-dī'-ter, *s.* one who indicts.
Indiction, in-dik'-shun, *s.* declaration; proclamation; a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great, and begun January 1, A.D. 313; originally, a tax for the payment of discharged troops.
Indictive, in-dik'-tiv, *a.* proclaimed; declared.
Indictment, in-dite'-ment, *s.* a written accusation; formal charge of a crime or misdemeanour, preferred by a grand jury under oath to a court.
Indifference, in-dif'-fer-ens, *s.* the state of being indifferent; neutrality; unconcern; freedom from prepossession or bias; state in which there is no difference; inferior quality. *The centre of indifference*, the state of indifference which frequently intervenes between renunciation and regeneration, or between negative and positive, in the higher life of the spirit (*Sartor Resartus*).
Indifferent, in-dif'-fer-ent, *a.* neutral; impartial; unconcerned; of no importance; of no account; of rather inferior quality. **Indifferently**, in-dif'-fer-ent-le, *ad.* in an indifferent manner.
Indifferentism, in-dif'-fer-en-tizm, *s.* indifference, especially as regards religious beliefs or opinions.
Indifferentist, in-dif'-fer-ent-ist, *s.* one who professes indifferentism.
Indigence, in'-de-jens, } *s.* state of being indigent;
Indigency, in'-de-jen-se, } extreme poverty.
Indigene, in'-de-jene, *s.* one native-born; a native animal or plant (L. *in*, and *gigno*, to beget).
Indigenous, in-dij'-en-us, *a.* native; not exotic.
Indigent, in'-de-jent, *a.* in need; destitute of means of subsistence (L. *in*, and *egeo*, to be in want). **Indigently**, in'-de-jent-le, *ad.* with indigence.
Indigested, in-de-jest'-ed, *a.* not digested; not arranged in due order; crude; not matured to suppuration.
Indigestible, in-de-jes'-te-bl, *a.* not digestible; not to be received or patiently endured. **Indigestibly**, in-de-jes'-te-ble, *ad.* not digestibly.
Indigestion, in-de-jest'-yun, *s.* want of digestion or due digestive power; dyspepsia.
Indignant, in-dig'-nant, *a.* affected with anger and scorn (L. *in*, not, and *dignus*, worthy). **Indignantly**, in-dig'-nant-le, *ad.* with indignation.
Indignation, in-dig-na'-shun, *s.* scorn at base or unworthy conduct; anger, mingled with contempt and abhorrence.
Indignity, in-dig'-ne-te, *s.* unmerited contemptuous treatment; incivility with insult.
Indigo, in'-de-go, *s.* a deep blue dye, prepared from the leaves and stalks of the indigo plant, and extensively used in dyeing and calico-printing (L. *indicus*, Indian).
Indigogene, in'-de-go-jene, *s.* white indigo, produced by the action upon indigo of a deoxidising body.
Indigometer, in-de-gom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument to test the strength of indigo (*indigo*, and *meter*).
Indigotic, in-de-got'-ik, *a.* denoting an acid formed by dissolving indigo in diluted nitric acid.
Indigotine, in'-de-go-tene, *s.* pure blue indigo.
Indirect, in-de-rekt', *a.* not direct or straight; not tending directly to the point; not straightforward; not fair or honest. *Indirect tax*, a tax laid on an article of produce, but really paid by the consumer. **Indirectly**, in-de-rekt'-le, *ad.* in an indirect manner. **Indirectness**, in-de-rekt'-nes, *s.* the quality of being indirect.
Indirection, in-de-rek'-shun, *s.* indirect course.
Indiscernible, in-diz-zern'-e-bl, *a.* not discernible. **Indiscernibleness**, in-diz zern'-e-bl-nes, *s.* incapability of being discerned. **Indiscernibly**, in-diz-zern'-e-ble, *ad.* in a manner not to be discerned.
Indiscerptibility, in-dis-serp-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being indiscerptible.
Indiscerptible, in-dis-serp'-te-bl, *a.* incapable of dissolution by separation of parts.
Indisciplinable, in-dis'-se-plin-à-bl, *a.* not capable of discipline, or of being improved by discipline.
Indiscipline, in-dis'-se-plin, *s.* want of discipline.
Indiscoverable, in-dis-kuv'-er-à-bl, *a.* undiscoverable.
Indiscreet, in-dis-kreet', *a.* not discreet; injudicious. **Indiscreetly**, in-dis-kreet'-le, *ad.* not discreetly. **Indiscreetness**, in-dis-kreet'-nes, *s.* quality of being indiscreet.
Indiscrete, in-dis-kreet', *a.* not discrete or separated.
Indiscretion, in-dis-kresh'-un, *s.* want of discretion; rashness; an imprudent act.
Indiscriminate, in-dis-krim'-e-nate, *a.* not discriminating; without making any distinction; promiscuous. **Indiscriminately**, in-dis-krim'-e-nate-le, *ad.* without distinction.
Indiscriminating, in-dis-krim'-e-na-ting, *a.* not making any distinction.
Indiscrimination, in-dis-krim-e-na'-shun, *s.* want of discrimination or distinction.
Indiscriminative, in-dis-krim'-e-nà-tiv, *a.* making no distinction.
Indispensability, in-dis-pen-sà-bil'-e-te, *s.* indispensableness.
Indispensable, in-dis-pen'-sà-bl, *a.* not to be dispensed with. **Indispensableness**, in-dis-pen'-sà-bl-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being indispensable. **Indispensably**, in-dis-pen-sà-ble, *ad.* necessarily.
Indispose, in-dis-poze', *v.a.* to disincline; to render indisposed; to render unfit; to make unwell.
Indisposed, in-dis-pozed', *a.* disinclined; averse; slightly unwell. **Indisposedness**, in-dis-pō'-zed-nes, *s.* the state of being indisposed.
Indisposition, in-dis-po-zish'-un, *s.* disinclination; aversion; slight illness.
Indisputable, in-dis'-pu-tà-bl, *a.* too evident to admit of dispute. **Indisputableness**, in-dis'-pu-tà-bl-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being indisputable. **Indisputably**, in-dis'-pu-tà-ble, *ad.* beyond dispute.
Indisputed, in-dis-pu'-ted, *a.* undisputed.
Indissolubility, in-dis-so-lu-bil'-e-te, *s.* indissolubleness.
Indissoluble, in-dis'-so-lu-bl, *a.* not dissoluble or dissolvable; not violable; always binding. **Indissolubleness**, in-dis'-so-lu-bl-ness, *s.* the quality of being indissoluble. **Indissolubly**, in-dis'-so-lu-ble, *ad.* in an indissoluble manner.
Indissolvable, in-diz-zol'-và-bl, *a.* not dissolvable. **Indissolvableness**, in-diz-zol'-và-bl-nes, *s.* indissolubleness.
Indistinct, in-dis-tingkt', *a.* not distinct or clear; not clearly defined. **Indistinctly**, in-dis-tingkt'-le, *ad.* in an indistinct manner. **Indistinctness**, in-dis-tingkt'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being indistinct.
Indistinction, in-dis-tingk'-shun, *s.* want of distinction; confusion.
Indistinguishable, in-dis-ting'-gwish-à-bl, *a.* undistinguishable.
Indisturbance, in-dis-tur'-bans, *s.* freedom from disturbance; calm.
Indite, in-dite', *v.a.* to compose; to dictate. See **Indict**.
Inditement, in-dite'-ment, *s.* the act of inditing.
Individable, in-de-vī'-dà-bl, *a.* not capable of division.
Individed, in-de-vī'-ded, *a.* undivided.
Individual, in-de-vid'-u-al, *a.* subsisting as a distinct, indivisible being; single; one; pertaining to one only: *s.* a single person; a single animal or thing (L. *in*, not, and *dividuus*, divisible). **Individually**, in-de-vid'-u-al-le, *ad.* separately; inseparably.
Individualism, in-de-vid'-u-al-izm, *s.* exclusive or undue attachment to individual interest; individuality; a social system which regards the rights of the individual as sovereign.
Individuality, in-de-vid-u-al'-e-te, *s.* separate and distinct existence; oneness; distinctness of character; that faculty by which individual objects are attended to and particularized (Phren.).
Individualization, in-de-vid-u-al-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of individualizing; the state of being individualized.
Individualize, in-de-vid'-u-al-ize, *v.a.* to distinguish individually; to connect with an individual.
Individuate, in-de-vid'-u-ate, *a.* undivided: *v.a.* to make single; to distinguish individually.
Individuation, in-de-vid-u-a'-shun, *s.* individualization.
Indivisibility, in-de-viz-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* indivisibleness.
Indivisible, in-de-viz'-e-bl, *a.* not divisible: *s.* one of the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved [Math.] **Indivisibleness**, in-de-viz'-e-bl-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being indivisible. **Indivisibly**, in-de-viz'-e-ble, *ad.* so as not to be divisible.
Indivision, in-de-vizh'-un, *s.* a state of being undivided.
Indo-Briton, in'-do-brit'-ton, *s.* a person born in India, one of whose parents is a native of Great Britain.
Indo-European, in'-do-u-ro-pe'-an, *a.* Aryan.
Indocible, in-do'-se-bl, *a.* not capable of being taught or trained. **Indocibleness**, in-do'-se-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being indocible.
Indocile, in-do'-sil, *or* in-dos'-il, *a.* not docile; not disposed to be taught. **Indocility**, in-do-sil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being not docile.
Indoctrinate, in-dok'-tre-nate, *v.a.* to instruct in any doctrine or imbue with the principles of any system.
Indoctrination, in-dok-tre-na'-shun, *s.* instruction in or inoculation with the principles of any system.
Indolence, in'-do-lens, *s.* habitual laziness.
Indolent, in'-do-lent, *a.* habitually lazy; slothful. **Indolently**, in'-do-lent-le, *ad.* in an indolent manner.
Indomitable, in-dom'-e-tà-bl, *a.* that cannot be subdued; untamable (L. *in*, and *domitus*, tamed).
Indorsable, in-dor'-sà-bl, *a.* that may be indorsed.
Indorse, in-dors', *v.a.* to write on the back of; to assign

by indorsement; to sanction (L. *in*, and *dorsum*, the back).

Indorsee, in-dor-see', *s.* the person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

Indorsement, in-dors'-ment, *s.* the act of writing on the back of a note, &c.; that which is written on the back of a note, &c.; sanction.

Indorser, in-dor'-ser, *s.* the person who indorses a note, &c., and thus becomes liable for its payment.

Indra, in'-drâ, *s.* the Zeus of the Hindu pantheon, representing, after the type and in the style of an Aryan chieftain, the active and militant life of the benignant powers of the firmament.

Indraught, in'-draft, *s.* an inlet; influx below.

Indrawn, in'-drawn, *a.* drawn in.

Indrench, in-drensh', *v.a.* to drench.

Indubious, in-dew'-be-us, *a.* not doubtful; not doubting.

Indubitable, in-dew'-be-tâ-bl, *a.* clear or certain beyond question. **Indubitableness**, in-dew'-be-tâ-bl-nes, *s.* state of being indubitable. **Indubitably**, in-dew'-be-tâ-ble, *ad.* undoubtedly.

Induce, in-duse', *v.a.* to prevail on; to bring on; to cause; to cause, as an electric or magnetic condition, by mere proximity [Physics]. (L. *in*, and *duco*, *ductum*, to lead.)

Inducement, in-duse'-ment, *s.* anything that induces the mind to will or to act; a statement of facts introducing other material facts [Law].

Inducer, in-du'-ser, *s.* he who or that which induces.

Inducible, in-du'-se-bl, *a.* that may be induced; that may be inferred by induction.

Induct, in-dukt', *v.a.* to introduce to a benefice or office; to invest with such office. See **Induce**.

Inductile, in-duk'-til, *a.* not ductile, as a metal.

Inductility, in-duk-til'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being inductile.

Induction, in-duk'-shun, *s.* introduction or instalment into a benefice or office; the inductive method of reasoning [Logic]; the conclusion or inference drawn from a process of induction; the transfer of an electric or magnetic state from an electrified body to a non-electrified by proximity without contact [Physics]; an introductory scene leading to the main action, in old plays. See **Induce**.

Inductional, in-duk'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining or due to induction.

Inductive, in-duk'-tiv, *a.* leading or drawing; tending to induce; leading to inferences; proceeding by induction. The *inductive method*, the process, as distinct from the deductive, by which we conclude from particular instances to general principles. **Inductively**, in-duk'-tiv-le, *ad.* by induction or inference.

Inductor, in-duk'-tur, *s.* the person who inducts.

Indue, in-dew', *v.a.* to put on, as clothes; to invest; to clothe; to furnish; to endow (L. *induo*, to put on).

Indulge, in-dulje', *v.a.* to gratify by concession to; to yield to the wishes of; not to check or restrain: *v.n.* to allow one's self (L. *indulgeo*, from *in*, and *dulcis*, sweet).

Indulgence, in-dul'-jens, } *s.* unrestrained permission;
Indulgency, in-dul'-jen-se, } permission; gratification; favour granted. In the Rom. Cath. Church, remission granted by the church to a penitent of a temporal punishment, due to an act of sin committed subsequently to the remission by God of the great eternal punishment incurred by the sinner.

Indulgent, in-dul'-jent, *a.* yielding to the wishes of those under us; compliant; not severe. **Indulgently**, in-dent-le, *ad.* in an indulgent manner.

Indulgential, in-dul-jen'-shal, *a.* relating to the indulgences of the Romish Church.

Indulger, in-dul'-jer, *s.* one who indulges.

Indumentum, in-dew-ment'-um, *s.* the plumage of birds [Zool.]

Indurate, in'-du-rate, *v.n.* to become hard; to become insensible: *v.a.* to make hard; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate (L. *in*, and *durus*, hard).

Induration, in-du-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of hardening, or process of growing hard; hardened state; hardness of heart; obduracy.

Indusial, in-dew'-se-al, *a.* composed of the petrified larva-cases of certain insects.

Indusium, in-dew'-se-um, *s.*; *pl.* **Indusia**, a hairy cup inclosing a stigma [Bot.]; the membrane which inclooses the theeæ in ferns [Bot.]; the case or covering of certain larvæ [Entom.] (L. an under-garment.)

Industrial, in-dus'-tre-al, *a.* consisting in or pertaining to industry; pertaining to productiveness or produce. **Industrially**, in-dus'-tre-al-le, *ad.* with reference to industry.

Industrialism, in-dus'-tre-al-izm, *s.* employment in industrial pursuits; a social system founded on and characterized by industry.

Industrious, in-dus'-tre-us, *a.* given to industry; diligent in business or study; habitually occupied in business; assiduous; active. **Industriously**, in-dus'-tre-us-le, *ad.* in an industrious manner.

Industry, in'-dus-tre, *s.* habitual diligence in any employment; steady application to labour; assiduity; a productive occupation (L. *in*, and *struo*, to join together or arrange).

Induviæ, in-dew'-ve-ee, *s.pl.* the withered leaves that remain on the stem of some plants [Bot.] See **Indue**.

Indwell, in'-dwel, *v.a.* to dwell or abide in.

Indweller, in'-dwel-ler, *s.* an inhabitant.

Indwelling, in'-dwel-ling, *a.* dwelling within: *s.* residence within or in the heart or soul.

Inebriant, in-e'-bre-ant, *a.* intoxicating: *s.* anything that intoxicates, as opium.

Inebriate, in-e'-bre-ate, *v.a.* to make drunk; to intoxicate: *s.* a habitual drunkard (L. *in*, and *ebrius*, drink).

Inebriation, in-e-bre-a'-shun, } *s.* intoxication; drunk-
Inebriety, in-e-bri'-e-te, } enness.

Inedited, in-ed'-it-ed, *a.* not edited; unpublished.

Ineffability, in-ef-fâ-bil'-e-te, *s.* ineffableness.

Ineffable, in-ef'-fâ-bl, *a.* inexpressible in words. **Ineffableness**, in-ef'-fâ-bl-nes, *s.* the being ineffable. **Ineffably**, in-ef'-fâ-ble, *ad.* in a manner not to be expressed.

Ineffaceable, in-ef-fase'-â-bl, *a.* not effaceable. **Ineffaceably**, in-ef-fase'-â-ble, *ad.* not effaceably.

Ineffective, in-ef-fek'-tiv, *a.* without effect; useless. **Ineffectively**, in-ef-fek'-tiv-le, *ad.* not effectively.

Ineffectuality, in-ef-fek-tu-al'-e-te, *s.* one whose life is without effect.

Ineffectual, in-ef-fek'-tu-al, *a.* not producing or not able to produce its effect; inefficient. **Ineffectually**, in-ef-fek'-tu-al-le, *ad.* without effect; in vain. **Ineffectualness**, in-ef-fek'-tu-al-nes, *s.* want of effect, or of power to produce it.

Ineffervescence, in-ef-fer-ves'-sens, *s.* want of effervescence; a state of not effervescing.

Ineffervescent, in-ef-fer-ves'-sent, *a.* not effervescing.

Ineffervescibility, in-ef-fer-ves-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being ineffervescible.

Ineffervescible, in-ef-fer-ves'-se-bl, *a.* not capable of effervescence.

Inefficacious, in-ef-fe-ka'-shus, *a.* not efficacious; of inadequate power or force. **Inefficaciously**, in-ef-fe-kâ'-shus-le, *ad.* without efficacy.

Inefficaciousness, in-ef-fe-ka'-shus-nes, } *s.* want of effi-
Inefficacy, in-ef'-fe-ka-se, } cacy.

Inefficiency, in-ef-fish'-en-se, *s.* want of efficacy.

Inefficient, in-ef-fish'-ent, *a.* not efficient. **Inefficiently**, in-ef-fish'-ent-le, *ad.* without effect.

Inelaborate, in-e-lab'-o-rate, *a.* not elaborate.

Inelastic, in-e-las'-tik, *a.* wanting elasticity.

Inelasticity, in-e-las-tis'-e-te, *s.* want of elastic power.

Inelegance, in-el'-e-gans, } *s.* want of elegance; want
Inelegancy, in-el'-e-gan-se, } of beauty, polish, symmetry, ornament, delicacy, &c.; an inelegant quality.

Inelegant, in-el'-e-gant, *a.* not elegant; wanting beauty, polish, refinement, symmetry, ornament, &c. **Inelegantly**, in-el'-e-gant-le, *ad.* in an inelegant manner.

Ineligibility, in-el-e-je-bil'-e-te, *s.* the state or quality of being ineligible.

Ineligible, in-el'-e-je-bl, *a.* not capable or worthy of being elected or chosen. **Ineligibly**, in-el'-e-je-ble, *ad.* in an ineligible manner.

Ineloquent, in-el'-o-kwent, *a.* not eloquent; not persuasive. **Ineloquently**, in-el'-o-kwent-le, *ad.* without eloquence.

Ineluctable, in-e-luk'-ta-bl, *a.* struggled against in vain (L. *in*, *e*, and *luctor*, to wrestle).

Ineludible, in-e-lew'-de-bl, *a.* that cannot be eluded.

Inembryonate, in-em'-bre-un-ate, *a.* not formed in embryo.

Inenarrable, in-e-nar'-rà-bl, *a.* that cannot be narrated.

Inept, in-ept', *a.* not apt or fit; unsuitable; absurd. **Ineptly**, in-ept'-le, *ad.* in an inept manner. **Ineptness**, in-ept'-nes, *s.* the state of being inept.

Ineptitude, in-ep'-te-tude, *s.* inaptitude; absurdity.

Inequality, in-e-kwal'-e-te, *s.* want of equality; difference; unevenness; disparity; incompetence.

Inequidistant, in-e-kwe-dis'-tant, *a.* not equidistant.

Inequilateral, in-e-kwe-lat'-e-ral, *a.* not equilateral.

Inequitable, in-ek'-kwe-tâ-bl, *a.* not equitable.

Inequivalve, in-e'-kwe-valv, } *a.* having un-
Inequivalvular, in-e-kwe-val'-vu-lar, } equal valves, as the shell of an oyster.

Ineradicable, in-e-rad'-e-kà-bl, *a.* not eradicable. **Ineradicably**, in-e-rad'-e-kà-ble, *ad.* so as not to be eradicable.

Inergetic, in-er-jet'-ik, } *a.* having no energy. **In-**
Inergetical, in-er-jet'-e-kal, } **ergetically**, in-er-jet'-e-kal-le, *ad.* without energy.

Inerm, in-erm', } *a.* destitute of prickles or
Inermous, in-er'-mus, } thorns, as a leaf [Bot.] (L. *in*, not, and *arma*, arms).

Inerrability, in-er-rà-bil'-e-te, } *s.* infallibility.
Inerrableness, in-er'-rà-bl-nes, }
Inerrable, in-er'-rà-bl, *a.* that cannot err; infallible. **Inerrably**, in-er'-rà-ble, *ad.* infallibly.
Inerrancy, in-er'-ran-se, *s.* errorlessness.
Inerratic, in-er-rat'-ik, *a.* not erratic; fixed.
Inerringly, in-er'-ring-le, *ad.* without error.
Inert, in-ert', *a.* destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion; indisposed to act; inactive; sluggish (L. *in*, not, and *ars*, art). **Inertly**, in-ert'-le, *ad.* sluggishly.
Inertia, in-er'-she-à, *s.* that property of matter by which it tends to preserve a state of rest when still, and of uniform rectilinear motion when moving; inertness. *Vis inertiæ*, the power of inertia. (L.)
Inertion, in-er'-shun, } *s.* the state or quality of
Inertitude, in-er'-te-tude, } being inert; inertia; in-
Inertness, in-ert'-nes, } disposition to exertion; sluggishness.
Inescutcheon, in-es-kut'-tchun, *s.* an escutcheon borne within a shield [Her.]
Inessential, in-es-sen'-shal, *a.* unessential.
Inestimable, in-es'-te-mà-bl, *a.* that cannot be estimated; above all price in value. **Inestimably**, in-es'-ti-mà-ble, *ad.* in a manner not to be estimated.
Inevasible, in-e-va'-se-bl, *a.* that cannot be evaded.
Inevident, in-ev'-e-dent, *a.* not evident; not obvious.
Inevitability, in-ev-e-tà-bil'-e-te, *s.* inevitableness.
Inevitable, in-ev'-e-tà-bl, *a.* that admits of no escape or evasion. **Inevitableness**, in-ev'-e-tà-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being inevitable. **Inevitably**, in-ev'-e-tà-ble, *ad.* in manner inevitable.
Inexact, in-egz-akt', *a.* not precisely correct. **Inexactness**, in-egz-akt'-nes, *s.* want of precision.
Inexactitude, in-egz-ak'-te-tude, *s.* inexactness.
Inexcitable, in-ek-si'-tà-bl, *a.* not excitable; dull; lifeless.
Inexcusable, in-eks-ku'-zà-bl, *a.* not to be excused or justified. **Inexcusableness**, in-eks-ku'-zà-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being inexcusable. **Inexcusably**, in-eks-ku'-sà-ble, *ad.* to a degree beyond excuse or justification.
Inexecutable, in-eks-e-ku'-tà-bl, *a.* not executable.
Inexecution, in-eks-e-ku'-shun, *s.* non-performance.
Inexertion, in-egz-er'-shun, *s.* want of exertion or effort; defect of action.
Inexhalable, in-egz-ha'-là-bl, *a.* not evaporable.
Inexhausted, in-egz-haws'-ted, *a.* not exhausted or spent.
Inexhaustible, in-egz-haws'-te-bl, *a.* that cannot be exhausted; unfailing. **Inexhaustibleness**, in-egz-haws'-te-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being inexhaustible. **Inexhaustibly**, in-egz-haws'-te-ble, *ad.* in an inexhaustible manner.
Inexhaustive, in-egz-haws'-tiv, *a.* not to be exhausted or spent.
Inexistence, in-egz-ist'-ens, *s.* non-existence.
Inexistent, in-egz-is'-tent, *a.* not existing.
Inexorability, in-eks-o-rà-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the state or
Inexorableness, in-eks'-o-rà-bl-nes, } quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.
Inexorable, in-eks'-o-rà-bl, *a.* not to be moved by entreaty; inflexible; unrelenting. **Inexorably**, in-eks'-o-rà-ble, *ad.* so as to be immovable by entreaty.
Inexpectation, in-eks-pek-ta'-shun, *s.* state of having no expectation.
Inexpedience, in-eks-pe'-de-ens, } *s.* want of fitness;
Inexpediency, in-eks-pe'-de-en-se, } unsuitableness to the purpose.
Inexpedient, in-eks-pe'-de-ent, *a.* not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; unfit. **Inexpediently**, in-eks-pe'-de-ent-le, *ad.* not expediently.
Inexpensive, in-eks-pen'-siv, *a.* not expensive.
Inexperience, in-eks-pe'-re-ens, *s.* want of experience, or knowledge by experience.
Inexperienced, in-eks-pe'-re-enst, *a.* not having experience; unskilled.
Inexpert, in-eks-pert', *a.* not expert; not skilled. **Inexpertness**, in-eks-pert'-nes, *s.* want of expertness.
Inexpiable, in-eks'-pe-à-bl, *a.* that admits of no atonement or satisfaction. **Inexpiably**, in-eks'-pe-à-ble, *ad.* to an inexpiable degree.
Inexplicability, in-eks-ple-kà-bil'-e-te, *s.* inexplicableness.
Inexplicable, in-eks'-ple-kà-bl, *a.* that cannot be explained. **Inexplicableness**, in-eks'-ple-kà-bl-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being inexplicable. **Inexplicably**, in-eks'-ple-kà-ble, *ad.* so as not to be explicable.
Inexplicit, in-eks-plis'-it, *a.* not explicit or clear.
Inexplorable, in-eks-plo'-rà-bl, *a.* not explorable.
Inexposure, in-eks-po'-zhur, *s.* unexposed state.
Inexpressible, in-eks-pres'-se-bl, *a.* not to be expressed: *pl.* gentlemen's trousers. **Inexpressibly**, in-eks-pres'-se-ble, *ad.* unutterably.
Inexpressive, in-eks-pres'-siv, *a.* not expressive; inexpressible. **Inexpressiveness**, in-eks-pres'-siv-nes, *s.* the state of being inexpressive.
Inexpugnable, in-eks-pug'-nà-bl, *a.* impregnable.
Inextinguishable, in-eks-ting'-gwish-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be extinguished; unquenchable.
Inextirpable, in-eks-tir'-pà-bl, *a.* not extirpable.
Inextricable, in-eks'-tre-kà-bl, *a.* not capable of being disentangled. **Inextricableness**, in-eks'-tre-kà-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being inextricable. **Inextricably**, in-eks'-tre-kà-ble, *ad.* to an inextricable degree.
Ineye, in-i', *v.a.* to inoculate, as a tree or a bud.
Infallibility, in-fal-le-bil'-e-te, *s.* infallibleness, specially in regard to faith and morals, as claimed by Roman Catholic theologians on behalf of the Church as a whole, and the Pope, speaking *ex cathedra*, as the head of it.
Infallible, in-fal'-le-bl, *a.* incapable of erring; certain. **Infallibleness**, in-fal'-e-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being infallible. **Infallibly**, in-fal'-le-ble, *ad.* in an infallible manner.
Infamous, in'-fà-mus, *a.* of ill report; having a reputation of the worst kind; notoriously vile; disgraceful; publicly branded with infamy. **Infamously**, in'-fà-mus-le, *ad.* to an infamous degree.
Infamy, in'-fà-me, *s.* ill-fame; loss of reputation; public disgrace; extreme vileness; loss of character or status incurred by a convict [Law]. See **Fame**.
Infancy, in'-fan-se, *s.* the state of being an infant, or the time; the period till the age of twenty-one [Law]; the early period of existence.
Infant, in'-fant, *s.* a child in the first two or three years of life; a person under the age of twenty-one [Law]: *a.* pertaining to infancy; young; tender (L. *in*, not, and *fari*, to speak).
Infanta, in-fan'-tà, *s.* in Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood, except the heiress apparent.
Infante, in-fan'-te, *s.* in Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the heir apparent.
Infanticide, in-fan'-te-side, *s.* the murder of an infant; the murderer of an infant (L. *infant*, and *cædo*, to kill).
Infantile, in'-fan-tile, } *a.* pertaining to infancy or
Infantine, in'-fan-tine, } infants, or to the first period of life.
Infant-like, in'-fant-like, *a.* like an infant.
Infantly, in'-fant-le, *a.* like a child; infantile.
Infantry, in'-fan-tre, *s.* foot-soldiers (It. *infante*, a child, a servant, a foot-soldier).
Infatuate, in-fat'-u-ate, *v.a.* to make foolish; to affect with folly; to deprive of sound judgment; to infect with a foolish passion; to stupefy (L. *in*, and *fatuus*, foolish).
Infatuation, in-fat-u-a'-shun, *s.* the act of infatuating; the state of being infatuated; besotted folly.
Infeasibility, in-fe-ze-bil'-e-te, *s.* impracticability.
Infeasible, in-fe'-ze-bl, *a.* not feasible; impracticable. **Infeasibleness**, in-fe'-ze-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being impracticable.
Infect, in-fekt', *v.a.* to taint with disease; to taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter; to communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt (L. *in*, and *facio*, to make).
Infecter, in-fek'-ter, *s.* he who or that which infects.
Infection, in-fek'-shun, *s.* act of infecting; the thing which infects or taints.
Infectious, in-fek'-shus, *a.* having the quality of infecting or tainting; apt to spread; corrupting. **Infectiously**, in-fek'-shus-le, *ad.* by infection. **Infectiousness**, in-fek'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being infectious.
Infective, in-fek'-tiv, *a.* infectious.
Infecund, in-fe'-kund, *a.* unfruitful.
Infecundity, in-fe-kun'-de-te, *s.* unfruitfulness.
Infeffment, in-fef'-ment, *s.* the symbolical act of putting one in possession of an hereditament, by presenting a small quantity of earth and stone of the property [Scots Law].
Infelicitous, in-fe-lis'-e-tus, *a.* not felicitous.
Infelicity, in-fe-lis'-e-te, *s.* unhappiness; misery; unfavourableness.
Infeoff, in-fef'. See **Enfeoff**.
Infer, in-fer', *v.a.* to deduce; to derive, as a fact or consequence (L. *in*, and *fero*, to bring).
Inferable, in-fer'-rà-bl, } *a.* that may be inferred from
Inferrible, in-fer'-re-bl, } premises; deducible.
Inference, in'-fer-ens, *s.* the act of inferring; that which is inferred; deduction; conclusion.
Inferential, in-fer-en'-shal, *a.* deduced or deducible by inference. **Inferentially**, in-fer-en'-shal-le, *ad.* by way of inference.
Inferiæ, in-fe'-re-ee, *s.pl.* sacrifices offered by the Romans to the souls of the dead (L.)
Inferior, in-fe'-re-ur, *a.* lower in place, station, age, rank, &c.; subordinate; secondary; below; within the earth's orbit [Astron.]; under the ovary [Bot.]:

s. one who is younger, or of a lower rank (L. comparative of *inferus*, low).

Inferiority, in-fē'-re-or'-e-te, *s.* the state of being inferior.

Infernal, in-fer'-nal, *a.* pertaining to hell or the lower regions; worthy of hell; diabolical: *s.* an inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions. *Infernal machine,* an explosive machine contrived for assassination. *Infernal stone,* lunar caustic. **Infernally,** in-fer'-nal-le, *ad.* in a detestable and infernal way.

Inferno, in-fer'-no, *s.* hell, as Dante figures it (It.)

Infertile, in-fer'-til, *a.* not fertile; barren.

Infertility, in-fer-til'-e-te, *s.* unfruitfulness.

Infest, in-fest', *v.a.* to trouble greatly; to harass or plague (L. *infestus*, rendering unsafe, troublesome).

Infestation, in-fes-ta'-shun, *s.* molestation.

Infestered, in-fes'-terd, *a.* rankling; inveterate.

Infestive, in-fes'-tiv, *a.* not festive; cheerless.

Infestivity, in-fes-tiv'-e-te, *s.* want of festivity or of cheerfulness, as at entertainments.

Infeudation, in-few-da'-shun, *s.* the act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee; the granting of tithes to laymen. See **Feud.**

Infibulation, in-fib-u-la'-shun, *s.* a clasping or confining with a small padlock (L. *in*, and *fibula*, a clasp).

Infidel, in'-fe-del, *a.* disbelieving, especially in Christianity, and that often only on certain theoretic sides: *s.* one who disbelieves or has no faith in a given religious creed, especially the Christian; a sceptic; a deist; a Mohammedan (L. *in*, not, and *fides*, faith).

Infidelity, in-fe-del'-e-te, *s.* want of faith, especially in the Christian creed; scepticism; deism; a violation of the marriage covenant by adultery or lewdness; breach of trust; treachery.

Infiltered, in-fil'-terd, *a.* infiltrated.

Infiltrate, in-fil'-trate, *v.n.* to enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

Infiltration, in-fil-tra'-shun, *s.* the process of entering the cells of a body; the substance infiltrated.

Infinite, in'-fe-nit, *a.* without limit; boundless; endless; great beyond measure; greater or less than any assignable quantity [Math.]: *s.* infinity of being; something infinite; an infinite quantity [Math.] (L. *in*, not, and *finis*, an end.) **Infinitely,** in'-fe-nit-le, *ad.* to an infinite degree. **Infiniteness,** in'-fe-nit-nes, *s.* the state of being infinite.

Infinitesimal, in-fin-e-tes'-e-mal, *a.* infinitely small; less than any assignable quantity: *s.* a quantity that is so. **Infinitesimally,** in-fin-e-tes'-e-mal-le, *ad.* by quantities infinitely small.

Infinitive, in-fin'-e-tiv, *a.* not limiting; expressing the mere action of the verb without limitation of person or number [Gram.]: *s.* the infinitive mood.

Infinito, in-fe-ne'-to, *a.* perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning [Mus.] (It.)

Infinitude, in-fin'-e-tude, } *s.* infiniteness; infinite ex-
Infinity, in-fin'-e-te, } tent; infinite number.

Infirm, in-firm', *a.* not firm; enfeebled; feeble; irresolute; not stable. **Infirmness,** in-firm'-nes, *s.* the state of being infirm. **Infirmly,** in-firm'-le, *ad.* in an infirm manner.

Infirmary, in-fir'-ma-re, *s.* a hospital or place where sick or suffering people are lodged and nursed

Infirmative, in-fir'-ma-tiv, *a.* weakening; tending to render void; annulling.

Infirmity, in-fir'-me-te, *s.* a weakness; a failing; a diseased state of the body; a disease.

Infix, in-fiks', *v.a.* to fix or to fasten in; to implant, as a principle or idea.

Inflame, in-flame', *v.a.* to set on fire; to excite or kindle into violent action; to excite excessive action in the blood; to provoke; to exasperate: *v.n.* to grow hot, angry, or painful.

Inflamer, in-fla'-mer, *s.* the person or thing that inflames.

Inflammability, in-flam-ma-bil'-e-te, *s.* inflammableness.

Inflammable, in-flam'-ma-bl, *a.* that may be easily set on fire; susceptible of combustion. **Inflammableness,** in-flam'-ma-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being inflammable. **Inflammably,** in-flam'-ma-ble, *ad.* in an inflammable manner.

Inflammation, in-flam-ma' , *s.* the act of inflaming the state of being in flame; violent excitement; heat; a redness and swelling, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms [Med. and Surg.]

Inflammatory, in-flam'-ma-tur-e, *a.* tending to excite heat or inflammation; accompanied with inflammation; tending to excite tumult or sedition.

Inflate, in-flate', *v.a.* to swell by injecting air; to puff up; to increase or raise artificially [Comm.] (L. *in*, and *flo*, to blow.)

Inflated, in-fla'-ted, *a.* distended with air; turgid; hollow and distended [Bot.]

Inflation, in-fla'-shun, *s.* the act of inflating; the state of being inflated; the state of being puffed up; artificial increase or rise [Comm.]

Inflect, in-flekt', *v.a.* to bend; to turn from a direct line or course; to vary in termination for purposes of declension or conjugation [Gram.]; to modulate, as the voice (L. *in*, and *flecto, flexum*, to bend).

Inflection, in-flek'-shun, *s.* the act of inflecting; the state of being inflected; the appearance which light exhibits when it passes near the edges of an opaque body; the variation in termination of nouns, &c., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation; modulation of the voice.

Inflectional, in-flek'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to inflection.

Inflective, in-flek'-tiv, *a.* capable of bending.

Inflexed, in-flekst', *a.* bent inward [Bot.]

Inflexibility, in-fleks-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* inflexibleness.

Inflexible, in-fleks'-e-bl, *a.* that cannot be bent; that will not yield or be persuaded to change; unbending; unyielding; unrelenting. **Inflexibleness,** in-fleks'-e-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being inflexible. **Inflexibly,** in-fleks'-e-ble, *ad.* to an inflexible degree.

Inflexion, in-flek'-shun. See **Inflection.**

Inflexure, in-flek'-shur, *s.* an inflexion: a curving.

Inflict, in-flikt', *v.a.* to lay on; to apply, as punishment or disgrace (L. *in*, and *figo*, to strike).

Infliction, in-flik'-shun, *s.* the act of inflicting; the punishment applied.

Inflictive, in-flik'-tiv, *a.* tending or able to inflict.

Inflorescence, in-flo-res'-sens, *s.* a mode of flowering, or the manner in which flowers are supported on their foot-stalks [Bot.]: the unfolding of blossoms.

Influence, in'-flu-ens, *s.* power which affects men or things, whether physically, morally, or spiritually; sway; authority: *v.a.* to move, affect, or direct; to sway (L. *in*, and *fluo, fluxum*, to flow).

Influent, in'-flu-ent, *a.* flowing in.

Influential, in-flu-en'-shal, *a.* having or exerting influence or power. **Influentially,** in-flu-en'-shal-le, *ad.* by means of influence.

Influenza, in-flu-en'-zà, *s.* an epidemic catarrh, attended with fever and great weakness (It.)

Influx, in'-fluks, *s.* a flowing in; infusion; intromission; a coming in; importation in abundance.

Influxion, in-fluk'-shun, *s.* infusion; intromission.

Infold, in-fold', *v.n.* to wrap up or inwrap; to inclose; to embrace.

Infoldment, in-fold'-ment, *s.* act of infolding; state of being infolded.

Inform, in-form', *v.a.* to give form to; to animate or give life to; to communicate knowledge to; to apprize; to acquaint: *v.n.* to give intelligence. *To inform against,* to communicate facts by way of accusation, without regular form (L. *in*, and *forma*, form).

Informal, in-form'-al, *a.* not in the proper, usual, or customary form. **Informally,** in-for'-mal-le, *ad.* in an informal manner.

Informality, in-for-mal'-le-te, *s.* want of regular or customary form; an irregularity.

Informant, in-for'-mant, *s.* one who informs; an informer.

Information, in-for-ma'-shun, *s.* intelligence communicated; knowledge acquired; accusation made to a magistrate or a court.

Informative, in-for'-ma-tiv, *a.* having power to animate.

Informed, in-formd', *a.* ill-formed: not included in a constellation [Astron.]: *pp.* of the verb *to inform.*

Informer, in-form'-er, *s.* one who informs; one who communicates to a magistrate a knowledge of a violation of law; one who makes a business of informing against others.

Infraction, in-frak'-shun, *s.* violation; infringement (L. *in*, and *frango, fractum*, to break).

Infractor, in-frak'-tur, *s.* a violator.

Inframundane, in-fra-mun'-dane, *a.* being beneath the world (L. *infra*, beneath, and *mundane*).

Infrangible, in-fran'-je-bl, *a.* that cannot be broken; not to be violated.

Infraposition, in-fra-po-zish'-un, *s.* position beneath.

Infrequence, in-fre'-kwens, } *s.* the state of being in-
Infrequency, in-fre'-kwen-se, } frequent.

Infrequent, in-fre'-kwent, *a.* rare; uncommon; seldom happening. **Infrequently,** in-fre'-kwent-le, *ad.* not frequently.

Infringe, in-frinj', *v.a.* to break; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfil or obey. See **Infraction.**

Infringement, in-frinj'-ment, *s.* violation; infraction.

Infringer, in-frinj'-er, *s.* a violator.

Infructuose, in-fruk'-tu-ose, *a.* not bearing fruit; barren (L. *in*, not, and *fructus*, fruit).

Infrugal, in-frew'-gal, *a.* not frugal; extravagant.

Infrugiferous, in-frew-jif'-er-us, *a.* not bearing fruit (L. *in*, not, and *frugiferous*).

Infula, in'-fu-là, *s.* a fillet worn as a badge of priestly, sacrificial, or royal consecration [Rom. Antiq.] (L.)

Infumate, in'-fu-mate, *v.a.* to smoke (L. *in*, and *fumus*, smoke).
Infundibular, in-fun-dib'-u-lar, *a.* having the form of a funnel (L. *infundibulum*, a funnel).
Infundibuliform, in-fun-dib'-u-le-form, *a.* having the shape of a funnel, as a corolla [Bot.]
Infurcation, in-fur-ka'-shun, *s.* a forked extension (L. *in*, and *furca*, a fork).
Infuriate, in-few'-re-ate, *a.* enraged; raging: *v.a.* to render furious or mad; to enrage (L. *in*, and *furiæ*, madness).
Infuscate, in-fus'-kate, *v.a.* to darken; to make black (L. *in*, and *fuscus*, dark).
Infuse, in-fewz', *v.a.* to pour in; to instil, as principles; to introduce; to steep in liquor without boiling (L. *in*, and *fusum*, to pour).
Infuser, in-few'-zer, *s.* one who or that which infuses.
Infusibility, in-few-ze-bil'-e-te, *s.* the capacity of being infused; the incapability of being fused.
Infusible, in-few'-ze-bl, *a.* that may be infused; incapable of fusion.
Infusion, in-few'-zhun, *s.* the act of infusing; instillation; introduction; that which is infused; the liquid in which plants have been steeped, impregnated with their virtues; the process of steeping.
Infusive, in-few'-siv, *a.* having the power of infusion.
Infusoria, in-few-so'-re-à, *s.pl.* very minute, mostly microscopic, organisms inhabiting liquids, and so called as developed especially in infusions of animal or vegetable matter.
Infusorial, in-few-so'-re-al, } *a.* pertaining to, composed
Infusory, in-few'-so-re, } of, or containing infusoria.
Ingate, in'-gate, *s.* an aperture in a mould for pouring in metal, technically called the tedge.
Ingathering, in-gath'-er-ing, *s.* the collecting and securing of the fruits of the earth; harvest.
Ingelable, in-jel'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be congealed.
Ingeminate, in-jem'-e-nate, *a.* redoubled; repeated: *v.a.* to double or repeat (L. *in*, and *geminus*, doubled).
Ingemination, in-jem-e-na'-shun, *s.* repetition.
Ingenerable, in-jen'-er-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be engendered: that can be ingenerated.
Ingenerate, in-jen'-er-ate, *v.a.* to generate or produce within: *a.* innate; inbred.
Ingenious, in-je'-ne-us, *a.* possessed of genius or the faculty of invention; skilful to invent, contrive, or combine; showing ingenuity; of skilful contrivance; witty. **Ingeniously**, in-je'-ne-us-le, *ad.* with ingenuity; with skill. **Ingeniousness**, in-je'-ne-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being ingenious.
Ingenuity, in-je-new'-e-te, *s.* ingeniousness; the power of ready invention; quickness or aptness in combining ideas; curiousness in design, the effect of ingenuity.
Ingenuous, in-jen'-u-us, *a.* open; frank; generous; of honourable extraction (L. *in*, and *gigno*, to beget). **Ingenuously**, in-jen'-u-us-le, *ad.* in an ingenuous manner. **Ingenuousness**, in-jen'-u-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being ingenuous.
Ingestion, in-jest'-yun, *s.* a throwing into the stomach.
Inglorious, in-glo'-re-us, *a.* not bringing honour; shameful; disgraceful. **Ingloriously**, in-glo'-re-us-le, *ad.* in an inglorious manner. **Ingloriousness**, in-glo'-re-us-nes, *s.* state of being inglorious.
Ingluvies, in-glew'-ve-es, *s.* the crop or craw of birds; the stomach of ruminants.
Ingoing, in-go'-ing, *a.* going in: *s.* entrance.
Ingot, in'-got, *s.* a mass of unwrought gold, silver, or other metal, cast into a mould (A.S. *in*, into, and *geotan*, to pour).
Ingraft, in-graft', *v.a.* to insert a scion of one tree into another for propagation; to introduce; to fix deep and firm.
Ingraffer, in-graf'-ter, *s.* a person who ingrafts.
Ingraftment, in-graft'-ment, *s.* the act of ingrafting; the thing ingrafted.
Ingrain, in-grane', *v.a.* to to dye in the grain, or before manufacture; to impregnate thoroughly: *a.* dyed in the grain; imbued thoroughly; a yarn dyed with fast colours before manufacture.
Ingrappled, in-grap'-pld, *a.* grappled together.
Ingrate, in'-grate. } *a.* ungrateful; unpleasing to the sense. See **Ungrateful.**
Ingrateful, in-grate'-ful, }
Ingrate, in'-grate, *s.* an ungrateful person.
Ingratiate, in-gra'-she-ate, *v.a.* to commend to another's good will (L. *in*, and *gratia*, favour).
Ingratitude, in-grat'-e-tewd, *s.* want of gratitude.
Ingredient, in-gre'-de-ent, *s.* that which enters into a compound; a component part (L. *in*, and *gradior*, to go).
Ingress, in'-gres, *s.* entrance; power or means of entrance. See **Ingredient.**
Ingression, in-gresh'-un, *s.* entering; entrance.
Inguinal, in'-gwe-nal, *a.* pertaining to the groin (L. *inguen*, the groin).
Ingulf, in-gulf', *v.a.* to swallow up as in a gulf; to cast as into a gulf.
Ingulfment, in-gulf'-ment, *s.* an ingulfing or being ingulfed.
Ingurgitate, in-gur'-je-tate, *v.a.* to swallow up greedily; to ingulf: *v.n.* to drink largely (L. *in*, and *gurges*, a whirlpool).
Ingurgitation, in-gur-je-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of swallowing greedily or in great quantity.
Ingustable, in-gus'-ta-bl, *a.* that cannot be tasted.
Inhabit, in-hab'-it, *v.a.* to live or dwell in; to occupy as a residence: *v.n.* to dwell (L. *in*, and *habito*, to dwell).
Inhabitable, in-hab'-e-tà-bl, *a.* habitable.
Inhabitance, in-hab'-e-tans, } *s.* residence; habitancy;
Inhabitancy, in-hab'-e-tan-se, } domiciliation.
Inhabitant, in-hab'-e-tant, *s.* one who resides in a place; one legally treated as such.
Inhabitation, in-hab-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of inhabiting; state of being inhabited; dwelling-place.
Inhabiter, in-hab'-it-er, *s.* an inhabitant.
Inhabitiveness, in-hab'-e-tiv-nes, *s.* the organ which disposes to permanency of abode [Phren.]
Inhabitress, in-hab'-e-tres, *s.* a female inhabitant.
Inhalation, in-hà-la'-shun, *s.* the act of inhaling.
Inhale, in-hale', *v.a.* to draw into the lungs, as air (L. *in*, and *halo*, to breathe).
Inhaler, in-ha'-ler, *s.* one who inhales; an apparatus for inhaling vapours; a respirator.
Inharmonic, in-här-mon'-ik, *a.* inharmonious.
Inharmonious, in-här-mo'-ne-us, *a.* not harmonious; unmusical; discordant. **Inharmoniously**, in-här-mo'-ne-us-le, *ad.* without harmony.
Inharmony, in-här'-mo-ne, *s.* want of harmony.
Inhere, in-here', *v.n.* to exist in naturally and permanently (L. *in*, and *hæreo*, *hæsum*, to stick).
Inherence, in-he'-rens, } *s.* existence in something
Inherency, in-he'-ren-se, } else; a fixed state of being in another body or substance.
Inherent, in-he'-rent, *a.* existing in something else and inseparable from it; innate. **Inherently**, in-he'-rent-le, *ad.* by inherence.
Inherit, in-her'-it, *v.a.* to possess from an ancestor by right of succession; to possess by natural descent; to take as a possession by gift: *v.n.* to take or have possession as an heir (L. *in*, and *hæres*, an heir).
Inheritability, in-her-e-tà-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being inheritable.
Inheritable, in-her'-e-tà-bl, *a.* that may be inherited. **Inheritably**, in-her'-e-tà-ble, *ad.* by inheritance.
Inheritance, in-her'-e-tans, *s.* that which is inherited; an estate derived from an ancestor by succession; possession by descent; possession.
Inheritor, in-her'-e-tur, *s.* an heir.
Inheritress, in-her'-e-tres, } *s.* an heiress.
Inheritrix, in-her'-e-triks, }
Inherse, in-hers', *v.a.* to inclose in a coffin or funeral monument.
Inhesion, in-he'-zhun, *s.* inherence.
Inhibit, in-hib'-it, *v.a.* to restrain; to hinder; to prohibit; to interdict (L. *in*, and *habeo*, to hold).
Inhibition, in-he-bish'-un, *s.* prohibition; a writ to forbid a judge from proceeding further in a cause before him [Law]; a writ to prevent one from alienating his heritable estate until the debt of a creditor is paid [Scots Law].
Inhibitory, in-hib'-e-tur-e, *a.* prohibitory.
Inhoop, in-hoop', *v.a.* to confine in any place.
Inhospitable, in-hos'-pe-tà-bl, *a.* not hospitable; affording no kindly entertainment to strangers. **Inhospitableness**, in-hos'-pe-tà-bl-nes, *s.* want of hospitality. **Inhospitably**, in-hos'-pe-tà-ble, *ad.* unkindly to strangers.
Inhospitality, in-hos-pe-tal'-e-te, *s.* inhospitableness.
Inhuman, in-hew'-man, *a.* destitute of the kindness due to a human being; cruel; unfeeling. **Inhumanly**, in-hew'-nan-le, *ad.* with inhumanity.
Inhumanity, in-hew-nan'-e-te, *s.* cruelty; barbarity.
Inhumation, in-hew-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of burying; interment.
Inhume, in-hewm', *v.a.* to inter (L. *in*, and *humus*, the ground).
Inimaginable, in-im-aj'-in-à-bl, *a.* unimaginable.
Inimical in-im'-e-kal, *a.* having the disposition of an enemy; unfriendly; unfavourable (L. *in*, not, and *amicus*, friendly). **Inimically**, in-im'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in an inimical manner.
Inimitability, in-im-e-tà-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being inimitable.
Inimitable, in-im'-e-tà-bl, *a.* that cannot be imitated. **Inimitably**, in-im'-e-tà-ble, *ad.* in an inimitable manner.
Inion, in'-e-on, *s.* the ridge of the occiput [Anat.] (Gr. the nape of the neck.)
Iniquitous, in-ik'-kwe-tus, *a.* characterised by iniquity;

unjust; wicked. **Iniquitously**, in-ik'-kwe-tus-le, *ad.* in an iniquitous manner.

Iniquity, in-ik'-kwe-te, *s.* injustice; wickedness; sin (L. *in*, not, and *æquus*, equal, fair).

Inirritable, in-ir'-re-ta-bl, *a.* not susceptible of contraction by irritation.

Inirritative, in-ir'-re-ta-tiv, *a.* not accompanied with excitement.

Initial, in-ish'-al, *a.* placed at the beginning; incipient: *s.* the first letter of a name: *v.a.* to put one's initials to (L. *initium*, beginning, from *in*, and *eo*, to go). **Initially**, in-ish'-al-le, *ad.* in an initial manner.

Initiate, in-ish'-e-ate, *v.a.* to instruct in the first principles or beginnings; to introduce into a new state or society: *v.n.* to perform the first act or rite: *a.* initiated: *s.* one who is initiated.

Initiation, in-ish-e-a'-shun, *s.* the process of acquainting one with principles before unknown; admission into a new society, by instructing one in its principles, rules, or ceremonies.

Initiative, in-ish'-e-a-tiv, *a.* serving to initiate; introductory: *s.* an introductory or first step; right to take the first step, specially in legislation.

Initiatory, in-ish'-e-a-tur-e, *a.* introductory; initiating or serving to initiate: *s.* an introductory rite.

Inject, in-jekt', *v.a.* to throw in; to throw on (L. *in*, and *jacio*, *jactum*, to throw).

Injection, in-jek'-shun, *s.* the act of injecting, specially fluids into the passages or cavities of the body by means of a syringe or elastic bag; that which is injected; a clyster; the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some coloured substance, in order to render their ramifications visible [Anat.]; the throwing in of cold water into the cylinder of a steam-engine to condense the steam. *Injection cock*, the cock which admits the cold water [Mech.]

Injudicial, in-ju-dish'-al, *a.* not in legal form.

Injudicious, in-ju-dish'-us, *a.* not judicious; not acting with judgment; not done with proper judgment; unwise. **Injudiciously**, in-ju-dish'-us-le, *ad.* without judgment. **Injudiciousness**, in-ju-dish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being injudicious.

Injunction, in-jungk'-shun, *s.* the act of enjoining; command; order; direction; exhortation; a writ or pleading of equity, forbidding certain proceedings [Law]. (L. *in*, and *jungo*, to join.)

Injure, in'-jur, *v.a.* to harm or hurt; to damage; to impair; to violate, primarily to wrong (L. *in*, not, and *jus*, *juris*, right in equity).

Injurer, in'-jur-er, *s.* one who injures.

Injurious, in-jew'-re-us, *a.* tending to injure; harmful; damaging; unjust. **Injuriously**, in-jew'-re-us-le, *ad.* so as to injure. **Injuriousness**, in-jew'-re-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being injurious.

Injury, in'-ju-re, *s.* any wrong or damage done to a man's person, rights, reputation, or goods.

Injustice, in-jus'-tis, *s.* wrong; disregard or violation of what is right or due.

Ink, ingk, *s.* a coloured, generally black, fluid, used in writing or printing: *v.a.* to colour or blacken with ink (through Fr. from L. *encaustum*, the purple-red ink of the later Roman emperors, from Gr. *encaustos*, encaustic, which see).

Ink-bag, ingk'-bag, *s.* a sac containing a deep black liquid found in certain animals, as in the cuttle-fish.

Ink-bottle, ingk-bot'-tl, *s.* a bottle to hold ink.

Inkholder, ingk'-hoald-er, *s.* an ink-bottle.

Inkhorn, ingk'-horn, *s.* a small inkholder; a portable writing-case: *a.* pedantic.

Inkiness, ingk'-e-nes, *s.* state or quality of being inky.

Inking-roller, ingk'-ing-role'-er, *s.* a roller covered with a composition for inking printing types.

Inking-table, ingk'-ing-ta'-bl, *s.* a flat surface for supplying the inking-roller with ink during the process of printing.

Inkle, ing'-kl, *s.* a kind of broad linen tape (L. *linum*, flax).

Inkling, ingk'-ling, *s.* a hint or whisper; an intimation; inclination.

Ink-maker, ingk'-ma-ker, *s.* one who manufactures ink.

Inknit, in-nit', *v.a.* to knit in.

Inknot, in-not', *v.a.* to bind as with a knot.

Inkstand, ingk'-stand, *s.* a stand for holding ink, &c.

Ink-stone, ingk'-stone, *s.* a kind of round smooth stone used in making ink.

Inky, ingk'-e, *a.* consisting of ink; resembling ink; blackened with ink; black.

Inlace, in-lase', *v.a.* to lace; to embellish with lace.

Inlagation, in-la-ga'-shun, *s.* restitution of an outlawed person to the protection of law (*in*, and *law*).

Inland, in'-land, *a.* remote from the sea; carried on within a country; confined to a country: *ad.* in or towards the inland: *s.* the interior part of a country.

Inlander, in'-lan-der, *s.* one who lives inland.

Inlaw, in-law', *v.a.* to clear of outlawry or attainder.

Inlay, in-la', *v.a.* to ornament by laying in pieces of fine wood, ivory, &c.: *s.* pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid.

Inlayer, in-la'-er, *s.* one who inlays.

Inlaying, in-la'-ing, *s.* the act of inlaying.

Inlet, in'-let, *s.* a passage by which there is ingress; a small entrance; a small bay.

Inlist, in-list'. See **Enlist.**

Inlock, in-lok', *v.a.* to inclose one thing within another.

Inly, in'-le, *a.* inward; secret: *ad.* inwardly.

Inmate, in'-mate, *s.* one who dwells in the same house with another; an occupant: *a.* admitted as an inmate (*in*, and *mate*).

Inmost, in'-most, *a.* deepest or farthest within.

Inn, in, *s.* a house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; a college of municipal or common law professors and students. *Inns of Court*, four incorporate societies of lawyers in London possessing the exclusive privilege of qualifying for the bar; the buildings belonging severally to these societies (A.S. *inn*, a house, from *in*, in).

Innate, in-nate', *a.* inborn; native; derived from within. *Innate ideas*, ideas native to the mind itself, and referable ultimately to its constitution or the reason of which it is the organ (L. *in*, in, and *natus*, born). **Innately**, in-nate'-le, *ad.* in an innate manner. **Innateness**, in-nate'-nes, *s.* the quality of being innate.

Innavigable, in-nav'-e-ga-bl, *a.* not navigable. **Innavigably**, in-nav'-e-ga-ble, *ad.* so as not to be navigable.

Inner, in'-ner, *a.* further in; interior; inward; at the core: at bottom.

Innermost, in'-ner-most, *a.* furthest inward.

Innervation, in-ner-va'-shun, *s.* a state of weakness; act of strengthening; innerving; nervous action or influence.

Innerve, in-nerv', *v.a.* to give nerve to; to invigorate.

Innholder, in'-hoald-er, } *s.* a person who keeps an inn;
Innkeeper, in'-keep-er, } a tavern keeper.

Inning, in'-ning, *s.* the ingathering of grain: *pl.* turn for using the bat in cricket; lands recovered from the sea.

Innocence, in'-no-sens, } *s.* harmlessness; guiltless-
Innocency, in'-no-sen-se, } ness; perfect moral purity, integrity, or simplicity.

Innocent, in'-no-sent, *a.* harmless; free from guilt or sin; guiltless; lawful; guileless: *s.* one innocent; an imbecile (L. *in*, and *nocco*, to hurt). **Innocently**, in'-no-sent-le, *ad.* in an innocent manner.

Innocuous, in-nok'-u-us, *a.* harmless in effect. **Innocuously**, in-nok'-u-us-le, *ad.* without harm. **Innocuousness**, in-nok'-u-us-nes, *s.* harmlessness.

Innominable, in-nom'-e-na-bl, *a.* not to be named (L. *in*, not, and *nomen*, a name).

Innominate, in-nom'-e-nate, *a.* having no name.

Innovate, in'-no-vate, *v.a.* to introduce something new: *v.n.* to introduce novelties or changes in a thing established.

Innovation, in-no-va'-shun, *s.* change in an established practice by the introduction of something new.

Innovator, in'-no-va-tur, *s.* an introducer of changes.

Innoxious, in-nok'-shus, *a.* harmless in effects; free from crime. **Innoxiously**, in-nok'-shus-le, *ad.* harmlessly. **Innoxiousness**, in-nok'-shus-nes, *s.* harmlessness.

Innuendo, in-u-en'-do, *s.* a side hint; an indirect intimation or reference; an insinuation (L. *in*, and *nuo*, to nod).

Innuent, in'-nu-ent, *a.* significant.

Innumerability, in-new-mer-a-bil'-e-te, } *s.* state of
Innumerableness, in-new'-mer-a-bl-nes, } being innumerable.

Innumerable, in-new'-mer-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be counted. **Innumerably**, in-new'-mer-a-ble, *ad.* without number.

Innumerous, in-new'-mer-us, *a.* innumerable.

Innutrition, in-nu-trish'-un, *s.* want of nutrition.

Innutritious, in-nu-trish'-us, } *a.* not nutritious.
Innutritive, in-new'-tre-tiv, }

Inobservable, in-ob-zerv'-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be seen or observed.

Inobservance, in-ob-zer'-vans, *s.* want of observance.

Inobservant, in-ob-zer'-vant, *a.* not observant.

Inobservation, in-ob-zer-va'-shun, *s.* neglect or want of observation.

Inobtrusive, in-ob-trew'-siv, *a.* unobtrusive.

Inoccupation, in-ok-ku-pa'-shun, *s.* want of occupation.

Inoculable, in-ok'-u-la-bl, *a.* that may be inoculated; that may communicate disease by inoculation.

Inoculate, in-ok'-u-late, *v.a.* to insert the bud of a tree in another for the purpose of growth on the new stock; to communicate a disease to a person by introducing infectious matter: *v.n.* to propagate by budding; to practise inoculation (L. *in*, and *oculus*, an eye).

Inoculation, in-ok-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act or practice of inoculating, as a bud or infectious matter.

Inoculator, in-ok'-u-la-tur, *s.* one who inoculates.
Inodorate, in-o'-do-rate, *a.* having no scent or odour.
Inodorous, in-o'-do-rus, *a.* without smell (L. *in*, not, and *odorous*).
Inoffensive, in-of-fen'-siv, *a.* giving no offence or provocation; harmless. **Inoffensively**, in-of-fen'-siv-le, *ad.* in an inoffensive manner. **Inoffensiveness**, in-of-fen'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being inoffensive.
Inofficial, in-of-fish'-al, *a.* not proceeding from the proper officer; without the usual forms of authority. **Inofficially**, in-of-fish'-al-le, *ad.* in an inofficial manner.
Inofficious, in-of-fish'-us, *a.* regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty.
Inoperative, in-op'-er-a-tiv, *a.* producing no effect.
Inopportune, in-op'-por-tune, *a.* not opportune. **Inopportunely**, in-op-por-tune'-le, *ad.* unseasonably.
Inoppressive, in-op-pres'-siv, *a.* not oppressive.
Inopulent, in-op'-ulent, *a.* not opulent; not wealthy.
Inordinacy, in-or'-de-na-se, *s.* deviation from order or rule prescribed; irregularity; inordinateness.
Inordinate, in-or'-de-nate, *a.* irregular; immoderate; excessive. **Inordinately**, in-or'-de-nate-le, *ad.* in an inordinate manner. **Inordinateness**, in-or'-de-nate-nes, *s.* the quality of being inordinate.
Inordination, in-or-de-na'-shun, *s.* irregularity.
Inorganic, in-or-gan'-ik, } *a.* not organic or pos-
Inorganical, in-or-gan'-e-kal, } sessed of organs subordinate and subservient to a vital system. **Inorganically**, in-or-gan'-e-kal-le, *ad.* without organs.
Inorganized, in-or'-gan-ize'd, *a.* not having organic structure; void of organs, as earths, metals, &c.
Inosculate, in-os'-ku-late, *v.n.* or *v.a.* to unite two vessels in an animal body, by their mouths or by ducts (L. *in*, and *osculum*, a little mouth).
Inosculation, in-os-ku-la'-shun, *s.* the union of two vessels in an animal body by an opening between them; anastomosis.
Inquest, in'-kwest, *s.* inquiry; judicial inquiry; a coroner's investigation into the cause of a sudden death. See **Inquire.**
Inquietude, in-kwi'-e-tude, *s.* disturbed state or uneasiness, either of body or mind.
Inquirable, in-kwi'-ra-bl, *a.* subject to inquest.
Inquire, in-kwire', *v.n.* to ask a question; to make investigation: *v.a.* to ask about; to seek by asking. *To inquire into*, to make examination. (L. *in*, and *quæro*, *quæsitum*, to seek.)
Inquirendo, in-kwe-ren'-do, *s.* an authority given to some one to inquire into something for the sovereign's advantage. A writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, one to inquire into the sanity of a person who is thought incapable of managing his estate.
Inquirer, in-kwi'-rer, *s.* one who makes inquiry.
Inquiring, in-kwi'-ring, *a.* given to inquiry. **Inquiringly**, in-kwi'-ring-le, *ad.* by way of inquiry.
Inquiry, in-kwi'-re, *s.* the act of inquiring; interrogation; search for knowledge; examination into facts or principles. A *writ of inquiry*, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to summon a jury, and to inquire into the amount of damages due from the defendant to the plaintiff in a given action.
Inquisition, in-kwe-zish'-un, *s.* inquiry; examination; inquest; in the Rom. Cath. Church, an ecclesiastical tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics.
Inquisitional, in-kwe-zish'-un-al, } *a.* making in-
Inquisitionary, in-kwe-zish'-un-a-re, } quiry; pertaining to the Inquisition.
Inquisitive, in-kwiz'-e-tiv, *a.* curious to know; prying: *s.* a person who is inquisitive. **Inquisitively**, in-kwiz'-e-tiv-le, *ad.* in an inquisitive manner. **Inquisitiveness**, in-kwiz'-e-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being inquisitive.
Inquisitor, in-kwiz'-e-tur, *s.* one who inquires, specially officially; a member of the Court of Inquisition.
Inquisitorial, in-kwiz-e-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to inquiry, or to the Court of Inquisition; searching. **Inquisitorially**, in-kwiz-e-to'-re-al-le, *ad.* after the manner of an inquisitor.
Inrail, in-rale', *v.a.* to rail in; to enclose with rails.
Inregister, in-rej'-is-ter, *v.a.* to enter in a register.
Inroad, in'-rode, *s.* hostile entrance into an enemy's country; a sudden or desultory irruption; attack; encroachment.
Insalivation, in-sal-e-va'-shun, *s.* the mixing of the saliva with the food in mastication.
Insalubrious, in-sa-lew'-bre-us, *a.* not salubrious.
Insalubrity, in-sa-lew'-bre-te, *s.* want of salubrity.
Insalutary, in-sal'-u-ta-re, *a.* not salutary; not favourable to health; productive of evil.
Insanability, in-san-a-bil'-e-te, } *s.* state of being in-
Insanableness, in-san'-a-bl-nes, } curable.
Insanable, in-san'-a-bl, *a.* incurable. **Insanably**, in-san'-a-ble, *ad.* so as to be incurable.
Insane, in-sane', *a.* not sane, or of a sound mind; deranged in mind; for the insane. **Insanely**, in-sane'-le, *ad.* in an insane manner; foolishly.
Insaneness, in-sane'-nes, } *s.* the state of being unsound in
Insanity, in-san'-e-te, } mind; lunacy.
Insanitary, in-san'-e-ta-re, *a.* unhealthy.
Insatiability, in-sa-she-a-bil'-e-te, *s.* insatiableness.
Insatiable, in-sa'-she-a-bl, *a.* incapable of being satisfied or appeased. **Insatiableness**, in-sa'-she-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being insatiable. **Insatiably**, in-sa'-she-a-ble, *ad.* with greediness not to be satisfied.
Insatiate, in-sa'-she-ate, *a.* insatiable. **Insatiately**, in-sa'-she-ate-le, *ad.* insatiably.
Insatiety, in-sa-ti'-e-te, *s.* unsatiableness.
Insaturable, in-sat'-u-ra-bl, *a.* not to be saturated.
Insconce, in-skons', *v.a.* See **Ensconce.**
Inscribable, in-skri'-ba-bl, *a.* that may be inscribed. **Inscribableness**, in-skri'-ba-bl-nes, *s.* state of being inscribable.
Inscribe, in-skribe', *v.a.* to write on; to engrave; to imprint deeply; to address; to mark with letters, characters, or words; to draw a figure within another (L. *in*, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write).
Inscriber, in-skri'-ber, *s.* one who inscribes.
Inscription, in-skrip'-shun, *s.* an inscribing; that which is inscribed; something inscribed for transmission of knowledge; address by way of dedication.
Inscriptive, in-skrip'-tiv, *a.* bearing inscription; of the nature of an inscription.
Inscrol, in-skrole', *v.a.* to write on a scroll.
Inscrutability, in-skrew-ta-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of
Inscrutableness, in-skrew'-ta-bl-nes, } being inscrutable.
Inscrutable, in-skrew'-ta-bl, *a.* incapable of being found out by searching or by reason. **Inscrutably**, in-skrew'-ta-ble, *ad.* to an inscrutable degree.
Insculptured, in-skulp'-tured, *a.* engraved. See **Sculpture.**
Inseam, in-seme', *v.a.* to mark with a seam or cicatrix.
Insecable, in-sek'-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible.
Insect, in'-sekt, *s.* a small animal, being one of a class of articulated animals, with a body composed of three distinct parts, the head, the thorax, and the abdomen; anything small or contemptible: *a.* pertaining to or like an insect; small; mean; contemptible (L. *in*, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut).
Insected, in'-sek-ted, *a.* segmented like an insect.
Insectile, in-sek'-til, *a.* having the nature of insects.
Insection, in-sek'-shun, *s.* incisure; incision.
Insectivora, in-sek-tiv'-o-ra, *s.pl.* an order of quadrupeds, including the shrew, and an order of birds, including the swallow, that feed on insects (L. *insect*, and *voro*, to devour).
Insectivorous, in-sek-tiv'-o-rus, *a.* subsisting on insects.
Insecure, in-se-kewr', *a.* not secure; unsafe; not confident of safety; not effectually protected. **Insecurely**, in-se-kewr'-le, *ad.* without security.
Insecurity, in-se-kew'-re-te, *s.* want of safety or of confidence in safety; uncertainty; exposure to destruction or loss.
Insensate, in-sen'-sate, *a.* destitute of sense; wanting sensibility; stupid.
Insensibility, in-sen-se-bil'-e-te, } *s.* state of being in-
Insensibleness, in-sen'-se-bl-nes, } sensible; want of the power to be moved or affected; absence of susceptibility of emotion and passion.
Insensible, in-sen'-se-bl, *a.* without feeling, power of feeling, or sensibility; not susceptible of emotion or passion; without sense; imperceptible to the senses. **Insensibly**, in-sen'-se-ble, *ad.* imperceptibly; by slow degrees; gradually.
Insentient, in-sen'-she-ent, *a.* not having perception.
Inseparability, in-sep-ar-a-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of
Inseparableness, in-sep'-ar-a-bl-nes, } being inseparable.
Inseparable, in-sep'-ar-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be separated. *Inseparable accident*, an attribute inseparable from an individual [Logic.] **Inseparably**, in-sep'-ar-a-ble, *ad.* to an inseparable degree.
Insert, in-sert', *v.a.* to set in or among; to introduce into (L. *in*, and *sero*, *sertum*, to join).
Insertion, in-ser'-shun, *s.* the act of inserting; the state of being inserted; the thing or matter inserted: *pl.* narrow slips of lace, &c., inserted in dresses, handkerchiefs, ladies' fancy work, &c.
Insessores, in-ses-so'-res, *s.pl.* an order of birds that perch; perchers [Ornith.] (L. *in*, and *sessum*, to sit).
Insessorial, in-ses-so'-re-al, *a.* perching.
Inset, in-set', *v.a.* to infix or implant.
Inset, in'-set, *s.* insertion; something set in.
Inseverable, in-sev'-er-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be severed.
Inshaded, in-sha'-ded, *a.* marked with different shades.
Inshea'th, in-shee*th'*, *v.a.* to cover in a sheath.
Inshell, in-shel', *v.a.* to hide in a shell.
Inshelter, in-shel'-ter, *v.a.* to shelter.

Inship, in-ship', *v.a.* to ship; to embark.
Inshore, in'-shore, *ad.* near the shore.
Inshrine, in-shrine'. See **Enshrine.**
Insiccation, in-sik-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of drying in (L. *in*, and *siccus*, dry).
Inside, in'-side, *s.* the interior part of a thing; a passenger in the inside of a vehicle: *prep.* within.
Insidious, in-sid'-e-us, *a.* lying in wait; watching an opportunity to ensnare; treacherous; deceitful; intended to ensnare; working secretly (L. *insidiæ*, an ambush, from *in*, and *sedeo*, to sit.) **Insidiously**, in-sid'-e-us-le, *ad.* in an insidious manner. **Insidiousness**, in-sid'-e-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being insidious.
Insight, in'-site, *s.* clear vision or perception into the true nature or character of a thing.
Insignia, in-sig'-ne-â, *s.pl.* badges of office or honour; distinguishing marks (L. *in*, and *signum*, a sign).
Insignificance, in-sig-nif'-e-kans, } *s.* want of signifi-
Insignificancy, in-sig-nif'-e-kan-se, } cance, meaning, or importance.
Insignificant, in-sig-nif'-e-kant, *a.* destitute of meaning; of no importance; without weight of character; contemptible. **Insignificantly**, in-sig-nif'-e-kant-le, *ad.* without meaning or importance.
Insignificative, in-sig-nif'-e-ka-tiv, *a.* not expressing by external signs.
Insincere, in-sin-sere', *a.* not sincere; dissembling; hypocritical; deceitful; false. **Insincerely**, in-sin-sere'-le, *ad.* without sincerity.
Insincerity, in-sin-ser'-e-te, *s.* want of sincerity; hypocrisy; deceitfulness; hollowness.
Insinew, in-sin'-u, *v.a.* to give vigour to.
Insinuate, in-sin'-u-ate, *v.a.* to wind in; to introduce gently or artfully; to ingratiate or work into favour; to hint or suggest by remote allusion; to instil: *v.n.* to wind in; to enter gently or imperceptibly; to gain on the affections by gentle or artful means (L. *in*, and *sinus*, a curve).
Insinuating, in-sin'-u-a-ting, *a.* tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favour and confidence. **Insinuatingly**, in-sin'-u-a-ting-le, *ad.* in an insinuating way.
Insinuation, in-sin-u-a'-shun, *s.* the act or power of insinuating; that which is insinuated; a hint.
Insinuative, in-sin'-u-a-tiv, *a.* insinuating.
Insinuator, in-sin'-u-a-tor, *s.* one who insinuates.
Insipid, in-sip'-id, *a.* tasteless; wanting spirit, animation, or interest; dull; spiritless (L. *in*, not, and *sapio*, to taste). **Insipidly**, in-sip'-id-le, *ad.* tastelessly; spiritlessly.
Insipidity, in-se-pid'-e-te, } *s.* want of taste; want of
Insipidness, in-sip'-id-nes, } spirit or interest.
Insipient, in-sip'-e-ent, *a.* wanting sense or wisdom (L. *in*, not, and *sapiens*, wise).
Insist, in-sist', *v.n.* to persist in urging or pressing; to dwell on in discourse (L. *in*, and *sisto*, to stand).
Insistence, in-sist'-tens, *s.* the act of insisting on.
Insistent, in-sis'-tent, *a.* standing or resting on.
Insition, in-sish'-un, *s.* ingraftment (L. *in*, and *sero*, *satum*, to plant).
Insnare, in-snare', *v.a.* to catch in a snare; to entrap; to seduce by artifice or deceit; to entangle.
Insnarer, in-sna'-rer, *s.* one who ensnares.
Insobriety, in-so-bri'-e-te, *s.* want of sobriety; intemperance.
Insociable, in-so'-she-â-bl, *a.* not sociable. **Insociably**, in-so'-she-â-ble, *ad.* unsociably.
Insolate, in'-so-late, *v.a.* to expose in the sun's rays (L. *in*, and *sol*, the sun).
Insolation, in-so-la'-shun, *s.* the act or process of exposing to the rays of the sun; a stroke of the sun.
Insolence, in'-so-lens, *s.* pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment.
Insolent, in'-so-lent, *a.* haughty and contemptuous; proceeding from insolence (L. *insolens*, literally, unusual, from *in*, not, and *soleo*, to be wont). **Insolently**, in'-so-lent-le, *ad.* in an insolent manner.
Insolidity, in-so-lid'-e-te, *s.* want of solidity; weakness.
Insolubility, in-sol-u-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being insoluble.
Insoluble, in-sol'-u-bl, *a.* that cannot be dissolved; that cannot be explained.
Insolvable, in-solv'-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be solved or explained; that cannot be paid or discharged.
Insolvency, in-sol'-ven-se, *s.* state of being insolvent.
Insolvent, in-sol'-vent, *a.* not able or sufficient to pay all debts; pertaining to insolvents: *s.* a debtor unable to pay his debts (L. *in*, not, and *solvent*).
Insomnia, in-som'-ne-â, *s.* sleeplessness.
Insomnious, in-som'-ne-us, *a.* sleepless, or restless in sleep (L. *in*, not, and *somnus*, sleep).
Insomuch, in-so-mutch', *ad.* so that; to such a degree.
Insouciant, ang-soo'-se-ang, *a.* careless; unconcerned (Fr. *in*, and *souci*, care).
Inspan, in-span', *v.a.* to yoke (Dut. *in*, and *spannen*, to yoke).

Inspect, in-spekt', *v.a.* to look into; to examine; to superintend (L. *in*, and *specio*, *spectum*, to look).
Inspected, in-spekt'-ed, *pp.* or *a.* viewed with care; examined.
Inspection, in-spek'-shun, *s.* the act of inspecting; close or careful survey; superintendence; official examination.
Inspective, in-spek'-tiv, *a.* inspecting.
Inspector, in-spek'-tur, *s.* one who inspects or oversees: a superintendent; an examining officer.
Inspectorate, in-spek'-tur-ate, } *s.* the office of an in-
Inspectorship, in-spek'-tur-ship, } spector.
Inspeximus, in-speks'-e-mus, *s.* we have inspected, a term applied to letters patent which commence with this word, and are confirmatory of some royal grant [Law]. (L.)
Insphere, in-sfere', *v.a.* to place in an orb or sphere.
Inspirable, in-spi'-rà-bl, *a.* that may be inhaled.
Inspiration, in-spe-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of drawing air into the lungs; the act of breathing into anything; the supernatural influence of the Spirit of God on the human mind; supernatural influence, tending to raise the soul above itself; the resulting elevation; an impression received in this elevated state.
Inspiratory, in-spi'-rà-tur-e, *a.* pertaining to or aiding inspiration, or the inhaling of air into the lungs.
Inspire, in-spire', *v.n.* to draw in the breath: *v.a.* to breathe into; to infuse by breathing; to infuse or instil into the mind; to infuse or communicate by divine inspiration: to supernaturally animate or elevate; to draw into the lungs (L. *in*, and *spiro*, to breathe).
Inspired, in-spire'd', *a.* inhaled; infused; directed or proceeding from the Holy Spirit.
Inspirer, in-spi'-rer, *s.* he who inspires.
Inspiring, in-spi'-ring, *a.* affecting supernaturally; infusing spirit or courage; animating.
Inspirit, in-spir'-it, *v.a.* to infuse spirit into; to give new life to; to invigorate.
Inspissate, in-spis'-sate, *v.a.* to thicken, as a fluid substance, by boiling or evaporation: *a.* thick (L. *in*, and *spissus*, thick).
Inspissation, in-spis-sa'-shun, *s.* the operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, &c.
Instability, in-stà-bil'-e-te, } *s.* want of stability; want
Instableness, in-stà'-bl-nes, } of firmness; inconstancy; fickleness.
Instable, in-stà'-bl, *a.* unstable.
Instal, in-stawl', *v.a.* to place or instate in an office; to invest with any charge, office, or rank, with the customary ceremonies.
Installation, in-stawl-la'-shun, *s.* the act of installing; induction to office.
Instalment, in-stawl'-ment, *s.* the act of installing; part of a large sum payable at different periods.
Instance, in'-stans, *s.* urgent solicitation; a case occurring; example; occurrence: *v.a.* to mention as an example or case.
Instant, in'-stant, *a.* pressing; urgent; making no delay; present; current, as on the 10th instant: *s.* a point in duration; a moment; a particular time (L. *in*, and *sto*, to stand). **Instantly**, in'-stant-le, *ad.* immediately; eagerly.
Instantaneity, in-stan-ta-ne'-e-te, *s.* instantaneousness.
Instantaneous, in-stan-ta'-ne-us, *a.* done in an instant. **Instantaneously**, in-stan-ta'-ne-us-le, *ad.* in an instant; in a moment. **Instantaneousness**, in-stan-ta'-ne-us nes, *s.* the quality of being instantaneous.
Instanter, in-stan'-ter, *ad.* immediately (L.)
Instar, in-star', *v.a.* to adorn with stars or brilliants.
Instate, in-state', *v.a.* to set or place; to establish.
Instauration, in-staw-ra'-shun, *s.* the restoration of a thing; renewal; repair (L. *instauro*, to renew).
Instead, in-sted', *ad.* in the stead, place, or room of.
Insteep, in-steep', *v.a.* to steep or soak.
Instep, in'-step, *s.* the fore-part of the upper side of the foot, near its junction with the leg; that part of the hind-leg of a horse which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.
Instigate, in'-ste-gate, *v.a.* to set or urge on; to incite, generally to what is bad (L. *in*, and *stinguo*, to prick).
Instigatingly, in-ste-ga'-ting-le, *ad.* in the way of instigation.
Instigation, in-ste-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of instigating; incitement; impulse to evil.
Instigator, in'-ste-ga-tur, *s.* one who incites to evil.
Instil, in-stil', *v.a.* to pour in by drops; to infuse slowly into the mind (L. *in*, and *stilla*, a drop).
Instillation, in-stil-la'-shun, *s.* the act of instilling; the process of infusing slowly into the mind; that which is instilled.
Instiller, in-stil'-ler, *s.* he who instils.
Instilment, in-stil'-ment, *s.* the act of instilling: anything instilled.

Instimulation, in-stim-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act of stimulating, inciting, or urging forward. See **Stimulate.**

Instinct, in'-stingkt, *s.* a natural impulse in animals to do what is necessary for existence, preservation, and propagation, independently of instruction and experience; an unreasoned prompting: *a.* animated; moved. See **Instigate.**

Instinctive, in-stingk'-tiv, *a.* prompted by instinct; determined by natural impulse. **Instinctively**, in-stingk'-tiv-le, *ad.* by force or instinct.

Instipulate, in-stip'-u-late, *a.* without stipules [Bot.]

Institute, in'-ste-tute, *v.a.* to set up in; to establish; to ordain; to found; to originate; to educate; to commence; to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice [Eccles.]: *s.* anything instituted; established law; settled order; precept or principle; a society established for some scientific or literary object; a book of principles, especially in jurisprudence or medicine (L. *in*, and *statuo*, to set).

Institution, in-ste-tu'-shun, *s.* the act of instituting; that which is instituted; establishment; enactment; law; foundation; education; instruction; a society established for promoting any object, public or social; the act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice.

Institutional, in-ste-tu'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to an institution; instituted by authority; elementary.

Institutionary, in-ste-tu'-shun-à-re, *a.* pertaining to an institution; rudimentary.

Institutist, in'-ste-tu-tist, *s.* a writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions.

Institutive, in'-ste-tu-tiv, *a.* tending to institute; depending on institution.

Institutor, in'-ste-tu-tur, *s.* one who enacts laws, rites, and ceremonies; one who founds an order, sect, society, or scheme; an instructor; a presbyter appointed by the bishop to institute a clergyman in a parish.

Instop, in-stop', *v.a.* to stop; to make fast.

Instratified, in-strat'-e-fide, *a.* stratified within something else.

Instruct, in-strukt', *v.a.* to impart knowledge to one who is destitute of it; to teach; to direct; to furnish with orders or instructions; to inform (L. *in*, and *struo, structum*, to build).

Instruction, in-struk'-shun, *s.* the act of instructing; teaching; information; direction; order; mandate.

Instructive, in-struk'-tiv, *a.* serving to instruct or inform. **Instructively**, in-struk'-tiv-le, *ad.* so as to afford instruction. **Instructiveness**, in-struk'-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being instructive.

Instructor, in-struk'-tur, *s.* a teacher; one who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information.

Instructress, in-struk'-tres, *s.* a female instructor.

Instrument, in'-stru-ment, *s.* that by which work is performed or anything effected; a tool; an agent or means employed as a tool for a purpose; a mechanical contrivance for yielding harmonious sound; a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance [Law].

Instrumental, in-stru-men'-tal, *a.* conducive, as an instrument or means, to some end; pertaining to music arising from instruments, as instrumental music. **Instrumentally**, in-stru-ment-tal-le, *ad.* by means of an instrument; with instruments of music.

Instrumentalist, in-stru-ment'-al-ist, *s.* one who plays on a musical instrument.

Instrumentality, in-stru-men-tal'-e-te, *s.* subordinate or auxiliary agency; usefulness, as means to an end.

Instrumentary, in-stru-ment'-à-re, *a.* instrumental.

Instrumentation, in-stru-ment-a'-shun, *s.* the arranging of music for a combination of instruments; music so arranged; the playing upon an instrument.

Insuavity, in-swav'-e-te, *s.* unpleasantness.

Insubjection, in-sub-jek'-shun, *s.* insubordination.

Insubmission, in-sub-mish'-un, *s.* defect of submission.

Insubordinate, in-sub-or'-de-nate, *a.* not subordinate or submissive to authority.

Insubordination, in-sub-or-de-na'-shun, *s.* want of subordination; disobedience to lawful authority.

Insubstantial, in-sub-stan'-shal, *a.* unsubstantial; not real.

Insufferable, in-suf'-fer-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be suffered or endured; intolerable; detestable. **Insufferably**, in-suf'-fer-à-ble, *ad.* to an insufferable degree.

Insufficiency, in-suf-fish'-en-se, *s.* the quality of being insufficient; inadequateness; incompetency.

Insufficient, in-suf-fish'-ent, *a.* not sufficient; inadequate; incapable; unfit. **Insufficiently**, in-suf-fish'-ent-le, *ad.* in an insufficient manner.

Insufflation, in-suf-fla'-shun, *s.* the act of breathing upon (L. *in*, *sub*, under, and *flo*, to breathe).

Insular, in'-su-lar, *a.* belonging to an island, surrounded by water (L. *insula*, an island). **Insularly**, in'-su-lar-le, *ad.* in an insulated manner.

Insularity, in-su-lar'-e-te, *s.* the state of being insular.

Insulate, in'-su-late, *v.a.* to place in a detached situation so as to prevent communication; to separate or isolate by a non-conducting substance [Elect.]

Insulated, in'-su-la-ted, *a.* standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies [Arch.]; separated by a non-conductor [Elec.]; too distant to be sensibly affected by attraction [Astron.]

Insulation, in-su-la'-shun, *s.* the act of insulating; state of being insulated, specially by a non-conductor.

Insulator, in'-su-la-tur, *s.* a non-conductor.

Insult, in'-sult, *s.* abuse, either by word or action; insolent treatment (L. *in*, and *salio, saltum*, to leap).

Insult, in-sult', *v.a.* to treat with abuse or insolence: *v.n.* to behave with insolent triumph.

Insultation, in-sul-ta'-shun, *s.* act of insulting; abusive treatment.

Insulter, in-sul'-ter, *s.* one who insults.

Insulting, in-sult'-ing, *a.* expressing insolence. **Insultingly**, in-sul'-ting-le, *ad.* with insolence.

Insuperability, in-sew-per-à-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of
Insuperableness, in-sew'-per-à-bl-nes, } being insuperable or insurmountable.

Insuperable, in-sew'-per-à-ble, *a.* that cannot be overcome or surmounted. **Insuperably**, in-sew'-per-à-ble, *ad.* to an insuperable degree.

Insupportable, in-sup-port'-à-bl; *a.* insufferable; intolerable. **Insupportableness**, in-sup-port'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being insupportable. **Insupportably**, in-sup-porte'-à-ble, *ad.* to an insupportable degree.

Insuppressible, in-sup-pres'-se-bl, *a.* not to be suppressed. **Insuppressibly**, in-sup-pres'-se-ble, *ad.* so as not to be suppressed.

Insuppressive, in-sup-pres'-siv, *a.* not suppressive; not to be suppressed.

Insurable, in-shur'-rà-bl, *a.* that may be insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured.

Insurance, in-shur'-rans, *s.* the act of insuring against loss or damage; a contract by which one engages, for a stipulated premium, to make up a loss which another may sustain; the premium paid. *Insurance company*, a company whose business is to insure against loss or damage. *Insurance broker*, an intermediate agent between the marine insurance officers and the insurers, who effect policies upon ships, cargo, &c.

Insure, in-shure', *v.a.* to make sure or secure; to contract for a premium to secure against loss: *v.n.* to practise making insurance.

Insurer, in-shu'-rer, *s.* one who insures.

Insurgency, in-sur'-jen-se, *s.* insurrection.

Insurgent, in-sur'-jent, *a.* rising in opposition to authority: *s.* a person who rises in opposition to authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of some law (L. *in*, and *surgo*, to rise up).

Insurmountable, in-sur-mownt'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be surmounted or overcome. **Insurmountably**, in-sur-mownt'-à-ble, *ad.* to an insurmountable degree.

Insurrection, in-sur-rek'-shun, *s.* a rising up against authority; an open and active resistance to the execution of some law.

Insurrectional, in-sur-rek'-shun-al, } *a.* pertaining
Insurrectionary, in-sur-rek'-shun-à-re, } to or consisting in insurrection.

Insurrectionist, in-sur-rek'-shun-ist, *s.* one who favours or engages in insurrection.

Insusceptibility, in-sus-sep-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* absence of susceptibility.

Insusceptible, in-sus-sep'-te-bl, *a.* not susceptible; not capable of being affected, or of receiving impression.

Insusceptive, in-sus-sep'-tiv, *a.* not susceptive or susceptible.

Intact, in-takt', *a.* untouched; unharmed; entire.

Intactable, in-tak'-tà-bl, *a.* imperceptible to touch.

Intagliated, in-tal'-ya-ted, *a.* engraved or stamped on.

Intaglio, in-tal'-yo, *s.* a figure hollowed out in a gem or other substance; a precious stone with a figure or device cut in or hollowed out (It. cutting in).

Intake, in'-take, *s.* inlet of a pipe; point where a tube narrows.

Intangibility, in-tan-je-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of
Intangibleness, in-tan'-je-bl-nes, } being intangible.

Intangible, in-tan'-je-bl, *a.* not tangible; not perceptible to the touch. **Intangibly**, in-tan'-je-ble, *ad.* so as to be intangible.

Intastable, in-tayst'-à-bl, *a.* tasteless.

Integer, in'-te-jer, *s.* a whole; a whole number [Arith.] (L. *in*, not, and *tango*, to touch.)

Integral, in'-te-gral, *a.* comprising all the parts; whole; entire; not fractional; pertaining to or consisting of a whole: *s.* a whole; an entire thing. *Integral calculus.* See **Calculus.** **Integrally**, in'-te-gral-le, *ad.* wholly; completely.

Integrant, in'-te-grant, *a.* making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. *Integrant parts*, the small particles of which any body or substance is composed.
Integrate, in'-te-grate, *v.a.* to make entire; to give the total.
Integration, in-te-gra'-shun, *s.* the act of integrating.
Integrity, in-teg'-re-te, *s.* wholeness; entireness; unbroken state; moral soundness; uprightness; honesty.
Integumation, in-teg-u-ma'-shun, *s.* the part of physiology treating of the integuments of animals and plants.
Integument, in-teg'-u-ment, *s.* that which naturally invests or covers, as the skin covers the body (L. *in*, and *tego*, to cover).
Integumentary, in-teg-u-men'-tà-re, *a.* belonging to or composed of integuments.
Intellect, in'-tel-lekt, *s.* that faculty by which we see and know things in themselves and their relations, as distinct from the faculties of feeling and willing; the faculty of thinking; the understanding. See **Intelligent.**
Intellection, in-tel-lek'-shun, *s.* the act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas.
Intellective, in-tel-lek'-tiv, *a.* having power to understand; produced by the understanding; perceptible by the intellect.
Intellectual, in-tel-lekt'-yu-al, *a.* possessing intellect; relating to the intellect; performed by the intellect; appreciated by the intellect; existing in the intellect; ideal. **Intellectually**, in-tel-lekt'-yu-al-le, *ad.* by means of the understanding.
Intellectualism, in-tel-lekt'-u-al-izm, *s.* the more or less exclusive culture of intellect; the theory which discovers in all knowledge, even in sense perceptions, intellectual forms.
Intellectualist, in-tel-lekt'-yu-al-ist, *s.* an advocate of intellectual culture; a supporter of philosophical intellectualism.
Intellectuality, in-tel-lekt-yu-al'-e-te, *s.* the state of being intellectual; intellectual power.
Intellectualize, in-tel-lekt'-u-al-ize, *v.a.* to treat intellectually: to render intellectual; to idealize.
Intelligence, in-tel'-le-jens, *s.* intellectual capacity, skill, or knowledge; information; information communicated; news; an intelligent or spiritual being.
Intelligencer, in-tel'-le-jen-ser, *s.* one who or that which conveys intelligence.
Intelligent, in-tel'-le-jent, *a.* endowed with understanding or reason; endowed with superior intelligence; well informed; skilled (L. *inter*, between, and *lego*, *lectum*, to choose out.) **Intelligently**, in-tel'-le-jent-le, *ad.* in an intelligent manner.
Intelligential, in-tel-le-jen'-shal, *a.* intellectual; spiritual.
Intelligibility, in-tel-le-je-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality or
Intelligibleness, in-tel'-le-je-bl-nes, } state of being intelligible.
Intelligible, in-tel'-le-je-bl, *a.* that may be understood; clear. **Intelligibly**, in-tel'-le-je-ble, *ad.* in a manner to be understood.
Intemperance, in-tem'-per-ans, *s.* want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence; habitual indulgence in intoxicating liquors.
Intemperate, in-tem'-per-ate, *a.* not restrained within due limits; indulging to excess any appetite or passion; addicted to the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors; immoderate; excessive; violent. **Intemperately**, in-tem'-per-ate-le, *ad.* to an immoderate degree. **Intemperateness**, in-tem'-per-ate-nes, *s.* the state of being intemperate.
Intemperature, in-tem'-per-à-ture, *s.* excess of a quality.
Intenable, in-ten'-à-bl, *a.* untenable.
Intend, in-tend', *v.a.* to mean; to design; to purpose (L. *in*, and *tendo*, *tentum*, or *tensum*, to stretch).
Intendancy, in-ten'-dan-se, *s.* the office of an intendant; the district committed to his charge.
Intendant, in-ten'-dant, *s.* a superintendent.
Intended, in-ten'-ded, *a.* betrothed: *s.* an affianced lover. **Intendedly**, in-ten'-ded-le, *ad.* purposely.
Intender, in-ten'-der, *s.* one who intends.
Intendment, in-tend'-ment, *s.* intention; design; the true meaning of any legal instrument [Law].
Intenerate, in-ten'-er-ate, *v.a.* to make tender; to soften (L. *in*, and *tener*, tender).
Intense, in-tens', *a.* strained or raised to a high degree; extreme; very severe or keen; ardent; kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive. **Intensely**, in-tens'-le, *ad.* to an intense degree. **Intenseness**, in-tens'-nes, *s.* the state of being intense.
Intensifier, in-tens'-e-fi-er, *s.* that which intensifies.
Intensify, in-ten'-se-fi, *v.a.* to make more intense.
Intension, in-ten'-shun, *s.* the act of making more tense or intense; the state of being more so; the sum of attributes implied in a term [Logic].
Intensity, in-ten'-se-te, *s.* intenseness; sum of energy.
Intensive, in-ten'-siv, *a.* admitting of intension, or increase of degree; serving to give force or emphasis. **Intensively**, in-ten'-siv-le, *ad.* in an intensive manner.
Intent, in-tent', *a.* having the mind strained or bent on an object; fixed closely; sedulously applied: *s.* the thing aimed at or intended; aim; purpose. *To all intents*, in all senses; whatever may be meant or intended. **Intently**, in-tent'-le, *ad.* in an intent manner. **Intentness**, in-tent'-nes, *s.* the state of being intent.
Intention, in-ten'-shun, *s.* design; purpose; end or aim; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; intension.
Intentional, in-ten'-shun-al, *a.* done designedly. **Intentionally**, in-ten'-shun-al-le, *ad.* by design.
Intentioned, in-ten'-shund, *a.* having intentions, as, *well-intentioned*, having good intentions; *ill-intentioned*, having evil.
Intentiveness, in-ten'-tiv-nes, *s.* closeness of attention.
Inter, in'-ter, a Latin prefix, signifying among or between.
Inter, in-ter', *v.a.* to bury (L. *in*, and *terra*, earth).
Interact, in'-ter-akt, *s.* intermediate employment or time; a short piece between others.
Interaction, in-ter-ak'-shun, *s.* intermediate action; reciprocal action.
Interagent, in-ter-a'-jent, *s.* an intermediate agent.
Interarticular, in-ter-ar-tik'-u-lar, *a.* being between the joints or articulations.
Interaxal, in-ter-ak'-sal, *a.* situated in the interaxis.
Interaxillary, in-ter-ak'-sil-là-re, *a.* situated within the axils of leaves [Bot.]
Interaxis, in-ter-ak'-sis, *s.* the space between the axes in columnar erections [Arch.]
Interbreed, in-ter-breed', *v.a.* to cross-breed.
Intercalar, in-ter'-kà-lar, } *a.* inserted between or
Intercalary, in-ter'-kà-là-re, } among others.
Intercalate, in-ter'-kà-late, *v.a.* to insert between or among, primarily a day in the *calendar*.
Intercalation, in-ter-kà-la'-shun, *s.* the act of intercalating.
Intercede, in-ter-sede', *v.n.* to mediate; to plead in favour of one (L. *inter*, and *cedo*, go).
Interceder, in-ter-se'-der, *s.* one who intercedes.
Intercellular, in-ter-sel'-lu-lar, *a.* lying between or among the cells [Bot.]
Intercept, in-ter-sept', *v.a.* to seize by the way; to stop on its passage; to interrupt communication with; to comprehend between [Math.] (L. *inter*, and *capio*, to take.)
Intercepter, in-ter'-sep-ter, *s.* one who intercepts.
Interception, in-ter-sep'-shun, *s.* the act of intercepting; obstruction; hindrance.
Intercession, in-ter-sesh'-un, *s.* the act of interceding; mediation with a view to reconciliation.
Intercessional, in-ter-sesh'-un-al, *a.* containing intercession.
Intercessor, in-ter-ses'-sur, *s.* one who goes between; one who intercedes; one who acts as bishop during a vacancy.
Intercessorial, in-ter-ses-so'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to an intercessor.
Intercessory, in-ter-ses'-sur-e, *a.* interceding.
Interchain, in-ter-tchane', *v.a.* to chain together.
Interchange, in-ter-tchanje', *v.a.* to change mutually; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to succeed alternately.
Interchange, in'-ter-tchanje, *s.* mutual exchange; alternate succession.
Interchangeability, in-ter-tchanje-à-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the
Interchangeableness, in-ter-tchanje'-a-bl-nes, } state of being interchangeable.
Interchangeable, in-ter-tchanje'-à-bl, *a.* that may be interchanged; following each other alternately. **Interchangeably**, in-ter-tchanje'-à-ble, *ad.* in an interchangeable manner.
Interchangement, in-ter-tchanje'-ment, *s.* exchange.
Interchapter, in-ter-tchap'-ter, *s.* an interpolated chapter.
Intercipient, in-ter-sip'-e-ent, *a.* intercepting: *s.* he who or that which intercepts.
Interclude, in-ter-klewd', *v.a.* to intercept; to cut off (L. *inter*, and *claudo*, to shut).
Interclusion, in-ter-klew'-shun, *s.* interception.
Intercolonial, in-ter-ko-lo'-ne-al, *a.* between colonies.
Intercolumniation, in-ter-ko-lum-ne-a'-shun, *s.* the space between the columns of a colonnade [Arch.]
Intercommon, in-ter-kom'-mon, *v.n.* to feed at the same table; to graze cattle in a common pasture.
Intercommonage, in-ter-kom'-mon-aje, *s.* mutual commonage.

Intercommunicable, in-ter-kom-mew'-ne-kà-bl, *a.* that may be mutually communicated.

Intercommunicate, in-ter-kom-mew'-ne-kate, *v.n.* to hold mutual communication.

Intercommunication, in-ter-kom-mew-ne-ka'-shun, *s.* reciprocal communication.

Intercommunion, in-ter-kom-mewn'-yun, *s.* mutual communion.

Intercommunity, in-ter-kom-mew'-ne-te, *s.* a mutual communication or intercourse.

Intercostal, in-ter-kos'-tal, *a.* lying between the ribs: *s.* a part lying between the ribs (L. *inter*, and *costa*, a rib).

Intercourse, in'-ter-koars, *s.* connexion by reciprocal dealings; communion; fellowship.

Intercross, in'-ter-kros, *v.a.* to cross mutually.

Intercurrence, in-ter-kur'-rens, *s.* a passing or running between.

Intercurrent, in-ter-kur'-rent, *a.* occurring between; intervening.

Intercutaneous, in-ter-ku-ta'-ne-us, *a.* being within or under the skin (L. *inter*, and *cutis*, the skin).

Interdentil, in-ter-den'-til, *s.* the space between two dentils [Arch.]

Interdependence, in-ter-de-pen'-dens, *s.* mutual dependence.

Interdependent, in-ter-de-pen'-dent, *a.* mutually dependent.

Interdict, in-ter-dikt', *v.a.* to forbid; to place under an interdict or prohibition; to debar from communion (L. *inter*, and *dico*, to say).

Interdict, in'-ter-dikt, *s.* prohibition; a prohibiting decree; a prohibition of the pope, restraining the clergy from performing divine service [Eccles.]; an injunction [Law].

Interdiction, in-ter-dik'-shun, *s.* the act of interdicting; prohibition; curse.

Interdictive, in-ter-dik'-tiv, *a.* having power to prohibit.

Interdictory, in-ter-dik'-tur-e, *a.* serving to prohibit.

Interdigital, in-ter-dij'-e-tal, *a.* between the fingers (L. *inter*, and *digitus*, a finger).

Interdigitate, in-ter-dij'-e-tate, *v.n.* to run into each other mutually like the fingers of the two hands when interlocked.

Interdigitation, in-ter-dij-e-ta'-shun, *s.* intermixture.

Interequinoctial, in-ter-e-kwe-nok'-shal, *a.* coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

Interest, in'-ter-est, *v.a.* to awaken concern in; to excite emotion or passion, usually in favour of, but sometimes against; to give a share in: *s.* concern, advantage; good; influence over others; share; premium paid for the use of money. *Simple interest*, interest on the principal only. *Compound interest*, interest on the principal and added interest (L. *inter*, and *esse*, to be).

Interested, in'-ter-est-ed, *pp.* having the interest excited: *a.* having an interest; taking an interest; concerned in a cause or its consequences, and liable to be biassed.

Interesting, in'-ter-est-ing, *a.* engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions. **Interestingly**, in'-ter-est-ing-le, *ad.* in an interesting manner.

Interfacial, in-ter-fa'-she-al, *a.* included between the faces of two planes [Geom.]

Interfere, in-ter-feer', *v.n.* to interpose; to intermeddle; to come in collision; to act reciprocally, so as to modify the result [Physics]; in a horse, to strike the hoof against the opposite fetlock, and injure the flesh [Farriery]. (L. *inter*, and *fero*, to bring).

Interference, in-ter-feer'-ens, *s.* interposition; an intermeddling; a collision; interaction among waves [Physics]; a striking of one foot against the other.

Interferer, in-ter-feer'-er, *s.* one who interferes.

Interfering, in-ter-feer'-ing, *s.* interference. **Interferingly**, in-ter-feer'-ing-le, *ad.* by interference.

Interfluent, in-ter'-flu-ent, } *a.* flowing between (L. *inter*,
Interfluous, in-ter'-flu-us, } and *fluo*, to flow).

Interfoliaceous, in-ter-fo-le-a'-shus, *a.* being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them [Bot.] (L. *inter*, and *folium*, a leaf).

Interfoliate, in-ter-fo'-le-ate, *v.a.* to interleave.

Interfulgent, in-ter-ful'-jent, *a.* shining between.

Interfused, in-ter-fuze'd', *a.* poured or spread between; intermingled.

Interfusion, in-ter-fu'-zhun, *s.* interfused state.

Interim, in'-ter-im, *s.* the meantime; time intervening: *a.* in the meantime (L.)

Interior, in-te'-re-ur, *a.* inner; internal: remote from the frontier or shore; inland: *s.* the inside: the inland part of a country; the home department (L. *intra*, within). **Interiorly**, in-te'-re-ur-le, *ad.* internally; inwardly.

Interjacency, in-ter-ja'-sen-se, *s.* a lying between; intervention.

Interjacent, in-ter-ja'-sent, *a.* lying between; intervening (L. *inter*, and *jaceo*, to lie).

Interject, in-ter-jekt', *v.a.* to throw between; to insert (L. *inter*, and *jacio*, to throw).

Interjection, in-ter-jek'-shun, *s.* the act of interjecting; a word thrown in between others to express some emotion or passion.

Interjectional, in-ter-jek'-shun-al, *a.* thrown in between other words; of the nature of an interjection.

Interjoist, in-ter-joyst', *s.* space between two joists.

Interjunction, in-ter-jungk'-shun, *s.* mutual joining.

Interknit, in-ter-knit', *v.a.* to knit together.

Interlace, in-ter-lase', *v.a.* to intermix; to put or insert one thing with another: *v.n.* to intersect.

Interlacement, in-ter-lase'-ment, *s.* intermixture or insertion within.

Interlaminated, in-ter-lam'-e-na-ted, *a.* placed between laminæ or plates.

Interlapse, in-ter-laps', *s.* interval.

Interlard, in-ter-lard', *v.a.* to mix fat with lean; to interpose; to insert between; to diversify.

Interlay, in-ter-lay', *v.a.* to lay among or between.

Interleaf, in'-ter-leef, *s.* a blank leaf inserted between other leaves.

Interleave, in-ter-leev', *v.a.* to insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book, between other leaves.

Interline, in-ter-line', *v.a.* to write or print between lines; to print in alternate lines.

Interlineal, in-ter-lin'-e-al,
Interlinear, in-ter-lin'-e-ar,
Interlineary, in-ter-lin'-e-à-re, } *a.* written or printed between lines.

Interlineary, in-ter-lin'-e-à-re, *s.* a book having insertions between the leaves.

Interlineation, in-ter-lin-e-a'-shun, *s.* the act of interlining; that which is interlined.

Interlink, in-ter-lingk', *v.a.* to connect by uniting links.

Interlobular, in-ter-lob'-u-lar, *a.* being between lobes.

Interlocation, in-ter-lo-ka'-shun, *s.* interposition.

Interlock, in-ter-lok', *v.n.* to embrace or communicate with one another.

Interlocution, in-ter-lo-kew'-shun, *s.* conference; an intermediate decree before final decision [Law].

Interlocutor, in-ter-lok'-u-tur, *s.* one who speaks in dialogue; an interlocutory judgment [Scots law].

Interlocutory, in-ter-lok'-u-tur-e, *a.* consisting of dialogue; intermediate; not final or definitive [Law].

Interlope, in-ter-lope', *v.a.* to run between parties, and intercept without right the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffic without a proper licence; to intrude without right (Dut. *inter*, and *loopen*, to run).

Interloper, in-ter-lo'-per, *s.* one who runs into business to which he has no right; an intruder.

Interlucent, in-ter-lew'-sent, *a.* shining between.

Interlude, in'-ter-lewd, *s.* short performance between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece; a short piece of music played between stanzas.

Interlunar, in-ter-lew'-nar,
Interlunary, in-ter-lew'-nà-re, } *a.* belonging to the time when the change, is invisible (L. *inter*, and *luna*, the moon).

Intermarriage, in-ter-mar'-idj, *s.* marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Intermarry, in-ter-mar'-re, *v.n.* to marry one and give another in marriage.

Intermaxillary, in-ter-max'-il-là-re, *a.* being between the cheek-bones.

Intermeddle, in-ter-med'-dl, *v.n.* to meddle in the affairs of others: to meddle officiously; to interfere.

Intermeddler, in-ter-med'-ler, *s.* one who intermeddles.

Intermediacy, in-ter-me'-de-à-se, *s.* interposition; intervention.

Intermedial, in-ter-me'-de-al, *a.* lying between; intervenient.

Intermediary, in-ter-me'-de-à-re, *a.* lying between: *s.* that which is intermediate.

Intermediate, in-ter-me'-de-ate, *a.* lying or being in the middle between two extremes; interposed. **Intermediately**, in-ter-me'-de-ate-le, *ad.* by way of intervention.

Intermediation, in-ter-me-de-a'-shun, *s.* intervention.

Intermedium, in-ter-me'-de-um, *s.* intermediate space; an intervening agent.

Interment, in-ter'-ment, *s.* the act of interring; burial; sepulture.

Intermention, in-ter-men'-shun, *v.a.* to mention among other things.

Intermezzo, in-ter-met'-zo, *s.* an interlude (It.)

Intermication, in-ter-me-ka'-shun, *s.* a shining between or among (L. *inter*, and *mico*, to shine).

Intermigration, in-ter-mi-gra'-shun, *s.* reciprocal migration.

Interminable, in-ter'-min-à-bl, *a.* without end or limit; illimitable. **Interminableness**, in-ter'-min-à-bl-nes, *s.*

state of being interminable. **Interminably**, in-ter'-min-a-ble, *ad.* without end or limit.
Interminate, in-ter'-min-ate, *a.* unlimited.
Intermination, in-ter-min-a'-shun, *s.* a menace or threat (L. *inter*, and *minor*, to threaten).
Intermingle, in-ter-ming'-gl, *v.a.* to mingle together: *v.n.* to be mixed or incorporated.
Intermission, in-ter-mish'-un, *s.* cessation for a time; interval; pause; the temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever [Med.]
Intermissive, in-ter-mis'-siv, *a.* coming by fits or after temporary cessations.
Intermit, in-ter-mit', *v.a.* to cause to cease for a time; to suspend: *v.n.* to cease for a time (L. *inter*, and *mitto, missum*, to send).
Intermittent, in-ter-mit'-tent, *a.* ceasing at intervals: *s.* a fever that ceases at certain intervals, and then returns again. **Intermittingly**, in-ter-mit'-ting-le, *ad.* with intermissions.
Intermix, in-ter-miks', *v.a.* to mix together; to intermingle: *v.n.* to be mixed together; to be intermingled.
Intermixture, in-ter-mikst'-yur, *s.* a mass formed by mixture; admixture.
Intermodillion, in-ter-mo-dil'-yun, *s.* the space between two modillions [Arch.]
Intermontane, in-ter-mon'-tane, *a.* between mountains.
Intermundane, in-ter-mun'-dane, *a.* between worlds.
Intermural, in-ter-mu'-ral, *a.* lying between walls.
Intermuscular, in-ter-mus'-ku-lar, *a.* between the muscles.
Intermutation, in-ter-mu-ta'-shun, *s.* interchange.
Intern, in-tern', *v.a.* to imprison in the interior of a neutral country.
Internal, in-ter'-nal, *a.* inward; interior; in the heart; intrinsic; real; domestic; not foreign. **Internally**, in-ter'-nal-le, *ad.* inwardly.
International, in-ter-nash'-un-al, *a.* existing and regulating the intercourse between different nations; pertaining to the international: *s.* a secret society with widespread ramifications through Europe, the object of which appears to be the emancipation of labour, and the assertion everywhere of the sovereign rights of the working man, to the extinction of all merely national and class interests.
Internecine, in-ter-ne'-sin, *a.* mutually destructive; deadly (L. *inter*, and *neco*, to kill).
Internecive, in-ter-ne'-siv, *a.* killing; tending to kill.
Internode, in'-ter-node, *s.* the space between two joints of a plant [Bot.] (L. *inter*, and *nodus*, a knot.)
Internodal, in-ter-no'-dal, *a.* intervening between nodes, joints, &c.
Internuncio, in-ter-nun'-she-o, } *s.* a messenger be-
Internuncius, in-ter-nun'-she-us, } tween two parties; the pope's representative at republics and small courts (L. *inter*, and *nuncius*, a messenger).
Inter-oceanic, in-ter-o-se-an'-ik, *a.* extending between two oceans.
Interosculant, in-ter-os'-ku-lant, *a.* constituting a connecting link through certain affinities [Bot. and Zool.] (L. *in*, and *osculor*, to kiss).
Interosseal, in-ter-os'-se-al, } *a.* situated between
Interosseous, in-ter-os'-se-us, } bones [Anat.] (L. *inter*, and *os*, a bone).
Interpellate, in-ter-pel'-ate, *v.a.* to question (L. *inter*, and *pello*, to drive).
Interpellation, in-ter-pel-la'-shun, *s.* a question put to the government during a debate in parliament; interruption; a summons; an earnest address.
Interpenetrate, in-ter-pen'-e-trate, *v.a.* to penetrate mutually.
Interpenetration, in-ter-pen-e-tra'-shun, *s.* mutual penetration.
Interpetiolar, in-ter-pe'-te-o-lar, *a.* being between petioles [Bot.]
Interpilaster, in-ter-pe-las'-ter, *s.* the interval between two pilasters.
Interplanetary, in-ter-plan'-e-tar-e, *a.* between the planets.
Interplay, in'-ter-pla, *s.* interaction.
Interplead, in-ter-plede', *v.n.* to discuss a point incidentally happening [Law].
Interpledge, in-ter-plej', *v.a.* to pledge mutually.
Interpolate, in-ter'-po-late, *v.n.* to foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to corrupt; to insert intermediate terms of a series [Math.] (L. *inter*, and *polio*, to polish.)
Interpolation, in-ter-po-la'-shun, *s.* the act of interpolating a word or passage; a spurious word or passage inserted; a method employed for filling up the intermediate terms of a series of numbers or observations by numbers which follow the same law [Math.]
Interpolator, in-ter'-po-la-tur, *s.* one who interpolates.
Interposal, in-ter-po'-zal, *s.* interposition.
Interpose, in-ter-poze', *v.a.* to place between or among; to thrust in; to offer, as aid, in some emergency: *v.n.* to step in and mediate between parties at variance; to put in by way of interruption (L. *inter*, and *positum*, to place).
Interposer, in-ter-po'-zer, *s.* one who interposes.
Interposit, in-ter-poz'-it, *s.* a place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another.
Interposition, in-ter-po-zish'-un, *s.* the act of interposing; intervention; mediation; anything interposed.
Interpret, in-ter'-pret, *v.a.* to explain, unfold, or present the meaning of; to translate into intelligible words (L. *interpres*, an interpreter).
Interpretable, in-ter'-pre-ta-bl, *a.* that may be interpreted.
Interpretation, in-ter-pre-ta'-shun. *s.* the act of interpreting; the exposition given; the power of explaining.
Interpretative, in-ter'-pre-ta-tiv, *a.* collected or known by interpretation; explanatory. **Interpretatively**, in-ter'-pre-ta-tiv-le, *ad.* in an interpretative manner.
Interpreter, in-ter'-pre-ter, *s.* one who interprets.
Interregnum, in-ter-reg'-num, *s.* the time between two reigns, governments, or ministries (L. *inter*, and *regnum*, reign or rule).
Interreign, in-ter-rane', *s.* an interregnum.
Interrex, in'-ter-reks, *s.* a regent; one who governs during an interregnum.
Interrogate, in-ter'-ro-gate, *v.a.* to question: *v.n.* to ask questions (L. *inter*, and *rogo*, to ask).
Interrogation, in-ter-ro-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of interrogating; a question put; a note that marks a question, thus (?).
Interrogative, in-ter-rog'-a-tiv, *a.* denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question: *s.* a word used in asking questions. **Interrogatively**, in-ter-rog'-a-tiv-le, *ad.* in the form of a question.
Interrogator, in-ter'-ro-ga-tur, *s.* a questioner.
Interrogatory, in-ter-rog'-a-tur-e, *s.* a question or inquiry: *a.* containing or expressing a question.
Interrupt, in-ter-rupt', *v.a.* to stop or hinder by breaking in upon; to block; to break continuity: *a.* broken; containing a chasm (L. *inter*, and *ruptum*, to break).
Interrupted, in-ter-rup'-ted, *a.* broken; intermitted. **Interruptedly**, in-ter-rup'-ted-le, *ad.* with breaks or interruptions.
Interrupter, in-ter-rup'-ter, *s.* one who interrupts.
Interruption, in-ter-rup'-shun, *s.* the act of interrupting; intervention; hindrance; intermission.
Interruptive, in-ter-rup'-tiv, *a.* tending to interrupt. **Interruptively**, in-ter-rup'-tiv-le, *ad.* by interruption.
Interscapular, in-ter-skap'-u-lar, *a.* situated between the shoulder blades.
Interscind, in-ter-sind', *v.a.* to cut off (L. *inter*, and *scindo*, to cut).
Interscribe, in-ter-skribe', *v.a.* to write between (L. *inter*, and *scribo*, to write).
Intersecant, in-ter-se'-kant, *a.* dividing into parts; crossing.
Intersect, in-ter-sekt', *v.a.* to cut or cross mutually: *v.n.* to cross each other (L. *inter*, and *seco*, to cut).
Intersection, in-ter-sek'-shun, *s.* the act of intersecting; the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other [Geom.]
Intersert, in-ter-sert', *v.a.* to set in between. See **Insert.**
Intersertion, in-ter-ser'-shun, *s.* an insertion.
Interspace, in'-ter-spase, *s.* a space between.
Intersperse, in-ter-spers', *v.a.* to scatter or set here and there; to diversify by interspersion (L. *inter*, and *sparsum*, to scatter).
Interspersion, in-ter-sper'-shun, *s.* the act of interspersing.
Interstellar, in-ter-stel'-lar, } *a.* situated among the
Interstellary, in-ter-stel'-la-re, } stars (L. *inter*, and *stella*, a star).
Interstice, in-ter'-stis, *s.* a small space between things closely set, or the component parts of a body (L. *inter*, and *sisto*, to stand).
Interstitial, in-ter-stish'-al, *a.* pertaining to or containing interstices.
Interstratified, in-ter-strat'-e-fide, *a.* stratified among or between other strata.
Intertangle, in-ter-tang'-gl, *v.a.* to intertwist.
Intertexture, in-ter-teks'-ture, *s.* the act of interweaving; the state of being interwoven.
Intertie, in'-ter-ti, *s.* a short, horizontal timber, framed between two posts in order to tie them together [Carp.]
Intertissued, in-ter-tish'-ude, *a.* wrought with joint tissue.
Intertranspicuous, in-ter-tran-spik'-u-us, *a.* transpicuous between.
Intertropical, in-ter-trop'-e-kal, *a.* situated between or within the tropics.
Intertwine, in-ter-twine', *v.a.* to twine or twist together: *v.n.* to be intertwisted.

Intertwiningly, in-ter-twi'-ning-le, *ad.* by intertwining or being intertwined.
Intertwist, in-ter-twist', *v.a* to twist together.
Intertwistingly, in-ter-twist'-ing-le, *ad.* by intertwisting or being intertwisted.
Interval, in'-ter-val, *s.* a space between; a space of time between; the distance between two given sounds [Music]. (L. *inter*, and *vallum*, a rampart.)
Interval, in'-ter-val, } *s.* a tract of low or plain ground
Intervale, in'-ter-vale, } between hills, or between or along the banks of a river [U.S.]
Interveined, in-ter-vane'd', *a.* intersected, as with veins.
Intervene, in-ter-veen', *v.n.* to come, be, or lie between; to occur between points of time or events, and sometimes to interrupt; to interpose: *v.n.* to separate (L. *inter*, and *venio*, to come).
Intervention, in-ter-ven'-shun, *s.* interposition; agency of persons; agency or instrumentality; mediation.
Intervertebral, in-ter-ver'-te-bral, *a.* being between the vertebræ.
Interview, in'-ter-vew, *s.* mutual view or sight; a meeting and conference face to face: *v.a.* to visit a distinguished person with a view to ascertain his opinions on matters, and publish them.
Interviewer, in-ter-vew'-er, *s.* one who interviews.
Intervisible, in-ter-viz'-e-bl, *a.* said of two stations that can be seen the one from the other [Surveying].
Intervolve, in-ter-volv', *v.a.* to involve one within another.
Interweave, in-ter-weev', *v.a.* to weave together; to intermingle.
Interwoven, in-ter-wov'n, *pp.* of **Interweave.**
Interwreathe, in-ter-reeth', *v.a.* to weave into a wreath.
Intestable, in-tes'-tà-bl, *a.* not capable of making a will; legally disqualified from making a will.
Intestacy, in-tes'-tà-se, *s.* the state of dying intestate.
Intestate, in-tes'-tate, *a.* dying without having made a will; not disposed of by will: *s.* a person who dies without making a will (L. *in*, not, and *testor*, to make a will).
Intestinal, in-tes'-te-nal, *a.* pertaining to the intestines of an animal body.
Intestine, in-tes'-tin, *a.* internal, with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign; internal, with regard to an animal body: *pl.* the bowels, a muscular canal extending from the stomach to the anus (L. *intus*, within).
Intexine, in-teks'-in, *s.* an inner membrane of the pollen grain [Bot.]
Intextured, in-tekst'-yurd, *a.* inwrought; woven in.
Inthral, in-thrawl'. See **Enthral.**
Intimacy, in'-te-mà-se, *s.* close familiarity.
Intimate, in'-te-mate, *a.* inward; internal; near; close; close in friendship or acquaintance: *s.* a familiar friend or associate: *v.a.* to hint; to suggest obscurely; to announce (L. *intimus*, inmost, from *intus*, within). **Intimately,** in'-te-mate-le, *ad.* in an intimate or a close manner.
Intimation, in-te-ma'-shun, *s.* an indirect suggestion or notice; a hint; an announcement.
Intimidate, in-tim'-e-date, *v.a.* to make timid or fearful; to dishearten; to dispirit (L. *in*, and *timidi*).
Intimidation, in-tim-e-da'-shun, *s.* the act of intimidating; the state of being intimidated.
Intimidatory, in-tim'-e da-tor-e, *a.* intimidating.
Intin, in'-tin, inner coat of the pollen grain. [Bot.]
Intinctivity, in-tingk-tiv'-e-te, *s.* the want of the quality in colouring or tingeing (L. *in*, and *tinctum*, to dye).
Into, in'-to, *prep.* noting passage from the outside to inside, or from one state to another.
Intolerable, in-tol'-e-rà-bl, *a.* not to be borne or endured; insufferable. **Intolerableness,** in-tol'-er-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being intolerable. **Intolerably,** in-tol'-er-à-ble, *ad.* to a degree beyond endurance.
Intolerance, in-tol'-er-ans, *s.* a being intolerant; want of capacity to endure; want of toleration.
Intolerant, in-tol'-er-ant, *a.* not able to endure; not enduring or refusing to tolerate difference of opinion: *s.* one who is opposed to toleration (L. *in*, not, and *tolero*, to bear). **Intolerantly,** in-tol'-er-ant-le, *ad.* in an intolerant manner.
Intoleration, in-tol-er-a'-shun, *s.* intolerance; refusal to tolerate others in their opinions or worship.
Intonate, in'-to-nate, *v.n.* to sound musical notes; to modulate the voice.
Intonation, in-to-na'-shun, *s.* the modulation or intoning of the voice, specially in reading the Church Service: the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice [Music]; the manner of sounding or tuning the notes of a musical scale [Music].
Intone, in-tone', *v.n.* to utter a deep, protracted sound: *v.a.* to chant; to read in a singing, recitative style
Intorsion, in-tor'-shun, *s.* a winding, bending, or twisting; the twining of any part of a plant out of a vertical direction [Bot.]
Intort, in-tort', *v.a.* to twist; to wreathe; to wind (L. *in*, and *torgueo*, *tortum*, or *torsum*, to twist).
Intoxicant, in-toks'-e-kant, *s.* anything intoxicating.
Intoxicate, in-toks'-e-kate, *v.a.* to make drunk; to excite to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness: *a.* intoxicated (L. *in*, and *toxicum*, Gr. *toxikon*, arrow poison, from Gr. *toxon*, an arrow).
Intoxicatedness, in-toks'-e-ka-ted-nes, *s.* state of intoxication.
Intoxicating, in-toks'-e-ka-ting, *a.* having qualities that produce intoxication.
Intoxication, in-toks-e-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of intoxicating; the state of being intoxicated; excitement to enthusiasm, frenzy, or unusual exhilaration.
Intra, in'-tra, } a Latin prefix, signifying within. See
Intro, in'-tro, } **Inter.**
Intractability, in-trak-tà-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of
Intractableness, in-trak'-tà-bl-nes, } being intractable.
Intractable, in-trak'-tà-bl, *a.* ungovernable; unmanageable; stubborn. **Intractably,** in-trak'-tà-ble, *ad.* in an untractable manner.
Intrados, in-tra'-dos, *s.* the interior and lower line or curve of an arch [Arch.] (Sp. entrance.)
Intrafoliaceous, in-tra-fo-le-a'-shus, *a.* growing on the inside of a leaf [Bot.]
Intramural, in-trà-mew'-ral, *a.* within the walls, as of a city or university.
Intranquillity, in-tran-kwil'-e-te, *s.* unquietness.
Intransient, in-tran'-she-ent, *a.* not transient.
Intransitive, in-tran'-se-tiv, *a.* expressing an action limited to the agent, or not passing over to an object [Gram.] **Intransitively,** in-tran'-se-tiv-le, *ad.* in an intransitive manner.
Intransmissible, in-trans-mis'-se-bl, *a.* not transmissible.
Intransmutability, in-trans-mew-tà-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of not being transmutable.
Intransmutable, in-trans-mew'-tà-bl, *a.* that cannot be transmuted or changed into another substance.
Intrant, in'-trant, *a.* entering; penetrating; one who enters on some office. See **Enter.**
Intrench, in-trensh', *v.a.* to dig a trench around; to fortify with a ditch and parapet; to furrow: *v.n.* to encroach.
Intrenchant, in-tren'-shant, *a.* not to be divided.
Intrenchment, in-trensh'-ment, *s.* a trench; a ditch and parapet for defence; a defence; encroachment.
Intrepid, in-trep'-id, *a.* without fear; undaunted (L. *in*, not, and *trepidus*, in alarm). **Intrepidly,** in-trep'-id-le, *ad.* in an intrepid manner.
Intrepidity, in-tre-pid'-e-te, *s.* fearlessness; undaunted courage.
Intricacy, in'-tre-kà-se, *s.* the state of being entangled or involved; perplexity.
Intricate, in'-tre-kate, *a.* entangled; involved; complicated (L. *in*, and *tricæ*, hindrance). **Intricately,** in'-tre-kate-le, *ad.* in an intricate manner. **Intricateness,** in'-tre-kate-nes, *s.* the state of being intricate.
Intrigue, in-treeg', *s.* a plot of a complicated nature; a secret plot for some party purpose; a secret illicit love affair: *v.n.* to form a plot, usually intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices; to carry on a commerce of forbidden love: *v.a.* to render intricate. See **Intricate.**
Intriguer, in-treeg'-er, *s.* one who intrigues.
Intriguing, in-treeg'-ing, *a.* addicted to intrigue. **Intriguingly,** in-treeg'-ing-le, *ad.* with intrigue.
Intrinsic, in-trin'-sik, } *a.* inward; inherent; genu-
Intrinsical, in-trin'-se-kal, } ine; real; (L. *intrinsecus*, on the inside, from *intra*). **Intrinsically,** in-trin'-se-kal-le, *ad.* inherently; really.
Intro, in'-tro, a Latin prefix signifying to within.
Introcession, in-tro-sesh'-un, *s.* a depression or sinking of parts inward [Med.]
Introduce, in-tro-duse', *v.a.* to lead or bring in; to conduct or usher in; to put in; to bring to be acquainted; to import; to produce; to open to notice; to bring before the public (L. *intro*, and *duco*, to lead).
Introducer, in-tro-du'-ser, *s.* one who introduces.
Introduction, in-tro-duk'-shun, *s.* the action of conducting or ushering into a place; the act of making persons known to each other; the act of bringing something into notice, practice, or use: a preface or preliminary discourse; an elementary treatise.
Introductive, in-tro-duk'-tiv, *a.* introductory. **Introductively,** in-tro-duk'-tiv-le, *ad.* in the way of introducing.
Introductory, in-tro-duk'-tur-e, *a.* serving to introduce something else; preliminary. **Introductorily,** in-tro-duk'-tur-e-le, *ad.* by way of introduction.
Introflexed, in-tro-flekst', *a.* flexed inward.
Introgression, in-tro-gresh'-un, *s.* entrance.
Introit, in-tro'-it, *s.* in the Rom. Cath. church the entrance or beginning of the mass; the psalm sung or chanted while the priest enters within the altar rails (L. *intro*, and *eo*, to go).

Intromission, in-tro-mish'-un, *s.* the act of intromitting; intermeddling with the effects of another [Scots Law].

Intromit, in-tro-mit', *v.a.* to send within; to admit; to allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters: *v.n.* to intermeddle with the effects of another [Scots Law]. (L. *intro*, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send.)

Introreception, in-tro-re-sep'-shun, *s.* the act of admitting into or within.

Introrse, in-trors', *a.* turned inwards; turned towards the axis [Bot.] (L. *intro*, and *versus*, turned.)

Introspect, in-tro-spekt', *v.a.* to look within or inwardly; to view the inside of (L. *intro*, and *specio*, to view).

Introspection, in-tro-spek'-shun, *s.* inspection inwardly or of one's own thoughts and feelings; self-inspection.

Introspective, in-tro-spek'-tiv, *a.* inspecting within.

Introsusception, in-tro-sus-sep'-shun, *s.* reception within: intussusception.

Introversion, in-tro-ver'-shun, *s.* the act of introverting; the state of being introverted.

Introvert, in-tro-vert', *v.a.* to turn inward (L. *intro*, within, and *verto*, to turn).

Intrude, in-trewd', *v.n.* to thrust one's self in; to enter without invitation or welcome; to encroach; to trespass: *v.a.* to thrust in without right or welcome; to force in with violence, as a rock when melted [Geol.] (L. *in*, and *trudo*, *trusum*, to thrust.)

Intruder, in-trew'-der, *s.* one who intrudes.

Intrusion, in-trew'-zhun, *s.* the act of intruding; encroachment; the penetrating of rock, while in a melted state, through or among other rocks [Geol.]

Intrusive, in-trew'-siv, *a.* entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude; forced, while in a melted state, into the cavities or between the layers of other rocks [Geol.] **Intrusively**, in-trew'-siv-le, *ad.* in an intrusive manner. **Intrusiveness**, in-trew'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being intrusive.

Intrust, in-trust', *v.a.* to deliver in trust; to commit to another with confidence in his fidelity.

Intuition, in-tu-ish'-un, *s.* a sight or view; the act or power of direct or immediate perception; an object or a truth of direct or immediate perception (L. *in*, and *tueor*, *tuitus*, to look).

Intuitional, in-tew-ish'-un-al, *a.* pertaining to intuition.

Intuitionalism, in-tew-ish'-un-al-izm, *s.* the doctrine that the perception of truth is by intuition.

Intuitive, in-tew'-e-tiv, *a.* perceived by intuition; perceiving by intuition. **Intuitively**, in-tew'-e-tiv-le, *ad.* by immediate perception; without reasoning.

Intumesce, in-tew-mes', *v.n.* to swell; to enlarge or expand with heat (L. *in*, and *tumeo*, to swell).

Intumescence, in-tu-mes'-sens, } *s.* the action of swel-
Intumescency, in-tu-mes'-sen-se, } ling; a swelling; a tumid state.

Intumulated, in-tew'-mu-la-ted, *a.* unburied.

Inturgescence, in-tur-jes'-sens, *s.* a swelling; the action of swelling or state of being swelled.

Intussusception, in-tus-sus-sep'-shun, *s.* that condition in which one part of the bowel is drawn into another, just as part of the finger of a glove is drawn into another on withdrawing the hand [Med.] (L. *intus*, within, and *suscipio*, to take up.)

Intwine, in-twine', *v.a.* See **Entwine.**

Intwist, in-twist', *v.a.* See **Entwist.**

Inulin, } in'-u-lin, } *s.* a peculiar vegetable principle
Inuline, } extracted from elecampane.

Inumbrate, in-um'-brate, *v.a.* to shade (L. *in*, and *umbra*, a shade).

Inunction, in-ungk'-shun, *s.* unction, which see.

Inunctuosity, in-ungk-tu-os'-e-te, *s.* destitution of greasiness or oiliness as perceptible to the touch.

Inundant, in-un'-dant, *a.* overflowing.

Inundate, in'-un-date, *v.a.* to flood; to overflow; to fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity (L. *in*, and *unda*, a wave).

Inundation, in-un-da'-shun, *s.* a flood; an overflow; an overflowing or superfluous abundance.

Inurbane, in-ur-bane', *a.* uncivil; uncourteous; unpolished (L. *in*, not, and *urbanus*). **Inurbanely**, in-urbane'-le, *ad.* without urbanity. **Inurbaneness**, in-urbane'-nes, *s.* incivility.

Inurbanity, in-ur-ban'-e-te, *s.* want of urbanity.

Inure, in-yure', *v.a.* to apply or expose in practice till use gives little or no inconvenience; to habituate; to accustom: *v.n.* to pass in use; to take or have effect; to serve to the use or benefit of [Law.] (L. *in*, and Fr. *œuvre*, from L. *opera*, work.)

Inurement, in-yure'-ment, *s.* practice; habit.

Inurn, in-urn', *v.a.* to put in an urn; to bury.

Inusitation, in-yu-se-ta'-shun, *s.* disuse.

Inustion, in-ust'-yun, *s.* the action of burning; a branding (L. *in*, and *uro*, *ustum*, to burn).

Inutility, in-yu-til'-e-te, *s.* uselessness; unprofitableness.

Inutterable, in-ut'-ter-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be uttered.

Inuus, in'-u-us, *s.* a genus of apes, including the Barbary ape.

Invade, in-vade', *v.a.* to enter a country with hostile intentions; to attack; to violate; to seize upon (L. *in*, and *vado*, *vasum*, to go).

Invader, in-va'-der, *s.* one who invades; an assailant; an encroacher.

Invagination, in-vaj-e-na'-shun, *s.* intussusception [Med.] (L. *in*, and *vagina*, a sheath.)

Invaletudinary, in-val-e-tew'-de-nâ-re, *a.* wanting health.

Invalid, in-val'-id, *a.* not valid; of no force, weight, or cogency; void; null.

Invalid, in'-vâ-leed, *s.* a person who is weak or sickly; one disabled for active service; a soldier or seaman disabled or worn out in service: *v.a.* to make invalid; to enrol on the list of invalids.

Invalidate, in-val'-e-date, *v.a.* to weaken or lessen the force of: to destroy the validity of.

Invalidation, in-val-e-da'-shun, *s.* the act of invalidating.

Invalidity, in-vâ-lid'-e-te, *s.* want of cogency; want of legal force.

Invalidness, in-val'-id-nes, *s.* invalidity.

Invaluable, in-val'-u-â-bl, *a.* precious above estimation; inestimable; priceless. **Invaluably**, in-val'-u-â-ble, *ad.* inestimably.

Invariable, in-va'-re-â-bl, *a.* not variable; constant in the same state; unchangeable. **Invariably**, in-va'-re-â-ble, *ad.* constantly; uniformly.

Invariableness, in-va'-re-â-bl-nes, } *s.* constancy of
Invariability, in-va-re-â-bil'-e-te, } state, condition, or quality; unchangeableness.

Invaried, in-va'-rid, *a.* unvaried; not changing.

Invasion, in-va'-zhun, *s.* a hostile entrance into the possessions of another; an attack on the territory of another; infringement or violation; attack of a disease. See **Invade.**

Invasive, in-va'-siv, *a.* making invasion; aggressive.

Invective, in-vek'-tiv, *s.* something uttered or written with heat, intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another: *a.* satirical; abusive; railing. See **Inveigh.** **Invectively**, in-vek'-tiv-le, *ad.* satirically; abusively.

Inveigh, in-va', *v.n.* to rail against with warmth and bitterness; to reproach (L. *in*, against, and *veho*, to carry).

Inveigher, in-va'-er, *s.* one who inveighs.

Inveigle, in-ve'gl, *v.a.* to entice; to seduce; to wheedle (Fr. *aveugle*, blind, from *ab.*, without, and *oculus*, the eye).

Inveiglement, in-ve'-gl-ment, *s.* seduction to evil; enticement.

Inveigler, in-ve'-gler, *s.* one who inveigles.

Invelled, in-vele'd, *a.* covered as with a veil.

Invendible, in-ven'-de-bl, *a.* not vendible or saleable.

Invent, in-vent', *v.a.* to devise something original; to contrive; to frame; to fabricate; to forge (L. *in*, and *venio*, to come).

Inventful, in-vent'-ful, *a.* full of invention.

Inventible, in-ven'-te-bl, *a.* discoverable; capable of being invented. **Inventibleness**, in-ven'-te-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being inventible.

Invention, in-ven'-shun, *s.* the contrivance of that which did not before exist; contrivance; that which is invented; an original contrivance; fiction; fabrication; the power of imaginative conception; imaginative faculty or ability; discovery.

Inventive, in-ven'-tiv, *a.* able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. **Inventively**, in-ven'-tiv-le, *ad.* by the power of invention. **Inventiveness**, in-ven'-tiv-nes, *s.* the faculty of inventing.

Inventor, in-ven'-tur, *s.* one who invents; one who contrives and produces anything not before existing.

Inventorially, in-ven-to'-re-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of an inventory.

Inventory, in'-ven-tur-e, *s.* a list or catalogue of articles: *v.a.* to make a list or catalogue; to register in an account of goods.

Invermination, in-ver-me-na'-shun, *s.* the state of being infested with worms (L. *in*, and *vermes*, a worm).

Inverse, in-vers', *a.* inverted; reciprocal. *Inverse ratio*, the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities [Math.] *Inverse proportion*, an equality between a direct ratio and an inverse ratio; the rule of three or proportion, applied in a reverse or contrary order [Math.] See **Invert.** **Inversely**, in-vers'-le, *ad.* in an inverted order or manner.

Inversion, in-ver'-shun, *s.* change of an order into the inverse; change of position into the inverse; a turning backward or a contrary order of operation; the inverting of the terms of a proportion, by chang-

ing the antecedents into consequents, and the consequents into antecedents [Math.]; a change of the natural order of words [Gram.]; the change of position either of a subject, an interval, or of a chord [Mus.]

Invert, in-vert′, *v.a.* to turn into a contrary direction; to turn upside down; to place in a contrary order or method; to reverse (L. *in*, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn).

Invertebral, in-ver′-te-bral, *a.* invertebrate.

Invertebrata, in-ver-te-bra′-tà, *s.pl.* a division of the animal kingdom, which includes all those animals not possessed of vertebræ or a backbone.

Invertebrate, in-ver′-te-brate, *a.* destitute of a backbone or vertebral chain; *s.* an animal having no vertebral column or spinal bone.

Invertedly, in-vert′-ed-le, *ad.* in an inverted order.

Invertible, in-vert′-e-bl, *a.* capable of inversion.

Invest, in-vest′, *v.a.* to clothe; to array; to clothe with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank, or dignity; to adorn; to inclose; to surround; to block up; to lay siege to; to place or lay out money in some species of property (L. *in*, and *vestio*, to clothe).

Investigable, in-ves′-te-gà-bl, *a.* capable of being investigated.

Investigate, in-ves′-te-gate, *v.a.* to search into; to examine into with care (L. *in*, and *vestigo*, to trace).

Investigation, in-ves-te-ga′-shun, *s.* the act of investigating; examination; research.

Investigative, in-ves′-te-ga-tiv, *a.* curious to find out.

Investigator, in-ves′-te-ga-tur, *s.* one who investigates.

Investiture, in-ves′-te-ture, *s.* the act or right of investing or putting in possession; vesture.

Investive, in-ves′-tiv, *a.* clothing; encircling.

Investment, in-vest′-ment, *s.* the act of investing, specially a place with an armed force, or money in some species of property; that in which anything is invested.

Inveteracy, in-vet′-er-à-se, *s.* inveteratedness.

Inveterate, in-vet′-er-ate, *a.* long-established; fixed by long habits; deep-rooted; obstinate (L. *in*, and *vetus*, *veteris*, old). **Inveterately**, in-vet′-er-ate-lé, *ad.* in an inveterate manner. **Inveterateness**, in-vet′-er-ate-nes, *s.* the quality of being inveterate, or confirmed by time or habit.

Inveteration, in-vet-er-a′-shun, *s.* the act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

Invidious, in-vid′-e-us, *a.* likely to incur ill-will or to provoke envy; envious (L. *invidia*, envy). **Invidiously**, in-vid′-e-us-le, *ad.* in an invidious manner. **Invidiousness**, in-vid′-e-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being invidious.

Invigilance, in-vij′-e-lans, *s.* want of vigilance.

Invigorate, in-vig′-o-rate, *v.a.* to give vigour to; to strengthen; to impart life and energy to (L. *in*, and *vigor*).

Invigoration, in-vig-o-ra′-shun, *s.* the action of invigorating; state of being invigorated.

Invillaged, in-vil′-laje′d, *a.* turned into a village.

Invincibility, in-vin-se-bil′-e-te, } *s.* the quality of
Invincibleness, in-vin′-se-bl-nes, } being invincible.

Invincible, in-vin′-se-bl, *a.* not to be conquered or subdued (L. *in*, not, and *vinco*, to conquer). **Invincibly**, in-vin′-se-ble, *ad.* in an invincible manner.

Inviolability, in-vi-o-là-bil′-e-te, } *s.* the quality or state
Inviolableness, in-vi′-o-là-bl-nes, } of being inviolable.

Inviolable, in-vi′-o-là-bl, *a.* not violable; not to be profaned, broken, or injured. **Inviolably**, in-vi′-o-là-ble, *ad.* so as not to be violable.

Inviolate, in-vi′-o-late, } *a.* unprofaned; unbroken;
Inviolated, in-vi′-o-la-ted, } uninjured.

Invious, in′-ve-us, *a.* impassable; untrodden (L. *in*, not, and *via*, a way). **Viousness**, in′-ve-us-nes, *s.* state of being invious.

Invisibility, in-viz-e-bil′-e-te, } *s.* the state of being in-
Invisibleness, in-viz′-e-bl-nes, } visible.

Invisible, in-viz′-e-bl, *a.* not visible; imperceptible. **Invisibly**, in-viz′-e-ble, *ad.* so as not to be visible.

Invitation, in-ve-ta′-shun, *s.* the act of inviting; solicitation.

Invitatory, in-vi′-ta-tur-e, *a.* containing invitation.

Invite, in-vite′, *v.a.* to ask to some place; to request the company of; to induce by pleasure or hope; to allure (L. *invito*).

Inviter, in-vi′-ter, *s.* one who invites.

Inviting, in-vi′-ting, *a.* alluring; tempting. **Invitingly**, in-vi′-ting-le, *ad.* in an inviting manner. **Invitingness**, in-vi′-ting-nes, *s.* the quality of being inviting.

Invitrifiable, in-vit-re-fi′-à-bl, *a.* not vitrifiable.

Invocate, in′-vo-kate, *v.a.* to invoke in prayer.

Invocation, in-vo-ka′-shun, *s.* the act of addressing or of calling on in prayer; a judicial call or demand.

Invoice, in′-voyse, *s.* a letter intimating the despatch of goods, with an account of the quantity and prices. See **Envoy**.

Invoice, in-voys′, *v.a.* to draw up an invoice of goods.

Invoke, in-voke′, *v.a.* to address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection; to implore; to order [Law]. (L. *in*, and *voco*, to call.)

Involucel, in-vol′-u-sel, *s.* the involucrum of an umbellule [Bot.]

Involucre, in-vo-lew′-kr, } *s.* a group of bracts in-
Involucrum, in-vo-lew′-krum, } closing flowers in their unexpanded state [Bot.] (L. an envelope.) See **Involve**.

Involucret, in-vo-lew′-kret, *s.* an involucel.

Involuntary, in-vol′-un-tà-re, *a.* having no will or choice; unwilling; not by an act of will; not done willingly; **Involuntarily**, in-vol′-un-tà-re-le, *ad.* in an involuntary manner. **Involuntariness**, in-vol′-un-tà-re-nes, *s.* the quality of being involuntary.

Involute, in′-vo-lewt, *s.* a curve traced by the end of a string unwinding itself from another curve.

Involute, in′-vo-lewt, } *a.* rolled spirally inward:
Involuted, in′-vo-lewt-ed, } turned inward at the margin [Conch.]

Involution, in-vo-lew′-shun, *s.* the act of involving or infolding; the state of being involved or entangled; complication; the insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence in a way which involves the construction [Gram.]; the raising of a quantity to any given power [Alg. and Arith.]

Involve, in-volv′, *v.a.* to envelope on all sides; to imply; to connect intimately; to take in; to entangle; to overwhelm; to enwrap; to complicate; to raise a quantity to any given power [Alg. and Arith.] (L. *in*, and *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.)

Involvement, in-volv′-ment, *s.* act of involving; the state of being involved.

Invulnerability, in-vul-ner-à-bil′-e-te, } *s.* the quality
Invulnerableness, in-vul′-ner-à-bl-nes, } of being invulnerable.

Invulnerable, in-vul′-ner-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be wounded, injured, or impeached. **Invulnerably**, in-vul′-ner-à-ble, *ad.* so as to be invulnerable.

Inwall, in-waul′, *v.a.* to inclose or fortify with a wall.

Inward, in′-wêrd, *a.* placed or being within; internal; seated in the mind or soul; intimate; domestic; familiar; *ad.* toward the inside or interior; into the mind or thoughts. **Inwardly**, in′-wêrd-le, *ad.* in the inner parts; privately. **Inwardness**, in′-wêrd-nes, *s.* the state of being inward; intimacy; internal state.

Inwards, in′-wêrds, *s.pl.* the inner parts of an animal; the viscera.

Inweave, in-weev′, *v.a.* to weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

Inwheel, in-hweel′, *v.a.* to encircle.

Inwork, in-wurk′, *v.n.* and *a.* to work within.

Inworking, in-wurk′-ing, *s.* internal operation.

Inwrap, in-rap′, *v.a.* to cover by wrapping; to involve in difficulty; to perplex.

Inwreathe, in-reethe′, *v.a.* to encircle, as with a wreath.

Inwrought, in-rawt′, *pp.* or *a.* wrought or worked in or among other things.

Iodal, i′-o-dal, *s.* an oleaginous liquid obtained from the action of alcohol and nitric acid on iodine.

Iodate, i′-o-date, *s.* a compound of iodic acid with a base.

Iodic, i-od′-ik, *a.* containing iodine.

Iodide, i′-o-did, *s.* a compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.

Iodine, i′-o-dine, *s.* one of the four non-metallic elementary bodies, or halogens, so called from the splendid violet colour of its vapour (Gr. *ion*, a violet, and *eidos*, like).

Iodism, i′-o-dizm, *s.* a morbid state induced by iodine.

Iodize, i′-o-dize, *v.a.* to treat or coat with iodine.

Iolite, i′-o-lite, *s.* a mineral of silica, alumina, and magnesia, with some oxide of iron, which in one direction presents a violet-blue colour (Gr. *ion*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Ion, i′-on, *s.* one of the elements which appear at the poles, when a body is subjected to electro-chemical decomposition.

Ionic.

Ionian, i-o′-ne-an, *a.* relating to Ionia or its inhabitants.

Ionic, i-on′-ik, *a.* pertaining to Ionia, in Greece. *Ionic order*, that order whose distinguishing feature is the ram's-horn volute of its capital [Arch.] The *Ionic dialect*, the dialect of the Greek language, used in Ionia. The *Ionic sect*, the philosophic school founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia, who found in water the principle of things, and from whom, as the first to seek an explanation of things *in* things themselves, Hegel dates the birth of philosophy.

Iota, i-o′-ta, *s.* the Greek letter ι, which, being, espe-

cially when subscribed, the smallest in the alphabet, is used to denote a very small quantity.

I.O.U., i-o-yu, *s.* an acknowledgment of a loan.

Ipecacuanha, ip-e-kak'-u-an'-nâ, *s.* a bitter root produced in South America, much used as an emetic.

Ipomœa, i-po-me'-â, *s.* a convolvulus genus of plants.

Iracund, i'-râ-kund, *a.* irascible (L.)

Iranian, i-ra'-ne-an, *a.* belonging to Persia.

Irascibility, i-ras-se-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of being

Irascibleness, i-ras'-se-bl-nes, } irascible.

Irascible, i-ras'-se-bl, *a.* susceptible of anger; easily provoked; irritable (L. *irascor*, to be angry). **Irascibly**, i-ras'-se-ble, *ad.* in an irascible manner.

Irate, i'-rate, *a.* in anger; enraged.

Ire, ire, *s.* anger; wrath; keen resentment (L. *ira*).

Ireful, ire'-ful, *a.* angry; wroth. **Irefully**, ire'-ful-le, *ad.* in an angry manner. **Irefulness**, ire'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being ireful.

Irenic, i-ren'-ik, } *a.* pacific; promotive of peace

Irenical, i-ren'-e-kal, } (Gr. *eirene*, peace).

Irian, i'-re-an, *a.* belonging to the iris [Anat.]

Iricism, i'-re-sizm, *s.* an Irishism.

Iridescence, ir-e-des'-sens, *s.* exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.

Iridescent, ir-e-des'-sent, *a.* having rainbow colours.

Iridin, ir'-e-din, *s.* the active principle of the iris.

Iridium, i-rid'-e-um, *s.* a very heavy metal of a whitish colour, found associated with platinum, and named from the variety of colours of its compounds.

Iris, i'-ris, *s.*: *pl.* **Irises**, the rainbow; an appearance resembling the rainbow; the coloured circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye; the fleur-de-lis, or flag-flower (Gr. *iris*, *iridos*, the rainbow).

Irisated, i'-re-sa-ted, *a.* exhibiting the prismatic colours; resembling the rainbow.

Iriscope, i'-re-skope, *s.* an instrument for exhibiting the prismatic colours (Gr. *iris*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Irised, i'-ris'd, *a.* having colours like the rainbow.

Irish, i'-rish, *a.* pertaining to Ireland or its people: *s.* a native of Ireland; the language of the Irish.

Irishism, i'-rish-izm, *s.* an Irish peculiarity, especially of speech; a bull.

Irish-moss, i'-rish-mos, *s.* a sea-weed containing a gelatine, servicable for food and in medicine.

Irishry, i'-rish-re, *s.* the people of Ireland.

Irish-stew, i'-rish-stew, *s.* a sort of hash, consisting of potatoes and meat stewed together.

Iritis, i-ri'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the iris of the eye.

Irk, irk, *v.a.* to weary; to give pain to (*urge*).

Irksome, irk'-sum, *a.* wearisome; tedious; troublesome; vexatious. **Irksomely**, irk'-sum-le, *ad.* in an irksome manner. **Irksomeness**, irk'-sum-nes, *s.* the quality of being irksome.

Iron, i'-urn, *s.* the most common and useful of all the metals; an instrument or utensil of iron: *pl.* chains: *a.* made or consisting of iron; resembling iron; harsh: rude; severe; binding fast; not to be broken; hard of understanding; dull; firm; robust: *v.a.* to smooth with an instrument of iron; to shackle with irons; to furnish or arm with iron. *Iron age*, the last of the four ages, being that of enforced toil [Myth.]; the last of the three prehistoric ages [Archæol.] *Iron-works*, the works or establishment where pig-iron is wrought into bars, &c. (A.S. *iren*.)

Iron-bound, i'-urn-bound, *a.* bound or encircled with iron or rocks.

Iron-clad, i'-urn-klad, *a.* covered or plated with thick iron: *s.* a ship that is so covered or plated.

Iron-crown, i'-urn-krown, *s.* a golden crown set with jewels, belonging originally to the Lombard kings, and ensuring the dominion of Italy, so called as containing a circle of iron, fabled to have been made of one of the nails of the Cross.

Iron-filings, i'-urn-fi'-lings, *s.pl.* fine particles of iron made by filing or rasping.

Iron-flint, i'-urn-flint, *s.* a ferruginous variety of quartz.

Iron-founder, i'-urn-fown-der, *s.* one who makes iron castings.

Iron-foundry, i'-urn-fown-dre, *s.* the place where iron castings are made.

Iron-gray, i'-urn-gra, *a.* of the colour of iron just fractured.

Iron-hearted, i'-urn-härt-ed, *a.* unfeeling; cruel.

Iron-heater, i'-urn-heet-er, *s.* the piece of metal heated in the fire for a laundress's box-iron.

Iron-liquor, i'-urn-lik-ér, *s.* acetate of iron, used as a mordant by dyers, &c.

Iron-mould, i'-urn-moald, *s.* a spot on cloth, made by applying rusty iron to the cloth when wet.

Iron-monger, i'-urn-mung-ger, *s.* a dealer in hardware.

Iron-mongery, i'-urn-mung-re-re, *s.* hardware.

Iron-sand, i'-urn-sand, *s.* an iron ore in grains.

Iron-sick, i'-urn-sik, *a.* with bolts and nails so much corroded with rust as to become leaky [Naut.]

Iron-side, i'-urn-side, *s.* one of Cromwell's veterans.

Iron-smith, i'-urn-smith, *s.* a worker in iron.

Iron-stone, i'-urn-stone, *s.* an impure ore of iron, containing much clay.

Iron-wood, i'-urn-wood, *s.* a tree with very hard wood.

Iron-work, i'-urn-wurk, *s.* anything made of iron.

Ironer, i'-urn-er, *s.* one who irons.

Ironic, i-ron'-ik, } *a.* meaning the opposite of what

Ironical, i-ron'-e-kal, } is said; containing irony; employing irony. **Ironically**, i-ron'-e-kal-le, *ad.* by way of irony.

Ironing, i'-urn-ing, *s.* a smoothing with an iron, &c. *Ironing-board*, a tailor's board for pressing cloth on with an iron, to smooth the seams, &c.

Ironist, i'-run-ist, *s.* one who deals in irony.

Irony, i'-urn-e, *a.* made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron; resembling iron.

Irony, i'-run-e, *s.* a kind of satire in which, while the terms are commendatory, the tones are sarcastic; censure sarcastically administered in terms of praise (Gr. *eiron*, one who says one thing and means another).

Irradiance, ir-ra'-de-ans, } *s.* emission of rays of light

Irradiancy, ir-ra'-de-an-se, } on an object; beams of light emitted; lustre; splendour.

Irradiate, ir-ra'-de-ate, *v.a.* to illuminate; to brighten; to enlighten intellectually; to decorate with shining ornaments: *v.n.* to emit rays; to shine: *a.* adorned with brightness (L. *in*, and *radius*, a ray).

Irradiation, ir-ra-de-a'-shun, *s.* the act of emitting beams of light; illumination; brightness; intellectual illumination.

Irradicate, ir-rad'-e-kate, *v.a.* to root deeply (L. *in*, and *radex*, a root).

Irrational, ir-rash'-un-al, *a.* not rational; void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; absurd. **Irrationally**, ir-rash'-un-al-le, *ad.* without reason; absurdly.

Irrationality, ir-rash-un-al'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being irrational.

Irreclaimable, ir-re-klame'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be reclaimed; incorrigible. **Irreclaimably**, ir-re-klame'-à-ble, *ad.* so as not to admit of reformation.

Irreconcilable, ir-rek-on-sile'-à-bl, *a.* incapable of being reconciled, or of being harmonized, or of being atoned for. **Irreconcilableness**, ir-rek-on-sile'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being irreconcilable. **Irreconcilably**, ir-rek-on-sile'-à-ble, *ad.* in a manner that precludes reconciliation.

Irreconciled, ir-rek'-on-sile'd, *a.* not reconciled; not atoned for.

Irreconcilement, ir-rek-on-sile'-ment, } *s.* want of re-

Irreconciliation, ir-rek-on-sil-e-a'-shun, } conciliation; disagreement.

Irrecordable, ir-re-kord'-à-bl, *a.* not recordable.

Irrecoverable, ir-re-kuv'-er-à-bl, *a.* not to be recovered, repaired, or remedied. **Irrecoverableness**, ir-re-kuv'-er-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being irrecoverable. **Irrecoverably**, ir-re-kuv'-er-à-ble, *ad.* beyond recovery.

Irrecusable, ir-re-kew'-zà-bl, *a.* not liable to exception.

Irredeemability, ir-re-deem-a-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality

Irredeemableness, ir-re-deem'-à-bl-nes, } of not being redeemable.

Irredeemable, ir-re-deem'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be redeemed; not subject to be paid at the nominal value. **Irredeemably**, ir-re-deem'-à-ble, *ad.* so as not to be redeemable.

Irreducible, ir-re-dew'-se-bl, *a.* not reducible. **Irreducibleness**, ir-re-dew'-se-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being irreducible. **Irreducibly**, ir-re-dew'-se-ble, *ad.* in a manner not reducible.

Irreflective, ir-re-flek'-tiv, *a.* not reflective.

Irrefragability, ir-ref-rà-gà-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality of

Irrefragableness, ir-ref'-rà-gà-bl-nes, } being irrefragable.

Irrefragable, ir-ref'-rà-gà-bl, *a.* that cannot be refuted; incontrovertible. **Irrefragably**, ir-ref'-rà-gà-ble, *ad.* in an irrefragable manner.

Irrefutable, ir-ref'-u-tà-bl, *a.* that cannot be refuted. **Irrefutably**, ir-ref'-u-tà-ble, *ad.* beyond refutation.

Irregeneracy, ir-re-jen'-er-à-se, *s.* unregeneracy.

Irregular, ir-reg'-u-lar, *a.* not regular; not according to common form or rules; not according to established principles or customs; not comformable to nature, or the usual operation of natural laws; not according to the rules of art; not in conformity to law, human or divine; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; not straight; not uniform; deviating from the common rules in inflection [Gram.]; not in regular service [Mil.]; said of a cadence which does not end upon the tonic chord [Music]: *s.* a soldier not in regular service. **Irregularly**, ir-reg'-u-lar-le, *ad.* without rule, method, or order.

Irregularist, ir-reg'-u-lar-ist, *s.* one who is irregular.

Irregularity, ir-reg-u-lar'-e-te, *s.* deviation from a

straight line or rule or order; that which is irregular; inordinate practice; vice.

Irrelative, ir-rel'-a-tiv, *a.* not relative; unconnected. **Irrelatively**, ir-rel'-a-tiv-le, *ad.* unconnectedly.

Irrelevancy, Irrelevance, ir-rel'-e-van-se, *s.* the quality of being irrelevant; inapplicability.

Irrelevant, ir-rel'-e-vant, *a.* not applicable or pertinent. **Irrelevantly**, ir-rel'-e-vant-le, *ad.* without being to the purpose.

Irrelievable, ir-re-leev'-a-bl, *a.* not admitting relief.

Irreligion, ir-re-lid'-jun, *s.* want of religion, or contempt of it.

Irreligionist, ir-re-lij'-un-ist, *s.* one who is destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion.

Irreligious, ir-re-lij'-us, *a.* destitute of religion; ungodly. **Irreligiously**, ir-re-lij'-us-le, *ad.* in an irreligious manner. **Irreligiousness**, ir-re-lij'-us-nes, *s.* the state of being irreligious.

Irremeable, ir-re-me'-a-bl, *a.* that one cannot return by (L. *in*, not, *re*, back, and *meo*, to go).

Irremediable, ir-re-me'-de-a-bl, *a.* incapable of remedy, redress, or correction. **Irremediableness**, ir-re-me'-de-a-bl-nes, *s.* state of being irremediable. **Irremediably**, ir-re-me'-de-a-ble, *ad.* to an irremediable degree.

Irremissible, ir-re-mis'-se-bl, *a.* not to be remitted or pardoned. **Irremissibleness**, ir-re-mis'-se-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being irremissible. **Irremissibly**, ir-re-mis'-se-ble, *ad.* so as not to be remissible.

Irremissive, ir-re-mis'-siv, *a.* not remitting.

Irremovability, ir-re-moov-a-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality or state of being irremovable.

Irremovable, ir-re-moov'-a-bl, *a.* not removable or movable. **Irremovably**, ir-re-moov'-a-ble, *ad.* so as not to admit of removal.

Irremoval, ir-re-moov'-al, *s.* non-removal.

Irremunerable, ir-re-mew'-ner-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be rewarded.

Irrenowned, ir-re-nownd', *a.* not renowned.

Irreparability, Irreparableness, ir-rep-a-ra-bil'-e-te, ir-rep'-a-ra-bl-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair.

Irreparable, ir-rep'-a-ra-bl, *a.* that cannot be repaired or recovered. **Irreparably**, ir-rep'-a-ra-ble, *ad.* in a manner or degree that precludes recovery or repair.

Irrepealability, Irrepealableness, ir-re-peel-a-bil'-e-te, ir-re-peel'-a-bl-nes, *s.* state or quality of being irrepealable.

Irrepealable, ir-re-peel'-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be repealed. **Irrepealably**, ir-re-peel'-a-ble, *ad.* beyond repeal.

Irrepentance, ir-re-pen'-tans, *s.* impenitence.

Irreplevisable, ir-re-ple'-vis-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be replevised [Law]. **Irreplevisable**, ir-re-ple'-viz-a-bl, replevied [Law].

Irreprehensible, ir-rep-re-hen'-se-bl, *a.* that cannot be blamed. **Irreprehensibleness**, ir-rep-re-hen'-se-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being irreprehensible. **Irreprehensibly**, ir-rep-re-hen'-se-ble, *ad.* in an irreprehensible manner.

Irrepresentable, ir-rep-re-sen'-ta-bl, *a.* that cannot be represented.

Irrepressible, ir-re-pres'-se-bl, *a.* that cannot be repressed. **Irrepressibly**, ir-re-pres'-se-ble, *ad.* so as not to be repressible.

Irreproachable, ir-re-proatch'-a-bl, *a.* blameless; upright. **Irreproachableness**, ir-re-proatch'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being irreproachable. **Irreproachably**, ir-re-proatch'-a-ble, *ad.* in an irreproachable manner.

Irreprovable, ir-re-proov'-a-bl, *a.* blameless; upright. **Irreprovably**, ir-re-proov'-a-ble, *ad.* in an irreprovable manner.

Irreptitious, ir-rep-tish'-us, *a.* secretly introduced (L. *in*, into, and *repo*, to creep).

Irresistance, ir-re-sist'-ans, *s.* forbearance to resist; non-resistance; passive submission.

Irresistibility, Irresistibleness, ir-re-sist-e-bil'-e-te, ir-re-sist'-e-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being irresistible.

Irresistible, ir-re-sist'-e-bl, *a.* that cannot be successfully resisted or opposed. **Irresistibly**, ir-re-sist'-e-ble, *ad.* in an irresistible manner.

Irresistless, ir-re-sist'-les, *a.* that cannot be resisted.

Irresoluble, ir-rez'-o-lu-bl, *a.* incapable of dissolution. **Irresolubleness**, ir-rez'-o-lu-bl-nes, *s.* quality of being indissoluble.

Irresolute, ir-rez'-o-lute, *a.* not firm in purpose. **Irresolutely**, ir-rez'-o-lute-le, *ad.* without firmness of mind. **Irresoluteness**, ir-rez'-o-lute-nes, *s.* want of firm determination.

Irresolution, ir-rez-o-lu'-shun, *s.* want of resolution; fluctuation of mind.

Irresolvability, Irresolvableness, ir-re-zol-va-bil'-e-te, ir-re-zol'-va-bl-nes, *s.* the state or quality of not being resolvable.

Irresolvable, ir-re-zol'-va-bl, *a.* not resolvable.

Irrespective, ir-re-spek'-tiv, *a.* not having regard to; not taking into account. **Irrespectively**, ir-re-spek'-tiv-le, *ad.* without regard to; not taking into consideration.

Irrespirable, ir-res'-pe-ra-bl, *a.* unfit for respiration.

Irresponsibility, ir-re-spon-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* want of responsibility.

Irresponsible, ir-re-spon'-se-bl, *a.* not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences. **Irresponsibly**, ir-re-spon'-se-ble, *ad.* so as not to be responsible.

Irresuscitable, ir-re-sus'-se-ta-bl, *a.* not capable of being revived. **Irresuscitably**, ir-re-sus'-se-ta-ble, *ad.* so as not to be resuscitable.

Irretentive, ir-re-ten'-tiv, *a.* not retentive.

Irretraceable, ir-re-trase'-a-bl, *a.* not retraceable.

Irretrievable, ir-re-treev'-a-bl, *a.* not to be recovered or repaired. **Irretrievableness**, ir-re-treev'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being irretrievable. **Irretrievably**, ir-re-treev'-a-ble, *ad.* irreparably; irrecoverably.

Irrevealable, ir-re-veel'-a-bl, *a.* not to be revealed. **Irrevealably**, ir-re-veel'-a-ble, *ad.* so as not to be revealable.

Irreverence, ir-rev'-er-ens, *s.* an irreverent state of mind; irreverent behaviour or action.

Irreverent, ir-rev'-er-ent, *a.* wanting in reverence; proceeding from irreverence. **Irreverently**, ir-rev'-er-ent-le, *ad.* in an irreverent manner.

Irreversible, ir-re-ver'-se-bl, *a.* that cannot be reversed or annulled. **Irreversibleness**, ir-re-ver'-se-bl-nes, *s.* state of being irreversible. **Irreversibly**, ir-re-ver'-se-ble, *ad.* so as to be irreversible.

Irrevocability, ir-rev-o-ka-bil'-e-te, *s.* state of being **Irrevocableness**, ir-rev'-o-ka-bl-nes, irrevocable.

Irrevocable, ir-rev'-o-ka-bl, *a.* not to be recalled or reversed. **Irrevocably**, ir-rev'-o-ka-ble, *ad.* beyond recall.

Irrigate, ir'-re-gate, *v.a.* to water; to moisten; to cause to flow in channels over (L. *in*, and *rigo*, to water).

Irrigation, ir-re-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of irrigating; the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants [Agr.]

Irriguous, ir-rig'-u-us, *a.* watered; watery; moist.

Irrision, ir-rizh'-un, *s.* the act of laughing at another (L. *in*, and *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh).

Irritability, ir-re-ta-bil'-e-te, *s.* the state or quality of being irritable; susceptibility to irritation.

Irritable, ir'-re-ta-bl, *a.* susceptible of irritation; easily inflamed or exasperated; excitable under stimuli [Med.] **Irritably**, ir'-re-ta-ble, *ad.* in an irritable manner.

Irritancy, ir'-re-tan-se, *s.* the state of being irritant.

Irritant, ir'-re-tant, *a.* irritating: *s.* that which causes irritation.

Irritate, ir'-re-tate, *v.a.* to excite heat and redness in; to make angry or fretful; to provoke; to heighten excitement in; to cause irritation in (L. *irrito*).

Irritate, ir'-re-tate, *v.a.* to render null [Scots Law]. (L. *in*, not, and *ratus*, established.)

Irritation, ir-re-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of irritating; the state of being irritated; excitement; excitement of anger or passion; excitement of muscular action by stimuli operating on the nervous system; a vitiated and abnormal state of sensation or action [Med.]

Irritative, ir'-re-ta-tiv, *a.* serving to irritate; attended with irritation.

Irritatory, ir'-re-ta-tur-e, *a.* exciting.

Irruption, ir-rup'-shun, *s.* a bursting in; a sudden invasion or incursion (L. *in*, and *ruptum*, to break).

Irruptive, ir-rup'-tiv, *a.* rushing in or upon.

Is, iz, *v.n.* third per. sing. pres. indic. of the verb *to be*.

Isabel, iz'-a-bel, *s.* a brownish yellow colour, so called from the colour of the linen of Isabella of Spain, who had, under a vow, not changed it for three years.

Isagogic, i-sa-goj'-ik, **Isagogical**, i-sa-goj'-e-kal, *a.* introductory [Theol.]

Isagogics, i-sa-goj'-iks, *s.* the department of theology that is introductory to Biblical exegesis [Theol.] (Gr. *eis*, into, and *ago*, to lead.)

Isagon, i'-sa-gon, *s.* a figure whose angles are equal [Geom.] (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gonia*, an angle.)

Isatine, i'-sa-tine, *s.* a compound obtained by oxidizing indigo, and which forms hyacinth-red or orange-red crystals of a brilliant lustre.

Isatis, is'-a-tis, *s.* a genus of annual and biennial cruciferous herbs, including woad.

Isca, is'-ka, *s.* an excrescence of the oak and the hazel.

Ischiadic, is-ke-ad'-ik, **Ischiatic**, is-ke-at'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the hip or the hip; pertaining to sciatica (Gr. *ischion*, the hip).

Ischiagra, is-ke-ag'-ra, *s.* a gouty affection of the hip (Gr. *ischion*, and *agra*, a catching).

Ischial, is'-ke-al, *a.* belonging to the hip-bone.

Ischialgia, is-ke-al'-je-a, *s.* sciatica (Gr. *ischion*, and *algos*, pain).

Ischnophonia, isk-no-fo'-ne-a, *s.* thinness of voice (Gr. *ischnos*, thin, and *phone*, voice).

Ischnophony, isk-nof'-o-ne, *s.* impeded utterance; the act of stammering.

Ischuretic, is-ku-ret'-ik, *a.* of a quality to relieve ischury: *s.* a medicine adapted to relieve ischury.

Ischury, is'-ku-re, *s.* a stoppage or suppression of urine (Gr. *ischo*, to keep back, and *ouron*, urine).

Iserin, } is'-er-in, } *s.* a variety of titanic iron (Ger.
Iserine, } *Eisen*, iron).

Ishmaelite, ish'-ma-el-ite, *s.* a social outcast and rebel (*Ishmael*, Gen. xvi., 12).

Isinglass, i'-zing-glas, *s.* a substance consisting chiefly of gelatine, of a firm texture and whitish colour, prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh-water fishes, chiefly the sturgeon (Dut. *huizen*, a sturgeon, and *blas*, a bladder).

Isis, i'-sis, *s.* an Egyptian goddess, the sister and wife of Osiris, viewed as the all-mother and civilizer.

Islam, iz'-lam, *s.* Mohammedanism, as the religion which hinges all on submission to the will of God; the Mohammedan world (Ar. connected with the Heb. *salem*, peace).

Islamism, iz'-lā-mizm, *s.* Mohammedanism.

Islamitic, iz-lā-mit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to Islam: *s.* a Mohammedan.

Island, i'-land, *s.* a tract of land surrounded by water; a large floating mass. *The Islands of the Blessed*, certain islands fabled to lie in the region of the setting sun, and regarded as the home, after death, of the souls of heroes [Myth.] (A.S. *ea*, water, and *land*.)

Islanded, i'-land-ed, *a.* located as an island; studded as with islands.

Islander, i'-land-er, *s.* an inhabitant of an island.

Isle, ile, *s.* an island (Fr. *île*, from L. *insula*).

Islet, i'-let, *s.* a small island.

Ism, izm, *s.* a theory, this being a termination of words denoting theory.

Isnardia, is-nar'-de-á, *s.* a genus of aquatic plants.

Isobar, i'-so-bär, *s.* a line on a map connecting places where the mean height of the barometer at the sea-level is the same (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *baros*, weight).

Isobarometric, i-so-bär'-o-met'-rik, *a.* showing equal barometric pressure.

Isocheim, i'-so-kime, *s.* an isochimenal line (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *cheima*, winter).

Isocheimal, i-so-ki'-mal, } *a.* having the same mean
Isochimenal, i-so-ki'-men-al, } winter temperature. *Isochimenal lines*, lines passing through places having the same mean winter temperature.

Isochromatic, i-so-kro-mat'-ik, *a.* having the same colour (Gr. *isos*, and *chroma*, colour).

Isochronal, i-sok'-ro-nal, } *a.* uniform in time; of
Isochronous, i-sok'-ro-nus, } equal time (Gr. *isos*, and *chronos*, time).

Isochronism, i-sok'-ro-nizm, *s.* equality of time; the quality of being done in equal times.

Isochrous, i-sok'-rus, *a.* of uniform colour throughout (Gr. *isos*, and *chroa*, colour).

Isoclinal, i-so-kli'-nal, *a.* having equal inclination (Gr. *isos*, and *klino*, to bend).

Isodomon, i-sod'-o-mon, *s.* a construction of stones of equal thickness and equal length [Arch.] (Gr. *isos*, and *dome*, building).

Isodynamic, i-so-di-nam'-ik, *a.* having equal force (Gr. *isos*, and *dynamic*).

Isogeothermal, i-so-je-o-ther'-mal, *a.* connecting the points of equal temperature in the interior of the earth (Gr. *isos*, *ge*, the earth, and *therme*, heat).

Isolate, i'-so-late, *or* is'-o-late, *v.a.* to place in a detached situation; to insulate (L. *insula*, an island).

Isolation, is-o-la'-shun, *s.* the state of being isolated.

Isomeric, i-so-mer'-ik, *a.* having the same elements in the same proportions, but with different properties (Gr. *isos*, and *meros*, part).

Isomerism i-som'-er-izm, *s.* identity of elements and proportions, with difference of properties.

Isometric, i-so-met'-rik, *a.* with equality of measure (Gr. *isos*, and *metric*).

Isomorphism, i-so-mor'-fizm, *s.* the quality of being isomorphous.

Isomorphous, i-so-mor'-fus, *a.* having the same crystalline form, but composed of different elements (Gr. *isos*, and *morphe*, shape).

Isonomy, i-son'-o-me, *s.* equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges (Gr. *isos*, and *nomos*, law).

Isoperimetrical, i-so-per-e-met'-re-kal, *a.* having equal perimeters.

Isoperimetry, i-so-pe-rim'-e-tre, *s.* the science of figures, having equal perimeters or boundaries [Geom.] (Gr. *isos*, and *perimetry*.)

Isopod, i'-so-pod, *s.* one of the crustacea with seven pairs of legs, usually similar (Gr. *isos*, and *pous*, the foot).

Isopodous, i-sop'-o-dus, *a.* having the characteristics of an isopod.

An Isosceles Triangle.

Isosceles, i-sos'-se-les, *a.* said of a triangle having two sides equal [Geom.] (Gr. *isos*, and *skelos*, a leg).

Isostemonous, i-so-stem'-o-nus, *a.* having an equal number of stamens and pistils [Bot.] (Gr. *isos*, and *stemon*, a stamen.)

Isotheral, i-soth'-e-ral, *a.* indicating the same mean summer temperature (Gr. *isos*, and *theros*, summer).

Isothermal, i-so-ther'-mal, *a.* having an equal degree of heat. *Isothermal lines*, lines passing through places of equal mean temperatures (Gr. *isos*, and *therme*, heat).

Isotherm, i'-so-therm, *s.* line of equal temperatures.

Isotonic, i-so-ton'-ik, *a.* having equal tones (Gr. *isos* and *tonic*).

Israelite, iz'-ra-el-ite, *s.* a descendant of Israel.

Israelitic, iz-ra-el-it'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to Israel.
Israelitish, iz-ra-el-i'-tish, }

Issuable, ish'-shu-à-bl, *a.* that may be issued; pertaining to an issue.

Issuance, ish'-u-ans, *s.* a dealing out.

Issuant, ish'-shu-ant, *a.* issuing out [Her.]

Issue, ish'-shu, *s.* the act of passing or flowing out; a sending out; a giving out; that which issues or is issued; end or ultimate result; offspring; progeny; produce of the earth; profits of land or other property; a flux of blood; a discharge; a little ulcer made in some part of an animal body to produce discharges [Surg.]; the point of matter depending in suit, on which the parties join [Law]; the point in debate: *v.n.* to pass or flow out; to proceed; to come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause; to close; to end: *v.a.* to send out; to put into circulation; to deliver for use. *At issue*, in debate; at variance. *To join issue*, to take opposite sides in a suit or debate. (Fr. from L. *ex*, out, and *eo*, to go.)

Issueless, ish'-shu-les, *a.* having no issue or progeny.

Issuer, ish'-shu-er, *s.* one who issues or emits.

Isthmian, ist'-me-an, *a.* pertaining to an isthmus; pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth. *Isthmian games* of Greece were so called from their being celebrated at this isthmus.

Isthmitis, ist-mi'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the fauces.

Isthmus, ist'-mus, *s.* a neck of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the mainland (L. from Gr. *isthmos*, a narrow pass).

It, it, *pron.* the neut. pron. of the third pers. (A.S.)

Italian, it-tal'-yan, *a.* pertaining to Italy: *s.* a native of Italy; the language used by the Italians. *Italian rye grass*, the solium italicum, which produces a coarse kind of seed. *Italian warehouseman*, a vendor of fine oils, macaroni, dried fruits, &c.

Italianism, it-tal'-yan-izm, *s.* a Latinism.

Italianize, it-tal'-yan-ize, *v.n.* to play the Italian; to speak Italian: *v.a.* to render Italian.

Italic, it-al'-ik, *a.* relating to Italy; said of a leaning type, first used by Italian printers: *s.* an italic letter.

Italicize, it-al'-e-size, *v.a.* to write or print in italics.

Itch, itsh, *s.* a disgusting and irritating cutaneous disease; the sensation caused by the disease; a constant, teasing desire, as an *itch* for novelty: *v.n.* to feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part; to have a constant desire or teasing inclination (A.S. *giccan*, and Ger. *jucken*).

Itchy, itsh'-e, *a.* infected with the itch.

Item, i'-tem, *ad.* likewise; also: *s.* an article: a separate particular in an account; a hint; an innuendo: *v.a.* to make a note or memorandum of (L. also).

Iterant, it'-er-ant, *a.* repeating.

Iterate, it'-er-ate, *v.a.* to utter or do a second time; to repeat (L. *iterum*, again).

Iteration, it-er-á'-shun, *s.* repetition.

Iterative, it'-er-a-tiv, *a.* repeating.

Itineracy, i-tin'-er-a-se, *s.* practice of itinerating.

Itinerancy, i-tin'-er-an-se, *s.* a passing from place to place, specially in the discharge of official duty.

Itinerant, i-tin'-er-ant, *a.* passing or travelling from place to place: *s.* one who travels from place to place, as an itinerant preacher or player (L. *iter*, a journey.) **Itinerantly**, i-tin'-er-ant-le, *ad.* in an itinerant manner.

Itinerary, i-tin'-e-rá-re, *s.* an account of travels, or of places and their distances on a road: *a.* travelling from place to place.

Itinerate, i-tin'-er-ate, *v.n.* to travel from place to place, particularly as a preacher or player; to wander without a settled habitation.

Itis, i'-tis, a termination to the Greek name of the organ or part affected by inflammation, as, *bronchitis*, inflammation of the bronchia.

Itself, it-self', *pron.* the neuter reciprocal pronoun.

Ittnerite, it'-ner-ite, *s.* a hard mineral of a bluish or ash-grey colour, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and soda (*Ittner*, its discoverer).

Ittria, it'-tre-à, *s.* See **Yttria.**

Ivied, i'-vid, *a.* overgrown with ivy.

Ivory, i'-vo-re, *s.* a hard, fine-grained, bony substance, of a pure white colour, being the tusk of the elephant, walrus, or narwhal: *a.* consisting of or made of ivory; white, hard, or smooth, like ivory (L. *ebur*, *eboris*).

Ivory black, i'-vo-re blak, *s.* a kind of charcoal in powder, made by charring ivory or bones.

Ivory nut, i'-vo-re nut, *s.* the nut of a species of palm, often as large as a hen's egg, consisting of a close-grained and very hard substance, resembling the finest ivory.

Ivory-turner, i'-vo-re-tur-ner, *s.* a worker in ivory.

Ivy, i'-ve, *s.* a clinging plant of the genus hedera, which creeps along the ground, or climbs walls and trees (A.S. *ifig*).

J.

J is a consonant, and has uniformly the sound of the softened *g*, as in *genuine*.

Jabber, jab'-ber, *v.a.* to utter rapidly or indistinctly: *v.n.* to talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter: *s.* rapid talk with indistinct utterance (*gabble*).

Jabberer, jab'-ber-er, *s.* one who jabbers.

Jabberingly, jab'-ber-ing-le, *ad.* in a jabbering manner.

Jabiru, jab'-e-roo, *s.* a wading bird, like the stork.

Jacamar, jak'-à-mär, *s.* a tropical bird with brilliant plumage, allied to the king-fisher.

Jacana, jak'-à-nà, *s.* a tropical wading bird.

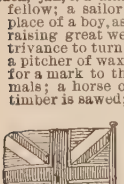
Jaca tree, ja'-kà-tree, *s.* a bread-fruit tree of the East.

Jacchus, jak'-kus, *s.* a South American monkey.

Jacent, ja'-sent, *a.* lying at length (L.)

Jacinth, ja'-sinth, *s.* a gem, the hyacinth.

Jack, jak, *s.* a diminutive of *John*; a saucy or paltry fellow; a sailor; any instrument that supplies the place of a boy, as a boot-jack; a portable machine for raising great weights through a small space; a contrivance to turn a spit; a young pike; a coat of mail; a pitcher of waxed leather; a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; the male of certain animals; a horse or wooden frame on which wood or timber is sawed; the knave of cards; a flag, ensign, or colour, displayed from a staff on the end of a bowsprit [Naut.] *Jack of all trades*, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business. *Jack by the hedge*, a plant growing under hedges. *Jack in a box*, a plant; a large wooden male screw, turning in a female one; a figure made to start out of a box. *Jack in office*, one who assumes authority on account of his office. *Jack of the clock-house*, a little man that strikes the quarters in a clock. *Jack with a lantern*, an ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp. *Union Jack.* See **Union.**



Jack (*Union*).

Jackadandy, jak-à-dan'-de, *s.* a little foppish fellow.

Jackal, jak'-awl, *s.* a gregarious animal of the genus canis, resembling a dog and a fox, fabled to forage for the lion, and so called the lion's provider (Per.)

Jackalent, jak'-a-lent, *s.* a sheepish fellow, originally a stuffed puppet, thrown at in Lent.

Jackanapes, jak'-à-napes, *s.* a monkey; a coxcomb; an impertinent fellow (literally, Jack with the ape).

Jackass, jak'-as, *s.* the male of the ass; a blockhead.

Jack-block, jak'-blok, *s.* a block occasionally attached to the top-gallant tie.

Jack-boots, jak'-boots, *s.* large boots, extending over the knee, and protecting the legs (*jack*, a coat of mail, and *boots*).

Jackdaw, jak'-daw, *s.* a bird of the crow kind.

Jacket, jak'-et, *s.* a short coat; a covering to keep in heat (Fr. *jaquette*).

Jacketed, jak'-et-ed, *a.* wearing a jacket.

Jack-flag, jak'-flag, *s.* a flag hoisted at the sprit-sail top-mast head [Naut.]

Jack-ketch, jak'-ketch, *s.* a public hangman (*Juquette*, who held Tyburn, where executions took place).

Jack-knife, jak'-nife, *s.* a large clasp-knife for the pocket.

Jack-plane, jak'-plane, *s.* a plane for preparing wood for the trying plane.

Jack-pudding, jak'-pood-ding, *s.* a merry-andrew.

Jacks, jaks, *s.pl.* wooden wedges, used in coal-mining.

Jack-screw, jak'-skrew, *s.* a screw used for stowing cotton in a ship's hold, or raising heavy weights.

Jack-smith, jak'-smith, *s.* a smith who makes jacks for chimneys.

Jack-staff, jak'-staf, *s.* a staff fixed on the bowsprit of a ship, on which the union-jack is hoisted.

Jack-stays, jak'-stays, *s.pl.* ropes or strips of wood or iron stretched along a ship's yard to bind the sails to.

Jack-straw, jak'-straw, *s.* a man of straw merely, or worth nothing in himself.

Jack-towel, jak'-tou-el, *s.* a long towel over a roller.

Jackwood, jak'-wood, *s.* an excellent kind of fancy wood, obtained from the jaca-tree.

Jacobean, jak-o-be'-an, *a.* of the reign of James I.

Jacobin, jak'-o-bin, *s.* a monk of the Order of St. Dominic; one of a revolutionary faction which took a prominent lead during the French revolution, and so called from their place of meeting being the monastery of the Jacobin monks; a turbulent demagogue; a hooded pigeon (L. *Jacobus*, Fr. *Jacques*, the name of the street in Paris containing the Dominican convent).

Jacobin, Jacobinical, jak-o-bin, jak-o-bin'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to or resembling the Jacobins of France; holding revolutionary principles.

Jacobinism, jak'-o-bin-izm, *s.* Jacobin principles.

Jacobinize, jak'-o-bin-ize, *v.a.* to taint with Jacobinism.

Jacobite, jak'-o-bite, *s.* a partisan or adherent of James II., of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants: *a.* pertaining to the Jacobites (L. *Jacobus*, James).

Jacobitical, jak-o-bit'-e-kal, *a.* belonging to the Jacobites.

Jacobitism, jak'-o-bit-izm, *s.* the principles of the Jacobites.

Jacob's-ladder, ja'-kobs-lad'-der, *s.* a garden plant with bright blue flowers; a rope-ladder, with wooden steps, for going aloft [Naut.]

Jacob's-staff, ja'-kobs-staf, *s.* a pilgrim's staff; a staff concealing a dagger; a cross staff, a kind of astrolabe.

Jacobus, ja-ko'-bus, *s.* a gold coin, value 25*s.* sterling, struck in the reign of James I. See **Jacobite.**

Jaconet, jak'-o-net, *s.* a light, soft muslin, of an open texture, used for dresses, neckcloths, &c.

Jacquard, jak-kärd', *s.* an appendage to a loom for weaving figured silk and cotton, as well as carpets, so called from the inventor, a mechanician of Lyons.

Jacquerie, zhak-ree, *s.* a peasant insurrection, specially in France against the nobles in the 14th century.

Jactation, jak-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of throwing (L. *jacio*, to throw).

Jactitation, jak-te-ta'-shun, *s.* a tossing of the body; restlessness; vain boasting; a false pretension to marriage [Common Law].

Jaculate, jak'-u-late, *v.a.* to dart (L. *jaculum*, a dart).

Jaculation, jak-u-la'-shun, *s.* the action of darting, throwing, or launching, as missive weapons.

Jaculator, jak'-u-la-tur, *s.* the shooting fish.

Jaculatory, jak'-u-là-tur-e, *a.* darting or throwing out suddenly; uttered in short sentences; ejaculatory.

Jade, jade, *s.* a mean, poor, or tired horse; a worthless nag; a mean woman; a young woman, used playfully or in contempt: *v.a.* to tire with overdriving; to fatigue: to weary with hard service: *v.n.* to become weary; to lose spirit.

Jade, jade, *s.* a mineral of a greenish colour and dull, greasy aspect, used for ornamental purposes.

Jadery, ja'-de-re, *s.* the tricks of a jade.

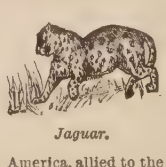
Jadish, ja'-dish, *a.* vicious; unchaste.

Jag, jag, *s.* a notch; a ragged protuberance; a cleft or division [Bot.]: *v.a.* to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw (Celt. a cleft).

Jagged, jag'-ged, *a.* notched. **Jaggedness**, jag'-ged-nes, *s.* the state of being jagged.

Jagger, jag'-ger, *s.* a brass wheel with a **Jagging-iron**, jag'-ging-i'-urn, notched edge for cutting cakes or pastry into ornamental figures.

Jaggery, jag'-ger-e, *s.* sugar got by inspissation from palm sap.



Jaguar.

Jaggy, jag'-ge, *a.* set with teeth; notched; uneven.

Jaghire, jag-heer', *s.* in India, assignment of land or a share in the produce, granted to an individual, generally for military purposes.

Jaguar, ja-gwär', *s.* the American tiger, a ferocious animal of South America, allied to the leopard.

Jah, jä, *s.* Jehovah (Heb.)

Jail, jale, *s.* a prison; a building or place for the con-

finement of persons arrested for crime (Fr. from L. *cavea*, a coop, from *cavus*, hollow).

Jail-bird, jāle'-bird, *s.* a prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.

Jail delivery, jāle-de-liv'-e-re, *s.* an order to a judge on assize to try the prisoners in a place and relieve the jail of them.

Jail-fever, jāle'-fe-ver, *s.* a dangerous and often fatal fever, generated in jails and other crowded places.

Jailer, } jā'-ler, *s.* the keeper of a prison.
Jailor, }

Jainas, jane'-az, *s.* religious sects in India akin to the Buddhists, but separated from them and in hostility to them (*Jina*, the victorious).

Jainism, jane'-izm, *s.* the religion of the Jainas.

Jakes, jākes, *s.* a privy.

Jalap, jal'-ap, *s.* the root of a plant much used in medicine as a cathartic (*Jalapa*, in Mexico, whence it was brought).

Jalapin, jal'-ā-pin, *s.* the purgative principle of jalap.

Jalousie, zhāl'-o-zee, *s.* a Venetian blind (Fr.) See Jealous.

Jam, jam, *s.* a conserve of fruits boiled with sugar (Ar.)

Jam, jam, *s.* a kind of frock for children.

Jam, jam, *v.a.* to press; to crowd; to squeeze tight: *s.* a block or squeeze (Scand.)

Jamaica-pepper, ja-ma'-kā-pep'-per, *s.* allspice.

Jamb, jam, *s.* the sidepiece or post of a door or fireplace (Fr. *jambe*, a leg).

Jambee, jam-bee', *s.* a fashionable cane.

Jane, jane, *s.* See Jean.

Jangle, jang'-gl, *v.n.* to sound discordantly; to quarrel; to wrangle: *v.a.* to cause to sound discordantly; to utter discordantly: *s.* discordant sound; prate; babble (Fr. from the sound).

Jangler, jang'-gler, *s.* a wrangling, noisy fellow.

Jangling, jang'-gling, *s.* a noisy dispute; a wrangling.

Janitor, jan'-e-tur, *s.* a door-keeper (L. *janua*, a gate).

Janizarian, jan-e-za'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to the Janizaries.

Janizary, jan'-e-za-re, *s.* a soldier of the Turkish footguards, disbanded in 1826, formed originally of Christian youths taken prisoners (Turk. new soldiers).

Jansenism, jan'-sen-izm, *s.* the doctrine of the Jansenists, a party in the Rom. Cath. church, who maintained, in opposition to the Jesuits, the Augustinian principle of the sovereign and irresistible nature of divine grace (*Jansen*, Rom. Cath. bishop in Flanders).

Jansenist, jan'-sen-ist, *s.* a supporter of Jansenism.

Jant, jant, *v.n.* and *s.* See Jaunt.

Jantu, jān-too', *s.* a machine used in India to raise water in irrigation.

January, jan'-u-ā-re, *s.* the first month of the year, according to the present computation (L. *Janus*).

Janus, jā'-nus, *s.* a Latin deity, represented with two faces looking opposite ways (L.)

Japan, jā-pan', *s.* work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of *Japan*; the varnish used: *v.a.* to cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish; to black and gloss.

Japan-earth, jā-pan'-erth, *s.* catechu, which see.

Japanese, jap-an-eze', *a.* pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants: *s.* a native of Japan or the language.

Japanner, jā-pan'-ner, *s.* one who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese; a shoeblack.

Japhetic, ja-fet'-ik, *a.* pertaining to Japheth, Noah's eldest son.

Jar, jär, *v.n.* to sound harshly or discordantly; to be inconsistent; to clash; to quarrel; to vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound: *v.a.* to shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short tremulous motion in: *s.* a rattling vibration of sound; a harsh sound; clash of interests or opinions; discord; debate; repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock (from the sound).

Jar, jär, *s.* a vessel made of earth or glass; what a jar holds (Ar.)

Jararaka, jär-ā-rä'-kā, *s.* a species of poisonous serpent in S. America.

Jardes, järds, *s.pl.* callous tumours on the leg of a horse, below the bend of the ham (Fr.)

Jargon, jär'-gon, *s.* speech that is unintelligible and as good as inarticulate: *v.n.* to utter jargon (Fr.)

Jargon, jär'-gon, *s.* a mineral, a variety of zircon.

Jargonelle, jär-gon-el', *s.* a variety of pear (Fr.)

Jargonize, jär'-gon-ize, *v.n.* to utter jargon.

Jargoon, jär'-goon, *s.* the mineral jargon.

Jarring, jär'-ring, *a.* harshly discordant. **Jarringly**, jär'-ring-le, *ad.* in a jarring manner.

Jasey, ja'-ze, *s.* a worsted wig; a wig (*Jersey*).

Jashawk, jas'-hawk, *s.* a young hawk.

Jasmine, jas'-min, *s.* a genus of plants, some of which are climbing and many of exquisite fragrance (Ar.)

Jasper, jas'-per, *s.* a variety of quartz, which admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, &c. (Ar.)

Jasperated, jas'-per-a-ted, *a.* mixed with jasper.

Jaspery, jas'per-e, *a.* having the qualities of jasper.

Jaspidean, jas-pid'-e-an, } *a.* like jasper; consisting of
Jaspideous, jas-pid'-e-us, } jasper.

Jaspoid, jas'-poyd, *a.* like jasper (*jasper*, and Gr. *eidos*, like).

Jasponyx, jas'-po-niks, *s.* the purest horn-coloured onyx (*jasper*, and Gr. *onyx*, a nail).

Jaundice, jän'-dis, *s.* a disease characterised by yellowness of the eyes, skin, &c., and due to derangement of the liver (Fr. *jaune*, yellow).

Jaundiced, jän'-dist, *a.* affected with the jaundice; prejudiced.

Jaunt, jänt, *v.n.* to ramble here and there; to make an excursion: *s.* a short journey, tour, or excursion (Old Fr. *jancer*, to stir a horse).

Jaunty, jän'-te, *a.* airy; sprightly; finical. **Jauntily**, jän'-te-le, *ad.* in a jaunty manner. **Jauntiness**, jän'-te-nes, *s.* the quality of being jaunty.

Jaunting-car, jänt'-ing-kär, *s.* a low light car, with seats back to back, used in Ireland.

Javanese, jav'-an-eze, *a.* pertaining to Java: *s.* a native of Java, or the language.

Javelin, jav'-e-lin, *s.* a short light spear, in all above six feet in length, with a barbed pyramidal head.

Jaw, jaw, *s.* the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth; anything like the jaw; the inner end of a boom or gaff [Naut.] (*chew.*)

Jawbone, jaw'-bone, *s.* the bone of the jaw containing the teeth.

Jawed, jawd, *a.* denoting the appearance of the jaws; having jaws.

Jawfall, jaw'-fawl, *s.* depression of the jaw; depression of spirits.

Jawfallen, jaw'-fawln, *a.* depressed in spirits; chopfallen; dejected.

Jaw-lever, jaw'-le-ver, *s.* an instrument for opening the mouth and administering medicine to cattle.

Jawy, jaw'-e, *a.* relating to the jaws.

Jay, jāy, *s.* a chattering bird, with beautiful plumage, of the crow family; a loose woman (*gay*).

Jazerant, jaz'-er-ant, *s.* a frock of twisted or linked mail, without sleeves.

Jealous, jel'-us, *a.* uneasily apprehensive that another may withdraw, or unjustly suspicious that another has withdrawn, an affection or esteem which we would fain keep all to ourselves; zealous; suspiciously vigilant; anxiously careful (Fr. *jaloux*, from Gr. *zelos*, emulation). **Jealously**, jel'-us-le, *ad.* with jealousy. **Jealousness**, jel'-us-nes, *s.* the state of being jealous.

Jealousy, jel'-us-e, *s.* the uneasiness which arises from the fear that a rival may rob us of the affection of one whom we love, or the suspicion that he has already done it; suspicious fear or vigilance.

Jeames, jeemz, *s.* a lackey of the old style (*James*).

Jean, jane, *s.* a twilled cotton cloth. *Satin jean*, a jean woven smooth and glossy, after the manner of satin.

Jeer, jeer, *v.n.* to utter severe, sarcastic reflections; *v.a.* to treat with derision; to make a mock of; to scoff at: *s.* railing remark; mockery; derision.

Jeerer, jeer'-er, *s.* a scoffer; a railer.

Jeering, jeer'-ing, *s.* derision. **Jeeringly**, jeer'-ing-le, *ad.* in a jeering manner.

Jeffersonite, jef'-fer-sun-ite, *s.* a dark green foliated variety of augite (President *Jefferson*).

Jehovah, je-ho'-vä, *s.* God as related to the Jew (literally, the self-existent and eternal, from Heb. *hayah*, to be).

Jehovist, je-ho'-vist, *s.* one who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word Jehovah, in Hebrew, express the true pronunciation; the presumed author of the Jehovistic portions of the Pentateuch. See Elohist.

Jehovistic, je-ho-vist'-ik, *a.* containing the name Jehovah, and written by the Jehovist.

Jejune, je-jewn', *a.* empty; void of interest; meagre; barren (L. *jejunus*, fasting, hungry). **Jejunely**, je-jewn'-le, *ad.* in a jejune manner. **Jejuneness**, je-jewn'-nes, *s.* the quality of being jejune.

Jejunum, je-jew'-num, *s.* the second division of the small intestines, as found nearly *empty* after death.

Jellied, jel'-lid, *a.* brought to the consistence of jelly.

Jelly, jel'-le, *s.* anything gelatinous or glutinous; the inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar; a transparent, sizy substance, obtained from animal substances by decoction (L. *gelo*, to freeze).

Jelly-fish, jel'-le-fish, *s.* a jelly-like marine radiate animal.

Jemidar, jem-e-där', *s.* a native subaltern officer in the Indian army.

Jemmy, jem'-me, *a.* spruce; well-dressed (*gimp*). **Jemminess**, jem'-me-nes, *s.* spruceness.

Jemmy, jem'-e, *s.* a small crowbar used by housebreakers (*James*).

Jennet, jen'-net, *s.* a small Spanish horse. See Genet.

Jenneting, jen'-net-ing, *s.* a species of early apple.

Jenny, jen'-ne, *s.* a machine for spinning, moved by water or steam (*engine*).

Jentling, jent'-ling, *s.* a fish, the blue chub, found in the Danube.

Jeofail, je-fale', *s.* an oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law (Fr. *j'ai failli*, I have mistaken).

Jeoparder, jep'-ärd-er, *s.* one who puts to hazard.

Jeopardize, jep'-ärd-ize, *v.a.* to expose to jeopardy.

Jeopardous, jep'-ärd-us, *a.* exposed to danger. **Jeopardously,** jep'-ärd-us-le, *ad.* with risk.

Jerboa.

Jeopardy, jep'-ärd-e, *s.* exposure to loss or injury; peril (Fr. *jeu parti*, divided play, even chance).

Jerboa, jer-bo'-a, *s.* a small rodent, distinguished for its long hind legs and power of jumping (Ar.)

Jeremiad, jer-e-mi'-ad, *s.* lamentation, specially over modern deciension (*Jeremiah*, the Hebrew prophet).

Jerk, jerk, *v.a.* to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push to; to throw with a quick, smart movement: *s.* a short, sudden thrust, push, or twitch.

Jerked, jerkt, *a.* cut into pieces, and dried in the sun.

Jerker, jer'-ker, *s.* one who strikes with a quick, smart blow.

Jerkin, jer'-kin, *s.* a jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat (Dut. *jurk*, a frock).

Jerkin, jer'-kin, *s.* a kind of hawk (*gyrfalcon*).

Jerquer, jer'-ker, *s.* a Custom House searcher (Fr. *chercher*, to seek).

Jerquing, jerk'-ing, *s.* the searching of a ship by a Custom House officer.

Jersey, jer'-se, *s.* fine yarn of wool; a woven bodice.

Jerusalem Artichoke, je-rew'-sa-lem är'-te-tchoke, *s.* a sun-flower plant, whose root is sometimes used for food (*girasole*).

Jervin, jer'-vin, *s.* an alkaloid obtained from the root of white hellebore.

Jess, jes, *s.* a short strap round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held and let fly; a ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in falconry (L. *jacio*, to throw).

Jessamine, jes'-sa-min, *s.* See **Jasmine.**

Jesse, jes'-e, *s.* a large branching candlestick in churches, so called from its spreading out like the genealogical tree of Jesse.

Jessed, jest, *a.* having jesses on [Her.]

Jest, jest, *s.* something ludicrous, meant only to excite laughter; something uttered in sport; the object of laughter or sport: *v.n.* to make merriment; to joke; to say what is not true, merely for diversion (L. *gestum*, something done).

Jester, jes'-ter, *s.* one who jests; a buffoon; a merry-andrew.

Jestful, jest'-ful, *a.* given to jesting; full of jokes.

Jesting, jest'-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* talking for diversion or merriment. **Jestingly,** jest'-ing-le, *ad.* in a jesting manner.

Jesting-stock, jest'-ing-stok, *s.* a laughing-stock.

Jesuit, jez'-u-it, *s.* one of the Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534; a crafty person; an intriguer. *Jesuit's bark.* See **Cinchona.** *Jesuit's drops,* Friar's balsam. *Jesuit's nuts,* the fruit of the plant water caltrops.

Jesuited, jez'-u-it-ed, *a.* imbued with the principles of the Jesuits.

Jesuitess, jez'-u-it-es, *s.* one of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits, but suppressed by Pope Urban.

Jesuitic, jez-u-it'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to the Jesuits,
Jesuitical, jez-u-it'-e-kal, } or their principles and arts; designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating. **Jesuitically,** jez-u-it'-e-kal-le, *ad.* craftily.

Jesuitism, jez'-u-it-izm, *s.* the arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit; prevarication.

Jesuitry, jez'-u-it-re, *s.* Jesuitism.

Jesus, je'-zus, *s.* the Saviour (Heb. he shall save).

Jet, jet, *s.* a bituminous mineral of a compact texture and velvet-black colour, much used for ornaments (*Gagæ*, in Lycia, where it was obtained).

Jet, jet, *s.* spouting and shooting, as of water or flame; the pipe where it issues; that which issues; a tube for running melted metal into a mould: *v.n.* to shoot forward; to jut: *v.a.* to spout (Fr. *jeter*, to throw, from L. *jacio*).

Jet-black, jet'-blak, *a.* black as jet; of the deepest black.

Jetsam, jet'-sam, } *s.* the throwing of goods over-
Jetson, jet'-sun, } board, to lighten a ship in
Jettison, jet'-te-sun, } case of peril; the goods thus thrown overboard [Law and Comm.]

Jettee, jet'-te, *s.* a projection in a building; a jetty.

Jetty, jet'-te, *v.n.* to jut: *s.* a projection; a small pier.

Jetty, jet'-te, *a.* made of jet, or black as jet. **Jettiness,** jet'-te-nes, *s.* the quality of being jetty.

Jetty-head, jet'-te-hed, *s.* the projecting part at the end of a wharf.

Jew, jew, *s.* a Hebrew or Israelite (*Judæa*).

Jewel, jew'-il, *s.* an ornament of dress, usually containing a precious stone; a precious stone; anything highly valued or dear to one: *v.a.* to dress or adorn with, or as with jewels; to furnish with a jewel. *Jewel-blocks,* two small blocks, suspended at the extremity of the main and fore topsail yards [Naut.] (Fr. *joyau*, from L. *gaudium*, joy, or *jocus*, jest.)

Jewel-house, jew'-il-hows, } *s.* the place where the royal
Jewel-office, jew'-il-of'-fis, } ornaments are deposited.

Jeweller, jew'-il-ler, *s.* a maker or dealer in jewels.

Jewellery, jew'-il-ler-e, } *s.* jewels in general; trade in
Jewelry, jew'-il-re, } jewels.

Jewel-like, jew'-il-like, *a.* brilliant as a jewel.

Jewess, jew'-es, *s.* a Hebrew woman.

Jewish, jew'-ish, *a.* pertaining to the Jews or their rites or customs. **Jewishly,** jew'-ish-le, *ad.* in the manner of the Jews. **Jewishness,** jew'-ish-nes, *s.* the state of being Jewish.

Jewry, jew'-re, *s.* Judæa; a district inhabited by Jews.

Jew's-ear, jewz'-eer, *s.* a fungus, like an ear.

Jew's frankincense, jewz'-frangk-in-sens, *s.* a resin obtained from the plant styrax officinale.

Jew's-harp, jewz'-härp, *s.* a small harp-shaped musical instrument, with a spring or metal tongue, which, when placed between the teeth, and struck by the finger, gives modulated sounds.

Jew's-mallow, jewz'-mal-lo, *s.* a plant grown in abundance about Aleppo, as a pot-herb.

Jib, jib, *s.* the foremost sail of a ship, extending from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the fore-top-mast-head: *v.a.* to shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other: *v.n.* to move restively backwards or sideways. *Flying jib,* a sail sometimes set upon a boom rigged out beyond the jib-boom. *Middle jib,* a similar sail set before the two preceding. (Dut. *gijpen*, to turn suddenly).

Jib-boom, jib'-boom, *s.* a spar run out from the extremity of the bowsprit. *Flying jib-boom,* a boom extended beyond the jib-boom by means of two boom-irons.

Jib-door, jib'-dore, *s.* a door which stands flush with the wall, without dressings or mouldings.

Jibe, jibe, *v.n.* or *a.* See **Gibe** and **Jib.**

Jiboya, je-bo'-ya, *s.* a very large American serpent.

Jickajog, jik'-a-jog, *s.* a shake; a push.

Jiffy, jif'-fe, *s.* an instant (Dut. *gijpen*). See **Jib.**

Jig, jig, *s.* a lively, light, quick tune; a quick dance suited to it: *v.n.* to dance a jig (Fr. *gigue*, a fiddle, a dance).

Jigger, jig'-er, *s.* one who dances jigs; a potter's wheel by which he shapes his earthen vessels; a miner who cleans ores in a wire or other sieve; a machine for holding the cable when it is heaved into the ship by the revolution of the windlass [Naut.]

Jigger, jig'-ger, *s.* the chegre, which see.

Jigging, jig'-ing, *s.* the process of sorting ore, by passing it through a wire-bottomed sieve [Mining].

Jiggish, jig'-ish, *a.* suitable to a jig.

Jiggumbob, jig'-gum-bob, *s.* a trinket; a gimcrack.

Jigjog, jig'-jog, *s.* a jolting motion.

Jigmaker, jig'-ma-ker, *s.* one who makes or plays jigs; a ballad-maker.

Jill, jil, *s.* a young woman. See **Gill.**

Jill-flirt, jil'-flirt, *s.* a light, wanton woman.

Jilt, jilt, *s.* a woman who gives her lover hopes, and capriciously disappoints him; a coquette: *v.a.* to encourage a lover, and then frustrate his hopes: *v.n.* to play the jilt (*jill*).

Jimp, jimp, *a.* neat; handsome; elegant of shape (*gimp*).

Jingal, jin-gaw', *s.* See **Gingal.**

Jingle, jing'-gl, *s.* a clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal; that which jingles; a little bell or rattle; correspondence of sound in rhymes; a covered two-wheeled public car used in the south of Ireland: *v.n.* to sound with a jingle: *v.a.* to cause to jingle (from the sound).

Jingo, jing'-go, *s.* a term used in a vulgar oath; one of those who insisted that England should join the Turks against Russia in 1877, so called from a popular song at the time which represented them eager to fight "by jingo;" one who is for war (Basque, *God*, or St. *Gingoulph*).

Jingoism, jing'-go-izm, *s.* the military spirit of England as represented by the so-called Jingoes.

Jippo, jip'-po, *s.* a waistcoat or kind of lady's stays.

Job, job, *s.* a piece of work, specially of a temporary nature; anything to be done, whether of more or less importance; an undertaking professedly for the public good, but really for one's own: *v.a.* to let out, as work for execution, or horses for hire; to hire; to

buy up and retail: *v.n.* to buy and sell as a broker; to do job-work or jobbing; to hire or let; to act in the public service for one's own ends. *To do the job for one*, to kill him. (Fr. *gobet*, a small piece; a mouthful, from Celt. *gob*, a mouth.)

Job, job, *s.* a sudden stab with a pointed instrument: *v.a.* to strike or stab with a sharp instrument (Gael, *gob*, a beak).

Jobation jo-ba'-shun, *s.* a scolding; a long tedious reproof.

Jobber, job'-ber, *s.* one who does small jobs; a dealer in the public stocks or funds; one who lets out carriages or horses; one who serves his own ends in office; one who engages in a low, lucrative affair.

Jobbernowl, job'-ber-noul, *s.* a loggerhead; a blockhead.

Jobbery, job'-er-e, *s.* jobbing for selfish ends.

Jobbing, job'-bing, *a.* doing small jobs.

Job-master, job'-mas-ter, *s.* one who lets out horses and carriages: a livery-stable keeper.

Job's-comforter, joabz'-kum-furt-er, *s.* one who reproaches while he sympathizes.

Job's-tears, joabz'-teers, *s.* the Indian corn-plant.

Jockey, jok'-ey, *s.* a man who rides horses in a race; one who makes it his business to buy and sell horses for gain; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade: *v.a.* to play the jockey to; to cheat; to jostle by riding against one.

Jockeyism, jok'-ey-izm, *s.* the practice of jockeys.

Jockeyship, jok'-ey-ship, *s.* the art or practice of riding horses; a jockey as such.

Jocose, jo-kose', *a.* given to jokes and jesting; containing a joke; humorous; waggish (L. *jocus*, a jest).

Jocosely, jo-kose'-le, *ad.* in a jocose manner.

Jocoseness, jo-kose'-nes, *s.* the quality of being jocose.

Joco-serious, jo-ko-se'-re-us, *a.* partaking of mirth and seriousness.

Jocular, jok'-u-lar, *a.* given to jesting or pleasantry; containing jokes; humorous; sportive. **Jocularly**, jok'-u-lar-le, *ad.* in a jocular manner.

Jocularity, jok-u-lar'-e-te, *s.* merriment; jesting.

Joculator, jok'-u-la-tur, *s.* a jester (L.)

Joculatory, jok'-u-la-tur-e, *a.* droll; merrily said.

Jocund, jok'-und, *a.* sportive; merry; cheerful; light-hearted. **Jocundly**, jok'-und-le, *ad.* in a jocund manner.

Jocundity, jo-kun'-de-te, } *s.* state of being jocund.
Jocundness, jok'-und-nes, }

Jog, jog, *v.a.* to push with the elbow or hand; to excite attention by a slight push: *v.n.* to move by jogs or small shocks, as in a slow trot; to move along slowly: *s.* a push; a slight shake; a shake or push to awaken attention (*shock*).

Jogger, jog'-ger, *s.* one who moves along heavily and slowly; one who gives a sudden push.

Joggle, jog'-gl, *v.a.* to shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push; to indent as at the joinings of stones to prevent sliding: *v.n.* to shake.

Joggles, jog'-gls, *s.pl.* the joints of hard stones or other masses so indented that the adjacent stones fit in [Masonry].

Jog-trot, jog'-trot, *s.* a slow formal regular pace: *a.* monotonous.

Johannes, jo-han'-nes, *s.* a Portuguese gold coin, worth 36*s.*

Johannisberg, jo-han'-nis-berg, *s.* a kind of hock wine (a castle near Wiesbaden).

Johannite, jo-han'-nite, *s.* a mineral of a green grass colour, so called in honour of Archduke John of Austria.

John-Bull, jon-bool', *s.* a humorous impersonation of the collective English people, conceived of, as well-fed, good-natured, honest-hearted, justice-loving, and plain-spoken.

John-dory, jon-do're, *s.* See **Dorée.**

Johnsonian, jon-so'-ne-an, *a.* in the style of Dr. Johnson.

Join, joyn, *v.a.* to connect; to unite; to associate; to engage in; to enter; to annex: *v.n.* to grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous or in contact; to unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership, or society (L. *jungo*, to join).

Joinder, joyn'-der, *s.* a joining. *Joinder in action, joinder in demurrer, joinder in issue*, &c., when both parties in a suit have *joined issue*, and have agreed to rest the decision of the cause upon the truth of the fact in question [Law].

Joiner, joyn'-er, *s.* one whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood; a carpenter.

Joinery, joyn'-e-re, *s.* the art of a joiner.

Join-hand, joyn'-hand, *s.* writing in which letters are joined, as distinguished from writing in single letters, called also *joining-hand*.

Joint, joynt, *s.* the part where two or more things join; a joining; a knot; an internode; a juncture of parts which admit of motion; a hinge; the joining of two or more bones; an articulation, as the elbow; one of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher; a fissure dividing rock masses into blocks [Geol.]: *a.* shared by two or more; united in the same profession or interest; united; combined; acting in concert: *v.a.* to form with joints or articulations; to unite by joints; to cut or divide into joints and quarters; to smooth the edges of boards, so that they may fit close to each other; to fit closely. *Out of joint*, dislocated. *Joint and several*, each both independently and jointly. *Joint-actions*, the joining of several wrongs in one writ [Law.] **Jointly**, joynt'-le, *ad.* together; unitedly; in concert.

Jointed, joynt'-ed, *pp.* or *a.* formed with articulations.

Jointedly, joynt'-ed-le, *ad.* by joints.

Joint-heir, joynt'-are, *s.* an heir having a joint interest with another.

Joint-stock, joynt'-stok, *s.* stock held in company. *Joint-stock Company*, a company for carrying on any business, having the stock or capital divided into shares, which are transferable by each owner, without the consent of the other partners.

Joint-stool, joynt'-stool, *s.* a stool consisting of parts inserted in each other.

Joint-tenancy, joynt'-ten-an-se, *s.* a tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession.

Joint-tenant, joynt'-ten-ant, *s.* one who holds an estate by joint-tenancy.

Jointer, joynt'-er, *s.* a long plane used by joiners to smooth surfaces to be joined; tool used by masons or bricklayers at joinings.

Jointing, joynt'-ing, *s.* the making of a joint. *Jointing plane*, a jointer. *Jointing rule*, a straight edge used by bricklayers for regulating the direction and course of the jointer.

Jointress, joyn'-tres, *s.* a woman who has a jointure.

Jointure, joynt'-yur, *s.* an estate in lands or tenements, settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and to be enjoyed by her after her husband's decease [Law]: *v.a.* to settle a jointure upon.

Joist, joyst, one of the horizontal timbers to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed: *v.a.* to fit with joists (Fr. from L. *jaceo*, to lie).

Joke, joke, *s.* a jest to raise a laugh; something witty or sportive; something not serious or in earnest: *v.n.* to jest; to sport: *v.a.* to rally; to make merry with. *A practical joke*, a joke played on a person, sometimes to his injury or annoyance. *In joke*, in jest, not in earnest. (L. *jocus.*)

Joker, jo'-ker, *s.* a jester; a merry fellow.

Jokingly, jo'-king-le, *ad.* in a joking way.

Jole, jole, *s.* See **Jowl.**

Jollification, jol-le-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* noisy festivity and merriment.

Jolliness, jol'-le-nes, } *s.* the quality of being jolly;
Jollity, jol'-le-te, } merriment; joviality.

Jolly, jol'-le, *a.* merry; lively; full of life and mirth; expressing mirth or inspiring it; plump, like one in high health (Fr. *joli*, pretty, from Ice. *jol*, feast at Yule). **Jollily**, jol'-le-le, *ad.* in a jolly manner; with noisy mirth.

Jolly-boat, jol'-le-bote, *s.* a small boat belonging to a ship (*yawl*).

Jolt, joalt, *v.n.* to shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings: *v.a.* to shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground: *s.* a shock or shake by a sudden jerk.

Jolt-head, joalt'-hed, *s.* a great-head; a dunce.

Jolter, joalt'-er, *s.* he who or that which jolts.

Joltingly, joalt'-ing-le, *ad.* so as to jolt or shake.

Jonathan, jon'-a-than, *s.* the American people viewed collectively; an individual of the American type of character (*Jonathan* Trumbull, one of Washington's chief advisers).

Jonquil, jon'-kil, *s.* a plant of the genus narcissus or daffodil (L. *juncus*, a rush).

Joram, jo'-ram, } *s.* a full bowl; a large drinking
Jorum, jo'-rum, } vessel, or its contents.

Jordan, jor'-dan, *s.* a vessel for chamber uses (Sw. *jord*, earth, or the *Jordan*, the bottle being so called in which pilgrims brought home water from this river).

Joseph, jo'-zif, *s.* a woman's riding-coat or habit, with buttons down to the skirts; a very thin, unsized paper.

Joss, jos, *s.* a Chinese idol.

Joss-stick, jos'-stik, *s.* a small perfumed reed, which the Chinese burn before their idols (Chinese, *joss*, a god).

Jostle, jos'-sl, *v.a.* to push against; to shove about or hustle. See **Joust.**

Jot, jot, *s.* an iota; a tittle: *v.a.* to set down; to make a memorandum of. See **Iota.**

Jotting, jot'-ting, *s.* a memorandum.

Jouse, jowns, *v.a.* to shake; to jolt: *s.* a jolt or shake.

Journal, jur'-nal, *s.* a diary; an account of daily trans-

actions and events, or the book containing such account; a book in which every particular article or charge is entered from the waste-book [Comm.]; a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences [Naut.]; a newspaper published daily, or otherwise; a periodical paper recording the progress of discovery, the transactions of a society, &c.; the bearing portion of the shaft in machinery [Mech.] (Fr. from L. *diurnalis.*) See **Diurnal.**

Journalism, jur'-nal-izm, *s.* the keeping of a journal; daily or periodical literature, with its conduct and influence.

Journalist, jur'-nal-ist, *s.* the writer of a journal or diary; the conductor of, or contributor to, a public journal.

Journalistic, jur-nal-is'-tik, *a.* pertaining to the journals or journalism.

Journalize, jur'-nal-ize, *v.a.* to enter in a journal: *v.n.* to do work for the journals.

Journey, jur'-ne, *s.* travel or passage from one place to another: *v.n.* to travel from place to place (Fr. *journée,* a day, day's work, or day's travel, from *jour,* a day).

Journeyer, jur'-ne-er, *s.* one who journeys.

Journeyman, jur'-ne-man, *s.* a mechanic who has served his apprenticeship, and is understood to have mastered his craft; properly one hired from day to day, and no longer bound to serve for years.

Journey-work, jur'-ne-wurk, *s.* work done for hire by a mechanic in his proper occupation.

Joust, joost, *or* just, *s.* a mock encounter of two knights on horseback with lances, and sometimes battle-axes or swords: *v.n.* to engage in a joust (L. *juxta,* nigh to).

Jove, jove, *s.* Jupiter, the supreme deity among the Romans; the planet Jupiter; the air, or the god of the air; tin [Alchemy].

Jovial, jo'-ve-al, *a.* full of mirth and gladness; joyous; merry; jolly (L. under the influence of the planet Jupiter). **Jovially,** jo'-ve-al-le, *ad.* in a jovial manner. **Jovialness,** jo'-ve-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being jovial.

Jovialist, jo'-ve-al-ist, *s.* one who lives a jovial life.

Jovialty, jo'-ve-al-te, *s.* merriment; festivity.

Jowl, jole, *s.* the cheek; the cheek or head of a pig salted. *Cheek by jowl,* having the cheeks close together; *tête-à-tête.* (A.S.)

Jowler, jow'-ler, *s.* a hunting dog.

Jowter, jow'-ter, *s.* a fish hawker.

Joy, joy, *s.* the passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of cherished good; gladness; exhilaration of spirits; happiness; the cause of joy or happiness: *v.n.* to rejoice; to be glad; to exult: *v.a.* to give joy to; to gladden (Fr. *joie,* from L. *gaudeo,* to rejoice).

Joyance, joy'-ans, *s.* gaiety; festivity.

Joyful, joy'-ful, *a.* full of joy; very glad; merry; happy. **Joyfully,** joy'-ful-le, *ad.* in a joyful manner. **Joyfulness,** joy'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being joyful; great gladness; joy.

Joyless, joy'-les, *a.* wanting joy; giving no joy. **Joylessly,** joy'-les-le, *ad.* without joy. **Joylessness,** joy'-les-nes, *s.* state of being joyless.

Joyous, joy'-us, *a.* joyful; giving joy. **Joyously,** joy'-us-le, *ad.* in a joyous manner. **Joyousness,** joy'-us-nes, *s.* the state of being joyous.

Jubilant, jew'-be-lant, *a.* uttering songs of triumph; shouting with joy.

Jubilate, jew'-be-late, *s.* the third Sunday after Easter, the Church service on that day beginning with the 66th Psalm, which commences "*Jubilate Deo.*"

Jubilation, jew-be-la'-shun, *s.* the act of declaring triumph; shouting in triumph.

Jubilee, jew'-be-lee, *s.* a grand festival among the Jews, proclaimed by the sound of a trumpet, celebrated every fiftieth year to commemorate their deliverance out of Egypt, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners; a season of festivity and great public joy; a church solemnity or ceremony celebrated every twenty-fifth year at Rome, on which the Pope grants plenary indulgence (Heb. *yobel,* the blast of a trumpet).

Jucundity, ju-kun'-de-te, *s.* pleasantness; agreeableness (L.)

Judaic, ju-da'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to the Jews
Judaical, ju-da'-e-kal, } (*Judæa*). **Judaically,** ju-da'-e-kal-le, *ad.* after the Jewish manner.

Judaism, jew'-da-izm, *s.* the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; conformity to the Jewish rites.

Judaization, jew-da-e-za'-shun, *s.* act of judaizing.

Judaize, jew'-da-ize, *v.n.* and *a.* to conform to Jewish doctrines, rites, or modes of thinking.

Judaizer, jew'-da-i-zer, *s.* one who judaizes.

Judas-hole, jew'-das-hole, *s.* a hole to pry secretly into a chamber.

Judas-tree, jew'-das-tree, *s.* a leguminous flowering tree, common in the East, so called from the legend that Judas hanged himself on it.

Judcock, jud'-kok, *s.* a small snipe.

Judge, judj, *s.* a civil officer invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, between parties; one skilled in judging merit or worth; in the history of Israel, a chief magistrate, with civil and military powers: *v.n.* to hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence; to distinguish; to compare facts or ideas, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood: *v.a.* to hear and determine a case; to examine and pass sentence on; to try; to pass severe sentence upon; to reckon; to consider (L. *judico,* to judge, from *jus,* right or law, and *dico,* to pronounce).

Judge-advocate, judj-ad'-vo-kate, *s.* See **Advocate.**

Judger, judj'-er, *s.* one who judges or passes sentence.

Judgeship, judj'-ship, *s.* the office of a judge.

Judgment, judj'-ment, *s.* the act of judging; the faculty, act, or process of the mind in comparing ideas and determining their relation; discrimination; criticism; determination; opinion; the sentence or doom pronounced in any cause, civil or criminal; the right or power of passing sentence. In *Scripture,* the spirit of wisdom and prudence, enabling a person to discern right and wrong; an extraordinary calamity inflicted by God on sinners; a divine statute or dispensation; the final trial of the human race.

Judgment-debt, judj'-ment-det, *s.* a security debt, legalised by a judge's order, under which execution can at any time be issued.

Judgment-day, judj'-ment-day, *s.* the day of final judgment.

Judgment-hall, judj'-ment-hawl, *s.* the hall where courts are held.

Judgment-seat, judj'-ment-seet, *s.* the seat or bench on which the judges sit; a court or tribunal.

Judica, ju'-de-ka, *s.* the fifth Sunday of Lent; the Church service on that day, beginning with the 43rd Psalm, which commences "Judica me."

Judicable, jew'-de-ka-bl, *a.* that may be tried and judged.

Judicative, jew'-de-ka-tiv, *a.* having power to judge.

Judicatory, jew'-de-ka-tur-e, *a.* dispensing justice: *s.* a court of justice; a tribunal; distribution of justice.

Judicature, jew'-de-ka-ture, *s.* the power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination; a court of justice; jurisdiction.

Judicial, jew-dish'-al, *a.* pertaining to courts of justice; practised in the distribution of justice; proceeding from or issued by a court of justice; inflicted as a penalty or in judgment (L. *judex,* a judge). **Judicially,** jew-dish'-al-le, *ad.* in a judicial manner; in the forms of legal justice.

Judiciary, jew-dish'-e-a-re, *a.* passing judgment; pertaining to the courts of judicature; *s.* that branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies; the judicial department; the judges.

Judicious, jew-dish'-us, *a.* according to a sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; directed by reason and wisdom. **Judiciously,** jew-dish'-us-le, *ad.* in a judicious manner. **Judiciousness,** jew-dish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being judicious.

Juffers, juf'-fers, *s.pl.* pieces of timber 4 or 5 in. square.

Jug, jug, *s.* a vessel usually with a swelling belly, narrow mouth, and a handle, for holding liquors: *v.a.* to stew in a jug: *v.n.* to utter a sound resembling this word, as certain birds do.

Jugal, ju'-gal, *a.* pertaining to the cheek-bone (L. *jugum,* a yoke, a pair).

Jugated, jew'-ga-ted, *a.* coupled together [Bot.]

Juggernaut, jug'-ger-nawt, *s.* a temple at Puri, in honour of Vishnu, with a celebrated idol of the god, who, mounted on his chariot at certain seasons, changes his residence, when thousands contend for the honour of dragging the vehicle, and many used to sacrifice themselves as victims under the ponderous wheels (Sans. *Jagannâtha,* the master of the world).

Juggle, jug'-gl, *v.n.* to play tricks and amuse by sleight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture; *v.a.* to deceive by trick or artifice: *s.* a trick by legerdemain; an imposture (L. *jocus,* a jest).

Juggler, jug'-gler, *s.* one who practises jugglery; a deceiver; a trickish fellow.

Jugglery, jug'-gler-e, *s.* legerdemain; trickery.

Jugglingly, jug'-gling-le, *ad.* in a juggling, deceptive manner.

Juglans, jug'-glans, *s.* the walnut genus of trees (L. *Jovis glans*, the acorn of Jupiter).

Jugular, ju'-gu-lar, *a.* pertaining to the neck or throat: *s.* a jugular vein [Anat.] The *jugular veins*, the veins which bring back most of the blood from the head. (L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone.)

Jugulars, ju'-gu-lars, *s.pl.* the class of fishes distinguished by having ventral fins anterior to the pectorals.

Juice, juse, *s.* the sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal bodies (L. *jus*, broth).

Juiceless, juse'-les, *a.* destitute of juice.

Juicy, ju'-se, *a.* abounding with juice; succulent. **Juiciness**, ju'-se-nes, *s.* the state of being juicy.

Jujube, jew'-jube, *s.* a spiny shrub, the fruit of which is dried as a sweetmeat; a confection of gum arabic and sugar (Pers.)

Juke, jewk, *v.n.* to bend the head and toss it aside.

Julep, jew'-lep, *s.* a medicine serving as a vehicle to other forms of medicine; a drink, consisting of spirituous liquor, water, and sugar, with a seasoning of mint, &c. (Pers. *jul*, rose, and *ab*, water).

Julian, jew'-le-an, *a.* noting the old account of the year, as regulated in 46 B.C. by *Julius* Cæsar, which was superseded in England in 1752 by the Gregorian year, or new style.

Julienne, jew'-le-en, *s.* a thin vegetable soup (Fr.)

Julis, jew'-lis, *s.* a small fish, belonging to the wrasse family, of a bright violet colour.

Julus, jew'-lus, *s.* a catkin [Bot.]; a genus of multiped insects [Zool.]

July, ju-li', *s.* the seventh month of the year, when the sun enters Leo, so called from Caius *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month.

Jumart, jew'-mart, *s.* the supposed offspring of a bull and a mare, or a horse and a cow (Fr.)

Jumble, jum'-bl, *v.a.* to mix confusedly; to throw together without order: *v.n.* to meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner: *s.* confused mixture; a cake of mixed ingredients (*jump*).

Jumblement, jum'-bl-ment, *s.* confused mixture.

Jumbler, jum'-bler, *s.* one who jumbles things.

Jumblingly, jum'-bling-le, *ad.* in a confused manner.

Jument, jew'-ment, *s.* a beast of burden (L.)

Jump, jump, *v.n.* to leap; to spring; to pass to at a leap; to agree with: *v.a.* to pass by a leap; to skip over: *s.* the act of jumping; a leap; a bound; a lucky chance; a fault [Geol.]: *ad.* exactly (Scand.)

Jump, jump, *s.* a kind of jacket; a kind of loose or limber stays or waistcoat, worn by females.

Jumper, jum'-per, *s.* one who or that which jumps; a loose smock, worn by navvies and labourers; a long iron chisel used by masons and miners for boring; the maggot of the cheese-fly; one of a Christian sect, from their practice of jumping in worship.

Jumping-deer, jump'-ing-deer, *s.* the black-tailed deer.

Juncous, jung'-kus, *a.* full of or like rushes.

Junction, jungk'-shun, *s.* the act of joining; the state of being joined; union; coalition; the place or point of union (L. *jungo*, to join).

Juncture, jungkt'-yur, *s.* a joining; union; the line or point at which two bodies are joined; a seam; point of time, specially a critical moment.

Juncus, jung'-kus, *s.* the rush family of plants (L.)

June, jewn, *s.* the sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign Cancer (Lucius *Junius* Brutus, or *juvenis*, young).

Jungle, jung'-gl, *s.* land mostly covered with forest trees, brush-wood, &c. (Sans. *jungala*, a desert).

Jungle-fever, jung'-gl-fe'-ver, *s.* a strongly remittent tropical fever.

Jungle-fowl, jung'-gl-foul, *s.* an Indian, and also an Australian, fowl.

Jungly, jung'-gle, *a.* consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles.

Junior, jew'-ne-ur, *a.* younger in years or practice: *s.* one who is either (L. comparative of *juvenis*, young).

Juniority, jew-ne-or'-e-te, *s.* the state of being junior.

Junk.

Juniper, jew'-ne-per, *s.* a shrub bearing berries, the oil of which is used to give flavour to gin (L.)

Junk, jungk, *s.* pieces of old cable or cordage, used for making points, gaskets, mats, &c., and, when untwisted and picked to pieces, forming oakum for filling the seams of ships; hard salt beef supplied for long voyages, so called from its resemblance to old rope (L. *juncus*).

Junk, jungk, *s.* a Chinese flat-bottomed vessel with masts in one piece.

Junkerite, jung'-ker-ite, *s.* spathic iron ore.

Junket, jungk'-it, *s.* a sweetmeat, so called as brought to market in rush baskets; a delicacy; a stolen entertainment; curds and cream sweetened and seasoned: *v.n.* to feast in secret: *v.a.* to feast (L. *juncus*).

Junk-ring, jungk'-ring, *s.* a steam-tight packing round the piston of a steam-engine.

Juno, jew'-no, *s.* the wife of Jupiter and queen of heaven.

Junta, jun'-tà, } *s.* the Spanish Grand Council; a secret
Junto, jun'-to, } political convention; a cabal or faction.

Jupe, jewp, *s.* a flannel jacket; a petticoat; a pelisse or short mantle, formerly worn by females.

Jupiter, jew'-pe-ter, *s.* the supreme deity or Zeus of the Romans (L. literally, father of the light, or day, or heaven).

Jupon, jew-pon', *s.* a surcoat; a petticoat (Fr.)

Juppon, jup-pon', *s.* a short close-fitting coat over armour (Fr.)

Jurat, jew'-rat, *s.* a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff (L. *juro*, to swear).

Juratory, jew'-ra-tur-e, *a.* comprising an oath.

Juridical, jew-rid'-e-kal, *a.* acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge; used in law courts (L. *jus, juris*, law, and *dico*, to say). **Juridically**, jew-rid'-e-kal-le, *ad.* according to forms in a judicial manner.

Jurisconsult, jew-ris-kon'-sult, *s.* a man learned in law; a master of Roman jurisprudence (L. *jus*, and *consulo*, to consult).

Jurisdiction, jew-ris-dik'-shun, *s.* legal power or authority to execute the laws and distribute justice; legal authority; the limit within which power may be exercised. See **Juridical**.

Jurisdictional, jew-ris-dik'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to jurisdiction.

Jurisdictive, jew-ris-dik'-tiv, *a.* having jurisdiction.

Jurisprudence, jew-ris-pru'-dens, *s.* the science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state of community, necessary for the due administration of justice (L. *jus*, and *prudence*).

Jurisprudent, jew-ris-pru'-dent, *a.* understanding law: *s.* one versed in it.

Jurisprudential, jew-ris-pru-den'-shal, *a.* pertaining to jurisprudence.

Jurist, jew'-rist, *s.* a man who professes the science of law; one versed in civil law; a civilian.

Juror, jew'-rur, *s.* one who serves on a jury.

Jury, jew'-re, *s.* a number of men selected and sworn, as prescribed by law, to inquire into and try any matter of fact; a body of judges selected to decide prizes at a public exhibition: *a.* in temporary substitution.

Juryman, jew'-re-man, *s.* one impanelled on a jury.

Jury-mast, jew'-re-mast, *s.* a temporary mast erected in place of one carried away [Naut.]

Jury-rudder, jew'-re-rud-der, *s.* a temporary rudder.

Jussi, jus'-se, *s.* a textile fabric produced in Manilla, of which dresses, &c., are made.

Just, just, *a.* true; acting agreeably to right, or law, or engagement; impartial; righteous; faithful; agreeable to fact, or truth, or justice; agreeable to what is due, or proper, or proportionate: *ad.* close or closely; near or nearly; almost; exactly; barely (L. *justus*, from *jus*, right). See **Joust**. **Justly**, just'-le, *ad.* in a just manner; rightly; accurately; fairly. **Justness**, just'-nes, *s.* the quality of being just; correctness; uprightness; justice.

Justice, jus'-tis, *s.* justness; giving or rendering to every one what is his due; rectitude in the dealings of men with each other; honesty; accordance with truth or fact; impartiality; agreeableness to right; just desert; a person commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies, and administer justice to individuals [Law]. *Justices of the Peace*, persons of property and credit appointed by the Queen's commission to keep the peace of the county where they are resident.

Justiceship, jus'-tis-ship, *s.* the office or dignity of a justice.

Justiciable, jus-tish'-e-à-bl, *a.* proper to be examined in a court of justice.

Justiciar, jus-tish'-e-ar, } *s.* an administrator of jus-
Justiciary, jus-tish'-e-ar-e, } tice. *High Court of Justiciary*, in Scotland, a court of supreme jurisdiction in all criminal cases.

Justi-coat, jus'-te-kote, *s.* a close coat; a waistcoat with sleeves (Fr. *juste au corps*, close to the body).

Justifiable, jus-te-fi'-à-bl, *a.* that may be proved to be just; defensible. **Justifiableness**, jus-te-fi'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being justifiable; rectitude. **Justifiably**, jus-te-fi'-à-ble, *ad.* so as to be justifiable; rightly.

Justification, jus-te-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of justifying; vindication; defence; the showing of a sufficient

reason in court for bringing an action [Law].; the divine act of acquitting a sinner, and accepting him as just [Theol.]; the act of adjusting [Print.] See **Justify.**

Justificative, jus-tif'-e-ka-tiv, *a.* justifying; that has power to justify.

Justificatory, jus-tif'-e-ka-tur-e, *a.* vindicatory.

Justifier, jus'-te-fi-er, *s.* one who justifies; one who supports or defends; he who pardons and absolves.

Justify, jus'-te-fi, *v.a.* to prove or show to be just; to vindicate; to absolve; to accept and treat as just on faith and repentance [Theol.]; to adjust: *v.n.* to conform exactly; to space out lines all to the same even length, and thus make every line to range [Print.] (L. *justus*, and *facio*, to make).

Justifying, jus'-te-fi-ing, *a.* that has the quality of absolving from guilt [Theol.]

Justle, jus'-si, *v.n.* See **Jostle.**

Jut, jut, *v.n.* to shoot forward; to project beyond the main body: *s.* a projection (*jet*).

Jute, jewt, *s.* the fibre of the inner bark of an Indian plant from which coarse fabrics, such as bags, mats, &c., are woven; the plant that yields it.

Juttingly, jut'-ting-le, *ad.* in a projecting manner.

Jutty, jut'-te, *s.* a jetty.

Jut-window, jut'-win-do, *s.* a window that projects from the line of a building.

Juvenal, jew'-ve-nal, *s.* a sportive name for a youth.

Juvenescence, jew-ve-nes'-sens, *s.* a becoming young.

Juvenescent, jew-ve-nes'-sent, *a.* becoming young.

Juvenile, jew'-ve-nile, *a.* youthful; pertaining or suited to youth: *s.* a youth (L. *juvenis*, young). **Juvenileness,** jew'-ve-nile-ness, *s.* the state of being juvenile; youthfulness.

Juvenility, jew-ve-nil'-e-te, *s.* the manner of a youth.

Juwanza, ju-wan'-za, *s.* the camel's thorn.

Juxtaposition, juks-ta-po-zish'-un, *s.* the state of being placed in nearness or contiguity (L. *juxta*, nigh to, and *position*).

Juzail, jew-zale', *s.* a heavy rifle used by the Afghans.

K.

K, the eleventh letter of the English alphabet; a guttural consonant, borrowed from the Greeks, and invariably pronounced hard before vowels: but before the letter *n* having no sound, as in *knee*, or *knife*.

Kaama, kä'-ma, *s.* a S. African antelope.

Kabook, kä-book', *s.* a clay iron-stone in Ceylon.

Kaffir, } kaf'-fir, } *s.* one of a native race in S. E. Africa, **Kafir,** } so called because they rejected the Mohammedan faith; their language (Ar. an unbeliever.

Kaftan, kaf'-tan, *s.* a long, loose, Eastern robe.

Kaiser, ki'-zer, *s.* the old German emperor (*Cæsar*).

Kakodyle, kak'-o-dile, *s.* a compound radical, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and arsenic, with an offensive smell (Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *ozo*, to smell).

Kale, kale, *s.* a curly-leafed cabbage; colewort; in Scotland, a vegetable soup, originally containing kale. See **Cole.**

Kale-yard, kale'-yärd, *s.* in Scotland, a kitchen-garden.

Kaleidoscope, ka-li'-do-skope, *s.* an optical instrument, which, by an arrangement of reflecting surfaces, presents to the eye a variety of beautiful colours and perfectly symmetrical forms (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form; and *skopeo*, to view).

Kalendar, kal'-en-dar. See **Calendar.**

Kali, ka'-le, *s.* a species of glass-wort, the ashes of which are used in making glass; potash. See **Alkali.**

Kalif, ka'-lif. See **Caliph.**

Kalium, ka'-le-um, *s.* potassium.

Kalmuck, kal'-muk, *s.* a kind of shaggy cloth like bear-skin; a course cotton fabric made in Prussia.

Kalong, ka'-long, *s.* a foxbat of several species.

Kalpa, kal'-pa, *s.* in the Hindu chronology, the immense period which separates one destruction of the world from the next.

Kalsomine, kal'-so-min, *s.* a kind of paint without oil, used on the walls of rooms, &c.

Kam, kam, *a.* crooked; awry (Celt.)

Kamichi, kam'-e-tshe, *s.* a remarkable species of bird inhabiting the swamps of Guiana and Brazil, the horned-screamer.

Kama, ka'-ma, *s.* the Hindu Cupid (desire).

Kamptulicon, kamp'-tu-le-kon, *s.* a floor-cloth composed of cork and india-rubber, or a substitute for this (Gr. *kampto*, to bend, and *oulos*, close).

Kamsin, kam'-sin, *s.* a hot southerly wind in Egypt; the simoom (Ar. fifty, the number of days it blows).

Kangaroo.

Kangaroo, kang'-gä-roo, *s.* a marsupial quadruped peculiar to Australia, with long hind-legs, with which it leaps, and extremely short fore-feet, almost useless for walking.

Kantian, kan'-te-an, *a.* pertaining to the philosophical system of Kant, a German philosopher: *s.* a Kantist.

Kantism, kan'-tizm, *s.* a Kantian view or theory; Kantian criticism.

Kantist, kan'-tist, *s.* a disciple or follower of Kant.

Kaolin, ka'-o-lin, *s.* porcelain clay, composed of silica and alumina, from decomposed feldspar (Chinese).

Kapitia, kä-pit'-e-ä, *s.* a resinous kind of lacquer, obtained from Ceylon.

Karagan, kar'-ä-gan, *s.* a Tartar fox.

Karaite, ka'-rä-ite, *s.* a strictly Scriptural Jew, who is opposed to rabbinism.

Karmathians, kär-ma'-the-ans, *s.pl.* a Mohammedan rationalistic sect, formed by one Karmat in the ninth century.

Karatas, kar'-a-tas, *s.* a W. Indian pine-apple.

Karob, kar'-ob, *s.* 24th part of a grain.

Karoo, kar'-oo, *s.* a S. African table-land.

Karpholite, kär'-fo-lite, *s.* a fibrous mineral of a straw-yellow colour, consisting of silica, alumina, and manganese (Gr. *karphos*, straw, and *lithos*, a stone).

Karphosiderite, kär-fo-sid'-er-ite, *s.* the hydrated phosphate of iron (Gr. *karphos*, and *sideros*, iron).

Katydid, ka'-te-did, *s.* a N. American grasshopper of a greenish colour, so called from the peculiar sound of its wing-covers.

Kavass, ka-vas', *s.* in Turkey, an armed constable.

Kawn, kaun, *s.* in Turkey, a public inn. See **Khan.**

Kayak, ka'-ak, *s.* a fishing-boat of seal-skin.

Kayle, kale, *s.* a nine-pin; a kettle-pin; a kind of play in Scotland.

Keblah, keb'-lä, *s.* the point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca (Ar.)

Keck, kek, *v.n.* to retch, as in an effort to vomit: *s.* a retching (Ger. *kökeln*).

Keckle, kek'-l, *v.a.* to wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted.

Keckling, kek'-ling, *s.* old rope wound round cables to keep them from chafing [Naut.]

Kecky, kek'-e, *a.* resembling a kex.

Kedge, kedj, *s.* a small anchor to keep a ship steady and for warping her: *v.a.* to warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge (Ice. *kaggi*, a cask used as a buoy).

Kedge, kedj, } *a.* brisk; lively.
Kedgy, ked'-je, }

Kedger, kedj'-er, *s.* a kedge.

Kedlack, ked'-lak, *s.* a weed, charlock.

Keek, keek, *v.n.* to peep; to look pryingly (Scotch).

Keel, keel, *s.* the principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; a low, flat-bottomed vessel; the lowest petal of a papilionaceous corolla [Bot.]: *v.a.* to plough with a keel; to navigate; to turn up the keel; to show the bottom. *False keel*, a strong piece of timber bolted under the main keel of a vessel (A.S. *ceol*, a ship).

Keelage, keel'-aje, *s.* duty required for a ship entering certain harbours.

Keel-boat, keel'-bote, *s.* a large covered boat with a keel but no sails.

Keeled, keeld, *a.* carinated [Bot.]

Keeler, keel'-er, } *s.* one who works in the manage-
Keelman, keel'-man, } ment of barges or vessels.

Keeler, keel'-er, *s.* a shallow tub.

Keel-haul, keel'-hawl, *v.a.* to haul under the keel of a ship; to punish humiliatingly.

Keel-hauling, keel'-hawl-ing, *s.* the punishment of drawing a culprit under the bottom of a vessel by ropes from the yardarms on each side.

Keeling, keel'-ing, *s.* a kind of small cod, of which stock-fish is made.

Keelson, kel'-sun, *s.* a piece of timber in a ship, laid on the middle of the floor-timbers over the keel [Naut.]

Keen, keen, *a.* eager; sharp; having a very fine edge; piercing; severe; bitter; acute of mind (A.S. *cene*, or root of *ken*). **Keenly,** keen'-le, *ad.* in a keen manner. **Keenness,** keen'-nes, *s.* the quality of being keen.

Keen-witted, keen-wit'-ted, *a.* sharp-witted.

Keep, keep, *v.a.* to hold or retain; to have in custody for security; to preserve; to protect; to detain; to tend; to feed; to attend to; to conduct; to fulfil; to perform; to observe; to maintain; to supply with necessaries of life; to have in pay; to remain in; to keep in. *To keep back*, to reserve; to withhold; to restrain. *To keep company with*, to associate with; to

accompany. *To keep down*, to prevent from rising. *To keep in*, to prevent from escape; to restrain; to subdue. *To keep off*, to hinder from approach or attack. *To keep under*, to restrain. *To keep up*, to maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution. *To keep out*, to hinder from entering or taking possession. *To keep house*, to maintain a family state; to be confined. *To keep from*, to restrain; to prevent approach. *To keep a term*, in universities, to reside during a term. *To keep on foot*, to maintain ready for action (A.S. *cepan*).

Keep, keep, *v.n.* to remain in any state; to last; to endure; to lodge; to dwell. *To keep from*, to abstain; to refrain. *To keep to*, to adhere strictly. *To keep on*, to go forward; to proceed. *To keep up*, to remain unsubdued; to continue; not to cease.

Keep, keep, *s.* care; condition, as the result of care; maintenance; that which protects; the central tower, innermost and strongest part, of a feudal castle, the place of final retreat when the garrison was hard pressed; a strong tower in the middle of a castle; a place of confinement.

Keeper, keep'-er, *s.* he who or that which keeps; one who holds or has possession of anything; one who retains in custody; one who has the care of a park or other inclosure; one who has the care, custody, or superintendence of anything. *Keeper of the Great Seal*, the officer entrusted with the Queen's great seal; the lord chancellor.

Keepership, keep'-er-ship, *s.* the office of keeper.

Keeping, keep'-ing, *s.* a holding; restraint; custody; guard; preservation; maintenance; keep; just proportion; congruity; consistency; a due proportion of light and shade [Paint.]

Keeping-room, keep'-ing-room, *s.* the sitting room in which a family generally lives.

Keepsake, keep'-sake, *s.* anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver: a token of friendship.

Keesh, keesh, *s.* flakes of the carburet of iron.

Keeve, keev, *s.* a large vessel for fermenting liquors in; a mashing-tub: *v.a.* to set in a keeve for fermentation; to tip up a cart (A.S. *cuf*, a tub).

Keg, keg, *s.* a small cask or barrel (Ice. *kaggi*).

Keir, keer, *s.* a boiler used in a bleachery.

Kelk, kelk, *s.* a blow; a large detached stone: *v.a.* to beat soundly (Celt.)

Kelkel, kel'-kel, *s.* a slice of sole, dried and salted.

Kell, kel, *s.* a thin membrane, the caul or omentum; the chrysalis of the caterpillar; cobweb (*cawl*).

Kelp, kelp, *s.* the calcined ashes of seaweed, or rather the alkaline matter produced by the combustion; the seaweed itself.

Kelpie, kel'-pe, *s.* an imaginary spirit of the waters, generally in the form of a horse (Ger. *Kalb*, a calf).

Kelt, kelt, *s.* a spent salmon; in Scotland, cloth with the nap, generally made of native black wool.

Kelter, kel'-ter, *s.* regular order or condition.

Kemp, kemp, *s.* the coarse rough hairs of wool, which are calculated to deteriorate its quality.

Ken, ken, *v.a.* to know; to see and recognize at a distance; to descry: *v.n.* to look round: *s.* view; reach of sight or knowledge (A.S. *cunnan*, Ger. *kennen*, to know).

Kendal-green, ken'-dal-green, *s.* a green woollen cloth made originally at Kendal.

Kennel, ken'-nel, *s.* a house or cot for dogs or a pack of hounds; a pack of hounds or their cry; the hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt: *v.a.* to confine in a kennel; to live in a kennel (L. *canis*, a dog).

Kennel, ken'-nel, *s.* the watercourse of a street; a little channel (*canal*).

Kennel-coal, ken'-nel-kole, *s.* See **Cannel-coal**.

Kennel-raker, ken'-nel-ra'-ker, *s.* a bone-grubber or rag-gatherer.

Kent-bugle, kent'-bew-gl, *s.* a keyed bugle (the Duke of *Kent*).

Kentish, kent'-ish, *a.* belonging to Kent. *Kentish-fire*, vehement and protracted derisive cheering, so called from the practice of it in Kent at No-popery meetings got up to oppose the Catholic Emancipation Bill of 1829. *Kentish-rag*, a limestone of the lower greensand found in Kent.

Kentle, ken'-tl, *s.* a hundred pounds weight (*quintal*).

Kentledge, kent'-lej, *s.* pigs of iron for ballast, laid on the floor of a ship [Naut.]

Keptmistress, kept'-mis-tres, *s.* a concubine or woman *kept* by a particular individual as his paramour.

Kerasine, ker'-a-sin, *a.* corneous or horny [Min.] (Gr. *keras*, a horn.)

Kerate, ke'-rate, *s.* native chloride of silver, from its resemblance to horn.

Keratine, ker'-a-tin, *s.* the basis of all horny substances.

Keratonyxis, ker'-a-to-nik'-sis, *s.* the operation of couching with a needle through the cornea of the eye, and thus breaking the opaque mass (Gr. *keras* and *nusso*, to pierce).

Keratoze, ker'-a-toze, *a.* horny.

Kerbstone, kerb'-stone, *s.* See **Curb**.

Kerchief, ker'-tcheef, *s.* a square piece of cloth, properly to cover the head (Fr. *couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head).

Kercheifed, ker'-tcheeft, } *a.* dressed; hooded; covered.

Kerf, kerf, *s.* the slit or channel made in wood by a saw or cutting instrument (A.S. *ceorfan*, to cut).

Kermes, ker'-mes, *s.* a stuff yielding a crimson dye from the bodies of certain female insects, and known in commerce as scarlet grain (Ar. a worm).

Kermes-mineral, ker'-mes-min'-e-ral, *s.* a factitious sulphuret of antimony.

Kern, kern, *s.* an Irish or Celtic foot-soldier; an idle person or vagabond [Law]. (Celt. *cearn*, a man.)

Kern, kern, *s.* a quern; that part of a type which hangs over the body or shank [Print.]

Kern, kern, *v.n.* to harden; to take the form of corns; to granulate (*kernel*).

Kern-baby, kern'-ba-be, *s.* an image dressed with corn, and carried before reapers to the harvest-home.

Kernel, ker'-nel, *s.* the edible substance contained in the shell of a nut; a grain or corn; the seed of pulpy fruit; the central part of anything; a nucleus; the essential point; a hard concretion in the flesh: *v.n.* to harden or ripen into kernels (*corn*, Ger. *Kern*).

Kernelled, ker'-neld, *a.* having a kernel.

Kernelly, ker'-nel-le, *a.* full of kernels; resembling kernels.

Kerosene, ker'-o-sene, *s.* an oil obtained in America from bituminous minerals, used for lamps, &c. (Gr. *keros*, wax).

Kersey, ker'-ze, *s.* a species of coarse woollen cloth.

Kerseymere, ker'-ze-mere, *s.* cassimere.

Kesiop, kes'-lop, *s.* the stomach of a calf prepared for rennet (A.S. *cese-lib*, milk curdled).

Kesting, kes'-ting, *s.* a small green plum.

Kestrel, kes'-trel, *s.* a bird of the hawk kind.

Ket, ket, *s.* carrion; any sort of filth.

Ketch, ketsh, *s.* a small vessel with two masts, a main and mizzen (Turk. *qaiq*, a light boat).

Ketchup, ket'-tchup, *s.* a sauce; catchup.

Kettle, ket'-tl, *s.* a vessel of iron or other metal for heating and boiling water or other liquor. *A pretty kettle of fish*, a pretty mess. (A.S.) See **Kiddle**.

Kettle-drum, ket'-tl-drum, *s.* a drum made of a copper vessel like a kettle, covered with parchment. *Kettle-drummer*, the man who beats the kettle-drum.

Kettle-pins, ket'-tl-pins, *s.* nine-pins; skittles.

Keuper, koi'-per, *s.* the upper portion of the new red sandstone [Geol.] [Ger.]

Kevel, kev'-el, *s.* a piece of timber serving to belay great ropes [Naut.]

Kevel, kev'-el, *s.* a species of antelope found in Africa, similar to the gazelle in its manners and habits.

Kex, keks, *s.* a dry stalk of hemlock or other plant.

Key, kee, *s.* instrument for shutting or opening a lock; that or by which something is screwed or turned; the central stone of an arch which binds it [Arch.]; a little lever or piece in the fore part, by which the fingers play on an instrument; the fundamental note or tone, to which a piece of music is accommodated; that which serves to explain anything difficult to be understood; a solution; a translation; a ledge of wood let into the back of another across the grain, to prevent warping [Carp.] (Sax.): *v.a.* to fasten with a key [Mech.] *The power of the keys*, the authority, assumed exclusively by the Pope, but exercised by the clergy of all churches, to grant or withhold church privilege and fellowship [Eccles.] *The key of a position*, a position the occupancy of which secures the possession of a district of country [Mil.] (A.S. *cæg*).

Key, kee, *s.* a ledge of rocks near the surface of the water. See **Quay**.

Key-board, ke'-board, *s.* the whole range of the keys of a pianoforte or organ.

Key-hole, ke'-hole, *s.* the aperture in a door or lock for receiving a key.

Keyage, ke'-age, *s.* quayage.

Key-bugle, kee-bew'gl, *s.* a Kent bugle.

Key-cold, ke'-koald, *a.* cold as an iron key.

Keyed, keed, *a.* furnished with keys; set to a key.

Keynote, ke'-note, *s.* the fundamental note [Music].

Keystone, ke'-stone, *s.* the central stone of an arch.

Khan, kan, *s.* in Persia, a governor; in Northern Asia, a prince or chief.

Khan, kan, *s.* an eastern inn or caravansary.

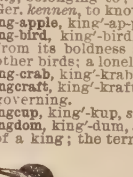
Khanate, kan'-ate, *s.* the jurisdiction of a khan.

Khedive, ke-deev', *s.* the ruler of Egypt [Pers.]

Khotbah, kot'-bâ, *s.* a prayer for the spread of the Moslem faith, offered in the great mosques every Friday at noon [Arab.]

Kibble, kib'bl, *s.* an iron bucket for raising ore by a mine-shaft to the surface [Mining].

Kibe, kibe, *s.* a chap in the flesh, occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain (**W.** *cib*, a cup, and *gwst*, humour).
Kibed, kibe'd, *a.* chapped with cold; affected with chilblains.
Kibitka, ke-bit'-kà, *s.* a Russian vehicle covered with leather for travelling in winter; a nomad Tartar tent.
Kiby, ki'-be, *a.* affected with kibes.
Kick, kik, *v.a.* to strike with the foot; to strike backwards or upwards; to thrust out the foot or feet with violence; to manifest opposition; to resist; to recoil; *s.* a blow with the foot; a thrust of the foot; recoil (**W.** *cic*, the foot).
Kicker, kik'-er, *s.* one who kicks.
Kickshaw, kik'-shaw, *s.* something fantastical or uncommon, with no name; a light dainty dish (**Fr.** *quelque chose*, something).
Kid, kid, *s.* a young goat; leather of the skin: *pl.* gloves of the leather: *v.a.* to bring forth, as a goat [Ice.]
Kid, kid, *s.* a faggot; a bundle of heath and furze: *v.a.* to make into a bundle, as faggots (**W.**)
Kidder, kid'-der, *s.* one who engrosses corn, &c., to enhance the price.
Kidderminster, kid'-der-min-ster, *s.* a figured carpeting, so called from the town where it was originally manufactured.
Kiddle, kid'-dl, *s.* a kind of weir in a river for catching fish; called also a kettle.
Kiddow, kid'-do, *s.* a web-footed bird, the guillemot.
Kidling, kid'-ling, *s.* a young kid.
Kidnap, kid'-nap, *v.a.* to seize and forcibly carry away any person (*kid*, a child, and *nab*, to steal).
Kidnapper, kid'-nap-per, *s.* a man-stealer.
Kidney, kid'-ne, *s.* one of two oblong flattened glands, situated in the rear region of the loins, and embedded in fatty tissue, which secrete the urine and pass it into the bladder; anything like a kidney; sort, kind, or disposition; humour; a waiting servant.
Kidney-bean, kid'-ne-been, *s.* a kind of bean of kidney shape.
Kidney-shaped, kid'-ne-shaped, *a.* having the form of a kidney.
Kidney-vetch, kid'-ne-vetsh, *s.* a leguminous plant.
Kidney-wort, kid'-ne-wurt. *s.* a plant, saxifrage.
Kiefekil, kief'-fe-kil, *s.* a species of clay, meerschaum.
Kiekie, ki'-ki, *s.* a climbing shrub found in New Zealand, yielding a fleshy berry, the jelly of which tastes like preserved strawberries.
Kikekunemalo, kik'-e-ku-nem'-à-lo, *s.* a fine varnish.
Kilderkin, kil'-der-kin, *s.* a small barrel; 18 gallons.
Kill, kil, *v.a.* to deprive of life; to slay; to slaughter; to appease; to still (*quell*, or Ice. *kolla*, to hit on the head). See **Kiln**.
Killadar, kil'-là-dar, *s.* the commandant or governor of a fort in India.
Killas, kil'-las, *s.* a clay-slate among the Cornish miners.
Killdee, kil'-dee, } *s.* a small kind of plover in Ame-
Killdeer, kil'-deer, } rica, so called from its note.
Killer, kil'-ler, *s.* one who kills or slaughters.
Killinite, kil'-le-nite, *s.* a variety of spodumene (*Killiney*, in Ireland).
Killow, kil'-lo, *s.* an earth of a blackish colour (*coal*).
Kiln, kil, *s.* a large stove, oven, or pile for drying, burning, or hardening anything (**A.S.** *cyln*, perhaps **L.** *culina*, a kitchen).
Kiln-dry, kil'-dri, *v.a.* to dry in a kiln.
Kilogramme, kil'-lo-gram, *s.* a thousand grammes, or about 2¼ lb avoirdupois (**Fr.** from **Gr.** *chilioi*, 1000, and *gramme*).
Kilolitre, ke-lo-le'-tr, *s.* a thousand litres, or 220 gallons (**Fr.** from **Gr.** *chilioi*, and *litre*).
Kilometre, kil'-o-ma-tr, *s.* a thousand metres, or about ⅝ of a mile (**Fr.** from *chilioi*, and *metre*).
Kilt, kilt, *s.* a kind of short petticoat, worn by the Highlanders of Scotland (Ice. a skirt).
Kilt, kilt, *v.a.* to truss up, as the clothes (Scotch).
Kimbo, } kim'-bo, { *a.* crooked; arched; bent. *To set*
Kimbow, } { *the arms a kimbo*, to set the hands on the hips, with the elbows bent outward. (Celt. *cam*, crooked, and *bow*.)
Kimmerage clay, kim'-mer-ij klay, *s.* a blue and greyish yellow clay of the oolite formation, found in abundance at Kimmeridge, in the Isle of Portland.
Kin, kin, *s.* relationship, properly by consanguinity; relatives; kindred; persons of the same race: *a.* of the same nature; kindred; congenial (**A.S.** *cyn*, or root of, **L.** *genus*).
Kinate, ki'-nate, *s.* a salt of kinic acid.
Kind, kine'd, *s.* race; genus; sort or species; nature; natural propensity or determination: *a.* disposed to do good to others and to make them happy; proceeding from tenderness or goodness of heart, benevolent (*kin*.) **Kindness**. kine'd'-nes, *s.* the quality of being kind; a kind act. **Kindly**, kine'd-le, *ad.* in a kind manner.
Kindergarten, kin'-der-gär-ten, *s.* an infant school in which the children are pleasantly trained, both in the knowledge of objects and in the practice of elementary combination (**Ger.** children's garden).
Kind-hearted, kine'd-här'-ted, *a.* having or evincing great kindness of heart.
Kindle, kin'-dl, *v.a.* to set fire to or to light; to inflame, as the passions; to provoke; to excite to action; to animate: *v.n.* to take fire; to become excited; to be roused (Ice. *kinda*).
Kindler, kin'-dler, *s.* he who or that which kindles.
Kindless, kine'd'-les, *a.* without kindness; unnatural.
Kindling, kin'-dling, *s.* the act of kindling; fuel for kindling.
Kindly, kine'd-le, *a.* congenial; kind; benevolent; beneficial. **Kindliness**, kine'd'-le-nes, *s.* the state of being kindly; affectionate disposition.
Kindred, kin'-dred, *s.* relationship by birth or marriage; relatives: *a.* related; congenial; of the like nature or properties.
Kind-spoken, kine'd'-spo-kn, *a.* kindly spoken or speaking.
Kine, kine, *pl.* of **Cow**.
Kinematical, kin-e-mat'-e-kal, *a.* belonging to kinematics.
Kinematics, kin-e-mat'-iks, *s.* the science of pure motion, irrespective of the force producing it (**Gr.** *kinema*, motion, from *kineo*, to move).
Kinesipathy, kin-e-sip'-a-the, *s.* the treatment of disease by muscular movement (**Gr.** *kineo*, and *pathos*, suffering).
Kinetic, kin-et'-ik, *a.* producing motion: *s.pl.* the science of the action of forces in causing motion.
King, king, *s.* the chief ruler or sovereign of a nation; the monarch; the chief; a card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess: *v.a.* to supply with a king or to make royal. *King at arms*, an officer whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and to have the jurisdiction of armory (**A.S.** *cyning*, from *cyn*, a tribe, and *ing*, belonging to; or *kin*, or *know*; connected with **Ger.** *kennen*, to know, and *können*, to be able.)
King-apple, king'-ap-pl, *s.* a kind of apple.
King-bird, king'-bird, *s.* an American bird, so called from its boldness and success in contending with other birds; a lonely African bird.
King-crab, king'-krab, *s.* a large tropical crab.
Kingcraft, king'-kraft, *s.* the craft of kings; the art of governing.
Kingcup, king'-kup, *s.* the buttercup.
Kingdom, king'-dum, *s.* the state, authority, or power of a king; the territory, country, or dominion subject to a king; domain ruled over; division, as the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms.


Kingfisher.

Kingfisher, king'-fish-er, *s.* the halcyon, a small bird of bright plumage, which preys on small fish.
Kinghood, king'-hood, *s.* state of being a king.
Kingless, king'-les, *a.* having no king.
Kinglet, king'-let, *s.* a petty king; the golden-crested wren.
King-like, king'-like, *a.* like a king.
Kingling, king'-ling, *s.* a little king.
Kingly, king'-le, *a.* belonging to a king; royal; monarchical; becoming a king: *ad.* with an air of royalty; with a superior dignity. **Kingliness**, king'-le-nes, *s.* a state of being kingly.
Kingpost, king'-poast, *s.* a beam in the frame of a roof rising from the tie-beam to the ridge.
Kings, kings, *s.pl.* two books of the Old Testament.
King's Bench, kingz'-bensh, *s.* the highest common-law tribunal in England, where the king used to sit in person, and is still supposed to do.
King's-evidence, kingz-ev'-e-dens, *s.* an accomplice accepted as witness.
King's-evil, kingz-e'-vl, *s.* a scrofulous disease, thought curable by the king's touch.
King's-spear, kingz'-spear, *s.* a plant; an asphodel.
Kingship, king'-ship, *s.* the state or dignity of a king.
Kingstone, king'-ston, *s.* the angel fish.
Kings-yellow. kingz'-yel-lo, *s.* a pigment, being a mixture of orpiment and arsenious acid.
Kingwood, king'-wood, *s.* a most beautiful hard wood, imported from Brazil in trimmed logs.
Kinic, ki'-nik, *a.* obtained from cinchona.
Kink, kink, *s.* the spontaneous twist in a rope or thread when doubled; a crotchet: *v.n.* to wind into a kink, to twist spontaneously (**Dut.** a twist).

Kinkajou, king'-kă-joo, *s.* a plantigrade carnivorous mammal in S. America, like a full-grown cat, and with a prehensile tail.

Kinless, kin'-les, *a.* without kin; uninfluenced by kinship.

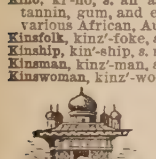
Kino, ki'-no, *s.* an astringent substance, containing tannin, gum, and extractive matter, obtained from various African, Australian, and Indian trees.

Kinsfolk, kinz'-foke, *s.* relations.

Kinship, kin'-ship, *s.* relationship.

Kinsman, kinz'-man, *s.* a male relation.

Kinswoman, kinz'-woom-an, *s.* a female relation.



Kiosk.

Kiosk, ke-osk', *s.* an open summer-house (Turk).

Kipe, kipe, *s.* a basket for catching fish (*keep*).

Kipper, kip'-per, *s.* a salmon after spawning; a salmon split open, salted, and dried: a herring split down the back, salted, and dried; *v.a.* to cure, as salmon (Dut. *kipper*, to hatch, to spawn).

Kip-skin, kip'-skin, *s.* leather between calf-skin and cow-hide, made from the skin of young cattle.

Kirk, kirk, *s.* in Scotland, a church; an ecclesiastical body, specially the Established Church and the Free Church. The *Kirk Session*, the lowest court of a Scotch Presbyterian Church, composed of the minister and lay elders. See **Church**.

Kirschwasser, kirsh-was'-ser, *s.* cherry-water; a spirit made in Germany from the fermented juice of cherries (Ger.)

Kirtle, kir'-tl, *s.* an upper garment: a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket; a mantle; a quantity of flax, about 100 lb. (A.S.)

Kirtled, kir'-tld, *a.* wearing a kirtle.

Kiss, kis, *v.a.* to salute with the lips; to treat with fondness; to caress; to touch gently; *v.n.* to salute with the lips: *s.* a salute given with the lips; a confection (A.S. *cyssan*, Ger. *küssen*, to kiss).

Kisser, kis'-ser, *s.* one who kisses.

Kissing-comfit, kis'-sing-kum'-fit, *s.* perfumed sugar-plums to sweeten the breath.

Kissing-crust, kis'-sing-krust, *s.* the crust of a loaf that touches another.

Kistvaen, kist'-vane, *s.* See **Cist**.

Kit, kit, *s.* a large bottle; a small wooden tub; a soldier's complement of necessaries, mechanic's bundle of tools, &c.; a small violin; set.

Kit-cat, kit'-kat, *s.* a club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged, so called from Christopher Cat, a pastrycook, who served the club with pies; a portrait, a little less than a half-length.

Kitchen, kitsh'-in, *s.* the room of a house appropriated to cookery; the galley or caboose [Naut.]; *a.* belonging to the kitchen. See **Cook**.

Kitchen-dresser, kitsh'-in-dres-ser, *s.* a frame with shelves and drawers for keeping crockeryware.

Kitchen-garden, kitsh'-in-gär-den, *s.* a piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

Kitchen-maid, kitsh'-in-made, *s.* a female servant whose business is to do the work of a kitchen.

Kitchen-range, kitsh'-in-range, *s.* a fire-grate and stove with oven and boiler, &c., for cooking.

Kitchen-stuff, kitsh'-in-stuf, *s.* fat collected from pots and dripping-pans.

Kitchen-work, kitsh'-in-wurk, *s.* work done in the kitchen.

Kite, kite, *s.* a rapacious bird of the hawk genus; a a name of reproach, denoting rapacity; a light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air; an accommodation note or bill (A.S. *cyta*).

Kite-flying, kite'-fli'-ing, *s.* the dealing in accommodation paper for the purpose of raising money.

Kites-foot, kites'-fut, *s.* a sort of tobacco plant.

Kith, kith, *s.* acquaintance. *Kith and kin*, friends and relations (A.S. *kunnan*, to know).

Kitten, kit'-tn, *s.* a young cat, or the young of the cat: *v.n.* to bring forth young, as a cat (*cat*).

Kittiwake, kit'-te-wake, *s.* a bird of the gull kind (from its cry).

Kittlish, kit'-tlish, *a.* ticklish.

Kive, kive, *s.* a mashing vat.

Kleptomania, klep-to-ma'-ne-â, *s.* an irresistible propensity to steal (Gr. *klepto*, to steal, and *mania*).

Klick, klik, *v.n.* See **Click**.

Knab, nab, *v.a.* to bite; to gnaw (*knap*).

Knack, nak, *s.* a petty contrivance; a toy; a knick-knack; dexterity in some light operation (Dut. *knak*, a crack).

Knacker, nak'-er, *s.* a maker of knacks, toys, or small work: *pl.* two pieces of wood held between the fingers, and played by striking them together.

Knacker, nak'-er, *s.* one who buys worn-out horses for slaughter, and cuts them up for dogs' meat. *Knacker's-yard*, a place where the carcases of dead horses are taken to be cut up for commercial purposes.

Knackish, nak'-ish, *a.* trickish; knavish. **Knackishness**, nak'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being knackish.

Knacky, nak'-e, *a.* having a knack; cunning.

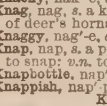
Knag, nag, *s.* a knot in wood; a wart; a peg; the shoot of deer's horns (Dut.)

Knaggy, nag'-e, *a.* knotty; rough in temper.

Knap, nap, *s.* a protuberance; a swelling; a snap: *v.a.* to snap: *v.n.* to make a short, sharp sound.

Knapbottle, nap'-bot-tl, *s.* a plant.

Knappish, nap'-pish, *a.* snappish.



Knapsack.

Knapple, nap'-pl, *v.n.* to break off with an abrupt sharp noise.

Knapsack, nap'-sak, *s.* a sack containing necessaries of food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, travellers, &c. (Dut. *knappen*, to crack, to cut, and *sack*).

Knapweed, nap'-weed, *s.* a plant of the genus centaurea.

Knar, när, } *s.* a knot in wood.
Knarl, närl, }

Knarled, närld, *a.* knotted. See **Gnarled**.

Knarry, nar'-re, *a.* knotty.

Knave, nave, *s.* a false, deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy; a card with a soldier or servant painted on it; the jack (A.S. *cnafa*, and Ger. *Knabe*, a boy).

Knavery, na'-ve-re, *s.* dishonesty; petty villainy; fraud; mischievous tricks or practices.

Knavish, na'-vish, *a.* dishonest; fraudulent, waggish; mischievous. **Knavishly**, na'-vish-le, *ad.* in a knavish manner. **Knavishness**, na'-vish-nes, *s.* the quality or habit of being knavish.

Knead, need, *v.a.* to work into dough, usually with the hands.

Kneading, need'-ing, *s.* the act of working into dough. *Kneading-trough*, a trough or tray in which dough is worked or mixed.

Knee, nee, *s.* the articulation of the thigh and leg bones; a piece of timber or metal cut or cast with a knee-like angle, to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers [Shipbuilding].

Knee-breeches, ne'-britsh-ez, *s.pl.* breeches reaching just below the knee.

Knee-cap, ne'-cap, *s.* a small, flat, heart-shaped bone, situated at the fore-part of the knee-joint; a cover for the knee.

Knee-crooking, ne'-krook-ing, *a.* obsequious.

Knee-deep, ne'-deep, *a.* rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

Knee-high, ne'-hi, *a.* rising to the knees.

Knee-joint, ne'-joynt, *s.* the joint of the knee.

Knee-pan, ne'-pan, *s.* the knee-cap.

Knee-tribute, ne'-trib-ute, *s.* tribute paid by kneeling.

Kneed, need, *a.* having knees; forming an obtuse angle, like the knee [Bot.]

Knee-holly, ne'-hol-le, *s.* butchers' broom.

Kneeholm, ne'-holm, *s.* knee-holly.

Kneel, neel, *v.n.* to bend the knee; to fall on the knees (*knee*).

Kneeler, neel'-er, *s.* one who kneels.

Kneelingly, nee'-ling-le, *ad.* in a posture of kneeling.

Knell, nel, *s.* the sound of a bell, especially at a death or funeral: a tolling: *v.n.* to sound as a bell; to toll (A.S. *cnyllan*).

Knew, new, *pret.* of **Know**.

Knickerbockers, nik-er-bok'-erz, *s.pl.* loose breeches gathered in under the knee (after Washington Irving's Dutchman, so called).

Knick-knack, nik'-nak, *s.* any trifle or toy (*knack*).

Knife, nife, *s.*; *pl.* **Knives**, an instrument with a sharp edge for cutting; a sword or dagger (A.S. *cnif*, connected with *nip*).

Knife-board, nife'-board, *s.* a piece of wood for cleaning knives.

Knife-edge, nife'-edj, *s.* a sharp edge of steel, serving as axis of a balance, pendulum, &c.

Knife-grinder, nife'-grind-er, *s.* one who sharpens.

Knight, nite, *s.* a non-hereditary title of honour, conferred by the sovereign, which gives the distinctive appellation of *Sir* before the Christian name; in feudal times, one admitted by peculiar ceremonies to a certain military rank; a champion; a military attendant; a chess-piece with a horse's head: *v.a.* to dub or create a knight. *Knights of the Shire*, the representatives of a county in Parliament. (A.S. *cniht*, a servant, Ger. *Knecht*).

Knightage, nite'-aje, *s.* the body of knights.

Knight-errant, nite-er'-rant, *s.* a knight who travelled

in search of adventures, to show his military prowess and gallantry.

Knight-errantry, nite-er'-ran-tre, *s.* the practice of knights errant.

Knighthood, nite'-hood, *s.* the character or dignity of a knight; the body of knights; the order of knights.

Knightless, nite'-les, *a.* without knights.

Knight-like, nite'-like, *a.* resembling a knight.

Knightly, nite'-le, *a.* pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; *ad.* in a manner becoming a knight. **Knightliness**, nite'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being knightly.

Knight-marshal, nite-mar'-shal, *s.* an officer in the royal household, having cognizance of offences.

Knight-service, nite'-ser-vis, *s.* a tenure of lands held by knights on condition of military service.

Knit, nit, *v.a.* to tie together; to unite or connect into a kind of network, by looping yarn with wires; to cause to grow together; to unite closely; to draw together, or to contract: *v.n.* to weave, by looping yarn with wires; to grow together; to unite closely (A.S. *cnyttan*).

Knittable, nit'-tâ-bl, *a.* that may be knit.

Knitter, nit'-ter, *s.* one who or that which knits.

Knitting, nit'-ting, *s.* the work of a knitter; network thus formed; union or function. *Knitting-needle*, a long needle, usually made of wire, used for knitting. *Knitting-sheath*, a sheath to receive the end of the needle in knitting.

Knittle, nit'-l, *s.* a string that draws together a purse; a small line to sling hammocks, &c.

Knob, nob, *s.* a hard protuberance; a hard swelling; a bunch; a boss; a knoll [U.S.]; a round ball at the end of a thing (*knop*).

Knobbed, nobd, *a.* containing knobs; full of knobs.

Knobby, nob'-be, *a.* full of knobs; knotty; stubborn; hilly. **Knobbiness**, nob'-be-nes, *s.* the quality of being knobby.

Knock, nok, *v.n.* to strike with something hard or heavy; to drive or be driven against; to clash; to rap. *To knock about*, to idle about. *To knock off*, to stop work. *To knock under*, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge one's self beaten. (A.S. *cnocian*.)

Knock, nok, *v.a.* to strike; to drive against; to drive. *To knock down*, to strike down; to fell. *To knock out*, to force out by a blow or blows. *To knock up*, to arouse by knocking; to weary out with excessive toil. *To knock off*, to force off by beating; to assign to a bidder at an auction by a blow with a hammer; also *to knock down*. *To knock on the head*, to stun or kill by a blow or blows; to defeat.

Knock, nok, *s.* a blow; a stroke with something hard or heavy; a stroke on a door for admittance; a rap.

Knocker, nok'-er, *s.* one who knocks; a kind of hammer fastened to a door for knocking.

Knock-kneed, nok'-need, *a.* with knees that knock against each other in walking; weak.

Knoll, nole, *v.a.* to knell, which see.

Knoll, nole, *s.* the top of a hill; a rounded hillock (A.S. *cnoll*).

Knoller, no'-ler, *s.* one who tolls a bell.

Knop, nop, *s.* a knob; a tufted top; a bunch; a button (A.S. *cnæp*). See **Knob**.

Knopped, nopt, *a.* having knobs; buttoned.

Knoppern, nop'-pern, *s.* a species of gall-nut or excrescence, formed by the puncture of an insect on the flower-cups of the oak, used in tanning and dyeing (Ger.)

Knot, not, *s.* the complication of a thread or cord, made by tying or interlacing; hard part of wood due to the fibres interlacing; a nodule; a figure, the lines of which frequently interlace each other; difficulty; intricacy; something not easily solved; a bond of association or union; a cluster; a collection; a group, as of persons; a protuberant joint of a plant; a division of the log-line, serving to measure the rate of a vessel's motion, the number of knots which run off from the reel in half a minute showing the number of miles the vessel sails in an hour [Naut.]; a nautical mile, 6080 ft.; an epaulette: *v.a.* to complicate or tie in a knot; to entangle; to perplex: to unite closely: *v.n.* to form knots or joints, as in plants; to knit knots or fringe (A.S. *cnotta*). See **Knit**.

Knot, not, *s.* a wading bird of the snipe kind (King *Cnut*, who was fond of it).

Knotgrass, not'-gras, *s.* a British weed, so denominated from the joints of the stem.

Knotless, not'-les, *a.* free from knots.

Knotted, not'-ted, *a.* full of knots; having knots with intersecting lines; having knots in relief [Zool.]

Knotty, not'-te, *a.* full of knots; hard; rugged; difficult; intricate. **Knottiness**, not'-te-nes, *s.* the quality of being knotty.

Knout, nowt, *s.* a kind of whip used as an instrument of punishment in Russia; punishment with the knout: *v.a.* to punish with the knout (*knot*).

Know, no, *v.a.* to perceive with certainty; to have a clear and certain idea or notion of; to have an assured conviction of; to distinguish; to recognise by recollection, remembrance, representation, or description; to be acquainted with; to have sexual commerce with; to approve: *v.n.* to have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful; to be informed; to take cognizance of (A.S. *cnawan*).

Knowable, no'-â-bl, *a.* that may be known; that may be discovered, understood, or ascertained. **Knowableness**, no'-â-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being knowable.

Knower, no'-er, *s.* one who knows.

Knowing, no'-ing, *a.* skilful; well-informed; intelligent; significant. **Knowingly**, no'-ing-le, *ad.* with knowledge. **Knowingness**, no'-ing-nes, *s.* the quality of being knowing.

Knowledge, nol'-lej, *s.* a clear and certain perception of that which exists; that which is known; cognition; learning; erudition; skill from practice; acquaintance with any fact or person; cognizance; information; sexual intercourse.

Known, noan, *a.* perceived; understood; recognised.

Knubs, nubs, *s.pl.* waste silk produced in winding off from the cocoon, afterwards carded and spun.

Knuckle, nuk'-l, *s.* the joint of a finger when closed; the knee-joint of a calf: *v.n.* to yield; to submit, as beaten (A.S.)

Knuckled, nuk'-ld, *a.* jointed.

Koala, ko-â'-lâ, *s.* a marsupial rodent of Australia.

Koba, ko'-bâ, *s.* an antelope, found in Africa.

Kobil, ko'-bil, *s.* a small boat.

Kobold, kob'-old, *s.* a household goblin or elf, frequenting also mines (Ger.)

Koff, kof, *s.* a small two-masted Dutch vessel.

Kohl, kole, *s.* a black pigment used in Egypt and the East as a cosmetic.

Kohl-rabi, kole-rä'-be, *s.* a variety of cabbage, with a globular swelling on the stem, which is eaten (Ger. kale-turnip).

Kokob, ko'-kob, *s.* a venomous serpent of America.

Kokra-wood, kok'-rà-wood, *s.* the wood of an Indian tree, used in the manufacture of flutes and such like.

Kollyrite, kol'-le-rite, *s.* a variety of clay.

Konilite, kon'-e-lite, *s.* a silicious mineral.

Koodoo, koo'-doo, *s.* a magnificent species of South African antelope.

Koran, ko'-ran, *s.* See **Alkoran**.

Koth, koth, *s.* a slimy earth, ejected by some volcanoes of South America.

Koul, kowl, *s.* in the East Indies, a promise or contract; in Persia, a soldier of a noble corps.

Koumiss, koo'-mis, *s.* spirituous liquor made among the Tartars by fermenting mare's milk.

Koupholite, kow'-fo-lite, *s.* a variety of zeolite (Gr. *kouphos*, light, and *lithos*, stone).

Kousso, koos'-so, *s.* a medicinal plant of Abyssinia.

Kow-tow, kou-tou', *s.* in China, prostration before the Emperor.

Kraal, krâl, *s.* a Hottentot village, or collection of huts.

Kraken, kra'-ken, *s.* a huge fabulous sea-monster of the northern seas.

Krang, krang, *s.* the fleshy part of the whale after the blubber has been taken off.

Kreasote, kre'-â-sote, *s.* See **Creosote**.

Kremlin, krem'-lin, *s.* in Russia, the citadel of a town or city, particularly the ancient citadel of Moscow.

Kreutzer, kroyt'-ser, *s.* an Austrian coin, value ½*d.* (Ger. *Kreuz*, a cross).

Krishna, krish'-nâ, *s.* a Hindu man-god, one of the avatar incarnations of Vishnu (*the black one*).

Kruka, kru'-kâ, *s.* a bird of Russia and Sweden.

Kruller, krul'-ler, *s.* a cake curled or crisped, boiled in fat.

Kshatriyas, ksha-tre'-yas, *s.pl.* the second or military caste in India.

Kudu, koo'-doo, *s.* See **Koodoo**.

Kufic, ku'-fic, *a.* an epithet of the ancient Arabic character, so called from Kufa, on the Euphrates.

Kumbuk, kum-buk', *s.* an E. Indian tree whose bark yields a black dye.

Kumiss, koo'-mis, *s.* See **Koumiss**.

Kumquat, kum'-kwât, *s.* a small orange-tree.

Kunkur, koon'-kur, *s.* a nodular limestone in India.

Kupfernickel, kup-fer-nik'-el, *s.* an ore of nickel of a copper colour; copper nickel (Ger.)

Kurd, kurd, *s.* a native of Kurdistan.

Kurkee, kur'-kee, *s.* a coarse kind of blanket.

Kyanite, ki'-an-ite, *s.* a very hard, infusible mineral, occurring usually in long, thin, blade-like crystals, of a blue or bluish-white colour (Gr. *kyanos*, sky-blue).

Kyanize, ki'-an-ize, *v.a.* to prevent the rotting of wood by immersing it in a solution of corrosive sublimate, so called from *Kyan*, the inventor.

Kyloes, ki'-loze, *s.pl.* Highland black cattle.
Kypoo, ki'-poo, *s.* an astringent extract made in Ceylon, resembling catechu.
Kyrie, ki'-re-e, *s.* a Greek word used in celebrating mass, in conjunction with the word eleison, which two words mean "O Lord, have mercy on us!" a part of a mass [Music].
Kyriologic, kir-e-o-loj'-ik } *a.* representing objects
Kyriological, kir-e-o-loj'-e-kal, } by conventional signs or alphabetical characters (Gr. *kyriologia*, using words in their proper literal senses).

L

L, the twelfth letter of the alphabet, usually denominated a semi-vowel, or a liquid, and with only one sound in English, as in *like, canal*. At the end of monosyllables it is often doubled, as in *fall, full*, but not after diphthongs and digraphs, as *foul, foal*, &c. As a numeral, it stands for 50; *lb.* stands for pound weight, and *lbs.* for pounds.
La, law, *int.* look; see; behold (A.S.)
La, lä, the sixth of the musical syllables in Guido's scale.
Labarum, lab'-á-rum, *s.* the standard, surmounted by the monogram of Christ, which was borne before the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity.
Labefaction, lab-e-fak'-shun, *s.* a weakening or loosening; decay (L. *labo*, to totter, and *facio*, to make).
Label, lá'-bel, *s.* a narrow slip of paper, parchment, &c., affixed to anything, denoting its contents, destination, &c., or to attach a seal to; a paper annexed to a will as a codicil; a fillet, with pendants or points, added to the family arms by an eldest or only son while his father is still living [Her.]; a long, thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end and a centre-hole at the other, commonly used to take altitudes, &c. [Astron.]; the drip-stone, a projecting moulding over doorways, windows, &c. [Goth. arch.]; *v.a.* to affix a label to (Fr. *lambeau*, a shred, a slip).
Labellum, lá-bel'-lum, *s.* the lower petal of the flower, of an orchis especially [Bot.] (L. a little lip).
Labial, lá'-be-al, *a.* pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips; *s.* a letter or character representing an articulation of the lips, as *b, p* (L. *labium*, a lip.)
Labially, lá'-be-al-le, *ad.* by means of the lips.
Labiate, lá'-be-ate, } *a.* said of an irregular, mono-
Labiated, lá'-be-a-ted, } petalous corolla, the lower being three-lobed.
Labiodental, lá-be-o-den'-tal, *a.* pronounced by both the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*: *s.* a labiodental letter (L. *labium*, and *dental*).
Laboratory, lab'-o-rà-tur-e, *s.* a place where operations and experiments in science, specially chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c., are carried on; a place where anything is elaborated or prepared.
Laborious, la-bo'-re-us, *a.* using exertion; employing labour; industrious; requiring labour; toilsome; not easy. **Laboriously**, la-bo'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a laborious manner. **Laboriousness**, la-bo'-re-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being laborious.
Labour, lá'-bur, *s.* toilsome exertion of either body or mind, specially in one's calling or occupation; toil; work, or its fruit; the pangs of childbirth; trial: *v.n.* to exert muscular strength; to toil; to work hard; to exert one's powers of body or mind in the prosecution of any design; to be hard pressed; to be burdened; to pitch and roll in a heavy sea [Naut.]; to suffer the pangs of childbirth: *v.a.* to work at; to till; to till with effort; to form or fabricate with exertion (L. *labor*).
Laboured, lá'-burd, *a.* bearing marks of labour or effort in the execution.
Labourer, lá'-bur-er, *s.* one who labours in a toilsome occupation or does work that requires little skill.
Labouring, lá'-bur-ing, *a.* exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; toiling; given up to labour. *A labouring man*, one who performs work that requires no professional skill.
Labourless, lá'-bur-les, *a.* not laborious.
Labour-saving, lá'-bur-sa'-ving, *a.* adapted to diminish or supersede labour.
Laboursome, lá'-bur-sum, *a.* made with great labour; apt to labour, said of a ship.
Labrose, lá'-brose, *a.* having thick lips (L. *labrum*).
Laburnum, la-bur'-num, *s.* a small tree, a native of the Alps, with large hanging racemes of yellow flowers (L.)
Labyrinth, lab'-e-rinth, *s.* a structure, as that formed by Dædalos at Crete, composed of intricate winding passages, which render it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance; a maze; an inexplicable difficulty; the cavities of the internal ear [Anat.]; a series of troughs conveying water for washing pulverized ore in a stamping-mill [Metal].
Labyrinthian, lab-e-rin'-the-an, } *a.* winding; intricate;
Labyrinthine, lab-e-rin'-thin, } perplexed.
Labyrinthic, lab-e-rin'-thik, *a.* like a labyrinth.
Labyrinthiform, lab-e-rin'-the-form, *a.* having the tortuous form of a labyrinth.
Labyrinthodon, lab-er-in'-tho-don, *s.* an extinct gigantic amphibian, so called from the labyrinthian structure of its teeth (Gr. *labyrinth*, and *odous*, a tooth).
Lac, lak, *s.* a resinous substance formed by an insect on certain trees in the East, which yields a fine red dye (Pers.)
Lac, lak, *s.* in India, 100,000, as a lac of rupees (Hind.)
Laccic, lak'-sik, *a.* pertaining to lac, or produced from it.
Laccine, lak'-sin, *s.* a substance found in shellac.
Lac-dye, lak'-di, *s.* small square cakes of lac for dyeing.
Lace, lase, *s.* a delicate ornamental network, the meshes of which are formed by plaiting together threads of cotton, linen, or other materials; a string that fastens by being plaited: *v.a.* to fasten with a string through eyelet-holes; to adorn with lace; to embellish with stripes; to beat; to lash (L. *laqueus*, a noose).
Lace-bark, lase'-bärk, *s.* the bark of a shrub in the West Indies, so called from its lace-like structure.
Lace-frame, lase'-frame, *s.* a frame or machine for working lace.
Laceman, lase'-man, *s.* a man who deals in lace.
Lacerable, las'-er-a-bl, *a.* that may be lacerated.
Lacerate, las'-er-ate, *v.a.* to tear; to rend; to wound painfully (L. *lacero*, to tear).
Lacerate, las'-er-ate, } *a.* rent; torn; having the
Lacerated, las'-er-a-ted, } edge variously cut into irregular segments.
Laceration, las-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act of tearing; the breach made by rending.
Lacerative, las'-er-a-tiv, *a.* tearing; having power to tear.
Lacerta, lá-ser'-tà, *s.* the lizard (L.)
Lacertian, lá-ser'-she-an, } *s.* a saurian: *a.* pertain-
Lacertilian, lá-ser-til'-e-an, } ing to saurians.
Lacertine, lá-ser'-tin, *a.* like a lizard.
Lacertus, lá-ser'-tus, *s.* the girrock; the lizard fish.
Lace-winged, lase'-wingd, *a.* having wings like lace.
Lache, lashe, } *s.* negligence [Law]. (Fr.)
Laches, lash'-ez, }
Lachesis, lak'-e-sis, *s.* that one of the fates who spins the thread of life; a venomous serpent, of the rattlesnake family.
Lachrymæ Christi, lak'-re-me-kris'-ti, *s.* a sweet wine from the grapes of Mount Somma, near Vesuvius (L. tears of Christ).
Lachrymal, lak'-re-mal, *a.* pertaining to tears; secreting tears; conveying tears (L. *lachryma*, a tear).
Lachrymary, lak'-re-má-re, *a.* containing tears.
Lachrymatory, lak'-re-má-tur-e, *s.* a vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, supposed to contain tears, but really perfumes.
Lachrymose, lak'-re-mose, *a.* shedding tears; tearful. **Lachrymosely**, lak'-re-mose-le, *ad.* in a lachrymose manner.
Lacing, lá'-sing, *s.* a fastening with a lace through eyelet holes; a cord used in drawing tight or fastening.
Laciniate, lá-sin'-e-ate, } *a.* adorned with fringes;
Laciniated, lá-sin'-e-a-ted, } jagged [Bot.] (L. *lacinia*, a lappet).
Lack, lak, *v.a.* to want; to be destitute of: *v.n.* to be in want; to be wanting; *s.* want.
Lackadaisical, lak-á-da'-ze-kal, *a.* affectedly pensive; sentimental.
Lack-a-day, lak-á-da', *int.* See **Alack-a-day**.
Lack-all, lak'-awl, *s.* one who has nothing.
Lackbrain, lak'-brane, *s.* one who wants brains.
Lack-lustre, lak'-lus-tr, *a.* wanting lustre or brightness.
Lacker, lak'-er, *s.* one who lacks. See **Lacquer**.
Lackey, lak'-e, *s.* an attending servant; a footboy or footman: *v.a.* to attend as lackey; to attend servilely: *v.n.* to act as footboy; to pay servile attendance (Fr. *laquais*).
Lac-lake, lak'-lake, *s.* a kind of lac dye.
Laconic, la-kon'-ik, } *a.* expressing much in few
Laconical, la-kon'-e-kal, } words; concise; pithy, like the Spartans, or people of *Laconia*: *s.* concise expression. **Laconically**, la-kon'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a laconic manner.
Laconism, lak'-on-izm, } *s.* a concise style; a sen-
Laconicism, lá-kon'-e-sizm, } tentious phrase or expression.
Lacquer, lak'-ker, *s.* a varnish, usually of a solution of shellac in alcohol: *v.a.* to varnish; to smear over

with lacquer, for the purpose of improving colour or preserving from decay (*lac.*)

Lacquerer, lak'-er-er, *s.* one who varnishes with lacquer.

La-crosse, là-kros', *s.* a Canadian game like football, but played with a sort of battledore, called a *crosse.*

Lactarine, lak'-tà-rin, *s.* a preparation of caseine from milk, extensively used by calico-printers.

Lactate, lak'-tate, *s.* a salt of lactic acid.

Lactation, lak-tà'-shun, *s.* the act of giving suck; the time of suckling; the secreting of milk.

Lacteal, lak'-te-al, *a.* pertaining to milk; conveying chyle: *s.* one of the absorbents which convey chyle from the intestines to the thoracic-duct [Anat.] (L. *lac, lactis,* milk).

Lactean, lak'-te-an, } *a.* milky; lacteal.
Lacteous, lak'-te-us, }

Lactescence, lak-tes'-sens, *s.* the state of being lactescent; the liquor which flows abundantly from a plant when wounded [Bot.]

Lactescent, lak-tes'-sent, *a.* turning to milk; turning milky; yielding milk or a milky juice.

Lactic, lak'-tik, *a.* pertaining to milk; procured from sour milk, as lactic acid.

Lactiferous, lak-tif'-er-us, *a.* bearing or conveying milk or white juice (L. *lac,* and *fero,* to bear).

Lactific, lak-tif'-ik, *a.* producing milk (L. *lac,* and *facio,* to make).

Lactine, lak'-tin, } *s.* sugar formed from evaporating
Lactose, lak'-toze, } the whey of milk.

Lactometer, lak-tom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the proportion of cream in a given quantity of milk (L. *lac,* and Gr. *meter*).

Lactoscope, lak'-to-skope, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the opacity of milk, and thus estimating its richness in cream (L. *lac,* and Gr. *skopeo,* to view).

Lactuca, lak-tu'-kà, *s.* the lettuce, as being milky.

Lactucic, lak-tew'-sik, *a.* pertaining to lactuca.

Lacuna, là-kew'-nà, *s.*; *pl.* **Lacunæ;** a pit; a gap; a void space (L.)

Lacunal, là-kew'-nal, *a.* pertaining to or having lacunæ.

Lacunar, là-kew'-nar, *s.* the under surface of any part, when it consists of compartments sunk or hollowed without spaces or bands between the panels [Arch.]

Lacunose, lak'-u-noze, *a.* furrowed or pitted.

Lacustrine, là-kus'-trin, } *a.* pertaining to lakes (L.
Lacustral, là-kus'-tral, } *lacus,* a lake).

Lad, lad, *s.* a young man or boy.

Ladanum, lad'-à-num, *s.* the resinous exudation from the leaves of a shrub in Syria (Arab.)

Ladder, lad'-der, *s.* a frame consisting of two side-pieces, connected by rounds or steps inserted at suitable distances by which one may ascend a building; means of rising or ascending (A.S. *hælder*).

Lade, lade, *v.a.* to load; to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper (A.S. *hladan*).

Laden, la'dn, *a.* oppressed; burdened.

Lading, la'-ding, *s.* cargo; freight; burden.

Ladle, la'dl, *s.* a kind of large spoon for lifting or serving out liquid from a vessel; the receptacle of a mill-wheel, which receives the water that turns it; an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon [Gunnery]: *v.a.* to lift or serve out with a ladle (*lade*).

Ladleful, la'dl-ful, *s.* as much as a ladle holds.

Lady, la'-de, *s.* a woman of distinction; a title prefixed to the name of any woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a knight, or whose father was a nobleman not lower than an earl; any woman of refined manners and education; mistress of a house; a wife (A.S. *hlæf-dige,* from *hlæf,* a loaf, and *dægee,* a kneader; or *hlæfweardige,* from *hlæf,* and *weardian,* to look after).

Lady-bird, la'-de-berd, *s.* a small coleopterous insect, generally of a brilliant red or yellow colour, and spotted (*Our Lady's bird,* i.e., the Virgin Mary's).

Lady-chapel, la-de-tchap'-el, *s.* a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Lady-cow, la'-de-kow, *s.* the lady-bird.

Lady-day, la'-de-da, *s.* the day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25th.

Ladyism, la'-de-izm, *s.* the manners of a lady.

Lady-like, la'-de-like, *a.* like a lady in manners; genteel; well-bred; soft; delicate.

Lady-love, la'-de-luv, *s.* a sweetheart or mistress.

Ladyship, la'-de-ship, *s.* the rank or title of a lady.

Lag, lag, *a.* coming behind; sluggish; last; long-delayed: *s.* the lowest class; the rump; the fag-end; he who or that which comes behind; retardation: *v.n.* to move slowly; to stay behind; to loiter (Celt.)

Lager-beer, la'-ger-beer, *s.* a German beer, which has been stored some months before being put to use (Ger. *Lager,* a store, and *Bier,* beer).

Laggard, lag'-gard, *a.* slow; sluggish; backward.

Lagger, lag'-ger, } *s.* one who falls behind; a loiterer;
Laggard, lag'-gard, } an idler.

Laggingly, lag'-ging-le, *ad.* in a lagging manner.

Lagomys, lag'-o-mis, *s.* an animal between the rat and hare, found in Siberia (Gr. *lagos,* a hare, and *mus,* a mouse).

Lagoon, là-goon', *s.* a shallow lake near the sea or a river, formed by the overflowing or the infiltration of the waters of the latter (L. *lacuna,* from *lacus,* a lake).

Lagophthalmy, lag-of-thal'-me, *s.* an affection of the eye, under which it remains open during sleep, like that of the hare (Gr. *lagos,* and *ophthalmos,* the eye).

Lagopus, lag-o'-pus, *s.* the ptarmigan (Gr. *lagos,* and *pous,* a foot).

Lagostoma, là-gos'-to-mà, *s.* the hare-lip (Gr. *lagos,* and *stoma,* the mouth).

Lagrimoso, lag-re-mo'-zo, *ad.* plaintively [Music]. (It.)

Laic, la'-ik, *s.* a layman (Gr. *laos,* the people).

Laical, la'-e-kal, *a.* belonging to the laity.

Laid, lade, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Lay.** *Laid up,* stored away; confined to one's bed; dismantled, as a ship. *Laid-paper,* writing paper with a ribbed surface marked by the wires on which the pulp is laid, as *blue-laid, cream-laid,* &c., according to colour.

Lair, lare, *s.* a place to lie down and rest in; that especially of a wild beast (*lie*).

Laird, layrd, *s.* in Scotland, a landowner; a proprietor.

Laity, la'-e-te, *s.* the people, as distinguished from the clergy or the learned class (Gr. *laos,* the people).

Lake, lake, *s.* an extensive collection of water, surrounded by land. *Lake dwellings,* dwellings of prehistoric times built on piles in lakes. (L. *lacus.*)

Lake, lake, *s.* a pigment, generally of a deep red colour, consisting of aluminous earth, with an animal or vegetable colouring (*lac*).

Lakelet, lake'-let, *s.* a little lake.

Lake-like, lake'-like, *a.* resembling a lake.

Laky, la'-ke, *a.* pertaining to a lake or lakes.

Lallation, lal-là'-shun, *s.* a pronunciation of the letter *r* like *l.*

Lama, lä'-mà, *s.* a Tibetan Buddhist priest (a lord or spiritual teacher). See **Llama.**

Lamaism, lä'-mà-izm, *s.* Buddhism, as professed in Tibet and Mongolia, or the worship of Buddha and his dharma, or law, conceived of as prelatically incarnated in the sangha, or priesthood.

Lamantin, là-man'-tin, }
Lamentin, là-men'-tin, } *s.* the sea-cow.

Lamb, lam, *s.* the young of the sheep kind; one with lamb-like qualities: *v.a.* to bring forth young, as sheep (A.S.)

Lamb-ale, lam'-ale, *s.* a feast at lamb-shearing.

Lambative, lam'-bà-tiv, *s.* a medicine taken by licking with the tongue. See **Lambent.**

Lambdaism, lam'-dà-izm, *s.* an improper pronunciation of the letter *l*; lallation (Gr. *lamda,* the Greek *l*).

Lambdoidal, lam-doy'-dal, *a.* in the form of the Greek lambda (Λ).

Lambent, lam'-bent, *a.* playing about; touching lightly; flickering (L. *lambo,* to lick).

Lambkin, lam'-kin, *s.* a small lamb.

Lamb-like, lam'-like, *a.* like a lamb; gentle; meek.

Lambskin, lam'-skin, *s.* the prepared skin or skin and fleece of the lamb.

Lamb's-wool, lamz'-wool, *s.* wool from lambs; ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples: *a.* made of lamb's wool.

Lame, lame, *a.* disabled in a limb; crippled; imperfect; unsatisfactory; hobbling; not smooth: *v.a.* to make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect and unsound. *Lame duck,* a defaulter at the Stock Exchange (A.S. *lama.*) **Lamely,** lame'-le, *ad.* like a cripple; in a lame manner. **Lameness,** lame'-nes, *s.* the condition of being lame.

Lamella, là-mel'-là, *s.*; *pl.* **Lamellæ,** a thin plate or scale. See **Lamina.**

Lamellar, lam-el'-lar, *a.* composed of lamellæ. **Lamellarly,** lam-el'-lar-le, *ad.* in lamellæ.

Lamellate, lam'-el-late, } *a.* composed of or covered
Lamellated, lam'-el-la-ted, } with lamellæ.

Lamelliferous, lam-el-lif'-er-us, *a.* having a lamellar or foliated structure (*lamella,* and L. *fero,* to bear).

Lamelliform, la-mel'-le-form, *a.* having the form of a plate or scale (*lamella,* and *form*).

Lamellirostral, la-mel-le-ros'-tral, *a.* having the margin of the beak furnished with numerous lamellæ, as the swan (*lamella,* and *rostrum,* a beak).

Lament, là-ment', *v.n.* to grieve; to express sorrow; to regret deeply: *v.a.* to bewail; to mourn for; to deplore: *s.* sorrow expressed in complaints; an elegy (L. *lamentor,* to wail).

Lamentable, lam'-en-tà-bl, *a.* to be lamented; deserving sorrow; expressing sorrow; mournful; miserable; pitiful. **Lamentableness,** lam'-en-tà-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being lamentable. **Lamentably,** lam'-en-tà-ble, *ad.* in a lamentable manner.

Lamentation, lam-en-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of bewailing;

expression of sorrow; cries of grief: *pl.* a book of Scripture, containing the lamentations of Jeremiah.

Lamenter, lā-men'-ter, *s.* one who laments.

Lamentingly, lā-men'-ting-le, *ad.* with lamentation.

Lametta, lā-met'-tā, *s.* foil or wire of gold, silver, or brass (L. *lamina*).

Lamia, lā'-me-ā, *s.* a sorceress: a witch (L.)

Lamina, lam'-e-nā, *s.*; *pl.* **Laminæ**, a thin plate; a layer or coat lying over another (L.)

Laminable, lam'-e-nā-bl, *a.* capable of being formed into thin plates.

Laminar, lam'-e-nar, *a.* in or consisting of thin plates.

Laminate, lam'-e-nate, } *a.* plated; consisting of
Laminated, lam'-e-na-ted, } laminæ over one another.

Lamination, lam-e-na'-shun, *s.* state of being laminated.

Laminiferous, lam-e-nif'-er-us, *a.* having a structure consisting of laminæ (*lamina*, and L. *fero*, to bear).

Lamish, lā'-mish, *a.* somewhat lame.

Lammas, lam'-mas, *s.* the first of August, as the day of first fruits (A.S. *hlaf*, loaf or bread, *mæsse*, feast).

Lammergeier, lam'-mer-gī-er, *s.* the bearded vulture (Ger. *Lamm*, a lamb, and *Geier*, a vulture).

Lamp, lamp, *s.* a vessel to give light generally by burning oil with a wick; a light of any kind. *Lamp-glass*, the upright glass tube or chimney for a lamp. (Gr. *lampo*, to shine).

Lampadist, lam'-pā-dist, *s.* the winner in the lampadrome.

Lampadrome, lam'-pā-drome, *s.* a torch race, the first to arrive at the goal with his torch blazing being the winner (Gr. *lampo*, and *dromos*, a race).

Lampas, lam'-pas, *s.* a fleshy swelling behind the fore-teeth, in the palate of a horse.

Lampate, lam'-pate, *s.* a salt of lampic acid.

Lampblack, lamp'-blak, *s.* a fine soot, formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning pitch, oil, or a resinous substance.

Lampic, lam'-pik, *a.* obtained by the combustion of the vapour of ether and alcohol.

Lamplight, lamp'-lite, *s.* the light of a lamp. *Lamplighter*, one employed to light street lamps.

Lampoon, lam-poon', *s.* a personal satire in writing: *v.a.* to abuse with personal satire; to satirize (O.Fr. *lampon*, a drinking song).

Lampooner, lam-poon'-er, *s.* one who writes a lampoon.

Lampoonry, lam-poon'-re, *s.* the practice of lampooning; written personal satire.

Lamprey, lam'-prey, *s.* a genus of anguilliform fishes, resembling the eel (L. *lambo*, to lick, and *petra*, a rock).

Lana, lā'-nā, *s.* a close-grained wood exported from Demerara. *Lana dye*, a pigment from the fruit of the lana.

Lanary, la'-nā-re, *s.* a store-place for wool (L. *lana*, wool).

Lanate, la'-nate, } *a.* woolly; covered with a curly
Lanated, la'-nated, } hair.

Lancaster-gun, lan'-kas-ter-gun, *s.* a piece of rifled ordnance, so named after the inventor.

Lancasterian, lan-kas-te'-re-an, *a.* monitorial (J. *Lancaster*).

Lance, lans, *s.* a spear; an offensive weapon with a wooden shaft and a sharp steel point; a lancer: *v.a.* to pierce with a lance or a sharp-pointed instrument; to open with a lancet (L. *lancea*).

Lance-corporal, lans'-kor-po-ral, *s.* one who acts as a corporal, but receives only the pay of a private.

Lanceolar, lan'-se-o-lar, *a.* tapering toward each end (Sc.) (L. *lancea*.)

Lanceolate, lan'-se-o-late, } *a.* gradually tapering
Lanceolated, lan'-se-o-la-ted, } toward the outer extremity.

Lancer, lan'-ser, *s.* a cavalry soldier armed with a lance; *pl.* a kind of dance.

Lancet, lan'-set, *s.* a sharp two-edged surgical instrument, used in venesection and in opening abscesses, &c.: a high and narrow window, pointed like a lancet. *Lancet-arch*, a narrow pointed Gothic arch.

Lance-wood, lans'-wood, *s.* the tough elastic wood of a small W. Indian tree.

Lanch, lantch, *v.a.* See **Launch**.

Lanciferous, lan-sif'-er-us, *a.* bearing a lance (L. *lancea*, and L. *fero*, to bear).

Lanciform, lan'-se-form, *a.* in the form of a lance.

Lancinate, lan'-se-nate, *v.a.* to tear; to lacerate (L.)

Lancination, lan-se-nā'-shun, *s.* tearing; laceration.

Land, land, *s.* earth; the solid portion of the surface of the globe, or any portion of it; a country or district; ground; soil; real estate; a nation or people: *v.a.* to set on shore: *v.n.* to go on shore; to arrive. *To make the land*, to discover land from the sea as the ship approaches it. *To shut in the land*, to lose sight of the land left, by the intervention of a point or promontory. *To set the land*, to see by the compass how it bears from the ship [Naut.] *Land o' the Leal*, the place of the loyal or faithful; heaven.

Land-agent, land'-a-jent, *s.* one who manages land for the proprietor.

Landamman, lan'-dam-man, *s.* the chief magistrate of some of the Swiss cantons.

Landau, lan-daw', *s.* a kind of carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back (*Landau*, where it was first made).

Landaulet, lan-daw-let', *s.* a small landau.

Land-breeze, land'-breez, *s.* a current of air setting from the land toward the sea.

Land-crab, land'-krab, *s.* a crab living mainly on land.

Lande, land, *s.* a large extent of sterile land (Fr.)

Landed, lan'-ded, *a.* having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or land.

Lander, lan-der, *s.* one who lands; the miner who attends at the mouth of a shaft to receive the kibble or bucket with ore.

Landfall, land'-fawl, *s.* a sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man; the first land discovered after a voyage [Naut.]; a landslip.

Land-flood, land'-flud, *s.* an overflowing of land by water.

Land-force, land'-fors, *s.* a military force serving on land.

Land-gabel, land'-ga-bl, *s.* a tax issuing out of land.

Landgrave, land'-grave, *s.* a superior German count, some of whom were princes of the empire (Ger. land-count).

Landgraviate, land-gra'-ve-ate, *s.* the territory held by a landgrave.

Landgravine, land'-grā-vene, *s.* the wife of a landgrave.

Landholder, land'-hoald-er, *s.* a proprietor of land.

Landing, land'-ing, *s.* the act of going or setting on shore; the place for getting on shore; the level part of a staircase which connects one flight with another. *Landing-net*, a small hoop-net, used by anglers for securing their fish. *Landing-place*, a place for going or setting on shore. *Landing surveyors*, and *landing waiters*, Custom-house officers.

Land-jobber, land'-job-er, *s.* a man who makes a business of buying land on speculation.

Landlady, land'-la-de, *s.* a woman who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn.

Landless, land'-les, *a.* destitute of land.

Landlock, land'-lok, *v.a.* to inclose by land.

Landloper, land'-lo-per, *s.* a landsman; a vagrant (Ger. *Land*, and *laufen*, to run).

Landlord, land'-lord, *s.* the lord or owner of land or houses; the master of an inn or tavern.

Landlordism, land'-lord-ism, *s.* land-ownership with its rights, interests, and influence.

Landlubber, land'-lub-ber, *s.* a landsman [Naut.]

Landman, land'-man, *s.* a man whose life is on land.

Landmark, land'-mārk, *s.* a mark to designate the boundary of land, or of an epoch; an object on land that serves as a guide to seamen [Naut.]

Land-measuring, land'-mezh-ur-ing, *s.* the art of computing the superficial area of land.

Land-owner, land'-o-ner, *s.* the proprietor of land.

Land-rail, land'-rale, *s.* the corncrake.

Land-reeve, land'-reev, *s.* an assistant land-steward.

Land-roll, land'-role, *s.* a clod-crusher.

Landscape, land'-skape, *s.* a portion of country which the eye can comprehend in a single view; a picture exhibiting the scenery of a landscape (*land*, and *scipe*, shape). *Landscape gardening*, the art of laying out grounds, and arranging trees, shrubbery, &c., so as to produce the most pleasing effect. *Landscape painter*, a painter of landscapes.

Landslide, land'-slide, } *s.* a portion of land which *slips*
Landslip, land'-slip, } or *slides* down from the side of a hill.

Landsman, lands'-man, *s.* one who lives on the land, opposed to a seaman; a sailor on board a ship who has not before been at sea [Naut.]

Land-spring, land'-spring, *s.* a spring of water which comes into action only after heavy rains.

Land-steward, land'-stew-ard, *s.* a person who has the charge of a landed estate.

Landsturm, land'-sturm, *s.* a local militia of Germany which never leaves its own district, and is only called out in case of actual invasion (Ger. land-storm).

Land-surveying, land'-sér-va-ing, *s.* the art of measuring and mapping out land.

Land-surveyor, land'-sér-va-er, *s.* one who measures and draws plans of landed estates, &c.

Land-tax, land'-taks, *s.* a tax assessed on land and buildings.

Land-turn, land'-turn, *s.* a land breeze.

Land-waiter, land'-wait-er, *s.* an officer of the Customs whose duty is to wait or attend on landed goods.

Landward, land'-wawrd, *ad.* toward the land.

Landwehr, land'-vare, *s.* a body of men in Germany, and other Continental states pursuing civic occupations,

who have undergone a regular military training, and are liable to be called out on occasion to active service (Ger. *Land*, country, and *Wehr*, defence).

Land-wind, land'-wind, *s.* a wind blowing from the land.

Land-worker, land'-wurk-er, *s.* one who tills the ground.

Lane, lane, *s.* a narrow way or passage; a passage between lines of men or people standing on each side (A.S.)

Langate, lang'-gate, *s.* a linen roller for wounds.

Langrage, lang'-graje, } *s.* a kind of shot, consisting of

Langrel, lang'-grel, } spikes, nails, &c., bound together, for tearing sails and rigging.

Langsettle, lang'-set-tl, *s.* a long bench to sit on.

Langsyne, lang-sine', *s.* long ago [Scot.]

Language, lang'-gwaje, *s.* the expression of ideas by words or articulate sounds; the speech or expression of ideas peculiar to a particular nation or to a particular subject; any manner of expression. *Language-master*, one whose profession is to teach languages. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.)

Languaged, lang'-gwaje'd, *a.* having a language; expert in language.

Languente, lan-gu-en'-te, *ad.* in a languishing or soft manner [Music.] (It.)

Languid, lang'-gwid, *a.* faint; indisposed to exertion; feeble; slow; without animation (L. *langueo*, to be faint). **Languidly**, lang'-gwid-le, *ad.* in a languid manner. **Languidness**, lang'-gwid-nes, *s.* the state of being languid.

Languish, lang'-gwish, *v.n.* to become languid; to lose strength or animation; to become dull; to pine, droop, or wither; to look with tenderness or wistfulness; *s.* act of pining; a soft and tender look.

Languishing, lang'-gwish-ing, *ppr.* becoming feeble; fading; *a.* having a soft, tender look. **Languishingly**, lang'-gwish-ing-le, *ad.* in a languishing manner.

Languishment, lang'-gwish-ment, *s.* the state of pining; softness of look or mien, with the head reclined.

Languor, lang'-gwur, *s.* being languid; dulness; lassitude: listlessness; softness.

Laniard, lan'-yard. See **Lanyard.**

Laniary, la'-ne-ar-e, *s.* shambles; a canine tooth: *a.* lacerating or tearing (L. *lanio*, to tear).

Laniate, la'-ne-ate, *v.a.* to tear in pieces.

Laniferous, la-nif'-er-us, *a.* bearing or producing wool (L. *lana*, wool, and *fero*, to bear).

Lanifical, la-nif'-e-kal, *a.* working in wool.

Lanigerous, la-nij'-er-us, *a.* bearing or producing wool (L. *lana*, and *gero*, to bear).

Lank, lank, *a.* loose or lax; flabby; meagre; languid; drooping. **Lankly**, lank'-le, *ad.* in a lank manner. **Lankness**, lank'-nes, *s.* the state of being lank.

Lanky, lank'-e, *a.* lank and tall.

Lanner, lan'-ner, *s.* a species of hawk, the female especially.

Lanneret, lan-ner-et', *s.* the male lanner, as smaller.

Landsknecht, lans'-ke-nect, *s.* formerly a German foot-soldier; a game at cards (Ger. *Land*, country, and *Knecht*, a servant).

Lantern, lan'-tern, *s.* a case for holding, and sometimes carrying a light; a little dome raised over the roof of a building to give light, and to serve as a crowning to the fabric; a square cage which illuminates a corridor or gallery; a kind of pinion on which the teeth of the main wheel acts [Mech.] A *dark lantern*, one which may be closed so as entirely to hide the light. *Magic lantern*, an optical machine by which painted images are represented so much magnified as to appear like the effect of magic. *Lantern-fly*, a S. American insect, which emits a light in the dark. *Chinese lantern*, one of thin paper. *Feast of lanterns*, a Chinese festival, celebrated on the 1st of each month. *Lantern-jaws*, long thin jaws; a thin visage. *Lantern-jawed*, having a thin visage. (Fr. from Gr. *lampo*, to shine.)

Lanthanum, lan'-thā-num, *s.* a metal recently discovered, associated with cerium in certain kinds of minerals (Gr. *lanthano*, to be hid).

Lanthorn, lan'-tern, *s.* a lantern (*horn*).

Lanuginous, la-new'-jen-us, *a.* downy; covered with down, or fine soft hair (L. *lana*, wool).

Lanyard, lan'-yard, *s.* a short piece of rope, used for fastening or stretching.

Laocoon, la-ok'-ko-on, *s.* the famous group in the Vatican of Laocoon with his children enfolded in the coils of two serpents [Sculp.]

Laodicean, la-od-e-se'-an, *a.* like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion (Rev. iii. 15).

Lap, lap, *s.* a loose overhanging flap; the part of a garment that hangs loosely, and lies on the knees when a person sits down; the upper part of the legs between the knees and body when seated; a roll or sliver of cotton, &c., for feeding the cards of a spinning machine; a wooden disk, or metal wheel, on which leather, &c., is secured, used for burnishing or polishing: *v.a.* to fold; to bend and lay over or on; to place one thing upon another, so as partially to cover it; to wrap round; to infold: *v.n.* to be spread or laid; to be turned over (*flap*).

Lap, lap, *v.a.* to lick up with the tongue: *v.n.* to feed or drink by licking; to sound, as if lapping: *s.* a licking, or the sound of the act (A.S. *lapian*).

Lapdog, lap'-dog, *s.* a small dog fondled in the lap.

Lapel, là-pel', *s.* that part of a coat which laps over.

Lapelled, là-peld', *a.* furnished with lapels.

Lapful, lap'-ful, *s.* as much as the lap can contain.

Lapidarian, lap-e-da'-re-an, *a.* on stone.

Lapidary, lap'-e-dā-re, *a.* pertaining to the art of cutting stones: *s.* one who cuts precious stones; a dealer in precious stones; one skilled in these or lapidary work. *Lapidary style*, the style proper for monumental or other inscriptions. (L. *lapis*, a stone.)

Lapidation, lap-e-da'-shun, *s.* the act of stoning.

Lapideous, là-pid'-e-us, *a.* of the nature of stone.

Lapidescence, lap-e-des'-sens, *s.* the process of becoming stone; a stony concretion.

Lapidescent, lap-e-des'-sent, *a.* turning to stone; petrifying: *s.* a substance which petrifies.

Lapidific, lap-e-dif'-ik, *a.* converting into stone.

Lapidification, là-pid-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the operation of forming or converting into a stony substance.

Lapidify, là-pid'-e-fi, *v.a.* to form into stone: *v.n.* to turn into stone (L. *lapis*, and *facio*, to make).

Lapilli, la-pil'-li, *s.pl.* small fragments of lava (L.)

Lapis, lap'-is, *s.* stone. *L. lazuli*, azure stone, an aluminous mineral of a rich blue colour. *L. lydius*, touch-stone, a variety of silicious slate. *L. pumex*, pumice-stone.

Lapp, lap, *s.* a Laplander.

Lapper, lap'-per, *s.* one who laps, wraps, or folds.

Lappet, lap'-pet, *s.* a loose flap on a dress, especially a lady's cap or head-dress.

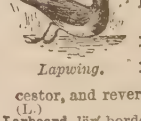
Lappior, lap'-pe-ur, *s.* a miner who dresses the refuse ores which are left.

Lapsable, lap'-sā-bl, *a.* that may fall or lapse.

Lapse, laps, *v.n.* to glide or slip; to pass by degrees; to slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the negligence of the patron, &c.; to fall from a state of innocence, of truth, faith, or rectitude; to become void [Law].: *s.* a gliding, flowing, or passing gradually, and as if imperceptibly; a smooth course; a slip; a fault; a failing in duty; deviation from truth or rectitude; the slip or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void [Eccles.]; the fall or apostasy of Adam [Theol.] (L. *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide down.)

Lapsed, lapst, *pp.* or *a.* fallen; passed from one to another. *Lapsed legatey*, a legacy which *lapses* to the heirs at law from the death of a legatee, or other cause.

Lapsided, lap'-si-ded, *a.* lopsided.



Lapwing.

Lapstone, lap'-stone, *s.* a shoemaker's stone, placed on the knees, on which he hammers his leather.

Lapwing, lap'-wing, *s.* a genus of birds of the plover family, including the pee-wit.

Lapwork, lap'-wurk, *s.* work in which one part laps over another.

Lar, lär, *s.*; *pl.* **Lares**; a household god, representing a deceased ancestor, and reverenced as guardian of a household (L.)

Larboard, lär'-horde, *s.* the left side of a ship to a person looking from the stern; port: *a.* pertaining to the left side of a ship.

Larcener, lär'-se-ner, } *s.* a thief.

Larcenist, lär'-se-nist, }

Larcenous, lär'-se-nus, *a.* of the nature of theft.

Larceny, lär'-se-ne, *s.* theft [Law]. (Fr. from L. *latro*, a robber.)

Larch, lärtsh, *s.* a genus of cone-bearing trees.

Lard, lärd, *s.* the melted fat of swine; the flesh of swine; bacon: *v.a.* to stuff with bacon or pork; to fatten; to smear with lard; to interlard: *v.n.* to grow fat (Fr.)

Lardaceous, lär-da'-she-us, *a.* of the nature of lard; consisting of lard.

Larder, lär'-der, *s.* a room or place where meat &c. is kept before it is cooked.

Larderer, lär'-der-er, *s.* the keeper of the larder.

Lardon, lär'-don, *s.* a slice of pig's fat or bacon [Fr.]

Lardy, lär'-de, *a.* containing, or full of, lard.

Large, lärj, *a.* great in size, or quantity, or number, or extent, or capacity; bulky; abundant; numerous; ample; diffuse; wide; extensive; capacious; comprehensive; liberal; generous. *At large*, without restraint or confinement; diffusely; fully. (L. *largus.*) **Largely**, lärj'-le, *ad.* to a large extent. **Largeness**, lärj'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being large.

Large-hearted, lärj'-härt-ed, *a.* having a large, liberal or generous heart. **Large-heartedness**, lärj-härt'-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being large-hearted.

Largess, lär'-jes, *s.* a present; a gift; a bounty.

Larghetto, lär-get'-to, *ad.* somewhat slowly. [Music]. (It.)

Largish, lär'-jish, *a.* somewhat large.

Largition, lär-jish'-un, *s.* the bestowment of a largess.

Largo, lär'-go, *ad.* slowly [Music]. (It.)

Lariat, lar'-e-at, *s.* the lasso [Sp.]

Lark, lärk, *s.* a genus of small birds, including the sky-lark, remarkable for its lively song: *v.n.* to catch larks.

Lark, lärk, *s.* a frolic; a prank: *v.n.* to make sport; to sport (A.S.)

Lark's-heel, lärks'-heel, *s.* the Indian cress; larkspur.

Larkspur, lärk'-spur, *s.* a showy flowering plant.

Larmier, lär'-me-er, *s.* the corona, the drip-stone [Arch.]

Larrup, lar'-rup, *v.a.* to beat or flog.

Larry, lar'-re, *s.* a truck on a railway; a lorry.

Larum, lar'-um, *s.* alarm.

Larus, la'-rus, *s.* a class of aquatic birds, comprehending the sea-gull, sea-mew, &c.

Larva, lär'-vä, *s.*; *pl.* **Larvæ**, an insect in the caterpillar state, or after issuing from the egg (L. a spectre, a mask).

Larval, lär'-val, *a.* belonging to a larva.

Larvated, lär'-va-ted, *a.* masked.

Larviparous, lär-vip'-a-rus, *a.* bringing forth larvæ.

Laryngeal, la-rin'-je-al, } **Laryngean**, la-rin'-je-an } *a.* pertaining to the larynx.

Laryngismus, lar-in-gis'-mus, *s.* a spasmodic disease, contracting the glottis, and shutting out the air.

Laryngitis, lar-in-ji'-tis, *s.* an inflammation of the larynx.

Laryngophony, lar-in-got'-o-ne, *s.* the sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope over the larynx (Gr. *larynx*, and *phone*, voice).

Laryngoscope, la-ring'-go-skope, *s.* an instrument with a reflecting mirror for examining the larynx and the throat (Gr. *larynx*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Laryngotomy, lar-in-got'-o-me, *s.* the operation of cutting into the larynx (Gr. *larynx*, and *tome*, cutting).

Larynx, lar'-rinks, *s.* the upper part of the windpipe, a cartilaginous cavity, serving to modulate the sound of the voice [Anat.] (Gr.)

Lascar, las'-kär, *s.* a native East Indian sailor (Hind, a camp follower).

Lascivious, las-siv'-e-us, *a.* lustful; wanton; exciting lust (L. *lascivus*, from Sans, *lash*, to desire). **Lasciviously**, las-siv'-e-us-le, *ad.* in a lascivious manner. **Lasciviousness**, las-siv'-e-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being lascivious.

Laserwort, la'-ser-wurt, *s.* an umbelliferous herbaceous plant.

Lash, lash, *s.* a thong; the thong of a whip; a stroke with a whip or anything pliant; a stroke of satire; a sarcasm or retort that cuts or gives pain: *v.a.* to strike with a lash or anything pliant; to whip; to throw up with a sudden jerk; to dash against; to tie or bind with a rope or cord; to scourge with censure, satire, or sarcasm: *v.n.* to ply the whip; to attack severely. *To lash out*, to be extravagant or unruly (Ger. *Lasche*, a flap).

Lasher, lash'-er, *s.* one who whips or lashes.

Lasher, lash'-er, } **Lashing**, lash'-ing, } *s.* a piece of rope for binding or making fast one thing to another.

Lashing, lash'-ing, *s.* castigation or chastisement.

Lass, las, *s.* a young woman; a girl (fem. of *lad*).

Lassitude, las'-se-tewd, *s.* faintness; weariness; heaviness; languor (L. *lassus*, faint, languid).

Lassorn, las'-lorn, *a.* forsaken by one's lass.

Lasso, las'-so, *s.* a rope, with a noose, for catching wild horses, &c.: *v.a.* to catch with the lasso (L. *laqueus*, a noose).

Last, last, *a.* that comes after all the others; latest; hindmost; next before the present; utmost; ultimate; lowest; meanest: *ad.* the last time; the time before the present; in the end. *At last*, at the end. *To the last*, to the end. **Lastly**, last'-le, *ad.* in the last place; finally (*latest.*)

Last, last, *v.n.* to continue in time; to endure; to continue unimpaired; to hold out ((A.S. *last*, a foot-track.)

Last, last, *s.* a load; a cargo; a certain weight or measure, generally estimated at 4000 lb. but varying in different articles (A.S. *hladan*, to load).

Last, last, *s.* a mould of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed (A.S. a foot-print).

Lastage, las'-taje, *s.* ballast; the lading of a ship.

Lasting, las'-ting, *a.* continuing; durable: *s.* endurance; a species of durable woollen stuff used in making shoes. **Lastingly**, las'-ting-le, *ad.* in a lasting manner.

Lastingness, las'-ting-nes, *s.* the quality or state of long continuance.

Lat, lat, *s.* an Indian pillar with inscriptions.

Latakia, lat-à-ke'-à, *s.* a superior Turkish tobacco.

Latch, latsh, *s.* a small piece of iron or wood to fasten a door: *v.a.* to fasten with a latch (A.S.)

Latches, latsh'-ez, *s.pl.* small lines like loops, used in connecting the head and foot of a sail.

Latchet, latsh'-it, *s.* the string that fastens a shoe.

Latch-key, latsh'-kee, *s.* a key used to raise a latch.

Late, late, *a.* coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long-delayed; far-advanced; existing not long ago, but not now; departed or deceased; not long past; recent: *ad.* after the usual time; not long ago; lately; far in the night, day, week, or other particular period. *Of late*, in time not long past. *Too late*, not in due time. (A.S. *læt*, slow.) **Lately**, late'-le, *ad.* not long ago; recently. **Lateness**, late'-nes, *s.* the state of being late.

Lateen, là-teen', *a.* applied to a triangular sail, used in the Mediterranean, extended by a long yard, called a *lateen* yard, much inclined to the horizon.

Latency, la'-ten-se, *s.* the state of being latent.

Latent, la'-tent, *a.* lying hid; concealed; not visible or apparent. *Latent heat*, heat which enters into a body while changing its form from a solid to a liquid, or from a liquid to a vapour, without altering its temperature (L. *lateo*, to lie hid). **Latently**, la'-tent-le, *ad.* in a latent manner.

Lateral, lat'-er-al, *a.* pertaining to or proceeding from the side (L. *latus*, *lateris*, a side). **Laterally**, lat'-er-al-le, *ad.* in a lateral manner or direction.

Laterality, lat-er-al'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being lateral.

Lateran, lat'-er-an, *s.* one of the churches at Rome with a palace, &c., annexed to it, named from the owner of the ground in Nero's time.

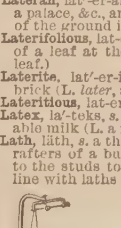
Laterifolious, lat-er-e-fo'-le-us, *a.* growing on the side of a leaf at the base [Bot.] (L. *latus*, and *folium*, a leaf.)

Laterite, lat'-er-ite, *s.* a bright-red mineral, used as brick (L. *later*, a brick).

Lateritious, lat-er-ish'-us, *a.* of a brick colour.

Latex, la'-teks, *s.* the elaborated sap of plants; vegetable milk (L. a fluid).

Lath, läth, *s.* a thin narrow slip of wood nailed to the rafters of a building to support the tiles, or nailed to the studs to support the plaster: *v.a.* to cover or line with laths (A.S. *lætta*).



Lathe.

Lath, lath, *s.* a division of a county (A.S.)

Lathe, *lathe*, *s.* a machine for turning and shaping wood, ivory, metals, and other materials (Scan.)

Lather, lath'-er, *v.n.* to form a foam with water and soap; to become froth, or frothy matter: *v.a.* to spread over with lather: *s.* froth made by soap moistened with water, or produced from profuse perspiration (A.S. *leathor*).

Lath-splitter, läth-split'-ter, *s.* a splitter of wood into laths.

Lath-work, läth'-wurk, *s.* a covering of laths for receiving plaster.

Lathy, lath'-e, *a.* thin as a lath; long and slender.

Laticiferous, lat-e-sif'-e-rus, *a.* sap-bearing (L. *latex*, and *fero*, to bear).

Laticlave, lat'-e-klave, *s.* the broad purple strip on the tunic, the distinctive badge of a Roman senator (L. *latus*, broad, and *clavus*, a stripe).

Laticostate, lat-e-kos'-tate, *a.* broad-ribbed (L. *latus*, and *costa*, a rib).

Latidentate, lat-e-den'-tate, *a.* brood-toothed (L. *latus*, and *dens*, a tooth).

Latifolious, lat-e-fo'-le-us, *a.* broad-leafed (L. *latus*, and *folium* a leaf).

Latin, lat'-in, *a.* pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman: *s.* a native of Latium; the language of the ancient Romans. *Latin Church*, the Western or Roman Catholic Church.

Latinism, lat'-in-izm, *s.* a Latin idiom.

Latinist, lat'-in-ist, *s.* one skilled in Latin.

Latinity, là-tin'-e-te, *s.* purity of the Latin style or idiom; the Latin tongue or idiom.

Latinize, lat'-in-ize, *v.a.* to give Latin terminations to: *v.n.* to use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

Latirostrous, lat-e-ros'-trus, *a.* having a broad beak, as a bird (L. *latus*, and *rostrum*, a beak).

Latish, la'-tish, *a.* somewhat late.

Latitation, lat-e-ta'-shun, *s.* a lying concealed.

Latitude, lat'-e-tewd, *s.* breadth; width; room; space; extent; scope; extent of meaning; extent of deviation from a settled point; freedom from rules or limits; laxity; the distance of a heavenly body from

the ecliptic [Astron.]; the distance of a place north or south of the equator [Geog.] (L. *latus*, broad.)

Latitudinal, lat-e-tew'-de-nal, *a.* pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

Latitudinarian, lat-e-tew-de-na'-re-an, *a.* not restrained; not confined within narrow or established limits, or lax in religious principles or views; free-thinking: *s.* one who is not restrained by settled limits in opinion; one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy, or one who indulges in undue latitude of thinking and interpretation [Theol.]

Latitudinarianism, lat-e-tew-de-na'-re-an-izm, *s.* freedom or laxness of opinion in theology.

Latitudinous, lat-e-tew'-de-nus, *a.* having latitude, or large extent.

Latria, la-tri'-a, *s.* the highest kind of worship, or that paid to God (Gr. *latreia*, service). See **Dulia.**

Latrine, lat'-rin, *s.* a place of convenience in barracks and camps (L. from *lavo*, to wash.

Latrobite, lat'-ro-bite, *s.* a Labrador mineral, allied to feldspar (*Latrobe*).

Latten, lat'-ten, *s.* a fine brass, used for crosses, &c.; sheet brass, or plates of mixed metal. *Latten-brass*, plates of milled brass (Ger. *Latte*, a thin plate).

Latter, lat'-ter, *a.* coming or happening after something else; last named of two; modern; lately done or past. **Latterly**, lat'-ter-le, *ad.* of late; in time not long past; lately; at last.

Latter-math, lat'-ter-math, *s.* the after-math.

Lattice, lat'-tis, *s.* a network made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, called lattice work; anything, as a window, of lattice: *a.* consisting of cross pieces; furnished with lattice work: *v.a.* to form with cross bars and open work; to furnish with a lattice (*lath*).

Laud, lawd, *s.* praise; that part of divine worship which consists in praise; music, or a song in honour of any one: *v.a.* to praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to celebrate (L. *laus*, *laudis*, praise).

Laudable, lawd'-à-bl, *a.* praiseworthy; healthy. **Laudableness**, law'-dà-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being laudable. **Laudably**, law'-dà-ble, *ad.* in a laudable manner.

Laudanum, law'-dà-num, *s.* opium prepared in spirits of wine: tincture of opium (*ladanum*).

Laudation, law-dà'-shun, *s.* praise: honour paid.

Laudatory, law'-dà-tur-e, *a.* containing praise; tending to praise: *s.* that which contains praise.

Laugh, laf, *v.n.* to make the noise and exhibit the features which sudden mirth creates; to be gay, cheerful, or lively: *v.a.* to ridicule or deride: *s.* an expression of sudden mirth peculiar to the human species. *To laugh at*, to ridicule. *To laugh to scorn*, to deride; to treat with mockery. (A.S. *hlihan.*)

Laughable, laf'-à-bl, *a.* that may justly excite laughter; ludicrous. **Laughableness**, laf'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being laughable. **Laughably**, laf'-à-ble, *ad.* so as to excite laughter.

Laugher, laf'-fer, *s.* one who is fond of merriment.

Laughing-gas, laf'-fing-gas, *s.* nitrous oxide or protoxide of nitrogen, so called from the laughing spasms it induces when inhaled.

Laughingly, laf'-fing-le, *ad.* in a merry way.

Laughing-stock, laf'-fing-stok, *s.* an object of ridicule.

Laughter, laf'-ter, *s.* the action of laughing.

Laughterless, laf'-ter-les, *a.* without laughter.

Laumonite, law'-mon-ite, *s.* efflorescent zeolite, so named from its discoverer.

Launch, lansh, *v.a.* to throw, as a lance; to send forth; to cause to slide into the water: *v.n.* to glide or shoot into the water: to go forth; to expatiate in language: *s.* the movement of a ship from the land into the water; a kind of long flat-bottomed boat, now generally propelled by a small steam-engine. See **Lance.**

Launder, lan'-der, *s.* a long, hollow trough, used in washing ore: *v.a.* to wash; to wet (L. *lavo*, to wash).

Launderer, lan'-der-er, *s.* a man who washes clothes.

Laundress, lan'-dres, *s.* a washerwoman.

Laundry, lan'-dre, *s.* the place or room where clothes are washed. *Laundry-maid*, a female servant who attends to the laundry.

Laura, law'-rà, *s.* a hermitage (Gr.)

Laureate, law'-re-ate, *a.* crowned with laurel: *s.* one crowned with laurel; *v.a.* to honour with a degree in the university, and a wreath of laurel. *Poet laureate*, an officer of the royal household, whose business it was to compose a royal birthday ode, or celebrate some victory, &c.

Laureateship, law'-re-ate-ship, *s.* office of laureate.

Laureation, law-re-a'-shun, *s.* the conferring of a degree in the university, together with a wreath of laurel.

Laurel, law'-rel, *s.* the bay-tree, a tree dedicated to Apollo, and used in making wreaths for victors, &c.; a wreath of laurel; a distinctive honour: *a.* consisting of laurel. *Laurel-water*, the leaves of the laurel distilled with water, and used medicinally. (L. *laurus.*)

Laurelled, law'-reld, *a.* crowned with laurel.

Lauriferous, law-rif'-er-us, *a.* producing or bringing laurel (L. *laurus*, and *fero*, to bear).

Laurin, law'-rin, *s.* an acrid, fatty substance, contained in the berries of the laurel.

Laurustine, law'-rus-tine, *s.* an ornamental evergreen shrub from the South of Europe.

Lautu, law'-tu, *s.* a band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru as a royal badge.

Lava, là'và, *s.* rock matter, which issues in a molten state from the vent of a volcano. *Lava-millstones*, a hard basaltic stone, obtained from quarries near Andernach, on the Rhine. (It. *lava*, a stream.)

Lava-like, là'-và-like, *a.* resembling lava.

Lavation, là-va'-shun, *s.* washing or cleansing.

Lavatory, lav'-à-tur-e, *a.* washing; *s.* a place for washing; a lotion for a diseased part; a place where gold is obtained from earth by washing.

Lave, lave, *v.a.* to wash; to bathe: *v.n.* to wash one's self; to bathe (L. *lavo*).

Lavender, lav'-en-der, *s.* an odoriferous plant, so called from being used to give an agreeable scent to newly-washed linen; a grayish blue.

Lavender-water, lav'-en-der-waw'-ter, *s.* a perfume composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.

Laver, la'-ver, *s.* a vessel for washing; a large basin.

Laver, lav'-ver, *s.* a seaweed used for food.

Laverock, la'-ver-ok, *s.* the skylark [Scotch].

Lavish, lav'-ish, *a.* expending or bestowing with profusion; liberal to a fault; prodigal; unrestrained; wasteful: *v.a.* to expend or bestow with profusion; to waste; to squander (*lave*, to pour out). **Lavishly**, lav'-ish-le, *ad.* in a lavish manner. **Lavishness**, lav'-ish-nes, *s.* the state of being lavish.

Lavishment, lav'-ish-ment, *s.* lavishness; profusion.

Lavolta, là-vol'-tà, *s.* an old dance, in which there was much turning and capering (It. *volta*, a turn).

Law, law, *s.* a rule of action, prescribed by the supreme power of a state; the body of rules governing a community; rule in regulation of anything; a theoretical principle; a rule or principle of science or art; a settled principle; jurisprudence; judicial process; a statute (*lie*, something laid down).

Law-breaker, law'-brake-er, *s.* one who violates the law.

Lawful, law'-ful, *a.* conformable to law; allowed by law; constituted by law; rightful. **Lawfully**, law'-ful-le, *ad.* in a lawful manner; legally. **Lawfulness** law'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being lawful.

Lawgiver, law'-giv-er, *s.* one who makes or enacts laws; a legislator.

Lawgiving, law'-giv-ing, *a.* making or enacting laws.

Lawless, law'-les, *a.* not subject to law; unrestrained by law; contrary to law; illegal; uncontrolled. **Lawlessly**, law'-les-le, *ad.* in a lawless manner. **Lawlessness**, law'-les-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being lawless.

Law-lore, law'-lore, *s.* learning in ancient law.

Law-maker, law'-ma-ker, *s.* a lawgiver.

Law-making, law'-ma-king, *a.* enacting laws.

Law-merchant, law'-mer-tchant, *s.* merchant law.

Law-monger, law'-mung-ger, *s.* a pettifogger.

Lawn, lawn, *s.* an open space between woods; a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of a house or mansion; a sort of fine linen or cambric: *a.* made of lawn (*land*).

Lawn-mower, lawn'-mo-er, *s.* a machine for mowing a lawn.

Lawn-tennis, lawn-ten'-nis, *n.* a game played with balls and rackets on a lawn.

Lawsuit, law'-sute, *s.* a process in law instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice.

Law-writer, law'-rite-er, *s.* a clerk employed to copy briefs, deeds, &c.

Lawyer, law'-yer, *s.* one versed in or one who practises law: an expounder of the Mosaic law.

Lawyer-like, law'-yer-like, } *a.* like a real lawyer.
Lawyerly, law'-yer-le, }

Lax, laks, *a.* loose; flabby; slack; not tight; of loose texture; not rigidly exact; vague; not strict; loose in the bowels: *s.* a looseness; diarrhœa (L. *laxus*, loose). **Laxly**, laks'-le, *ad.* in a lax manner. **Laxness**, laks'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being lax.

Laxation, laks-a'-shun, *s.* the act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loose or slackened.

Laxative, laks'-à-tiv, *a.* having the power of loosening the bowels: *s.* a medicine that has this effect. **Laxativeness**, laks'-à-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being laxative.

Laxity, laks'-e-te, *s.* laxness; looseness; inexactness; dissoluteness.

Lay, lay, *v.a.* to put or place; to beat down; to settle, as dust; to place in order; to spread on a surface; to calm; to appease; to spread and set in order; to wager; to bring forth; to impose; to charge; to en-

join; to present; to set; to contrive; to prefer. *To lay a cable*, to twist or unite the strands. *To lay apart*, to put away. *To lay aside*, to put off or away; to discontinue. *To lay away*, to put aside for preservation. *To lay before*, to exhibit. *To lay by*, to reserve for future use. *To lay down*, to deposit; to resign; to relinquish; to offer or advance. *To lay one's self down*, to commit to repose. *To lay hold of*, to seize; to catch. *To lay in*, to store; to treasure. *To lay on*, to apply with force; to inflict. *To lay open*, to make bare; to uncover. *To lay over*, to spread over; to incrust. *To lay out*, to expend; to plan; to dispose in order; to dress in grave-clothes, and place in a decent posture. *To lay to*, to charge upon; to impute; to apply with vigour; to check the motion of a ship. *To lay together*, to collect; to bring to one place. *To lay to heart*, to permit to affect greatly. *To lay under*, to subject to. *To lay up*, to store; to hoard; to confine to bed; to dismantle and place in dock [Naut.] *To lay siege*, to besiege. *To lay the course*, to sail toward the port intended without tacking [Naut.] *To lay waste*, to destroy; to desolate. *To lay the land*, to cause the land to appear to sink, by sailing from it [Naut.] (*Lie.*)

Lay, lay, *v.n.* to bring forth or produce eggs; to contrive; to wager. *To lay about*, to strike or throw the arms on all sides; to act with vigour. *To lay at*, to strike, or endeavour to strike. *To lay in for*, to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of. *To lay on*, to strike; to beat; to deal blows with vehemence; to act with vehemence. *To lay out*, to purpose; to intend; to take measures.

Lay, lay, *s.* that which is laid; a layer; the direction in which the strands of a rope are twisted; share of profit (U.S.)

Lay, lay, *s.* a meadow; a lea (A.S.)

Lay, lay, *s.* a narrative poem (Celt.)

Lay, lay, *a.* pertaining to the laity, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical; unprofessional (Gr. *laos*, the people).

Lay-brother, lay-broth'-er, *s.* one received into a convent of monks under the three vows, but not in holy orders.

Lay-clerk, lay'-klerk, *s.* a layman who reads the responses in the church-service.

Lay-days, la'-daze, *s.pl.* a certain number of days allowed to load or unload cargo [Comm.]

Lay-elder, lay-el'-der, *s.* in the Presbyterian Church, an elder who is not ministerial.

Layer, la'-er, *s.* one who lays; a stratum; a bed; an undetached shoot laid under ground for propagation: *v.a.* to propagate by layers [Hort.] *Layer out*, one who expends money; a steward. *Layer up*, one who deposits for future use; a treasurer.

Layering, la'-er-ing, *s.* propagation by layers [Hort.]

Lay-figure, lay-fig'-ur; *s.* an artist's figure made of wood or other material, in imitation of the human body.

Laying, la'-ing, *s.* the first coat on laths of plasterers' two-coat work; the act or period of laying eggs; the eggs laid; the process of twisting the strands of a rope.

Layland, la'-land, *s.* land lying untilled or in pasture.

Layman, la'-man, *s.* a man who is not a clergyman; one of the laity; a non-professional; a lay-figure.

Lay-stall, la' stawl, *s.* a heap of dung, or place where dung is laid; a place where milch-cows are kept.

Lazar, la'-zar, *s.* a person infected with nauseous and pestilential disease (*Lazarus*, Luke xvi.)

Lazaret, laz'-à-ret, } *s.* a public hospital for the re-
Lazaretto, laz-à-ret'-to, } ception of persons affected with infectious diseases; an hospital for quarantine.

Lazar-house, la'-zar-hows, *s.* a lazaretto.

Lazarists, laz'-ar-ists, } *s.pl.* an order of missionaries in
Lazarites, laz'-ar-ites, } the Romish Church, established by St. Vincent de Paul in 1632.

Lazar-like, la'-zar-like, }
Lazarly, la'-zar-le, } *a.* full of sores; leprous.

Laze, laze, *v.n.* to live in idleness: *v.a.* to waste in sloth.

Lazulite, laz'-u-lite, *s.* a mineral of a light, indigo-blue colour, consisting of phosphoric acid, alumina, and magnesia.

Lazy, la'-ze, *a.* disinclined to exertion; averse to labour; slothful; sluggish. *Lazy bed*, a bed in which potatoes are laid on the surface of the ground, and earth thrown on them. *Lazy bones*, a lazy fellow. *Lazy tongs*, a series of scissors, each pair fitted on to the end of the other, by which a person may catch hold of a thing at a distance without rising (L. *laxus*, loose).

Lazily, la'-ze-le, *ad.* in a lazy manner. **Laziness**, la'-ze-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being lazy.

Lazzaroni, lats-à-ro'-ne, *s.pl.* the lowest, idly-disposed, outcast class of the population once numerous and formidable in Naples (*Lazarus*).

Lea, lee, *s.* a meadow or sward-land (A.S.)

Leach, leetch, *v.a.* to wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali: *s.* a quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali; the border or edge side of a sail. *Leach-line*, a rope used for hauling up the leach of a sail. *Leach-tub*, a tub in which ashes are leached. (*Leak, leech.*)

Lead, led, *s.* a well-known metal of a dull bluish-gray colour; a plummet, used in sounding at sea; a thin plate of metal, to separate lines in printing; a small stick of plumbago used in pencils: *pl.* sheets of lead for covering roofs; a flat roof so covered: *a.* made or consisting of lead: *v.a.* to cover with lead; to fit with lead; to widen the space between lines by inserting a lead or thin plate of type-metal [Printing].

Lead, leed, *v.a.* to guide by the hand; to guide by showing the way; to conduct; to direct; to govern; to precede; to allure; to induce; to prevail on; to spend. *To lead astray*, to guide in a wrong way or into error. *To lead captive*, to carry into captivity. (A.S. *leedan.*)

Lead, leed, *v.n.* to go before and show the way; to go first; to conduct, as a chief or commander; to draw; to have a tendency to; to exercise dominion: *s.* first place; precedence; guidance. *To lead off* or *out*, to begin.

Lead-arming, led'-ärm-ing, *s.* a piece of tallow pressed into the lower end of a sounding-lead to ascertain the nature of the bed of water sounded.

Leaded, led'-ed, *pp.* or *a.* fitted with or set in lead; separated by leads [Printing].

Leaden, led'-n, *a.* made of lead; indisposed to action; heavy; dull.

Leaden-hearted, led'-n-här'-ted, *a.* stupid; destitute of feeling.

Leaden-heeled, led'-n-heeld, *a.* moving slowly.

Leaden-stepping, led'-n-step'-ping, *a.* moving slowly.

Leader, le'-der, *s.* one who leads; a conductor; a chief; one who goes first; a performer who leads a choir; a branch of ore leading to the lode; the leading editorial article in a newspaper; the principal wheel in machinery; the leading horse in a stage-coach or carriage.

Leadership, le'-der-ship, *s.* the office of a leader; direction.

Lead-glance, led'-glans, *s.* galena.

Leading, le'-ding, *a.* chief; principal; capital; most influential; showing the way by going first: *s.* guidance.

Leadingly, leed'-ing-le, *ad.* in a leading manner.

Leading-strings, le'-ding-strings, *s.pl.* strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk. *To be in leading-strings*, to be in a state of dependence on, or under the control of, others.

Lead-mill, led'-mil, *s.* a circular plate of lead used by the lapidary for grinding or roughing.

Lead-pencil, led'-pen-sil, *s.* an instrument for drawing or making lines, made of plumbago or black-lead.

Leadsman, ledz'-man, *s.* the man in a vessel that heaves the lead in taking soundings.

Leady, led'-de, *a.* pertaining to or like lead.

Leaf, leef, *s.*; *pl.* **Leaves**; the green deciduous expanded organ of a plant, in which the sap is elaborated by contact with the air and light; a part of a book containing two pages; the side of a window-shutter, folding-door, &c.; a something resembling a leaf in thinness and extension; a very thin plate; the moveable side of a table: *v.n.* to shoot out or produce leaves (A.S.)

Leafage, leef'-aje, *s.* leaves collectively.

Leaf-bridge, leef'-brid, *s.* a drawbridge, as having a platform on each side which rises and falls.

Leaf-bud, leef'-bud, *s.* a bud containing a leaf.

Leaf-crowned, leef'-krownd, *a.* crowned with leaves.

Leafed, leeft, *a.* having leaves.

Leaf-fat, leef'-fat, *s.* fat lying in layers.

Leafing, leef'-ing, *s.* the process of unfolding leaves.

Leaf-lard, leef'-lärd, *s.* lard made of leaf-fat.

Leafless, leef'-les, *a.* destitute of leaves.

Leaflet, leef'-let, *s.* a little leaf, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole [Bot.]

Leaf-louse, leef'-lows, *s.* a plant-louse.

Leaf-metal, leef-met'-al, *s.* a metallic leafy preparation for giving a cheap and brilliant surface to metal and other substances.

Leaf-mould, leef'-mould, *s.* mould formed by decayed leaves.

Leaf-stalk, leef'-stawk, *s.* the stalk supporting a leaf.

Leafy, leef'-e, *a.* full of leaves. **Leafiness**, leef'-e-nes, *s.* state of being leafy.

League, leeg, *s.* a alliance or union for the promotion of a common interest; confederacy: *v.n.* to unite in a league; to confederate (L. *ligo*, to bind.)

League, leeg, *s.* a measure of length, containing three miles, though varying in different countries. *A sea league*, nearly three and a-half miles. (Fr. from Celt.)

Leaguer, leeg'-er, *s.* one who unites in a league; a siege.
Leak, leek, *s.* a crevice or fissure in a vessel, through which liquid may pass; the oozing of a fluid through such: *v.n.* to let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel through a leak. *To spring a leak*, to open or crack so as to let in water. *To leak out*, to find vent; to escape privately. (Dut. *lekken*, to drip.)
Leakage, leek'-aje, *s.* a leaking; the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking; allowance of a certain rate per cent. for leaking [Comm.]
Leaky, leek'-e, *a.* letting liquid pass in or out; apt to disclose secrets; tattling.
Leal, leel, *a.* loyal; faithful; true. See **Loyal.**
Leam, leem, *s.* a string to lead a dog (L. *ligo*, to bind).
Leamer, leem'-er, *s.* a dog led by a leam.
Lean, leen, *v.n.* to incline or bend; to deviate from a straight or perpendicular line; to incline towards; to rest against: *v.a.* to incline; to cause to lean (A.S.)
Lean, leen, *a.* wanting flesh; not fat; thin; not rich; poor; barren of thought and interest; jejune: *s.* that part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat (A.S.) **Leanly**, leen'-le, *ad.* in a lean state or manner. **Leanness**, leen'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being lean.
Lean-faced, leen'-fayst, *a.* having a thin face, said of letters which have not their full breadth [Printing].
Lean-to, leen'-too, *s.* a building leaning on another.
Lean-witted, leen'-wit-ted, *a.* having but little sense.
Leap, leap, *v.n.* to spring upward or forward; to jump; to vault; to rush with force: *v.a.* to spring or bound over; to cause to leap: *s.* a jump; a bound; space passed by leaping; copulation of animals; an abrupt transition (A.S.)
Leaper, leep'-er, *s.* one who leaps or leaps well.
Leaping, leep'-ing, *s.* a play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him.
Leapingly, leep'-ing-le, *ad.* by leaps.
Leap-year, leep'-yeer, *s.* every fourth year, of 366 days; so called as, by adding a day to February, making the days thereafter leap forward one more than usual.
Learn, lern, *v.a.* to acquire knowledge of; to acquire skill in or a faculty of performing by practice: *v.n.* to gain knowledge; to receive instruction (A.S. *leornian*).
Learned, lern'-ed, *a.* having learning from study of books; erudite; well acquainted with an art; knowing; conning and showing learning. *The learned*, men of erudition; literati. **Learnedly**, lern'-ed-le, *ad.* in a learned manner. **Learnedness**, lern'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being learned.
Learner, lern'-er, *s.* one who is learning.
Learning, lern'-ing, *s.* knowledge acquired by study, especially of literature; erudition; scholarship; knowledge acquired from others.
Leasable, leese'-a-bl, *a.* that may be leased.
Lease, leese, *s.* a letting of tenements for a term of years; the contract for such letting; any tenure: *v.a.* let or hold on lease (Fr. *laisser*, to let, from L. *laxus*, loose).
Leasehold, leese'-hoald, *a.* held by lease: *s.* a tenure held by lease.
Leaseholder, leese'-hoald-er, *s.* a tenant under a lease.
Leaser, leez'-er, *s.* a gleaner (Ger. *lesen*, to gather).
Leash, leesh, *s.* a thong or line by which a hawk or a hound is held; a brace and a half; three; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares; a band to tie anything with: *v.a.* to bind; to hold by a string. See **Lease.**
Leasing, leez'-ing, *s.* falsehood; lies (*loose*).
Least, leest, *a.*; superl. of **Little**; smallest; little beyond others: *ad.* in the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others. *At least*, at the lowest degree (*less.*)
Leastwise, least'-wise, *ad.* anyhow.
Leat, leet, *s.* a watercourse to or from a mill (*lead*).
Leather, leth'-er, *s.* the skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use; dressed hides in general: *a.* consisting of leather: *v.a.* to thrash.
Leather-cloth, leth'-er-kloth, *s.* a fabric varnished over to resemble leather.
Leather-coat, leth'-er-kote, *s.* an apple with a tough rind.
Leather-dresser, leth'-er-dres'-ser, *s.* one who dresses leather or prepares hides for use.
Leatherette, leth-er-et', *s.* imitation leather.
Leather-jacket, leth'-er-jak'-et, *s.* a fish of the Pacific.
Leathern, leth'-ern, *a.* made of leather.
Leathery, leth-er-e, *a.* resembling leather; tough.
Leave, leev, *s.* liberty granted; permission; departure; a formal parting of friends; farewell: *v.a.* to depart from; to abandon; to commit, to suffer to remain; to have remaining at death; to bequeath; to permit; to forbear; to refer: *v.n.* to cease; to desist. *To be left to one's self*, to be left to his own way, unguided and unchecked. *To leave off*, to desist from; to cease wearing; to abandon. *To leave out*, to omit.
Leaved, leevd, *a.* leafed (*leaf*).
Leaven, lev'-n, *s.* a ferment to make dough rise and impart a spongy texture to the bread; anything which pervades a mass and changes its nature, generally for the worse: *v.a.* to raise with leaven; to imbue; to taint (L. *levo*, to raise, from *levis*, light).
Leavening, lev'-n-ing, *s.* that which leavens, or the act.
Leavenous, lev'-n-us, *a.* containing leaven; tainted.
Leaver, leev'-er, *s.* one who leaves or forsakes.
Leaves, leeves, *s.pl.* of **Leaf.**
Leave-taking, leev'-ta-king, *s.* parting compliments.
Leavings, leev'-ings, *s.pl.* things left; relics; refuse.
Leavy, lee'-ve, *a.* leafy. **Leaviness**, lee'-ve-nes, *s.* leafiness.
Lecher, letsh'-er, *s.* a man given to lewdness: *v.n.* to practise lewdness (Fr. *lécher*, to lick).
Lecherous, letsh'-er-us, *a.* lustful; provoking lust. **Lecherously**, letsh'-er-us-le, *ad.* lustfully. **Lecherousness**, letsh'-er-us-nes, *s.* lust.
Lechery, letsh'-er-e, *s.* free indulgence of lust.
Lectern, lek'-tern, *s.* a choir-desk; a stand with a desk for the book from which the service is read in a church; in Scotland, the precentor's desk (L. *lectum*, to read).
Lection, lek'-shun, *s.* a reading; variety in a manuscript or book; a portion of Scripture read in divine service.
Lectionary, lek'-shun-a-re, *s.* a service-book, containing portions of Scripture to be read.
Lector, lek'-tur, *s.* a reader in the ancient churches (L.)
Lectual, lekt'-yu-al, *a.* confining to bed [Med.] (L. *lectus*, a couch.)
Lecture, lekt'-yur, *s.* a discourse of a methodical nature on any subject; a reading with a tutor; an exposition; a reprimand; a formal reproof: *v.a.* to instruct by discourses; to reprimand; to teach by instruction and reproof.
Lecturer, lekt'-yur-er, *s.* one who lectures.
Lectureship, lekt'-yur-ship, *s.* the office of a lecturer.
Led-captain, led-kap'-tin, *s.* an obsequious follower.
Ledge, ledj, *s.* a shelf on which to lay things; anything similar; a part rising or projecting beyond the rest; a ridge; a layer; a small moulding [Arch.] (*Lay.*)
Ledger, ledj'-er, *s.* the principal book of accounts among merchants, into which the items of the other accounts are entered on debtor and creditor sides in a summary form; a piece of timber to support the platform of scaffolding; a horizontal covering slab [Arch.] (*Lie.*)
Ledger-line, ledj'-er-line, *s.* a kind of fishing-tackle. See **Leger-line.**
Ledgy, ledj'-e, *a.* abounding in ledges.
Led-horse, led'-hors, *s.* a sumpter horse.
Lee, lee, *s.* the quarter toward which the wind blows; part defended from the wind. *Under the lee of*, defended from the wind. *Lee-board*, a frame of plank affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close-hauled. *Lee-gage*, a greater distance from the point whence the wind blows, than another vessel has. *Lee-lurch*, a sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea. *Lee-shore*, the shore under the lee of a ship, or that toward which the wind blows. *Lee-side*, the side of a vessel furthest from the point whence the wind blows. *Lee-tide*, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows. A *tide under the lee*, a stream in an opposite direction to the wind. (A.S. *hleow*, shelter.)
Leech, leetsh, *s.* a blood-sucking aquatic worm, of several genera; a physician: *v.a.* to bleed with leeches; to heal (A.S. *læce*, a physician.)
Leech, leetsh, *s.* the border or edge of a sail, which is sloping or perpendicular [Naut.]
Leech-craft, leetsh'-kraft, *s.* the art of healing.
Leefange, le'-fanj, *s.* an iron bar upon which the sheets of fore and aft sails traverse [Naut.]
Leek, leek, *s.* a plant allied to the onion; the emblem of Wales. *To eat the leek*, to retract (A.S.)
Leer, leer, *s.* a side-long look expressive of different feelings, as contempt, defiance, sly archness, or enticing amorousness: *v.n.* to look with a leer: *v.a.* to glance at obliquely, or with sly alluring smiles (A.S. *hleor*, the cheek).
Leeringly, leer'-ing-le, *ad.* in a leering manner.
Lees, leez, *s.pl.* the dregs which have settled at the bottom of liquor.
Leet, leet, *s.* a court of record, held once a year, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor. *Leet-ale*, a feast or merry-making in the time of leet.
Leet, leet, *s.* in Scotland, a list of selected candidates for an office (*lot*).
Leeward, lee'-wawrd, *a.* pertaining to the part toward which the wind blows: *ad.* toward the lee.

Leeway, lee'-wa, *s.* the lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course; arrear of work.

Left, left, *a.* opposed to the right of the body: *s.* the side opposite the right; the party opposed to the Government in a Continental legislative assembly, as sitting on the left of the chair; the Liberal party in philosophy as well as politics. The *left bank of a river*, that which is on the left hand of a person looking down the river.

Left-hand, left'-hand, *s.* the left side.

Left-handed, left-hand'-ed, *a.* using the left hand more readily than the right; to the left; meaning the opposite; awkward; unlucky. *Left-handed marriage*, a marriage with a woman of inferior rank; a morganatic one. **Left-handedness**, left-hand'-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being left-handed.

Leg, leg, *s.* a limb by which an animal walks; that part of the limb from the knee to the foot; that which covers the leg; the long or slender support of anything; the side of a triangle. *To stand on one's own legs*, to depend on one's own efforts without aid. (Ice. *leggr*, a stalk.)

Legacy, leg'-â-se, *s.* a bequest; something left by will; anything bequeathed. *Legacy duty*, a Government tax on testamentary bequests, graduated according to degree of relation-ship. (L. *lego*, to leave by will.)

Legacy-hunter, leg'-â-se-hunt'-er, *s.* one who flatters and courts for legacies.

Legal, le'-gal, *a.* pertaining to or according to law; lawful; created by law; according to the law of works [Theol.] *Legal tender*, payment in the authorised currency of the country, either in gold or banknotes. (L. *lex*, *legis*, a law.) **Legally**, le'-gal-le, *ad.* in a legal manner.

Legalism, le'-gal-izm, *s.* respect for or adherence to law or a legal system.

Legalist, le'-gal-ist, *s.* one who relies for salvation on works of law [Theol.]; a stickler for law.

Legality, le-gal'-e-te, *s.* lawfulness; conformity to law; reliance on works or the letter of the law for salvation [Theol.]

Legalize, le'-gal-ize, *v.a.* to make lawful; to render conformable to law; to authorise; to sanction.

Legatary, leg'-â-tâ-re, *s.* a legatee.

Legate, leg'-ate, *s.* an ambassador; the pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state; a cardinal or bishop sent as the Pope's representative.

Legatee, leg-â-te', *s.* one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

Legateship, leg'-ate-ship, *s.* the office of a legate.

Legatine, leg'-â-tine, *a.* pertaining to or proceeding from a legate.

Legation, le-ga'-shun, *s.* an embassy; the person or persons sent as envoys or ambassadors.

Legato, le-gä'-to, *ad.* in a smooth, gliding manner [Mus.] (It.)

Leg-bail, leg'-bale, *s.* escape from custody.

Legend, le'-jend, *s.* a chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins and at the refectories of religious houses; a traditional, historically unauthentic relation or narrative, generally of a more or less marvellous or incredible description; the motto on a shield or round the field of a medal or coin (L. *legendus*, to be read).

Legendary, le'-jen-dâ-re, *a.* in the form of legend; romantic; fabulous: *s.* a book of legends; a relater of legends.

Legerdemain, lej-er-de-mane', *s.* sleight of hand; a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand (Fr. light of hand).

Leger-line, lej'-er-line, *s.* a line added to the staff for designating notes ascending or descending [Mus.]

Legged, legd, *a.* having legs, as two-legged.

Leggers, leg'-gers, *s.pl.* men employed in conveying a barge through a canal tunnel, by means of pushing with their legs against the side walls.

Legging, leg'-ging, *s.* a cover for the leg; a long gaiter.

Leggy, leg'-ge, *a.* with very long legs.

Leghorn, leg'-horn, *s.* a Tuscan plait for bonnets and hats; a bonnet or hat of it (*Leghorn*, in Italy).

Legibility, lej-e-bil'-e-te, } *s.* the quality or state of
Legibleness, lej'-e-bl-nes, } being legible.

Legible, lej'-e-bl, *a.* that may be read; clear and distinct; easily discoverable or decipherable (L. *lego*, to read.) **Legibly**, lej'-e-ble, *ad.* so as to be legible.

Legion, le'-jun, *s.* among the ancient Romans, a body of soldiers divided into cohorts, maniples, and centuries, and consisting of from 3000 to 6000 men; a military force; a great number. *Legion of honour*, an order instituted in France, by Napoleon, as a reward for merit, both civil and military. (L. *lego*, to collect.)

Legionary, le'-jun-â-re, *a.* relating to a legion or to legions; consisting of a legion or of legions; containing a great number: *s.* one of a legion.

Legislate, lej'-is-late, *v.n.* to make or enact a law or laws (L. *lex*, *legis*, a law, and *latum*, to propose or pass).

Legislation, lej-is-la'-shun, *s.* the act of legislating.

Legislative, lej'-is-la-tiv, *a.* enacting law or the laws; pertaining to legislation; done by legislation. **Legislatively**, lej'-is-la-tiv-le, *ad.* in a legislative manner.

Legislator, lej'-is-la-tur, *s.* one who makes laws; a member of a legislature.

Legislatorship, lej-is-la'-tur-ship, *s.* the office of a legislator.

Legislatress, lej-is-la'-tres, } *s.* a female legislator.
Legislatrix, lej-is-la'-triks, }

Legislature, led'-jis-late-yur, *s.* the body of men in a state invested with power to make and repeal laws.

Legist, le'-jist, *s.* one skilled in the laws.

Legitimacy, le-jit'-e-ma-se, *s.* lawfulness of birth; genuineness; logical sequence or deduction.

Legitimate, le-jit'-e-mate, *a.* lawfully begotten; genuine; in accordance with law or usage, or an accepted standard; following logically or naturally: *v.a.* to make lawful; to render legitimate; to invest with the rights of a lawful heir (L. *legitimus*, according to law). **Legitimately**, le-jit'-e-mate-le, *ad.* in a legitimate manner. **Legitimateness**, le-jit'-e-mate-nes, *s.* the quality of being legitimate.

Legitimation, le-jit-e-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of rendering legal or legitimate.

Legitimist, le-jit'-e-mist, *s.* one who supports legitimate authority, specially hereditary royal right. In France, an adherent of the old Bourbon family.

Legless, leg'-les, *a.* having no legs.

Legume, leg'-gume, } *s.* a vessel which splits into
Legumen, le-gu'-men, } two halves and has the seeds attached to the ventral suture: the pod of the pea, bean, &c. (L. *legumen*, pulse).

Legumin, le-gu'-min, *s.* a peculiar principle obtained from peas, beans, &c.; vegetable casein.

Leguminous, le-gu'-min-us, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of pulse; having legumes [Bot.]

Leiotrichous, li-pot'-re-kus, *a.* smooth-haired (Gr. *leios*, smooth, and *thrix*, hair).

Leipoa, li-po'-â, *s.* an Australian gallinaceous bird (Gr. *leipo*, to leave, and *oon*, an egg).

Leipothymic, li-po-thim'-ik, *a.* fainting; tending to swooning (Gr. *leipo*, and *thymos*, the soul).

Leisurable, le'-zhur-â-bl, not occupied. **Leisurably**, le'-zhur-â-ble, *ad.* at leisure.

Leisure, le'-zhur, *s.* freedom from occupation; time free from employment: *a.* unoccupied (L. *licet*, it is allowed).

Leisurely, le'-zhur-le, *a.* done at leisure; deliberate: *ad.* not in haste; slowly; deliberately.

Lemma, lem'-ma, *s.* a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in the demonstration of some other proposition [Math.] (Gr.)

Lemming, lem'-ming, } *s.* a rodent mammal in
Leming, } northern countries, very nearly allied to the mouse and rat.

Lemnian, lem'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to the Isle of Lemnos. *Lemnian earth*, a clay found in the Isle of Lemnos.

Lemniscata, lem-nis-ka'-tâ, *s.* the name of a curve in the form of the figure 8 (L. *lemniscus*, a ribbon hanging down).

Lemon, lem'-on, *s.* an oval acid fruit resembling the orange; the tree that produces the lemon. *Salt of lemons*, binoxalate of potash, or potash combined with oxalic acid. *Lemon-kali*, a drink made from citric and tartaric acid. *Lemon-peel*, the rind of the lemon, usually preserved and candied.

Lemonade, lem-on-ade', *s.* a liquor consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

Lemur, le'-mur, *s.* a nocturnal quadrumanous animal allied to the monkey.

Lemures, lem'-u-rez, *s.pl.* ghosts or spectres among the Romans; shades or ghosts of the departed.

Lend, lend, *v.a.* to grant for temporary use; to grant on condition that the thing or its equivalent be returned; to grant or accord; to do; to let for hire (*loan*.)

Lendable, lend'-â-bl, *a.* that may be lent.

Lender, lend'-er, *s.* one who lends; one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

Lending, lend'-ing, *s.* the act of giving in loan; that which is lent or furnished.

Length, length, *s.* extent from end to end; the longest line which can be drawn through a body; long continuance; detail; distance. *At length*, in full; at last; at the end or conclusion (*long*.)

Lengthen, length'-n, *v.a.* to extend in length; to elongate; to draw out: *v.n.* to grow longer.

Lengthful, length'-ful, *a.* of great length in measure.

Lengthwise, length'-wise, *ad.* in the direction of the length.

Lengthy, length'-e, *a.* rather long; not short; not brief. **Lengthily**, length'-e-le, *ad.* at great length. **Lengthiness**, length'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being lengthy.

Leniency, le'-ne-en-se, *s.* the quality of being lenient.

Lenient, le'-ne-ent, *a.* softening; mitigating; emollient; not severe; mild: *s.* that which softens; an emollient (L. *lenio*, to soften, from *lenis*, soft). **Leniently**, le'-ne-ent-le, *ad.* in a lenient manner.

Lenitive, len'-e-tiv, *a.* having the quality of softening or mitigating; assuasive; emollient: *s.* a medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain; that which soothes or allays excitement; a palliative.

Lenity, len'-e-te, *s.* mildness of treatment; clemency.

Leno, le'-no, *s.* a kind of cotton gauze, used for window curtains.

Lens, lenz, *s.*; *pl.* **Lenses**, a piece of glass or other transparent substance, so shaped that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance; the crystalline humour of the eye (L. *lens*, a lentil).

Lent, lent, *s.* a fast of forty days, observed as a time of mortification in commemoration of the fasting of Jesus Christ in the wilderness, commencing with Ash Wednesday, and continuing till Easter (A.S. *lencten*, spring, or *long*).

Lentamenta, len'-tà-men-tà, *ad.* slowly [Mus.] (It.)

Lentando, len-tan'-do, *ad.* with slackening [Mus.] (It.)

Lenten, len'-ten, *a.* pertaining to, or used in, Lent; sparing.

Lenticular, len-tik'-u-lar, *a.* resembling a lentil; having the form of a double-convex lens. **Lenticularly**, len-tik'-u-lar-le, *ad.* in the manner of a lens; with a curve.

Lentiform, len'-te-form, *a.* lenticular.

Lentiginous, len-tij'-e-nus, *a.* freckly; scurfy.

Lentigo, len-te'-go, *s.* a freckly eruption on the skin (L.).

Lentil, len'-til, *s.* a leguminous plant and its seed, which has the form of a lens, convex on both sides (L. *lens*).

Lentisk, len'-tisk, } *s.* a tree of the genus pistacia,
Lentiscus, len-tis'-kus, } the mastich-tree (L.)

Lentner, lent'-ner, *s.* a kind of hawk (*lent*).

Lento, len'-to, slowly [Music]. (It.)

Lentor, len'-tur, *s.* tenacity; viscousness; slowness (L.)

Lentous, len'-tus, *a.* viscous; tenacious.

Lenzinite, len'-zen-ite, *s.* a clayey mineral.

Leo, le'-o, *s.* the lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about 22nd July (L.)

Leonine, le'-o-nine, *a.* of or like a lion. **Leoninely**, le'-o-nine-le, *ad.* in the manner of a lion.

Leopard.

Leonine, le'-o-nine, *a.* said of verses, so named from the inventor, of which the end rhymes with the middle; as, "Arethusa arose from her couch of snows."

Leopard, lep'-ard, *s.* a quadruped of the cat group, proverbial for its spots (L. *leo*, and *pardus*, a panther).

Leper, lep'-er, *s.* a person affected with leprosy (Gr. *lepos*, a scale).

Lepid, lep'-id, *a.* pleasant; jocose (L. *lepidus*).

Lepidodendron, lep-e-do-den'-dron, *s.* a fossil plant, so named from the scaly appearance of the stem [Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *dendron*, a tree).

Lepidoid, lep'-e-doyd, *a.* belonging to an extinct fossil fish (Gr. *lepis*, and *eidos*, like).

Lepidolite, lep'-id-o-lite, *s.* a species of mica, presenting a lilac or rose-violet colour [Geol.] (Gr. *lepis*, and *lithos*, a stone.)

Lepidoptera, lep-e-dop'-te-rà, *s.pl.* an order of insects, including butterflies and moths, which possess four wings, covered with minute powder-like scales (Gr. *lepis*, and *pteron*, a wing).

Lepidopteral, lep-e-dop'-ter-al, } *a.* belonging to the
Lepidopterous, lep-e-dop'-ter-us, } lepidoptera.

Lepidosiren, lep'-id-o-si'-ren, *s.* a peculiar fish of W. Africa and the Amazon (Gr. *lepis*, and *siren*).

Leporine, lep'-o-rine, *a.* pertaining to or having the nature of the hare (L. *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare).

Lepra, le'-prà, *s.* a scaly affection of the skin.

Leprosy, lep'-ro-se, *s.* a contagious cutaneous disease.

Leprous, lep'-rus, *a.* infected with leprosy; covered with white scales. **Leprously**, lep'-rus-le, *ad.* in a leprous manner. **Leprousness**, lep'-rus-nes, *s.* state of being leprous.

Leptodactyl, lep-to-dak'-til, *s.* a bird or other animal having slender toes (Gr. *leptos*, slender, and *daktylos*, a toe).

Leptology, lep-tol'-o-je, *s.* a minute, tedious discourse on trifling things (Gr. *leptos*, and *logos*, account).

Lesion, le'-zhun, *s.* a hurting; wound; injury (L. *læsum*, to hurt).

Less, less, *a.* comparative of **Little**; smaller; not so large or great: *ad.* in a smaller or lower degree: *s.* not so much; a smaller portion; the inferior or younger.

Lessee, les-see', *s.* the person to whom a lease is given.

Lessen, les'-n, *v.a.* to make less in bulk, quantity, amount, degree, state, or quality; to bring down in dignity; to degrade; to underrate: *v.n.* to become less in bulk, quantity, amount, degree, quality, or intensity.

Lesser, les'-ser, *a.* comparative of **Little**; less; smaller.

Lesson, les'-n, *s.* as much as a pupil learns or is taught at one time; anything learned or that may be learned; a portion of Scripture read in divine service; precept; reproof (L. *lego*, to read).

Lessor, les'-sur, *s.* one who gives a lease.

Lest, lest, conj. for fear that; that . . . not (A.S.)

Let, let, *v.a.* to allow, permit, or suffer; to give leave or power to; to lease; to grant possession and use for a compensation; in the imperative, followed by the first and third persons, it expresses desire or wish; by the first person plural, exhortation or entreaty; by the third person, it implies permission or command addressed to an inferior. *To let alone*, to suffer to remain without intermeddling. *To let down*, to permit to sink or fall; to lower. *To let loose*, to free from restraint. *To let in* or *into*, to permit to enter. *To let blood*, to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow out. *To let out*, to suffer to escape; to lease or let to hire. *To let off*, to discharge; to let fly or cause to explode. *To let fly*, to send forth or discharge with violence, as an arrow or stone. (A.S.)

Let, let, *v.n.* to be leased. *To let on*, to show knowledge.

Let, let, *s.* a retarding; hindrance: *v.a.* to hinder.

Lethch, letsh, *v.a.* to separate, as an alkali from ashes by percolation (*leak*).

Lethal, le'-thal, *a.* deadly; fatal (L. *lethum*, death).

Lethality, le-thal'-e-te, *s.* mortality; fatality.

Lethargic, le-thär'-jik, } *a.* affected with lethargy
Lethargical, le-thär'-je-kal, } or morbid drowsiness.

Lethargically, le-thär'-je-kal-le, *ad.* in a lethargic manner.

Lethargicalness, le-thär'-je-kal-nes, } *s.* a lethargic
Lethargicness, le-thär'-jik-nes, } state.

Lethargize, leth'-ar-jize, *v.a.* to make lethargic.

Lethargy, leth'-ar-je, *s.* a heavy, unnatural, or morbid drowsiness; dulness; inaction; inattention; oblivion (Gr. *lethe*, oblivion).

Lethe, le'-the, *s.* one of the rivers of the nether world, a draught of whose waters was said to induce oblivion of the past; oblivion; a draught of oblivion (Gr. from *lanthano*, to lie hid).

Lethean, le-the'-an, *a.* inducing forgetfulness.

Lethiferous, le-thif'-er-us, *a.* bringing death; deadly (L. *lethum*, and *fero*, to bring).

Letter, let'-ter, *s.* a mark or character, representative of a sound; a written or printed message, or communication sent by post or otherwise; the literal meaning; printing type: *pl.* learning; erudition: *v.a.* to impress or form letters on. *Dead letter.* See **Dead-letter.** *Letter of attorney.* See **Attorney.** *Letter of credit.* See **Credit.** *Letter of marque.* See **Marque.** *Letters patent*, a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act or enjoy some right. (L. *litera*, from *lino*, *litum*, to smear, letters being originally smeared on parchment.)

Letter-board, let'-ter-board, *s.* a board on which pages of type are placed for distribution.

Letter-box, let'-ter-boks, *s.* a post-office box for receiving letters.

Letter-carrier, let'-ter-ka-re-er, *s.* a postman.

Lettered, let'-terd, *a.* marked with letters; educated; versed in literature; belonging to learning.

Letter-founder, let'-ter-fown'-der, *s.* a type-founder.

Lettering, let'-ter-ing, *s.* the act of impressing letters; the letters impressed.

Letterless, let'-ter-les, *a.* illiterate; not learned.

Letter-press, let'-ter-pres, *s.* letters and words impressed on paper or other material by types [Print.]

Letter-wood, let'-ter-wood, *s.* a beautiful wood of Guiana, used for cabinet-work and veneering.

Letter-writer, let'-ter-ri'-ter, *s.* one who writes letters; an instrument for copying letters; a book to teach letter-writing.

Lettuce, let'-tus, *s.* a succulent plant of the genus of lactuca, used as a salad (L. *lac*, milk).

Leucine, lew'-sin, *s.* a peculiar white pulverulent substance, obtained from muscular fibre (Gr. *leukos*, white).

Leucite, lew'-sit, *s.* a mineral of a dull, glassy appearance, found in the volcanic rocks of Italy.

Leucitic, lew-sit'-ik, *a.* containing leucite.

Leucocythemia, lu-ko-se-the'-me-a, *s.* a disease in which the white corpuscles of the blood are greatly increased in number, while the red cells are much

diminished [Med.] (Gr. *leukos*, *kytos*, a cell, and *haima*, blood).

Leucopathy, lu-kop'-ă-the, *s.* albinism (Gr. *leukos*, and *pathos*, affection).

Leucophlegmacy, lew-ko-fleg'-mă-se, *s.* a dropsical habit of body (Gr. *leukos* and *phlegm*).

Leucophlegmatic, lew-ko-fleg-mat'-ik, *a.* having a dropsical habit of body, with a pallid, flabby skin.

Leucorrhœa, lew-kor-re'-ă, *s.* a mucous discharge from the lining of the uterus or of the vaginal canal; the whites (Gr. *leukos* and *rheo*, to flow).

Leucothiopic, lew-ko-the-op'-ik, *a.* relating to an albino, or to leucopathy (Gr. *leukos*, and *Aithiops*, an Ethiopian).

Leucous, lu'-kus, *a.* white, said of albinos.

Levant, le-vant', *a.* eastern or at the point where the sun rises: *s.* a country to the east; the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean Sea (L. *levo*, to raise).

Levant, le-vant', *v.n.* to decamp.

Levanter, le-van'-ter, *s.* a strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean; one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wager lost.

Levantine, le-van'-tin, *or* lev'-an-tin, *a.* pertaining to the Levant: *s.* a particular kind of silk cloth.

Levator, le-va'-tur, *s.* a muscle that serves to raise some part, as the eyelid [Anat.]; a surgical instrument, used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

Levee, lev'-ay, *s.* a reception by a prince or great personage in the morning; the time of rising; a river embankment.

Level, lev'-el, *a.* horizontal; even; flat; even with anything else of the same height; on the same line or plane; equal in rank or degree: *v.a.* to make horizontal; to make even; to make flat or smooth; to make equal; to aim: *v.n.* to aim at; to be aimed: *s.* a horizontal line or plane; a surface without inequalities: usual elevation; a state of equality; the line of direction; an instrument by which to find the horizontal [Mech.] (L. *libra*, a balance.) **Leveiness**, lev'-el-nes, *s.* the condition of being level.

Leveller, lev'-el-ler, *s.* one who levels; one who would destroy social distinctions, and reduce all to equality.

Levelling, lev'-el-ling, *s.* the reduction of uneven surfaces to a level; the art or process of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth.

Lever, le'-ver, *s.* a bar of metal, wood, or other substance, turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop, and contrived originally to raise heavy weights; a lever-watch. *Lever-watch*, a watch with a lever escapement. (L. *levo*, to raise, from *levis*, light.)

Leverage, le'-ver-aje, *s.* mechanical advantage gained by the use of the lever.

Leveret, lev'-er-et, *s.* a hare in its first year (L. *lepus*, a hare).

Leviable, lev'-e-â-bl, *a.* that may be levied or assessed and collected.

Leviathan, le-vi'-â-than, *s.* a huge aquatic animal, described in the Book of Job; anything huge or monstrous (Heb. from Ar. *lavca*, to twist or coil).

Levigate, lev'-e-gate, *v.a.* to rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder [Pharm. and Chem.]; to polish: *a.* made smooth (L. *lævis*, smooth, and *aqo*, to make).

Levigation, lev-e-ga'-shun, *s.* the operation of levigating.

Levirate, lev'-e-rate, *a.* according to the Hebrew law which required a man to marry the widow of a brother who died without issue (L. *levir*, a husband's brother).

Levitation, lev-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of rendering light or buoyant (L. *levis*, light).

Levite, le'-vite, *s.* one of the tribe or family of Levi; an assistant to the Jewish priests; a priest.

Levitical, le-vit'-e-kal, *a.* belonging to the Levites; priestly. *Levitical degrees*, relationships preclusive of marriage. **Levitically**, le-vit'-e-kal-le, *ad.* after the manner of the Levites.

Leviticus, le-vit'-e-kus, *s.* a book of the Old Testament, containing Levitical laws and regulations.

Levity, lev'-e-te, *s.* lightness of weight; lightness of temper or conduct; inconstancy; want of due consideration; want of seriousness (L. *levis*, light).

Levogyrate, le'-vo-ji-rate, *a.* turning or turned to the left (L. *lævus*, left, and *gyrus*, a circle).

Levulose, le'-vu-loze, *s.* a constituent of fruit sugar.

Levy, lev'-e, *v.a.* to raise; to collect, as an army or a tax. *To levy war*, to raise or begin war; to attack. *To levy a fine*, to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements. (L. *levo*, to raise.)

Levy, lev'-e, *s.* the act of laying for that which is levied, whether in men or taxes. *Levy in mass*, a requisition for service of all liable to bear arms.

Lewd, lewd, *a.* given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; licentious; profligate (A.S. *lawed*, enfeebled).

Lewdly, lewd'-le, *ad.* in a lewd manner. **Lewdness**, lewd'-nes, *s.* the quality of being lewd; idolatry.

Lewdster, lewd'-ster, *s.* a lecher.

Lewis, lew'-is, *s.* an appliance for raising large stones, thin wedges of iron being indented into the stone, so as to form a dovetail.

Lexical, leks'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to a lexicon.

Lexicographer, leks-e-kog'-rà-fer, *s.* one skilled in lexicography.

Lexicographic, leks-e-ko-graf'-ik, } *a.* pertaining
Lexicographical, leks-e-ko-graf'-e-kal, } to lexicography.

Lexicography, leks-e-kog'-rà-fe, *s.* the art of compiling lexicons (Gr. *lexicon*, and *grapho*, to write).

Lexicologist, leks-e-kol'-o-jist, *s.* one skilled in lexicology.

Lexicology, leks-e-kol'-o-je, *s.* that branch of study which treats of the derivation, signification, and application of words (Gr. *lexicon*, and *logos*, science).

Lexicon, leks'-e-kun, *s.* a dictionary (Gr. *lexis*, a word).

Lexigraphic, leks-e-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to lexicography.

Lexigraphy, leks-ig'-rà-fe, *s.* the art or practice of defining words (Gr. *lexis*, and *grapho*, to write).

Ley, lay, *s.* a lee; a lye, which see.

Leyden-jar, lay'-dn-jär, } *s.* a glass jar, used to accu-
Leyden-phial, lay'-dn-fi'-al, } mulate electricity, invented at Leyden.

Liability, li-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* liableness.

Liable, li'-à-bl, *a.* bound; obliged in law or equity; responsible; subject; obnoxious; exposed (L. *ligo*, to tie). **Liableness**, li'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being liable.

Liaison, lee-a-zong, *s.* a union or bond of union; an intimacy, usually between a man and a woman, of an illicit nature.

Liar, li'-ar, *s.* one who knowingly utters falsehoods.

Liard, le'-ăr, *s.* a French farthing.

Lias, li'-as, *s.* an argillaceous limestone, which forms the basis of the oolitic formation.

Liassic, li-as'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the lias formation.

Libation, li-ba'-shun, *s.* the pouring of a liquid, usually wine, in honour of some deity; the liquid offered so poured (L. *libo*, to pour out).

Libatory, li'-bà-tur-e, *a.* pertaining to libation.

Libel, li'-bel, *s.* a defamatory writing; any book, pamphlet, writing, or picture containing representations maliciously made or published, tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred and derision; also an obscene, blasphemous, or seditious publication; a declaration or charge in writing, exhibited in court, for violating the laws of trade or of revenue [Law]: *v.a.* to defame by a libel; to lampoon; to proceed against by a written complaint [Law]. (L. *libellus*, a little book, from *liber*, a book.)

Libellant, li'-bel-lant, *s.* one who libels; one who institutes a suit in an admiralty or a church court.

Libeller, li'-bel-ler, *s.* one who libels; a lampooner.

Libellous, li'-bel-lus, *a.* containing a libel.

Liber, li'-ber, *s.* the innermost bark, consisting of a layer of woody tissue [Bot.] (L.)

Liberal, lib'-er-al, *a.* giving largely; munificent; generous; ample; large; not selfish or narrow; embracing other interests than one's own; favorable to liberty and progress; becoming a gentleman; refined; free; open; candid; not too literal: *s.* one who advocates greater freedom in political institutions, and more especially their greater popularization (L. *liber*, free).

Liberally, lib'-er-al-le, *ad.* in a liberal manner.

Liberalism, lib'-er-al-izm, *s.* the principles of liberals.

Liberality, lib-er-al'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being liberal; munificence; generosity; largeness of mind; impartiality; a particular act of generosity; a donation.

Liberalize, lib'-er-al-ize, *v.a.* to render liberal or catholic; to free from narrow views and prejudices.

Liberate, lib'-er-ate, *v.a.* to set free; to release from restraint, confinement, or bondage.

Liberation, lib-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act of liberating.

Liberator, lib'-er-a-tur, *s.* one who liberates.

Libertarian, lib-er-ta'-re-an, *a.* upholding the doctrine of free-will, as opposed to that of necessity: *s.* one who holds to the doctrine of the freedom of the will.

Libertarianism, lib-er-ta'-re-an-izu, *s.* the principles or doctrines of the libertarians.

Liberticide, lib'-er-te-side, *s.* destruction of liberty: a destroyer of liberty (L. *liber*, and *cædo*, to kill).

Libertinage, lib'-er-te-naje, *s.* libertinism.

Libertine, lib'-er-tine, *s.* anciently a man freed from legal servitude; one free from restraint; one of loose moral or religious opinions; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee: *a.* licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of law or religion.

Libertinism, lib'-er-te-nizm, *s.* licentiousness of opinion or practice; an unrestained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness.

Liberty, lib'-er-te, *s.* freedom; leave; permission granted; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; privilege; space within which one has privilege or freedom; permission to go about; freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum; as opposed to *necessity*, the power of an agent to do or forbear any particular action [Metaphysics]. *To take the liberty*, to use freedom not specially granted in saying or doing anything. *To set at liberty*, to deliver from confinement or restraint. *To be at liberty*, to be free from restraint. *Natural liberty*, the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except from the laws of nature. *Civil liberty*, the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state, or nation. *Political liberty*, the freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment of its rights and independence. *Religious liberty*, the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects, and of worshipping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of conscience. *Liberty of the press*, freedom from any restriction on the power to publish books, subject only to penalty for publishing what is mischievous to the public or injurious to individuals.

Libethenite, le-beth'-en-ite, *s.* the phosphate of copper; a mineral first found at Libethen, in Hungary.

Libidinous, le-bid'-e-nus, *a.* having or implying an inordinate desire for indulgence in lust; lewd (L. *libido*, lust, from *libet*, it pleases). **Libidinously**, le-bid'-enus-le, *ad.* with lewd desire. **Libidinousness**, le-bid'-e-nus-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being libidinous.

Libra, li'-brâ, *s.* the Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox.

Librarian, li-brâ'-re-an, *s.* the keeper of a library.

Librarianship, li-brâ'-re-an-ship, *s.* the office of a librarian.

Library, li'-brâ-re, *s.* a collection of books; an edifice or an apartment containing a collection of books (L. *liber*, a book).

Librate, li'-brate, *v.a.* to poise; to balance: *v.n.* to move, as a balance; to be poised (L. *libra*, a balance).

Libration, li-brâ'-shun, *s.* the act of balancing; state of being balanced or in equipoise; vibratory motion, as of a balance before it comes to rest [Astron.]

Libratory, li'-brâ-tur-e, *a.* swaying like a balance.

Libretto, le-bret'-to, *s.* the written words of an opera, &c.; the book containing them (It. a little book, from L. *liber*).

Licensable, li'-sens-â-bl, *a.* that may be permitted by a legal grant.

License, li'-sens, *s.* leave; permission; a certificate giving permission; excess or abuse of liberty: *v.a.* to permit by grant of authority; to authorise (L. *licet*, it is allowed).

Licensed, li'-senst, *a.* permitted by authority. *Licensed victualler*, an innkeeper or publican who is licensed to sell beer, wine, and spirits.

Licenser, li'-sen-ser, *s.* one who grants permission.

Licensure, li'-sen-sure, *s.* a licensing.

Licentiate, li-sen'-shé-ate, *s.* one who has a license to exercise a profession; among the Presbyterians, one who, after a prescribed course of study, and an examination of his qualifications, has been licensed to preach and become eligible for a charge: *v.a.* to give license to.

Licentiation, li-sen-shé-a'-shun, *s.* the act of permitting.

Licentious, li-sen'-shus, *a.* indulging freedom, or rather lust, to excess; not restrained by law or morality; **dissolute**; wanton. **Licentiously**, li-sen'-shus-le, *ad.* in a licentious manner. **Licentiousness**, li-sen'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being licentious.

Lich, litch, *s.* a dead body or corpse (Ger. *Leiche*, corpse).

Lichen, li'-ken or litsh'-en, *s.* one of cellular cryptogamus plants, which appear in the form of thin flat crusts, &c., covering rocks and the bark of trees; an obstinate and annoying popular affection of the skin [Med.] (Gr. from *leicho*, to lick up.)

Lichenic, li-ken'-ik, *or* li-tshen'-ik, *a.* got from lichen.

Lichenin, li'-ken-in, *or* litsh'-en-in, *s.* a substance closely allied to starch, extracted from Iceland moss.

Lichenography, li-ken-og'-râ-fe, *or* litsh-en-og'-râ-fe, *s.* a description of the natural history of lichens (Gr. *lichen*, and *grapho*, to write).

Lichenology, li-ken-ol'-o-je, *or* litsh-en-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of lichens (Gr. *lichen*, and *logos*, science).

Lichenous, li'-ken-us, *or* litsh-en'-us, *a.* of or like a lichen.

Lichgate, litsh'-gate, *s.* a porch at the entrance of a churchyard to deposit the bier in while part of the service is being read (Ger. *Leiche*, a corpse, and *gate*).

Lich-owl, litsh'-oul, *s.* the owl, as supposed to bode death.

Lichwake, litsh'-wake, *s.* a watching with the dead. See **Wake**.

Licit, lis'-it, *a.* lawful (L. it is allowed). **Licitly**, lis'-it-le, *ad.* lawfully. **Licitness**, lis'-it-nes, *s.* lawfulness.

Lick, lik, *v.a.* to pass or draw the tongue over; to take in by the tongue; to lap; to chast[illegible], to flog: *s.* the *s* of licking: a daub; a little; a salt-lick [U.S] *To lick up*, to devour; to consume entirely. *To lick the dust*, to be slain; to perish in battle; to be humbled. (A.S. *liccian.*)

Lickerish, lik'-er-ish, *a.* nice in the choice of food; dainty: having a keen relish; tempting the appetite (*lick*). **Lickerishly**, lik'-er-ish-le, *ad.* in a lickerish manner. **Lickerishness**, lik'-er-ish-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being likerish.

Lickerous, lik'-er-us, *a.* lickerish.

Lick-spittle, lik'-spit-tl, *s.* a mean flatterer.

Licorice, lik'-o-ris, *s.* See **Liquorice.**

Lictor, lik'-tur, *s.* an officer who bore an axe and fasces or rods, in symbol of his authority, before a Roman magistrate (L. *ligo*, to bind).

Lid, lid, *s.* a cover; that which shuts a vessel or box; the cover of the eye, or eye-*lid* (A.S. *hlid*).

Lidless, lid'-les, *a.* having no lid; unclosed, of the eye.

Lie, li, *s.* a false statement, uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth; a fiction; anything that misleads: *v.n.* to utter falsehood with an intention to deceive; to say or do that which deceives another. *To give the lie*, to charge with falsehood (A.S. *leogan*).

Lie, li, *v.n.* to rest in a reclining posture; to lean; to press on; to be situated; to be; to abide; to consist; to be sustainable [Law]. *To lie at the heart*, to be fixed as an object of affection or anxiety. *To lie by*, to rest; to be near. *To lie in the way*, to be an obstacle or impediment. *To lie hard or heavy*, to oppress; to burden. *To lie on hand*, to remain in possession; to remain unsold. *To lie on the hands*, to remain unoccupied or unsold. *To lie on the head*, to be imputed. *To lie in wait*, to wait for in concealment or in ambush. *To lie in one*, to be in the power of; to belong to. *To lie down*, to lay the body on the ground; to go to rest. *To lie in*, to be in childbed. *To lie under*, to be subject to; to suffer. *To lie on or upon*, to be a matter of obligation or duty. *To lie with*, to lodge or sleep with; to have carnal knowledge of; to belong to. *To lie over*, to remain unpaid, after the time when payment is due (A.S. *licgan*).

Lie, li, *s.* how a thing lies; position.

Lief, leef, *a.* dear; beloved; willing: *ad.* gladly; willingly (A.S. *leof*, L. *libet*, it pleases).

Liege, leej, *a.* bound by a feudal tenure, whether sovereign or subject; faithful; subject: *s.* a vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services and duties to his lord; a lord or superior who has lieges (Old Ger. *ledic*, free).

Liegeman, leej'-man, *s.* a vassal.

Lien, li'-en, *or* le'-en, *s.* a right to hold another's property in satisfaction of a claim [Law].

Lienteric, li-en-ter'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a flentery.

Lientery, li'-en-ter-e, *s.* a diarrhœa, in which aliments are discharged undigested [Med.] (Gr. from, *leios*, smooth, and *enteron*, an intestine.)

Lieu, lew, *s.* place; stead (Fr. from L. *locus*, a place).

Lieutenancy, lef-ten'-an-se, *s.* the office or commission of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

Lieutenant, lef-ten'-ant, *s.* an officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence; a commissioned officer next below a captain [Mil.]; the officer next in rank to the commander [Navy]; one in rank next, as lieutenant-colonel (Fr. *lieu*, and *tenir*, to hold).

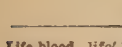
Lieutenantship, lef-ten'-ant-ship, *s.* lieutenancy.

Life, life, *s.*; *pl.* **Lives**; that state of an animal and a plant in which it is capable of performing its natural functions; animate existence; the union of soul and body; the present state of existence; the time from birth to death; period of existence; manner of living; conduct in regard to morals; course of living; source of living; soul; blood, the supposed vehicle of animation; animals in general; animal being; system of animal nature; spirit; animation; resolution; the living form; general state of man, or of social manners; rank in society; human affairs; a person; biographical narration; supreme felicity; the Author and Giver of supreme felicity; a quickening principle. See **Live.**

Life-annuity, life'-an-new-e-te, *s.* a sum of money paid yearly during a person's life.

Life-assurance, life'-a-shure-ane, *s.* a contract for the payment of a certain sum of money on a person's death.

Life-blood, life'-blud, *s.* the blood necessary to life; that which constitutes or gives strength and energy.



Life-boat.

Life-boat, life'-boat, *s.* a boat constructed for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck.

Life-estate, life'-es-tate, *s.* an estate that continues during the life of the possessor.

Life-giving, life'-giv-ing, *a.* giving life or spirit.

Life-guard, life'-gärd, *s.* a guard of the life or person; the guard of a prince or other high personage.

Life-hold, life'-hoald, *s.* land held by lease for life.

Life-insurance, life'-in-shure-ans, *s.* See **Life-assurance.**

Life-interest, life'-in-ter-est, *s.* an interest or estate which lasts during one's life or another's.

Lifeless, life'-les, *a.* destitute of life; deprived of life; destitute of power, force, vigour, or spirit; vapid; insipid; torpid. **Lifelessly**, life'-les-le, *ad.* in a lifeless manner. **Lifelessness**, life'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being lifeless.

Life-like, life'-like, *a.* like a living person.

Lifelong, life'-long, *a.* all through life.

Life-preserver, life'-pre-zerv-er, *s.* an apparatus, of various structure, for preserving the lives of persons in cases of shipwreck or fire; a swordstick.

Life-rent, life'-rent, *s.* rent that continues for life.

Lift, lift, *v.a.* to raise; to elevate; to exalt; to elate; to take and carry away: *v.n.* to try to raise. *To lift up the eyes*, to fix the eyes on; to direct the desires to God. *To lift up the head*, to raise from a low condition; to rejoice. *To lift up the hand*, to swear; to raise the hands in prayer; to rise in opposition to; to shake off sloth and engage in duty. *To lift up the face*, to look to with confidence, cheerfulness, and comfort. *To lift up the heel against*, to treat with insolence and contempt. *To lift up the horn*, to behave arrogantly or scornfully. *To lift up the feet*, to come speedily to one's relief. *To lift up the voice*, to call out either in grief or joy. See **Loft.**

Lift, *s.* the act of lifting; that which is to be raised; assistance in lifting or otherwise; anything which lifts; a rise: a degree of elevation.

Lifter, lif'-ter, *s.* one who or that which lifts; a thief.

Lifting-bridge, lift'-ing-bridj, *s.* a draw bridge which lifts.

Lift-lock, lift'-lok, *s.* a canal lock.

Ligament, lig'-a-ment, *s.* anything that binds: a strong compact substance, binding one bone to another [Anat.] (L. *ligo*, to bind.)

Ligamental, lig-a-men'-tal, } *a.* of the nature of a
Ligamentous, lig-a-men'-tus, } ligament; binding.

Ligan, li'-gan, *s.* goods sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy in order to be found again [Law].

Ligation, li-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of binding; state of being bound; the place where a thing is tied.

Ligature, lig'-a-tewr, *s.* anything that binds: a band; the act of binding; a line connecting notes [Music]; the state of being bound; a cord or string for tying the blood-vessels, &c. [Surg.]; a double-letter type [Printing].

Light, lite, *s.* that physical element, agent, or force in virtue of which we see; anything from which it emanates, or that which gives light; anything of the nature of light or its source; knowledge; enlightenment; that which constitutes day; the dawn of day; one who can enlighten; a visible state; public view; conspicuous position; that which admits light; a window; the manner in which the light strikes upon a picture; the illuminated part of a picture [Painting]: *a.* bright; not dark; whitish; not deep: *v.a.* to set fire to; to give light to; to spread; to kindle; to ignite; to enlighten. *The light of the countenance*, favour; smiles. *To stand in one's own light*, to be the means of preventing one's own good. *To come to light*, to be detected. (A.S. *leoht.*)

Light, lite, *a.* not heavy; easy to be endured; easy to be performed; easy to be digested; not heavily armed; carrying what is light; active; nimble; not encumbered; not deeply laden; not important; not dense; not copious; not violent; moderate; easily influenced; gay; indulging levity; unchaste; not of legal weight; loose; sandy; giddy: *ad.* lightly; cheaply. *To set light by*, to undervalue; to treat as of no importance. *To make light of*, to treat as of little consequence; to disregard. (A.S. *leoht.*) **Lightly**, lite'-le, *ad.* in a light manner. **Lightness**, lite'-nes, *s.* the condition or quality of being light.

Light, lite, *v.a.* to lighten: *v.n.* to happen to find; to alight; to stoop from flight; to settle; to rest.

Light-armed, lite'-ärmd, *a.* armed with light weapons.

Light-dues, lite'-dewz, *s.pl.* dues levied on ships navigating certain waters, towards keeping up the lighthouses in them.

Lighten, lite'-n, *v.n.* to flash, as lightning; to grow light or brighter: *v.a.* to make light; to fill with light; to enlighten; to illuminate with knowledge.

Lighten, lite'-n, *v.a.* to make lighter; to alleviate; to cheer.

Lighter, li'-ter, *s.* a large, open, flat-bottomed boat, used in loading and unloading ships.

Lighterage, li'-ter-aje, *s.* the price paid for unloading ships by lighters; the act of unloading into lighters.

Lighterman, li'-ter-man, *s.* a boatman of a lighter.

Light-fingered, lite-fing'-gérd, *a.* dexterous in stealing.

Light-foot, lite'-foot, } *a.* nimble in running or
Light-footed, lite-foot'-ed, } dancing; active.

Light-handed, lite'-hand-ed, *a.* with too few hands [Naut.]

Light-headed, lite-hed'-ed, *a.* thoughtless; heedless; unsteady; disordered in the head; delirious. **Light-headedness**, lite-hed'-ed-nes, *s.* the state or character of being light-headed.

Light-hearted, lite-härt'-ed, *a.* free from grief or anxiety; cheerful; merry. **Light-heartedly**, lite-härt'-ed-le, *ad.* with a light heart. **Light-heartedness**, lite-härt'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being lighthearted.

Light-horse, lite'-hors, *s.* light-armed cavalry.

Lighthouse, lite'-hows, *s.* a tower or building with a light to direct seamen in navigating at night.

Light-infantry, lite'-in-fan-tre, *s.* infantry lightly armed for rapid evolutions.

Light-legged, lite'-legd, *a.* nimble; swift of foot.

Lightless, lite'-les, *a.* destitute of light; dark.

Light-minded, lite'-mine-ded, *a.* unsteady; volatile.

Lightning, lite'-ning, *s.* a sudden vivid flash in the atmosphere, due to a discharge of electricty.

Lightning-glance, lite'-ning-glans, *s.* a sudden flash of lightning; a flash of the eye.

Lightning-rod, lite'-ning-rod, *s.* a metallic rod to protect buildings from lightning.

Light-room, lite'-room, *s.* a small apartment with double-glass windows, for the light into the powder magazine of a ship.

Lights, lites, *s.pl.* the lungs of an animal.

Light-ship, lite'-ship, *s.* a ship moored to act as a lighthouse.

Lightsome, lite'-sum, *a.* luminous; not dark; gay; airy; cheering. **Lightsomeness**, lite'-sum-nes, *s.* the quality of being lightsome.

Light-spirited, lite-spir'-it-ed, *a.* of a cheerful spirit.

Lign-aloes, lin-al'-oze, *s.* aloes-wood. See **Ligneous.**

Ligneous, lig'-ne-us, *a.* made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood (L. *lignum*, wood).

Ligniferous, lig-nif'-er-us, *a.* yielding or producing wood (L. *lignum*, and *fero*, to bear).

Lignification, lig-ne-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the process of lignifying: state of being lignified.

Ligniform, lig'-ne-form, *a.* like wood.

Lignify, lig'-ne-fi, *v.a.* to convert into wood: *v.n.* to become wood (L. *lignum*, and *facio*, to make).

Lignine, lig'-nin, *s.* vegetable or woody fibre.

Ligniperdous, lig-ne-per'-dus, *a.* said of insects which destroy wood (L. *lignum*, and *perdo*, to destroy).

Lignite, lig'-nite, *s.* coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed.

Lignitic, lig-nit'-ik, *a.* containing or like lignite.

Lignum-vitæ, lig'-num-vi'-te, *s.* an exceedingly hard, dark-coloured, and close-grained wood, growing in the W. Indies and S. America, and used for pulleys, wheels, and various species of turnery (L. wood of life, *i.e.*, durability).

Ligula, lig'-u-lä, } *s.* the flat part of the leaf of a grass;
Ligule, lig'-ule, } a strap-shaped petal of flowers [Bot.] (L. a little tongue, from *lingua*, the tongue.)

Ligulate, lig'-u-late, } *a.* like a bandage or strap
Ligulated, lig'-u-la-ted, } [Bot.]

Ligure, lig'-ure, *s.* a kind of precious stone.

Ligurite, lig'-u-rite, *s.* a crystallized mineral of a pea-green colour, which ranks as a gem (from *Liguria*).

Like, like, *a.* equal in quantity, quality, or degree; having resemblance; similar; likely: *s.* some person or thing resembling another; a copy: *ad.* in the same manner: likely (A.S. *gelic*, resembling in form, from *lic*, form).

Like, like, *v.a.* to be pleased with; to enjoy; to approve: *v.n.* to be pleased; to choose: *s.* what pleases one (A.S. *lician*, to please).

Likeable, like-a-bl, *a.* that one can love. **Likeableness**, like-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being likeable.

Likelihood, like'-le-hood, *s.* probability.

Likely, like'-le, *a.* such as may have taken place; probable; like what is wanted; suitable; such as may be liked; pleasing: *ad.* probably. **Likeliness**, like'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being likely.

Like-minded, like'-mine-ded, *a.* having a like purpose or disposition.

Liken, like'-n, *v.a.* to represent as resembling or similar; to make like.

Likeness, like'-nes, *s.* resemblance; similarity; a portrait; a picture.
Likewake, like'-wake, *s.* See **Lichwake.**
Likewise, like'wize, *ad.* in like manner; also.
Liking, li'-king, *a.* conditioned or looking: *s.* condition of body; inclination; pleasure.
Lilac, li'-lak, *s.* a fragrant flowering shrub, originally from Persia (literally, indigo-plant).
Lilacine, lil'-a-sin, *s.* the bitter principle of the lilac.
Lilaceous, li-le-a'-she-us, *a.* pertaining to lilies.
Lilied, lil'-lid, *a.* embellished with lilies.
Liliputian, lil-e-pew'-she-an, *s.* an inhabitant of Liliput in "Gulliver's Travels;" a person of very small size: *a.* of very small size.
Lilt, lilt, *v.n.* and *a.* to sing or play cheerfully; to do anything cleverly or quickly: *s.* a lively song.
Lily, lil'-le, *s.* a bulbous plant, producing flowers of great beauty and variety: *a.* pure. *Lily of the valley,* the beautiful flowering plant, convallaria. (L. *lilium.*)
Lily-handed, lil'-le-hand'-ed, *a.* with white delicate hands.
Lily-livered, lil'-le-liv'-erd, *a.* white-livered; cowardly.
Limaceous, li-ma'-she-us, *a.* belonging to the slugs (L. *limax,* a slug or snail).
Limation, li-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of filing or polishing (L. *lima,* a file).
Limature, li'-ma-ture, *s.* a filing; particles filed off.
Lima-wood, li'-ma-wood, *s.* a fine S. American wood, used to dye red and peach.
Limb, lim, *s.* an articulated extremity of the human body or an animal, as the arm or leg; a branch of a tree; a member: *v.a.* to supply with limbs; to dismember. *Limb of the law,* a member of the legal profession. (A.S. *lim.*)
Limb, lim, *s.* an edge or border, as of the sun, &c. [Astron.]; the border of a monopetalous corolla [Bot.]; the graduated edge of a sextant (L. *limbus,* a border).
Limbate, lim'-bate, *a.* bordered; when one colour is surrounded by an edging of another [Bot.]
Limbec, lim'-bek, *s.* a still. See **Alembic.**
Limbed, limd, *a.* in limb.
Limber, lim'-ber, *a.* flexible; pliant (*limp*). **Limberness,** lim'-ber-nes, *s.* the quality of being limber.
Limber, lim'ber, *s.* the part of a gun-carriage, to which the horses are attached, consisting of two wheels and a shaft [Mil.]: *v.a.* to attach the limber to (Scand.)
Limbilite, lim'-bil-lite, *s.* a mineral supposed to be a decomposed chrysolite (from *Limbourg*).
Limbo, lim'-bo, } *s.* in the Rom. Cath. theology, a
Limbus, lim'-bus, } place of waiting in the world beyond for the souls of such as, though not disqualified, are not properly qualified for Heaven; Ariosto makes it the place of all lost things; Milton the paradise of fools; and Shakespeare, hell itself; a place of restraint (L. *limbus,* a border).
Lime, lime, *s.* a viscous substance, sometimes laid on twigs for catching birds; calcareous earth, oxide of calcium, much used as cement: *v.a.* to smear with a viscous substance; to ensnare; to manure with lime; to cement (A.S. *lim,* bitumen).
Lime, line, *s.* the linden-tree.
Lime, lime, *s.* a species of citron smaller than the lemon and its fruit.
Lime-burner, lime'-bur-ner, *s.* one who burns limestone to obtain the lime.
Lime-hound, lime'-hownd, *s.* a dog used in hunting the wild boar.
Lime-juice, lime'-juse, *s.* the juice of the lime.
Lime-kiln, lime'-kil, *s.* a furnace in which limestone is exposed to a strong heat, and reduced to lime.
Lime-light, lime'-lite, *s.* a light caused by making a stream of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, play in a state of ignition on a piece of lime.
Lime-sink, lime'-sink, *s.* a rounded hole or depression in the ground in limestone districts.
Limestone, lime'-stone, *s.* stone of carbonate of lime.
Lime-twig, lime'-twig, *s.* a twig smeared with lime.
Lime-water, lime'-waw-ter, *s.* a solution of lime.
Limit, lim'-it, *s.* boundary; utmost extent; restriction: *v.a.* to set bounds to; to confine within certain bounds; to restrain; to restrict (L. *limes*).
Limitable, lim'-it-a-bl, *a.* that may be limited, circumscribed, bounded, or restrained.
Limitaneous, lim-e-ta'-ne-us, *a.* pertaining to limits.
Limitarian, lim-e-ta'-re-an, *a.* that limits.
Limitary, lim'-e-ta-re, *a.* placed at the limit, as a guard; restrained within limits.
Limitation, lim-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of limiting; state of being limited; restriction; that which limits, restricts or qualifies; the period limited by statute, within which an action can be raised [Law].
Limited, lim'-it-ed, *a.* narrow; circumscribed; restricted. *Limited liability,* in a joint-stock company, liability of the shareholders to a fixed amount.
Limitedly, lim'-it-ed-le, *ad.* with limitation. **Limitedness,** lim'-it-ed-nes, *s.* state of being limited.
Limiter, lim'-it-er, *s.* he who or that which limits.
Limitless, lim'-it-les, *a.* boundless; immense.
Limmer, lim'-mer, *s.* a lime-hound; a mongrel; an idler.
Limn, lim, *v.a.* to draw; to paint, specially in water colours; to illuminate, as a book (Fr. *enluminer,* to illuminate). See **Illuminate.**
Limner, lim'-ner, *s.* formerly an artist or delineator; specially a painter of portraits or miniatures.
Limning, lim'-ning, *s.* water-colour painting.
Limp, limp, *a.* flexible; wanting stiffness; flaccid (*lap,* a flap).
Limp, limp, *v.n.* to halt; to walk lamely: *s.* a halt; act of limping.
Limpet, lim'-pet, *s.* a univalve shell-fish, adhering to rocks (Fr. from Gr. *lepas,* a shell-fish).
Limpid, lim'-pid, *a.* clear; transparent; bright; pure (L.) **Limpidness,** lim'-pid-nes, *s.* the quality of being limpid.
Limpidity, lim-pid'-e-te, *s.* limpidness.
Limping, limp'-ing, *ppr* ~~ *a.* halting. **Limpingly,** limp'-ing-le, *ad.* in a limpin manner.
Limy, li'-me, *a.* viscous; glutinous; containing, resembling, or having the qualities of lime.
Linament, lin'-a-ment, *s.* lint [Surg.] (L. *linum,* flax.)
Linch, linsh, *s.* a ledge; a rectangular projection (A.S.)
Linch-pin, linsh'-pin, *s.* a pin to fasten a wheel on an axle (A.S. *lynis,* an axle-tree, and *pin*).
Lincoln-green, ling'-kun-green, *s.* a colour of cloth, formerly made in Lincoln.
Linden, lin'-den, *s.* the lime-tree (A.S.)
Line, line, *s.* a slender string or cord; a thread-like stroke or trace; the equator; that which has length without breadth or thickness; a row, as of letters, words, soldiers, ships, &c.; a verse; a series in regular succession; lineage; outline; lineament; a short letter or a note; a trench or rampart; the twelfth part of an inch; disposition; method; occupation; course; direction. *A right line,* a straight line, the shortest that can be drawn between two points. *Equinoctial line,* the equator of the earth or heavens. *A ship of the line,* a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle. *Line of battle,* the disposition of an army or fleet. (L. *linea,* a string of flax, from *linum,* flax.)
Line, line, *v.a.* to mark with lines; to cover on the inside; to put in the inside; to place along by the side of anything for guarding; to cover.
Lineage, lin'-e-aje, *s.* descendants, or descent, in a line from a common progenitor; race; family.
Lineal, lin'-e-al, *a.* in length; composed of lines; in the direction of a line; in a direct line from an ancestor.
Lineally, lin'-e-al-le, *ad.* in a direct line.
Lineality, lin-e-al'-e-te, *s.* the state of being lineal.
Lineament, lin'-e-a-ment, *s.* distinguishing outline of a body or figure, particularly of the face; feature.
Linear, lin'-e-ar, *a.* pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction; like a line; slender [Bot.] *Linear perspective,* that which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of objects.
Linearly, lin'-e-ar-le, *ad.* in a linear manner.
Lineate, lin'-e-ate, *a.* marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines [Bot.]
Linen, lin'-en, *s.* cloth made of flax or hemp; underclothing, as usually of linen: *a.* made of flax or hemp; resembling linen cloth; white; pale (L. *linum,* flax).
Linen-draper, lin'-en-dra-per, *s.* one who deals in linens.
Liner, li'-ner, *s.* a vessel belonging to a regular line of packets; a ship of the line.
Ling, ling, *s.* a large fish of the North seas (*long*).
Ling, ling, *s.* the common heather (Ice. *lyng*).
Linga, ling'-gä, *s.* the phallus among the Hindus.
Linger, ling'-ger, *v.n.* to delay; to remain long; to hesitate: *v.a.* to protract; to prolong wearisomely (*long*).
Lingerer, ling'-ger-er, *s.* one who lingers.
Lingering, ling'-ger-ing, *a.* remaining long; slow in acting; tardy. **Lingeringly,** ling'-ger-ing-le, *ad.* in a lingering manner.
Linget, ling'-get, *s.* an ingot, which see.
Lingism, ling'-gizm, *s.* kinesipathy (from the inventor).
Lingo, ling'-go, *s.* language; speech.
Lingua, ling-gwä'-shus, *a.* loquacious (L. *lingua,* the tongue).
Linguadental, ling-gwä-den'-tal, *a.* formed by the joint use of the tongue and teeth: *s.* linguadental letter, as *d* (L. *lingua,* and *dens,* a tooth).
Lingual, ling'-gwal, *a.* pertaining to the tongue; formed by the tongue: *s.* a lingual letter, as *l.*
Linguiform, ling'-gwe-form, *a.* having the form or shape of the tongue.
Linguist, ling'-gwist, *s.* one skilled in languages.
Linguistic, ling-gwis'-tik, } *a.* pertaining to lin-
Linguistical, ling-gwis'-te-kal, } guistics.
Linguistics, ling-gwis'-tiks, *s.pl.* the science of languages in their relations and affinities.

Lingy, lin'-je, *a.* tall; limber; active; strong.
Liniment, lin'-e-ment, *s.* a species of soft ointment (L. *lino*, to smear).
Lining, li'-ning, *s.* the covering of the inner surface of anything; that which is within.
Link, link, *s.* a ring of a chain; anything doubled and closed like a link; a bend in a river; anything connecting; a measure of 7.92 inches: *v.a.* to unite or connect by something, as by a link; to connect: *v.n.* to be connected (A.S. *hlence*).
Link, link, *s.* a torch made of tow or hards, &c., and pitch (Dut. *lent*, a match).
Linkboy, link'-boy, } *s.* a boy or man who carries a
Linkman, link'-man, } torch to light passengers.
Linn, lin, *s.* a pool caused by a waterfall; a waterfall.
Linnæan, lin-ne'-an, *a.* pertaining to the classification of Linnæus, the celebrated botanist of Sweden.
Linnet, lin-net, *s.* a small singing-bird of the finch family, so called as feeding on flax (L. *linum*).
Linoleum, lin-o'-le-um, *s.* a composition into which linseed-oil enters; floor-cloth made of it (L. *linum*, and *oleum*, oil).
Linseed, lin'-seed, } *s.* the seed of the flax plant.
Lintseed, lint'-seed, }
Linseed-cake, lin'-seed-kake, *s.* the solid cake which remains when oil is expressed from flax-seed.
Linseed-meal, lin'-seed-meel, *s.* meal of linseed.
Linseed-oil, lin'-seed-oyl, *s.* oil obtained by pressure from flax-seed.
Linseed-tea, lin'-seed-tee, *s.* a mucilaginous drink made from boiled linseed.
Linsey, lin'-se, *s.* linsey-woolsey.
Linsey-woolsey, lin'-se-wool'-ze, *a.* made of linen and wool; of unsuitable parts; mean: *s.* stuff made of linen and wool mixed; incongruous mixture; jargon.
Linstock, lin'-stok, *s.* a stick to hold a lighted match (Dut. *lont*, a match, and *stock*, a stick).
Lint, lint, *s.* linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds [Surg.] See **Linen**.
Lintel, lin'-tel, *s.* the head-piece of a door or casement (L. *limes*, a limit).
Lint-white, lint'-hwite, *s.* a linnet.
Lion, li'-on, *s.* a quadruped of the genus felis, very strong, fierce, and rapacious, and remarkable for its roar; Leo, a sign in the zodiac; an object of interest and curiosity; a symbol of power, courage, and virtue as triumphant, therefore of the Resurrection. *Lion's share*, the whole or an undue share (Gr. and L.).
Lioncelle, li'-on-sel, *s.* a small lion [Her.]
Lionel, li'-on-el, *s.* a young lion.
Lioness, li'-on-es, *s.* the female of the lion kind.
Lion-heart, li'-on-hart, *s.* one of great courage.
Lion-hearted, li'-on-hart-ed, *a.* courageous.
Lionism, li'-on-izm, *s.* the treatment of any one, as a lion or object of vulgar curiosity.
Lionize, li'-on-ize, *v.a.* to treat or visit as an object of idle curiosity: *v.n.* to visit the objects of curiosity in a place.
Lip, lip, *s.* the edge or border of the mouth; the edge of anything; one of the two opposite divisions of a labiate coral [Zool.]; the edge of the aperture of a univalve shell [Conch.]: *v.a.* to kiss; to utter. *To make a lip*, to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt. (A.S. *lippa*, literally, that which laps.)
Lipæmia, li-pe'-me-á, *s.* fatty blood [Med.] (Gr. *lipa*, fat, and *haima*, blood.)
Liparocele, li-par'-o-seel, *s.* a fatty tumour [Med.] (Gr. *lipa*, and *kele*, a tumour.)
Lip-devotion, lip-de-vo'-shun, *s.* worship only with the lips.
Lip good, lip'-good, *a.* good in profession only.
Lip labour, lip-la'-bur, *s.* words without deeds.
Liplet, lip'-let, *s.* a little lip.
Lipogram, lip'-o-gram, *s.* a writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted (Gr. *leipo*, to leave, and *gramma*, a letter).
Lipp, lip, *s.* a delicate fish, of which there are various species, much esteemed about the Crimea.
Lipped, lipt, *a.* having lips: having a raised or rounded edge like a lip; labiate [Bot.]
Lippitude, lip'-pe-tewd, *s.* soreness of eyes; bleardness (L. *lippus*, blear-eyed).
Lip wisdom, lip'-wiz-dom, *s.* wisdom in words only.
Liquable, lik'-wá-bl, *a.* that may be melted.
Liquate, li'-kwate, *v.a.* and *v.n.* to liquefy. See **Liquid**.
Liquation, li-kwa'-shun, *s.* the act or operation of melting; the capacity of being melted; the process of separating, by a regulated heat, an easily fusible metal from one less fusible [Metal.]
Liquefacient, lik-we-fa'-she-ent, *a.* serving to liquefy.
Liquefaction, lik-we-fak'-shun, *s.* the act or operation of melting or dissolving; the state of being melted.
Liquefiable, lik-we-fi'-á-bl, *a.* that may be liquefied.
Liquefier, lik'-we-fi-er, *s.* that which liquefies.
Liquefy, lik'-we-fi, *v.a.* to melt by the sole agency of heat; to melt; to dissolve: *v.n.* to become liquid (L. *liqueo*, to be liquid, and *facio*, to make).
Liquescency, li-kwes'-sen-se, *s.* aptness to melt.
Liquescent, li-kwes'-sent, *a.* melting; becoming fluid.
Liqueur, le-kure, *s.* a spirituous cordial (Fr.)
Liquid, lik'-wid, *a.* fluid; flowing; soft; smooth, as in pronunciation: *s.* a fluid or flowing substance; a letter which has a smooth flowing sound, as *l* and *r*, in bla, bra (L. from *liqueo*, to be liquid). **Liquidly**, lik'-wid-le, *ad.* in a liquid manner. **Liquidness**, lik'-wid-nes, *s.* the quality of being liquid.
Liquidate, lik'-kwe-date, *v.a.* to clear from all obscurity; to adjust; to settle; to pay, as a debt; to wind up, as a bankrupt estate; to make liquid.
Liquidation, lik-kwe-da'-shun, *s.* the act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or the balance due; the clearing and settling of the affairs between debtor and creditor in a bankrupt estate.
Liquidator, lik'-kwe-da-tur, *s.* he who or that which settles; one who effects a liquidation.
Liquidity, lik-wid'-e-te, *s.* liquidness.
Liquor, lik'-ur, *s.* a liquid or fluid substance, commonly spirituous: *v.a.* to moisten; to oil: *v.n.* to take spirits.
Liquorice, lik'-or-is, *s.* a perennial plant common in the South of Europe, the root of which yields a sweet juice (Gr. *glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, a root).
Liripoop, lir'-e-poop, *s.* a hood or some other badge of a clergyman; learning; wit; a trick; a silly person.
Lirocone, lir'-o-kone, *a.* in the form of a whitish powder [Min.] (Gr. *leiros*, wan, and *konia*, dust.)
Lisbon, liz'-bon, *s.* a sweet wine exported from Lisbon.
Lisp, *lisp*, *s.* the pronunciation of an *s* like a *th*: *v.n.* to speak with a lisp; to articulate or speak imperfectly, as a child: *v.a.* to pronounce with a lisp (from the sound).
Lisper, lis'-per, *s.* one who lisps.
Lispingly, lis'-ping-le, *ad.* with a lisp.
Lissom, lis'-sum, *a.* lithesome, from which it comes.
List, list, *s.* the edge or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth; a fillet, a little square moulding [Arch.]; a roll or catalogue: *v.a.* to place in a list; to enlist; to sew together; to form a border: *v.n.* to enlist. *List shoes*, a kind of easy slippers, made of pieces of cloth or carpeting. (A.S. *list*, a border.)
List, list, *s.* a line enclosing a piece of ground or field of combat: *pl.* ground enclosed for a tournament: *v.a.* to inclose for combat. *To enter the lists*, to come forward and engage in a contest. (L. *licia*, barriers.)
List, list, *v.n.* to desire or choose; to please; to have pleasure in: *s.* inclination to one side [Naut.] (Ger. *Lust*, pleasure.)
List, list, *v.n.* to listen: *v.a.* to listen to.
Listel, lis'-tel, *s.* a list or fillet [Arch.]
Listen, lis'-n, *v.n.* to hearken; to give ear: *v.a.* to hear; to attend to (A.S. *hlyst*, hearing).
Listener, lis'-ner, *s.* one who listens or hearkens.
Lister, lis'-ter, *s.* one who makes a list or roll.
Listing, list'-ing, *s.* the cutting away of the sapwood from edges of a board; the cutting [Carp.]
Listless, list'-les, *a.* indifferent to what is passing; not attending; not interested; languid. **Listlessly**, list'-les-le, *ad.* in a listless manner. **Listlessness**, list'-les-ness, *s.* the state of being listless.
Lit, lit, pret. of *light*.
Litany, lit'-à-ne, *s.* a solemn form of supplication used in public worship; a collection of short prayers, with responses from the congregation (Gr. *lite*, a prayer).
Literal, lit'-e-ral, *a.* according to the letter; not figurative; following the letter or exact words; not free, as a translation; expressed in letters [Alg.] (L. *litera*, a letter). **Literally**, lit'-er-al-le, *ad.* in a literal sense. **Literalness**, lit'-er-al-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being literal or literally exact.
Literalism, lit'-er-al-izm, *s.* adherence to the letter.
Literalist, lit'-er-al-ist, *s.* one who adheres to the letter.
Literality, lit-er-al'-e-te, *s.* literal meaning.
Literary, lit'-er-ar-e, *a.* pertaining to letters or literature; respecting learning or learned men; derived from erudition, as reputation; furnished with erudition; versed in letters; consisting in letters or written or printed compositions.
Literate, lit'-er-ate, *a.* acquainted with letters or learning: *s.* a literary man; one educated but not graduated.
Literati, lit-er-a'-ti, *s.pl.* the learned; men of erudition.
Literatim, lit-er-a'-tim, *ad.* letter for letter (L.)
Literature, lit'-er-a-tewr, *s.* acquaintance with books; the collective body of literary productions of a country or an age, in general or in some special department; in a special sense, that body of literary compositions which, to the exclusion of merely philosophical, scientific, and technical works, are occupied mainly with that which is spiritual in its nature and imaginative in its form, whether in the world

of fact or the world of fiction; the profession of letters; *belles lettres*.

Lith, lith, *s.* a joint (A.S.)

Lithanthrax, lith-an'-thraks, *s.* stone-coal (Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *anthrax*, coal).

Litharge, lith'-arj, *s.* semi-vitrified protoxide of lead (Gr. stone-silver, from *lithos*, and *argyros*, silver).

Lithate, lith'-ate, *s.* a salt of lithic acid.

Lithe, lithe, *a.* easily bent; limber; active (A.S.)

Litheness, lithe'-nes, *s.* the quality of being lithe.

Lithesome, lithe'-sum, *a.* pliant; nimble; limber.

Lithia, lith'-e-à, *s.* the oxide of lithium; the lithiasis [Med.] (Gr. *lithos*, a stone.)

Lithiasis, lith-ï'-à-sis, *s.* the disease of stone, especially in the bladder or kidneys [Med.]

Lithic, lith'-ik, *a.* pertaining to stone, especially in the bladder.

Lithium, lith'-e-um, *s.* the metallic base of lithia.

Lithocarp, lith'-o-karp, *s.* fossil fruit. See **Carpolite.**

Lithochromatics, lith-o-kro-mat'-ics, *s.* printing in oil colours from stone (Gr. *lithos*, and *chroma*, colour).

Lithodendron, lith-o-den'-dron, *s.* a coral, from its resemblance to a branch (Gr. *lithos*, and *dendron*, a tree).

Lithodome, lith'-o-dome, *s.* a mollusc which forms in a rock and lodges in it (Gr. *lithos*, and *domos*, a house).

Lithogenous, lith-oj'-e-nus, *s.* forming coral (Gr. *lithos*, and *gennao*, to produce).

Lithoglyph, lith'-o-glif, *s.* an engraving on precious stone, &c. (Gr. *lithos*, and *glypho*, to carve).

Lithoglyphite, lith-o-glif'-ite, *s.* a fossil substance, having the appearance of being cut by art.

Lithograph, lith'-o-graf, *v.a.* to trace on stone and transfer to paper, &c., by printing; *s.* a print from a drawing on stone (Gr. *lithos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Lithographer, lith-og'-rà-fer, *s.* one who practises lithography.

Lithographic, lith-o-graf'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to
Lithographical, lith-o-graf'-e-kal, } lithography.

Lithographically, lith-o-graf'-e-kal-le, *ad.* by the lithographic art.

Lithography, lith-og'-rà-fe, *s.* the art of tracing designs on stone, and printing them on paper.

Lithoidal, lith-oy'-dal, *a.* like stone; having a stone structure (Gr. *lithos*, and *eidos*, like).

Litholabe, lith'-o-labe, *s.* an instrument for holding fast the stone in the operation of lithotomy (Gr. *lithos*, and *labein*, to take).

Lithologic, lith-o-loj'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to litho-
Lithological, lith-o-loj'-e-kal, } logy.

Lithologist, lith-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one skilled in lithology.

Lithology, lith-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the constitution and structure of rocks; a treatise on stones found in the body [Med.] (Gr. *lithos*, and *logos*, science.)

Lithomancy, lith'-o-man-se, *s.* divination by means of stones (Gr. *lithos*, and *manteia*, divination).

Lithomarge, lith'-o-màrj, *s.* a compact clay of a fine, smooth texture (Gr. *lithos*, and L. *marga*, marl).

Lithontriptic, lith-on-trip'-tik, *a.* having the quality of dissolving or destroying the stone in the bladder; *s.* a lithontriptic medicine (Gr. *lithos*, and *tribo*, to rub).

Lithontriptor, lith'-on-trip-tur, *s.* an instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder, in order to avoid the necessity of cutting.

Lithontripty, lith'-on-trip-te, *s.* the operation of triturating the stone in the bladder by means of a lithontritor.

Lithophagous, lith-of'-à-gus, *a.* eating or swallowing stones or gravel, as the ostrich (Gr. *lithos*, and *phago*, to eat).

Lithophane, litho'-o-fane, *s.* a style of ornamental porcelain adapted to lamps and other transparencies (Gr. *lithos*, and *phanos*, clear).

Lithophosphoric, lith-o-fos-for'-ik, *a.* becoming phosphoric by heat (Gr. *lithos*, and *phosphoric*).

Lithophotography, lith-o-fo-tog'-rà-fe, *s.* the producing of lithographs from photographs developed on the stone (Gr. *lithos*, and *photography*).

Lithophyl, lith'-o-fil, *s.* a fossil leaf or its impression (Gr. *lithos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf).

Lithophyte, lith'-o-fite, *s.* a coral zoophyte (Gr. *lithos*, and *phyton*, a plant).

Lithotint, lith'-o-tint, *s.* the lithographic production of a tinted picture; the picture itself.

Lithotome, lith'-o-tome, *s.* a stone so formed naturally as to appear as if cut artificially; a lithotomic instrument.

Lithotomic, lith-o-tom'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.

Lithotomist, lith-ot'-o-mist, *s.* one skilled in lithotomy.

Lithotomy, lith-ot'-o-me, *s.* the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder (Gr. *lithos*, and *tome*, cutting).

Lithotripsy, lith'-o-trip-se, *s.* the operation of triturating the stone in the bladder. See **Lithontriptic.**

Lithotriptor, lith'-o-trip-tur, *s.* See **Lithontriptor.**

Lithotrity, lith-ot'-re-te, *s.* See **Lithontripty.**

Lithotype, lith'-o-tipe, *s.* a kind of stereotype plate.

Lithotypy, li-thot'-o-pe, *s.* the art of producing lithotype (Gr. *lithos*, and *type*).

Lithoxyle, lith-oks'-il, *s.* petrified wood (Gr. *lithos*, and *xylon*, wood).

Lithy, li'-the, *a.* easily bent; pliable.

Litigable, lit'-e-ga-bl, *a.* contestable in law.

Litigant, lit'-e-gant, *a.* contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit: *s.* one engaged in a lawsuit.

Litigate, lit'-e-gate, *v.a.* to contest in a lawsuit: *v.n.* to carry on a lawsuit (L. *lis*, strife, and *ago*, to carry on).

Litigation, lit-e-ga'-shun, *s.* the act or process of litigating; a judicial contest.

Litigiosity, le-tig'-je-os'-e-te', *s.* litigiousness.

Litigious, le-tid'-jus, *a.* inclined to engage in lawsuits; quarrelsome; contentious; subject to contention. **Litigiously**, le-tid'-je-us-le, *ad.* in a litigious manner. **Litigiousness**, le-tid'-jus-nes, *s.* the condition or quality of being litigious.

Litmus, lit'-mus, *s.* a purple dye obtained from several lichens. *Litmus-paper*, unsized paper stained with litmus, which is used as a delicate test of acidity. (Dut. *lakmoes*, a blue dye, from *lak*, lac, and *moes*, pulp.)

Litotes, li'-to-teez, *s.* a softening of a statement, as when an affirmation is expressed by the negative of the contrary; as when meaning "near," we say "not far off" [Rhet.] (Gr. simplicity, from *litos*, simple.)

Litrameter, li-tram'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids (Gr. *litra*, a pound, and *meter*).

Litre, le'-ter, *s.* a French measure capacity equal to nearly 1¾ pints.

Litter, lit'-ter, *s.* a vehicle formed with shafts, supporting a bed between them, in which a person may be borne; straw, hay, or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses, &c.; a brood of young animals, as pigs, kittens, &c., produced at a birth; waste matters, shreds, fragments, and the like, scattered on a floor or other clean place; confusion: *v.a.* to bring forth young, as swine; to scatter over carelessly with shreds, fragments, and the like; to cover or supply with litter or straw (*lie*).

Litterateur, lit-tér-à-ter', *s.* a literary man (Fr.)

Little, lit'-tl, *a.* small in size, quantity, or extent; brief; of small dignity, power, or importance; of small force or effect; inconsiderable; mean; base: *s.* a small quantity or amount; anything small or slight; not much: *ad.* in a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly (A.S. *lytel*). **Littleness**, lit'-tl-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being little.

Little-go, lit'-tl-go, *s.* an examination in the middle of an English university course less strict than the final one.

Littoral, lit'-to-ral, *a.* belonging to a shore, sea, or a great lake (L. *littus*, *littoris*, the shore).

Liturgic, le-tur'-jik, } *a.* pertaining to a liturgy.
Liturgical, le-tur'-je-kal, }

Liturgics, le-tur'-jiks, *s.* the theory or doctrine of liturgics.

Liturgist, lit'-ur-jist, *s.* one who favours liturgies; one versed in them.

Liturgy, lit'-ur-je, *s.* a body of ritual or established formulæ for public worship; the mass (Gr. public service, from Gr. *leitos*, public, and *ergon*, work).

Live, liv, *v.n.* to have life; to continue in life; to spend life; to dwell or reside; to enjoy life; to subsist; to be nourished and supported in life; to gain a livelihood; to subsist spiritually: *v.a.* to spend; to conform to. *To live down*, to put down by one's manner of living. (A.S. *lifan*, to live, to stay behind.)

Live, live, *a.* having life; living; not dead; on fire; ignited; vivid. *Live-feathers*, or *hair*, feathers or hair plucked from the living animal. *Live-oak*, a species of oak very durable, and highly esteemed for ship-timber.

Lived, livd, *a.* having a life, as long-*lived*.

Livelihood, live'-le-hood, *s.* means of living.

Livelong, liv'-long, *a.* lasting; all through.

Lively, live'-le, *a.* brisk, vigorous; gay; sprightly; representing life; life-like; strong and active; vivid. **Livelily**, live'-le-le, *ad.* in a lively manner. **Liveliness**, live'-le-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being lively.

Liver, liv'-er, *s.* an organ in the animal system, of a glandular structure, whose office is to secrete the bile (A.S. *lifer*).

Liver-colour, liv'-er-kul'-ur, *a.* of the colour of the liver; dark red.

Livered, liv'-erd, *a.* having a liver, as white-*livered*.

Liver-grown, liv'-er-grone, *a.* having a large liver.

Liveried, liv'-er-id, *a.* wearing a livery, as servants.

Liverwort, liv'-er-wurt, *s.* a cryptogamic plant of several kinds, allied to moss,

Livery, liv'-er-e, *s.* the act of delivering possession of property; the writ by which possession is obtained; release from wardship; deliverance; a being kept and fed regularly at a certain rate; a form of dress by which noblemen and gentlemen distinguish their servants; a particular dress or garb, appropriate or peculiar to particular persons or things; the collective body of liverymen in London: *v.a.* to clothe in livery (Fr. *livrer*, to deliver).

Liveryman, liv'-er-e-man, *s.* one who wears a livery, as a servant; a freeman of the City of London, who is entitled to certain privileges, among others, the right of voting in an election for lord mayor, sheriffs, chamberlains, &c.

Livery-stable, liv'-er-e-sta'-bl, *s.* a stable where horses are kept at livery or for hire.

Livid, liv'-id, *a.* black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured (L. *lividus*).

Lividity, le-rid'-e-te, } *s.* the state of being livid.
Lividness, liv'-id-nes, }

Living, liv'-ing, *a.* having life; running; flowing; quickening: *s.* livelihood; power of continuing life; the benefice of a clergyman; manner of life. *Living rock*, rock in its native state or location. **Livingly**, liv'-ing-le, *ad.* in a living state. **Livingness**, liv'-ing-nes, *s.* the state of being living.

Livraison, liv-ra-song, *s.* a part of a literary work printed and delivered from time to time as it advances (Fr. delivery).

Livre, le'-vr, *s.* an old French coin nearly equal to 10*d.*, superseded by the *franc* (Fr.)

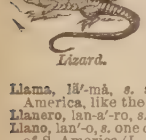
Lixivial, liks-iv'-e-al, } *a.* obtained by lixiviation; im-
Lixivious, liks-iv'-e-us, } pregnated with, or consisting of, or of the nature of alkaline salt, obtained from wood ashes; resembling lye.

Lixiviate, liks-iv'-e-ate, } *a.* pertaining to lye or
Lixiviated, liks-iv'-e-a-ted, } lixivium; of the quality of alkaline salts.

Lixiviate, liks-iv'-e-ate, *v.a.* to form into dye; to impregnate with salts from wood ashes.

Lixiviation, liks-iv-e-a'-shun, *s.* the process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them.

Lixivium, liks-iv'-e-um, *s.* lye; water impregnated with alkaline salts from wood ashes (L. *lix*, ashes).


Lizard.

Lizard, liz'-ard, *s.* a saurian reptile, more especially a small four-footed genus, with scaly bodies, a forked tongue, and a long tail (L. *lacerta*).

Lizard-stone, liz'-ard-stone, *s.* the serpentine marble stone found in Cornwall, near the Lizard Point.

Llama, lä'-mä, *s.* a wool-bearing quadruped of S. America, like the camel in form, but less in size.

Llanero, lan-a'-ro, *s.* an inhabitant of a llano.

Llano, lan'-o, *s.* one of the vast level plains in the north of S. America (L. *planus*, plain).

Lloyd's, loydz, *s.* a part of the Royal Exchange in London, appropriated to the use of underwriters and insurance brokers, so called from Lloyd's coffee-house having been the original place of meeting.

Lo, lo, *int.* look; see; behold.

Loach, loatsh, *s.* a small river fish.

Load, lode, *s.* that which is laid on or put in anything for conveyance; a burden; weight; a cargo or freight; as much as can be carried at once; that which is borne with pain or difficulty; anything oppressive or depressing; violence; the quantity of nine dishes of ore, each dish being about ¼ cwt. [Mining]: *v.a.* to lay a burden on; to lay on as much as can be carried; to lay on or lade too much; to oppress; to embarrass; to encumber; to make heavy by something added; to charge a gun (A.S. *hladan*).

Loader, lo'-der, *s.* one who puts on a load.

Loading, lo'-ding, *s.* a cargo; a burden; anything that makes part of a load.

Load-line, lode'-line, *s.* a line on the side of a ship to indicate the limit of loading [Naut.]

Loadstar, lode'-star, *s.* a star that guides; the pole-star (A.S. *lad*, a way, course).

Loadstone, lode'-stone, *s.* an iron ore which has the power of attracting iron. See **Loadstar.**

Loaf, lofe, *s.*; *pl.* **Loaves**; a mass of bread when baked; a lump or any thick mass (A.S. *hlaf*).

Loaf, lofe, *v.n.* and *a.* to spend or pass time lazily and idly (Ger. *laufen*, to run).

Loafer, lo'-fer, *s.* an idle man; one who seeks his living by mean expedients.

Loaf-sugar, lofe'-shoog-ar, *s.* sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

Loam, lome, *s.* a natural mixture of clay, sand, and lime, with animal and vegetable matter: *v.a.* to cover with loam (A.S. *lam*, akin to **Lime**).

Loamy, lo'-me, *a.* consisting of or resembling loam.

Loan, lone, *s.* the act of lending; state of being lent; anything lent, specially money on interest; permission to use; grant of the use: *v.a.* to lend (A.S. *læn*).

Loan-office, lone'-of-fis, *s.* a public office in which loans of money are negotiated for the public; a pawn-shop.

Loath, loath, *a.* unwilling; reluctant (A.S. *lath*). **Loathness**, loath'-nes, *s.* unwillingness; reluctance.

Loathe, loath, *v.a.* to hate; to abhor; to feel disgust at.

Loather, loath'-er, *s.* one who loathes.

Loathful, loath'-ful, *a.* abhorring through disgust; disgusting.

Loathing, loathe'-ing, *a.* abhorring: *s.* extreme disgust, reluctantly. **Loathingly**, loathe -ing-le, *ad.* with extreme disgust. **Loathliness**, loathe'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of exciting disgust.

Loathly, loathe'-le, *a.* exciting disgust: *ad.* unwilling; **Loathsome**, loathe'-sum, *a.* exciting disgust or abhorrence. **Loathsomely**, loathe'-sum-le, *ad.* in a loathsome manner. **Loathsomeness**, loathe'-sum-nes, *s.* the quality of being loathsome.

Lob, lob, *s.* a dull, sluggish person; something thick and heavy: *v.a.* to let fall heavily (W.)

Lobate, lo'-bate, } *a.* having or consisting of lobes.
Lobed, lobe'd, }

Lobby, lob'-be, *s.* a passage opening into several apartments; a hall serving as an ante-room; a small hall or waiting-room; an apartment close before the captain's cabin [Naut.]; a confined place for cattle, near the farm-yard [Agr.] (Ger. *Laube*, a bower, from *Laub*, a leaf.)

Lobby-member, lob'-be-mem-ber, *s.* a person who frequents the lobby of a house of legislation [U.S.]

Lobcock, lob'-kok, *s.* a lob.

Lobe, lobe, *s.* a division of the brain, lungs, liver, &c.; the lower soft part of the ear; a division of a leaf; the cotyledon of a seed (Gr. *lobos*, lobe of the ear).

Lobed, lob'd, *a.* lobate.

Lobelia, lo-be'-le-a, a genus of beautiful herbs, including the Indian tobacco used in medicine (from *Lobel*, a botanist).

Loblolly, lob'-lol-le, *s.* water-gruel, or spoon meat [Naut.] *Loblolly-boy*, a surgeon's attendant on shipboard [Naut.] *Loblolly-bay*, an ornamental evergreen tree of the maritime parts of the United States; its bark is used in tanning. *Loblolly-tree*, a West Indian tree, whose fruit is sometimes eaten.

Lobscouse, lob'-skowe, *s.* a hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds [Naut.] (*lob*, a lubber.)

Lobspound, lobz'-pownd, *s.* a prison.

Lobster, lob'-ster, *s.* a shell-fish, much esteemed for food, of a red colour when boiled (L. *locusta*).

Lobular, lob'-u-lar, *a.* of the nature of a lobule.

Lobule, lob'-ule, *s.* a small lobe.

Local, lo'-kal, *a.* pertaining to a place; confined to a spot, place, or definite district (L. *locus*, a place). **Locally**, lo'-kal-le, *ad.* with respect to place.

Locale, lo-ka'-le, *s.* locality.

Localism, lo'-kal-izm, *s.* the state of being local; affection for a place; a local peculiarity.

Locality, lo-kal'-e-te, *s.* existence in a place; limitation to a place; position; situation.

Localize, lo'-kal-ize, *v.a.* to make local; to put into a place; to determine the seat of.

Localization, lo-kal-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of localizing.

Locate, lo'-kate, *v.a.* to set in a particular spot or position; to select, survey, and settle the bounds of a particular tract of land; to fix on the site of [U.S.]

Location, lo-ka'-shun, *s.* the art of locating, placing, or designating the limits of: situation with respect to place; that which is located.

Loch, loch, *s.* a lake; an arm of the sea [Gael.]

Lochaber-axe, loch-ab'-er-aks, *s.* a Highland pole-axe (*Lochaber*).

Loche, loatsh, *s.* See **Loach.**

Lochia, lo'-ke-á, *s.* the uterine evacuations which follow childbirth [Med.] (Gr.)

Lochial, lo'-ke-al, *a.* pertaining to the lochia.

Lock, lok, *s.* anything that fastens; an instrument to fasten doors, &c.; an enclosure or lock-up; the part of a fire-arm by which it is discharged; an inclosure in a canal, with gates at each end, for raising or lowering the boats; a state of being locked; a grapple in wrestling: *v.a.* to fasten with a lock; to fasten, so as to impede motion; to shut up or confine; to close fast; to embrace closely; to provide with locks; to seize the sword-arm of an antagonist by a peculiar movement [Fencing]. (A.S. *loca*, a fastening).

Lock, lok, *s.* a tuft of hair; a tuft of wool, hay, or other like substance; a ringlet of hair (A.S. *locc*, a curl).

Lockage, lok'-aje, *s.* works which form a canal lock; toll paid for passing the locks; amount of ascent and descent of the locks.

Lock-chamber, lok'-tshame-ber, *s.* the basin of a canal lock.

Locker, lok'-er, *s.* a place that may be closed with a lock; a drawer: a cupboard. *Shot-locker*, a strong framework for stowing away the shot until wanted. See **Davy Jones.**

Locket, lok'-et, *s.* a small lock; a catch to fasten a necklace, &c.; a little case with a miniature or a lock of hair, worn as an ornament.

Lock-gate, lok'-gate, *s.* the gate of a lock-chamber.

Lockist, lok'-ist, *s.* a philosopher of Locke's school.

Lock-jaw, lok'-jaw, *s.* a violent contraction of the muscles of the jaw, by which its motion is suspended; a variety of tetanus.

Lock-keeper, lok'-keep-er, *s.* one who attends the locks of a canal.

Lockless, lok'-les, *a.* destitute of a lock.

Lock-out, lok'-out, *s.* the exclusion of workmen from a manufactory by the masters, to bring the workmen to terms.

Lock-paddle, lok'-pad-dl, *s.* a small sluice that serves to fill and empty a lock.

Lockram, lok'-ram, *s.* a kind of coarse linen (*Locronan*).

Lock-sill, lok'-sil, *s.* an angular piece of timber at the bottom of a lock, against which the gates shut.

Locksmith, lok'-smith, *s.* one who makes locks.

Lock-stitch, lok'-stitsh, *s.* a stitch which locks two threads together.

Lock-up, lok'-up, *s.* a place where bailiffs temporarily confine persons under arrest.

Lock-weir, lok'-weer, *s.* a weir having a lock.

Loco-foco, lo'-ko-fo'-ko, *s.* a friction or lucifer match: an ultra-democrat in the United States, so called from the recourse a party of them had to such to carry on a meeting which had on their account been dissolved by the extinction of the lights.

Locomotion, lo-ko-mo'-shun, *s.* the act or power of moving from place to place (L. *locus*, a place, and *motion*).

Locomotive, lo-ko-mo'-tiv, *a.* moving or changing from place to place: *s.* a locomotive machine, specially a railway engine.

Loculament, lok'-u-lă-ment, *s.* the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged [Bot.]

Loculose, lok'-u-lose, } *a.* divided internally into cells

Loculous, lok'-u-lus, } [Bot.]

Locus, lo'-kus, *s.* the line generated by a point, or the surface generated by a line, moving according to a fixed law [Geom.] (L. a place.)

Locust, lo'-kust, *s.* a winged insect, allied to the grasshoppers, which migrates in vast hordes, and is very destructive to vegetation; a name of several plants and trees (L. *locusta*).

Lode, lode, *s.* a metallic vein, or any regular vein or course [Mining]; a reach of water (A.S. *lad*, a course).

Lodestar, lode'-star, *s.* See **Loadstar.**

Lodestone, lode'-stone, *s.* See **Loadstone.**

Lodge, lodj', *s.* a small house in a park; a temporary habitation; a hut or cot; a gate-keeper's cottage; a den; a wild beast's retreat; a secret local association, specially of freemasons; the place where they meet: *v.a.* to deposit temporarily; to provide with a temporary habitation; to harbour; to plant; to infix or settle; to beat down, as grain: *v.n.* to reside for a time; to settle; to lie flat, as grain. See **Lobby.**

Lodger, lodj'-er, *s.* one who lodges, specially in hired apartments.

Lodging, lodj'-ing, *s.* a temporary habitation; hired apartment; harbour; cover.

Lodging-house, lodj'-ing-hows, *s.* a house let out by the tenant in separate apartments.

Lodgment, lodj'-ment, *s.* the act of lodging, or the state of being lodged; accumulation of something deposited or remaining at rest; position taken up by a besieging party, and the works cast up to maintain it [Mil.]

Loess, lo'-es, *s.* an alluvial tertiary deposit of calcareous loam [Geol.] (Ger.)

Loft, loft, *s.* a room or space immediately under the roof; a gallery in a church or large hall (*lift*).

Lofty, lof'-te, *a.* extending high up; elevated in place, or condition, or character, or sentiment, or demeanour, or style; dignified; haughty. **Loftily**, lof'-te-le, *ad.* in a lofty manner. **Loftiness**, lof'-te-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being lofty.

Log, log, *s.* a bulky piece of timber unhewed; a piece of board with a line for measuring the rate of a ship [Naut.]; the log-book (Dut. *log*).

Log, log, *s.* a Hebrew liquid measure, variously reckoned at $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a pint.

Logarithm, log'-ă-rithm, *s.* the exponent of the power to which a fixed number, called the base, must be raised to produce a certain other number [Math.] (Gr. *logos*, ratio, and *arithmos*, number.)

Logarithmetic, log-a-rith-met'-ik, } *a.* pertaining

Logarithmetical, log-ă-rith-met'-e-kal, } to or con-

Logarithmic, log-a-rith'-mik, } sisting of

Logarithmical, log-ă-rith'-me-kal, } logarithms.

Log-cabin, log'-kab-in, *s.* See **Log-house.**

Log-book, log'-book, *s.* a book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board [Naut.]

Log-board, log'-board, *s.* two boards, shutting like a book, and divided into columns, containing the hours of the day and night, &c., in which the reckonings of the log, &c., are entered [Naut.]

Loggan, log'-gan, *s.* a rocking-stone.

Loggats, log'-gats, *s.* an old English game like ninepins.

Loggerhead, log'-ger-hed, *s.* a blockhead; a spherical mass of iron with a long handle; a kind of turtle. *To fall to loggerheads*, to come to blows. (*Log*, and *head.*)

Loggerheaded, log'-ger-hed-ed, *a.* dull; stupid.

Loggia, loj'-ă, *s.* a gallery or corridor in front of a palatial building (It.)

Log-heap, log'-heep, *s.* a pile of logs for burning in clearing land.

Log-house, log'-hows, } *s.* a rough building of logs.

Log-hut, log'-hut, }

Logic, lod'-jik, *s.* the science and art of reasoning, specially of inference; the science of the formal and necessary laws of thought; reasoning (Gr. *logos*, reason, speech, from *lego*, to speak).

Logical, lod'-je-kal, *a.* belonging or connected with logic; according to the rules of logic; skilled in logic; discriminating. **Logically**, lod'-je-kal-le, *ad.* according to the rules of logic.

Logician, lo-jish'-an, *s.* one versed or skilled in logic.

Logicize, loj'-e-size, *v.n.* to reason from premises.

Logistic, lo-jis'-tic, } *a.* logical; relating to sexa-

Logistical, lo-jis'-te-kal, } gesimal fractions. *Logistic logarithms*, certain logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions, used in astronomical calculations.

Logistics, lo-jist'-iks, *s.* logistic logarithms.

Log-line, log'-line, *s.* a line or cord about 150 fathoms in length, fastened to the log by means of two legs [Naut.]

Logman, log'-man, *s.* a man who carries logs; one whose occupation is to cut and convey away logs [U.S.]

Logogram, lo'-go-gram, *s.* a puzzle in verse made up of synonyms of words composed of letters in a term, which it is the puzzle to find out; a letter standing for a word (Gr. *logos*, a word, and *gramma*, letter).

Logography, lo-gog'-rā-fe, *s.* a method of printing in which a type represents a word instead of a letter (Gr. *logos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Logomachy, lo-gom'-ă-ke, *s.* contention in or about words merely (Gr. *logos*, and *mache*, a fight).

Logomania, lo-go-mā'-ne-ă, impaired faculty of speech often connected with some organic disease of the nervous system (Gr. *logos*, and *mania*).

Logometer, lo-gom'-e-ter, *s.* a scale to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents (Gr. *logos*, and *meter*).

Logometric, log-o-met'-rik, *a.* used as a logometer.

Logos, lo'-gos, *s.* the Divine Word, or God, viewed as separating Himself from Himself, and appearing first of all in His works, and finally as self-conscious in man [Theol.] (Gr.)

Logotype, log'-o-tipe, *s.* a name given to two or more letters cast in one piece, as *ff*, *æ*, &c.

Log-reel, log'-reel, *s.* a reel on which the log-line is wound [Naut.]

Log-roll, log'-role, *v.a.* to assist in collecting logs, and rolling them together for burning.

Logwood, log'-wood, *s.* wood of a deep-red colour, extensively used as a dye.

Lohock, lo'-hok, *s.* a medicine of a middle consistence between a soft electuary and a syrup.

Loimic, loy'-mik, *a.* relating to the plague or contagious disorders (Gr. *loimos*, a plague).

Loin, loyn, *s.* one of the lateral portions of the lumbar region (L. *lumbus*).

Loiter, loy'-ter, *v.n.* to be slow in moving; to linger or delay; *v.a.* to waste idly (*lout*).

Loiterer, loy'-ter-er, *s.* a lingerer; one who delays; an idler.

Loiteringly, loy'-ter-ing-le, *ad.* in a loitering manner.

Loki, lo'-ke, *s.* the Norse spirit of evil or mischief.

Loligo, lol'-e-go, *s.* a cuttle-fish (L.)

Loll, lol, *v.n.* to lounge or lie lazily about; to hang out from the mouth: *v.a.* to thrust out, as the tongue (Dut. *lollen*, to sit over the fire, to doze).

Lollard, lol'-lard, *s.* one of a sect of early Reformers in Germany: a follower of Wickliffe in England (Ger. *lollen*, to sing, to hum).

Lollipop, lol'-le-pop, *s.* a kind of sugar confectionery, which dissolves easily.

Lollop, lol'-lop, *v.n.* to move heavily; to lounge.

Lombard, lom'-bard, *s.* a native of Lombardy; a moneylender or banker, a profession first exercised in London by the Lombards.

Loment, lo'-ment, *s.* a legume divided into small cells with a seed attached to the under suture [Bot.]-

Lomentaceous, lo-men-ta'-she-us, *a.* bearing loments.
Lomonite, lom'-on-ite, *s.* a diprismatic zeolite.
Lomp, lomp, *s.* a kind of roundish fish.
London clay, lun'-dun-klay, *s.* a tertiary formation developed under and around the City of London [Geol.]
Londoner, lun'-dun-er, *s.* a native or citizen of London.
Londonism, lun'-dun-izm, *s.* manner peculiar to London.
Londonize, lun'-dun-ize, *v.a.* to give a London character to.
London-pride, lun'-dun-pride, *s.* a saxifrage.
Lone, lone, *a.* solitary; retired; unfrequented; standing by itself; unmarried, or in widowhood (*alone*).
Lonely, lone'-le, *a.* lone; addicted to solitude or seclusion; sad in solitude. **Loneliness**, lone'-le-nes, *s.* the state of being lonely.
Loneness, lone'-nes, *s.* solitude; seclusion.
Lonesome, lone'-sum, *a.* solitary; secluded from society; dismal. **Lonesomely**, lone'-sum-le, *ad.* in a lonesome manner. **Lonesomeness**, lone'-sum-nes, *s.* the state of being lonesome.
Long, long, *a.* extended in length; extended in time; protracted; slow in coming; lingering; extending far in prospect; far-seeing: *ad.* to a great extent in space or time; at a point of duration far distant: *v.n.* to desire earnestly; to have a craving appetite. *Long-home*, the grave, or death (A.S. *lang.*)
Longan, long'-gan, *s.* a delicious fruit, cultivated in China and other eastern countries.
Long-boat, long'-bote, *s.* the strongest and largest boat belonging to a ship.
Long-bow, long'-bo, *s.* a powerful 6-foot bow, formerly used by the English archers. *To draw the long-bow*, to exaggerate.
Long-breathed, long'-bretht, *a.* having the power of retaining the breath for a long time.
Long-dozen, long-doz'-n, *s.* thirteen to the dozen.
Longe, lonje, *s.* a thrust with a sword (Fr.)
Longeval, lon-je'-val, *a.* long-lived (L. *longus*, long, and *ævum*, age).
Longevity, lon-jev'-e-te, *s.* great length of life.
Longevous, lon-je'-vus, *a.* living long; of great age.
Long-headed, long'-hed-ed, *a.* having the head longer forward than sideward; shrewd.
Long hundred, long-hun'-dred, *s.* one hundred and twenty.
Longicorns, lon'-je-korns, *s.pl.* large and beautiful beetles, so called on account of the length of their antennæ.
Longimanous, lon-jim'-â-nus, *a.* long-handed (L. *longus*, and *manus*, the hand).
Longing, long'-ing, *s.* an eager desire. **Longingly**, long'-ing-le, *ad.* with eager desire.
Longipennate, lon-je-pen'-nate, *a.* with long wings (L. *longus*, and *penna*, a wing).
Longirostral, lon-je-ros'-tral, *a.* having a long bill, as the snipe (L. *longus*, and *rostrum*, a beak).
Longish, long'-ish, *a.* somewhat long.
Longitude, lon'-je-tewd, *s.* distance of a place east or west from a given meridian [Geog.]; distance from the vernal equinox reckoned eastward on the ecliptic all round the celestial sphere [Astron.] (L. length.)
Longitudinal, lon-je-tew'-de-nal, *a.* pertaining to longitude or length; running lengthwise. **Longitudinally**, lon-je-tew'-de-nal-le, *ad.* lengthwise.
Long measure, long'-mezh-ure, *s.* lineal measure.
Longprimer, long'-prim-er, *s.* a printing type of a size between small pica and bourgeois.
Long-run, long'-run, *s.* the final issue.
Long-shoreman, long-shore'-man, *s.* a wharf labourer.
Long-sighted, long-si'-ted, *a.* able to see at a great distance or far ahead; sagacious; seeing distant objects distinctly, but not near ones [Med.] **Long-sightedness**, long-si'-ted-nes, *s.* the faculty of being long-sighted.
Longsome, long'-sum, *a.* tiresome; tedious.
Long-stop, long'-stop, *s.* the one at cricket behind the wicket-keeper, posted to stop balls that pass him.
Long-suffering, long'-suf-fer-ing, *a.* forbearing long: *s.* long patience.
Long-tail, long'-tale, *a.* having the tail uncut: *s.* a gentleman's dog privileged to hunt.
Long-tongued, long'-tungd, *a.* prating; babbling.
Long-vacation, long-vâ-ka'-shun, *s.* the vacation period between Trinity and Michaelmas terms [Law]
Longways, long'-ways, *ad.* lengthwise.
Long-winded, long-win'-ded, *a.* long-breathed; tedious in speaking.
Loo, loo, *s.* a game at cards: *v.a.* to beat at the game by winning every trick.
Loobily, loo'-be-le, *a.* and *ad.* like a looby.
Looby, loo'-be, *s.* an awkward clumsy fellow; a lubber.
Loof, loof, *s.* the fullest part of a ship's bow. See **Luff.**
Look, look, *v.n.* to direct the eye to in order to see; to direct the mind or attention to; to consider; to examine; to expect; to take care; to seem; to face; to front. *To look about*, to look on all sides or in different directions. *To look about one*, to be on the watch, or vigilant. *To look after*, to take care of; to search; to expect. *To look for*, to expect; to search. *To look into*, to inspect closely. *To look on*, to regard; to view; to be a mere spectator. *To look over*, to examine one by one. *To overlook*, to pass over without seeing. *To look out*, to be on the watch; to select. *To look to* or *unto*, to take care of; to depend on. *To look through*, to penetrate with the eye or the understanding. (A.S. *locian.*)
Look, look, *v.a.* to influence by looks or presence. *To look down*, to overawe by the appearance assumed. *To look out*, to search for and discover. *To look in the face*, to face or meet with boldness. *To look up a thing*, to search for it and find it. *Look*, attend.
Look, look, *s.* the act of looking or seeing; aspect.
Looker, look'-er, *s.* one who looks. *A looker-on*, a mere spectator.
Looking, look'-ing, *s.* search or searching. *Looking for*, expectation.
Looking-glass, look'-ing-glas, *s.* a mirror considered as reflecting the image of the person who looks on it.
Lookout, look'-out, *s.* a careful looking out or watching for any object or event; a place to look out from; the person on the lookout.
Loom, loom, *s.* a machine or frame in which a weaver works threads into cloth; the handle of an oar (A.S. *geloma*, an implement).
Loom, loom, *v.n.* to appear above the horizon; to rise on the view through, or as through, a haze, and larger than the real dimensions; to appear in large, yet faint, outlines in the distance (A.S. *leoma*, a ray).
Loom-gale, loom'-gale, *s.* a gentle gale of wind.
Looming, loom'-ing, *s.* the indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere; mirage.
Loon, loon, *s.* a base or worthless fellow (Dut.)
Loon, loon, *s.* the great northern diver.
Loop, loop, *s.* a doubling of a string or cord; a noose through which a cord may be run for fastening; anything similar; *v.a.* to make into or fasten with a loop (Celt. *lub*, to bend).
Loop, loop, *s.* a loophole.
Loop, loop, *s.* part of a block of cast iron melted off for the forge or hammer [Metal.]
Looped, loopt, *a.* full of holes; loopholed.
Loopers, loop'-ers, *s.pl.* the larvæ of certain species of moths, which form a loop when crawling.
Loophole, loop'-hole, *s.* a hole in a wall or the bulk-head of a ship, through which small arms may be discharged; a way or means of escape.
Loopholed, loop'-hole'd, *a.* full of loopholes.
Loop-line, loop'-line, *s.* a short railway line running alongside of, out of, and returning to the main line.
Loose, loose, *a.* unbound; slack: not tight; not compact; not concise; vague; not strict; lax; unconnected; having a flux from the bowels; unrestrained; licentious; containing unchaste language; free. *To break loose*, to escape from confinement or restraint. *To let loose*, to set at liberty. (A.S. *leas.*) **Loosely**, loose'-le, *ad.* in a loose manner. **Looseness**, loose'-nes, *s.* the state of being loose.
Loose, loose, *v.a.* to unbind; to free from any fastening; to relax; to liberate; to free from obligation; to relieve; to undo; to remit; to absolve: *v.n.* to set sail.
Loosen, loos'-n, *v.a.* to free from tightness, tension, or fixedness; to render less dense; to free from restraint; to open, as the bowels: *v.n.* to become loose; to become less tight or compact.
Loot, loot, *s.* plunder taken in a conquered city: *v.n.* to plunder or seek for loot (Hind.)
Loo-table, loo-ta'-bl, *s.* a round table for a sitting-room, common as a card table.
Lop, lop, *v.a.* to shorten; to cut off the ends or the useless parts of, or trim by this means: *s.* that which is cut from trees (Dut. *luppen*, to maim).
Lop, lop, *v.a.* to let fall (*flap*).
Lop-eared, lop'-eerd, *a.* with hanging ears.
Lophiodon, lo-fi'-o-don, *s.* a fossil animal allied to the tapir (Gr. *lophos*, a crest, and *odous*, a tooth).
Lopper, lop'-per, *v.n.* to curdle and sour, as milk.
Lopping, lop'-ping, *s.* that which is cut off.
Lopsided, lop-si'-ded, *a.* heavier on one side than the other.
Loquacious, lo-kwa'-shus, *a.* talkative; noisy; blabbing (L. *loquax*, from *loquor*, to speak). **Loquaciously**, lo-kwa'-shus-le, *ad.* in a loquacious manner. **Loquaciousness**, lo-kwa'-shus-nes, *s.* the habit of being loquacious.
Loquacity, lo-kwas'-e-te, *s.* loquaciousness.
Loquat, lo'-kwat, *s.* a fruit, native to China and Japan, about the size of a large gooseberry.

Lorcha, lor'-kà, *s.* a Chinese vessel of European build, and rigged like a junk.

Lord, lord, *s.* a master; a ruler; a supreme ruler; the Supreme Being; an oppressive ruler; a husband; a baron; proprietor of a manor; a nobleman; a title of honour given to those who are noble by birth or creation; a peer of the realm; an honorary title bestowed on certain official characters, as Lord Chancellor, Lord Mayor, &c.: *v.n.* to invest with the dignities and privileges of a lord: *v.n.* to domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway. *Lord of misrule,* one formerly chosen to preside over the sports and revels of a family during Christmas holidays. *Lord lieutenant* of Ireland, the representative of royalty in that country. *Lord lieutenant* of a county, the principal official, originally one deputed by the sovereign to manage its military concerns. *Lord Mayor,* the chief magistrate of the cities of London, Dublin, and York. *Lord Temporal,* a lay peer. *Lord Spiritual,* a clerical peer, as a bishop. *House of Lords,* the House of Peers. (A.S. *hlaford,* from *hlaf,* loaf, and *ward,* to keep.)

Lord-like, lord'-like, *a.* becoming a lord; haughty.

Lording, lord'-ling, *s.* a little lord; a would-be lord.

Lordly, lord'-le, *a.* becoming or befitting a lord; haughty; imperious; overbearing: *ad.* proudly; imperiously. **Lordliness,** lord'-le-nes, *s.* dignity; pride.

Lordosis, lor-do'-sis, *s.* curvature of the bones, especially of the spine forward [Anat.] (Gr. *lordos,* bent inwards.)

Lord's-day, lordz'-da, *s.* Sunday.

Lordship, lord'-ship, *s.* a title of honour given to noblemen, or persons in high authority; dominion; power; the territory of a lord; domain.

Lord's-supper, lordz-sup'-per, *s.* the sacrament of the Eucharist in the Christian church.

Lore, lore, *s.* learning; doctrine; instruction (A.S. *lar.*)

Lorette, lo-ret', *s.* a stylish woman of loose morals (Fr.)

Lorgnette, lor-net', *s.* an opera-glass (Fr.)

Lorica, lo-ri'-kà, *s.* a cuirass (Fr. from L. *lorum,* a thong).

Loricate, lor'-e-kate, *v.a.* to plate or coat over; to incrust: *a.* loricated.

Lorication, lor-e-ka'-shun, *s.* the act or operation of covering with a plate or crust for defence.

Lorikeet, lor'-e-keet, *s.* a small Australian parrot with an extensible tongue.

Lorimer, lor'-e-mer, *s.* a saddler. See **Lorica.**

Loriot, lo'-re-ot, *s.* the golden oriole (L. *aurum,* gold).

Loris, lo'-ris, *s.* an E. Indian lemur.

Lorn, lorn, *a.* lost; undone; forsaken (A.S.)

Lorry, lor'-re, *s.* a long four-wheeled waggon without sides.

Lory, lo'-re, *s.* a richly-plumed parrot of S.E. Asia.

Losable, looz'-à-bl, *a.* that may be lost.

Lose, looze, *v.a.* to cease to have; to be deprived of; not to gain; to fail to obtain; to possess no longer; to forfeit; to waste; to squander; to ruin; to destroy; to cause to perish; to miss; to bewilder; to fail to see or find. *To lose one's self,* to be bewildered; to have the memory and reason suspended (*loose*).

Lose, looze, *v.n.* to forfeit anything in contest; not to win; to decline; to fail.

Losel, loz'-el, *a.* wasteful; slothful: *s.* a wasteful or worthless fellow.

Loser, looz'-er, *s.* one who loses or does not win.

Losing, looz'-ing, *a.* bringing or causing loss. **Losingly,** looz'-ing-le, *ad.* in a losing manner.

Loss, los, *s.* failure to keep; privation; deprivation; failure to win; damage; ruin; defeat; waste. *To bear a loss,* to make good; to sustain a loss without sinking under it. *To be at a loss,* to be puzzled; to be unable to determine.

Lost, lost, *a.* that cannot be found; forfeited; wasted; perplexed; ruined; alienated; shipwrecked.

Lot, lot, *s.* chance; fortune; that by which the fortune of one is determined; that which falls to one by fortune; a distinct portion or parcel: *v.a.* to allot; to catalogue. *To cast lots,* to use or throw a die, or some other instrument. *To draw lots,* to determine an event by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer, and thus determining an event.

Loth, loath, *a.* See **Loath.**

Lotion, lo'-shun, *s.* a wash; an external fluid application [Med.] (L. *lotum,* to wash.)

Lottery, lot'-te-re, *s.* a distribution or a scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance.

Lotus, lo'-tus, *s.* a name given to various plants, but more especially one of uncertain identity, the fruit of which induced a certain pleasing, dreamy languor in whoever partook of it (Gr.)

Loud, lowd, *a.* high-sounding; striking the ear with great force; noisy; clamorous: *ad.* loudly (A.S. *hlud*). **Loudly,** lowd'-le, *ad.* in a loud manner. **Loudness,** lowd'-nes, *s.* the quality of being loud.

Lough, lok, *s.* a loch, which see.

Louis d'or, loo-e-dore. *s.* a French gold coin, now superseded, worth from 16s. to above 18s. (Fr. a Louis of gold).

Lounge, lownj, *v.n.* to spend time lazily; to move idly about; to recline at ease: *s.* the act of lounging; a place for lounging; a kind of sofa.

Lounger, lownj'-er, *s.* one who lounges; an idler.

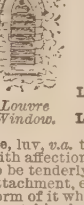
Louse, louse, *s.; pl.* **Lice;** a parasitic insect, of which there are numerous species (A.S. *lus*).

Louse, lowze, *v.a.* to clean from lice.

Lousy, lowz'-e, *a.* swarming with lice; mean; low; contemptible. **Lously,** lowz'-e-le, *ad.* in a mean, paltry manner. **Lousiness,** lowz'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being lousy.

Lout, lowt, *s.* a mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown (A.S. *lutan,* to stoop).

Loutish, lowt'-ish, *a.* clownish; awkward; clumsy. **Loutishly,** lowt'-ish-le, *ad.* in a loutish manner. **Loutishness,** lowt'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being loutish.



Louvre Window.

Louvre, } loo'-vr, } *s.* an open turret or **Louver,** } lantern on ancient roofs, originally for the escape of smoke, now glazed as a sky-light. *A louvre window,* in church steeples, an opening crossed by bars of wood, called *louvre-* or *luffer-boards,* to exclude rain, but allow the passage of sound from the bells (Fr. *l'ouvert,* the opening).

Lovable, luv'-à-bl, *a.* worthy of love; amiable.

Lovage, luv'-aje, *s.* an herb of the genus ligusticum.

Love, luv, *v.a.* to like; to be pleased with; to regard with affection; to be in love with: *v.n.* to be in love; to be tenderly attached: *a.* an affectionate devoted attachment, especially that passionate all-absorbing form of it when the object is one of the opposite sex; courtship; benevolence; the object beloved; a word of endearment; the god of love (A.S. *lufu,* Sans. *lubh,* to desire).

Love-apple, luv'-ap-pl, *s.* the tomato.

Love-bird, luv'-burd, *s.* a small bird of the parrot family, so called from its affection to its mate.

Love-favour, luv'-fa-ver, *s.* something given to be worn in token of love.

Love-feast, luv'-feest, *s.* a religious feast like the agape.

Love-knot, luv'-not, *s.* an intricate knot used as a token of love.

Loveless, luv'-les, *a.* void of love; not loved.

Love-letter, luv'-let-ter, *s.* a letter of courtship.

Love-lies-bleeding, luv-lize-bleed-ing, *s.* a species of amaranth.

Love-lock, luv'-lok, *s.* a curl worn by men of fashion in the reign of Elizabeth and James I.

Lovelorn, luv'-lorn, *a.* forsaken by one's love.

Lovely, luv'-le, *a.* such as to excite love or admiration; beautiful. **Lovelily,** luv'-le-le, *ad.* in a lovely manner. **Loveliness,** luv'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being lovely.

Lover, luv'-er, *s.* one in love; one who loves; one fond of anything.

Love-shaft, luv'-shaft, *s.* Cupid's arrow.

Love-sick, luv'-sik, *a.* languishing from love, or dictated by this feeling.

Loving, luv'-ing, *a.* entertaining or expressing love for. **Lovingly,** luv'-ing-le, *ad.* affectionately. **Lovingness,** luv'-ing-nes, *s.* affection; kind regard.

Low, lo, *a.* not high; depressed below any given surface or place; depressed to the utmost; below the usual height; deep; not loud; grave; dejected; depressed in vigour; in a mean condition; abject; base; not exalted in thought or diction; vulgar; submissive; weak; moderate; cheap; low church; in poor circumstances; plain; simple: *ad.* not on high; cheaply; meanly; not loudly; near the present; near the equator; in a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace: *v.a.* to sink; to depress (*lie*). *Low Church,* that section of the Church of England which, in opposition to the High Church party, is not exclusive in its assertion of church authority and observance, and, in opposition to the Broad Church, inclines to the principles of the Evangelicals. *Low Sunday,* the next Sunday after Easter. *Low-wine,* a liquor produced by the first distillation. **Lowness,** lo'-nes, *s.* the state of being low.

Low, lo, *v.n.* to bellow, as an ox (from the sound).

Low-bell, lo'-bel, *s.* a kind of fowling in the night with light and bells.

Low-born, lo'-born *a.* born in low life.

Lower, lo'-er, *v.a.* to let down; to bring down; to humble; to diminish: *v.n.* to fall; to sink; to grow less.

Lower, lou'-er, *v.n.* to appear dark or gloomy; to threaten a storm; to frown (*leer*).

Lower-case, lo'-er-kase, *s.* the case which contains the small letters; small letters [Printing].
Lowering, lou'-er-ing, *a.* cloudy and threatening. **Loweringly**, lou'-er-ing-le, *ad.* in a lowering manner.
Lowermost, lo'-er-most, *a.* lowest.
Lowery, lou'-er-e, *a.* cloudy; gloomy.
Lowing, lo'-ing, *a.* bellowing as an ox: *s.* the bellowing or cry of cattle.
Lowland, lo'-land, *s.* a low or level country, as the Lowlands of Scotland.
Low-life, lo'-life, *s.* life among the lowest classes.
Lowlihood, lo'-le-hood, *s.* a humble state.
Lowly, lo'-le, *a.* humble; modest; meek; low; not elevated in place: *ad.* lowlily. **Lowlily**, lo'-le-le, *ad.* in a lowly manner. **Lowliness**, lo'-le-nes, *s.* the state of being lowly; humility; meanness.
Low-minded, lo-mine'-ded, *a.* mean; base.
Low-pressure, lo-presh'-ure, *a.* said of steam as exerting, and of steam engines as employing, a pressure on the piston of under two atmospheres, or 50lbs. to the square inch.
Low-spirited, lo-spir'-it-ed, *a.* depressed in spirits.
Low-water, lo'-waw-ter, *s.* the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.
Loxodromic, loks-o-drom'-ik, *a.* pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhumb line. *Loxodromic curve*, a line which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; the rhumb line. (Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a course.)
Loxodromics, loks-o-drom'-iks, *s.pl.* the art of oblique sailing by the rhumb line.
Loy, loi, *s.* a long narrow spade (Agr.)
Loyal, loy'-al, *a.* faithful in allegiance to king or country or those over one; true to plighted faith or duty (Fr. from L. *legalis*, according to law). **Loyally**, loy'-al-le, *ad.* in a loyal manner.
Loyalist, loy'-al-ist, *s.* one who maintains his allegiance to his prince or who is true to his country.
Loyalty, loy'-al-te, *s.* devotion to a prince or sovereign or to a husband or lover; fidelity to the laws.
Lozenge, loz'-enj, *s.* a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; anything similarly shaped; a small cake of flavoured sugar, &c., often medicated (Fr.)
Lozenge-shaped, loz'-enj-shaypt, *a.* having the form of a lozenge or rhomb.
Lozengy, loz'-en-je, *a.* divided lozenge-wise [Her.]
Lubber, lub'-ber, *s.* a heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy, lazy fellow (W. *llob*, a doit).
Lubberly, lub'-ber-le, *a.* and *ad.* like a lubber.
Lubric, lew'-brik, *a.* slippery; unsteady; lascivious (L. *lubricus*, slippery).
Lubricant, lew'-bre-kant, *s.* that which lubricates.
Lubricate, lew'-bre-kate, *v.a.* to make smooth or slippery.
Lubrication, lew-bre-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of lubricating.
Lubricator, lew'-bre-ka-tur, *s.* that which lubricates; an oil-cup, or any contrivance for supplying grease.
Lubricity, lu-bris'-e-te, *s.* smoothness; slipperiness; instability; propensity to lewdness.
Lubricous, lew'-bre-kus, *a.* slippery; unstable.
Lubrifaction, lew-bre-fak'-shun, *s.* the act of lubricating.
Lubrification, lew-bre-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* lubrifaction.
Lucama, lu-ka'-ma, *s.* a Chilian fruit, like a peach.
Luce, luse, *s.* a pike full grown (L. *lucius*).
Lucent, lew'-sent, *a.* bright; shining; clear. See **Lucid.**
Lucernal, lu-ser'-nal, *a.* pertaining to a lamp. *A lucernal microscope*, a compound microscope, in which the object is illuminated by means of a lamp. (L. *lucerna*, a lamp.)
Lucerne, lew'-sern, *s.* a plant cultivated for fodder.
Lucid, lew'-sid, *a.* shining; bright; shedding light; clear; transparent; radiant with reason; easily understood (L. *lux*, *lucis*, light). **Lucidly**, lew'-sid-le, *ad.* in a lucid manner. **Lucidness**, lew'-sid-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being lucid.
Lucidity, lew-sid'-e-te, *s.* lucidness.
Lucifer, lew'-se-fer, *s.* the planet Venus, as morning star; Satan, before his fall; a match tipped with some very combustible substance, and ignited by friction (L. light-bringer, from *lux*, and *fero*, to bring).
Luciferian, lew-se-fe'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to lucifer.
Luciferous, lu-sif'-er-us, *a.* giving or affording light.
Lucimeter, lu-sim'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of light (L. *lux*, and *meter*).
Luck, luk, *s.* fortune that chances, whether good or bad; good fortune (Dut. *luk*).
Luckless, luk'-les, *a.* unfortunate; without good luck. **Lucklessly**, luk'-les-le, *ad.* in a luckless manner.
Luck-penny, luk'-pen-ne, *s.* a small sum given back to the buyer, by one who receives money under a contract or bargain.
Lucky, luk'-e, *a.* meeting with good success; fortunate; auspicious. **Luckily**, luk'-e-le, *ad.* in a lucky manner. **Luckiness**, luk'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being lucky.
Lucrative, lew'-kra-tiv, *a.* bringing gain; profitable. **Lucratively**, lew'-kra-tiv-le, *ad.* in a lucrative manner.
Lucre, lewk'-er, *s.* gain, specially base gain; profit (L. *lucrum*).
Lucubrate, lew'-ku-brate, *v.n.* to work or study by candle-light or at night (L. *lux*, light).
Lucubration, lew-ku-bra'-shun, *s.* study by candle-light; a work so produced, or as the fruit of study.
Lucubratory, lew'-ku-bra-tur-e, *a.* composed by candle-light or by night.
Luculent, lew'-ku-lent, *a.* lucid; clear; transparent.
Lucullite, lu-kul'-lite, *s.* a variety of black marble, as introduced into Rome by Lucullus.
Ludicrous, lew'-de-krus, *a.* adapted to raise laughter; laughable (L. *ludus*, sport). **Ludicrously**, lew'-de-krus-le, *ad.* in a ludicrous manner. **Ludicrousness**, lew'-de-krus-nes, *s.* the quality of being ludicrous.
Ludification, lew-de-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of deriding (L. *ludus*, and *facio*, to make).
Ludificatory, lu-dif-e-ka'-tur-e, *a.* making sport.
Lues, lew'-ez, *s.* poison; plague (L.)
Luff, luf, *s.* the weather-gauge, or part of a ship toward the wind; the act of sailing close to the wind; the loof: *v.n.* to turn the head of a ship toward the wind [Naut.] (Dut. *loef*.)
Luffer, luf'-fer, *s.* a louvre, which see.
Luff-tackle, luf-tak'-l, *s.* a large tackle, composed of a double and single block [Naut.]
Lug, lug, *v.a.* to drag; to pull with difficulty; *v.n.* to drag; to move heavily (Swed. *lugga*, to pull by the hair).
Lug, lug, *s.* a thing which projects, as the ear; the handle of a vessel; a loose-hanging flap (Sc. the ear).
Luggage, lug'-gaje, *s.* anything cumbersome and heavy to be carried; a traveller's trunks, packages, &c. *Luggage-train*, a train on a railway for heavy goods.
Lugger, lug'-ger, *s.* a small vessel carrying two or three masts with a running bowsprit and lug-sails.
Lug-mark, lug'-mark, *s.* a mark cut in the ear of a dog or sheep to identify it.
Lug-sail, lug'-sale, *s.* a square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.
Lugubrious, lu-gu'-bre-us, *a.* mournful (L. *lugeo*, to mourn). **Lugubriously**, lu-gu'-bre-us-le, *ad.* in a lugubrious manner.
Lugworm, lug'-worm, *s.* a worm used for bait, dug out of the sea-sand.
Lukewarm, lewk'-wawrm, *a.* moderately warm; tepid; not zealous; indifferent (*luke*, tepid). **Lukewarmly**, lewk'-wawrm-le, *ad.* in a lukewarm manner. **Lukewarmness**, lewk'-wawrm-nes, *s.* the state of being lukewarm.
Lull, lul, *v.a.* to quiet; to compose; to rest; to soothe; *v.n.* to subside; to become calm: *s.* power of soothing; a season of calm after tumult (Swed. *lulla*, to sing to sleep).
Lullaby, lul'-a-be, *s.* a song to lull to sleep.
Lumbaginous, lum-baj'-e-nus, *a.* pertaining to lumbago.
Lumbago, lum-ba'-go, *s.* a rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins [Med.] (L. *lumbus*, a loin).
Lumbal, lum'-bal, } *a.* pertaining to or near the loins.
Lumbar, lum'-bar, } *Lumbar region*, the hinder part of the body, from the false ribs down to the haunch
Lumber, lum'-ber, *s.* anything useless and cumbersome; timber sawn or split for use: *v.a.* to heap together; to fill with lumber: *v.n.* to move heavily; to make a rumbling noise; to cut timber for market. See **Lumber room.** *Lumber-dealer*, a timber-merchant.
Lumberer, lum'-ber-er, *s.* in America, one engaged in cutting and getting lumber from the forest.
Lumber-room, lum'-ber-room, *s.* a place for the reception of lumber or useless things (*Lombard-room*, a room where the Lombard money-lenders stored their pledges).
Lumbrical, lum'-bre-kal, *a.* resembling a worm: *s.* a muscle of the fingers and toes, so named from its resembling a worm (L. *lumbricus*, a worm).
Lumbriciform, lum-bris'-e-form, *a.* in shape like a worm.
Luminant, lu'-min-ant, *a.* luminous, which see.
Luminary, lew'-me-na-re, *s.* a body that gives light, especially a heavenly body; one distinguished for enlightening others.
Luminiferous, lew-me-nif'-er-us, *a.* producing light; transmitting light (L. *lumen*, and *fero*, to bring).
Luminosity, lu-min-os'-e-te, *s.* luminousness.
Luminous, lew'-me-nus, *a.* emitting light; bright; clear; lucid; perspicuous (L. *lumen*, light). **Luminously**, lew'-me-nus-le, *ad.* in a luminous manner. **Luminousness**, lew'-me-nus-nes, *s.* the quality of being luminous.

Lump, lump, *s.* a small mass of matter of no definite shape: confused heap: *v.a.* to throw into a mass; to take in the gross (Scand). *In the lump*, in gross.

Lump-sugar, lump'-shoo-gar, *s.* loaf sugar broken into small pieces.

Lumper, lump'-er, *s.* one who loads or unloads ships.

Lump-fish, lump'-fish, *s.* a soft, thick sea-fish, covered with horny spines.

Lumping, lump'-ing, *a.* bulky; heavy.

Lumpish, lump'-ish, *a.* like a lump; heavy; dull.

Lumpishly, lump'-ish-le, *ad.* in a lumpish manner.

Lumpishness, lump'-ish-nes *s.* the quality of being lumpish.

Lumpy, lum'-pe, *a.* full of lumps.

Lunacy, lew'-na-se, *s.* a species of madness, properly with lucid intervals, formerly supposed to be affected by the moon; insanity (L. *luna*, the moon).

Lunar, lew'-nar, } *a.* pertaining to the moon; mea-
Lunary, lew'-na-re, } sured by the revolutions of the moon; resembling the moon; influenced by the moon. *Lunar caustic*, nitrate of silver. *Lunar cycle*, the period of time after which the new moons return on the same days of the year. *Lunar month*, the time in which the moon completes a revolution about the earth. *Lunar observation*, an observation of the moon's distance from a star to find the longitude. *Lunar rainbow*, a faint rainbow occasioned by the refraction of the light of the moon. *Lunar year*, the period of 12 synodic lunar months, being about 354¼ days.

Lunarian, lu-na'-re-an, *s.* an inhabitant of the moon.

Lunary, lew'-na-re, *s.* moonwort, or honesty, an herb.

Lunate, lew'-nate, *a.* formed like a half-moon.

Lunatic, lu'-nat-ik, *a.* affected by lunacy: *s.* a person affected by insanity. *Lunatic asylum*, a place for the insane.

Lunation, lu-na'-shun, *s.* the time from one new moon to the next.

Lunch, lunsh, *s.* luncheon: *v.n.* to take a lunch [*lump*].

Luncheon, lunsh'-un, *s.* a slight repast between breakfast and dinner; food taken at any time except at a regular meal.

Lune, lewn, *s.* anything in the shape of a half-moon.

Lunette, lu-net', *s.* an advanced work composed of two faces and two flanks [Fort.]; a half-horse-shoe, which wants the sponge [Farriery]; a piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse; an aperture for the admission of light into a concave ceiling [Arch.]; a watch-glass flattened at the centre.

Lung, lung, *s.* one of the organs of respiration in animals that breathe air (A.S. *lunge*, Sans. *laghu*, light).

Lunge, lunje, *s.* a sudden thrust: *v.n.* to give such (*allonge*).

Lunged, lungd, *a.* having lungs; drawing in and expelling air.

Lung-grown, lung'-grone, *a.* having lungs that adhere to the pleura [Med.]

Lungless, lung'-les, *a.* having no lungs.

Lungwort, lung'-wurt, *s.* a purple-flowered herb, with leaves spotted like the lungs; a lichen growing on the trunks of trees.

Luniform, lew'-ne-form, *a.* resembling the moon.

Lunisolar, lew-ne-so'-lar, *a.* compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon. The *lunisolar period*, or *year*, the period of 532 years, at the end of which the eclipses return again in the same order. (L. *luna*, the moon, and *sol*, the sun.)

Lunt, lunt, *s.* the match-cord used for firing cannon (Ger. *Lunte*, a match).

Lunular, lew'-nu-lar, } *a.* like the new moon; shaped
Lunulate, lew'-nu-late, } like a small crescent [Bot.]

Lunule, lu'-nule, *s.* a crescent-like mark [Conch.]

Lunulet, lu'-nu-let, *s.* a half-moon-shaped spot on insects, of a different colour from the rest [Entom.]

Lupercal, lew'-per-kal, *s.* a feast of the ancient Romans in honour of Pan: *a.* pertaining to these feasts.

Lupine, lew'-pin, *a.* like a wolf (L. *lupus*, a wolf).

Lupine, lew'-pin, *s.* a kind of gay-flowering pulse.

Lupinite, lew'-pin-ite, *s.* a bitter substance extracted from the leaves of the white lupine.

Lupulin, lew'-pu-lin, *s.* the bitter principle of hops.

Lupus, lu'-pus, *s.* a destructive affection of the skin, occurring chiefly on the face.

Lurch, lurtch, *v.n.* to lie in ambush; to lurk; to shift; to play tricks; to roll or pitch suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea: *s.* a sudden roll of a ship to one side [Naut.] (*lurk.*)

Lurch, lurtch, *s.* a losing position in the game of cribbage. *To leave in the lurch*, to leave in a difficult situation.

Lurcher, lurtch'-er, *s.* one who lurks or lies in wait to ensnare or steal; a dog that lies in wait for game.

Lurcher, lurtch'-er, *s.* a glutton (*lurch*, to devour).

Lurdan, lur'-dan, *a.* lubberly (Fr. *lourd*, heavy, dull).

Lure, lewr, *s.* an enticement; a bait: *v.a.* to entice; to attract (originally a falconer's lure to recall a hawk).

Lurid, lew'-rid, *a.* pale-yellow; ghastly pale; wan; gloomy (L.)

Lurk, lurk, *v.n.* to lie in wait; to lie concealed (Scand. allied to *listen*).

Lurker, lurk'-er, *s.* one who lurks.

Lurking-place, lurk'-ing-plase, *s.* a hiding-place.

Luscious, lush'-us, *a.* very sweet; delicious; too sweet; fulsome (*lusty*, pleasant). **Lusciously**, lush'-us-le, *ad.* in a luscious manner. **Lusciousness**, lush'-us-nes, *s.* the state of being luscious.

Lush, lush, *a.* rich and juicy. See **Luscious.**

Lusiad, lew'-se-ad, *s.* the epic poem of Camoens on the establishment of the Portuguese power in India.

Lust, lust, *s.* eagerness to possess or enjoy; concupiscence; depraved desire: *v.n.* to desire eagerly; to have carnal desire; to have irregular or inordinate desire (A.S. *lust*, pleasure).

Luster, lus'-ter, *s.* one inflamed with lust.

Lustful, lust'-ful, *a.* having lust; inciting to lust; vigorous; robust. **Lustfully**, lust'-ful-le, *ad.* in a lustful manner. **Lustfulness**, lust'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being lustful.

Lustihead, lust'-e-hed, } *s.* the quality of being lusty
Lustihood, lust'-e-hood, } vigour of body.

Lustral, lus'-tral, *a.* pertaining to or used in purification (L. *lustro*, to purify).

Lustration, lus-tra'-shun, *s.* the act of purifying; purification, properly by sacrifice from defilement by crime.

Lustre, lus'-tr, *s.* brightness; splendour; distinction; renown; the quality and intensity reflected from mineral surfaces; a chandelier ornamented with pendants of cut glass; a lustrous cloth (L. *luceo*, to shine).

Lustre, lus'-tr, *s.* See **Lustrum.**

Lustreless, lus'-tr-les, *a.* destitute of lustre.

Lustrical, lus'-tre-kal, *a.* pertaining to purification.

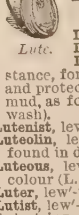
Lustring, lus'-tring, *s.* a species of glossy silk cloth.

Lustrous, lus'-trus, *a.* bright; shining; luminous. **Lustrously**, lus'-trus-le, *ad.* in a lustrous manner.

Lustrum, lus'-trum, *s.* a period of five years; originally a sacrificial purification of the Roman people every five years (L. *luo*, to wash, to purify).

Lustwort, lust'-wurt, *s.* a plant of the genus drosera.

Lusty, lus'-te, *a.* full of life and vigour; robust; bulky; of great size. **Lustily**, lus'-te-le, *ad.* in a lusty manner; vigorously. **Lustiness**, lus'-te-nes, *s.* the state of being lusty; robustness.


Lute.

Lutanist, lew'-tan-ist, *s.* one who plays on the lute.

Lutarious, lu-ta'-re-us, *a.* pertaining to or living in mud; of the colour of mud. See **Lute.**

Lutation, lu-ta'-shun, *s.* the act or process of luting.

Lute, lewt, *s.* a stringed instrument of music like the guitar (Ar. *al*, the, and *ud*, wood, lute).

Lute, lewt, *v.a.* to close or coat with lute.

Lute, lewt, } *s.* a composition of clay,
Luting, lewt'-ing, } or other tenacious substance, for making vessels air-tight, or for coating and protecting them when exposed to fire (L. *lutum*, mud, as formed by being washed down, from *luo*, to wash).

Lutenist, lewt'-en-ist, *s.* a performer on the lute.

Luteolin, lew-te'-o-lin, *s.* a yellow colouring matter found in dyer's weed. See **Luteous.**

Luteous, lew'-te-us, *a.* of a brownish-yellow or clay colour (L. *luteus*, yellow).

Luter, lew'-ter, } *s.* one who plays on the lute.
Lutist, lew'-tist, }

Lutestring, lew'-string, *s.* lustring.

Lutheran, lew'-ther-ran, *a.* pertaining to Luther: *s.* a disciple or follower of Luther.

Lutheranism, lew'-ther-an-izm, *s.* the peculiar principles of Luther, or the Lutherans.

Luthern, lew'thern, *s.* a dormer-window (L. *luceo*, to shine).

Lutose, lew'-tose, *a.* miry; covered with clay.

Luxate, luks'-ate, *v.a.* to put out of joint; to displace (L. *luxus*, dislocated).

Luxation, luks-a'-shun, *s.* dislocation.

Luxuriance, lug-zew'-re-ans, } *s.* vigorous growth;
Luxuriancy, lug-zew'-re-an-se, } excessive growth; exuberance.

Luxuriant, lug-zew'-re-ant, *a.* exuberant in growth; abundant; superfluous in abundance. **Luxuriantly**, lug-zew'-re-ant-le, *ad.* in a luxuriant manner.

Luxuriate, lug-zew'-re-ate, *v.n.* to grow exuberantly; to feed or live luxuriously; to expatiate with delight.

Luxurious, lug-zew'-re-us, *a.* indulging in luxury: ad-

ministering to luxury; furnished with luxuries; softening by luxury. **Luxuriously**, lug-zew'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a luxurious manner. **Luxuriousness**, lug-zew'-re-us-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being luxurious.

Luxurist, luk'-shu-rist, *s.* one given to luxury.

Luxury, luks'-u-re, or luk'-shu-re, *s.* the free indulgence of dainty and expensive pleasures; anything delightful, especially to appetite; a dainty (L. *luxuria*, from *luxus*, excess, extravagance).

Lyam, li'-am, *s.* a leash for holding a hound.

Lycanthrope, li'-kan-thrope, *s.* one affected with lycanthropy.

Lycanthropy, li-kan'-thro-pe, *s.* a species of insanity, in which the patient imagines himself to be a wolf, and acts and howls like one (Gr. *lukos*, a wolf and *anthropos*, a man).

Lyceum, li-se'-um, *s.* a place appropriated to instruction by lectures; an association of men for literary improvement. (The gymnasium at Athens where Aristotle taught.)

Lychnis, lik'-nis, *s.* a bright-flowering plant (Gr.)

Lychnobite, lik'-no-bite, *s.* one who labours during the night and sleeps by day Gr. *lychnos*, a lamp, and *bios*, life).

Lycopodium, le-ko-po'-de-um, *s.* the club-moss; a yellow powder in the spores, which burns with a bright flash (Gr. *lykos*, and *pous*, a foot).

Lydian, lid'-e-an, *a.* pertaining to Lydia, in Asia Minor, or to its voluptuous people; soft; effeminate; soft and slow [Mus.] *Lydian-stone*, a kind of flint, used anciently as a touch-stone.

Lye, li, *s.* an alkaline solution, usually consisting of dissolved potash (A.S. *leah*, L. *lavo*, to wash).

Lying-in, li'-ing-in, *a.* being in childbirth: *s.* confinement in childbirth.

Lyingly, li'-ing-le, *ad.* falsely; without truth.

Lym, lim, *s.* a dog held in a leam.

Lymph, limf, *s.* water; a colourless fluid in animal bodies [Physiol.] (L. *lympha*, pure, spring water.)

Lymphatic, lim-fat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to lymph: *s.* a vessel in animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph [Anat.]

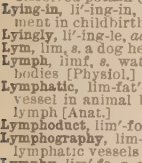
Lymphoduct, lim'-fo-dukt, *s.* a lymphatic.

Lymphography, lim-fog'-rà-fe, *s.* a description of the lymphatic vessels (L. *lympha*, and *grapho*, to write).

Lymphy, lim'-fe, *a.* containing or resembling lymph.

Lyncean, lin'-se-an, *a.* pertaining to the lynx.

Lynch, linsh, *v.a.* to punish without the forms of law, as by an American mob (John *Lynch*, a Virginian farmer, who so acted).



Lynx.

Lynch-law, linsh'-law, *s.* a summary punishment inflicted by private individuals without the forms of law.

Lynx, links, *s.* an animal of the cat kind, proverbial for its acuteness of vision (L. and Gr.)

Lynx-eyed, links'-ide, *a.* having acute sight.

Lyon-court, li'-on-koart, *s.* the herald's court for Scotland (*lion*, the heraldic emblem of Scotland).

Lyon-king, li'-on-king, *s.* the chief of the Scottish heralds.

Lyrate, li'-rate, } *a.* lyre-shaped [Bot.]
Lyrated, li'-ra-ted, }

Lyre.

Lyre, lire, *s.* a stringed instrument of music, used by the ancients as an accompaniment to poetry (L. and Gr.)

Lyre-shaped, lire'-shaypt, *a.* shaped like a lyre.

Lyric, lir'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to the
Lyrical, lir'-é-kal, } lyre; fit to be sung to the lyre. *Lyric poetry*, that kind of poetry in which the poet sympathetically sings his own passions, sure of a response from others in like circumstances.

Lyric, lir'-ik, *s.* a lyric poem or composition.

Lyricism, lir'-e-sizm, *s.* a lyric composition.

Lyrist, li'-rist, *s.* a musician who plays on the lyre.

Lysis, li'-sis, *s.* the termination of a disease that comes on gradually [Med.] (Gr. *lyo*, to loosen.)

Lyssa, lis'-sà, *s.* canine madness (Gr. *lyssa*, madness).

Lyterian, li-te'-re-an, *a.* indicating the termination of a disease [Med.] (Gr. *lyo*, to loosen.)

M.

M is the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, and its sound is uniform; as a numerical letter it stands for 1000, and with a dash over it for 1,000,000.

Mab, mab, *s.* the queen of the fairies (W. a child).

Mac, mak, *s.* a Gaelic word signifying son.

Macacus, ma-ka'-kus, *s.* the ape-baboon.

Macadamize, mak-ad'-am-ize, *v.a.* to cover a road with small broken granite, so as to form a smooth, hard surface, so called from the projector's name.

Macaroni, mak-à-ro'-ne, *s.* the dough of fine flour formed in small tubes of the size of a goose-quill; a medley of extravagant fancies; a sort of droll or fool: a fop (It.)

Macaronic, mak-à-ron'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or like a macaroni; trifling; vain; affected; consisting of a mixture or jumble of incongruous words, as of modern words Latinized, or Latin words modernized: *s.* a jumble; macaronic verse.

Macaroon, mak'-à-roon, *s.* a small cake, composed chiefly of almonds and sugar; a fop.

Macartney, mak-ärt'-ne, *s.* a splendid pheasant, a native of Sumatra, described by Lord *Macartney*.

Macassar-oil, mà-kas'-är-oyl, *s.* an oil for the hair, so called from an oil of the kind imported from *Macassar* in Celebes.

Macaw, ma-kaw', *s.* one of a race of beautiful American parrots.

Macaw-tree, mà-kaw'-tree, *s.* a palm-tree in the W. India Islands, the fruit of which yields a valuable oil.

Maccabean, mak-ka-be'-an, *a.* pertaining to the Jewish princes called Maccabees.

Maccabees, mak'-ka-bees, *s.pl.* apocryphal books which treat of Jewish affairs in the time of the Maccabees.

Mace, mase, *s.* a kind of club; an ensign of authority borne before magistrates; the heavier rod used in billiards (L. *matea*, a mallet).

Mace, mase, *s.* a spice; the external envelope of the seed of the nutmeg (L.)

Mace-ale, mase'-ale, *s.* ale spiced with mace.

Mace-bearer, mase-ba'-rer, *s.* a person who carries a mace before a magistrate.

Mace-proof, mase'-proof, *a.* secure from arrest.

Macer, mase'-er, *s.* in Scotland, a court-officer.

Macerate, mas'-er-ate, *v.a.* to make lean; to harass; to soften and separate the parts of a substance by steeping it in a fluid (L. *macero*, to steep, from *macer*, lean).

Maceration, mas-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act of macerating; the state of being macerated.

Machiavelian, mak-e-à-vel'-yan, *a.* pertaining or according to Machiavel or his principles; politically cunning; crafty; double-dealing: *s.* one who adopts the principles of Machiavel (*Macchiavelli*, an Italian diplomatist and political writer).

Machiavelism, mak'-e-à-vel'-izm, *s.* the principles of Machiavel, or the doctrine, more especially that in upholding order in a state, the ruler should hold himself bound by no scruple.

Machicolated, mà-tshik'-o-la'-ted, *a.* having machicolations or overhanging battlements.

Machicolation, mà-tshik'-o-la'-shun, *s.* openings beneath parapets, &c., through which stones, pitch, or offensive missiles were dropped on the heads of assailants.

Machicoulis, mà-she-koo-lee, *s.* a projecting parapet or balcony, with holes for firing through [Fort.] (Fr.)

Machinal, mak'-e-nal, *a.* pertaining to machines.

Machinate, mak'-e-nate, *v.a.* to plan; to contrive.

Machination, mak-e-na'-shun, *s.* the act of planning a scheme for executing some purpose, specially an evil one; an artful design, formed with evil intent.

Machinator, mak'-e-na-tur, *s.* one who machinates.

Machine, mà-sheen, *s.* any complex contrivance consisting of a combination of the mechanical powers; an engine; supernatural agency in a poem; one who can only do as he is bid; a carriage or vehicle: *v.a.* to print with a machine (Gr. *mechane*, device).

Machine-ruler, mà-sheen'-ru-ler, *s.* an instrument which lines or rules paper according to pattern.

Machinery, mà-sheen'-e-re, *s.* mechanical combination; the parts of a machine; machines in general; superhuman agency introduced into a poem for the purpose of solving difficulties.

Machinist, mà-sheen'-ist, *s.* a constructor of machines and engines; one versed in the principles of machines; one who works a machine.

Mackerel, mak'-e-rel, *s.* a well-known and excellent table fish. *Mackerel gale*, a fresh rippling gale. *Mackerel sky*, a sky in which the clouds are broken up into fleecy masses (L. *macula*, a spot or stain).

Mackintosh, mak'-in-tosh, *s.* a waterproof India-rubber overcoat, from the name of the inventor.

Mackle, mak'-l, *s.* a blur which has the appearance of double printing [Printing].

Macle, mak'-l, *s.* a twin crystal.

Macled, mak'-ld, *a.* spotted [Min.] (L. *macula.*)

Macon, mà-kong, *s.* a French wine (from *Mâcon*).

Macrobiotic, mak-ro-bi-ot'-ik, *a.* long-lived (Gr. *makros* long, and *bios*, life).

Macrocosm, mak'-ro-kozm, *s.* the great world of the universe (Gr. *makros*, great, and *kosmos*).
Macrodactylic, mak-ro-dak-til'-ik, *a.* having long toes [Ornith.] (Gr. *makros*, and *daktylos*, a toe.)
Macrodiagonal, mak-ro-di-ag'-o-nal, *s.* the longer diagonal of a rhombic prism (Gr. *makros*, and *diagonal*).
Macrometer, mă-krom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument to measure inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant (Gr. *makros*, and *meter*).
Macropus, mak'-ro-pus, *s.* the kangaroo (Gr. *makros*, and *pous*, a foot).
Macrotherium, mak-ro-the'-re-um, *s.* a huge fossil edendate mammal (Gr. *makros*, and *ther*, a wild beast).
Macrotone, mak'-ro-tone, *s.* a stroke over a vowel to indicate that it is long or has its name sound (Gr. *makros*, and *tone*).
Mactation, mak-tā'-shun, *s.* the act of killing a victim for sacrifice (L. *mactо*, to kill).
Macula, mak'-u-lă, *s.* } a spot on the skin or on the
Maculæ, mak'-u-ee, *s.pl.* } surface of the sun, &c. (L.)
Maculate, mak'-u-late, *v.a.* to spot; to stain.
Maculate, mak'-u-late, *a.* spotted; stained.
Maculation, mak-u-la'-shun, *s.* a spotting; a stain.
Macule, mak'-ule, *s.* a spot; a stain; a mackle (*macula*).
Mad, mad, *a.* disordered or distracted in intellect; insane; crazed; proceeding from madness; infatuated; furious; wild with excitement; inflamed with anger (A.S. literally, impaired; *gemed*, foolish).
Madly, mad'-le, *ad.* in a mad way. **Madness**, mad'-nes, *s.* the state of being mad.
Madam, mad'-am, *s.* a complimentary title, generally given to married or elderly ladies; also in slight disrespect (Fr. *ma*, my, and *dame*, lady).
Madarosis, mad-a-ro'-sis, *s.* falling off of the hair, especially the eyelashes [Med.] (Gr. *madaros*, bald.)
Madcap, mad'-kap, *s.* a wild, hare-brained, frolicsomely eccentric person.
Madden, mad'-n, *v.a.* to make or drive mad; to enrage. *v.n.* to act as if mad.
Madder, mad'-der, *s.* a plant, the root of which is much used in dyeing red (A.S.)
Madding, mad'-ding, *a.* raging; furious.
Madeira, ma-de'-rà, *s.* a rich wine made in Madeira.
Madeira-nut, ma-de'-rà-nut, *s.* a thin-shelled walnut.
Mademoiselle, mad-mwà-zel, *s.* a title given to a young lady; miss (Fr. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, damsel).
Mad-house, mad'-hows, *s.* a house where insane persons are confined for cure or restraint.
Madia, ma'-de-à, *s.* a S. American plant cultivated for its oil.
Madid, mad'-id, *a.* wet; moist (L. *madidus*).
Madman, mad'-man, *s.* a maniac; one who is mad.
Madonna, mà-don'-nà, *s.* the Virgin Mary; a picture representing her (It. my lady).
Madoqua, mad'-o-kwà, *s.* an Abyssinian antelope, the smallest of horned animals, about the size of a hare.
Madrepearl, mad'-re-pèrl, *s.* mother-of-pearl (It.)
Madrepore, mad'-re-pore, *s.* coral; a coral zoophyte (It. mother-stone).
Madreporite, mad'-re-po-rite, *s.* fossil madrepore.
Madrier, mad-reer', *s.* a thick plank used in military works and mines (Fr.)
Madrigal, mad'-re-gal, *s.* a little lyric, containing some tender sentiment gracefully expressed; an elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts (It. a pastoral ditty, from Gr. *mandra*, a fold).
Madwort, mad'-wurt, *s.* a plant supposed to be a cure for canine madness.
Maelstrom, mal'-strom, *s.* a dangerous whirlpool off Norway (literally, mill-stream).
Mænad, mé'-nad, *s.* a Bacchante.
Maestoso, mä-es-to'-zo, *ad.* with grandeur and strength [Mus.] (It.)
Magazine, mag-à-zeen', *s.* a storehouse for arms, ammunition, or provisions; a gunpowder room or chamber; a pamphlet, periodically published, containing miscellaneous compositions (Ar. a storehouse).
Magdalen, mag'-dà-len, *s.* a reformed prostitute (Mary *Magdalene*).
Magdeburg hemispheres, mag'-de-burg-hem'-e-sfeerz, *s.* a sphere in two halves to test the pressure of the atmosphere (*Magdeburg*, the inventor's residence).
Magellanic, mag-el-lan'-ik, *a.* discovered by Magellan the navigator. *Magellanic clouds*, three conspicuous nebulæ near the south pole.
Magenta, mà-jen'-tà, *s.* a bright pink red, discovered in the year of the battle of Magenta, 1859.
Maggot, mag'-got, *s.* a worm or grub; a whim (W.)
Maggoty, mag'-got-e, *a.* full of maggots; whimsical. **Maggotiness**, mag'-got-e-nes, *s.* the state of being maggoty.
Magi, ma'-ji, *s.pl.* wise men of the East; the sacerdotal and learned class among the Medes and Persians, who devoted themselves to the study and practice of magic (Zend. *maz*, great).
Magian, ma'-je-an, *a.* pertaining to the Magi: *s.* one of them.
Magianism, ma'-je-an-izm, *s.* the Magian philosophy.
Magic, maj'-ik, *s.* the pretended art of bringing into action the agency of supernatural beings; a wonderful effect produced in some mysterious way; sorcery; witchcraft. *Natural magic*, the art of employing the powers of nature to produce effects apparently supernatural. (L. *magicus*, from *Magi*.)
Magic, maj'ik, } *a.* pertaining to, or used by magic;
Magical, maj'-e-kal, } employing magic; as if done by magic. *Magic square*, a series of numbers so arranged in a square that the vertical, horizontal, and diagonal columns give the same sum. *Magic lantern*, an optical instrument by means of which images of small pictures, considerably magnified, are exhibited upon a wall or screen in a dark room. **Magically**, maj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a magical way.
Magician, mà-jish'-an, *s.* one skilled in magic.
Magilp, mà-gilp', *s.* a compound of linseed-oil and mastic-varnish, used by artists as a vehicle of colours.
Magister, mà-jis'-ter, *s.* master; doctor (L.)
Magisterial, maj-is-te'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to or befitting a master; authoritative; dignified; proud; imperious; pertaining to a magistrate or magistracy. **Magisterially**, maj-is-te'-re-al-le, *ad.* in a magisterial way. **Magisterialness**, maj-is-te'-re-al-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being magisterial.
Magistracy, maj'-is-trà-se, *s.* the office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.
Magistral, maj'-is-tral, *a.* magisterial; by prescription [Med.]
Magistrate, maj'-is-trate, *s.* a public civil officer, invested with a certain judicial and executive authority; a justice of the peace (L. *magister*, a master).
Magistratic, maj-is-trat'-ik, *a.* belonging to or having the authority of a magistrate.
Magma, mag'-mà, *s.* a crude mixture of mineral or organic matter in a thin pasty state; a residuum (Gr.)
Magna Charta, mag'-nà-kär'-tà, *s.* the great charter obtained from King John, A.D. 1215; a fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.
Magnanimity, mag-nà-nim'-e-te, *s.* greatness or generous nobility of soul; high-mindedness.
Magnanimous, mag-nan'-e-mus, *a.* high-minded; elevated in soul; disinterested; heroic; exhibiting nobleness of soul (L. *magnus*, great, and *animus*, the mind). **Magnanimously**, mag-nan'-e-mus-le, *ad.* in a magnanimous manner.
Magnate, mag'-nate, *s.* a person of rank or distinction.
Magnesia, mag-ne'-zhe-a, *s.* a white and tasteless substance, the oxide of magnesium.
Magnesian, mag-ne'zhe-an, *a.* pertaining to, containing, or resembling magnesia.
Magnesium, mag-ne'-zhe-um, *s.* the metallic base of magnesia.
Magnet, mag'-net, *s.* the loadstone; a steel bar to which the properties of the loadstone have been imparted (Gr.)
Magnetic, mag-net'-ik, *s.* any metal, as iron, nickel, cobalt, &c., which may receive the properties of the loadstone.
Magnetic, mag-net'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to the mag-
Magnetical, mag-net'-e-kal, } net or magnetism; having the properties of the magnet; attractive. *Magnetic battery*, a combination of magnets with their poles similarly disposed. *Magnetic equator*, the line round the globe where the needle has no dip. *Magnetic fluid*, a fluid assumed to account for magnetism. *Magnetic induction*, power in a magnet of imparting its qualities to certain other substances. *Magnetic meridian*, the direction indicated by a freely suspended needle. *Magnetic pole*, the pole where the needle dips vertically. **Magnetically**, mag-net'-e-kal-le, *ad.* by magnetism. **Magneticalness**, mag-net'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being magnetic.
Magnetiferous, mag-ne-tif'-er-us, *a.* producing or conveying magnetism (*magnet*, and L. *fero*, to bear).
Magnetism, mag'-net-izm, *s.* the magnetic property and its phenomena; that branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet and magnetic phenomena; power of attraction. *Animal magnetism*, a supposed agent of a mysterious nature, said to have a powerful influence on a patient when acted upon by contact of the operator. See **Mesmerism**. *Terrestrial magnetism*, the magnetic influence exerted by the earth.
Magnetist, mag'-net-ist, *s.* one versed in magnetism.
Magnetite, mag'-net-ite, *s.* magnetic iron.
Magnetization, mag-ne-te-za'-shun, *s.* the act of magnetizing; the state of being magnetized.

Magnetize, mag'-ne-tize, *v.a.* to communicate magnetic properties to; to attract, as by a magnet; to mesmerize: *v.n.* to become magnetic.
Magnetizer, mag'-ne-ti-zer, *s.* a person or thing which imparts magnetism.
Magneto-electric, mag-ne'-to-e-lek'-trik, *a.* pertaining to magneto-electricity.
Magneto-electricity, mag-ne'-to-e-lek-tris'-e-te, *s.* electricity evolved by magnets; the science which treats of electricity thus evolved.
Magnetograph, mag-net'-o-graf, *s.* an instrument for registering magnetic states (*magnet*, and *grapho*, to write).
Magnetometer, mag-ne-tom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument to ascertain the force of magnetism (Gr. *magnet*, and *meter*).
Magnetomotor, mag-ne-to-mo'-tur, *s.* a voltaic series of two or more large plates, producing a great quantity of electricity of low tension.
Magnifiable, mag'-ne-fi-â-bl, *a.* that may be magnified; worthy of being magnified or extolled.
Magnific, mag-nif'-ik, } *a.* grand; splendid; illus-
Magnifical, mag-nif'-e-kal, } trious. See **Magnify.**
Magnifically, mag-nif'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a magnifical manner.
Magnificat, mag-nif'-e-kat, *s.* the song of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46-55, so called as commencing with this word in the Vulgate.
Magnificence, mag-nif'-e-sens, *s.* grandeur or splendour of appearance.
Magnificent, mag-nif'-e-sent, *a.* grand in appearance; splendid; exhibiting grandeur. **Magnificently**, mag-nif'-e-sent-le, *ad.* in a magnificent manner.
Magnifico, mag-nif'-e-ko, *s.* a grandee of Venice (It.)
Magnifier, mag'-ne-fi-er, *s.* one who magnifies; an optical instrument which magnifies.
Magnify, mag'-ne-fi, *v.a.* to make greater; to make appear greater or larger; to exaggerate; to praise or extol (L. *magnus*, great, and *facio*, to make).
Magniloquence, mag-nil'-o-kwens, *s.* a pompous style.
Magniloquent, mag-nil'-o-kwent, *a.* speaking loftily or pompously (L. *magnus*, and *loquor*, to speak). **Magniloquently**, mag-nil'-o-kwent-le, *ad.* in a magniloquent manner.
Magnitude, mag'-ne-tewd, *s.* extent; size; bulk; amount; quantity; that which is extended in length, breadth, and thickness; greatness; grandeur; importance.

Magpie.

Magnolia, mag-no'-le-â, *s.* a genus of beautiful flowering trees (*Magnol*, a French botanist).
Magnum bonum, mag'-num bo'-num, *s.* a kind of large plum; a kind of steel-pen (L. large good).
Magpie, mag'-pi, *s.* a chattering bird of the crow tribe (*Margaret*, and L. *pica*, a pie).
Maguey, mag'-wa, *s.* a species of agave, or American aloe, cultivated in Mexico.
Mahabharata, mâ-hä'-hä'-rä-tâ, *s.* one of the two great Hindu epic poems, a compilation of slow growth and encyclopedic character (literally, the great Bhârata).
Mahaleb, mâ-hâ'-leb, *s.* a cherry, whose fruit yields a violet dye and a fermented liquor like kirschwasser (Ar.)
Maharajah, mâ-hâ-rä'-jâ, *s.* a Hindu sovereign prince (literally, great rajah).
Mahogany, mâ-hog'-â-ne, *s.* the wood of the mahogany tree, which grows in the tropical parts of America.
Mahomedan, mâ-hom'-e-dan, *s.* See **Mohammedan.**
Maid, made, } *s.* an unmarried woman, specially a
Maiden, mâ'-dn, } young one; a virgin; a female servant (A.S. *mægden*, from *mag*).
Maiden, mâ'-dn, *s.* an instrument like the guillotine, formerly used similarly; a machine for washing linen.
Maiden, mâ'-dn, *a.* pertaining to a young woman or virgin; consisting of maidens; fresh; new; unused. *Maiden assize*, an assize at which there are no criminal cases. *A maiden speech*, the first speech of a new member in a public body.
Maiden-hair, mâ'-dn-hare, *s.* a species of fern.
Maidenhood, mâ'-dn-hood, } *s.* the state of being a maid
Maidenhead, mâ'-dn-hed, } or virgin; virginity; purity; newness; freshness.
Maiden-like, mâ'-dn-like, *a.* like a maid; modest.
Maidenly, mâ'-dn-le, *a.* like a maid; gentle; modest. **Maidenliness**, mâ'-dn-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being maidenly.
Maidhood, made'-hood, *s.* virginity.
Maid-servant, made-serv'-ant, *s.* a female servant.
Maieutic, ma-yu'-tik, *a.* delivering, as in child-birth; a term applied to the probing method, by which Socrates made people bring forth from themselves the truths they disputed and which he sought to teach them (Gr. obstetric).

Mail.

Mail, male, *s.* armour of steel network or plate-work, for defending the body: *v.a.* to clothe in mail, or as with mail (L. *macula*, a spot, a mesh).
Mail, male, *s.* a bag for the conveyance of letters and papers; its contents; the conveyance: *v.a.* to send by mail; to post (Gael. *mala*, a bag).
Mailable, male'-â-bl, *a.* that may be mailed.
Mail-coach, male'-koatsh, *s.* a coach that conveys the public mails.
Mailed, mayld, *a.* clothed with mail; protected by an external covering of scales, &c.; spotted; speckled.
Mail-train, male'-trane, *s.* the train that carries the mail.
Maim, mame, *v.a.* to deprive of the use of a limb; to mutilate; to cripple; to disable: *s.* a bruise; mutilation; a crippling; injury; mischief.
Maimedness, ma'-med-nes, *s.* a state of being maimed.
Main, mane, *a.* principal; chief; leading; first in importance; vast; sheer; mere: *s.* the chief part; the gross; the bulk; the ocean; the mainland; a main pipe. *Main chance*, private advantage (L. *magnus*, great). **Mainly**, mane'-le, *ad.* chiefly; principally.
Main, mane, *s.* strength; force; violent effort (*may*).
Main, mane, *s.* a hand at dice; a match at cock-fighting; a hamper (L. *manus*, a hand).
Main-boom, mane'-boom, *s.* the spar of a small vessel's main-sail rope [Naut.]
Main-deck, mane'-dek, *s.* the deck between the poop and the forecastle [Naut.]
Main-land, mane'-land, *s.* the continent.
Main-mast, mane'-mäst, *s.* the principal mast of a ship.
Mainor, ma'-nur, } *s.* stolen property found in the
Mainour, ma'-noor, } hands of the thief [Law]. *To be taken with the mainor*, to be taken in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood (*manœuvre*).
Main-sail, mane'-sale, *s.* the principal sail in a ship.
Main-sheet, mane'-sheet, *s.* the rope that extends and fastens the main-sail [Naut.]
Maintain, men-tane', *v.a.* to hold, preserve, or keep in state; to hold; to keep up; to continue; to support; to defend; to vindicate; to support by assertion or argument: *v.n.* to affirm a position; to assert (L. *manus*, the hand and *teneo*, to hold).
Maintainable, men-ta'-nâ-bl, *a.* that may be maintained, supported, or defended.
Maintenance, men'-te-nans, *s.* the act of maintaining; sustenance; support; continuance; defence; means of support; an officious intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest [Law]. *Cap of maintenance*, a cap of dignity, formerly belonging to the rank of a duke.
Main-top, mane'-top, *s.* the top of main-mast [Naut.]
Maize, maze, *s.* Indian corn cultivated to serve as wheat.
Majestic, mâ-jes'-tik, *a.* having majesty or dignity of person or appearance; splendid; sublime; stately.
Majestical, mâ-jes'-te-kal, *a.* majestic. **Majestically**, mâ-jes'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a majestical manner. **Majesticalness**, mâ-jes'-te-kal-nes, *s.* state or manner of being majestic.
Majesty, maj'-es-te, *s.* impressive grandeur; greatness; dignity; elevation of manner; a title of emperors, kings, and queens (L. *major*, greater).
Majolica, mâ-jol'-e-kâ, *s.* a kind of enamelled pottery introduced into Italy from *Majorca*.
Major, ma'-jur, *a.* greater in number, quantity, or extent; an epithet applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones [Mus.]; forming or containing the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism [Logic]: *s.* an officer next in rank above a captain, and below a lieutenant-colonel; a person of full age (21 years) to manage his own concerns [Law]; that premise of a syllogism which contains the major term (L. greater).
Majorat, mâ-zho-rä, *s.* the right of succession to property according to age (Fr.)
Majorate, ma'-jur-ate, *s.* a major's rank or office.
Major-domo, ma-jur-do'-mo, *s.* a man who holds the place of master of the house; a steward.
Major-general, ma-jur-jen'-e-ral, *s.* a military officer who commands a division; the next in rank below a lieutenant-general.
Majority, mâ-jor'-e-te, *s.* the greater number; more than half; amount by which one number exceeds another; full age, above twenty-one; the office, rank, or commission of a major.
Majorship, ma'-jur-ship, *s.* majorate; majority.

Majuscule, mă-jus'-kewl, *s.* a capital letter, such as used in Latin MSS. in and before the 6th century.

Make, make, *v.a.* to create; to frame; to fashion; to compose; to cause to become; to produce or effect; to compel or constrain; to procure; to execute; to establish; to raise to good fortune; to commit; to gain; to collect; to arrive in sight of, as land; to reach; to gain by advance; to provide; to place; to turn; to represent; to induce; to fabricate. *To make amends,* to make good. *To make account of,* to esteem. *To make away,* to kill; to destroy. *To make free with,* to treat with freedom. *To make good,* to defend; to accomplish; to make compensation for. *To make light of,* to consider as of no consequence. *To make love,* or *to make suit,* to court. *To make merry,* to feast; to be jovial. *To make much of,* to treat with fondness or esteem. *To make of,* to understand by; to produce from; to account. *To make over,* to transfer the title of. *To make out,* to learn; to understand clearly; to prove; to furnish. *To make sure of,* to consider as certain; to secure to one's possession. *To make up,* to reconcile; to repair; to supply what is wanting; to compose; to shape; to compensate; to adjust. *To make sail,* to increase the quantity of sail already extended [Naut.] *To make sternway,* to move with the stern foremost [Naut.] *To make water,* to leak. *To make words,* to multiply words (A.S. *macian*).

Make, make, *v.n.* to tend; to move; to contribute; to rise; to flow toward land. *To make as if,* to appear. *To make away with,* to kill; to destroy. *To make for,* to move toward; to favour. *To make against,* to tend to injury. *To make out,* to succeed. *To make up,* to approach. *To make up for,* to compensate. *To make up with,* to settle differences; to become friends. *To make with,* to concur.

Make, make, *s.* structure; texture; shape.

Makebate, make'-bate, *s.* a breeder of quarrels.

Make-believe, make'-be-leev', *s.* persuasion that a thing is which is not; a pretence; a sham: *a.* sham.

Make-peace, make'-pees, *s.* a peace-maker.

Maker, ma'-ker, *s.* one who makes; the Creator.

Makeshift, make'-shift, *s.* an expedient to serve a purpose.

Make-weight, make'-wate, *s.* that which is thrown into a scale to make up the weight; a stop-gap.

Making, ma'-king, *s.* composition; workmanship; quantity; material. *Making up,* the reduction of spirits to a standard of strength; the putting together of the types in the form of pages [Printing.]

Malachite, mal'-à-kite, *s.* native carbonate of copper, of a green colour (Gr. *malache,* a mallow, the stone being of the colour of the mallow-leaf).

Malacolite, mal'-à-ko-lite, *s.* a variety of augite (Gr. *malache,* and *lithos,* a stone).

Malacologist, mal-à-kol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in malacology.

Malacology, mal-à-kol'-o-je, *s.* the science of soft-bodied animals (Gr. *malachos,* soft, and *logos,* science).

Malacopterygian, mal-à-kop-te-rij'-e-an, } *a.* having
Malacopterygious, mal-à-kop-te-rij'-e-us, } fins whose rays are soft pointed [Ichth.] (Gr. *malachos,* and *pteryx,* a fin.)

Malacostomous, mal-à-kos'-to-mus, *a.* having soft jaws without teeth [Ichth.] (Gr. *malachos,* and *stoma,* the mouth.)

Malacostracology, mal-à-kos-trà-kol'-o-je, *s.* crustaceology (Gr. *malachos, ostrakon,* shell, and *logos,* science).

Maladjustment, mal-ad-just'-ment, *s.* a bad or wrong adjustment (L. *male,* bad, and *adjustment*).

Maladministration, mal-ad-min-is-tra'-shun, *s.* bad management, specially of public affairs.

Maladroit, mal-à-droyt', *a.* awkward; unskilful (Fr. *mal,* and *adroit*). **Maladroitly,** mal-à-droyt'-le, *ad.* in a maladroit manner. **Maladroitness,** mal-à-droyt'-nes, *s.* the quality of being maladroit.

Malady, mal'-à-de, *s.* disease, particularly a lingering or deep-seated disorder, whether of body or mind (L. *male,* ill, *habitus,* conditioned).

Malaga, mal'-à-gà, *s.* a wine imported from Malaga.

Malambro-bark, mà-lam'-bro-bàrk, *s.* a bark found in Columbia, possessed of strong bitter properties.

Malanders, mal'-an-ders, *s.pl.* chaps or scabs on a horse's legs.

Malapert, mal'-à-pert, *a.* pert; saucy; impudent; forward: *s.* a pert, saucy person (*mal,* and O.Fr. *appert,* open, ready, expert). **Malapertly,** mal'-à-pert-le, *ad.* in a malapert manner. **Malapertness,** mal'-à-pert-nes, *s.* the quality of being malapert.

Malapropism, mal-ap'-prop-izm, *s.* misapplication of fine words.

Malapropos, mal-ap'-pro-po, *ad.* inaptly; inappositely; unreasonably (Fr. ill for the purpose).

Malar, ma'-lar, *a.* pertaining to the cheek (L. *mala,* the cheek).

Malaria, mà-là'-re-à, *s.* a noxious exhalation, from marshy land especially, producing fever, miasma, &c. (It. *mala aria,* bad air).

Malarial, mà-là'-re-al, } *a.* pertaining to or infected
Malarian, mà-là'-re-an, } by malaria.
Malarious, mà-là'-re-us, }

Malate, mal'-ate, *s.* a salt of malic acid.

Malconformation, mal-kon-form-a'-shun, *s.* imperfect conformation; disproportion of parts.

Malcontent, mal'-kon-tent, *a.* discontented, especially with the laws or the administration of government: *s.* one who is so. **Malcontentedly,** mal-kon-tent'-ed-le, *ad.* with discontent. **Malcontentedness,** mal-kon-tent'-ed-nes, *s.* a being malcontent.

Male, male, *a.* pertaining to the sex that begets; bearing stamens, or that fecundates [Bot.]; said of a screw whose threads enter the grooves of the corresponding, or female screw [Mech.]: *s.* a male animal or plant. *Male rhymes,* those in which only final syllables rhyme. (Fr. *mâle,* from L. *masculus,* a diminutive of *mas,* a male.)

Malediction, mal-e-dik'-shun, *s.* evil speaking; denunciation of evil; a curse (L. *male,* and *dico,* to say).

Malefactor, mal-e-fak'-tur, *s.* one who commits a crime; a criminal (L. *male,* and *facio,* to do).

Male-fern, male'-fern, *s.* a fern which has emetic and anthelmintic properties.

Maleficence, mà-lef'-e-sens, *s.* the doing of injury.

Maleficent, mà-lef'-e-sent, *a.* doing harm or injury.

Malevolence, mà-lev'-o-lens, *s.* ill-will; spitefulness.

Malevolent, mà-lev'-o-lent, *a.* wishing ill; ill-disposed towards others; envious; spiteful; malicious (L. *male,* and *volo,* to wish or will). **Malevolently,** mà-lev'-o-lent-le, *ad.* in a malevolent spirit.

Mal-execution, mal-eks-e-kew'-shun, *s.* bad or wrong execution; bad administration.

Malfeasance, mal-fee'-zans, *s.* evil doing; wrong; illegal deed (L. *male,* and *facio,* to do).

Malformation, mal-form-a'-shun, *s.* wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure.

Malic, ma'-lik, *a.* pertaining to apples; drawn from the juice of apples (L. *malum,* an apple).

Malice, mal'-is, *s.* a disposition to injure others; ill-will; spite; intention to injure [Law.] (L. *malitia,* bad quality, from *malus,* bad.)

Malicious, mà-lish'-us, *a.* harbouring malice; spiteful; dictated by malice. **Maliciously,** mà-lish'-us-le, *ad.* with malice. **Maliciousness,** mà-lish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being malicious.

Malign, mà-line', *a.* having a very evil disposition toward others; malicious; unfavourable; pernicious: *v.a.* to speak evil of; to traduce; to defame: *v.n.* to entertain malice (L. *malignus,* or *maligenus,* ill-born, from *male,* and Gr. *gennao,* to produce). **Malignly,** mà-line'-le, *ad.* in a malign manner.

Malignancy, mà-lig'-nan-se, *s.* extreme malevolence; malice; unfavourableness; virulence; tendency to mortification or a fatal issue [Med.]

Malignant, mà-lig'-nant, *a.* having extreme malevolence; unpropitious or exerting pernicious influence; virulent, tending to a fatal issue; extremely heinous: *s.* one evilly-disposed, specially a name applied by the Puritans to a supporter of the royalist cause. **Malignantly,** mà-lig'-nant-le, *ad.* in a malignant manner.

Maligner, mà-li'-ner, *s.* one who maligns another.

Malignity, mà-lig'-ne-te, *s.* extreme enmity or malice; evil nature; virulence.

Malinger, mà-ling'-gèr, *v.n.* to feign illness in order to avoid duty (L. *male,* and *æger,* sick).

Malingerer, mà-ling'-gèr-er, *s.* a soldier who feigns himself sick in order to avoid duty.

Malingery, mà-ling'-gèr-e, *s.* feigning of illness in order to avoid duty.

Malison, mal'-e-zn, *s.* malediction.

Malkin, mawl'-kin, *s.* a mop; a dirty drab; a scarecrow.

Mall, mawl, *s.* a large heavy wooden beetle or hammer: *v.a.* to beat with a mall; to bruise.

Mall, mal, *s.* a public walk; a level shaded walk, originally a place for playing at ball with malls (L. *malleus,* a hammer).

Mallard, mal'-lärd, *s.* the common wild duck.

Malleability, mal-le-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* malleableness.

Malleable, mal'-le-à-bl, *a.* that may be extended by beating. **Malleableness,** mal'-le-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being malleable.

Malleate, mal'-le-ate, *v.a.* to hammer; to extend into a plate or leaf by beating (L. *malleus*).

Malleation, mal-le-a'-shun, *s.* extension by beating action, as of a hammer [Metal.]

Mallenders, mal-len'-ders, *s.* malanders.

Malleolar, mal-le'-o-lar, *a.* relating or belonging to the ankle [Anat.] (L. *malleolus,* a mallet).

Mallet, mal'-let, *s.* a wooden hammer.

Malleus, mal'-le-us, *s.* one of the bones connected with the ear (L.)

Mallow, mal'-lo, } *s.* a plant of the genus malva,
Mallows, mal'-loes, } so called from its emollient qualities. *Marsh-mallows*, see **Althæa** (Gr. *malache*, from *malakos*, soft).

Malmrock, mäm'-rok, *s.* a calcareous sandstone (A.S. *mealm*, sand, and *rock*).

Malmsey, mäm'-ze, *s.* a strong sweet wine; a kind of grape (*Malvasia*, in the Morea).

Malodorous, mal-o'-dor-us, *a.* of an offensive odour.

Mal-odour, mal-o'-dor, *s.* an offensive odour.

Malposition, mal-po-zish'-un, *s.* a wrong position.

Malpractice, mal-prak'-tis, *s.* evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct.

Malt, mawlt, *s.* barley or other grain steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln, for use in brewing or distilling: *a.* made with malt: *v.a.* to make into malt: *v.n.* to become malt (A.S. *mealt*, from *meltan*, to melt).

Malt-dust, mawlt'-dust, *s.* the grains or remains of malt.

Maltese, mäl-tese', *s.* a native or the natives of Malta: *a.* belonging to Malta. *Maltese cross*, a cross with equal arms expanded at the end. *Maltese dog*, a small spaniel with long silky hair.

Malt-floor, mawlt'-flore, *s.* a floor for drying malt.

Maltha, mäl'-thä, *s.* thickened petroleum (Gr.)

Malt-horse, mawlt'-hors, *s.* a horse employed in grinding malt; a dull fellow.

Malthusian, mal-thew'-ze-an, *a.* according to the principle of Malthus: *s.* an advocate of the doctrine of Malthus that, as population tends to increase at a greater rate than the means of subsistence, something should be done by the State to keep it in check.

Malt-liquor, mawlt'-lik-er, *s.* a liquor prepared for drink by an infusion of malt, as beer, ale, porter, &c.

Maltman, mawlt'-man, } *s.* a man whose occupation is
Maltster, mawlt'-ster, } to make malt.

Maltose, mawlt'-oze, *s.* sugar from starch by the action of diastase, which see.

Maltreat, mal-treet', *v.a.* to treat ill; to abuse; to treat rudely or with unkindness.

Maltreatment, mal-treet'-ment, *s.* ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

Malt-worm, mawlt'-wurm, *s.* a tippler.

Malty, mawlt'-e, *a.* from malt.

Malvaceous, mal-vā'-she-us, *a.* pertaining to mallows, or the group they belong to (L. *malva*, a mallow).

Malversation, mal-ver-sa'-shun, *s.* fraudulent tricks; corruption in office (L. *mal*, and *versor*, to behave).

Mamaluke, mam'-ä-lewk, *s.* a formidable military force in Egypt, of Circassian origin, destroyed by Mehemet Ali in 1811 (Ar. a slave).

Mamelon, mam'-e-lon, *s.* a rounded mound (Fr. from L. *mamma*, the breast).

Mamma, mam-mä', *s.* a familiar family name for mother.

Mammal, mam'-mal, *s.* a mammalian animal (L. *mamma*).

Mammalia, mam-ma'-le-ä, *s.pl.* the animals which suckle their young.

Mammalian, mam-ma'-le-an, *a.* pertaining to the mammalia.

Mammaliferous, mam-mä-lif'-er-us, *a.* containing mammiferous remains [Geol.] (L. *mammal*, and *fero*, to bear.)

Mammalogist, mam-mal'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in the mammalia.

Mammalogy, mam-mal'-o-je, *s.* the science of mammiferous animals (L. *mammal*, and *logos*, science).

Mammary, mam'-mä-re, *a.* pertaining to the breasts.

Mammee, mam-me', *s.* an apple, the produce of a fruit-tree of tropical America.

Mammer, mam'-mer, *v.n.* to stammer.

Mammet, mam'-met, *s.* a puppet; a figure dressed.

Mammifer, mam'-me-fer, *s.* an animal which has breasts for nourishing its young (L. *mamma*, and *fero*, to bear).

Mammiferous, mam-mif'-er-us, *a.* having breasts, and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them.

Mammiform, mam'-me-form, *a.* in the shape of paps.

Mammillary, mam'-mil-lä-re, *a.* pertaining to the paps; resembling a pap; composed of convex concretions [Min.]

Mammillated, mam'-mil-la-ted, *a.* having small nipples or little globes like nipples.

Mammodis, mam'-mo-dis, *s.* coarse plain India muslins.

Mammon, mam'-mon, *s.* the god of riches; riches; the god or spirit of the world (Syr.)

Mammonist, mam'-mon-ist, *s.* a person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; a worldling.

Mammoth, mam'-moth, *s.* an extinct species of elephant of enormous size, *a.* of immense size (Rus. from Tar. *mamma*, the earth, as, from being found in the earth, supposed to have burrowed in it).

Man, man, *s.*; *pl.* **Men**, a human being; an adult male of the human species; one with manly qualities; mankind; a male servant, or an attendant; a husband; a word of familiar address; a vassal; a liege subject or tenant; a movable piece at chess or draughts: *v.a.* to furnish with men; to fortify or strengthen (A.S. *mann*, from Sans. *man*, to think).

Manacle, man'-à-kl, *s.* a handcuff: *v.a.* to put manacles on; to shackle; to confine (L. *manus*, the hand).

Manage, man'-aje, *v.a.* to conduct; to direct; to control; to wield; to have under command; to make subservient; to husband; to treat judiciously: *v.n.* to conduct affairs: *s.* management; manège (L. *manus*).

Manageability, man-aj-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* manageableness.

Manageable, man'-aj-à-bl, *a.* easy to be managed; tractable. **Manageably**, man'-aj-à-ble, *ad.* in a manageable manner. **Manageableness**, man'-aj-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being manageable.

Manageless, man'-aj-les, *a.* that cannot be managed.

Management, man'-aj-ment, *s.* manner of directing or carrying on; conduct; administration; skilful conduct; dealing; managing body.

Manager, man'-aj-er, *s.* one who manages; a conductor; a good economist.

Manakin, man'-à-kin, *s.* a beautiful race of small birds, found in the warmest parts of S. America.

Manatee, man-à-tee', *s.* the sea-cow, a cetaceous herbivorous mammal.

Manche, mänsh, *s.* an old-fashioned long-hanging sleeve [Her.] (Fr.)

Manchet, man'-shet, *s.* a small loaf of fine bread (Fr.)

Manchineel, man-she-neel', *s.* a lofty W. Indian tree, valued for cabinet-work (Sp. a little apple).

Manciple, man'-se-pl, *s.* a steward; a purveyor (L. *manceps*, a purchaser at an auction).

Mandamus, man-dā'-mus, *s.* a command or writ, issuing from superior judicatory, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some act therein specified, which appertains to their office and duty [Law]. (L. we command.)

Mandarin, man-dā-reen', *s.* a Chinese magistrate or official generally; a Chinese orange held in high esteem (Sans. *mantra*, counsel).

Mandarining, man'-dā-reen-ing, *s.* the process of dyeing silk or wool orange yellow, by the application of diiute nitric acid.

Mandatary, man'-dā-tā-re, } *s.* one to whom a com-
Mandatory, man'-dā-tur-e, } mand or charge is given; a person to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, given a mandate or order for his benefice; one who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another, in respect to the thing bailed to him [Law].

Mandate, man'-date, *s.* a command; charge; a commission; a rescript of the pope (L. *mando*, to command).

Mandatory, man'-dā-tur-e, *a.* containing a command; preceptive; directory.

Mandible, man'de-bl, *s.* the jaw, applied to both in birds, the under in mammals, and the anterior pair in insects (L. *mando*, to chew).

Mandibular, man-dib'-u-lar, *a.* belonging to the jaw.

Mandibulate, man-dib'-u-late, } *a.* provided with
Mandibulated, man-dib'-u-la-ted, } mandibles, as many insects.

Mandle-stone, man'-dl-stone, *s.* almond-stone; amygdaloid (Ger. *Mandel*, almond, and *stone*).

Mandoline, man'-do-lin, *s.* a sort of guitar (It.)

Mandrake, man'-drake, *s.* a plant having narcotic qualities (Gr. *mandrayoras*).

Mandrel, man'-drel, *s.* the shank of a lathe on which the substance to be turned is fixed (Fr. *mandrin*).

Mandril, man'-dril, *s.* the rib-nosed baboon.

Manducable, man'-du-kà-bl, *a.* that can be chewed.

Manducate, man'-du-kate, *v.a.* to chew (L. *mando*).

Manducation, man-du-kà'-shun, *s.* the act of chewing.

Manducatory, man'-du-kà-tur-e, *a.* employed in chewing.

Mane, mane, *s.* the hair flowing from the neck of a horse or other animal (Ice. *mön.*)

Maned, maned, *a.* having a mane.

Manège, mà-nazhe, *s.* horsemanship or the training of horses; a school for teaching horsemanship and training horses (Fr.) See **Manage**.

Man-engine, man'-en-jin, *s.* a lift for workers in mines.

Manequin, man'-e-kin, *s.* an artist's model (*manikin*).

Manes, mā'-nes, *s.pl.* the ghost, shade, or soul of a deceased person; the gods of the lower world (L.)

Mane-sheet, mane'-sheet, *s.* a sort of covering for the upper part of a horse's head.

Manful, man'-ful, *a.* having the spirit of a man; bold; courageous; noble. **Manfully**, man'-ful-le, *ad.* in a manful manner. **Manfulness**, man'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being manful.

Mangaby, man'-gâ-be, *s.* a species of monkey.

Manganate, mang'-gâ-nate, } *s.* a compound of
Manganesate, mang-gâ-ne'-zate, } manganic acid with a base.

Manganese, mang'-gâ-nese, *s.* a hard, brittle metal, of a grayish-white colour.

Manganesian, mang-gâ-ne'-ze-an, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like manganese.

Manganesic, mang-gâ-ne'-zik, *a.* obtained from manganese.

Manganite, mang'-gâ-nite, *s.* an ore of manganese.

Mangcorn, mang'-korn, *s.* a mixed grain crop.

Mange, manje, *s.* the scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts (Fr. *manger*, to eat).

Mangel-wurzel, mang'-gl-wur'-zel, *s.* a plant of the beet kind, cultivated for feeding cattle (Ger. *Mangold*, beet, and *Wurzel*, root).

Manger, mane'-jer, *s.* a trough for horses and cattle to eat out of (Fr. *manger*, to eat, from L. *mando*, to chew).

Mangle, mang'-gl, *v.a.* to cut and hack or hash; to tear in cutting; to mutilate; to take by piecemeal (L. *mancus*, maimed).

Mangle, mang'-gl, *s.* a rolling-press for smoothing linen: *v.a.* to smooth linen with a mangle; to calender (Dut. *mangelen*, to roll with a rolling-pin).

Mangler, mang'-gler, *s.* one who mangles in either sense.

Mango.

Mango, mang'-go, *s.* the fruit of the mango-tree; a green musk-melon pickled.

Mango-fish, mang'-go-fish, *s.* a fish of the Ganges, highly esteemed for food.

Mangonel, mang'-go-nel, *s.* an engine formerly used for throwing stones (Gr. *manganon*).

Mangosteen, mang'-go-steen, *s.* an E. Indian tree, the fruit of which is about the size of an orange, and very delicious.

Mangrove, man'-grove, *s.* a tree of the E. and W. Indies, of which the bark is imported for tanning.

Mangy, mane'-je, *a.* infected with the mange. **Manginess**, mane'-je-nes, *s.* the state of being mangy.

Man-hater, man'-ha-ter, *s.* one who hates mankind.

Manheim gold, man'-hem-goald, *s.* an alloy, consisting of four parts of copper and one of gold.

Man-hole, man'-hole, *s.* a hole through which a man may creep into a drain, cesspool, or parts of machinery, to clean or repair it.

Manhood, man'-hood, *s.* the state of being a man, as distinct from that of another being, a woman or a boy; manliness.

Mania, ma'-ne-â, *s.* a kind of madness; rage; vehement desire (Gr. frenzy).

Maniac, ma'-ne-ak, *s.* a madman; one raving.

Maniac, ma'-ne-ak, } *a.* affected with madness; con-
Maniacal, mâ-nî'-â-kal, } nected with madness.

Manichean, man-e-ke'-an, *s.pl.* one of a sect who believed in two eternal principles of being, good or light, and evil or darkness (*Manichæus*).

Manicheism, man-e-ke'-izm, *s.* the doctrine of the Manicheans.

Manifest, man'-e-fest, *a.* clearly visible or intelligible; clear; evident; *s.* an invoice of a cargo to be exhibited at the custom house: *v.a.* to show plainly; to reveal (L. *manifestus*, palpable, from *manus*, the hand, and *fendo*, to strike). **Manifestly**, man'-e-fest-le, *ad.* in a manifest manner. **Manifestness**, man'-e-fest-nes, *s.* the quality of being manifest.

Manifestable, man-e-fest'-â-bl, *a.* that may be made evident.

Manifestation, man-e-fes-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of disclosing or manifesting; exhibition; revelation.

Manifesto, man-e-fes'-to, *s.* a public declaration in regard to some political intention or measure.

Manifold, man'-e-foald, *a.* of different kinds; numerous; multiplex. **Manifoldly**, man'-e-foald-le, *ad.* in a manifold manner. **Manifoldness**, man'-e-foald-nes, *s.* the state of being manifold; multiplicity.

Manifold-writer, man'-e-foald-rî'-ter, *s.* an apparatus for taking several copies of a letter or other document at once upon thin tracing paper.

Manigions, mâ-nil'-yuns, *s.pl.* two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance [Gunnery.] (It. handles.)

Manikin, man'-e-kin, *s.* a little man; a model of the human body for anatomical and surgical studies.

Manilio, mâ-nil'-e-o, *s.* a ring worn in Africa on the arm or leg; manilla, a coin.

Manilla, mâ-nil'-lâ, *s.* a piece of copper money in use among the natives of the West African coast.

Manilla, mâ-nil'-lâ, *s.* a kind of cheroot, made at Manilla, in the Philippine Islands.

Manilla-hemp, mâ-nil'-lâ hemp, *s.* a fibrous material, from which ropes and cables are made.

Manioc, man'-e-ok, *s.* an American plant, from the roots of which cassava and tapioca are prepared.

Maniple, man'-e-pl, *s.* a handful; a company in a Roman legion, belonging to the same standard; a kind of scarf worn on the left wrist, originally a napkin for wiping the chalice [Eccles.] (L. *manus*, the hand.)

Manipular, mâ-nip'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to the maniple.

Manipulate, mâ-nip'-u-late, *v.a.* to operate with the hands; to treat; to manage; to falsify. See **Maniple.**

Manipulation, mâ-nip-u-lâ'-shun, *s.* the act of manipulating; skilful use of the hands in scientific operations; falsification.

Manipulative, mâ-nip'-u-lâ-tiv, } *a.* performed by
Manipulatory, mâ-nip'-u-lâ-to-re, } manipulation.

Manipulator, mâ-nip-u-la'-tor, *s.* one who manipulates.

Manis, ma'-nis, *s.* the scaly ant-eater.

Manitrunk, man'-e-trunk, *s.* the anterior segment of the body of an insect (L. *manus*, and *trunk*).

Mankind, man-kinde', *s.* the human race.

Manless, man'-les, *a.* destitute of men; not manned.

Manly, man'-le, *a.* manlike; becoming a man; brave; dignified: *ad.* like a man. **Manliness**, man'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being manly.

Man-mercer, man'-mer-ser, *s.* a vendor of small articles of men's dress, as gloves, hosiery, &c.

Man-midwife, man'-mid-wife, *s.* a man who practises obstetrics.

Man-milliner, man'-mil-in-er, *s.* a male maker of millinery.

Manna, man'-nâ, *s.* the food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness; a sweet juice which exudes from incisions in several species of ash, and is of a gently laxative nature (Heb. *man hu*, what is this?).

Manned, mand, *pp.* furnished with men.

Manner, man'-ner, *s.* way of performing anything; method; fashion; style; habit; custom; sort; *pl.* ways of acting; morals; behaviour; deportment (Fr. *manière*, from L. *manus*, the hand).

Mannerism, man'-ner-izm, *s.* peculiarity of manner, often constrained and affected.

Mannerist, man'-ner-ist, *s.* one who adheres to the same unvaried style.

Mannerly, man'-ner-le, *a.* of good address and deportment; complaisant; civil; respectful: *ad.* with civility; respectfully. **Mannerliness**, man'-ner-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being mannerly.

Mannikin, man'-e-kin, *s.* See **Manikin.**

Mannish, man'-nish, *a.* masculine. **Mannishly**, man'-nish-le, *ad.* in a masculine manner.

Mannite, man'-nite, *s.* sugar obtained from manna.

Manœuvre, mâ-new'-vrer, *s.* adroit movement, particularly in an army or navy; skilful management; stratagem: *v.n.* or *v.a.* to move or change positions among troops or ships; to manage with address (Fr. hand-work, from *main*, hand, and *œuvre*, work).

Manœuvrer, mâ-new'-vrer, *s.* one who manœuvres.

Man-of-war, man'-ov-wawr, *s.* a government vessel employed for the purposes of war.

Manometer, mâ-nom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the density of the air or other gas (Gr. *manos*, rare, and *meter*).

Manor, man'-ur, *s.* the land belonging to a lord, and kept in his own possession; the jurisdiction subject to him (L. *maneo*, to stay).

Manor-house, man'-ur-hows, *s.* the house of a manor.

Manorial, mâ-no'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a manor.

Man-ropes, man'-ropes, *s.pl.* side-ropes to the gangway of a ship.

Manoscope, man'-o-skope, *s.* a manometer (Gr. *manos*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Manse, mans, *s.* in Scotland, the residence of a clergyman attached to his church.

Man-servant, man-serv'-ant, *s.* a domestic male servant.

Mansion, man'-shun, *s.* a house of some size and pretension. *Mansion-house*, the house of the lord of a manor; the Lord Mayor of London's official residence.

Manslaughter, man'-slaw-ter, *s.* the killing of a man; the unlawful killing of a man without malice [Law].

Man-slayer, man'-sla-er, *s.* one who has slain a human being.

Mantel, man'-tl, *s.* a beam or slab resting on the jambs of a fire-place (*mantle*).

Mantelet, mant'-let, *s.* a small cloak worn by women; a kind of a movable parapet to protect besiegers in their advances [Fort.] (*Mantle.*)

Mantel-piece, man'-tl-pees, *s.* an ornamental shelf over a fire-place, in front of the chimney.

Mantic, man'-tik, *a.* prophetically inspired (Gr. *mantis*, a prophet).

Mantiger, man'-te-jer, *s.* a large monkey.

Mantilla, man-til'-lâ, *s.* a small mantle; a hood.

Mantissa, man-tis'-sà, *s.* decimal part of a logarithm.
Mantle, man'-tl, *s.* a cloak or loose outer garment; a covering; the external fold of the skin of a mollusc: *v.a.* to cloak; to disguise: *v.n.* to be expanded; to be coated over; to be suffused (Fr. *manteau*).
Mantlet, mant'-let. *s.* See **Mantelet.**
Mantra, man'-trà, *s.* a vedic hymn.
Mantua, man'-tu-à, *s.* a lady's gown (Fr. *manteau*).
Mantua-maker, man'-tu-a-ma'-ker, *s.* a maker of ladies' dresses: a dressmaker.
Manual, man'-u-al, *a.* performed by the hand: *s.* a handbook or handy compendium; the Rom. Cath. servicebook; the key-board of an organ (L. *manus*, the hand). **Manually**, man'-u-al-le, *ad.* with the hand.
Manufactory, man-u-fak'-tur-e, *s.* a place where goods are manufactured.
Manufactural, man-u-fakt'-yu-ral, *a.* relating to manufactures.
Manufacture, man-u-fakt'-yur, *v.a.* to make or fabricate from raw materials: *v.n.* to be occupied in manufactures: *s.* the process of manufacturing into a form suitable for use; the article manufactured (L. *manus*, the hand, and *facio*, to make).
Manufacturer, man-u-fakt'-yu-rer, *s.* one who manufactures: the owner of a manufactory.
Manufacturing, man-u-fakt'-yu-ring, *a.* pertaining to or employed in manufacture.
Manumission, man-u-mish'-un, *s.* liberation of a slave.
Manumit, man-u-mit', *v.a.* to release from slavery (L. *manus*, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send).
Manumotor, man'-u-mo-tur, *s.* a small wheel-carriage, movable in any direction by the person in it.
Manure, ma-newr', *v.a.* to fertilize by manuring: *s.* any matter which fertilizes land (literally, to work with the hand, originally to till, contracted from *manœuvre*).
Manuscript, man'-u-skript, *a.* written with the hand: *s.* a book or paper written with the hand (L. *manus*, and *scriptum*, to write).
Manx, manks, *s.* the language of the Isle of Man: *a.* pertaining to the Isle of Man or its people.
Many, men'-e, *a.* comprising a great number; numerous: *s.* many people; a great number; a retinue; the people. *The many*, the greater number. *Many times*, often. (A.S. *manig.*)
Many-headed, men'-e-hed-ed, *a.* with many heads.
Many-sided, men'-e-side-ed, *a.* having many sides: of a wide range of sympathy and capability. **Many-sidedness**, men'-e-side-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being many-sided.
Maori, mow'-re, *s.* a native of New Zealand (literally, native).
Map, map, *s.* a representation on a plane of a portion of the surface of the earth or the heavens; any delineation: *v.a.* to draw or delineate in, or as in, a map; to describe distinctly (L. *mappa*, a napkin).
Maple, ma'-pl, *s.* a tree with a fruit of two-winged nuts. *Maple-sugar*, sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock-maple (A.S.)
Mar, mär, *v.a.* to injure; to blemish; to disfigure; to interrupt (Aryan root, *mar*, to grind).
Marabuts, mär'-rà-bouts, *s.* a priestly caste with high pretensions in N. Africa.
Marabou-feathers, mar'-à-bou-*feth*'-ers, *s.pl.* feathers of the adjutant crane.
Maracan, mar'-à-kan, *s.* a species of parrot in Brazil.
Maracauba, mar-à-kaw'-bà, *s.* a dark furniture wood, imported from Brazil.
Maranatha, mar-à-nä'-thà, *s.* a form of anathema (Syr. the Lord cometh to judge).
Maraschino, mar-as-ke'-no, *s.* a spirit distilled from cherries (It. *marasca*, a kind of cherry).
Marasmus, ma-ras'-mus, *s.* emaciation; atrophy (Gr.)
Maraud, ma-rawd', *v.n.* to rove in quest of plunder (Fr.)
Marauder, ma-rawd'-er, *s.* one who marauds.
Marauding, ma-rawd'-ing, *a.* roving in search of plunder: *s.* a roving for plunder.
Maravedi, mar-à-va'-dee, *s.* a small copper coin of Spain.
Marble, mär'-bl, *s.* a calcareous stone of compact texture, and susceptible of a high polish; a little ball used by boys in play: *a.* made of marble; veined like marble; hard; unfeeling: *v.a.* to stain or vein like marble (Gr. *marmaros*, a sparkling stone).
Marble-edged, mär'-bl-edjd, *a.* with marbled edges.
Marble-hearted, mär'-bl-härt-ed, *a.* hard-hearted.
Marbler, mär'-bler, *s.* one who veins paper or other material in imitation of marble.
Marbling, mär'-bling, *s.* the art or practice of variegating like marble; a variegation like marble.
Marbly, mär-ble, *ad.* in the manner of marble.
Marc, märk, *s.* the refuse or cake after expressing the oil or juice from fruits or seeds (Celt.)
Marcasite, mär'-kà-site, *s.* iron pyrites (Ar.)
Marcasitic, mär-kà-sit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to marcasite.
Marceline, mär'-se-lin, *s.* a thin silk tissue (Fr.)
Marcescent, mär-ses'-sent, *a.* withering; decaying [Bot.] (L. *marceo*, to wither.)
Marcessible, mär-ses'-se-bl, *a.* that may wither.
March, martch, *s.* the third month of the year (L. *Martius*, dedicated to Mars).
March, märtch, *s.* the border of a country or district: *v.n.* to border. *To ride the marches*, to traverse the border lines. See **Mark.**
March, märtch, *s.* regular measured movement, specially of troops; a piece of music to march by; the distance marched over; onward movement: *v.n.* to move in a military manner; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner: *v.a.* to cause to march or go (*Fr. marcher*).
Marcher, märtch'-er, *s.* a defender of the marches.
Marchioness, mär'-shun-es, *s.* the wife of a marquis.
Marcid, mär'-sid, *a.* wasting; attended with wasting (L. *marceo*, to wither).
Mare, mare, *s.* the female of the horse (A.S. *mere*). *Mare's nest*, something ridiculously absurd. *Mare's tail*, a long, streaky cloud; an aquatic plant.
Maremma, ma-rem'-ma, *s.* a region of Italy infected with malaria; malaria (It.)
Mareschal, mär'-e-shal, *s.* a marshal.
Margarate, mär'-gà-rate, *s.* a salt of margaric acid.
Margaric, mär-gar'-ik, *a.* pertaining to pearl. *Margaric acid*, an acid obtained from several oily compounds, the deposits of which have a pearly aspect (Gr. *margarites*, a pearl).
Margarine, mär'-gà-rin, *s.* a pearl-like substance from certain oils.
Margarite, mär'-gà-rite, *s.* pearl mica.
Margaron, mär'-gà-ron, *s.* a fatty substance produced from margaric acid and quicklime.
Margatiferous, mär-gà-tif'-er-us, *a.* producing pearls (Gr. *margarites*, and L. *fero*, to bear).
Margay, mär'-ga, *s.* a Brazilian animal of the cat kind.
Margin, mär'-jin, *s.* the edge or border of anything; the blank edge of the page of a book; reserved amount: *v.a.* to furnish with a margin; to write on the margin (L. *margo*.) See **Mark.**
Marginal, mär'-jin-al, *a.* on the margin; pertaining to a margin. **Marginally**, mär'-jin-al-le, *ad.* in the margin.
Marginalia, mär-jin-a'-le-à, *s.pl.* marginal notes
Marginate, mär'-jin-ate, } *a.* having a margin.
Marginated, mär'-jin-a-ted, }
Margode, mär'-gode, *s.* a hard, bluish-grey stone.
Margosa, mar-go'-zà, *s.* an E. Indian tree, valuable for the tonic quality of its bark and the oil in its seeds.
Margot, mär'-got, *s.* a fish of the perch kind.
Margravate, mär'-grà-vate, *s.* a margrave's domain.
Margrave, mär-grave, *s.* a German title of nobility; originally a defender of the marches (Ger. *Mark*, a march, and *Graf*, a count).
Margravine, mär-grà-vin, *s.* the wife of a margrave.
Marguerite, mär'-ge-reet, *s.* the ox-eye daisy.
Marian, ma'-re-an, *a.* connected with Mary.
Mariet, mar'-e-et, *s.* a kind of violet; a campanula.
Marigenous, mà-rij'-e-nus, *a.* produced in the sea (L. *mare*, the sea, and Gr. *gennao*, to produce).
Marigold, mar'-e-gold, *s.* a plant bearing a showy yellow flower (Virgin *Mary* and *gold*).
Marigraph, mar'-e-graf, *s.* a tide-register (L. *mare*, and Gr. *grapho*, to write).
Marikin, mar'-e-kin, *s.* a small S. American monkey.
Marinate, mar'-in-ate, *v.a.* to pickle, as fish.
Marine, mà-reen', *a.* pertaining to the sea; living or found in the sea; for use at sea; near the sea: *s.* a soldier who serves on board ship; the whole navy of a state; the maritime interest generally. *Marine acid*, hydrochloric acid. *Marine engine*, a steam-engine for use in ships at sea. *Marine store*, a place where old ships' stores or old articles generally are bought and sold. *Marine soap*, a soap adapted for washing in sea water (L. *mare*, the sea.)
Mariner, mar'-e-ner, *s.* a seaman or sailor.
Marinorama, mar-in-o-rä'-ma, *s.* sea view (L. *mare*, and *horama*, a view.)
Mariolatry, ma'-re-ol'-à-tre, *s.* the worship of the Virgin Mary (*Mary*, and Gr. *latreia*, worship).
Marionettes, mar-e-o-nets', *s.* puppets made to act (originally little images of the Virgin).
Mariput, mar'-e-put, *s.* an animal of the skunk tribe.
Marish, mar'-ish, *s.* a marsh, which see.
Marital, mar'-e-tal, *a.* pertaining to a husband (L. *maritus*, a husband).
Maritime, mar'-e-tim, *a.* connected with the sea; naval; bordering on the sea (L. *mare*).
Marjoram, mär'-jo-ram, *s.* an aromatic plant used in seasoning food, and as a tonic and a stimulant (Gr. *amarakos*).
Mark, märk, *s.* a stroke drawn; an impression; any note of distinction; distinction; a visible effect; a visible sign; indication; an evidence; a thing aimed at; something serving as a guide; a character made

by a person who cannot write his name: a weight; a coin, specially a German one, worth about 1s.; a trade mark; a license of reprisals: *v.a.* to make a mark on; to single out; to note or observe: *v.n.* to note; to observe critically (A.S. *mearc*, a mark, a bound.) See **Marque.**

Marker, märk'-er, *s.* one who marks; a counter used in card-playing; one who marks the score at billiards.

Market, mär'-ket, *s.* a meeting for purchase and sale; a public place for buying and selling; assemblage at a market; a place of sale; sale: *v.n.* to deal at a market: *v.a.* trade in (L. *merx*, merchandise, from *mereo*, to gain).

Marketable, mär'-ket-à-bl, *a.* saleable. **Marketableness**, mär'-ket-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being marketable.

Market-cross, mär'-ket-kros, *s.* a cross set up where a market is held.

Market-day, mär'-ket-da, *s.* the day of a public market.

Market-garden, mär'-ket-gär-dn, *s.* a garden where fruits and vegetables are raised for market.

Market-gardener, mär'-ket-gär-dner, *s.* one who raises fruits and vegetables for sale.

Marketing, mär'-ket-ing, *s.* attendance upon a market; goods on sale, or goods bought at market.

Market-place, mär'-ket-place, *s.* the place where provisions or goods are exposed for sale.

Market-price, mär'-ket-prise, *s.* the current price of commodities at any given time.

Market-town, mär'-ket-town, *s.* a town that has the privilege of a stated public market.

Marking, märk'-ing, *s.* impression with a mark; a mark: *a.* having the quality to produce a mark. *Marking-ink*, indelible ink for the marking of clothes. *Marking-nut*, a nut whose juice produces an indelible ink for marking linen.

Marksman, märks'-man, *s.* one skilful to hit a mark; he who shoots well, or is a first-class shot.

Marl, märl, *s.* a rich earth of clay and lime in varied proportions: *v.a.* to manure with marl (L. *marga*).

Marlaceous, mär-la'-she-us, *a.* marly.

Marline, mär'-lin, *s.* small two-stranded stuff, used for marling: *v.a.* to wind marline round a rope [Naut.] (Dut. *marren*, to tie, and *line.*)

Marline-spike, mär'-lin-spike, *s.* an iron tool for opening the strands of rope in splicing [Naut.]

Marling, mär'-ling, *s.* the process of winding a small line about a rope to prevent its being galled [Naut.] *Marling-hitch*, a kind of hitch used by sailors in winding or twisting spun yarn [Naut.]

Marlite, mär'-lite, *s.* a variety of marl.

Marlitic, mär-lit'-ik, *a.* of the nature of marlite.

Marlpit, märl'-pit, *s.* a pit where marl is dug.

Marlstone, märl'-stone, *s.* the calcareous and sandy strata dividing the upper from the lower lias clays.

Marly, mär'-le, *a.* of or resembling marl.

Marmalade, mär'-mà-lade, *s.* a preserve of the juice generally of bitter fruit, such as the bitter orange, boiled with portions of the rind (Port. originally conserve of quinces, from Gr. *meli*, honey, and *melon*, an apple).

Marmatite, mär'-mà-tite, *s.* a black mineral, sulphide of zinc.

Marmolite, mär'-mo-lite, *s.* the silicate of magnesia.

Marmoraceous, mär-mo-ra'-she-us, *a.* like marble.

Marmorated, mär'-mo-ra-ted, *a.* variegated like marble. See **Marble.**

Marmoratum, mär-mo-ra'-tum, *s.* a cement formed of pounded marble and lime [Arch.] (L.)

Marmoreal, mar-mo'-re-al, } *a.* made of marble; be-
Marmorean, mär-mo'-re-an, } longing to or like marble.

Marmose, mär'-mose, *s.* a marsupial animal resembling the opossum.

Marmoset, mär'-mo-zet, *s.* a small American monkey (Fr. a grotesque figure, from *marmor*, marble).

Marmot, mär'-mot, *s.* a rodent of the size of a rabbit, and allied to the rat and the mouse (It. from L. *mus*, a mouse, and *mons*, a mountain).

Marone, mà-ronc', } *s.* a brownish crimson (Fr. *marron*,
Maroon, mà-roon', } a chestnut).

Maronites, mar'-o-nites, *s.pl.* a body of Christians, of ancient origin, residing on Mount Lebanon.

Maroon, mà-roon', *s.* a runaway negro slave, living in woods or mountains (Sp. *cimarron*, wild, from *cima*, the top of a hill).

Maroon, mà-roon', *v.a.* to put ashore and leave on a desolate island.

Marooning, mà-roon'-ing, *s.* picnicing for days (U.S.)

Marplot, mär'-plot, *s.* one who, by officious interference, mars a design or plot.

Marque, mark, *s.* a license granted by a state to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another; a ship commissioned to make reprisals (Fr.) See **Mark.**

Marquee, mar-kee, *s.* a large field-tent (Fr.)

Marquess, mär'-kwes, *s.* See **Marquis.**

Marquetry, mär'-ket-re, *s.* work inlaid with different pieces of divers coloured fine wood, shells, ivory, &c. (*mark*).

Marquis, mär'-kwis, *s.* a title of the British peerage next in rank to that of a duke; also a title of honour in France and Germany; originally the defender of a frontier. See **Margrave.**

Marquisate, mär'-kwis-ate, *s.* the seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

Marquise, mär-keez, *s.* a marchioness.

Marrer, mär'-rer, *s.* one who mars, hurts, or impairs.

Marriage, mar'-rij, *s.* the legal union of a man and woman as husband and wife; wedlock; a marriage ceremony; intimate union. *Marriage-articles*, the contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded. *Marriage-favours*, knots of white ribbons, or bunches of white flowers, worn at weddings. *Marriage-licence*, licence to marry without proclamation of banns.

Marriageable, mar'-rij-à-bl, *a.* fit to be married.

Married, mar'-rid, *pp.* or *a.* united in wedlock.

Marrow, mar'-ro, *s.* a soft, fatty substance contained in the cavities of the bones; the pith; vegetable marrow; the essence: *pl.* the bones of the knees. *Marrow-bone*, a bone containing marrow: *pl.* the knees (A.S. *mearh*).

Marrowfat, mar'-ro-fat, *s.* a kind of rich pea.

Marrowish, mar'-ro-ish, *a.* of the nature of marrow.

Marrowless, mar'-ro-les, *a.* destitute of marrow.

Marrowy, mar'-ro-e, *a.* full of marrow; pithy.

Marry, mar'-re, *v.a.* to join, as husband and wife; to take for husband or wife; to wed: *v.n.* to enter into the married state (Fr. *marier*, from L. *mas*, *maris*, a male).

Marry, mar'-re, *int.* indeed! (*by Mary*).

Mars, märs, *s.* the Roman god of war (L.)

Marsala, mär-sà'-là, *s.* a wine resembling sherry, from Marsala, in Sicily.

Marseillaise, mär-sa-laze, *s.* the hymn of the French Republic, so called as introduced into Paris by a body of recruits from Marseilles in 1792.

Marsh, märsh, *s.* a tract of low land, usually covered with water, or very wet; a swamp (A.S. *mere*, a lake)

Marshal, mär'-shal, *s.* one who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, or directs the order of procession on state occasions; a harbinger; a pursuivant; the chief officer of arms, whose duty was to regulate combats at tournaments; a military officer of high rank; in France, the highest military officer of the state; the United States, a civil officer with powers similar to a sheriff: *v.a.* to arrange in a suitable manner; to arrange coats in a shield [Her.] *Earl Marshal of England*, the chief officer of arms at the Heralds' College, a dignity hereditary in the family of the dukes of Norfolk. (Literally, a groom, from Ger. *Marah*, a horse, and *Schalk*, a servant.)

Marshaller, mär'-shal-ler, *s.* one who marshals.

Marshalsea, mär'-shal-see, *s.* a prison formerly belonging to the marshal of the royal household.

Marshalship, mär'-shal-ship, *s.* the rank or office of a marshal.

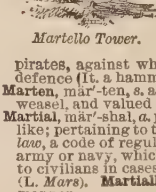
Marsh-gas, märsh'-gas, *s.* fire-damp exhaled from marshes.

Marsh-mallow, märsh'-mal-lo, *s.* a kind of mallow growing in meadows and marshes, especially near the sea.

Marshy, märsh'-e, *a.* swampy; produced in marshes. **Marshiness**, märsh'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being marshy.

Marsupial, mär-sew'-pe-al, *a.* carrying young in a sort of pouch: *s.* an animal which does so (Gr. *marsupion*, a bag).

Marsupite, mär'-su-pite, *s.* a fossil like a purse.



Martello Tower.

Mart, märt, *s.* a place of trade; a market.

Martagon, mär'-tà-gon, *s.* a kind of lily (It.)

Martello, mär-tel'-lo, *s.* a strong circular stone fort of two storeys, surmounted by a heavy swivel gun, erected along the sea-coast, so called as originally provided with a bell which was struck with a hammer on the approach of pirates, against whom they were first reared as a defence (It. a hammer).

Marten, mär'-ten, *s.* a carnivorous animal allied to the weasel, and valued for its fur; a martin (Fr. *martre*).

Martial, mär'-shal, *a.* pertaining to war; military; warlike; pertaining to the military and the navy. *Martial law*, a code of regulations for the government of an army or navy, which also, when proclaimed, applies to civilians in cases of disaffection or public danger (L. *Mars*). **Martially**, mär'-shal-le, *ad.* in a martial manner.

Martin, mär'-tin, *s.* a species of swallow (St. *Martin*).
Martinet, mär'-tin-et, *s.* a strict disciplinarian (Gen. *Martinet*, a strict officer of Louis XIV.)
Martinets, mär'-te-nets, *s.pl.* small lines fastened to the back of a sail [Naut.]
Martingale, mär'-ting-kale, *s.* a strap fastened to a horse's girth to hold its head down; a spar under the bowspit [Naut.] (Fr.)
Martinmas, mär'-tin-mas, *s.* the feast of St. Martin, the 11th November (*Martin*, and *mass*).
Martlet, märt'-let, *s.* a bird without legs or beak [Her.]
Martyr, mär'-tur, *s.* one who, by his death, bears witness to the sincerity of his faith: *v.a.* to put to death for one's belief (Gr. *martyr*, a witness).
Martyrdom, mär'-tur-dom, *s.* the death of a martyr.
Martyrological, mär-tur-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to martyrology.
Martyrology, mär-tur-ol'-o-je, *s.* a history or a register of martyrs (Gr. *martyr*, and *logos*, account).
Marvel, mär'-vel, *s.* anything wonderful or astonishing: *v.n.* to wonder: *s.* a wonder (Fr. *merveille*, from L. *mirror*).
Marvellous, mär'-vel-lus, *a.* exciting wonder; surpassing credit. **Marvellously**, mär'-vel-lus-le, *ad.* in a marvellous manner. **Marvellousness**, mär'-vel-lus-nes, *s.* wonderfulness.
Mary bud, ma'-re-bud, *s.* the marigold.
Mascle, mas'-kl *or* mas'-l, *s.* a lozenge perforated [Her.]; a lozenge-shaped armour plate (L. *macula*, a spot, a mesh).
Masculine, mas'-ku-lin, *a.* having the qualities of or resembling a man; strong; robust; manly; coarse; denoting the male gender [Gram.] See **Male**. **Masculinely**, mas'-ku-lin-le, *ad.* in a masculine manner. **Masculineness**, mas'-ku-lin-nes, *s.* quality of being masculine.
Masdeu, mas'-dew, *s.* a French wine (from *Masdeu*).
Mash, mash, *s.* a mixture of ingredients, beaten together; a mixture of ground malt and hot water [Brewing]: *v.a.* to beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water together in brewing (*miz*).
Masher, mash'-er, *s.* a stuck-up young snob.
Mashing, mash'-ing, *s.* a beating into a mass; the process of infusing the ground malt in warm water to extract the saccharine matter; the quantity mashed at once [Brewing.]
Mashing-tub, mash'-ing-tub, *s.* a tub for containing the mash.
Mashy, mash'-e, *a.* like mash; produced by bruising.
Mask, mask, *s.* a cover to conceal or disguise the face; a visor; a disguise or pretence; masked entertainment or masquerade; a piece of mummery; a dramatic performance: *v.a.* to conceal with a mask; to disguise: *v.n.* to revel in a masquerade; to be disguised (Fr. *masque*).
Masked, maskt, *a.* with the face disguised; disguised.
Masker, mask'-er, *s.* one who wears a mask.
Mason, ma'-sn, *s.* one who prepares and builds in stone; a freemason (Old Ger. *meizan*, to hew).
Masonic, ma-son'-ik, *a.* pertaining to freemasonry.
Masonry, ma'-sn-re, *s.* the art or occupation of a mason; mason work; freemasonry.
Masorite, mas'-o-rite, *s.* a compiler of the Masora; one who adheres to its rulings.
Masora, ma-so'-rà, *s.* See **Massora**.
Masque, mask, *s.* See **Mask**.
Masquerade, mas-ker-ade', *s.* a ball or assembly at which people wear masks; disguise: *v.n.* to join in a masquerade; to go in disguise: *v.a.* to put in disguise.
Masquerader, mas-ker-a'-der, *s.* one at a masquerade; one disguised.
Mass, mas, *s.* a lump; a body of matter concreted, collected, or formed into a heap; a collective body; a heap; magnitude; an assemblage; the body or main body; quantity of matter: *v.n.* to collect into a mass or body (Gr. *masso*, to squeeze). (Fr.)
Mass, mas, *s.* in the Roman Catholic Church, the consecration and oblation of the host in the Eucharist. *High mass*, that which is publicly performed on high occasions or festivals with music. *Low mass*, that which is merely read. *Mass book*, the missal, or Rom. Cath. service-book. (L. *ite, missa est*, go, the congregation is dismissed — words anciently pronounced in dismissing the general congregation before communion.)
Massacre, mas'-sà-ker, *s.* indiscriminate slaughter with barbarity: *v.a.* to slaughter or murder with cruelty (Fr.)
Massage, ma-säj, *s.* the kneading process [Med.] (Fr.)
Masseter, mas'-se-ter, *s.* a muscle which raises the under jaw (Gr. *massaomai*, to chew).
Massicot, mas'-se-kot, *s.* yellow oxide of lead (Fr.)
Massive, mas'-siv, *a.* heavy; bulky; having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form [Min.] **Massively**, mas'-siv-le, *ad.* in a mass. **Massiveness**, mas'-siv-nes, *s.* the state of being massive.
Mass-meeting, mas'-meet-ing, *s.* a general meeting of a whole body.
Massora, **Massorah**, } mà-so'-rà, { *a.* a body of Biblical references, chiefly handed down by tradition, and calculated to be of great service in verifying the original text of the Hebrew scriptures (Heb. tradition).
Massoretic, mas-o-ret'-ik, *a.* relating to the Masora or to its compilers. *Masoretic points*, the Hebrew vowel-points and accents invented by these compilers.
Massy, mas'-se, *a.* massive. **Massiness**, mas'-se-nes, *s.* the state of being massy.
Mast, mäst, *s.* a long round piece of timber, &c., elevated perpendicularly on the keel of a ship for supporting the sails: *v.a.* to supply with masts (A.S. *mæst*, the stem of a tree).
Mast, mäst, *s.* the fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest trees; acorns, nuts, &c. (A.S. *mæst*, mast in this sense).
Masted, mast'-ed, *a.* furnished with or having masts.
Master, mäs'-ter, *s.* a man who rules, governs, or directs; a director; owner; ruler; commander; the commander of a merchant ship; an officer who takes rank immediately after the lieutenants, and navigates under the captain [Navy]; a teacher; the head of a school or a college; an appellation of respect; an appellation given to boys; an expert or proficient; a university degree; the chief of a society: *a.* belonging to a master; chief; principal: *v.a.* to conquer or subdue; to make one's self master of; to execute with skill (L. *magister*, from *magnus*, great).
Master-builder, mäs'-ter-bil-der, *s.* the chief builder; an employer of workmen to build.
Masterdom, mäs'-ter-dom, *s.* dominion; rule.
Masterful, mäs'-ter-ful, *a.* expressing mastery; domineering.
Master-hand, mäst'-er-hand, *s.* an expert; the hand of a master.
Masterhood, mäs'-ter-hood, *s.* state of being a master; acting as master.
Master-key, mäst'-er-kee, *s.* a key that opens many locks or resolves many difficulties.
Masterless, mäs'-ter-les, *a.* destitute of a master; not to be mastered.
Masterly, mäs'-ter-le, *a.* executed with superior skill: *ad.* with the skill of a master. **Masterliness**, mäs'-ter-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being masterly.
Master-mind, mäst'-er-mind, *s.* the ruling mind,
Master-piece, mäs'-ter-peese, *s.* a first-rate performance in literature or art; one's forte.
Mastership, mäs'-ter-ship, *s.* the office of master; superior skill; pre-eminence.
Master-spring, mäst'-er-spring, *s.* the spring which moves or regulates the whole.
Master-stroke, mäst'-er-stroke, *s.* the achievement of a master.
Mastery, mäs'-ter-e, *s.* pre-eminence; victory; eminent skill; attainment of skill or power; dominion.
Mastful, mast'-ful, *a.* abounding with mast.
Mastic, mas'-tik, *s.* a resin exuding from the mastic-tree, chiefly used for varnish; a very durable cement (Gr. from *massaomai*, to chew, the rezin so called being chewed in the East).
Masticable, mas'-te-kà-bl, *a.* that can be masticated.
Masticador, mas-te-kà'-dor, *s.* the slavering bit [Men.]
Masticate, mas'-te-kate, *v.a.* to chew; to grind with the teeth. See **Mastic**.
Mastication, mas-te-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of chewing.
Masticator, mas-te-ka-ter, *s.* a mincing machine.
Masticatory, mas'-te-ka-tur-e, *a.* adapted for chewing: *s.* a substance to be chewed [Med.]
Masticine, mast'-tis-in, *s.* the portion of mastic insoluble in alcohol.
Masticot, mas'-te-kot, *s.* See **Massicot**.
Mastiff, mas'-tif, *s.* a house-dog of great strength and courage (O.Fr. *mestif*, from L. *mansio*, a mansion).
Mastitis, mas-ti'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the breasts in women [Med.] (Gr. *mastos*, the breast).

Mastodon.

Mastless, mast'-les, *a.* having no mast, as a vessel; bearing no mast, as an oak.
Mastodon, mas'-to-don, *s.* a genus of huge pachydermatous animals, resembling the elephant, now extinct (Gr. *mastos*, and *odous*, a tooth).
Mastoid, mas'-toyd, *a.* resembling the nipple or breast (Gr. *mastos*, and *eidos*, like).
Mastology, mas-tol'-o-je, *s.* the natural history of mammals (Gr. *mastos*, and *logos*, science).
Masturbation, mas-ter-bà'-shun, *s.* self-abuse; onanism.
Masty, mas'-te, *a.* abounding with acorns, &c.
Mat, mat, *s.* a texture of sedge, rushes, straw, or other coarse fibrous material; a web of rope-yarn: *v.a.*

to cover or lay with mats; to twist together (L. *matta*).

Matadore, mat'-à-dore, *s.* the man who kills a bull in a fight; one of the three principal cards at ombre and quadrille (Sp. killer).

Match, matsh, *s.* anything easily kindled and used for lighting; a lucifer; a lighted rope, used for firing artillery, mines, &c. (Fr. *mèche*).

Match, matsh, *s.* anything which tallies with or equals another; one able to cope with another; an equal; a contest; union by marriage; one to be married or gained in marriage: *v.a.* to equal; to show an equal to; to oppose as equal; to suit; to marry: *v.n.* to be united in marriage; to correspond; to tally (A.S. *maca*, a mate).

Matchable, matsh'-à-bl, *a.* suitable; fit to be matched.

Matchless, matsh'-les, *a.* having no match or equal. **Matchlessly**, matsh'-les-le, *ad.* in a matchless manner. **Matchlessness**, matsh'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being matchless.

Matchlock, matsh'-lok, *s.* the lock of a musket, containing a match for firing it; a musket so fired.

Match-maker, matsh'-ma-ker, *s.* one who makes matches; one who contrives marriages.

Mate, mate, *s.* a companion; a comrade; an equal; a husband or wife; the mate or female of animals going in pairs; the officer of a ship whose duty is to assist the captain and command in his stead; an assistant: *v.a.* to match; to marry; to equal; to cope with. See **Match**.

Mate, mate, *v.* and *s.* See **Checkmate**.

Maté, mä'-ta, *s.* a plant whose leaves are used in S. America as a substitute for tea.

Mateless, mate'-les, *a.* having no mate or companion.

Mater, mä'-ter, *s.* one of the three membranes of the brain and spinal cord [Anat.] (L. mother.)

Material, mà-te'-re-al, *a.* consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual; of consequence; more or less necessary; in the matter [Logic]: *s.* the substance of which anything is made (L. *materia*, matter). **Materially**, mà-te'-re-al-le, *ad.* in a material manner or degree. **Materialness**, mà'-te'-re-al-nes, *s.* state of being material.

Materialism, mà-te'-re-al-izm, *s.* the theory which, denying the independent existence of spirit, refers all spiritual phenomena to mere material organization; respect for material or secular to the neglect or exclusion of spiritual interests.

Materialist, mà-te'-re-al-list, *s.* one who in theory or by implication accepts materialism.

Materialistic, mà-te'-re-al-is'-tik, *a.* imbued with materialism.

Materiality, ma-te-re-al'-e-te, *s.* material existence; importance.

Materialize, ma-te'-re-al-ize, *v.a.* to reduce to a state of matter; to render materialistic.

Materia medica, mà-te'-re-à med'-e-kà, *s.* a general name for all substances employed in medicine; the science which treats of them and their action (L.)

Matériel, mà-ta'-re-el, *s.* the baggage, munitions, &c., of an army, or working appliances generally, as contrasted with the *personnel* (Fr.)

Maternal, mà-ter'-nal, *a.* pertaining to a mother (L. *mater*, a mother). **Maternally**, mà-ter'-nal-le, *ad.* in a maternal manner.

Maternity, mà-ter'-ne-te, *s.* the state or relation of a mother. *Maternity hospital*, an hospital for women about to be confined.

Mat-grass, mat'-gras, *s.* a grass growing in tufts.

Math, math, *s.* a mowing; used in composition (A.S.)

Mathematical, math-e-mat'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining or according to the principles of mathematics; very accurate. **Mathematically**, math-e-mat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a mathematical manner.

Mathematician, math-e-mà-tish'-an, *s.* one versed in mathematics.

Mathematics, math-e-mat'-iks, *s.* the science which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered. *Pure mathematics* considers these and their relations abstractly; *mixed*, considers them as material attributes. (Gr. *manthano*, to learn.)

Mathesis, mà-the'-sis, *s.* learning (Gr.)

Matico, mat'-e-ko, *s.* the leaves of a Peruvian plant, used as a powerful styptic.

Matin, mat'-in, *a.* morning: *s.pl.* morning worship or service; time of morning service (L. *matutinus*). See **Matutinal**.

Matinal, mat'-in-al, *a.* belonging to the morning or matins.

Matinée, ma-te-na, *s.* a morning reception or entertainment.

Matrass, mat'-ras, *s.* an egg-shaped chemical vessel, with a tapering neck, and open at the top (Fr.)

Matriarchal, ma-tre-ar'-kal, *a.* reckoning kinship on the female side only.

Matrice, mat'-ris, *s.* See **Matrix**.

Matricidal, mat'-re-side-al, *a.* pertaining to matricide.

Matricide, mat'-re-side, *s.* the murder or murderer of a mother (L. *mater*, and *cædo*, to kill).

Matriculate, mà-trik'-u-late, *v.a.* to enrol as a member of some body, specially as a student in a college or a university: *v.n.* to be enrolled as a member or a student: *s.* one who is matriculated: *a.* matriculated (L. *matricula*, a register, from *materia*).

Matriculation, mà-trik-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act of matriculating.

Matrimonial, mat-re-mo'-ne-al, *a.* relating to or connected with marriage. **Matrimonially**, mat-re-mo'-ne-al-le, *ad.* in a matrimonial connection.

Matrimony, mat'-re-mo-ne, *s.* marriage; the nuptial state (L. *mater*).

Matrix, ma'-triks, *or* mat'-riks, *s.* the womb; the cavity in which anything is formed; a mould; the substance in which a mineral is embedded; the five simple colours, black, white, blue, red, and yellow, from which the others are combined [Dyeing]. (L. *mater*.)

Matron, ma'-tron, *s.* a married woman, especially an elderly one; an elderly lady; the lady superintendent of an hospital or institution.

Matronage, ma'-tron-aje, *s.* matronhood; matrons, as a body.

Matronal, ma'-tron-al, *a.* pertaining to a matron.

Matronhood, ma'-tron-hood, *s.* state of a matron.

Matronize, ma'-tron-ize, *v.a.* to render matron-like; to act as matron to.

Matron-like, ma'-tron-like, *a.* having the manners of an elderly woman; grave; sedate.

Matronly, ma'-tron-le, *a.* elderly; matron-like.

Matte, mat, *s.* crude black copper; maté (Ger.)

Matted, mat'-ted, *a.* laid with mats; entangled.

Matter, mat'-ter, *s.* that which occupies space, and is perceptible to the senses; material; the subject treated of, or that occupies us; the substance of what is said; substance; affair; business; importance; thing; indefinite amount; that which is discharged in a tumour, boil, or abscess; pus [Med.]; set-up type [Printing]: *v.n.* to be of importance; to signify; to form pus (L. *materia*, stuff).

Matterless, mat'-ter-les, *a.* void of matter.

Matter of course, mat'-ter-ov-koarse, *a.* naturally resulting.

Matter-of-fact, mat'-ter-ov-fakt, *a.* concerned only with crass realities or tangible interests; adhering to and insisting on the mere literal facts.

Mattery, mat'-ter-e, *a.* purulent; generating pus.

Matting, mat'-ting, *s.* mat-work; mats collectively; material for mats.

Mattock, mat'-tok, *s.* a pick-axe, with one end at least broad instead of pointed (A.S. *mattuc*).

Mattress, mat'-tres, *s.* a quilted bed stuffed with hair, wool, &c. (Fr.)

Maturant, ma-tewr'-ant, *s.* an application to an inflamed part, to accelerate suppuration [Med.]

Maturate, mat'-u-rate, *v.a.* to promote the suppuration of: *v.n.* to suppurate perfectly.

Maturation, mat-u-ra'-shun, *s.* process of ripening or of suppurating perfectly.

Maturative, mat'-u-rà-tiv, *a.* conducing to ripeness, or the formation of matter in an abcess: *s.* a maturant.

Mature, mà-tewr', *a.* perfected in growth or development; ripe; completed; ready; come to suppuration; now payable: *v.a.* to ripen; to bring to perfection: *v.n.* to become ripe; to become payable (L. *maturus*, ripe). **Maturely**, mà-tewr'-le, *ad.* with ripeness; with full deliberation.

Maturity, mà-tew'-re-te, } *s.* the state of being ma-
Matureness, mà-tewr'-nes, } ture.

Matutinal, mat-u-tine'-al, *a.* pertaining to the morning; early. See **Matin**.

Maud, mawd, *s.* a gray-striped plaid of wool worn by shepherds in Scotland.

Maudlin, mawd'-lin, *a.* weakly or excessively sentimental; silly or fuddled with drink (tearful, like Mary *Magdalene*).

Maugre, maw'-gr, *ad.* in spite of (Fr. *malgré*, from L. *male*, badly, and *gratus*, agreeable).

Maul, mawl, *s.* a heavy wooden hammer: *v.a.* to beat and bruise, as with a maul; to wound in a coarse manner. See **Mall**.

Maulstick, mawl'-stik, *s.* a stick used by painters to steady the hand in painting (Ger. *malen*, to paint).

Maunder, mänder, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to mutter; to drivel. See **Mendicant**.

Maundril, mawn'-dril, *s.* a pick with two shanks [Mining].

Maundy Thursday, mawn'-de thurz-day, *s.* the Thursday before Good Friday, when a royal bounty is dispensed to certain poor people at Whitehall (L. *mandatum*, a command, specially that in John xiii. 34).

Mauresque, maw'-resk, *s.* See **Moresque**.

Mausolean, maw-so-le'-an, *a.* pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.
Mausoleum, maw-so-le'-um, *s.* a stately sepulchral monument (Gr. *mausoleion*, a tomb erected in memory of Mausolus, King of Caria, by his widow, and deemed one of the seven wonders of the world).
Mauve, mawv, *s.* a purple dye; the colour it produces, a mallow colour (Fr. *mauve*, a mallow, from L. *malva*).
Mavis, ma'-vis, *s.* the song thrush (Fr. *mauvis*).
Maw, maw, *s.* the craw of fowls; the stomach of brutes; the human stomach, in contempt only (A.S. *maga*).
Mawkish, mawk'-ish, *a.* apt to cause satiety or loathing; loathsome; squeamish (*mawk*, a maggot).
Mawkishly, mawk'-ish-le, *ad.* in a mawkish way.
Mawkishness, mawk'-ish-nes, *s.* a being mawkish.
Maw-seed, maw'-seed, *s.* poppy seed sold for birds when moulting.
Mawworm, maw'-wurm, *s.* a worm that infests the stomach and bowels.
Maxillar, maks'-il-ar, } *a.* pertaining to the jaw or
Maxillary, maks'-il-là-re, } jawbone (L. *maxilla*, the jawbone, jaw).
Maxilliform, maks-il'-le-form, *a.* in the form of a cheekbone.
Maxim, maks'-im, *s.* an established or accepted principle (L. *maxima*, chief).
Maximize, maks'-im-ize, *v.a.* to increase to the utmost.
Maxim-monger, maks'-im-mung-ger, *s.* one who deals much in maxims.
Maximum, maks'e-mum, *a.* greatest: *s.* the greatest amount; the greatest number or quantity attainable in any given case [Math.] (L.)
May, may, *s.* the fifth month of the year; the early part of life; hawthorn blossom: *v.n.* to gather flowers in may-blossom (L. *Maius*, May, from *Maia*, the mother, from *magnus*, great).
May, ma, *v.a.* to be able; to be possible; to be free to; to be allowed. *May-be*, perhaps; a possibility. *Mayhap*, perhaps. (A.S. *mugan*.)
May-apple, ma'-ap-pl, *s.* the fruit of an American plant.
May-bloom, ma'-bloom, *s.* the hawthorn.
May-day, ma'-da, *s.* the first day of May.
May-duke, ma'-dewk, *s.* a variety of the common cherry.
Mayhem, may'-hem, *s.* maiming of a person [Law].
Maying, may'-ing, *s.* gathering of flowers on May-day.
May-lady, ma'-la-de, *s.* the queen or lady of May in May-games.
May-lily, ma'-lil-le, *s.* the lily of the valley.
May-morn, ma'-morn, *s.* freshness; vigour.
Mayor, ma'-ur, *s.* the chief magistrate of a city (L. *major*, greater, comparative of *magnus*, great).
Mayoralty, ma'-ur-al-te, *s.* the office of a mayor.
Mayoress, ma'-ur-es, *s.* the wife of a mayor.
May-pole, ma'-pole, *s.* a pole to dance round in May.
May-queen, ma'-kween, *s.* a young female crowned with flowers at the celebration of May-day.
Mazagan, maz'-à-gan, *s.* a kind of bean.
Mazard, maz'-ard, *s.* a black cherry.
Mazarine, maz-à-reen', *s.* a deep blue colour; a particular way of dressing fowls (Card. *Mazarine*).
Maze, maze, *s.* a confusion of intricate windings and turnings; a labyrinth; perplexed state of things; intricacy: *v.a.* to bewilder; to confuse. *In a maze*, in a dreamy perplexity (Scand).
Mazological, ma-zo-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to mazology.
Mazology, ma-zol'-o-je, *s.* the science of mammiferous animals (Gr. *maza*, a breast, and *logos*, science).
Mazurka, mà-zoor'-kà, *s.* a lively Polish dance; the music adapted to it.
Mazy, ma'-ze, *a.* winding; perplexed; intricate. **Mazily**, ma'-ze-le, *ad.* in a mazy manner. **Maziness**, ma'-ze-nes, *s.* the state of being mazy.
Me, mee, *p.* the objective case of **I**.
Mead, mede, *s.* a fermented liquor consisting of honey and water, sometimes enriched with spices (A.S. *medo*).
Mead, meed, } *s.* grass land, field land appropriated
Meadow, med'-o, } to the production of hay (*mowed*, from A.S. *mawan*, to mow).
Meadow-lark, med'-o-lärk, *s.* a song-bird of the N. America.
Meadow-ore, med'-o-oar, *s.* conchoidal bog iron ore [Min.]
Meadow-saffron, med'-o-saf-fron, *s.* a bulbous medicinal plant.
Meadow-sweet, med'-o-sweet, *s.* a white-flowered plant.
Meadowy, med'-o-e, *a.* containing meadow.
Meager, me'-gur, } *a.* thin; lean; destitute of vitality,
Meagre, me'-gur, } richness, fertility, vigour, &c.; barren; poor (Fr. *maigre*, from L. *macer*, lean).
Meagrely, me'-gur-le, *a.* poorly; thinly. **Meagreness**, me'-gur-nes, *s.* the state of being meagre.
Meal, meel, *s.* food taken statedly at one time; a repast (A.S. *mæl*, a time, stated time),
Meal, meel, *s.* the edible part of grain, or pulse ground into flour (Ger. *mehl*, L. *molo*, to grind).
Mealman, meel'-man, *s.* a dealer in meal.
Meal-time, meel'-time, *s.* the usual time for a meal.
Mealy, meel'-e, *a.* having qualities of meal; sprinkled with meal. **Mealiness**, me'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being mealy.
Mealy-mouthed, meel'-e-mouth, *a.* using soft words; unwilling to tell the truth in plain words.
Mean, meen, *a.* low in rank or birth; base; sordid; of little value; low in esteem; contemptible; poor (A.S. *mæne*, wicked). **Meanly**, meen'-le, *ad.* in a mean manner. **Meanness**, meen'-nes, *s.* the quality of being mean.
Mean, meen, *a.* middle; moderate; intervening: *s.* the middle point, rate or degree; medium; mediocrity; intervening time; the medium, instrument or agent through which something is done; a quantity having an intermediate value between several others [Math.]; *pl.* instrumentality; income, revenue, or estate. *By all means*, without fail. *By no means*, not at all. *Meantime*, in the intervening time (L. *medius*, the middle).
Mean, meen, *v.a.* to have in the mind or in view; to signify; to intend, purpose, or design: *v.n.* to have thought or meaning; to be disposed (A.S. *mænan*, to intend.) See **Man** and **Mind**.
Meander, me-an'-der, *s.* a winding course; a maze: *v.a.* to wind, turn, or flow round: *v.n.* to flow in a winding course; to be intricate (Gr. *Meander*, a winding river in Phrygia).
Meandering, me-an'-der-ing, *a.* winding in its course: *s.* a winding course.
Meandrian, me-an'-dre-an, *a.* meandering.
Meandrina, me-an-dri'-nà, *s.* brain-coral; a genus of corals with meandering cavities and ridges.
Meaning, meen'-ing, *s.* that which is meant.
Meaningless, meen'-ing-les, *a.* having no meaning.
Meaningly, meen'-ing-le, *ad.* significantly.
Meant, ment, *pret.* and *pp.* of the verb **Mean**.
Mease, mecs, *s.* the quantity of 500 (*measure.*)
Measled, me'-zld, } *a.* infected or marked with measles;
Measly, meez'-le, } *s.* a contagious disease of the human body, indicated by a patchy crimson rash upon the skin; a disease of swine and of trees (Dut. *maselen*, literally, small spots).
Measurable, mezh'-ur-à-bl, *a.* that may be measured; moderate. **Measurableness**, mezh'-ur-à-bl-nes, *s.* quality of being measurable. **Measurably**, mezh'-ur-à-ble, *ad.* in a limited degree.
Measure, mezh'-ur, *s.* the extent or dimensions of a thing; that by which extent or dimension is ascertained or expressed; a definite quantity; determined extent; standard; proportion; lot or portion; extent of ability; degree; just degree; moderation; means to an end; that division by which motion in music is regulated [Music]; time [Music]; metre; *pl.* beds or strata [Geol.]: *v.n.* to have a certain extent: *v.a.* to ascertain or express the dimensions of; to estimate; to pass over; to adjust; to allot or distribute by measure (L. *metior*, *mensus*, to measure).
Measured, mezh'-urd, *a.* of a definite measure; steadily; uniform; limited.
Measureless, mezh'-ur-les, *a.* without measure; boundless.
Measurement, mezh'-ur-ment, *s.* act of measuring; dimension ascertained by measuring. *Measurement-goods*, light goods, the carriage of which is charged by bulk instead of by weight.
Measurer, mezh'-ur-er, *s.* one who or that which measures.
Measuring, mezh'-ur-ing, *a.* used in measuring; requiring to be measured.
Meat, meet, *s.* food; flesh used as food (A.S. *mete*).
Meat-biscuit, meet'-bisk-et, *s.* meat pounded and dried, then mixed with meal, and baked.
Meat-offering, meet'-of-er-ing, *s.* an offering consisting of meat or food.
Meat-salesman, meet'-salez-man, *s.* an agent for cattle-breeders, who receives and sells carcases sent to him.
Meatus, me-a'-tus, *s.* a passage in the body [Anat.] (L. *meo*, to go.)
Meaty, meet'-e, *a.* fleshly, but not fat; like meat.
Mechanic, me-kan'-ik, *s.* one skilled or employed in a craft or in a mechanical occupation; an artisan or operative (Gr. *mechane*, from *mechos*, a contrivance).
Mechanic, me-kan'-ik, } *a.* constructed according
Mechanical, me-kan'-e-kal, } to the principles of mechanics; applying to machines; acting as a mere machine; done in the manner of a machine, or by force of mere habit; pertaining to artisans or mechanics; acting by physical power, without chemical change. *Mechanical philosophy*, a philoso-

phy which would account for things on the principles of mere mechanics. *Mechanical powers*, the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw, the elementary contrivances of which all machines are composed.

Mechanically, me-kan'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a mechanical manner. **Mechanicalness**, me-kan'-e-kal-nes, *s.* state of being mechanical.

Mechanician, mek-a-nish'-an, *s.* one skilled in mechanics.

Mechanics, me-kan'-iks, *s.* that science which treats of the action of force in producing equilibrium or motion; the science of machinery.

Mechanism, mek'-an-izm, *s.* the structure of a machine; mechanical construction.

Mechanist, mek'-an-ist, *s.* a mechanician; one who advocates a mechanical philosophy.

Mechanize, mek'-an-ize, *v.a.* to form mechanically.

Mechanography, mek-an-og'-ra-fe, *s.* the art of multiplying copies of a writing or any work of art by a machine (Gr. *mechane*, and *grapho*, to write).

Mechlin, mek'-lin, *s.* a lace made at *Mechlin*.

Meconate, mek'-on-ate, *s.* a salt of meconic acid.

Meconic, me-kon'-ik, *a.* obtained from the poppy. *Meconic acid*, a peculiar acid contained in opium (Gr. *mekon*, a poppy).

Meconine, mek'-o-nine, *s.* an active principle of opium.

Meconium, me-ko'-ne-um, *s.* the juice of the poppy; the first fæces of infants.

Medal, med'-al, *s.* a coin or piece of metal stamped with some figure or device, in commemoration of some illustrious person or event. See **Metal**.

Medalet, med'-a-let, *s.* a small medal.

Medalist, **Medallist**, } med'-a-list, } *s.* one skilled in medals; a maker or engraver of medals; one who has gained a medal by way of prize.

Medallic, me-dal'-lik, *a.* pertaining to medals.

Medallion, me-dal'-yun, *s.* a large antique medal; a tablet, generally round or oval, with figures in relief.

Medallurgy, med'-al-lur-je, *s.* the art of striking medals (*medal*, and Gr. *ergon*, a work).

Meddle, med'-dl, *v.n.* to interfere where one has no business; to have to do (L. *misceo*, to mix).

Meddler, med'-dler, *s.* an officious person; a busybody.

Meddlesome, med'-dl-sum, *a.* given to meddling. **Meddlesomeness**, med'-dl-sum-nes, *s.* officious interference.

Meddling, med'-dling, *a.* officious; busy in others' affairs. **Meddlingly**, med'-dling-le, *ad.* in a meddlesome manner.

Mediacy, me'-de-a-se, *s.* a being intermediate.

Mediæval, me-de-e'-val, *a.* belonging to the Middle Ages: *s.* one belonging to this period (L. *medius*, the middle, and *ævum*, an age).

Mediævalism, me-de-e'-val-izm, *s.* mediæval spirit or method.

Medial, me'-de-al, *a.* noting a mean or average.

Median, me'-de-an, *a.* traversing the middle lengthwise [Anat.]

Mediastine, me'-de-as-tin, *s.* the membranous septum of the chest, dividing the cavity into two parts (L. *medius*).

Mediate, me'-de-ate, *a.* between two extremes; intervening; acting as a medium; effected by a medium; not immediate: *v.n.* to interpose between parties, as a mutual friend with a view to reconciliation: *v.a.* to effect by mediation; to be related by a medium. **Mediately**, me'-de-ate-le, *ad.* in a mediate way. **Mediateness**, me'-de-ate-nes, *s.* the state of being mediate.

Mediation, me-de-a'-shun, *s.* the act of mediating; intercession; interposition.

Mediatization, me-de-a-tize-a'-shun, *s.* the act of mediatizing.

Mediatize, me'-de-à-tize, *v.a.* to make mediately dependent; to annex a small state to a larger one, and yet allow its ruler to retain his princely rights.

Mediator, me'-de-a-tur, *s.* one who mediates or interposes between parties at variance, for the purpose of reconciling them.

Mediatorial, me-de-à-to'-re-al, *a.* belonging to a mediator. **Mediatorially**, me-de-à-to'-re-al-le, *ad.* by mediation.

Mediatorship, me-de-a'-tur-ship, *s.* the office of a mediator.

Mediatory, me'-de-à-tur-e, *a.* pertaining to mediation.

Mediatress, me'-de-a-tres, *s.* a female mediator.

Medic, med'-ik, *s.* a kind of clover (*Media*).

Medicable, med'-e-kà-bl, *a.* that may be cured.

Medical, med'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to or connected with the art or practice of healing diseases; tending to cure; appointed to teach medicine. *Medical jurisprudence*, the science which applies the principles of medicine to doubtful questions in courts of justice. *Medical man*, a physician. (L. *medeor*, to heal.) **Medically**, med'-e-kal-le, *ad.* according to the rules of medicine.

Medicament, me-dik'-à-ment, *s.* a medicinal application.

Medicamental, me-dik'-à-men-tal, *a.* relating to medicaments. **Medicamentally**, me-dik-à-men'-tal-le, *ad.* after the manner of medicaments.

Medicaster, med-e-kas'-ter, *s.* a quack doctor.

Medicate, med'-e-kate, *v.a.* to tincture with anything medicinal; to treat with medicine.

Medication, med-e-ka'-shun, *s.* impregnation with medicinal substances; the use of medicine.

Medicative, med'-e-ka-tiv, *a.* curing; tending to cure.

Medicinal, me-dis'-in-al, *a.* pertaining to medicine; adapted to cure or mitigate disease. **Medicinally**, me-dis'-in-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of medicine.

Medicine, med'-sin, *s.* any substance that has the property of curing or mitigating disease; the art of preventing, curing, or alleviating disease.

Medicine-man, med'-sin-man, *s.* among savage nations, one who professes supernatural powers, and practices enchantment.

Medico-legal, med'-e-ko-le'-gal, *a.* pertaining to law as affected by medicine.

Medieval, me-de-e'-val, *a.* See **Mediæval**.

Mediocre, me'-de-o-kr, *a.* of moderate quality (L.)

Mediocrity, me-de-ok'-re-te, *s.* a moderate degree; moderation; temperance; one of moderate gifts.

Meditate, med'-e-tate, *v.n.* to dwell on anything in thought; to muse: *v.a.* to think on; to contrive; to intend (L. *meditor*).

Meditation, med-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of meditating; close or continued thought.

Meditative, med'-e-ta-tiv, *a.* addicted to meditation. **Meditatively**, med'-e-tate-iv-le, *ad.* in a meditative manner. **Meditativeness**, med'-e-ta-tiv-nes, *s.* state of being meditative.

Mediterranean, med-e-ter-ra'-ne-an, *a.* in the middle of land or the earth; inland; belonging to or on the Mediterranean Sea (L. *medius*, and *terra*, land or earth).

Medium, me'-de-um, *a.* middle; *s.pl.* **Media** or **Mediums**; anything that intervenes; a mean; middle place, stage, or degree; a kind of printing paper of middle size, between demy and royal; the mean or middle term of a syllogism [Logic]; transmitting substance or vehicle; means or instrument; one through whom so-called spiritual influences or communications are transmitted.

Medlar, med'-lar, *s.* a tree with a top-shaped fruit; also the fruit.

Medley, med'-le, *s.* a mingled and confused mass or collection (Fr. *mêlée*, from L. *misceo*, to mix).

Médoc, med'-ok, *s.* a red wine, from Medoc, France.

Medulla, me-dul'-là, *s.* the marrow in the cavities of the bones [Anat.]; the pith of plants [Bot.] (L.)

Medullary, me-dul'-là-re, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling marrow; filled with pith [Bot.]

Medullin, me-dul'-lin, *s.* the pith of the sunflower and the lilac.

Medusa, me-dew'-sà, *s.* the Gorgon whose head was cut off by Perseus and affixed to the shield of Minerva, and which, like those of her two sisters, turned every one who looked on it into stone; a jelly fish (Gr. fem. of *medon*, a ruler).

Meed, meed, *s.* reward; recompense (A.S. *med*).

Meek, meek, *a.* mild; gentle; submissive; forbearing (Scand.) **Meekly**, meek'-le, *ad.* in a meek manner. **Meekness**, meek'-nes, *s.* the quality of being meek.

Meeken, meek'-n, *v.a.* to soften; to render mild.

Meerschaum meer'-shawn, *s.* a fine white clay, being a hydrated silicate of magnesium, supposed originally to be petrified sea-foam, used in making the bowls of tobacco-pipes; a tobacco-pipe of it (Ger. *Meer*, the sea, and *Schaum*, foam).

Meet, meet, *a.* fitting; suitable; proper. See **Mete**. **Meetly**, meet'-le, *ad.* fitly; suitably. **Meetness**, meet'-nes, *s.* fitness; propriety.

Meet, meet, *v.a.* to come face to face with; to join; to encounter; to come together with; to find; to receive; to fit in with; to satisfy: *v.n.* to encounter; to come together; to assemble; to come in contact: *s.* a meeting of huntsmen for coursing (A.S. *metan*).

Meeting, meet'-ing, *s.* a coming together; an assembly; encounter; a conflux; a joining.

Meeting-house, meet'-ing-hows, *s.* a dissenting place of worship.

Megacephalous, me-gà-sef'-à-lus, *a.* large-headed (Gr. *megas*, great, and *kephale*, the head).

Megæra, me-ge'-rà, *s.* one of the furies [Myth.] (Gr.)

Megalesian, meg-a-le'-ze-an, *a.* connected with Cybele (Gr. *Megale*, the great one).

Megalithic, meg-a-lith'-ik, *a.* composed of large stones (Gr. *megas*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Megalichthys, meg-a-lik'-this, *s.* a fossil ganoid fish

found in coal formations (Gr. *megas*, great, and *ichthys*, a fish).

Megalonyx, meg-al-o'-niks, *s.* a large quadruped, now extinct (Gr. *megas*, and *onyx*, a nail).

Megalosaurus, meg-al-o-saw'-rus, *s.* a gigantic saurian, whose fossil remains have been found in the Oolite formation (Gr. *megas*, and *sauros*, a lizard).

Megascope, meg'-â-skope, *s.* a modification of the solar microscope (Gr. *megas*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Megass, me-gas', *s.* See **Bagasse.**

Megatherium, meg-â-the'-re-um, *s.* an extinct gigantic quadruped of S. America (Gr. *megas*, and *ther*, an animal).

Megrim, me'-grim, *s.* a neuralgic pain in one side of the head: *pl.* an attack under which a horse, when at work, reels and sometimes falls (Fr. from Gr. *demi*, half, and *kranion*, the skull).

Meionite, mi'-o-nite, *s.* a variety of scapolite.

Meiosis, mi-o'-sis, *s.* a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is [Rhet.] (Gr. *meion*, less.)

Melaconite, me-lak'-on-ite, *s.* a powdery black oxide of copper (Gr. *melas*, black, and *konis*, powder).

Melæna, me-le'-nâ, *s.* an intestinal evacuation mixed with blood, often black, and sometimes like tar [Med.] (Gr. *melas*.)

Melainotype, me-la'-no-tipe, *s.* a photographic process on a black ground; the impression (Gr. *melas*, and *type*).

Melancholic, mel-an-kol'-ik, *a.* affected with melancholy; depressed in spirits; expressive of melancholy; mournful.

Melancholious, mel-an-ko'-le-us, *a.* melancholy.

Melancholist, mel'-an-ko-list, *s.* one affected with melancholy.

Melancholize, mel'-an-ko-lize, *v.n.* to become gloomy in mind: *v.a.* to make melancholy.

Melancholy, mel'-an-kol-e, *s.* a diseased state of the mind, characterized by great depression and gloomy apprehensions, so called as presumed to be due to an excess of black bile; a gloomy state of mind; depression of spirits: *a.* depressed in spirits; gloomy; sad (Gr. *melas*, and *chole*, bile). **Melancholily**, mel'-an-kol-e-le, *ad.* with melancholy. **Melancholiness**, mel'-an-kol-e-nes, *s.* state of melancholy.

Melange, me-langzh. *s.* a confused mixture (Fr. *mêler*, to mix).

Melanism, mel'-an-izm, *s.* excess of colouring matter in the skin (Gr. *melas*).

Melanite, mel'-an-ite, *s.* a black variety of garnet.

Melanosis, mel-an-o'-sis, *s.* a disease characterised by the deposition of a black morbid substance [Med.]

Melanotic, mel-â-not'-ik, *a.* pertaining to melanosis.

Melanure, mel'-â-nure, *s.* a small fish of the Mediterranean (Gr. *melas*, and *oura*, a tail).

Melaphyre, mel'-â-fire, *s.* a variety of black porphyry.

Melasma, me-las'-ma, *s.* a disease which appears as a black spot on the extremities, especially of old people.

Mêlée, mel-ay', *s.* a confused fight or scuffle (Fr.)

Meles, me'-les, *s.* a genus of quadrupeds, the badger.

Melibœan, mel-e-be'-an, *a.* alternate (L. *Melibœus*, in Virgil's eclogue).

Meliceris, me-lis'-ér-is, *s.* an encysted tumour filled with a honey-like matter [Med.] (Gr. *meli*, honey, and *keros*, wax).

Melilot, mel'-e-lot, *s.* a sweet-scented clover (Gr. *meli*, and *lotos*).

Meliorate, meel-yor-ate, *v.a.* to make better; to improve: *v.n.* to grow better (L. *melior*, better).

Melioration, meel-yor-â'-shun, *s.* improvement.

Meliphagous, mel-if'-â-gus, *a.* honey-sucking (Gr. *meli*, and *phago*, to eat).

Mellay, **Melley**, } mel'-la, *s.* a mêlée, which see.

Melliferous, mel-lif'-er-us, *a.* producing honey (L. *mel*, and *fero*, to bear).

Mellification, mel-lif-e-ka'-shun, *s.* the production of honey (L. *mel*, and *facio*, to make).

Mellifluence, mel-lif'-flu-ens, *s.* a sweet flow.

Mellifluent, mel-lif'-flu-ent, } *a.* flowing with honey;

Mellifluous, mel-lif'-flu-us, } smooth; sweetly flowing (L. *mel*, and *fluo*, to flow).

Melligenous, mel-lij'-e-nus, *a.* having qualities of honey (L. *mel*, and *genus*, kind).

Mellit, mel'-lit, *s.* a dry scab on the heel of a horse's foot.

Mellite, mel'-lite, *s.* honey-stone (Gr. *meli*, honey, and *lithos*, a stone).

Mellow, mel'-lo, *a.* soft with ripeness; fully ripe; soft to the senses; softened by ripeness or age: *v.a.* to ripen; to bring to maturity; to soften: *v.n.* to become soft; to be ripened (A.S. *mearu*, L. *mollis*, soft). **Mellowly**, mel'-lo-le, *ad.* in a mellow manner. **Mellowness**, mel'-lo-nes, *s.* the quality of being mellow.

Mellowy, mel'-lo-e, *a.* soft; unctuous.

Melodeon, me-lo'-de-un, *s.* an organ with metallic reeds, on the same principle as the harmonium.

Melodious, me-lo'-de-us, *a.* full of melody. **Melodiously**, me-lo'-de-us-le, *ad.* in a melodious manner. **Melodiousness**, me-lo'-de-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being melodious.

Melodist, mel'-o-dist, *s.* a composer or singer of melodies: a collection of melodies.

Melodize, mel'-o-dize, *v.a.* to make melodious; to compose melodies.

Melodrama, mel-o-drâ'-mâ, *s.* a play of a sensational nature; originally a dramatic performance with songs intermixed (Gr. *melos*, a song, and *drama*).

Melodramatic, mel-o-drâ-mat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a melodrama.

Melodramatist, mel-o-dram'-â-tist, *s.* one skilled in melodramas, or a writer of such.

Melody, mel'-o-de, *s.* an agreeable succession of sounds; the air or tune of a musical piece (Gr. *melos*, a part, and *ode*, a song).

Melon, mel'-on, *s.* a species of cucumber, of which several varieties are cultivated (Gr. *melon*, an apple).

Melon-thistle, mel-on-this'-l, *s.* a mellow-shaped cactus.

Melpomene, mel-pom'-e-ne, *s.* the muse of tragedy [Myth.] (Gr. *melpomai*, to sing.)

Melrose, mel'-roze, *s.* honey of roses.

Melt, melt, *v.a.* to make liquid; to dissolve; to mollify; to waste away; to dissipate: *v.n.* to become liquid; to dissolve; to blend; to be softened to sympathy; to be subdued (A.S. *meltan*).

Melter, melt'-er, *s.* one who melts anything.

Melting, melt'-ing, *a.* dissolving; deeply affecting; affected to tenderness: *s.* act of dissolving or softening or rendering tender. **Meltingly**, melt'-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to melt or soften. **Meltingness**, melt'-ing-nes, *s.* the power of melting; susceptibility of being melted.

Member, mem'-ber, *s.* the limb of an animal with a special function; any part with a special office; a clause; a part of a verse; one of a community or society (L. *membrum*).

Membered, mem'-berd, *a.* having limbs.

Membership, mem'-ber-ship, *s.* the state of being a member; community; society.

Membrane, mem'-brane, *s.* a thin, white animal or vegetable tissue, serving to line or cover the parts or organs (L. *membrana*, a skin covering a member).

Membraneous, mem-brâ'-ne-us, } *a.* belonging to,

Membranous, mem'-brâ-nus } consisting of,

Membranaceous, mem-brâ-na'-se-us, } or like a membrane.

Membraniferous, mem-brâ-nif'-er-us, *a.* producing membranes (*membrane*, and L. *fero*, to bear).

Membraniform, mem-bran'-e-form, *a.* of the form of a membrane.

Memento, me-men'-to, *s.* something which reminds (L remember).

Memoir, me-moir', *or* mem'-wawr, *s.* a written account of recollections; a biographical sketch; a record of researches; an account of the transactions of a society (L. *memor*, mindful).

Memoirist, mem'-or-ist, *s.* a writer of memoirs.

Memorabilia, mem-o-râ-bil'-e-â, *s.pl.* things worthy of remembrance or record (L.)

Memorability, mem-o-râ-bil'-e-te, *s.* memorableness.

Memorable, mem'-or-â-bl, *a.* worthy to be remembered; remarkable. **Memorableness**, mem'-or-â-ble-nes, *s.* the state of being memorable. **Memorably**, mem'-or-â-ble, *ad.* in a manner to be remembered.

Memorandum, mem-o-ran'-dum, *s.*; *pl.* **Memorandums**, *or* **Memoranda**; a note to help the memory; a brief note or record; a summary account (L.)

Memorative, mem'-o-ra-tiv, *a.* adapted to preserve the memory of anything.

Memorial, me-mo'-re-al, *a.* preservative of memory; preserved in memory: *s.* that which preserves the memory of something; a memorandum; a written representation of facts; a species of informal state paper used in international negotiation.

Memorialist, me-mo'-re-al-ist, *s.* one who writes a memorial, or who presents one to a legislative body.

Memorialize, me-mo'-re-al-ize, *v.a.* to petition by memorial.

Memorize, mem'-o-rize, *v.a.* to record; to cause to be remembered.

Memory, mem'-o-re, *s.* the faculty of the mind by which it retains and can recall previous ideas and impressions; the state of being remembered; anything remembered; remembrance; memorial; monumental record.

Memphian, mem'-fe-an, *a.* pertaining to Memphis; Egyptian; very dark (*Memphis*, ancient capital of Egypt).

Menace, men'-ase, *v.a.* to threaten: *s.* a threat of threatening (L. *mina*, a threat, from *mineo*, to project).

Menacer, men'-â-ser, *s.* one who threatens.
Menachanite, men-ak'-an-ite, *s.* a variety of **titanic iron** (*Menachan*, in Cornwall).
Menacingly, men'-ase-ing-le, *ad.* in a threatening manner.
Menage, men-äzh', *s.* housekeeping; a household (Fr.)
Menagerie, men-azh'-e-re, *or* men-aj'-e-re, *s.* a place in which wild animals are kept; a collection of such for exhibition.
Menagogue, men'-a-gog, *s.* a medicine that promotes menstruation (Gr. *menes*, menses, and *ago*, to bring).
Mend, mend, *v.a.* to repair; to improve; to correct; to augment; *v.n.* to grow better; to improve. See **Amend.**
Mendable, men'-dâ-bl, *a.* capable of being mended.
Mendacious, men-da'-shus, *a.* lying; false (L. *mendax*, false, from *mentior*, to lie).
Mendacity, men-das'-e-te, *s.* falsehood; lying; a lie.
Mender, mend'-er, *s.* one who mends or repairs.
Mendicancy, men'-de-kan-se, *s.* beggary; the state of being a mendicant.
Mendicant, men'-de-kant, *a.* begging; practising beggary: *s.* a beggar; one of a religious order, without private property, and subsisting on alms (L. *mendicus*, beggarly).
Mendicity, men-dis'-e-te, *s.* the state of begging; the life of a beggar.
Mending, mend'-ing, *s.* the act of repairing.
Mengite, men'-jite, *s.* a mineral of a hyacinth colour and vitreous lustre, found at Miask, in Siberia.
Menhir, men'-ér, *s.* a kind of rude obelisk (Celt. *maen*, a stone, and *hir*, high).
Menial, me'-ne-al, *a.* pertaining to the train of servants; pertaining to servants; servile; mean: *s.* a domestic servant; one doing servile work; one of a servile spirit (O.Fr. *mesne*, a household, from L. *maneo*, to stay).
Menilite, men'-e-lite, *s.* a brown impure opal.
Meninges, me-nin'-jeez, *s.pl.* the three membranes that envelope the brain (Gr. *meningx*, a membrane).
Meningitis, men-in-ji'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the membranes of the brain.
Meniscal, me-nis'-kal, *a.* pertaining to a meniscus.
Meniscus, me-nis'-kus, *s.*; *pl.* **Meniscuses**, a lens, convex on one side and concave on the other (Gr. *mene*, the moon).
Menispermate, men-e-sper'-mate, *s.* a compound of menispermic acid and a salifiable base.
Menispermic, men-e-sper'-mik, *a.* obtained from the seeds of a species of cocculus (Gr. *mene*, and *sperma*, seed).
Menispermine, men-e-sper'-min, *s.* a tasteless, white, opaque crystalline alkaloid.
Meniver, men'-e-ver. *s.* See **Minever.**
Menology, me-nol'-o-je, *s.* a register of months; a martyrology (Gr. *men*, a month, and *logos*, list).
Menopome, men-o-pome', *s.* a genus of very large batrachians (Gr. *meno*, to remain, and *poma*, a drinking-cup).
Menorrhagia, men-o-ra'-je-â, *s.* immoderate menstrual discharge [Med.] (Gr. *men*, a month, and *rheo*, to flow.)
Mensal, men'-sal, *a.* monthly.
Menses, men'-sez, *s.pl.* the catamenial or monthly discharges from the womb (L. months).
Menstrual, men'-stru-al, *a.* recurring once a month; monthly; pertaining to a menstruum.
Menstruant, men'-stru-ant, *a.* subject to menses.
Menstruate, men'-stru-ate, *v.n.* to discharge the menses.
Menstruation, men-stru-a'-shun, *s.* the act or the time of menstruating.
Menstruous, men'-stru-us, *a.* having or pertaining to the menses.
Menstruum, men'-stru-um, *s.*; *pl.* **Menstruums** or **Menstrua**, a solvent or dissolving substance, so called by the alchemists from some supposed connexion of its action with the changes of the moon.
Mensurability, men-su-râ-bil'-e-te, *s.* capability of being measured.
Mensurable, men'-su-râ-bl, *a.* measurable (L. *mensus*, measured).
Mensural, men'-su-ral, *a.* pertaining to measure.
Mensuration, men-su-ra'-shun, *s.* the act, process, or art of measuring anything or taking its dimensions.
Mentagra, men'-tâ-grâ, *s.* a herpetic eruption affecting the chin (L. *mentum*, the chin, and Gr. *agra*, seizure).
Mental, men'-tal, *a.* pertaining to the mind; intellectual. **Mentally**, men'-tal-le, *ad.* in the mind; in idea (L. *mens*, the mind).
Menticultural, men-te-kult'-yu-ral, *a.* relating to the culture or improvement of the mind.
Mention, men'-shun, *s.* a hint; a cursory remark or notice: *v.a.* to notice incidentally; to name.
Mentionable, men'-shun-â-bl, *a.* that may be mentioned.
Mentor, men'-tur, *s.* a wise and faithful monitor and adviser (*Mentor*, the friend of Ulysses and tutor of Telemachus).
Mentorial, men-to'-re-al, *a.* containing advice.
Menu, men-oo, *s.* a bill of fare (Fr. small).
Menura, me-nu'-ra, *s.* the lyre-bird (Gr. *mene*, the moon, and *oura*, a tail).
Mephistophelian, mef-is-tof-e'-le-an, *a.* in the spirit and style of Mephistopheles in Goethe's "Faust"; sceptical and cynical (Gr. *nephos*, a cloud, and *phileo*, to love).
Mephitic, me-fit'-ik, *a.* offensive to the smell; foul; noxious; pestilential. *Mephitic acid*, carbonic acid.
Mephitis, me-fi'-tis, } *s.* foul, offensive, or noxious
Mephitism, mef'-it-izm, } exhalations from decomposing substances (L.)
Meracious, me-ra'-shus, *a.* strong; racy (L. *merus*, pure).
Mercable, mer'-kâ-bl, *a.* that may be bought or sold.
Mercantile, mer'-kan-tile, *a.* commercial. See **Merchant.**
Mercator's chart, mer-ka'-turz tchart, *s.* projection of the earth's surface on a plane (*Mercator*, a Flemish geographer).
Mercenary, mer'-se-nâ-re, *a.* hired or procured with money; actuated by the love of money or gain; venal: greedy of gain; done for money: *s.* one hired; a soldier hired into foreign service. See **Merchant.** **Mercenarily**, mer'-se-nâ-re-le, *ad.* in a mercenary manner.
Mercenariness, mer'-se-nâ-re-nes, *s.* the quality of being mercenary.
Mercer, mer'-ser, *s.* a dealer in silks and woollen cloths (Fr. a trader).
Mercership, mer'-ser-ship, *s.* the business of a mercer.
Mercery, mer'-se-re, *s.* the commodities or goods in which a mercer deals; the trade of a mercer.
Merchandise, mer'-tchan-dize, *s.* wares, goods, or commodities bought or sold.
Merchant, mer'-tchant, *s.* one who traffics or carries on trade, especially with foreign countries, and on a large scale; a trader: *a.* pertaining to trade (L. *merx*, merchandise, from *mereo*, to gain).
Merchantable, mer'-tchant-â-bl, *a.* fit for market; marketable: vendible.
Merchant-like, mer'-tchant-like, *a.* like a merchant.
Merchantman, mer'-tchant-man, *s.* a trading ship.
Merchantry, mer'-tchant-re, *s.* trade; merchants as a body.
Merchant-service, mer'-tchant-ser-vis, *s.* the marine engaged in commerce.
Merchant-tailor, mer'-tchant-ta-lér, *s.* a tailor who both makes the clothes and deals in and provides the cloth.
Merciful, mer'-se-ful, *a.* having or exercising mercy; disposed to pity and forgive; compassionate; humane. **Mercifully**, mer'-se-ful-le, *ad.* with compassion or pity. **Mercifulness**, mer'-se-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being merciful.
Merciless, mer'-se-les, *a.* without mercy; unfeeling; cruel. **Mercilessly**, mer'-se-les-le, *ad.* in a merciless manner. **Mercilessness**, mer'-se-les-nes, *s.* want of mercy.
Mercurial, mer-kew'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or due to quicksilver; like the god Mercury; active; flighty; fickle; changeable; pertaining to trade or trading. **Mercurially**, mer-kew'-re-al-le, *ad.* in a lively manner.
Mercurialist, mer-kew'-re-al-ist, *s.* one like Mercury; one under the influence of mercury; one who has recourse to mercury.
Mercurialize, mer-kew'-re-al-ize, *v.n.* to be flighty or fantastic: *v.a.* to affect or treat with mercury [Med. and Phot.]
Mercurification, mer-kew-re-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the process of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form; mixing with mercury.
Mercurify, mer-kew'-re-fi, *v.a.* to obtain mercury from metallic minerals; to mercurialize.
Mercury, mer'-ku-re, *s.* the swift ready messenger of the gods, and god of merchandise and trade [Myth.]; quicksilver; a preparation of quicksilver; the planet of the solar system nearest the sun; a messenger; a newspaper (L. *merx*, merchandise).
Mercy, mer'-se, *s.* disposition to pity and forgive or spare; an act of mercy or kindness; good will; clemency; compassion. *Sisters of Mercy*, ladies bound in religious community, and consecrated to works of mercy (Fr. *merci*, favour, from L. *merces*, reward).
Mercy-seat, mer'-se-seat, *s.* the propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews.
Mere, mere, *a.* only this and nothing else; simple; absolute; entire (L. *merus*, pure, unmixed). **Merely**, mere'-le, *ad.* only; thus and no other way; simply.
Mere, mere, *s.* a pool or lake (A.S.)
Mere, mere, *s.* a boundary: *v.a.* to divide or bound (A.S.)

Meretricious, mer-e-trish'-us, *a.* pertaining to prostitutes; alluring by false show; showy; gaudy (L. *meretrix*, a harlot, from *mereo*, to gain). **Meretriciously**, mer-e-trish'-us-le, *ad.* in a meretricious manner. **Meretriciousness**, mer-e-trish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being meretricious; deceitful allurement.

Merganser, mer-gan'-ser, *s.* an aquatic fowl, the goosander (*merge*, and L. *anser*, a goose).

Merge, merj, *v.a.* to immerse; to sink; to cause to be swallowed up: *v.n.* to be sunk, swallowed, or lost (L. *mergo*, to dive).

Meridian, me-rid'-e-an, *s.* a great circle supposed to be drawn so as to pass through the poles of the earth, and the zenith and nadir of any given place, intersecting the equator at right angles, and dividing the hemisphere into eastern and western [Geog. and Astron.]; midday; noon; the highest point: *a.* pertaining to the meridian or at mid-day, or to the highest point, or to the magnetic meridian. *Magnetic meridian*, a great circle, parallel with the direction of the magnetic needle, and passing through its poles (L. *meridies*, mid-day, from *medius*, the middle, and *dies*, a day.)

Meridional, me-rid'-e-on-al, *a.* pertaining to the meridian; southerly; having a southern aspect. **Meridionally**, me-rid'-e-on-al-le, *ad.* in the direction of the meridian.

Meridionality, me-rid-e-on-al'-e-te, *s.* state of being on the meridian: aspect toward the south.

Merino, me-ree'-no, *s.* a variety of fine-woolled sheep, originally from Spain; a fabric of merino wool: *a.* pertaining to these sheep or their wool; made of the wool (Sp. moving from pasture to pasture).

Meriones, mer-e-o'-neez, *s.* the Canadian jumping mouse (Gr. *meria*, thighs).

Merismatic, mer-is-mat'-ik, *a.* by internal division or partition (Gr. *meros*, a part).

Merit, mer'-it, *s.* desert; goodness or excellence, which entitles to honour or reward; worth; value; reward deserved: *pl.* question at issue: *v.a.* to deserve; to earn; to have a right to claim as reward; to have a just title to (L. *mereo*, to deserve).

Merited, mer'-it-ed, *pp.* or *a.* earned; deserved.

Meritorious, mer-e-to'-re-us, *a.* deserving of reward or honour; praiseworthy. **Meritoriously**, mer-e-to'-re-us-le, *ad.* so as to deserve reward. **Meritoriousness**, mer-e-to'-re-us-nes, *s.* state of deserving reward.

Merk, mérk, *s.* an old Scotch coin, worth 13*s.* 4*d.* See **Mark**.

Merkin, mer'-kin, *s.* a mop used in cleansing guns; false hair worn with the natural.

Merle, merle, *s.* the blackbird (L. *merula*).

Merlin, mer'-lin, *s.* a species of hawk (Fr. *émerillon*).

Merling, mer'-ling, *s.* the whiting (Fr. *merlan*).

Merlon, mer'-lun, *s.* that part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures [Fort.] (L. *murus*, a wall.)

Mermaid, mer'-made, *s.* a marine animal, fabled of as resembling a woman in the upper parts and a fish in the lower (A.S. *mere*, a lake, L. *mare*, the sea, and *maid*).

Merman, mér'-man, *s.* a man, corresponding to a mermaid.

Merops, me'-rops, *s.pl.* the bee-eater bird (Gr.)

Merrimake, mer'-re-make, *s.* a meeting for mirth; a festival: *v.n.* to be merry; to feast.

Merriment, mer'-re-ment, } *s.* gaiety with laughter or
Merriness, mer'-re-nes, } noise; mirth; jollity.

Merry, mer'-re, *a.* gay and noisy; causing laughter or mirth; sportive; cheerful; pleasant. *To make merry*, to be jovial; to feast with mirth (Gael. *mir*, to sport).

Merrily, mer'-re-le, *ad.* with mirth; jovially.

Merry, mer'-re, *s.* the common wild red cherry (Fr.)

Merry-andrew, mer'-re-an-droo, *s.* a buffoon.

Merry-dancers, mer'-re-dans-érz, *s.pl.* the aurora borealis.

Merry go-round, mer'-re-go-round, *s.* a circular frame mounted with wooden horses, and seats for children to be driven round on.

Merry-making, mer'-re-ma-king, *a.* producing mirth: *s.* a festival; a meeting for mirth.

Merry-man, mer'-re-man, *s.* a buffoon.

Merry-quilts, mer'-re-kwilts, *s.* cotton fabrics made in Assam.

Merry-thought, mer'-re-thawt, *s.* the forked bone of a fowl's breast.

Mersion, mer'-shun, *s.* immersion, which see.

Merula, me'-rew-là, *s.* the thrush (L.)

Mesaraic, mes-à-ra'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the mesentery (Gr.)

Meseems, me-seemz', *v.impers.* it seems to me.

Mesembryanthemum, mes-em-bre-an'-the-mum, *s.* the fig-marigold, or midday-flower (Gr. *mesos*, middle, *hemera*, a day, and *anthos*, a flower).

Mesenteric, mes-en-ter'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the mesentery.

Mesenteritis, mes-en-ter-i'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the mesentery.

Mesentery, mes'-en-ter-e, *s.* a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, attached to the vertebræ [Anat.] (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *enteron*, intestines.)

Mesh, mesh, *s.* the opening or space between the threads of a net: *v.a.* to catch in a net; to ensnare (A.S. *max*, a net).

Mesh, mesh, *s.* the grains or wash of a brewery; mash.

Mesh-work, mesh'-wurk, *s.* network.

Meshy, mesh'-e, *a.* formed like network; reticulated.

Mesial, me'-ze-al, *a.* middle; an epithet applied to a longitudinal line dividing the body, or any member or organ, into two equal parts [Anat.] (Gr. *mesos*, the middle.)

Mesjid, mes'-jid, *s.* a mosque.

Meslin, mez'-lin, *s.* a mixture of different sorts of grain (L. *misceo*, to mix).

Mesmeree, mez-me-ree', *s.* one mesmerized.

Mesmeric, mez-mer'-ik, *a.* from or relating to mesmerism.

Mesmerism, mez'-mer-izm, *s.* animal magnetism, or the presumed magnetic influence exerted by one person upon another, affecting his body in various ways, and controlling his thoughts and actions (*Mesmer*, a German physician, who propounded this doctrine).

Mesmerist, mez'-mer-ist, *s.* one who mesmerizes or who believes in mesmerism.

Mesmerization, mez-mer-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of mesmerizing; the mesmerized state.

Mesmerize, mez'-mer-ize, *v.a.* to induce the mesmeric state.

Mesne, meen, *a.* intermediate. *Mesne process*, such as intervenes between the beginning and end of a suit. *Mesne profits*, intermediate profits of land received by one who is wrongfully in possession (Norman Fr. middle).

Mesocolon, mes'-o-ko-lon, *s.* a continuation of the mesentery [Anat.]

Mesogastric, mes-o-gas'-trik, *a.* occupying the umbilical region, or middle of the belly [Anat.] (Gr. *mesos*, and *gaster*, the belly.)

Mesole, mes'-ole, } *s.* a mineral of the zeolite family;
Mesolite, mes'-o-lite, } the needlestone.

Mesosperm, mes'-o-sperm, *s.* the second membrane of a seed [Bot.] (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *sperma*, seed.)

Mesothorax, mes-o-tho'-raks, *s.* the middle segment of the thorax [Entom.] (Gr. *mesos*, and *thorax*.)

Mesotype, mes'-o-tipe, *s.* a zeolitic mineral.

Mess, mes, *s.* a dish or a quantity of food served up at one time; a number of persons who eat together, as amongst sailors and soldiers: *v.n.* to eat; to eat in company, as seamen: *v.a.* to supply with a mess (Fr. *mets*, a dish, from *missum*, to place).

Mess, mes, *s.* a confused mixture; a state of dirt and confusion; confusion: *v.a.* to dirty (*mash*).

Message, mes'-sajc, *s.* any communication sent from one person to another; an official communication by a messenger (L. *missum*, to send).

Messenger, mes'-sen-jer, } *s.* one who bears a message;
Messager, mes'-sà-jer, } a forerunner; a cable used in weighing anchor [Naut.]

Messiah, mes-si'-à, *s.* the Anointed One or Christ (Heb).

Messiahship, mes-si'-à-ship, *s.* the office of the Messiah.

Messianic, mes-se-an'-ik, *a.* relating to the Messiah.

Messieurs, mesh'-yerz, *s.pl.* of **Monsieur**, sirs; gentlemen; abbreviated into Messrs. (Fr.)

Messmate, mes'-mate, *s.* an associate in eating at the same table.

Messuage, mes'-swaje, *s.* a dwelling-house and adjoining land, appropriated to the household [Law]. See **Mansion**.

Mestee, mes-te', *s.* the offspring of a white person and a quadroon.

Mestino, mes-tee'-no, } *s.* the child of a Spaniard or
Mestizo, mes-tee'-zo, } creole and a native Indian (L. *misceo*, to mix).

Meta, me-ta, a Greek prefix signifying beyond, after, with, among, and most frequently expressing change.

Metabasis, me-tab'-à-sis, *s.* transition [Rhet.] (Gr. *meta*, and *baino*, to go.)

Metabolian, met-à-bo'-le-an, *s.* an insect which undergoes a metamorphosis.

Metabolic, met-à-bol'-ik, *a.* capable of change; due to change (Gr. *meta*, and *bole*, casting).

Metacarpal, met-à-kär'-pal, *a.* belonging to the metacarpus.

Metacarpus, met-à-kär'-pus, *s.* the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers [Anat.] (Gr. *meta*, and *karpos*, the wrist.)

Metacentre, met-a-sen'-tér, *s.* a point in a floating body on the position of which its stability depends (Gr. *meta*, and *centre*).

Metacetone, me-tas'-e-tone, *s.* a liquid obtained from

the distillation of sugar, or starch, and quicklime (Gr. *meta*, and *acetone*).

Metachronism, me-tak'-ro-nizm, *s.* an error in chronology by postdating an event (Gr. *meta*, and *chronos*, time).

Metacism, met'-à-sizm, *s.* a defect in pronouncing the letter *m* (Gr.)

Metage, me'-tage, *s.* measurement of coal; price of measuring goods in bulk from a vessel (*mete*).

Metagenesis, met-à-jen'-e-sis, *s.* generation by the series of changes of individual form, through which certain animals pass from the egg to the perfect state; alternation of generation (Gr. *meta*, and *genesis*).

Metagrammatism, met-à-gram'-mà-tizm, *s.* a transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named; anagrammatism (Gr. *meta*, and *gramma*, a letter).

Metal, met'-al, *s.* an opaque body or substance, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, a good conductor of heat and electricity, and having a peculiar lustre known as the metallic lustre; glass in a state of fusion; stones broken small for roads; the effective power of guns borne by a vessel of war; *pl.* rails: *v.a.* to cover with metal (L. *metallum*, a mine, metal, from Gr. *metallao*, to search after).

Metalepsis, met-à-lep'-sis, *s.* the conjunction of two or more different figures in the same word [Rhet.] (Gr. *meta*, and *lambano*, to take.)

Metaleptic, met-à-lep'-tik, *a.* translative; transverse.

Metaleptically, met-à-lep'-te-kal-le, *ad.* by transposition.

Metallic, me-tal'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or like a metal; containing or consisting of metal; of the nature of metal. *Metallic lustre*, a lustre peculiar to all metals. *Metallic oxide*, a metal combined with oxygen. *Metallic salts*, salts which have a metallic oxide as their base. *Metallic vein*, a mineral vein containing metallic ore.

Metalliferous, met-al-lif'-er-us, *a.* producing or yielding metal (*metal*, and L. *fero*, to bear).

Metalliform, me-tal'-le-form, *a.* having the form of metal.

Metalline, met'-al-line, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing metal.

Metalling, met'-al-ling, *s.* stone or other material to give firmness and solidity to common roads and railways.

Metallist, met'-al-list, *s.* a worker or one skilled in metals.

Metallization, met-al-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act or process of metallizing.

Metallize, met'-al-lize, *v.a.* to form into metal; to give metallic properties to.

Metallography, met-al-log'-rà-fe, *s.* an account or the science of metals (*metal*, and Gr. *grapho*, to write).

Metalloid, met'-al-loyd, *s.* a metallic base of an alkali and earth; a non-metallic elementary body.

Metalloid, met'-al-loyd, } *a.* having the appearance
Metalloidal, met-al-loy'-dal, } of a metal.

Metallurgic, met-al-lur'-jik, *a.* pertaining to metallurgy.

Metallurgist, met'-al-lur-jist, *s.* one who works in metals.

Metallurgy, met'-al-lur-je, *s.* the art of working metals from the state of ore to the utensil; properly, the separation of the metal from the ore (*metal*, and Gr. *ergon*, a work).

Metalman, met'-al-man, *s.* a worker in metals.

Metalogical, met'-à-loj'-ik-al, *a.* beyond logic.

Metameric, met-à-mer'-ik, *a.* having the same chemical elements in the same proportion and atomic weight, but with different properties [Chem.] (Gr. *meta*, and *meros*, a part).

Metamorphic, met-à-mor'-fik, *a.* transforming; transformed; said especially of stratified rocks that have, since their original deposition, been changed in structure under the influence of heat, chemical action, &c. [Geol.]

Metamorphism, met-à-mor'-fizm, *s.* state of being metamorphic.

Metamorphose, met-à-mor'-fose, *v.a.* to change into a different form (Gr. *meta*, and *morphe*, form).

Metamorphosis, met-à-mor'-fo-sis, *s.* change of form or shape; transformation, as the chrysalis into a winged insect.

Metaphor, met'-à-for, *s.* a figure of speech in which one word is used for another, of which it is the image [Rhet.] (Gr. *metaphora*, transference, from *meta*, and *phero*, to bear.)

Metaphoric, met-à-for'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to meta-
Metaphorical, met-à-for'-e-kal, } phor; comprising a metaphor; figurative.

Metaphorically, met-à-for'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a metaphorical manner.

Metaphoricalness, met-à-for'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being metaphorical.

Metaphorist, met'-à-for-ist, *s.* one who uses metaphors.

Metaphrase, met'-à-fraze, *s.* a literal translation (Gr. *meta*, and *phrase*).

Metaphrast, met'-à-frast, *s.* one who translates literally.

Metaphrastic, met-à-fras'-tik, *a.* literal in translation.

Metaphysic, met-à-fiz'-ik, } *a.* pertaining or rela-
Metaphysical, met-à-fiz'-e-kal, } ting to metaphysics; analytic of pure being or thought; ontological.

Metaphysically, met-à-fiz'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in the manner of metaphysics.

Metaphysician, met-à-fe-zish'-an, *s.* one versed in metaphysics.

Metaphysics, met-à-fiz'-iks, *s.* the science which seeks to probe the inner secret, or logic, of thought or being, as the basis of and prior to that which is merely phenomenal and cognizable by the senses (Gr. *meta*, and *physics*).

Metaplasm, met'-à-plazm, *s.* a change made in a word by alteration of a syllable or letter [Gram.] (Gr. *meta*, and *plasso*, to form.)

Metastasis, me-tas'-tà-sis, *s.* change in the seat of a disease or a flux [Med.] (Gr. *meta*, and *stasis*, position.)

Metatarsal, met-à-tär'-sal, *a.* belonging to the metatarsus.

Metatarsus, met-à-tär'-sus, *s.* the part of the foot between the ankle and the toes (Gr. *meta*, and *tarsos*, the sole of the foot).

Metathesis, me-tath'-e-sis, *s.* transposition, specially of the letters or syllables of a word [Gram.]; removal of a morbific cause [Med.] (Gr. *meta*, and *thesis*, placing.)

Metathorax, met-à-thor'-raks, *s.* the last or posterior segment of the thorax [Entom.] (Gr. *meta*, and *thorax*.)

Metatome, met'-à-tome, *s.* the space between one dentil and another [Arch.] (Gr. *meta*, and *tome*, cutting.)

Metayer, met-ta'-yer, *s.* one who rents land for tillage on condition of paying the proprietor a certain fixed share, usually one-half of the produce (Fr. from L. *medius*, the middle).

Mete, mete, *v.a.* to measure: *s.* measure; limit; boundary; (A.S. *metan*).

Metecorn, mete'-korn, *s.* a measure of corn, formerly given by the lord of the manor as a reward for labour.

Metempiric, met-em-pir'-ik, *a.* transcendental [Metaphysics]. (Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *empiric*.)

Metempsychosis, me-tem-se-ko'-sis, *s.* transmigration of the soul after death from one animal body to another (Gr. *meta*, *en*, in, and *psyche*, the soul).

Metemptosis, me-tem-to'-sis, *s.* the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years (Gr. *mata*, *en*, on, and *ptosis*, falling).

Metensomatosis, me-ten'-so-ma-to'-sis, *s.* the transference and incorporation of the elements of one body into another (Gr. *meta*, *en*, in, and *soma*, a body).

Meteor, mete'-yur, *s.* a transitory, fiery, or luminous body shooting through the atmosphere; a shooting star; originally any atmospheric phenomenon, such as rain, rainbows, &c.; anything that transiently dazzles or astonishes (Gr. *meteoros*, soaring aloft, from *meta*, and *aiora*, anything suspended).

Meteoric, me-te-or'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of meteors; formed in the atmosphere; like a meteor. *Meteoric iron*, iron as found in meteoric stones. *Meteoric showers*, periodical exhibitions of shooting stars.

Meteorite, me'-te-o-rite, *s.* a meteorolite.

Meteorography, me-te-er-og'-ra-fe, *s.* the recording of meteorological phenomena (Gr. *meteor*, and *grapho*, to write).

Meteorolite, me'-te-o-ro-lite, *s.* a meteoric stone (Gr. *meteor*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Meteorological, me-te-o-ro-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena.

Meteorologist, me-te-o-rol'-o-jist, *s.* one skilled in meteorology.

Meteorology, me-te-o-rol'-o-je, *s.* the science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena (Gr. *meteor*, and *logos*, science).

Meteorous, me-te'-or-us, *a.* of the nature of a meteor.

Meter, me'-ter, *s.* one who or that which measures. See **Metre**.

Metheglin, me-theg'-lin, *s.* a beverage made of honey and water (W. *medd*, mead, and *llyn*, liquor).

Methinks, me-thingks', *v.* impers, it seems to me; I think.

Method, meth'-ud, *s.* mode of procedure; logical arrangement; orderly arrangement; system; classification (Gr. *meta*, and *hodos*, a way).

Methodic, me-thod'-ik, } *a.* arranged with method
Methodical, me-thod'-e-kal, } orderly; systematic

Methodically, me-thod'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a methodical manner.

Methodism, meth'-o-dizm, *s.* the principles and practice of the Methodists.

Methodist, meth'-o-dist, *s.* a strict observer of method: a physician who practices by method or theory: one strict in the observance of prescribed religious duties; one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley, as distinguished for their strict observance of religious duties; a sanctimonious person.

Methodistical, meth-o-dis'-te-kal, *a.* resembling the Methodists: strict religiously. **Methodistically**, meth-o-dis'-te-kal-le, *ad.* after the manner of Methodists.

Methodize, meth'-o-dize, *v.a.* to reduce to method or arrange properly.

Methodology, meth-o-dol'-o-je, *s.* the science of scientific method or classification (Gr. *method*, and *logos*, science).

Methought, me-thawt', pret. of **Methinks.**

Methyl, meth'-il, *s.* a presumed radical of wood spirit (Gr. *meta*, and *hyle*, wood).

Methylated, meth'-e-la-ted, *s.* mixed with methyl. *Methylated spirit*, spirit of wine mixed with 10 per cent. wood naphtha, or methylic spirit.

Methylene, meth'-e-lene, *s.* a highly volatile and inflammable liquid, obtained from the distillation of wood.

Methylic, me-thil'-ik, *a.* produced from methyl.

Metoche, met'-o-ke, *s.* the space between two dentils [Arch.] (Gr. *meta*, and *echo*, to have.)

Metonic, me-ton'-ik, *a.* applied to the cycle of the moon, or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month, so called from *Meton*, the discoverer.

Metonymic, met-o-nim'-ik, *a.* used by way of metonymy.

Metonymy, me-ton'-e-me, *s.* a trope in which one word is put for another related to it, as effect for cause, or an author for his works (Gr. *meta*, and *onyma*, a name).

Metope, met'-o-pe, *s.* the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze [Arch.] (Gr. *meta*, and *ope*, a hole, an orifice).

Metoposcopist, met-o-pos'-ko-pist, *s.* one versed in physiognomy.

Metoposcopy, met-o-pos'-ko-pe, *s.* the study of physiognomy (Gr. *metopon*, the forehead, and *skopeo*, to view).

Metre, me'-tr, *s.* a rhythmic arrangement of syllables in verse; a French measure of length, being the unit of the metrical system of France, and fixed at the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of the meridian, and equal to 3937 English inches (Gr. *metron*, a measure).

Metric, met'-rik, *a.* according to the system of weights and measures adopted in France, and founded on the *mètre*, the ascending series multiplying and the descending series dividing by ten: decimal.

Metrical, met'-re-kal, *a.* pertaining to measure or to metre; in metre. **Metrically**, met-re-kal-le, *ad.* in a metrical manner.

Metrician, me-trish'-an, *s.* a composer of verses.

Metrify, met'-re-fi, *v.n.* to versify.

Metrist, me'-trist, *s.* a metrician.

Metrograph, met'-ro-graf, *s.* an indicator of the speed of railway trains, which shows the hour of arrival and departure at each station (Gr. *metron*, and *grapho*, to write).

Metrology, me-trol'-o-je, *s.* an account of measures; the art or science of measuring (Gr. *metron*, and *logos*, science).

Metromania, met-ro-ma'-ne-à, *s.* a passion for writing verses (Gr. *metron*, and *mania*).

Metronome, met'-ro-nome, *s.* an instrument with a short pendulum to measure time in music.

Metronomy, me-tron'-o-me, *s.* the measuring time by an instrument (Gr. *metron*, and *nomos*, law).

Metropolis, me-trop'-o-lis, *s.* the chief or capital city of a country; the chief ecclesiastical city (Gr. *meter*, a mother, and *polis*, a city).

Metropolitan, met-ro-pol'-e-tan, *a.* belonging to a metropolis or an archbishopric: *s.* the bishop of a metropolis; the bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province.

Metropolitanate, met-ro-pol'-e-tan-ate, *s.* the see or office of a metropolitan.

Metropolitic, met-ro-pol'-e-tik, **Metropolitical**, met-ro-po-lit'-e-kal, } *a.* pertaining to a metropolis; metropolitan.

Mettle, met'-tl, *s.* stuff; spirit; constitutional ardour (*metal*).

Mettled, met'-tld, **Mettlesome**, met'-tl-sum, } *a.* high-spirited: full of fire; brisk. **Mettlesomely**, met'-tl-sum-le, *ad.* in a mettlesome manner. **Mettlesomeness**, met'-tl-sum-nes, *s.* state of being mettlesome.

Meum, me'-um, *s.* what is mine (L.)

Mew, mew, *s.* a sea-fowl; a gull (A.S. *mæw*).

Mew, mew, *s.* a cage for birds, specially while mewing; an inclosure; a place of confinement; *pl.* stables; the royal stables in London, as built near where the king's hawks were mewed: *v.a.* to shed or cast; to change; to moult; to shut up; to inclose: *v.n.* to change; to moult (L. *muto*, to change).

Mew, mew, *v.n.* to cry as a cat: *s.* the cry of a cat.

Mewl, mewl, *v.n.* to cry, as an infant; to squall.

Mezereum, me-ze'-re-um, *s.* a small ornamental shrub.

Mezzanine, met'-zà-nin, *s.* a story of small height introduced between two higher ones; a window in it [Arch.] (*Mezzo.*)

Mezzo, met'-zo, *a.* middle: mean. *Mezzo-voce*, a medium fulness of voice. *Mezzo-relievo*, middle relief. (It. from L. *medius*, middle.)

Mezzotint, met'-zo-tint, **Mezzotinto**, met-zo-tin'-to, } *s.* a mode of engraving on steel or copper, in imitation of painting in Indian ink, the lights of the picture being produced by scraping on a black ground (*mezzo*, and *tint*).

Miasm, mi'-azm, **Miasma**, mi-az'-mà, } *s.*; *pl.* **Miasmata**; infectious matter floating in the air (Gr. from *miaino*, to stain).

Miasmal, mi-az'-mal, **Miasmatic**, mi-az-mat'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to or containing miasma.

Mica, mi'-kà, *s.* a glittering mineral, cleavable into elastic plates of extreme thinness, and sometimes used for glass (L. *mica*, a crumb).

Micado, me-kà'-do, *s.* the Emperor of Japan (venerable)

Mica-schist, mi'-kà-shist, **Mica-slate**, mi'-kà-slate, } *s.* a schistose rock, consisting of mica and quartz.

Micaceous, mi-kà'-shus, *a.* containing or like mica.

Michaelmas, mik'-el-mas, *s.* the feast of St. Michael, celebrated Sept. 29; autumn. *Michaelmas term*, the interval between Nov. 2nd and 25th (*Michael*, and *mass*, festival).

Miche, mitsh, *v.n.* to lie hid: to skulk.

Mickle, mik'-kl, *a.* much; great.

Mico, mi'-ko, *s.* a small S. American monkey; a vegetable butter or solid oil, made in Japan.

Microbe, mi'-krobe, *s.* a microscopic organism sometimes found associated with certain diseases (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *bios*, life).

Microcosm, mi'-kro-kozm, *s.* man considered as an epitome of the world or macrocosm (Gr. *mikros*, little, and *kosmos*, world).

Microcosmic salt, mi-kro-kos'-mik sawlt, *s.* a triple salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid.

Microcosmical, mi-kro-koz'-me-kal, *a.* pertaining to the microcosm.

Microcosmography, mi-kro-koz-mog'-rà-fe, *s.* the description of man as a little world (*microcosm*, and Gr. *grapho*, to write).

Microcoustic, mi-kro-kows'-tik, *s.* an instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing (Gr. *mikros*, and *akouo*, to hear).

Micrographic, mi-kro-graf'-ik, *a.* relating to micrography.

Micrography, mi-krog'-rà-fe, *s.* the description of microscopic objects (Gr. *mikros*, and *grapho*, to write).

Micrology, mi-krol'-o-je, *s.* micrography (Gr. *mikros*, and *logos*, science).

Micrometer, mi-krom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument applied to the telescope or microscope for measuring small objects or spaces (Gr. *mikros*, and *meter*).

Micrometrical, mi-kro-met'-ro-kal, *a.* belonging to or ascertained by the micrometer.

Micropantograph, mi-kro-pan'-to-graf, *s.* an instrument for minute engraving (Gr. *mikros*, and *pantograph*).

Microphone, mi'-kro-fone, *s.* an instrument to augment small sounds (Gr. *mikros*, and *phone*, sound).

Microphonics, mi-kro-fon'-iks, *s.pl.* the science of magnifying low sounds.

Microphony, mi-krof'-o-ne, *s.* weakness of voice.

Microphotography, mi-kro-fo-tog'-rà-fe, *s.* photographing in small.

Microscope.

Microphyte, mi'-kro-fite, *s.* a microscopic vegetable parasite (Gr. *mikros*, and *phyton*, a plant).

Micropyle, mi'-kro-pile, *s.* the mouth of the foramen of an ovule [Bot.] (Gr. *mikros*, and *pyle*, a gate.)

Microscope, mi'-kro-skope, *s.* an optical instrument for magnifying, and thus rendering visible those minute objects which are invisible to the naked eye (Gr. *mikros*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Microscopic, mi-kro-skop'-ik, **Microscopical**, mi-kro-skop'-e-kal, } *a.* made by the aid of a microscope; resembling a microscope: magnifying as a microscope; very small. **Microscopically**, mi-kro-skop'-e-kal-le, *ad.* by or as by the microscope.

Microscopist, mi'-kro-sko-pist, *s.* one skilled in microscopy.

Microscopy, mi'-kros-ko-pe, *s.* the use of the microscope; microscopic investigation.
Microtome, mi'-kro-tome, *s.* an instrument for cutting thin sections for the microscope (Gr. *mikros*, and *tome*, cutting).
Microzyme, mi'-kro-zime, *s.* a very minute particle floating in the air, and constituting the germ of certain epizootic and epidemical diseases (Gr. *mikros*, and *zyme*, leaven).
Micturite, mik'-tu-rite, *v.n.* to pass urine.
Micturition, mik-tu-rish'-un, *s.* desire or act of passing the urine (L. from *mictum*, to make water).
Mid, mid, *a.* middle; at equal distance from extremes; intervening (A.S. *mid*, L. *medius*).
Mida, mi'-dâ, *s.* the larva of the bean-fly.
Midday, mid'-da, *a.* and *s.* noon.
Midden, mid'dn, *s.* a dunghill.
Middle, mid'dl, *a.* equally distant from the extremes; intermediate. *Middle Ages*, the period which intervened between the fall of the Roman Empire and the revival of letters in the fifteenth century. *Middle term*, that term in the premises with which those of the conclusion are successively compared [Logic.]
Middle, mid'dl, *s.* the point or part equally distant from the extremities; the midst; centre. *Middle-aged*, being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. *Middle-class*, the class between the aristocracy and the labouring class. *Middle-deck*, the deck below the main deck in three-deckers. *Middle-man*, an agent between two parties, chiefly connected with the letting of land.
Middlemost, mid'dl-most, *a.* nearest the middle.
Middling, mid'dling, *a.* of middle rank, size, or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate. **Middlingly**, mid'dling-le, *ad.* passably; indifferently.
Middlings, mid'dlings, *s.pl.* the coarser part of flour.
Midge, midj, *s.* a gnat or fly (A.S. *miege*).
Midget, midj'-et, *s.* the sand-fly.
Midland, mid'-land, *a.* being in the interior of a country; distant from the coast.
Mid-leg, mid'-leg, *s.* middle of the leg.
Mid-lenting, mid-lent'-ing, *a.* going about to visit relatives at Mid Lent.
Mid-life, mid'-life, *s.* the middle of life.
Midmost, mid'-most, *a.* middle.
Midnight, mid'-nite, *s.* the middle of the night: *a.* being in the middle of the night; very dark.
Midrash, mid'-rash, *s.* a Talmudic writing (Heb.)
Mid-rib, mid'-rib, *s.* a continuation of the petiole [Bot.]
Mid-riff, mid'-rif, *s.* the diaphragm [Anat.] (A.S. *mid*, and *hrif*, belly.)
Mid-sea, mid'-see, *s.* the midst of the sea.
Midship, mid'-ship, *a.* being in the middle of a ship.
Midshipman, mid'-ship-man, *s.* a naval officer holding a rank intermediate between that of the superior officers and the common seamen.
Midships, mid'-ships, *ad.* in the middle of a ship [Naut.]
Midst, midst, *s.* the middle: *ad.* in the middle. *In the midst*, among; involved in, or overwhelmed by.
Mid-stream, mid'-streme, *s.* the middle of the stream.
Midsummer, mid'-sum-mer, *s.* the summer solstice, about June 21st. *Midsummer Day*, the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist. *Midsummer Eve*, St. John's Eve.
Midway, mid'-way, *s.* the middle of the way: *a.* being in the middle distance: *ad.* half-way.
Mid-wife, mid'-wife, *s.* a woman who assists in childbirth: *v.a.* to perform the office of midwife: *v.a.* to assist in childbirth (A.S. *mid*, with, and *wife*).
Midwifery, mid'-wif-er-e, *s.* the art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics.
Midwinter, mid'-win-ter, *s.* the winter solstice, about December 21st.
Miemite, mi'-e-mite, *s.* a variety of magnesian limestone (*Miemo*, in Tuscany).
Mien, meen, *s.* external appearance; look; carriage; demeanour (Fr. *mener*, to lead).
Might, mite, *pret.* of **May**, *s.* strength; force; power. *With might and main*, with the utmost strength.
Mightful, mite'-ful, *a.* powerful.
Mighty, mi'-te, *a.* having great power; potent; valiant; very great; important; momentous; showing great power; wonderful: *ad.* in a great degree. **Mightily**, mi'-te-le, *ad.* with great power or strength; vigorously; greatly. **Mightiness**, mi'-te-nes, *s.* the state of being mighty; power; greatness; a title of dignity.
Migniard, min'-yard, *a.* soft; dainty (Fr.)
Mignonette, min-yo-net', *s.* a sweet-scented annual (Fr. *mignon*, darling).
Migrant, mi'-grant, *a.* migratory.
Migrate, mi'-grate, *v.n.* to remove from one country to another, with a view to residence in it (L. *migro*, to migrate).
Migration, mi-gra'-shun, *s.* the act of migrating.
Migratory, mi'-gra-tur-e, *a.* removing or accustomed to remove from one country to another; wandering.
Milch, milsh, *a.* giving milk (*milk*).
Mild, mile'd, *a.* gentle; not acrid, corrosive or drastic; not acrimonious; gentle and tender in temper; not fierce, rough or angry; placid; not sharp, sour, or bitter; calm; moderate (A.S. *milde*). **Mildly**, mile'd-le, *ad.* in a mild manner. **Mildness**, mile'd'-nes, *s.* the quality of being mild.
Mildew, mil'-dew, *s.* a disease on the leaves of vegetables, paper, cloth, &c., and consisting of innumerable minute fungi: *v.a.* to taint with mildew: *v.n.* to be affected with mildew (A.S. *mele*, honey, and *deaw*, dew).
Mile, mile, *s.* a measure of length or distance, the English or statute mile being 1760 yards, and the English geographical mile one-sixtieth of a degree of latitude, or about 2,025 yards (A.S. *mil*, from *mille passus*, a thousand paces).
Mileage, mile'-aje, *s.* travelling expenses per mile; length in miles.
Milesian, mi-le'-zhe-an, *a.* Irish: *s.* an Irishman (*Milesius*, a Spanish noble who conquered Ireland 1300 B.C.)
Milestone, mile'-stone, *s.* a stone set to mark the miles.
Milfoil, mil'-foyl, *s.* the herb yarrow, remarkable for its finely-divided leaves (L. *mille*, a thousand, and *folium*, a leaf).
Miliary, mil'-e-â-re, *a.* resembling millet-seeds; accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds [Med.]: *s.* miliary fever (L. *milium*, millet).
Miliola, mil'-e-o-lâ, *s.* a family of microscopic foraminifera, not larger than a millet seed, the remains of which abound in the tertiary strata near Paris.
Miliolite, mil'-e-o-lite, *s.* a fossil shell of the miliola (*miliola*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone).
Miliolitic, mil-e-o-lit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to miliolite.
Militancy, mil'-e-tan-se, *s.* warfare; militarism.
Militant, mil'-e-tant, *a.* fighting. The *Church militant*, the Christian church on earth.
Militarism, mil'-e-tar-izm, *s.* military dominancy.
Military, mil'-e-tâ-re, *a.* pertaining to soldiers or to arms; warlike; becoming a soldier; martial: *s.* soldiers; soldiery; the army. *Military tenure*, a tenure of land on condition of performing military service (L. *miles*, a soldier.) **Militarily**, mil'-e-tâ-re-le, *ad.* in military manner.
Militate, mil'-e-tate, *v.n.* to stand opposed; to operate against or act in opposition.
Militia, me-lish'-â, *s.* a body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but not engaged in actual service except in emergencies. *Militia-man*, one who belongs to the militia.
Milium, mil'-e-um, *s.* millet-grass (L.)
Milk, milk, *s.* a white fluid, secreted by certain glands in female animals, for the nourishment of their young; the white juice of certain plants; an emulsion made by bruising seeds: *v.a.* to draw milk from; to supply with milk (A.S. *meolc*, L. *mulgeo*).
Milker, milk'-er, *s.* one who or that which milks.
Milk-fever, milk'-fe-ver, *s.* a fever which sometimes accompanies the first secretion of milk in females after childbirth.
Milk-livered, milk'-liv-erd, *a.* timorous; cowardly.
Milk-maid, milk'-made, *s.* a woman who milks or is employed in a dairy.
Milk-man, milk'-man, *s.* a man who sells milk.
Milk-punch, milk'-punsh, *s.* milk and spirits sweetened.
Milk-score, milk'-skore, *s.* an account of milk sold.
Milk-sickness, milk'-sik-nes, *s.* a malignant cattle disease peculiar to the western N. American States.
Milk-sop, milk'-sop, *s.* a piece of bread sopped in milk; a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.
Milk-teeth, milk'-teeth, *s.pl.* the fore-teeth of a foal; also of children, which are shed in childhood.
Milk-thistle, milk-this'-l, *s.* an esculent plant of the thistle kind.
Milk-tree, milk'-tree, *s.* a tree yielding a milky juice.
Milk-vetch, milk'-vetsh, *s.* a plant of the genus astragalus.
Milk-walk, milk'-wawk, *s.* the district served by a milkman or milk-maid.
Milk-weed, milk'-weed, *s.* an herb abounding in a milky juice.
Milky, milk'-e, *a.* made of, full of, or resembling milk; yielding milk; mild; gentle; timorous. *Milky way*, a broad luminous path or circle in the heavens, due to the presence of a deep belt of stars. **Milkily**, milk'-e-le, *ad.* after the manner of milk. **Milkiness**, milk'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being milky.
Mill, mil, *s.* a machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles grain or other hard substance: a manufactory: *v.a.* to grind; to make a raised impression round the edges of a piece of money; to

stamp [Coining]; to full, as cloth; to beat severely with the fists. *To mill chocolate*, to froth it. (L. *molo*, to grind.)

Mill, mil, *s.* a money of account, valued at the tenth of a cent, and the thousandth part of a dollar [U.S.] (L. *mille*, a thousand).

Mill-cog, mil'-kog, *s.* the tooth of a water-wheel.

Mill-dam, mil'-dam, *s.* a dam or mound to obstruct a watercourse.

Milled, mil'd, *pp.* or *a.* passed through a mill; subjected to the operation of milling, as a coin; fulled.

Millenarian, mil-le-na'-re-an, *a.* lasting a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium: *s.* one who believes in the millennium.

Millenarianism, mil-le-na'-re-an-izm, } *s.* the doctrine
Millenarism, mil'-le-na-rizm, } of millenarians.

Millenary, mil'-le-na-re, *a.* consisting of a thousand: *s.* the space of a thousand years; a millenarian.

Millennial, mil-len'-ne-al, *a.* pertaining to the millennium.

Millennialist, mil-len'-ne-al-list, *s.* a millenarian.

Millennium, mil-len'-ne-um, *s.* the space of a thousand years, specially that during which Satan is to be bound, and Christ, as some think, is to reign in person on earth (L. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, a year.

Millepede, } mil'-le-ped, { *s.* an insect having many
Milliped, } feet; the wood-louse (L. *mille*, and *pes*, a foot).

Millepore, mil'-le-pore, *s.* a genus of corals (L. *mille*, and *porc*).

Milleporite, mil'-le-por-ite, *s.* a fossil millepore.

Miller, mil'-ler, *s.* one whose occupation is to attend a grist-mill; an insect with white powdered wings. *Miller's-thumb*, a small fish, the river bull-head.

Millesimal, mil-les'-e-mal, *a.* consisting of thousandth parts.

Millet, mil'-let, *s.* a grain-bearing plant of different species, of which the Indian millet is the most common. *Millet-grass*, a hardy grass of several species (L. *mille*).

Milliard, mil'-le-ard, *s.* a thousand millions.

Milliary, mil'-le-a-re, *a.* pertaining to a mile; denoting a mile: *s.* a milestone.

Millier, meel'-ya, *s.* a weight equal to 1,000 kilomètres (Fr.)

Milligram, } mil'-le-gram, { *s.* the thousandth part of
Milligramme, } a gramme, ·0154 of a grain (Fr. from L. *mille*, and *gramme*).

Millilitre, mil'-le-lee-tr, *s.* the thousandth part of a litre, ·06103 cubic in. (Fr. from L. *mille*, and *litre*).

Millimetre, mil'-le-me-tr, *s.* the thousandth part of a metre, ·03937 in. (Fr. *mille*, and *metre*).

Milliner, mil'-le-ner, *s.* one who makes head-dresses, hats or bonnets, &c., for women (*Milaner*, a dealer in Milan goods).

Millinery, mil'-ne-ner-e, *s.* articles made or sold by milliners.

Milling, mil'-ling, *s.* the act of grinding or passing through a mill. See **Mill**.

Million, mil'-yun, *s.* or *a.* a thousand thousand; a very great number. *The million*, the general public. (L. *mille*.)

Millionaire, mil'-yun-air, *s.* a man worth a million; a very rich man.

Millionary, mil'-yun-à-re, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of millions.

Millionth, mil'-yunth, *a.* ten hundred thousandth.

Mill-pond, mil'-pond, *s.* a reservoir of water raised for driving a mill-wheel.

Mill-race, mil'-rase, *s.* the current of water that drives a mill-wheel.

Millrea, } mil'-ree, { *s.* a coin of Portugal, commonly
Milree, } estimated at 5s. sterling.

Mill-sixpence, mil'-siks-pens, *s.* an old English coin, first milled in 1561.

Mill-stone, mil'-stone, *s.* a stone used for grinding grain. *To see through* or *into a milestone*, to be sharp-sighted. *Mill-stone grit*, a hard coarse gritty sandstone.

Millwright, mil'-rite, *s.* one who constructs mills or their machinery.

Milsey, mil'-sa, *s.* a sieve for straining milk.

Milt, milt, *s.* the spleen; the spermatic part of the males of fishes: *v.a.* to impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish (*milk*).

Milter, mil'-ter, *s.* a male fish.

Mill-tooth, mil'-tooth, *s.* a grinder; a molar.

Mime, mime, *s.* a kind of farce; an actor in such (Gr. and L.)

Mimesis, mi-me'-sis, *s.* imitation of the voice or gestures of another [Rhet.] (Gr.)

Mimetic, mi-met'-ik, } *a.* imitative; apt to imitate.
Mimetical, mi-met'-e-kal, }

Mimetene, mim'-e-teen, *s.* mineral arseniate of lead.

Mimic, mim'-ik, } *a.* imitating; imitative; inclined
Mimical, mim'-e-kal, } to imitate or to ape. **Mimically**, mim'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a mimic manner.

Mimic, mim'-ik, *s.* one who mimics; a buffoon: *v.a.* to ape; to imitate for sport (Gr. *mimos*, an imitator).

Mimicker, mim'-ik-er, *s.* one who mimics.

Mimicry, mim'-ik-re, *s.* imitation, specially for sport or ridicule.

Mimosa, mi-mo'-sà, *s.pl.* a genus of leguminous plants, including the sensitive plant.

Mimulus, mim'-u-lus, *s.* the monkey flower.

Mina, mi'-nà, *s.* a weight of money, the Jewish being 50 shekels, and the Attic 100 drachmas.

Mina-bird, mi'-nà-bird, *s.* a species of grackle, a native of the E. Indies.

Minaret.

Minacious, me-na'-shus, *a.* threatening; minatory.

Minaret, min'-à-ret, *s.* a tall turret, attached to a mosque, of several stories with balconies, from which the priest summons the people to prayers (Ar.)

Minatory, min'-à-tur-e, *a.* threatening (L. *minor*, to threaten).

Mince, mins, *v.a.* to cut or chop into very small pieces; to diminish or suppress a part in speaking; to extenuate or palliate; to pronounce in an affected way: *v.n.* to walk with short steps; to speak with affected nicety (A.S. *min*, small).

Mince-meat, mins'-meet, *s.* meat chopped very fine.

Mince-pie, mins'-pi, *s.* a pie with minced meat, &c.

Mincingly, mins'-ing-le, *ad.* in small parts; in a mincing manner.

Mind, mine'd, *s.* the thinking faculty; the spiritual principle or the soul in man; intention; purpose; inclination; desire; thought; opinion; memory; remembrance; disposition; the heart or seat of affection: *v.a.* to attend to; to obey (A.S. *munan*, to think, Sans. *man*, to think).

Minded, mine'd'-ed, *a.* having a mind; disposed; inclined. **Mindedness**, mine'd'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being minded.

Mindful, mine'd'-ful, *a.* attentive; bearing in mind. **Mindfully**, mine'd'-ful-le, *ad.* attentively. **Mindfulness**, mine'd'-ful-nes, *s.* attention; heedfulness.

Mindless, mine'd'-les, *a.* without mind; heedless.

Mine, mine, *pron.*, possessive case of **I**, belonging to me.

Mine, mine, *s.* an excavation in the earth, out of which minerals are dug; crude ore or iron stone; a subterraneous passage dug under a fortification to blow it up; a rich source of wealth or other worth: *v.n.* to dig a mine in the earth; to practise secret means of injury: *v.a.* to sap; *to* undermine (Fr. from L. *mina*, to lead).

Mine-captain, mine'-kap-tin, *s.* the overseer of a mine.

Miner, mi'-ner, *s.* one who digs for minerals; one who digs a mine.

Mineral, min'-e-ral, *s.* any inorganic substance found in the earth: *a.* pertaining to or consisting of minerals; impregnated with mineral matter. The *mineral kingdom*, the third grand division of natural objects, embracing all inorganic substances whatever. *Mineral acids*, the sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric, &c. *Mineral black*, oxide of carbon. *Mineral caoutchouc*, an elastic mineral pitch or bitumen. *Mineral green*, carbonate of copper. *Mineral salt*, salt found native, formed by mineral acids with bases. *Mineral waters*, waters impregnated with mineral substances (*mine*.)

Mineralist, min'-er-à-list, *s.* one versed in minerals.

Mineralization, min-er-al-e-za'-shun, *s.* the process of mineralizing.

Mineralize, min'-er-al-ize, *v.a.* to convert into a mineral; to impregnate with mineral matter; to combine with a metal in forming an ore: *v.n.* to go on an excursion for the collecting of minerals.

Mineralizer, min'-er-à-li-zer, *s.* a substance which mineralizes another.

Mineralogical, min-er-à-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to mineralogy. **Mineralogically**, min-er-à-loj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* according to mineralogy.

Mineralogist, min-er-al'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in the science of minerals, or who treats of their properties.

Mineralogy, min-er-al'-o-je, *s.* the science of minerals (*mineral*, and Gr. *logos*, science).

Minerva, me-ner'-và, *s.* the goddess of wisdom, war, and the liberal arts [Rom. Myth.] *Minerva press*, the literature of sentimental love-romance, or the production of such. See **Mind**.

Minever, min'-e-ver, *s.* the ermine, its fur (O.Fr. *menu*, small, and *vair*, a kind of fur).

Mingle, ming'-gl, *v.a.* to mix; to unite in one mass; to join in mutual intercourse; to debase by mixture: *v.n.* to be united with (A.S. *mengan*).

Mingledly, ming'-gld-le, *ad.* confusedly.

Mingle-mangle, ming'-gl-mang'-gl, *s.* a medley.

Minglement, ming'-gl-ment, *s.* state of being mixed.
Mingler, ming'-gler, *s.* one who mingles.
Minglingly, ming'-gling-le, *ad.* in the way of mingling.
Miniate, min'-e-ate, *v.a.* to tinge with vermilion (L. *minium*, red lead).
Miniature, min'-e-ture, *s.* a small-sized painting or portrait, in oil or water-colours, on vellum, ivory, &c.; anything on a small scale: *a.* on a small scale (L. from *miniare*, to write or paint with minium.) See **Minium**.
Minibus, min'-e-bus, *s.* a small 'bus (L. *minor*, less).
Minify, min'-e-fi, *v.a.* to diminish; to depreciate (L. *minus*, less).
Minikin, min'-e-kin, *a.* small: *s.* a small sort of pin; a favourite (*minion*).
Minim, min'-im, *s.* a dwarf; a note (𝅗𝅥) equal to two crotchets [Mus.]; a small fish; the smallest liquid measure; a single drop.
Minimize, min'-im-ize, *v.a.* to reduce to the smallest possible.
Minimum, min'-e-mum, *s.* the least quantity in a given case (L. least).
Minimus, min'-e-mus, *s.* a being of the smallest size.
Mining, mi'-ning, *a.* burrowing; underhand: *s.* the art of digging mines.
Minion, min'-yun, *s.* a favourite; a servile flatterer; a small printing type (Fr. *mignon*, a darling).
Minion-like, min'-yun-like, *ad.* like a minion.
Minionship, min'-yun-ship, *s.* state of being a minion.
Minious, min'-yus, *a.* of a vermilion colour. See **Minium**.
Minister, min'-is-ter, *s.* a servant; an agent who transacts business under the authority of another; one intrusted with the direction of affairs of state; the representative of a government at a foreign court; one who serves at the altar; a clergyman who is the pastor of a church: *v.a.* to give; to supply: *v.n.* to perform service in any office, sacred or secular; to afford supplies; to give medicines (L. from *minor*, less).
Ministerial, min-is-te'-re-al, *a.* attending for service, official, clerical, or ecclesiastical; acting under superior authority; pertaining to a minister of state, or of the gospel. **Ministerially**, min-is-te'-re-al-le, *ad.* in a ministerial manner.
Ministerialist, min-is-te'-re-al-ist, *s.* a supporter of the ministry in power.
Ministering, min'-is-ter-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* attending and serving as a subordinate agent; affording supplies.
Ministrant, min'-is-trant, *a.* serving as minister.
Ministration, min-is-tra'-shun, *s.* act of performing service as a subordinate agent; office of a minister.
Ministress, min'-is-tres, *s.* a female who ministers.
Ministry, min'-is-tre, *s.* agency; service; the office, duties, or functions of a minister; the body of ministers of state; term of ministerial office.
Minium, min'-e-um, *s.* a beautiful deep-red colouring matter, much used in the arts (L.)
Minever, min'-e-ver, *s.* See **Miniver**.
Mink, mingk, *s.* an amphibious quadruped of the weasel tribe, esteemed for its fur; the minx.
Minnesingers, min-ne-sing'-ers, *s.pl.* a body of lyric poets and singers in Germany in the 12th and 13th centuries (Ger. *minne*, love, and *singer*, love being their chief theme).
Minnow, min'-no, *s.* a small river fish (A.S. *min*, small).
Minor, mi'-nur, *a.* less; smaller; petty; inconsiderable; lower; less by a semitone [Mus.] *Minor key*, that key or arrangement of tones and semitones which is chiefly used for solemn and mournful subjects [Mus]: *s.* a person of either sex under age; the term forming, or the premise containing, the subject of the conclusion [Logic]. (L. less.)
Minorite, mi'-nur-ite, *s.* a Franciscan friar.
Minority, mi-nor'-e-te, *s.* the state of being under age; the smaller number.
Minotaur, min'-o-tawr, *s.* a fabled monster, half man and half bull (*Minos*, and Gr. *tauros*, a bull).
Minster, min'-ster, *s.* the church of a monastery; a cathedral church. See **Monastery**.
Minstrel, min'-strel, *s.* a singer who accompanies himself on an instrument; one of an order of men in the Middle Ages who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp; a musician (*minister*).
Minstrelsy, min'-strel-se, *s.* the art or occupation of minstrels; instrumental music; a number of musicians or minstrels; a body of songs.
Mint, mint, *s.* an aromatic plant which produces by distillation an odoriferous and pungent essential oil (A.S. *minte*).
Mint, mint, *s.* the place where money is coined by public authority; a place of invention or fabrication; a source of abundant supply: *v.a.* to coin; to invent; to fabricate; to forge (L. *moneta*, the warning one, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was first coined).
Mintage, min'-taje, *s.* that which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.
Minter, mint'-er, *s.* a coiner; an inventor.
Mint-julep, mint'-ju-lep, *s.* a drink consisting of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavoured with mint.
Mint-master, mint'-mās-ter, *s.* the master or superintendent of the Mint; one who invents or fabricates.
Mint-sauce, mint'-saws, *s.* mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar.
Minuend, min'-u-end, *s.* the number from which another is to be subtracted [Arith.] (L. *minuendus*, to be lessened.)
Minuet, min'-u-et, *s.* a slow graceful dance, or tune accompanying (O.Fr. *menu*, small).
Minus, mi'-nus, *s.* the subtractive sign (—) [Alg.] (L.)
Minuscule, me-nus'-kule, *a.* minute: *s.* a minute letter.
Minute, me-newt', *a.* very small; attending to small things; particular. **Minutely**, me-newt'-le, *ad.* in a minute manner. **Minuteness**, me-newt'-nes, *s.* the quality of being minute.
Minute, min'-ut, *s.* a small portion of time, the sixtieth part of an hour; the sixtieth part of a degree [Geom.]; a brief jotting or note to aid the memory: *v.a.* to jot down a short note or memorandum. **Minutely**, min'-ute-le, *ad.* every minute.
Minute-book, min'-ut-book, *s.* a book in which minutes are recorded.
Minute-glass, min'-ut-glas, *s.* a glass, the sand of which measures a minute.
Minute-gun, min'-ut-gun, *s.* a gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning.
Minute-hand, min'-ut-hand, *s.* the hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.
Minute-watch, min'-ut-wotsh, *s.* a watch that distinguishes minutes, or on which minutes are marked.
Minutiæ, me-new'-she-e, *s.pl.* smaller or less important particulars or details (L.)
Minx, mingks, *s.* a pert, wanton girl; a she-puppy; the mink (*minikin*)
Miny, mi'-ne, *a.* abounding with mines; subterraneous.
Miocene, mi'-o-sene, *a.* less recent; a term applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata [Geol.] (Gr. *meion*, less, and *kainos*, new.)
Mirabilite, mir-ab'-e-ite, *s.* the efflorescence on the soil among salt-springs, used as a substitute for soda in manufacturing glass (L. *mirabilis*, wonderful).
Miracle, mir'-a-kl, *s.* anything wonderful; a supernatural effect or event. *Miracle-play*, a play in which sacred subjects are represented (L. *miror*, to wonder).
Miracle-monger, mir'-a-kl-mung-ger, *s.* an impostor who pretends to work miracles.
Miraculous, me-rak'-u-lus, *a.* performed supernaturally; wonderful; extraordinary. **Miraculously**, me-rak'-u-lus-le, *ad.* by miracle. **Miraculousness**, me-rak'-u-lus-nes, *s.* the state of being effected by miracle.
Miradore, mir'-a-dore, *s.* a balcony or gallery commanding an extensive view (Sp.)
Mirage, me-rāzh', *s.* an optical atmospheric illusion, such as the Fata Morgana (Fr.)
Mirbane, mir'-bane, *s.* an artificial oil of bitter almonds, used for scenting soaps and flavouring confections. *The essence of mirbane*, a mixture of benzoic and nitric acid.
Mire, mire, *s.* deep mud: *v.a.* to plunge and fix in mire; to soil or daub with mud: *v.n.* to sink in mud (Ice. *myri*, a swamp.)
Mire-crow, mire'-kro, *s.* the sea-crow or pewit gull.
Mirror, mir'-rur, *s.* a looking-glass or speculum; a pattern; an exemplar: *v.a.* to reflect as in a mirror (L. *mirus*, wonderful).
Mirth, merth, *s.* high excitement of pleasurable feelings; noisy gaiety; merriment; gladness. See **Merry**.
Mirthful, merth'-ful, *a.* merry; jovial; festive. **Mirthfully**, merth'-ful-le, *ad.* in a mirthful manner. **Mirthfulness**, merth'-ful-nes, *s.* mirth.
Mirthless, merth'-les, *a.* without mirth or hilarity. **Mirthlessness**, merth'-les-nes, *s.* absence of mirth.
Miry, mi'-re, *a.* abounding or covered with mire. **Miriness**, mi'-re-nes, *s.* the state of being miry.
Mis, mis, a prefix signifying wrong or ill.
Misadventure, mis-ad-vent'-yur, *s.* an unlucky accident; mischance; misfortune; disaster.
Misadventurous, mis-ad-vent'-yur-us, *a.* pertaining to misadventure; disastrous.
Misadvised, mis-ad-vize'd', *a.* ill-advised or directed.
Misalliance, mis-al-li'-ans, *s.* improper alliance, connection, or association.
Misallied, mis-al-lide', *a.* improperly allied or connected.
Misallotment, mis-al-lot'-ment, *s.* a wrong allotment.
Misanthrope, mis'-an-thrope, } *s.* a hater of man-
Misanthropist, mis-an'-thro-pist, } kind (Gr. *miseo*, to hate, and *anthropos*, a man).
Misanthropic, mis-an-throp'-ik, *a.* hating mankind.
Misanthropy, mis-an'-thro-pe, *s.* dislike to mankind

Misapplication, mis-ap-ple-ka'-shun, *s.* a wrong application.
Misapply, mis-ap-pli', *v.a.* to apply wrongly.
Misappreciated, mis-ap-pre'-she-a-ted, *a.* not appreciated properly or fully.
Misapprehend, mis-ap-pre-hend', *v.a.* to misunderstand.
Misapprehension, mis-ap-pre-hen'-shun, *s.* wrong apprehension of one's meaning; misconception.
Misapprehensively, mis-ap-pre-hen'-siv-le, *ad.* by misapprehension.
Misappropriate, mis-ap-pro'-pre-ate, *v.a.* to apply to a wrong purpose, such as a trust to one's own benefit.
Misappropriation, mis-ap-pro-pre-a'-shun, *s.* wrong appropriation.
Misarrange, mis-ar-rainge', *v.a.* to arrange wrongly.
Misarrangement, mis-ar-rainge'-ment, *s.* wrong arrangement.
Misattend, mis-at-tend', *v.a.* to disregard.
Misbecome, mis-be-kum', *v.a.* to suit ill or not become.
Misbecoming, mis-be-kum'-ing, *pp.* or *a.* unseemly. **Misbecomingly**, mis-be-kum'-ing-le, *ad.* in an unseemly manner. **Misbecomingness**, mis-be-kum'-ing-nes, *s.* unbecomingness.
Misbefitting, mis-be-fit'-ting, *a.* not befitting.
Misbegot, mis-be-got', } *pp.* or *a.* unlawfully or
Misbegotten, mis-be-got'-tn, } irregularly begotten.
Misbehave, mis-be-haive', *v.n.* to behave ill or improperly.
Misbehaved, mis-be-haiv'd', *a.* guilty of ill behaviour.
Misbehaviour, mis-be-haiv'-yur, *s.* improper behaviour; misconduct.
Misbelief, mis-be-leef', *s.* erroneous or false belief.
Misbelieve, mis-be-leeve', *v.a.* to believe erroneously.
Misbeliever, mis-be-leev'-er, *s.* one who believes wrongly or falsely.
Misbeseem, mis-be-seem', *v.a.* to suit ill.
Misbeseeming, mis-be-seem'-ing, *a.* unbecoming.
Misbestow, mis-be-sto', *v.a.* to bestow improperly.
Misborn, mis-born', *a.* born to evil or misfortune.
Miscalculate, mis-kal'-ku-late, *v.a.* to calculate erroneously.
Miscalculation, mis-kal-ku-la'-shun, *s.* erroneous calculation.
Miscall, mis-kawl', *v.a.* to name improperly; to misname.
Miscarriage, mis-kar'-rij, *s.* unfortunate issue of an undertaking; failure; ill conduct; premature parturition.
Miscarry, mis-kar'-re, *v.n.* to go wrong; to be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat; to bring forth young before the proper time.
Miscast, mis-kast', *v.a.* to cast or reckon erroneously: *s.* an erroneous cast or reckoning.
Miscellanarian, mis-sel-la-na'-re-an, *a.* belonging to miscellanies: *s.* a compiler of miscellanies.
Miscellanist, mis-sel'-na-nist, *s.* a miscellanarian.
Miscellaneous, mis-sel-la'-ne-us, *a.* mixed; consisting of several kinds **Miscellaneously**, mis-sel-la'-ne-us-le, *ad.* with variety or mixture. **Miscellaneousness**, mis-sel-la'-ne-us-nes, *v.n.* the state of being miscellaneous.
Miscellany, mis'-sel-la-ne, *s.* a mixture of various kinds; a collection of compositions of various kinds or on various subjects (L. *misceo*, to mix).
Mischance, mis-tchans', *s.* ill-luck; misfortune.
Mischaracterize, mis-kar'-ak-ter-ize, *v.a.* to characterize falsely; to give a wrong character to.
Mischarge, mis-tchärj', *v.a.* to mistake in charging an account: *s.* an erroneous entry.
Mischief, mis'-tchif, *s.* harm; injury; damage; vexatious affair; doing harm or wrong.
Mischief-maker, mis'-tchif-ma'-ker, *s.* one who makes mischief or sets people at variance.
Mischief-making, mis'-tchif-ma'-king, *a.* exciting enmity.
Mischievous, mis'-tche-vus, *a.* making mischief; inclined to mischief. **Mischievously**, mis'-tche-vus-le, *ad.* so as to harm; with evil intention. **Mischievousness**, mis'-tche-vus-nes, *s.* harmfulness; disposition to do harm, or to annoy.
Mischoose, mis-tchooz', *v.a.* to make a wrong choice.
Miscibility, mis-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* state of being miscible.
Miscible, mis'-se-bl, *a.* that may be mixed (L. *misceo*).
Miscitation, mis-si-ta'-shun, *s.* a wrong citation.
Miscite, mis-site', *v.a.* to quote erroneously.
Misclaim, mis-klame', *s.* a mistaken claim.
Miscomputation, mis-kom-pu-ta'-shun, *s.* erroneous computation.
Miscompute, mis-kom-pewt', *v.a.* to compute erroneously.
Misconceit, mis-kon-seet', *s.* misconception.
Misconceive, mis-kon-seev', *v.a.* or *v.n.* to form or have a false conception of; to misapprehend.
Misconception, mis-kon-sep'-shun, *s.* wrong conception; misapprehension.
Misconduct, mis-kon'-dukt, *s.* ill behaviour; ill management.
Misconduct, mis-kon-dukt', *v.a.* to mismanage; to conduct badly.
Misconjecture, mis-kon-jekt'-yur, *s.* a wrong conjecture: *v.a.* or *v.n.* to guess wrong.
Misconsecration, mis-kon-se-kra'-shun, *s.* wrong consecration.
Misconstruction, mis-kon-struk'-shun, *s.* wrong interpretation of words or things.
Misconstrue, mis-kon'-stru, *v.a.* to construe or interpret erroneously; to misapprehend or misjudge.
Misconstruer, mis-kon'-stru-er, *s.* a wrong interpreter.
Miscorrect, mis-kor-rekt', *v.a.* to correct erroneously.
Miscounsel, mis-kown'-sel, *v.a.* to advise wrong.
Miscount, mis-kownt', *v.a.* to mistake in counting; to misconstrue: *v.n.* to make a wrong reckoning: *s.* an erroneous counting.
Miscreant, mis'-kre-ant, *s.* a vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow; a misbeliever or infidel (O.Fr. misbelieving, from *mis*, bad or not, and L. *credo*, to believe).
Miscreation, mis-kre-a'-shun, *s.* a monstrous or unnatural creation.
Miscreative, mis-kre-a'-tiv, *a.* tending to wrong creation.
Misdate, mis-date', *s.* a wrong date: *v.n.* to deal erroneously.
Misdeal, mis-deel', *s.* a wrong deal [Card-playing.]
Misdeed, mis-deed', *s.* an evil deed; a wicked action.
Misdeem, mis-deem', *v.a.* to judge erroneously.
Misdemean, mis-de-meen', *v.a.* to behave ill.
Misdemeanour, mis-de-meen'-ur, *s.* ill-behaviour; misbehaviour; an indictable offence, but of a less atrocious nature than a crime, and generally applied to such as do not amount to felony, as battery, libels, conspiracies, &c. [Law].
Misderive, mis-de-rive', *v.a* to err in deriving.
Misdesert, mis-de-zert', *s.* ill-desert.
Misdirect, mis-de-rekt', *v.a.* to direct wrongly.
Misdirection, mis-de-rek'-shun, *s.* a wrong direction.
Misdistinguish, mis-dis-ting'-gwish, *v.a.* to make erroneous distinctions regarding.
Misdo, mis-doo', *v.a.* to do wrong; to commit crime.
Misdoer, mis-doo'-er, *s.* one who does wrong.
Misdoing, mis-doo'-ing, *s.* a wrong done; a fault.
Misdoubt, mis-dowt', *v.a.* to suspect: *s.* suspicion; irresolution.
Mise, meez, *s.* cost; expense; issue in a real action [Law.] (Fr.)
Miseducate, mis-ed'-yu-kate, *v.a.* to educate wrongly.
Misemploy, mis-em-ploy', *v.a.* to employ to no or a wrong purpose.
Misemployment, mis-em-ploy'-ment, *s.* the act of misemploying.
Misenter, mis-en'-ter, *v.a.* to enter wrongly.
Misentry, mis-en'-tre, *s.* a wrong entry or charge.
Miser, mi'-zer, *s.* an extremely covetous person; a sordid wretch; a niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty; part of an instrument for earth-boring (L. wretched).
Miserable, miz'-er-a-bl, *a.* wretched; very unhappy; fraught with misery; very poor or mean; despicable; worthless: *s.* a wretch. **Miserableness**, miz'-er-a-bl-nes, *s.* state of being miserable. **Miserably**, miz'-er-a-ble, *ad.* to a miserable degree.
Miserere, miz-ze-re'-re, *s.* the 51st Psalm, beginning in the Vulgate with this word; a musical composition adapted to this psalm; a lamentation; an evening service in Lent; a projection from the under side of a folding seat in the stall of a church, used as a rest for aged ecclesiastics (L. have pity).
Miserly, mi'-zer-le, *a.* very covetous; avaricious; penurious.
Misery, miz'-er-e, *s.* wretchedness; great unhappiness; extreme pain; distress; misfortune.
Misestimate, mis-es'-te-mate, *v.a.* to estimate erroneously.
Misfashion, mis-fash'-un, *v.a.* to form wrong.
Misfeasance, mis-fe'-zans, *s.* trespass; wrong performance [Law.] (Fr. *mis*, wrong, and *faire*, to do.)
Misfit, mis-fit', *s.* a bad fit.
Misform, mis-form', *v.a.* to put in an ill shape.
Misformation, mis-form-a'-shun, *s.* an irregularity of formation.
Misfortune, mis-fort'-yun, *s.* ill luck; mishap; calamity.
Misgive, mis-giv', *v.a.* to fill with doubt; to fail.
Misgiving, mis-giv'-ing, *s.* a failing of confidence; mistrust.
Misgotten, mis-got'-in, *a.* unjustly obtained.
Misgovern, mis-guv'-ern, *v.a.* to govern or manage ill.
Misgoverned, mis-guv'-ernd, *pp.* or *a.* ill-governed.
Misgovernment, mis-guv'-ern-ment, *s.* ill-administration of public affairs; irregularity; disorder.
Misgraft, mis-gräft', *v.a.* to graft amiss.
Misguidance, mis-gi'-dans, *s.* wrong direction.
Misguide, mis-gide', *v.a.* to lead or guide into error.
Misguided, mis-gi'-ded, *pp.* or *a.* led astray.

Misguidingly, mis-gi'-ding-le, *ad.* in a way to mislead.
Mishap, mis-hap', *s.* ill chance; misfortune.
Mishappen, mis-hap'-pn, *v.n.* to happen ill.
Mishear, mis-heer', *v.a.* to mistake in hearing.
Mishmash, mish'-mash, *s.* a mingle or hotch-potch.
Mishmee-bitter, mish'-mee-bit-ter, *s.* a tonic from a ranunculus root found on the *Mishmee* Hills.
Mishna, mish'-nà, *s.* the text of the Talmud (Heb. *shanah*, to repeat; to explain).
Misimprove, mis-im-proov', *v.a.* to misuse; to abuse.
Misimprovement, mis-im-proov'-ment, *s.* ill use or employment.
Misinfer, mis-in-fer', *v.a.* to draw a wrong inference.
Misinform, mis-in-form', *v.a.* to give erroneous information to.
Misinformant, mis-in-for'-mant, *s.* a misinformer.
Misinformation, mis-in-form-a'-shun, *s.* wrong information; false account or intelligence received.
Misinformer, mis-in-form'-er, *s.* one who gives wrong information.
Misinstruct, mis-in-strukt', *v.a.* to instruct amiss.
Misinstruction, mis-in-struk'-shun, *s.* wrong instruction.
Misintelligence, mis-in-tel'-le-jens, *s.* wrong information.
Misinterpret, mis-in-ter'-pret, *v.a.* to interpret erroneously.
Misinterpretation, mis-in-ter-pre-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of misinterpreting.
Misinterpreter, mis-in-ter'-pre-ter, *s.* one who interprets erroneously.
Misjoin, mis-joyn, *v.a.* to join unfitly or improperly.
Misjoinder, mis-joyn'-der, *s.* the joining of several parties or demands in an action which should not be joined [Law].
Misjudge, mis-judj', *v.a.* or *v.n.* to judge erroneously.
Misjudgment, mis-judj-ment, *s.* a wrong determination.
Miskin, mis'-kin, *s.* a little bagpipe.
Mislay, mis-lay', *v.a.* to lay in a wrong place, or a place which one has forgotten; to lose.
Mislayer, mis-lay'-er, *s.* one who mislays.
Misle, miz'-zl, *v.n.* See **Mizzle.**
Mislead, mis-leed', *v.a.* to lead wrong or astray; to decieve.
Mistletoe, mis'-l-toe, *s.* See **Mistletoe.**
Mislike, mis-like', *v.a.* or *v.n.* to dislike; to disapprove: *s.* dislike; aversion.
Misluck, mis-luk', *s.* ill luck: misfortune.
Misly, miz'-le, *a.* raining in very small drops.
Mismanage, mis-man'-aje, *v.a.* to manage ill.
Mismanagement, mis-man'-aje-ment, *s.* bad or improper management.
Mismark, mis-märk', *v.a.* to mark erroneously.
Mismatch, mis-match', *v.a.* to match unsuitably.
Mismeasure, mis-mezh'-ur, *v.n.* to measure or estimate incorrectly.
Misname, mis-name', *v.a.* to call by the wrong name.
Misnomer, mis-no'-mer, *s.* a misnaming; a wrong name (Fr. *mes*, wrong, and *nom*, a name).
Misobserve, mis-ob-zerv', *v.a.* to observe inaccurately.
Misogamist, me-sog'-à-mist, *s.* a hater of marriage.
Misogamy, me-sog'-à-me, *s.* hatred of marriage (Gr. *miseo*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage).
Misogynist, me-sog'-e-nist, *s.* a woman-hater.
Misogyny, me-sog'-e-ne, *s.* hatred of the female sex (Gr. *miseo*, and *gyne*, a woman).
Misordination, mis-or-de-na'-shun, *s.* wrong ordination.
Mispersuade, mis-per-swade', *v.a.* to persuade amiss.
Mispersuasion, mis-per-swa'-zhun, *s.* a false persuasion or opinion.
Mispickel, mis-pik'-l, *s.* an ore of arsenic.
Misplace, mis-plase', *v.a.* to put in a wrong place; to place on an improper object.
Misplacement, mis-plase'-ment, *s.* act of misplacing.
Misplead, mis-pleed', *v.n.* to err in pleading.
Mispoint, mis-poynt', *v.a.* to punctuate improperly.
Mispolicy, mis-pol'-e-se, *s.* wrong policy; impolicy.
Mispractice, mis-prak'-tis, *s.* wrong practice.
Misprint, mis-print', *v.a.* to mistake in printing: *s.* a mistake in printing.
Misprise, mis-prize', *v.a.* to mistake (*mis*, and *prize*).
Misprision, mis-prizh'-un, *s.* neglect; contempt; mistake or oversight; any high offence under, but close upon, the degree of a capital one [Law]. *Misprision of treason*, a bare concealment of treason without assenting to it. *Misprision of felony*, the concealment of a felony without assenting to it.
Misprize, mis-prize', *v.a.* to slight or undervalue.
Misproceeding, mis-pro-seed'-ing, *s.* irregular proceeding.
Misprofess, mis-pro-fes', *v.a.* to make a false profession.
Mispronounce, mis-pro-nowns', *v.a.* or *v.n.* to pronounce erroneously.
Mispronunciation, mis-pro-nun-se-a'-shun, *s.* a wrong pronunciation.
Misproportion, mis-pro-por'-shun, *v.a.* to err in proportioning one thing to another.
Misquotation, mis-kwo-ta'-shun, *s.* an erroneous quotation.
Misquote, mis-kwote', *v.a.* to quote erroneously.
Misrate, mis-rate', *v.a.* to rate erroneously.
Misreceive, mis-re-seev', *v.a.* to receive amiss.
Misrecite, mis-re-site', *v.a.* to recite erroneously.
Misreckon, mis-rek'-n, *v.a.* to reckon wrong.
Misrelate, mis-re-late', *v.a.* to relate falsely.
Misrelation, mis-re-la'-shun, *s.* erroneous relation.
Misremember, mis-re-mem'-ber, *v.a.* not to remember correctly.
Misreport, mis-re-port', *v.a.* to report erroneously: *s.* an erroneous report.
Misrepresent, mis-rep-re-zent', *v.a.* to represent falsely.
Misrepresentation, mis-rep-re-zen-ta'-shun, *s.* erroneous representation.
Misrepute, mis-re-pewt', *v.a.* to hold in wrong estimation.
Misrule, mis-rule', *s.* disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination.
Miss, mis, *s.*; *pl.* **Misses**; an unmarried lady, specially one who is young; the title of address prefixed to her name; a kept mistress (*mistress* contracted).
Miss, mis, *v.a.* to fail to hit, reach, find, see, &c.; to omit; to pass by; to go without; to feel the want of: *v.n.* to fail to hit; to deviate from the true direction: *s.* failure to hit or reach; loss; want (A.S. *missan*).
Missal, mis'-sal, *s.* the Rom. Cath. mass-book. See **Mass.**
Missay, mis-say', *v.a.* to say wrong.
Missel, mis'-l, } *s.* the largest of the
Missel-thrush, mis'-l-thrush, } European thrushes, which is fabled to feed on the fruit of the *mistletoe*.
Misseltoe, miz'-zel-to. See **Mistletoe.**
Missemblance, mis-sem'-blans, *s.* false resemblance.
Missend, mis-send', *v.a.* to send incorrectly.
Misserve, mis-serv', *v.a.* to serve unfaithfully.
Misshape, mis-shape', *v.a.* to shape ill; to deform.
Misshapen, mis-shayp'-n, *a.* ill-shapen; deformed.
Missile, mis'-sil, *a.* that may be thrown: *s.* any weapon thrown by the hand or an instrument (L. *missum*, to send or throw).
Missing, mis'-sing, *a.* lost; wanting.
Mission, mish'-un, *s.* a sending or being sent; what one is sent or appointed to do; a message, errand, or commission; those commissioned; a station of missionaries. See **Missile.**
Missionary, mish'-un-à-re, *s.* one sent to propagate religion: *a.* pertaining to missions.
Missive, mis'-siv, *a.* such as is sent or thrown: *s.* message or letter sent.
Missoy-bark, mis'-soi-bärk, *s.* an aromatic bark obtained from the Eastern Archipelago.
Misspell, mis-spel', *v.a.* to spell wrong.
Misspelling, mis-spel'-ling, *s.* wrong spelling.
Misspend, mis-spend', *v.a.* to spend amiss; to waste.
Misspent, mis-spent', *a.* expended to no purpose.
Misstate, mis-state', *v.a.* to misrepresent.
Misstatement, mis-stat'-ment, *s.* a wrong statement.
Misstayed, mis-stayd', *a.* having missed stays [Naut.]
Mist, mist, *s.* visible aqueous vapour in the atmosphere near the surface of the earth; anything that obscures or intercepts vision: *v.a.* to cover with mist; *v.n.* to rain in fine drops (A.S. *mist*, darkness).
Mistakable, mis-take'-à-bl, *a.* that may be mistaken.
Mistake, mis-take', *v.a.* to misunderstand; to take one thing or person for another: *v.n.* to err in opinion or judgment: *s.* an error of any kind; misconception; misapprehension.
Mistaken, mis-take'-n, *a.* wrong; erroneous; incorrect.
Mistakenly, mis-take'-n-le, *ad.* by mistake.
Misteach, mis-teetch', *v.a.* to teach wrongly.
Mistell, mis-tel', *v.a.* to tell erroneously.
Mistemper, mis-tem'-per, *v.a.* to temper ill.
Mist-encumbered, mist-en-kum'-berd, *a.* loaded with mist.
Mister, mis'-ter, *s.* a title of address to men of all classes, expressed in writing by the abbreviation *Mr.*
Misterm, mis-term', *v.a.* to denominate erroneously.
Mistful, mist'-ful, *a.* clouded with mist.
Mistime, mis-time, *v.a.* to time wrong.
Mistitle, mis-ti'-tl, *v.a.* to call by a wrong title.
Mistletoe, miz'-zl-to, *s.* a parasitic plant which grows on different trees, particularly the apple, and sometimes the oak (A.S. *mistel*, mistletoe, from *mist*, glue, and *tan*, twig).
Mistrain, mis-trane', *v.a.* to train or educate amiss.
Mistral, mis'-tral, *s.* a violent N.W. wind on the shores of the Mediterranean.
Mistranslate, mis-trans-late', *v.a.* to translate wrongly.
Mistranslation, mis-trans-la'-shun, *s.* a wrong translation.
Mistress, mis'-tres, *s.* a woman who governs; the female head of a family or a school; a form of address; a

woman beloved and courted; a woman in keeping; a commanding power. See **Master.**

Mistress ship, mis'-tres-ship, *s.* female rule.

Mistrust, mis-trust', *s.* want of confidence: *v.a.* to suspect or doubt.

Mistrustful, mis-trust'-ful, *a.* suspicious; doubting. **Mistrustfully,** mis-trust'-ful-le, *ad.* with mistrust. **Mistrustfulness,** mis-trust'-ful-nes, *s.* suspicion; doubt.

Mistrustingly, mis-trust'-ing-le, *ad.* with distrust.

Mistrustless, mis-trust'-les, *a.* unsuspecting.

Mistune, mis-tewn', *v.a.* to tune erroneously.

Misturn, mis-turn', *v.a.* to pervert.

Mistutor, mis-tew'-tur, *v.a.* to instruct amiss.

Misty, mis'-te, *a.* overspread with mist; obscure. **Mistily,** mis'-te-le, *ad.* in a misty manner. **Mistiness,** mis'-te-nes, *s.* a state of being misty.

Misunderstand, mis-un-der-stand', *v.a.* to misconceive; to mistake.

Misunderstanding, mis-un-der-stand'-ing, *s.* misconception; disagreement; dissension.

Misusage, mis-yu'-zaje, *s.* ill-usage; abuse.

Misuse, mis-yuse', *s.* ill-treatment; improper use.

Misuse, mis-yuze', *v.a.* to treat or use improperly; to maltreat or misapply.

Misvouch, mis-vowtch', *v.a.* to vouch falsely.

Misworship, mis-wur'-ship, *s.* wrong worship.

Miswrite, mis-rite', *v.a.* to write incorrectly.

Miswrought, mis-rawt', *a.* badly wrought.

Misy, mis'-e, *s.* the persulphate of iron, with excess of base.

Misyoke, mis-yoke', *v.a.* to yoke improperly.

Miszealous, mis-zel'-us, *a.* actuated by false zeal.

Mitchell, mitch'-el, *s.* Purbeck stone ready hewn.

Mite, mite, *s.* a very small insect (A.S. from *mit*, to cut small).

Mite, mite, *s.* a very small coin, worth about ⅓rd of a farthing; anything very small.

Mithras, mith'-ras, *s.* the genius of the sun worshipped by the Persians as the supporter and protector of men, &c., represented in ancient sculptures with his knee upon a bull and plunging a dagger in his neck.

Mithridate, mith'-re-date, *s.* an antidote against poison [Med.] (*Mithridates*, King of Pontus, celebrated for his skill in poisons).

Mithridatic, mith-re-dat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to mithridate or Mithradates.

Mitigable, mit'-e-gà-bl, *a.* that may be mitigated.

Mitigant, mit'-e-gant, *a.* softening; lenitive.

Mitigate, mit'-e-gate, *v.a.* to alleviate; to make less severe; to moderate (*L. mitis*, soft, mild).

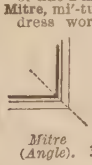
Mitigation, mit-e-ga'-shun, *s.* alleviation; abatement.

Mitigative, mit'-e-ga-tiv, *a.* tending to alleviate.

Mitigater, mit'-e-ga-tur, *s.* he who or that which mitigates.

Mitrailleuse, me-trä-yaze', *s.* a gun consisting of several barrels which load at the breech, and can be discharged simultaneously, or in quick succession (Fr. *mitraille*, grape-shot).

Mitre (Romish Church).



Mitre (Angle).

Mitral, mi'-tral, *a.* pertaining to or like a mitre.

Mitre, mi'-tur, *s.* a crown or headdress worn by dignitaries of the Romish Church; the dignity of an archbishop or bishop; an angle of 45° [Carp.]: *v.a.* to adorn with a mitre; to join at an angle of 45° [Carp.] (Gr. *mitra*, a fillet.)

Mitred, mi'-turd, *a.* wearing a mitre; cut or joined at an angle of 45° [Carp.]

Mitriform, mi'-tre-form, *a.* conical [Bot.]

Mitten, mit'n, *s.* a cover for the hand or wrist, but not for the fingers; a glove for cold weather without fingers, and with only a thumb.

Mittimus, mit'-te-mus, *s.* a warrant from a justice of commitment to prison; a writ to transfer a record from one court to another [Law.] (L. we send.)

Mitts, mits, *s.pl.* mittens.

Mity, mi'-te, *a.* having or abounding with mites.

Mix, miks, *v.a.* to unite or blend promiscuously two or more ingredients; to join; to associate: *v.n.* to become united or blended promiscuously; to mingle (A.S. *miscan*).

Mixable, miks'-à-bl, *a.* capable of being mixed.

Mixed, mixt, *a.* consisting of different things. **Mixedly,** miks'-ed-le, *ad.* in a mixed manner.

Mixen, miks'n, *s.* a compost heap.

Mixtilineal, mikstilineal, mixtilinear, mikstilinear, &c. See **Mixture,** &c.

Mixture, mikst'-yur, *s.* the act of mixing, or state of being mixed; a mixed mass, specially one in which each ingredient retains its property.

Mizzen, miz'n, *s.* the aftermost of the fore and aft sails of a ship. *Mizzen-mast*, the mast which supports the mizzen-sails. *Mizzen-rigging*, the shrouds of the mizzen-mast (L. *medius*, the middle).

Mizzle, miz'zl, *v.a.* to rain in very fine drops: *s.* fine rain (*mist*).

Mizzly, miz'-le, *a.* drizzling; misty.

Mizzy, miz'-ze, *s.* a bog or quagmire.

Mnemonic, ne-mon'-ik, *a.* assisting the memory.

Mnemonics, ne-mon'-iks, *s.pl.* the art of memory (Gr. *mnemon*, mindful).

Mnemosyne, ne-mos'-e-ne, *s.* the goddess of memory (Gr.)

Moa, mo'-à, *s.* the dinormis, which see.

Moan, mone, *v.n.* to utter a low sound from, or as from, pain or grief: *v.a.* to lament; to deplore: *s.* an expression of pain or sorrow (A.S. *mænan*).

Moanful, mone'-ful, *a.* expressing sorrow. **Moanfully,** mone'-ful-le, *ad.* with lamentation.

Moat, mote, *s.* a ditch round a fortress: *v.a.* to surround with a ditch (Old Fr. *mote*, a dike).

Mob, mob, *s.* a promiscuous or disorderly multitude; a kind of female undress: *v.a.* to attack in a disorderly manner; to wrap up in a cowl. *Mob law*, rule of the mob; lynch law. See **Mobile.**

Mobbish, mob'-bish, *a.* like a mob; tumultuous.

Mobby, mob'-be, *s.* juice expressed from apples and peaches, and distilled to make apple or peach brandy.

Mobcap, mob'-kap, *s.* a plain cap or head-dress for females.

Mobile, mo'-bil, *a.* movable; easily moved: *s.* the mob; the populace (L. from *moveo*, to move).

Mobility, mo-bil'-e-te, *s.* susceptibility of motion; ready changeability; fickleness; the populace.

Mobilization, mob-e-le-za'-shun, *s.* act of mobilizing.

Mobilize, mob'-e-lize, *v.a.* to prepare troops for service in the field.

Moble, mob'bl, *v.a.* to wrap the head in a hood.

Moccasin, mok'-kà-sin, *s.* a cover for the feet of rough deer-skin or other soft leather, worn by N. American Indians.

Mocha-stone, mo'-kà-stone, *s.* a dendritic agate, abundant in *Mocha*, Arabia.

Mock, mok, *v.a.* to mimic, properly in derision; to laugh at; to deride; to befool; to disappoint: *v.n.* to make sport in contempt: *s.* ridicule; derision: *a.* false; counterfeit; imitating reality, but not real (Fr. *moquer*).

Mocker, mok'-er, *s.* a scorner; an impostor.

Mockery, mok'-er-e, *s.* the act of mocking; derision; ridicule; sport; that which deceives; false show.

Mock-heroic, mok-he-ro'ik, *a.* burlesquing the heroic.

Mocking, mok'-ing, *s.* derision; insult. **Mockingly,** mok'-ing-le, *ad.* by way of derision.

Mocking-bird, mok'-ing-burd, *s.* an American bird of the thrush family, that mimics others.

Mocking-stock, mok'-ing-stok, *s.* a butt of sport.

Mock-lead, mok'-led, } *s.* sulphuret of zinc.

Mock-ore, mok'-oar, }

Mock-nightingale, mok-nite'-ing-gale, *s.* the black-cap.

Mock-orange, mok'-or-anj, *s.* a deciduous shrub with orange flowers.

Mock-privet, mok'-priv-et, *s.* an evergreen shrub.

Mock-sun, mok'-sun, *s.* a parhelion.

Mock-turtle, mok'-tur-tl, *s.* a soup made of calf's head, veal, and condiments.

Mock-velvet, mok'-vel-vet, *s.* an imitation of velvet.

Moco, mo'-ko, *s.* a S. American rodent quadruped.

Modal, mo'-dal, *a.* as regards mode, manner, or form. *Modal proposition*, one in which the assertion is made with a limitation or restriction [Logic].

Modalist, mo'-dal-ist, *s.* one who regards the distinction of person in the Trinity as a mere distinction in the mode of divine being.

Modality, mo-dal'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being modal.

Mode, mode, *s.* manner; method; form; fashion; a kind of silk. See **Mood.** (L. *modus*, measure, manner.)

Model, mod'-el, *s.* a pattern to copy; a copy, specially in miniature; example; something to imitate: *v.a.* or *v.n.* to form or work after or for a model, especially in some plastic material.

Modeller, mod'-el-er, *s.* one who models.

Modelling, mod'-el-ing, *s.* the making of a model from which a work of art is to be executed.

Modena, mo-de'-nà, *s.* a crimson-like colour.

Moder, mo'-der, *s.* the matrix or principal plate of an astrolabe (A.S. *moder*, mother).

Moderate, mod'-er-ate, *v.a.* to keep within bounds; to restrain; to regulate: *v.n.* to become less violent or intense; to preside in a meeting: *a.* temperate; observing reasonable bounds; not excessive or extreme; not violent; of middle rate or quality: *s.* in Scotland,

one who is moderate or accommodating in his views of church doctrine and discipline. **Moderately**, mod'-er-ate-le, *ad.* in a moderate manner. **Moderateness**, mod'-er-ate-nes, *s.* the quality of being moderate.

Moderation, mod-er-a'-shun, *s.* act of moderating; state of being moderate; freedom from excess; calmness of mind; temperance.

Moderatism, mod'-er-a-tizm, *s.* moderate opinions in religion or politics; in Scotland, the principles of the moderates.

Moderato, mod-er-ä'-to, *ad.* moderately [Music.] (It.)

Moderator, mod-er-a'-tur, *s.* one who or that which moderates; one who presides over a meeting; the president of a Presbyterian Church Court; one who superintends the University examinations for honours and degrees. *Moderator-lamp*, a lamp with an arrangement for moderating the supply of oil to the wick.

Moderatorship, mod-er-a'-tur-ship, *s.* the office of a moderator.

Modern, mod'-ern, *a.* pertaining to the present time; recent or new: *s.* a person of modern times: *pl.* those of modern times, as opposed to ancients. See **Mode.** **Modernly**, mod'-ern-le, *ad.* in modern times. **Modernness**, mod'-ern-nes, *s.* the quality of being modern.

Modernism, mod'-ern-izm, *s.* modern cast, manner, or practice; something recently formed.

Modernist, mod'-ern-ist, *s.* an admirer of the moderns, or what is modern.

Modernization, mod-ern-e-za'-shun, *s.* act of modernizing.

Modernize, mod'-ern-ize, *v.a.* to render modern, or translate into the modern style.

Modest, mod'-est, *a.* restrained by a sense of propriety; not forward, presumptuous, or arrogant; unobtrusive; diffident; not loose or lewd; chaste; moderate (L. *modestus*, observing due measure). See **Mode.** **Modestly**, mod'-est-le, *ad.* in a modest manner.

Modesty, mod'-es-te, *s.* the quality of being modest; the temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's worth and importance; moderation; chastity; purity of manners. *Modesty-piece*, narrow lace formerly worn by females over the bosom.

Modicum, mod'-e-kum, *s.* a small quantity or allowance (L.)

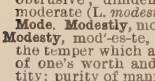
Modifiable, mod-e-fi'-a-bl, *a.* that may be modified.

Modification, mod-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of modifying; state of being modified; mode.

Modificative, mod'-e-fe-ka-tiv, *s.* that which modifies.

Modificatory, mod'-e-fe-ka-te-re, *a.* modifying.

Modifier, mod'-e-fi-er, *s.* he who or that which modifies.



Modillion.

Modify, mod'-e-fi, *v.a.* to change the form or external qualities of; to vary; to moderate (*mode*, and L. *facio*, to make).

Modillion, mo-dil'-yun, *s.* an ornamented bracket under the corona of the Corinthian and composite order [Arch.] (Fr.)

Modiolar, mo-di'-o-lar, *a.* shaped like a bushel measure (L. *modius*, a bushel).

Modish, mo'-dish, *a.* according to the mode or fashion. **Modishly**, mo'-dish-le, *ad.* in a modish manner. **Modishness**, mo'-dish-nes, *s.* the state of being modish.

Modist, mo'-dist, *s.* a follower of fashion or mode.

Modiste, mo-deest', *s.* one who makes dresses after the fashion.

Modulate, mod'-u-late, *v.a.* to adjust; to vary or inflect in tone; to change the key or mode [Music]: *v.n.* to pass from one key to another [Music].

Modulation, mod-u-la'-shun, *s.* act of modulating: state of being modulated; melody.

Modulator, mod'-u-la-tur, *s.* he who or that which modulates; a chart to indicate the modulations in the tonic sol-fa system [Music].

Module, mod'-ule, *s.* a model; a certain measure for regulating the proportion of columns, &c. [Arch.]

Modulus, mod'-u-lus, *s.* a constant factor in a function of a variable quantity [Math.]

Modus, mo'-dus, *s.* a mode; a compensation in lieu of tithes (L.)

Modwall, mod'-wawl, *s.* the bee-eater.

Moellon, mo'-el-lon, *s.* rough stones fit for building (Fr.)

Mœso-gothic, me-so-goth'-ik, *a.* belonging to the Mœso-Goths: *s.* their language.

Moff, mof, *s.* a silk stuff from Caucasia.

Mogul, mo-gul', *s.* a Mongolian. *The Great Mogul*, the Mogul who once ruled over Hindostan, but whose power is now extinct (Per.)

Mohair, mo'-hare, *s.* the hair of the Angora goat; cloth made of it or in imitation. *Mohair-shell*, a peculiar species of voluta, whose surface resembles mohair [Couch.] (Ar.)

Mohammedan, mo-ham'-me-dan, *a.* pertaining to Mohammed or Mohammedanism: *s.* a follower of Mohammed; one who professes Mohammedanism. (*Mohammed*, literally, the praised, the prophet of the Arabs, born about 570, from Ar. *hamad*, praise).

Mohammedanize, mo-ham'-ed-an-ize, *v.a.* to convert to Mohammedanism.

Mohammedanism, mo-ham'-ed-an-izm, } *s.* the religion
Mohammedism, mo-ham'-me-dizm, } of Mohammed.

Mohawk, mo'-hawk, } *s.* an appellation given to certain
Mohock, mo'-hok, } ruffians who once infested the streets of London (Indian *Mohawks*).

Mohr, more, *s.* a W. African antelope.

Mohsite, mo'-site, *s.* crystallized titanate of iron

Mohur, moo'-hur, *s.* a British Indian gold coin, worth 15 rupees.

Moider, moy'-der, *v.a.* to toil hard.

Moidore, moi-dore', *s.* a gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1 7*s.* (literally, money of gold).

Moiety, moy'-e-te, *s.* one of two equal parts; a half; a share (Fr. *moitié*, from L. *medius*, the middle).

Moil, moyl, *v.a.* to daub; to make dirty: *v.n.* to toil; to drudge (Fr. *mouiller*, to wet, from L. *mollis*, soft).

Moineau, moy'-no, *s.* a small flat bastion [Fort.] (Fr.)

Moire, mwawr, *s.* watered or clouded silk; a watered or clouded appearance on metals or textures. *Moire-antique*, a species of figured silk, of which waistcoats, &c., are made. See **Mohair.**

Moist, moyst, *a.* moderately wet; damp (L. *mustus*, new wine). **Moistness**, moyst'-nes, *s.* dampness; humidity.

Moisten, mois'-n, *v.a.* to make damp; to wet slightly.

Moistener, mois'-n-er, *s.* that which moistens.

Moistful, moyst'-ful, *a.* full of moisture.

Moisture, moist'-yur, *s.* moistness; a moderate degree of wetness.

Moistureless, moyst'-yur-les, *a.* destitute of moisture.

Molar, mo'-lar, *a.* having power to grind; grinding: *s.* a grinding tooth (L. *mola*, a mill).

Molasse, mo-läs', *s.* a soft, tertiary sandstone (L. *mollis*, soft).

Molasses, mo-läs'-ses. *s.* the syrup which drains from sugar in the manufacture; treacle (L. *mellaceus*, like honey, from *mel*, honey).

Mold, moald, *s.* mould.

Mole, mole, *s.* a small dark-brown protuberant spot on the human body (A.S. *mal*).

Mole, mole, *s.* a mound of large stones laid in the sea before a port for protection (L. *moles*, a mass).

Mole, mole, *s.* a small, soft-furred animal which burrows beneath the ground (*mouldwarp*, from *mould*, mould, and *werpen*, to cast up).

Mole-cricket, mole-krik'-et, *s.* an insect of the cricket family, which burrows under ground.

Molecular, mo-lek'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or existing between molecules.

Molecularity, mo-lek-u-lar'-e-te, *s.* condition of being molecular.

Molecule, mol'-e-kule, *s.* a minute particle of which a body is composed (L. *moles*, a mass).

Mole-eyed, mole'-ide, *a.* having very small or bad eyes.

Mole-hill, mole'-hil, *s.* a little hillock thrown up by moles.

Molendinaceous, mo-len-din-a'-shus, *a.* resembling the sails of a windmill [Bot.] See **Molar.**

Mole-rat, mole'-rat, *s.* a rodent which burrows like a mole.

Mole-skin, mole'-skin, *s.* a strong twilled fustian, resembling the skin of a mole to the touch.

Molest, mo-lest', *v.a.* to render uneasy; to trouble (L. *molestus*, troublesome, from *moles*, a mass).

Molestation, mol-es-ta'-shun, *s.* act of molesting; state of being molested; annoyance.

Molester, mo-lest'-er, *s.* one who molests.

Molestful, mo-lest'-ful, *a.* troublesome.

Mole-track, mole'-trak, *s.* the course of a mole under ground.

Molinist, mol'-in-ist, *s.* a follower of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, who taught Arminianism.

Mollah, mol'-lä, *s.* a superior judge among the Turks.

Mollient, mol'-le-ent, *a.* softening; assuaging. **Molliently**, mol'-le-ent-ly, *ad.* in a soothing manner.

Mollifiable, mol-le-fi'-a-bl, *a.* that may be softened.

Mollification, mol-le-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of mollifying; mitigation.

Mollifier, mol'-le-fi-er, *s.* a softener; a mitigator.

Mollify, mol'-le-fi, *v.a.* to soften, assuage, or pacify (L. *mollis*, soft, and *facio*, to make).

Mollusc, } mol'-lusk, *s.* one of the mollusca.
Mollusk, }

Mollusca, mol-lus'-ka, *s.pl.* animals whose bodies are soft, as snails, oysters, and other shell animals (L.)

Molluscan, mol-lus'-kan, *a.* pertaining to the molusca: *s.* a mollusc.

Molluscous, mol-lus'-kus, *a.* molluscan.

Moloch, mo'-lok, *s.* the deity of the Ammonites, to whom it was the custom to sacrifice human victims; an Australian lizard (Heb. king).
Molten, mole'-tn, *a.* melted; made of melted metal.
Molto, mol'-to, *ad.* very [Mus.] (It.)
Moly, mo'-le, *s.* a fabulous herb given to Ulysses as a counter charm against the spells of Circe; wild garlic (Gr.)
Molybdate, mo-lib'-date, *s.* a compound of molybdic acid with a base.
Molybdena, mo-lib-de'-nâ, *s.* an ore resembling lead, and consisting of sulphur and molybdenum.
Molybdenite, mo-lib'-de-nite, *s.* molybdena.
Molybdenous, mo-lib'-de-nus, *a.* pertaining to molybdena.
Molybdenum, mo-lib-de'-num, *s.* a white brittle metal, very infusible (Gr. *molybdos*, lead).
Molybdic, mo-lib'-dik, *a.* pertaining to molybdena. *Molybdic acid*, an acid obtained from molybdenum.
Mome, mome, *s.* a dull person.
Moment, mo'-ment, *s.* the most minute part of time; instant; importance; factor. *Moment of a force*, the product of the force and the perpendicular from where it acts to the line of application. (*Movement.*)
Momentary, mo'-men-tâ-re, *a.* done in a moment; lasting a very short time.
Momentarily, mo'-men-tâ-re-le, } *a.* for a moment: in a
Momently, mo'-ment-le, } moment; every moment.
Momentous, mo-men'-tus, *a.* important; weighty. **Momentously**, mo-men'-tus-le, *ad.* weightily. **Momentousness**, mo-men'-tus-nes, *s.* great importance.
Momentum, mo-men'-tum, *s.* impetus due to the mass of a body and the velocity of its motion; constituent.
Momus, mo'-mus, *s.* the god of ridicule [Myth.] (Gr.)
Monachal, mon'-â-kal, *a.* pertaining to monks; monastic (Gr. *monos*, alone).
Monachism, mon'-â-kizm, *s.* monastic life.
Monad, mon'-ad, *s.* an ultimate atom; a simple uncompounded primary element; an elementary organism [Zool.]; an element which combines with only one equivalent of another [Chem.] (Gr. *monas*, unity.)
Monadelphia, mon-â-del'-fe-â, *s.pl.* a class of plants whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments [Bot.]; also of mammals, in which the uterus is single [Zool.] (Gr. *monos*, and *adelphos*, a brother.)
Monadelphian, mon-â-del'-fe-an, *a.* having stamens in one body; having the uterus single.
Monadic, mo-nad'-ik, } *a.* of the nature of a mo-
Monadical, mo-nad'-e-kal, } nad.
Monandria, mo-nan'-dre-â, *s.pl.* a class of plants having one stamen only [Bot.] (Gr. *monos*, and *aner*, a male.)
Monandrian, mo-nan'-dre-an, } *a.* having one stamen
Monandrous, mo-nan'-drus, } only.
Monandry, mon-and'-re, *s.* marriage to one husband only (Gr. *monos*, and *aner*, a man).
Monarch, mon'-ârk, *s.* the sole ruler or sovereign of a people, whether king, queen, or emperor; the chief of its class: *a.* supreme (Gr. *monos*, and *archo*, to rule).
Monarchal, mo-när'-kal, *a.* pertaining to a monarch; sovereign.
Monarchic, mo-när'-kik, } *a.* vested in a single
Monarchical, mo-när'-ke-kal, } ruler; pertaining to monarchy.
Monarchism, mon'-ar-kism, *s.* the principles of monarchy: a preference for monarchy.
Monarchist, mon'-ar-kist, *s.* an advocate of monarchy.
Monarchize, mon'-ark-ize, *v.n.* to play the king: *v.a.* to rule over, as a monarch.
Monarchy, mon'-ark-e, *s.* a government in which the supreme power is vested in a monarch; a kingdom; an empire.
Monasterial, mon-as-te'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a monastery.
Monastery, mon'-as-te-re, *s.* a house of religious retirement; an abbey or a convent.
Monastic, mo-nas'-tik, } *a.* pertaining to monas-
Monastical, mo-nas'-te-kal, } teries, monks, and nuns; recluse. **Monastically**, mo-nas'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a monastic manner.
Monastic, mo-nas'-tik, *s.* a monk.
Monasticism, mo-nas'-te-sizm, *s.* monastic life.
Monasticon, mo-nas'-te-kon, *s.* a book on monasteries.
Monday, mun'-de, *s.* the second day of the week (*moon*, and *day*).
Monetary, mun'-e-tâ-re, *a.* of or relating to money.
Monetization, mon'-e-te-za'-shun, *s.* assigning a standard value to a coinage.
Money, mun'-e, *s.*; *pl.* **Moneys** *or* **Monies**; any piece of metal, usually gold, silver, or copper, stamped by public authority, and used as the medium of exchange; bank-notes or bills of credit issued by authority; wealth. See **Mint.**
Money-broker, mun'-e-bro-kér, } *s.* a broker who
Money-changer, mun'-e-tshange-er, } deals in money.
Moneyed, mun'-id, *a.* rich in money; in the form of money.
Moneyer, mun'-e-er, *s.* a banker; a coiner of money.
Moneyless, mun'-e-les, *a.* destitute of money.
Money-making, mun'-e-make-ing, *a.* realizing money or large profit.
Money-market, mun'-e-mär-ket, *s.* a general term for the monetary transactions at the Stock Exchange, Bank of England, or other great financial establishments.
Money-matter, mun'-e-mat-ter, *s.* an affair about money.
Money-order, mun'-e-or-dér, *s.* a convenient form of transmitting small sums of money through the medium of the Post Office.
Money-scrivener, mun'-e-skriv-nér, *s.* a person who raises money for others.
Money-spinner, mun'-e-spin-ner, *s.* a small spider, supposed to bode good luck.
Money's-worth, mun'-ez-wurth, *s.* something that will bring money; full value.
Monger, mung'-ger, *s.* a dealer, generally used in composition: *v.a.* to deal in (A.S. *mangian*, to trade, from *mang*, a mixture).
Mongol, mong'-gol, } *s.* a native of Mongolia: *a.*
Mongolian, mon-go'-le-an, } belonging to Mongolia.
Mongoose, mun'-goos, *s.* an East Indian ichneumon.
Mongrel, mung'-grel, *a.* of a mixed breed: *s.* an animal of a mixed breed (A.S. *mang*, a mixture).
Mongrelize, mung'-grel-ize, *v.a.* to render mongrel.
Moniliform, mo-nil'-e-form, *a.* like a necklace (L. *monile*, a necklace, and *form*).
Monism, mo'-nizm, *s.* development of the all or universe from a monad or single principle; monogenesis (Gr. *monos*, single).
Monistic, mo-nis'-tik, *a.* founded on the principle of monism.
Monition, mo-nish'-un, *s.* admonition; warning; notice (L. *moneo*, to remind).
Monitive, mon'-e-tiv, *a.* admonitory.
Monitor, mon'-e-tur, *s.* one who warns or admonishes; a senior pupil selected to instruct younger ones; a genus of lizards; a heavily-armed ironclad.
Monitorial, mon-e-to'-re-al, *a.* relating to or performed by a monitor. **Monitorially**, mon-e-to'-re-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of a monitor.
Monitory, mon'-e-tur-e, *a.* giving admonition; warning: *s.* admonition; warning.
Monitress, mon'-e-tres, *s.* a female monitor.
Monk, mungk, *s.* one who separates himself, singly or in community, from the world, and devotes himself to religion; an ink-stain in printing (Gr. *monos*, alone).
Monkery, mung'-ker-e, *s.* the life of monks.
Monkey, mung'-ke, *s.* a quadrumanous animal, embracing the ape and baboon; a name of contempt, used often as an affectionate appellation; a pile-driver (It. *monna*, dame, contracted from *madonna*).
Monkey-block, mung'-ke-blok, *s.* a small single block strapped with a swivel [Naut.]
Monkey-boat, mung'-ke-boat, *s.* a boat employed in the London docks.
Monkey-bread, mung'-ke-bread, *s.* the fruit of the Adansonia digitata, the pulp and leaves of which constitute articles of food among the natives of Africa.
Monkeyism, mung'-ke-izm, *s.* resemblance to a monkey, or conduct similar.
Monkey-jacket, mung'-ke-jak-et, *s.* a thick pea-jacket.
Monkey-pot, mung'-ke-pot, *s.* the fruit of a Brazilian tree, on which monkeys feed.
Monkey-wrench, mung'-ke-rensh, *s.* a spanner with a movable jaw.
Monkhood, mungk'-hood, *s.* the condition or character of a monk.
Monkish, mungk'-ish, *a.* like a monk; monastic.
Monk's-hood, mungks'-hood, *s.* an aconite, the roots of which yield a virulent narcotic poison, so called from the shape of its flowers.
Monk's-seam, mungks'-seem, *s.* a seam made by laying the selvages of sails one over the other [Naut.]
Monobasic, mon-o-ba'-zik, *a.* with one equivalent of base [Chem.] (Gr. *monos*, and *basic.*)
Monocardian, mon-o-kär'-de-an, *a.* having a single heart (Gr. *monos*, and *kardia*, the heart).
Monocarp, mon'-o-kârp, *s.* an annual plant, or one which perishes after it has once borne fruit (Gr. *monos*, and *karpos*, fruit).
Monocarpous, mon-o-kär'-pus, *a.* bearing fruit but once.
Monocephalous, mon-o-sef'-â-lus, *a.* with only one head (Gr. *monos*, and *kephale*, the head).
Monoceros, mo-nos'-e-ros, *s.* a unicorn or one-horned animal (Gr. *monos*, and *keras*, a horn).
Monochlamydeous, mon-o-kla-mid'-e-us, *a.* having a single covering [Bot.] (Gr. *monos*, and *chlamys*, a cloak.)

Monochord, mon'-o-kord, *s.* a musical instrument of one string; an apparatus to exhibit the mathematical proportions of musical intervals (Gr. *monos*, and *chord*).

Monochromatic, mon-o-kro-mat'-ik, *a.* of rays all of one colour.

Monochrome, mon'-o-krome, *s.* a painting with a single colour (Gr. *monos*, and *chroma*, colour).

Monocle, mon'-o-kl, *s.* a reading-glass for one eye (Fr.)

Monoclinal, mon'-ok-li'-nal, *a.* dipping continuously in one direction [Geol.] (Gr. *monos*, and *klino*, to bend).

Monoclinate, mo-nok'-le-nate, *a.* with one of the axes, obliquely inclined [Min.]

Monoclinous, mo-nok'-le-nus, *a.* hermaphrodite [Bot.]

Monocotyledon, mon-o-kot-e-le'-don, *s.* a plant with only one cotyledon [Bot.] (Gr. *monos*, and *cotyledon.*)

Monocotyledonous, mon-o-kot-e-le'-don-us, *a.* with only one cotyledon.

Monocracy, mo-nok'-ra-se, *s.* government by a single person (Gr. *monos*, and *krateo*, to govern).

Monocrat, mon'-o-krat, *s.* one who governs alone.

Monocular, mon-ok'-u-lar, } *a.* with one eye only; for

Monoculous, mon-ok'-u-lus, } one eye only (Gr. *monos*, and L. *oculus*, the eye).

Monodactylous, mon-o-dak'-te-lus, *a.* having only one finger or toe (Gr. *monos*, and *dactylos*, a finger).

Monodelphia, mo-no-del'-fe-a, *s.* See **Monadelphia.**

Monodist, mon'-o-dist, *s.* one who writes or sings monodies.

Monodon, mon'-o-don, *s.* the sea-unicorn, or narwhal, so called from its long projecting tusk (Gr. *monos*, and *odous*, a tooth).

Monodrama, mon-o-dra'-ma, *s.* a dramatic performance by a single person.

Monodramatic, mon-o-dra-mat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a monodrama.

Monody, mon'-o-de, *s.* a mournful song, sung by one person only (Gr. *monos*, and *ode*).

Monœcia, mo-ne'-she-a, *s.pl.* a class of plants whose stamens and pistils are in distinct flowers [Bot.] (Gr. *monos*, and *oikos*, a house.)

Monœcious, mon-e'-shus, *a.* having the stamens and pistils in distinct flowers of the same plant [Bot.]

Monogamia, mon-o-ga'-me-a, *s.pl.* an order of plants having a simple flower [Bot.] (Gr. *monos*, and *gamos*, marriage.)

Monogamist, mo-nog'-a-mist, *s.* one who disallows second marriages.

Monogamous, mo-nog'-a-mus, *a.* having one wife only; living in pairs.

Monogenesis, mon-o-jen'-e-sis, *s.* the derivation of all organisms from a single cell (Gr. *monos*, and *genesis*).

Monogamy, mo-nog'-a-me, *s.* the marriage to one wife only; marriage only once; living in pairs.

Monogram, mon'-o-gram, *s.* a character or cipher composed of one or more letters interwoven (Gr. *monos*, and *gramma*, a letter).

Monograph, mon'-o-graf, *s.* a description of a single thing or class (Gr. *monos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Monographer, mo-nog'-ra-fer, } *s.* a writer of a mono-

Monographist, mo-nog'-ra-fist, } graph.

Monographic, mon-o-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a monograph.

Monography, mo-nog'-ra-fe, *s.* an account of some thing or class of things; a sketch in outline.

Monogynia, mon-o-jin'-e-a, *s.pl.* an order of plants having only one style [Bot.] (Gr. *monos*, and *gyne*, a female.)

Monogynian, mon-o-jin'-e-an, *a.* with only one style.

Monogyny, mo-noj'-e-ne, *s.* marriage to one wife only (Gr. *monos*, and *gyne*, a woman).

Monolith, mon'-o-lith, *s.* a column or obelisk consisting of a single stone (Gr. *monos*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Monolithic, mon-o-lith'-ik, *a.* of a single stone.

Monologist, mo-nol'-o-jist, *s.* one who soliloquizes; one who monopolizes the conversation.

Monologue, mon'-o-log, *s.* a soliloquy; a composition for a single performer (Gr. *monos*, and *logos*, speech).

Monology, mo-nol'-o-je, *s.* indulgence in monologue or long dissertation.

Monomachy, mo-nom'-a-ke, *s.* a single combat (Gr. *monos*, and *mache*, fight).

Monomania, mon-o-ma'-ne-a, *s.* derangement with regard to a particular subject (Gr. *monos*, and *mania*).

Monomaniac, mon-o-ma'-ne-ak, *a.* affected with monomania: *s.* a person affected by monomania.

Monometallism, mon-o-met'-al-izm, *s.* one metal currency.

Monometer, mo-nom'-e-ter, *s.* a rhythmical series of a single metre (Gr. *monos*, and *meter*).

Monometric, mon-o-met'-rik, *a.* with the axes equal or similar [Min.]

Monomial, mo-no'-me-al, *s.* a quantity expressed by one term only [Alg.] (Gr. *monos*, and *onyma*, a name).

Monopathic, mon-o-path'-ik, *a.* with only one organ or function deranged [Med.]

Monopathy, mo-nop'-a-the, *s.* solitary suffering or sensibility; derangement in only one organ or function (Gr. *monos*, and *pathos*, suffering).

Monopetalous, mon-o-pet'-a-lus, *a.* having the corolla in one piece [Bot.] (Gr. *monos*, and *petalon*, a petal).

Monophthong, mon'-of-thong, *s.* a letter having a single sound, or two sounded as one. (Gr. *monos*, and *phthongos*, sound).

Monophthongal, mon-of-thong'-gal, *a.* having only one sound.

Monophyllous, mon-o-fil'-lus, *a.* having the leaf in one piece (Gr. *monos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf).

Monophysites, mo-nof'-e-sites, *s.pl.* a sect who maintained that Christ had only one nature—*viz.*, the human raised to the divine (Gr. *monos*, and *physis*, nature).

Monopolist, mo-nop'-o-list, } *s.* one who monopolizes

Monopolizer, mo-nop'-o-li-zer, } or has a monopoly.

Monopolize, mo-nop'-o-lize, *v.a.* to purchase or obtain the monopoly of; to engross the whole of.

Monopoly, mon-op'-o-le, *s.* the sole power of dealing in anything; exclusive possession; licence to exclusive trade in an article (Gr. *monos*, and *poleo*, to sell).

Monopteros, mo-nop'-te-ros, *s.* an open or circular shrine or temple, surmounted by a dome supported on columns (Gr. *monos*, and *pteron*, a wing).

Monorganic, mon-or-gan'-ik, *a.* affecting one organ [Med.]

Monorhyme, mon'-o-rime, *s.* a composition in which all the lines end with the same rhyme (Gr. *monos*, and *rhyme*).

Monosepalous, mon-o-sep'-a-lus, *a.* having one sepal.

Monospermous, mon-o-sper'-mus, *a.* having one seed [Bot.] (Gr. *monos*, and *sperma*, seed).

Monospherical, mon-o-sfer'-e-kal, *a.* consisting of one sphere (Gr. *monos*, and *spherical*).

Monostich, mon'-o-stik, *s.* a composition of one verse (Gr. *monos*, and *stichos*, a verse).

Monostrophic, mon-o-strof'-ik, *a.* having one strophe only (Gr. *monos*, and *strophe*).

Monostyle, mon'-o-style, *a.* of one shaft; of one style [Arch.] (Gr. *monos*, and *style.*)

Monosyllabic, mon-o-sil-lab'-ik, *a.* of one syllable.

Monosyllable, mon-o-sil'-la-bl, *s.* word of one syllable (Gr. *monos*, and *syllable*).

Monothalamous, mon-o-thal'-a-mus, *a.* one-chambered (Gr. *monos*, and *thalamos*, a chamber).

Monotheism, mon'-o-the-izm, *s.* belief in the existence of only one God (Gr. *monos*, and *theism*).

Monotheist, mon'-o-the-ist, *s.* a believer in one God only.

Monotheistic, mon-o-the-is'-tik, *a.* pertaining to monotheism.

Monotomic, mo-no-tom'-ik, *a.* combining one atom with one atom [Chem.]

Monotonous, mo-not'-o-nus, *a.* having cleavage distinct in only one direction [Min.] (Gr. *monos*, and *tome*, cutting).

Monotone, mon'-o-tone, *s.* a succession of sounds on the same pitch; unvaried tone; monotony.

Monotonic, mon-o-ton'-ik, *a.* monotonous.

Monotonous, mo-not'-o-nus, *a.* continued in one tone; with dull uniformity. **Monotonously,** mo-not'-o-nus-le, *ad.* with one uniform tone. **Monotonousness,** mo-not'-o-nus-nes, *s.* the quality of being monotonous.

Monotony, mo-not'-o-ne, *s.* a dull uniformity of tone or sound; an irksome sameness or want of variety (Gr. *monos*, and *tonos*, sound).

Monotrematous, mon-o-trem'-a-tus, *a.* having only one external opening for the excretions (Gr. *monos*, and *trema*, a perforation).

Monotriglyph, mon-o-tri'-glif, *s.* an intercolumniation of only one triglyph and two metopes [Arch.] (Gr. *monos*, and *triglyph.*)

Monroe-doctrine, mon-ro'-dok-trin, *s.* the doctrine of President Monroe, that America should mind its own business and not entangle itself with the affairs of the Western world, or suffer the interference of other nations.

Monseigneur, mong-sen-yĕr, *s.* a title given to the high dignitaries of France before the Revolution (Fr. my lord).

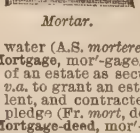
Monsieur, mo-syeu, *s.* Sir; Mr.; a Frenchman (Fr. my sir).

Monsoon, mon-soon', *s.* a periodical wind in the Indian Ocean, blowing from S.W. from April to October, and from N.E. from October to April; a similar wind (Ar. *mausim*, a time or season).

Monster, mon'-ster, *s.* an unnatural production; something greatly deformed; a person unnaturally wicked or vicious: *a.* very large (L. *monstrum*, a prodigy, from *moneo*, to warn).

Monstrance, mon'-strans, *s.* in the Rom. Cath. Church, a transparent pyx containing the consecrated host, and carried about in processions or exposed on the altar (L. *monstro*, to show).
Monstriferous, mon-strif'-er-us, *a.* producing monsters (L. *monstrum*, and *fero*, to bear).
Monstrosity, mon-stros'-e-te, *s.* the state of being monstrous; an unnatural production or formation.
Monstrous, mon'-strus, *a.* unnatural in form; enormous; horrible. **Monstrously**, mon'-strus-le, *ad.* hideously; horribly. **Monstrousness**, mons'-strus-nes, *s.* state of being monstrous.
Montanic, mon-tan'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of mountains (L. *mons*, a mountain).
Montanism, mon'-tan-izm, *s.* fanatical insistance on the permanency of the miraculous element, and particularly the prophetic office or ecstasy, in the Church (*Montanus*, a Phrygian).
Montant, mon'-tant, *s.* a term used in fencing; an upright piece on any frame-work (Fr.)
Montefiasco, mon-te-fe-as'-ko, *s.* an Italian wine.
Monteith, mon-teth', *s.* a vessel in which wine-glasses are cooled (from the inventor).
Montem, mon'-tem, *s.* a custom among the scholars at Eton School of exacting money for the senior scholar.
Montero, mon-te'-ro, *s.* a horseman's cap (Fr.)
Monteurs, mon'-tewrs, *s.pl.* artisans who arrange artificial flowers into wreaths and trimmings (Fr.)
Month, munth, *s.* a period of time comprehending one-twelfth of the year, called the *calender month*; the period of one revolution of the moon, called a *lunar month*. See **Moon**.
Monthling, munth'-ling, *s.* a being of a month.
Monthly, munth'-le, *a.* continued a month, or performed in a month; *s.* a publication which appears once a month: *ad.* in every month. *Monthly nurse*, an attendant on females during childbirth.
Monticle, mon'-te-kl, *s.* a little mount; a hillock.
Monticulate, mon-tik'-u-late, *a.* having small projections.
Montmartrite, mont-mär'-trite, *s.* a yellowish limestone (*Montmartre*).
Montoir, mong-twawr, *s.* a stone to mount a horse from (Fr.)
Monton, mon'-tun, *s.* a miner's name for a heap of ore; a mass of it under amalgamation (Sp.)
Monture, mon'-tewr, *s.* a saddle-horse; mounting (Fr.)
Monument, mon'-u-ment, *s.* anything by which the memory of a person or of an event is preserved or perpetuated; a memorial; a permanent example or record (L. from *moneo*, to remind).
Monumental, mon-u-men'-tal, *a.* serving as, or of the nature of, a monument. **Monumentally**, mon-u-men'-tal-le, *ad.* by way of memorial.
Moo, moo, *v.n.* to make the noise of a cow: *s.* the noise (from the sound).
Mood, mood, *s.* mode; a variation of form in a verb to express the manner in which the action or fact denoted by the verb is conceived in connection with the subject [Gram.]; the form of a syllogism as regards the quantity and quality of its propositions when arranged in the first figure [Logic]; arrangement of the intervals [Mus.] See **Mode**.
Mood, mood, *s.* temper of mind; humour or disposition (A.S. *mod*, mind, feeling).
Moody, moo'-de, *a.* indulging in moods or fits of temper; out of humour; angry; fretful; sullen; gloomy. **Moodily**, moo'-de-le, *ad.* in a moody manner. **Moodiness**, moo'-de-ness, *s.* the quality or state of being moody.
Moon, moon, *s.* the satellite which revolves round the earth; the satellite of a planet; a month. *Half-moon*, an outwork resembling a crescent [Fort.]
Moon-beam, moon'-beem, *s.* a ray of light from the moon.
Moon-calf, moon'-kalf, *s.* a monster; a mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a stupid fellow.
Moonet, moon'-et, *s.* a little moon.
Moon-eyed, moon'-ide, *a.* dim-eyed; purblind.
Moonface, moon'-fase, *s.* a face round and full.
Moon-fish, moon'-fish, *s.* a fish whose tail-fin is shaped like a half-moon.
Moonish, moon'-ish, *a.* like the moon; variable; fickle.
Moonless, moon'-less, *a.* not favoured with moonlight.
Moonlight, moon'-lite, *s.* the light afforded by the moon: *a.* illuminated by the moon.
Moonling, moon'-ling, *s.* a simpleton.
Moon-seed, moon'-seed, *s.* a climbing plant with a crescent-shaped seed.
Moonshee, moon'-shee, *s.* a Moslem linguist; one employed as an interpreter or scribe.
Moonshine, moon'-shine, *s.* the light of the moon; a thing without substance or reality. *A matter of moonshine*, a trifle.
Moonshiny, moon-shi'-ne, *a.* illuminated by the moon.
Moon-stone, moon'-stone, *s.* a nearly pellucid variety of feldspar.
Moon-struck, moon'-struk, *a.* affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic.
Moon-trefoil, moon'-tree-foyl, *s.* an evergreen shrub of Southern Europe.
Moon-wort, moon'-wurt, *s.* the herb honesty.
Moony, moon'-e, *a.* like or having a crescent; **dreamy**.
Moor, moor, *s.* an extensive barren waste, covered with heath, and sometimes marshy (A.S. *mor*).
Moor, moor, *s.* a native of the northern coast of Africa, of dark complexion (Gr. *mauros*, dark).
Moor, moor, *v.a.* to secure, as a ship, with cable and anchor: *v.n.* to be confined by cables (Dut. *marren*, to retard).
Moorage, moor'-aje, *s.* a place for mooring.
Moor-cock, moor'-kok, } *s.* the red grouse.
Moor-fowl, moor'-fowl, }
Moor-game, moor'-game, *s.* red game; grouse.
Moor-hen, moor'-hen, *s.* the gallinule or water-hen.
Mooring, moor'-ing, *s.* a fastening to keep a ship in a given position; the anchors, chains, and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbour to confine a ship: *pl.* place of mooring.
Moorish, moor'-ish, *a.* of the nature of a moor; belonging to the Moors.
Moorland, moor'-land, *s.* a tract of moor.
Moorstone, moor'-stone, *s.* a species of granite, found in Cornwall and other parts of England.
Moory, moo'-re, *a.* marshy; fenny; boggy; watery.
Moose, moos, *s.* the largest of the deer kind, like the elk of Europe.
Moot, moot, *v.a.* to debate; to discuss: *v.n.* to argue or plead on a supposed cause: *a.* reserved for discussion; in debate (A.S. *mot*, a meeting). See **Meet**.
Mootable, moot'-à-bl, *a.* capable of being debated.
Moot-case, moot'-kase, } *s.* a case or point to be de-
Moot-point, moot'-poynt, } bated, or an unsettled question.
Moot-court, moot'-koart, *s.* a meeting or court held for the purpose of discussing points of law or supposed cases.
Mooter, moot'-er, *s.* a disputer of a mooted case.
Moot-hall, moot'-hawl, *s.* hall of judgment, or for debating moot cases.
Mootmen, moot'-men, *s.pl.* students who were formerly called upon to moot or argue cases before their being called in court [Law].
Mop, mop, *s.* a collection of thrums or coarse yarns fastened to a handle, and used for cleaning floors; a country fair for hiring servants: *v.a.* to rub or wipe with a mop or handkerchief (W. *mop*).
Mope, mope, *v.n.* to be very stupid, dull, or spiritless: *v.a.* to make stupid or spiritless: *s.* a stupid or low-spirited person (Dut. *moppen*, to be sulky).
Mope-eyed, mope'-ide, *a.* short-sighted; purblind.
Moping, mo'-ping, *a.* affected with dulness.
Mopish, mo'-pish, *a.* dull; spiritless; stupid. **Mopishly**, mo'-pish-le, *ad.* in a mopish manner. **Mopishness**, mo'-pish-nes, *s.* dejection; dulness; stupidity.
Moppet, mop'-pet, } *s.* a puppet made of cloth; a pet
Mopsey, mop'-se, } name for a girl.
Mopus, mo'-pus, *s.* a mope; a drone.
Moquette, mo-ket', *s.* a Brussels carpet of a fine quality; a kind of Wilton carpet (Fr.)
Mora, mo'-rà, *s.* a valuable S. American wood, the tree of which frequently exceeds 100 feet in height, the bark being used in tanning; an Italian game.
Moraine, mo-rane', *s.* an accumulation of stones and other debris found at the foot, along the edges, or down the centres of glaciers (Fr.)
Moral, mor'-al, *a.* relating to manners or conduct; agreeable to what is right; capable of right or wrong; subject to the moral law; virtuous; just; sufficient for practical purposes: *s.* the doctrine inculcated by a fiction; practical lesson; drift: *pl.* manners; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life; moral philosophy. *Moral law*, the law which prescribes the moral or social duties. *Moral philosophy*, the science which treats of man's moral duties and social relations. (L. *mos*, *moris*, manner, custom, conduct.) **Morally**, mor'-al-le, *ad.* in a moral or ethical sense; agreeably to moral rule; in a practical or an empirical point of view.
Morale, mo-ral', *s.* mental or moral condition; state of the spirits of a body of men in the view of some hazardous venture.
Moralist, mor'-al-ist, *s.* a teacher or an observer of morals.
Morality, mo-ral'-e-te, *s.* the doctrine or the practice of moral duties; ethics; virtue; moral quality; a play in which the characters personify virtues and vices.
Moralization, mor-al-e-za'-shun, *s.* moral reflection.

Moralize, mor'-al-ize, *v.a.* to explain or apply in a moral sense; to draw a moral from; to correct the morals of: *v.n.* to make practical reflections.
Moralizer, mor'-al-i-zer, *s.* one who moralizes.
Morass, mo-ras', *s.* a fen; a marsh (*moor*).
Morassy, mo-ras'-se, *a.* marshy; fenny.
Moravian, mo-ra'-ve-an, *a.* belonging to Moravia or the Moravians: *s.* one of a religious sect, called the United Brethren (*Moravia*).
Morbid, mor'-bid, *a.* diseased; sickly; unhealthy; connected with disease (L. *morbus*, disease). **Morbidly**, mor'-bid-le, *ad.* in a morbid manner. **Morbidness**, mor'-bid-nes, *s.* a state of being morbid.
Morbidezza, mor-be-det'-sa, *s.* a soft, delicate flesh-colouring [Paint.] (It.)
Morbidity, mor-bid'-e-te, *s.* morbidness.
Morbific, mor-bif'-ik, *a.* causing disease or a morbid state (L. *morbus*, and *facio*, to make).
Morbillous, mor-bil'-lus, *a.* measly (L. *morbus*).
Morbose, mor-bose', *a.* proceeding from disease.
Morbosity, mor-bos'-e-te, *s.* a diseased state.
Morceau, mor'-so, *s.* a bit; a morsel: a small piece (Fr).
Morcellement, mor'-sel-ment, *s.* a compulsory division of a heritage (Fr.)
Mordacious, mor-da'-shus, *a.* biting; given to biting; sarcastic (L. *mordeo*, to bite). **Mordaciously**, mor-da'-shus-le, *ad.* in a biting or sarcastic manner.
Mordacity, mor-das'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being mordacious.
Mordant, mor'-dant, *s.* a substance which has a chemical affinity for colouring matter, and serves to fix colours; a glue to make gold-leaf adhere: *a.* fixing colours; mordacious; caustic. **Mordantly**, mor'-dant-le, *ad.* in a mordant manner.
Mordicancy, mor'-de-kan-se, *s.* a biting quality; corrosiveness.
Mordicant, mor'-de-kant, *a.* biting; acrid.
Mordication, mor-de-ka'-shun, *s.* act of corroding.
More, more, *a.* greater in quality, degree, amount, or number; added to some former number; additional: *ad.* to a greater degree; again: *s.* a greater quantity, amount, or number; something in addition. *No more*, no longer existing. *Much more*, in a greater degree. *More and more*, with continual increase. (A.S. *mara.*)
Moreen, mo-reen', *s.* a stout woollen stuff (*mohair*).
Morel, mor'-el, *s.* the latticed mushroom; a kind of cherry; a night-shade (Fr.)
Moreland, more'-land, *s.* moorland.
Moreover, more-o'-ver, *ad.* beyond what has been said; besides.
Moresque, mo-resk', *a.* Moorish; arabesque: *s.* a Moorish or arabesque style of decoration (L. *Maurus*, a Moor).
Morganatic, mor-ga-nat'-ik, *a.* said of a marriage, otherwise called left-handed, and common in Germany, of a prince with a lady of inferior rank, in which neither she nor her children share in the princely status or property (Ger. *Morgengabe*, morning gift, originally a gift to a wife on the morning, especially of such a marriage).
Morgay, mor'-ga, *s.* a small species of shark (W. the dog-fish).
Morglay, mor'-gla, *s.* a deadly weapon (Celt).
Morgue, morg, *s.* a place in many French towns where the bodies of persons found dead and unknown are deposited (Fr.)
Moribund, mor'-e-bund, *a.* in a dying state: *s.* a dying person (L. *morior*, to die).
Morigerous, mo-rij'-er-us, *a.* obedient; obsequious (L. *mos*, manner, and *gero*, to carry).
Moril, mor'-il, *s.* an eatable mushroom. See **Morel**.
Morillon, mor'-il-lun, *s.* a species of duck, the golden-eye; a fine black grape; a species of emerald (Fr.)
Moringa, mo-rin'-ga, *s.* a tree, a native of Egypt and the East Indies, which yields the ben-nut.
Morion, mo'-re-un, *s.* a kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver (Sp.)
Morisco, mo-ris'-ko, } *a.* Moorish; Moresque: *s.* a Moor;
Morisk, mo'-risk, } the Moorish language; a Moorish or morris dance, or dancer.
Morkin, mor'-kin, *s.* a beast that has died by sickness or mischance.
Morling, mor'-ling, } *s.* a sheep that has died of dis-
Mortling, mort'-ling, } ease; wool plucked from it (Fr. *mort*, dead).
Mormo, mor'-mo, *s.* a bugbear; false terror (Gr.)
Mormon, mor'-mun, *s.* one of a sect in the United States, founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, and taking its name from the Book of Mormon, alleged to have been written in 420 for the church of the latter days, and committed into Smith's hands by the angel of the Lord in 1827, as the sole medium by which the church could recover her long-forfeited privileges as the bride of Christ.
Mormonism, mor'-mun-izm, *s.* the principles and practices of the Mormons.
Mormyrus, mor'-me-rus, *s.* a fish, allied to the pike, found in the Nile, and much esteemed for its flesh (Gr.)
Morn, morn, *s.* the first part of the day; morning.
Morning, morn'-ing, *s.* the first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night, and extending to twelve at noon; the time immediately before and after daybreak; the forenoon; an early part: *a.* pertaining to the first or early part of the day (A.S. and Ger. *Morgen*).
Morning-gift, mor'-ning-gift, *s.* See **Morganatic.**
Morning-gown, mor'-ning-gown, *s.* a loose gown worn in the morning.
Morning-land, mor'-ning-land, *s.* the East.
Morning-star, mor'-ning-stär, *s.* the planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising; a ball with spikes, attached to or suspended from a staff, and wielded or swung about in order to destroy armour.
Morocco, mo-rok'-ko, *s.* a fine kind of leather prepared from goat or sheep skin (*Morocco*, as first from thence).
Morone, mo-rone', *s.* a deep crimson colour (L. *morus*, a mulberry).
Morose, mo-rose', *a.* of a sour temper; sullen; austere; gloomy (L. *mos*, *moris*, a manner). **Morosely**, mo-rose'-le, *ad.* in a morose manner. **Moroseness**, mo-rose'-nes, *s.* the quality of being morose.
Moroxite, mo-roks'-ite, *s.* one of the varieties of native phosphate of lime (Gr.)
Morpheus, mor'-fe-us, *s.* the god of sleep and dreams [Myth.] (Gr. lit. shaper, from *morphe*, shape, form.)
Morphew, mor'-few, *s.* scurf: *v.a.* to cover with scurf.
Morphia, mor'-fe-à, } *s.* a vegetable alkaloid extracted
Morphine, mor'-fin, } from opium, of which it constitutes the narcotic principle (*Morpheus*).
Morphological, mor-fo-loj'-e-kal, *a.* belonging to morphology.
Morphology, mor-fol'-o-je, *s.* that department of science which treats of forms in organisms (Gr. *morphe*, form, and *logos*, science).
Morphosis, mor-fo'-sis, *s.* morphological development (Gr.)
Morrice, } mor'-ris, } *s.* a Moorish dance; a dance in
Morris, } imitation of the Moors, usually performed with castanets, tambours, &c. (*Moorish*).
Morris-dance, mor'-ris-dans, *s.* See **Morrice.**
Morris-dancer, mor'-is-dans-er, *s.* one who dances a morris-dance.
Morris-pike, mor'-ris-pike, *s.* a Moorish pike.
Morrow, mor'-ro, *s.* the day next after the present; the next day. *To-morrow*, on the morrow. *Good-morrow*, good-morning. See **Morning.**
Morse, mors, *s.* the sea-horse or walrus (Russia).
Morsel, mor'-sel, *s.* a bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food; a small piece; a piece (L. *morsus*, a bite).
Morsure, mor'-sure, *s.* the act of biting.
Mort, mort, *s.* a tune sounded on the death of the game; a salmon in his third year (Fr.)
Mortal, mor'-tal, *a.* subject to death; involving death; deadly; fatal; belonging to man, who is mortal; extreme; tedious: *s.* a being subject to death; a human being: *ad.* excessively (L. *mors*, *mortis*, death.) **Mortally**, mor'-tal-le, *ad.* as a mortal; in a manner that must cause death.
Mortality, mor-tal'-e-te, *s.* subjection to death or the necessity of dying; death; actual death of great numbers of men or beasts; human nature; power of destruction.
Mortalize, mor'-tal-ize, *v.a.* to make mortal.
Mortar, mor'-tar, *s.* a vessel made of iron, stone, &c., in which substances are pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance with a large bore, used for throwing bombs; a mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls. *Hydraulic mortar*, or *Roman cement*, a cement which acquires but little solidity in the air, but becomes extremely hard under water (A.S. *mortere*). See **Mar.**


Mortar.

Mortgage, mor'-gage, *s.* the temporary grant or pledge of an estate as security for the payment of a debt: *v.a.* to grant an estate in fee as security for money lent, and contracted to be paid at a certain time; to pledge (Fr. *mort*, dead, and *gage*).
Mortgage-deed, mor'-gaje-deed, *s.* a deed given by way of mortgage.
Mortgagee, mor-ga-jee', *s.* the person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

Mortgager, mor'-ga-jer, *s.* the person who grants an estate as security for a debt.
Mortiferous, mor-tif'-er-us, *a.* bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal (L. *mors*, death, and *fero*, to bring).
Mortification, mor-te-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* act of mortifying; a mortified state; the death of one part of an animal body, while the rest is alive; gangrene; the act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance or abstinence; humiliation or vexation; disposition of land; land given or a bequest for charitable or public uses [Scots Law]; anything mortifying.
Mortifiedness, mor'-te-fide-nes, *s.* humiliation; subjection of the passions.
Mortifier, mor'-te-fi-er, *s.* he who or that which mortifies.
Mortify, mor'-te-fi, *v.a.* to destroy the organic texture and vital functions of some part of a living animal; to subdue or bring into subjection bodily appetites, or inordinate passions, by self-denial, abstinence, &c.; to humble; to affect with vexation: *v.n.* to lose vitality; to gangrene; to be subdued; to practise austerities from religious feelings (L. *mors*, death, and *facio*, to make).
Mortifying, mor'-te-fi-ing, *a.* humiliating; tending to humble or subdue. **Mortifyingly**, mor'-te-fi-ing-le, *ad.* in a mortifying manner.
Mortise, mor'-tis, *s.* a cavity made in a piece of timber, to receive the tenon of another piece: *v.a.* to cut or make a mortise in; to join by a tenon and mortise (Fr. *mortaise*).
Mortling, mort'-ling, *s.* See **Morling**.
Mortmain, mort'-mane, *s.* possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate, such as a corporation [Law]. (Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, the hand.)
Mortuary, mor'-tu-à-re, *s.* a sort of ecclesiastical heriot or claim by a parish minister on the death of a parishioner; a burial place; a dead-house: *a.* belonging to the burial of the dead.
Morus, mo'-rus, *s.* the mulberry (L.)
Mosaic, mo-za'-ik, *s.* a design consisting of little cut pieces of glass, marble, precious stones, &c., of various colours, cemented on a ground of stucco or inlaid in metal; *a.* consisting of mosaic. *Mosaic gold*, a metallic composition of bisulphuret of tin, sometimes employed in ornamental Japan work (Fr. *mosaique*, from Gr. *mousaikos*, belonging to the Muses).
Mosaic, mo-za'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to Moses, or
Mosaical, mo-za'-e-kal, } his laws.
Mosaism, mo-za'-izm, *s.* the system peculiar to Moses.
Mosasaurus, mos-a-saw'-rus, *s.* an extinct saurian reptile, related to the crocodile, whose remains are found in the chalk formation (*Mosa*, the Meuse, and Gr. *sauros*, a lizard).
Moschatel, mos'-kà-tel, *s.* a small British plant, with pale-green flowers of a musky smell (*musk*).
Moschus, mos'-kus, *s.* the musk deer.
Moselle, mo-zel', *s.* a light French wine, from the district of the **Moselle**.
Moslem, moz'-lem, *s.* a mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan: *a.* Mohammedan. See **Mussulman**.
Moslings, mos'-lings, *s.pl.* the thin shreds of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins.
Mosque, mosk, *s.* a Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship (Ar. from *sajada*, to adore).
Mosquito, mos-ke'-to, *s.* See **Musquito**.
Moss, mos, *s.* a natural order of small herbaceous plants, the musci; a cryptogamic plant; a bog; a place where peat is found: *v.a.* to cover with moss (A.S. *meos*).
Moss-basket, mos'-bas-ket, *s.* a fancy basket covered with moss.
Moss-clad, mos'-klad, *a.* clad or covered with moss.
Moss-grown, mos'-grone, *a.* overgrown with moss.
Moss-land, mos'-land, *s.* land produced by the accumulation of aquatic plants, forming peat-bogs of more or less consistency, as the water is drained off or retained in its pores.
Moss-rose, mos'-roze, *s.* a choice variety of rose, much esteemed for its beauty and fragrance.
Moss-trooper, mos'-troop-er, *s.* certain bandits that formerly infested the moss-grown border country between England and Scotland.
Mossy, mos'-se, *a.* overgrown, abounding with or like moss. **Mossiness**, mos'-se-nes, *s.* the state of being mossy.
Most, moast, *a.* greatest in quality, degree, amount, or number: *ad.* in the greatest or highest degree: *s.* the greatest number or amount. *At the most*, at the utmost extent; at furthest. (A.S. *maest.*) **Mostly**, moast'-le, *ad.* for the greatest part.
Mostalina, mos-ta-hl'-na, *s.* See **Mustaiba**.
Mostic, mos'-tik, *s.* a maulstick.
Motacil, mot'-à-sil, *s.* a wagtail (L. from *motum*, to move).
Mote, mote, *s.* a small particle; anything proverbially small; a spot; a speck (A.S.)
Mote, mote, *s.* a popular meeting (A.S.)
Moted, mo'-ted, *a.* abounding in motes.
Motet, mo-tet', *s.* a short musical composition of a sacred character. See **Motto**.
Moth, moth, *s.* an insect, mostly nocturnal, akin to the butterfly; its caterpillar which hatches in yarn and garments, and often eats and destroys them; that which gradually and silently eats away or wastes anything (A.S.)
Moth-eat, moth'-eet, *v.a.* to eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment.
Mother, muth'-er, *s.* a female parent; a woman who has borne a child; a producer; a superior in a religious house: *a.* native; natural; received, as from one's mother; giving birth, as a mother: *v.a.* to adopt as a son or daughter. *Mother Carey's chickens*, stormy petrels. (A.S.)
Mother, muth'-er, *s.* a thick slimy substance concreted in liquors: *v.n.* to concrete, as the thick matter of liquors (*mud*).
Mother-coal, muth'-er-kole, *s.* coal with its vegetable structure still visible.
Mother-country, muth'-er-kun-tre, *s.* the country by which a colony has been founded.
Motherhood, muth'-er-hood, *s.* the state of being a mother.
Mothering, muth'-er-ing, *s.* *To go a mothering*, to visit parents on Mid-Lent Sunday.
Mother-in-law, muth'-er-in-law, *s.* the mother of a husband or wife.
Mother-land, muth'-er-land, *s.* the land of one's parents.
Motherless, muth'-er-les, *a.* destitute of a mother.
Motherly, muth'-er-le, *a.* pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; tender; parental: *ad.* in the manner of a mother. **Motherliness**, muth'-er-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being motherly.
Mother-of-pearl, muth'-er-ov-pèrl, *s.* the hard, silvery, brilliant, internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters, which is often variegated with changing purple and azure colours.
Mother-tongue, muth'-er-tung, *s.* one's native tongue.
Mother-water, muth'-er-waw-ter, *s.* a solution from which crystals have been obtained, and which still contains deliquescent salts and impurities.
Mother-wit, muth'-er-wit, *s.* native wit; common sense.
Mother-wort, muth'-er-wurt, *s.* a bitter herb, used popularly in medicine.
Mothery, muth'-er-e, *a.* concreted; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother.
Mothy, moth'-e, *a.* full of moths; moth-eaten.
Motile, mo'-tile, *a.* with the capacity of moving.
Motion, mo'-shun, *s.* act of moving; change of position; the passing of a body from one place to another; a movement; power of movement; impulse; a proposition made in a deliberative assembly; action of the bowels: *v.a.* and *v.n.* to make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand; to make proposals. See **Move**. *Motion in court*, an occasional application of the court, by the parties or their counsel, for the purpose of obtaining some rule or order of court which becomes necessary in the progress of a cause [Law.] *Quantity of motion*, the product of the mass or moving body by the velocity [Mech.] *Absolute motion*, that which is independent of any other motion or retarding power. *Angular motion*, the motion of a body as referred to a centre about which it revolves. *Accelerated motions*, those which are continually increasing or diminishing in velocity, while *equable motion* continues uniform. *Laws of motion*, three axioms, which have been shown by Sir Isaac Newton, as follows:—(1) every body perseveres in its state of rest, or uniform motion in a straight line, until a change is effected by the agency of some external force; (2) any change effected in the quiescence or motion of a body, is in the direction of the force impressed, and is proportional to it in quantity; and (3) action and reaction are equal and in contrary directions.
Motioner, mo'-shun-er, } *s.* a mover; one who makes a
Motionist, mo'-shun-ist, } motion.
Motionless, mo'-shun-les, *a.* wanting motion; being at rest.
Motive, mo'-tiv, *a.* causing motion; having power or tending to move: *s.* that which incites to action or determines the choice; inducement; the subject which a work of art respects, or the spiritual idea which pervades it. *Motive force*, the sum of force which tends to promote motion.
Motiveless, mo'-tiv-less, *a.* without motive or aim.
Motivity, mo-tiv'-e-te, *s.* the power of producing motion; the quality of being influenced by motives.

Motley, mot'-le, *a.* variegated in colour; of different colours; diversified; of diverse elements or qualities: *s.* a dress of different colours (literally, curdled).
Motley-minded, mot'-le-mine'-ded, *a.* having inconsistent or incoherent views and feelings.
Motmot, mot'-mot, *s.* a beautiful S. American bird, about the size of a jay.
Motory, mo'-tur-e, *a.* giving motion.
Mottle, mot'-tl, *s.* wood with a mottled surface.
Mottled, mot'-tld, *a.* marked with spots of different colours or shades of colour. See **Motley**.
Motto, mot'-to, *s.*; *pl.* **Mottoes**, a suggestive sentence, phrase, or word, adopted as a device to signify usually motive or intent (It. *motto*, a saying, from L. *muttio*, to mutter).
Mottoed, mot'-tode, *a.* with a motto.
Motto-kisses, mot'-to-kis'-ses, *s.pl.* sweetmeats having mottoes, poetry, &c., rolled up in fancy papers, for the amusement of a party.
Mouflon, moof'-lon, *s.* a wild sheep of Corsica.
Mould, moald, *s.* fine soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil, and is rich in decayed vegetable or animal matter; substance of which anything is composed; a minute vegetable growth on decaying vegetable or animal matter: *v.a.* to cause to contract mould; to cover with mould: *v.n.* to become mouldy (A.S. *molde*).
Mould, moald, *s.* the matrix in which anything is cast and receives its form; pattern; cast; form; stamp: *v.a.* to form into a particular shape; to shape; to fashion; to model; to knead (*model*).
Mouldable, moald'-á-bl, *a.* that may be moulded.
Mould-board, moald'-board, *s.* the board in a plough which turns up the furrow.
Moulder, moald'-er, *s.* he who moulds or casts, especially metal.
Moulder, moald'-er, *v.n.* to turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to waste away gradually: *v.a.* to turn to dust; to crumble; to waste.
Moulding, moald'-ing, *s.* anything cast in a mould, or as if so; a projection beyond a wall, column, wainscot, &c. [Arch.]
Mould-loft, moald'-loft, *s.* a large room in a dockyard used for ship building.
Mould-warp. moald'-warp, *s.* a mole, so called as casting up mounds of mould. See **Mole**.
Mouldy, moal'-de, *a.* overgrown with mould. **Mouldiness**, moald'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being mouldy.
Moulinage, moo'-lin-aje, *s.* the operation of spinning and twisting raw silk in a mill provided with bobbins and spindles; the last dressing of silk before it is dyed (Fr. *moulin*, a mill).
Moulinet, moo'-le-net, *s.* a kind of turnstile; the drum of a crane or capstan.
Moult, moalt, *v.n.* to shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c., as an animal: *s.* moulting (L. *muto*, to change).
Moulting, moalt'-ing, *s.* the shedding of hair, feathers, skins, horns, &c.
Mound, mownd, *s.* an artificial bank of earth, originally for defence; a natural elevation similar: *v.a.* to fortify with a mound (A.S. *mund*, a defence).
Mound, mownd, *s.* a small globe surmounted by a cross, and invented in symbol of empire (L. *mundus*, the world).
Mount, mownt, *s.* a rocky mass, rising considerably above the surrounding land; a mountain or hill; a mound for defence or attack; the representation of a grassy mound with trees on the base of a shield; card-board on which a drawing is placed; the furnishings of a riding-horse: *v.n.* to rise on high; to ascend; to rise or tower aloft; to get on horseback, or on anything; to amount: *v.a.* to raise aloft or on high; to climb or to ascend; to furnish with horses. *To mount a map*, to prepare it for use by attaching it to canvas, &c. *To mount a diamond*, to set it in framework. *Mount!* mount horse [Mil.] *To mount a piece*, to set a piece of ordnance upon the carriage, or to raise its mouth higher. (L. *mons*, a mountain.)
Mountable, mownt'-á-bl, *a.* that may be ascended or mounted.
Mountain, mownt'-in, *s.* a large rocky mass, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land; any very large object; a kind of light wine: *a.* pertaining to a mountain; growing or dwelling on a mountain; vast. *The mountain*, the extreme section in the first French Revolution, as occupying the highest seats in the National Convention. (L. *mons.*)
Mountain-ash, mownt'-in-ash, *s.* the rowan-tree.
Mountain-blue, mownt'-in-blu, *s.* a native carbonate of copper.
Mountain-cork, mownt'-in-kork, *s.* a variety of asbestos, resembling cork in its lightness.
Mountain-dew, mownt'-in-du, *s.* Scotch whisky, as being often secretly distilled in the mountains of Scotland.
Mountaineer, mown-tin-eer', *s.* an inhabitant of a mountainous district; a rustic; a mountain climber.
Mountainet, mown'-tin-et, *s.* a small mountain; a hillock.
Mountain-green, mownt'-in-green, *s.* green malachite.
Mountain-leather, mownt'-in-leth-er, *s.* mountain-cork.
Mountain-limestone, mownt'-in-lime-stone, *s.* the carboniferous limestone found between the old red sandstone and the coal measures.
Mountain-milk, mownt'-in-milk, *s.* a very soft spongy variety of carbonate of lime.
Mountainous, mown'-tin-us, *a.* full of mountains; large as a mountain; huge; inhabiting mountains. **Mountainousness**, mown'-tin-us-nes, *s.* the state of being mountainous.
Mountain-pepper, mownt'-in-pep-per, *s.* the seeds of capparis sinaica.
Mountain-rice, mownt'-in-rice, *s.* rice grown without irrigation on the mountain slopes.
Mountain-soap, mownt'-in-soap, *s.* a soft, earthy, brownish-black mineral, used in crayon painting.
Mountain-sorrel, mownt'-in-sor-rel, *s.* the plant oxyria acida, a native of Britain.
Mountain-tallow, mownt'-in-tal-lo, *s.* a substance found in Sweden and Scotland, which is soluble in alcohol.
Mountant, mown'-tant, *a.* rising high (Fr.)
Mountebank, mown'-te-bank, *s.* a quack; any boastful pretender: *v.a.* to cheat by boasting and false pretences; to gull (It. *montare*, to mount, and *banco*, a bench).
Mountebankery, mown'-te-bank-er-e, *s.* quackery; boastful and vain pretences.
Mounted police, mownt'-ed po-lees, *s.* a body of police mounted on horseback.
Mounter, mownt'-er, *s.* one who mounts.
Mounting, mownt'-ing, *s.* the act of mounting; the act of furnishing, or setting, or preparing for use; equipment; embellishment; the frame of a picture or map.
Mounty, mown'-te, *s.* the rise of a hawk [Hawking].
Mourn, moarn, *v.n.* to express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful; to wear the customary habit of sorrow: *v.a.* to grieve for; to utter in a sorrowful manner (A.S. *murnan*).
Mourner, moarn'-er, *s.* one who mourns.
Mournful, moarn'-ful, *a.* expressive of sorrow; causing sorrow; feeling grief; sorrowful. **Mournfully**, moarn'-ful-le, *ad.* in a mournful manner. **Mournfulness**, moarn'-ful-nes, *s.* sorrow; act or state of mourning.
Mourning, moarn'-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* grieving; lamenting; expressive of grief: *s.* the act of sorrowing or expressing grief: the dress or habit worn by mourners. **Mourningly**, moarn'-ing-le, *ad.* with the appearance of sorrow.
Mourning-brooch, moarn'-ing-broatsh, *s.* a jet brooch.
Mourning-coach, moarn'-ing-koatsh, *s.* a coach with funereal trappings, for attending a funeral.
Mourning-dove, moarn'-ing-duv, *s.* a species of dove, so called from its plaintive note.
Mourning-reglet, moarn'-ing-reg-let, *s.* a broad metal bordering for black columns in a newspaper.
Mouse, mows, *s.*; *pl.* **Mice**; a small rodent quadruped, of the genus mus: *v.n.* to watch for or catch mice; to watch for slily: *v.n.* to tear, as a cat devours a mouse (A.S. and L. *mus*, from Sans., *mush*, to steal).
Mouse-ear, mows'-ere, *s.* a name of several herbs, on account of the shape and velvety surface of their leaves.
Mouse-fall, mows'-fawl, *s.* a mouse-trap.
Mouse-hawk, mows'-hawk, *s.* a hawk that devours mice.
Mouse-hole, mows'-hole, *s.* a hole where mice enter or pass.
Mouse-hunt, mows'-hunt, *s.* a hunting for mice; a mouser.
Mouser, mow'-zer, *s.* a cat that catches mice.
Mouse-sight, mows'-site, *s.* near-sightedness.
Mouse-tail, mows'-tale, *s.* an annual plant, with seeds resembling the tale of a mouse.
Mouse-trap, mows'-trap, *s.* a trap for catching mice.
Mousseline, moos'-se-lin, *s.* muslin, which see.
Moustache, moos-tashe', *s.* See **Mustache**.
Mouth, mowth, *s.* the aperture in the head of an animal, by which it utters sound and receives food; the opening of a vessel or of a river; the opening or entrance of a cave, pit, well, or den; instrument of speaking; principal speaker; voice. *To make mouths*, to distort the mouth; to pout. *To stop the mouth*, to put to silence. *Down in the mouth*, dejected (A.S. *muth.*)
Mouth, mowth, *v.a.* to utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; to seize with the mouth; to chew; to devour; to reproach; to insult: *v.n.* to speak with a full swelling, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; to make mouths.

Mouthed, mowth'd, *pp.* uttered with a full, swelling, affected voice; taken into the mouth; chewed: *a.* with a particular kind of mouth; used in composition, as, foul-mouthed, hard-mouthed.

Mouther, mowth'-er, *s.* one who mouths; an affected speaker or declaimer.

Mouth-friend, mowth'-frend, *s.* a pretended friend.

Mouthful, mowth'-ful, *s.* as much as the mouth contains at once; a small quantity.

Mouth-honour, mowth'-on-êr, *s.* civility expressed without sincerity.

Mouthing, mowth'-ing, *s.* an affected swelling utterance.

Mouthless, mowth'-les, *a.* destitute of a mouth.

Mouth-made, mowth'-made, *a.* insincerely expressed.

Mouth-piece, mowth'-peese, *s.* the piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied; one who delivers the opinions of others.

Movable, or **Moveable**, moov'-a-bl, *a.* that may be moved, lifted, &c.; changing from one time to another: *pl.* goods, wares, commodities, furniture; any species of property not fixed; personal, as distinguished from heritable, property [Scots Law].

Movably, moov'-â-ble, *ad.* so that it may be moved.

Movableness, moov'-â-bl-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion.

Move, moove, *v.a.* to carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; to excite into action; to agitate or rouse; to affect; to prevail on; to excite tenderness or pity; to irritate; to excite to tumult; to influence; to propose: *v.n.* to change place or posture; to stir; to have action, or the power of action; to walk; to change residence; to take action; to propose something for consideration and determination: *s.* the act of moving; right to move; a movement; step (L. *moveo, motum*, to move).

Moveless, moov'-les, *a.* that cannot be moved; fixed.

Movement, moov'-ment, *s.* motion; a passing, progression, or flowing; change of position; manner of moving; excitement; agitation; any single strain having the same measure or time [Mus.]; the entire wheel-work of a clock or watch; the regular orderly motions of an army, comprehending marches, manœuvres, &c. [Mil.] *Party of movement*, the popular party [Politics]. *Movement maker*, a manufacturer of the internal machinery of watches or clocks.

Mover, moov'-er, *s.* he who or that which gives motion, or impels to action; the proposer of a resolution.

Moving, moov'-ing, *a.* urging or persuading to move or act; exciting the feelings; pathetic. *Moving plant*, a plant, a native of India, remarkable for the spontaneous motion of its leaves. **Movingly**, moov'-ing-le, *ad.* in a moving manner. **Movingness**, moov'-ing-nes, *s.* power of moving or affecting.

Mow, mo, *s.* a heap of hay or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn: *v.a.* to lay hay or sheaves of grain in a heap (A.S. *muga*).

Mow, mo, *v.a.* to cut down with a scythe; to cut the grass from; to cut down indiscriminately or in great numbers: *v.n.* to cut grass; to practise mowing (A.S. *mawan*).

Mow, mow, *s.* a wry face (Fr. *moue*)

Mow-burn, mo'-burn, *v.n.* to heat and ferment in the mow.

Mower, mo'-er, *s.* one who mows; mowing-machine.

Mowing, mo'-ing, *s.* the act of cutting with a scythe; land from which grass is cut.

Moxa, moks'-â, *s.* a substance employed in the East to effect cauterization, or the vegetable that yields it.

Moxibustion, moks-e-bus'-tyun, *s.* cauterization by moxa.

Moya, moy'-à, *s.* mud ejected from certain volcanoes.

Mr., mis'-ter, *s.* an abbreviation of *master*.

Mrs., mis'-tres, *or* mis'-ses, an abbreviation of *mistress*.

Mucate, mew'-kate, *s.* a salt of mucic acid.

Mucchero, muk-ke'-ro, *s.* an infusion of roses and violets made in Italy.

Much, mutch, *a.* great in quantity or amount; long in duration: *ad.* in a great degree; by far; nearly; often or long: *s.* a great quantity; a great matter. *As much* or *so much*, an equal quantity. *Too much*, an excessive quantity. *To make much of*, to value, or esteem, or fondle. (A.S. *micel*.)

Mucic acid, mew'-sic as'-id, *s.* an acid, obtained from the oxidation of the sugar of milk, gum, &c. (L. *mucus*).

Mucid, mew'-sid, *a.* musty; mouldy; slimy. **Mucidness**, *s.* the state of being mucid.

Mucific, mew-sif'-ik, *s.* producing mucus (L. *mucus*, and *facio*, to make).

Mucilage, mew'-sil-laje, *s.* one of the proximate elements of vegetables, which, when solid, forms a gum; a gummy solution (L. *mucus*).

Mucilaginous, mew-sil-laj'-in-us, *a.* pertaining to mucilage; slimy. **Mucilaginousness**, mew-sil-laj'-in-us-nes, *s.* sliminess.

Muciparous, mew-sip'-â-rus, *a.* secreting or producing mucus (L. *mucus*, and *pario*, to produce).

Mucite, mew'-site, *s.* a compound of mucic acid.

Mucivora, mew-siv'-o-râ, *s.pl.* a family of dipterous insects (L. *mucus*, and *voro*, to devour).

Muck, muk, *s.* dung in a moist state; something mean or filthy: *v.a.* to manure with moist dung (Ice. *myki*, dung).

Muck, muk, *s.* amuck, which see. *To run amuck*, to run about frantically, and attack indiscriminately all one meets.

Muck-heap, muk'-heep, } **Muck-hill**, muk'-hill, } *s.* a heap of muck.

Muck-rake, muk'-rake, *s.* a rake for collecting muck.

Muck-sweat, muk'-swet, *s.* profuse perspiration.

Muck-worm, muk'-wurm, *s.* a worm that lives in muck; a miser.

Mucky, muk'-e, *a.* filthy; nasty. **Muckiness**, muk'-e-nes, *s.* filthiness; nastiness.

Mucor, mew'-kur, *s.* mouldiness; mucus; a genus of fungi (L.)

Mucoso-saccharine, mew-ko'-so-sak'-kâ-rin, *a.* partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar.

Mucous, mew'-kus, *a.* pertaining to or resembling mucus; slimy; viscous; secreting mucus. *Mucous membrane*, a membranous lining of the canals and cavities of the body. **Mucousness**, mew'-kus-nes, *s.* the state of being mucous.

Mucro, mew'-kro, *s.* a stiff sharp point [Bot.] (L.)

Mucronate, mew'-kro-nate, } **Mucronated**, mew'-kro-na-ted, } *a.* narrowed to a point [Bot. and Zool.] **Mucronately**, mew'-kro-nate-le, *ad.* in a mucronate or sharp-pointed manner.

Muculent, mew'-ku-lent, *a.* slimy; somewhat viscous.

Mucus, mew'-kus, *s.* a viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane; a viscid substance (L. secretion from the nose).

Mud, mud, *s.* soft slimy earth; mire: *v.a.* to bury in mud; to besmear with mud; to make turbid or foul (Low Ger.)

Mudar, mew'-dar, *s.* an East Indian shrub containing a juice extensively used as an alterative, sodorific and purgative medicine; medicinal extract from the root.

Mudarine, mu'-dâ-rine, *s.* a peculiar principle contained in mudar, which possesses the singular property of softening by cold and hardening by heat.

Mud-cart, mud'-kärt, *s.* a scavenger's cart for removing dirt from the streets.

Muddle, mud'dl, *v.a.* to make muddy or foul; to stupify, especially with drink; to confuse; to squander: *v.n.* to contract filth; to become muddy or muddled: *s.* a confused or turbid state; a mess. *Muddle-headed*, with one's wits confused.

Muddy, mud'-de, *a.* foul with dirt or mud; containing mud; turbid; gross; impure; of the colour of mud; cloudy in mind; stupid; obscure: *v.a.* to soil with mud; to dirty; to cloud; to make dull or heavy. *Muddy-headed*, having a dull understanding. **Muddily**, mud'-de-le, *ad.* turbidly; cloudily. **Muddiness**, mud'-de-nes, *s.* turbidness; cloudiness; intellectual dulness.

Mud-hole, mud'-hole, *s.* the hole by which the sediment is removed from a boiler.

Mud-lark, mud'-lark, *s.* one who cleans out common sewers, docks, or such places for things lost in them; a city boy.

Mud-sill, mud'-sil, *s.* the sill that is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c.

Mud-sucker, mud'-suk-êr, *s.* an aquatic fowl.

Mud-valve, mud'-valv, *s.* the mud-hole.

Mud-wall, mud'-wawl, *s.* a wall composed of mud or of stone laid in mud.

Muezzin, moo-ed'-zin, *s.* an official attached to a mosque, whose business it is to summon to prayers (Ar.)

Muff, muff, *s.* a warm cover for both hands in winter, usually of fur (Ger.)

Muff, muf, *s.* a soft fellow.

Muffetee, muf-et-tee', *s.* a muff for the wrist.

Muffin, muf'-fin, *s.* a light, round, spongy cake. *Muffin-man*, an itinerant vendor of muffins (*muff*).

Muffineer, muf'-fe-neer, *s.* a covered dish to keep toasted muffins hot.

Muffle, muf'fl, *v.a.* to cover from the weather; to blindfold; to conceal; to envelop so as to deaden the sound of, as a drum: *v.n.* to speak indistinctly: *s.* an oven-shaped vessel, used for the purification of gold and silver; a boxing-glove.

Muffler, muf'fler, *s.* a cover to muffle the face; a throat-wrapper; a stuffed glove.

Muffon, muf'-fon, *s.* the wild sheep or musmon.

Mufti, muf'-te, *s.* an official expounder or doctor of Mohammedan law; plain clothes [Mil.] (Ar.)

Mug, mug, *s.* an earthen or metal cup from which liquors are drunk; a jug (Ir. *mugan*).

Muggard, mug'-gard, *a.* sullen; displeased.

Muggent, mug'-ent, *s.* a species of wild, fresh-water duck.

Mugget, mug'-et, *s.* the entrails of a calf.

Muggish, mug'-gish, } *a.* damp and close, or warm;
Muggy, mug'-ge, } foggy (Ice. *mugga*, a soft, drizzling mist).

Muggletonians, mug-gl-to'-ne-ans, *s.pl.* a sect of Christians who sprang up in 1651, and derived their name from one *Muggleton*, a fanatical tailor, who pretended to be the last and the greatest of the prophets.

Mug-house, mug'-hows, *s.* an ale-house.

Mugil, mu'-jil, *s.* the mullet fish.

Mulatto, mu-lat'-to, *s.* the offspring of a white and a black (Sp. literally, one of a mixed breed, from L. *mulus*, a mule).

Mulberry, mul'-ber-re, *s.* the fruit or a tree of the genus morus, whose leaves are mottled, and form the food of the silkworm (L. *morus*, and *berry*).

Mulch, mulk, *s.* half-rotten straw, litter, &c.

Mulct, mulkt, *s.* a fine, usually in money, imposed for some offence: *v.a.* to fine (L. *mulcta*, a fine).

Mulctuary, mulk'-tu-a-re, *a.* imposing or consisting of a pecuniary penalty.

Mule, mewl, *s.* a quadruped of a mongrel breed, generated between a horse and an ass; a hybrid; an instrument for cotton-spinning (L. *mulus*).

Mule-spinner, mewl'-spin-ner, *s.* one who spins on a mule.

Muleteer, mewl'-e-teer, *s.* one who drives mules.

Mulette, mu-let', *s.* a kind of sailing vessel.

Mule-wort, mewl'-wurt, *s* a plant of the genus hemionitis.

Muliebrity, mew-le-eb'-re-te, *s.* womanhood; effeminacy (L. *mulier*, a woman).

Mulier, mew'-le-er, *s.* a woman or a wife; son of a wife (Law).

Mulish, mew'-lish, *a.* like a mule; sullen; stubborn.
Mulishly, mew'-lish-le, *ad.* in a mulish manner.
Mulishness, mew'-lish-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being mulish.

Mull, mul, *v.a.* to heat, sweeten, and season with spices; to dispirit or deaden (*mulled*).

Mull, mul, *s.* a snuff-box made of the small end of a horn; a snuff-box; a cape or headland (Celt.)

Mull, mul, *s.* a mess (Dut. *mul*, dust).

Mull, mul, *s.* a thin, soft kind of muslin.

Mulla, mul'-la, *s.* a priest in Tartary.

Mullagatawny, mul-a-ga-taw'-ne, *s.* See **Mulligatawny.**

Mulled, muld, *a.* heated, sweetened, and spiced, as wine or ale (*mold-ale*, funeral ale, from *mould*, the earth of the grave, and *ale*).

Mullein, mul'-en, *s.* verbascum (A.S.)

Muller, mul'-ler, *s.* a stone for grinding colours and other matters on a slab, chiefly used by apothecaries and painters; a vessel in which liquor is mulled (L. *molo*, to grind).

Muller-glass, mul'-ler-glas, *s.* the mineral hyalite, which has a glassy lustre, and is as hard as quartz.

Mullet, mul'-let, *s.* a genus of fishes of the acanthopterigian order, whose flesh is esteemed as food (L. *mullus*).

Mullet, mul'-let, *s.* a figure in shape like the rowel of a spur.

Mulligatawny, mul-le-ga-taw'-ne, *s.* a kind of curry soup, made of veal, with ham, vegetables, &c., added.

Mulligrubs, mul'-le-grubs, *s.* twistings of the intestines.

Mullion, mul'-yun, *s.* an upright division in a window-frame: *v.a.* to divide by mullions (literally, stump).

Mullock, mul'-lok, *s.* rubbish; dirt.

Mulse, muls, *s.* wine boiled and mingled with honey (L. *mulceo, mulsum*, to soothe).

Multangular, mul-tang'-gu-lar, *a.* having many angles.
Multangularly, mul-tang'-gu-lar-le, *ad.* with many angles (L. *multus*, many, and *angular*).

Multarticulate, mult-ar-tik'-u-late, *a.* having many joints (L. *multus*, and *articulate*).

Multeity, mul-te'-e-te, *s.* multiplicity; manyness.

Multicapsular, mul-te-kap'-su-lar, *a.* having many capsules [Bot.] (L. *multus*, and *capsular*.)

Multicarinate, mul-te-kar'-e-nate, *a.* with many keel-like ridges [Conch.] (L. *multus*, and *carina*, a keel.)

Multicavous, mul-te-ka'-vus, *a.* having many cavities (L. *multus*, and *cavus*, a hollow).

Multicipital, mul-te-sip'-e-tal, *a.* many-headed (L. *multus*, and *caput*, a head).

Multicostate, mul-te-kos'-tate, *a.* many-ribbed (L. *multus*, and *costa*, a rib).

Multidentate, mul-te-den'-tate, *a.* with numerous teeth or teeth-like processes (L. *multus*, and *dens*, a tooth).

Multifarious, mul-te-fa'-re-us, *a.* having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety (L. *multus*, and *varius*, diverse). **Multifariously,** mul-te-fa'-re-us-le, *ad.* with great variety. **Multifariousness,** mul-te-fa'-re-us-nes, *s.* multiplied diversity.

Multidigitate, mul-te-dij'-e-tate, *a.* with many fingers or finger-like processes (L. *multus*, and *digitus*, a finger).

Multifid, mul'-te-fid, } *a.* having many divisions;
Multifidous, mul-tif'-e-dus, } many-cleft (L. *multus*, and *findo*, to cleave).

Multiflorous, mul-te-flo'-rus, *a.* having many flowers (L. *multus*, and *flos, floris*, a flower).

Multifoil, mul'-te-foyl, *a.* with over five leaf-like divisions [Arch.] (L. *multus*, and *folium*, a leaf).

Multifold, mul'-tu-foald, *a.* many times doubled.

Multiform, mul'-te-form, } *a.* having many forms
Multiformity, mul-te-form'-e-te, } or shapes.

Multiformity, mul-te-form'-e-te, *s.* diversity of forms.

Multigenerous, mul-te-jen'-er-us, *a.* having many kinds (L. *multus*, and *genus, generis*, a kind).

Multijugous, mul-te-jew'-gus, *a.* consisting of many pairs (L. *multus*, and *jugum*, a yoke).

Multilateral, mul-te-lat'-e-ral, *a.* having many sides (L. *multus*, and *latus, lateris*, a side).

Multilineal, mul-te-lin'-e-al, *a.* having many lines (L. *multus*, and *linea*, a line).

Multilocular, mul-te-lok'-u-lar, *a.* having many cells or chambers (L. *multus*, and *locus*, a place).

Multiloquence, mul-til'-o-kwens, *s.* use of many words; loquaciousness.

Multiloquous, mul-til'-o-kwus, *a.* speaking much; loquacious (L. *multus*, and *loquor*, to speak).

Multinodate, mul-te-no'-date, *a.* having many knots (L. *multus*, and *nodus*, a knot).

Multinomial, mul-te-no'-me-al, } *a.* having many
Multinominal, mul-te-nom'-e-nal, } names or terms;
Multinominous, mul-te-nom'-e-nus, } an expression denoting several terms connected by the sign of addition or substraction (+ or —) [Alg.] (L. *multus*, and *nomen*, a name).

Multiparous, mul-tip'-a-rus, *a.* producing many at a birth (L. *multus*, and *pario*, to produce).

Multipartite, mul'-tip-ar-tite, *a.* divided into many parts (L. *multus*, and *pars*, a part).

Multiped, mul'-te-ped, *a.* with many feet; *s.* an insect with many feet (L. *multus*, and *pes*, the foot).

Multiple, mul'-te-pl, *a.* containing many times: *s.* a quantity which contains another a certain number of times without a remainder [Math.] *Multiple values*, symbols which fulfil the algebraical conditions of a problem when different values are given them [Alg.] *Multiple fruit*, an aggregation of fruits from a collection of blossoms. *A common multiple*, one which contains two or more different numbers exactly. *A least common multiple*, the lowest that will contain two or more numbers exactly. (L. *multus*, and *plico*, to fold.)

Multiplex, mul'-te-pleks, *a.* many-fold (L.)

Multipliable, mul'-te-pli-a-bl, *a.* that may be multiplied. **Multipliableness,** mul'-te-pli-a-bl-nes, *s.* capacity of being multiplied.

Multiplicable, mul'-te-ple-ka-bl, *a.* multipliable.

Multiplicand, mul-te-ple-kand', *s.* the number to be multiplied [Arith.]

Multiplicate, mul'-te-ple-kate, *a.* consisting of many.

Multiplication, mul-te-ple-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of multiplying; a rule or operation by which any given number is multiplied, or added to itself a given number of times [Arith.]

Multiplicative, mul'-te-ple-ka-tiv, *a.* tending to multiply.

Multiplicator, mul'-te-ple-ka-tur, *s.* a multiplier.

Multiplicity, mul-te-plis'-e-te, *s.* the state of being many or manifold; many of the same kind.

Multiplier, mul'-te-pli-er, *s.* one who or that which multiplies or increases; the number by which another is multiplied; an instrument for intensifying the force of an electric current.

Multiply, mul'-te-pli, *v.a.* to increase in number; to make more by natural generation, or production, or addition; to add any given number to itself a given number of times: *v.n.* to grow or increase in number; to increase in extent. *Multiplying glass*, a glass or lens which represents a single object to the eye as if it were many.

Multipotent, mul-tip'-o-tent, *a.* having power to do many things (L. *multus*, and *potent*).

Multipresence, mul'-te-prez-ens, *s.* the power or act of being present in many places at once.

Multipresent, mul'-te-prez-ent, *a.* having the power of multipresence.

Multiradiate, mul-te-ra'-de-ate, *a.* having many rays (L. *multus*, and *radius*, a ray).

Multisect, mul'-te-sekt, *a.* of many segments [Entom.] (L. *multus*, and *sectum*, to cut).

Multisiliquous, mul-te-sil'-e-kwus, *a.* having many pods (L. *multus*, and *siliqua*, a pod).

Multisonous, mul-tis'-o-nus, *a.* having many sounds or sounding much (L. *multus*, and *sonus*, sound).

Multispiral, mul-te-spi'-ral, *a.* with many spirals or whorls, as in the opercula of univalve shells [Conch.]

Multistriate, mul-te-stri'-ate, *a.* having many streaks (L. *multus*, and *stria*, a streak).

Multisyllable, mul-te-sil'-la-bl, *s.* a polysyllable.

Multitude, mul'-te-tewd, *s.* a great number; a crowd; an assemblage; the common people.

Multitudinary, mul-te-tew'-de-na-re, *a.* multitudinous; manifold.

Multitudinous, mul-te-tew'-de-nus, *a.* consisting of a great number or extent; of the multitude. **Multitudinously,** mul-te-tew'-de-nus-le, *ad.* after the manner of a multitude.

Multivalve, mul'-te-valv, *a.* with many valves: *s.* a mollusc with a shell of many valves [Bot. and Zool.]

Multivalvular, mul-te-val'-vu-lar, *a.* multivalve.

Multiversant, mul-te-ver'-sant, *a.* turning into or assuming many shapes (L. *multus*, and *versum*, to turn.)

Multoca, mool-to'-ka, *s.* the Turkish code of law.

Multocular, mul-tok'-u-lar, *a.* having many eyes.

Multum, mul'-tum, *s.* a compound extract of quassia and liquorice, used by brewers for the purpose of economising malt and hops. *Multum in parvo*, much in a small compass. (L. much).

Multungulate, mult-ung'-gu-late, *a.* having the hoof divided into more than two parts, as the elephant, &c. [Zool.] (L. *multus*, and *ungula*, a hoof).

Multure, mul'-tyur, *s.* grinding of grain; the grain ground; fee for grinding at a mill [Law]. (L. *mola*, a mill.)

Mum, mum, *a.* silent: *int.* hush! be silent. *Mum budget*, an expression denoting secrecy, as well as silence. *Mum-chance*, a game of hazard with cards; a fool. (From the sound.)

Mum, mum, *s.* a species of ale brewed from wheaten malt, so called from the name of the brewer, *Mumme*.

Mumble, mum'-bl, *v.n.* to mutter; to speak inarticulately; to chew softly, or eat with the lips close: *v.a.* to utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently. *Mumble-news*, a kind of tale-bearer. (*mum.*)

Mumbler, mum'-bler, *s.* one who mumbles.

Mumblement, mum'-bl-ment, *s.* inarticulate speech.

Mumblingly, mum'-bling-le, *ad.* in a mumbling way.

Mumbo-Jumbo, mum'-bo-jum'-bo, *s.* a negro idol; any similar vulgar bugbear.

Mumm, mum, *v.a.* to mask; to make diversion in a mask (Ger.)

Mummer, mum'-mer, *s.* one who masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; a buffoon.

Mummery, mum'-me-re, *s.* masking; buffoonery; empty parade.

Mummification, mum-me-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of making into a mummy.

Mummiform, mum'-me-form, *a.* like a mummy.

Mummify, mum'-me-fi, *v.a.* to make into a mummy; to embalm and dry as a mummy (*mummy*, and L. *facio*, to make).

Mumming, mum'-ming, *s.* the sports of mummers.

Mummy, mum'-me, *s.* a dead human body embalmed with myrrh and spices, and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees; a bituminous substance, giving a rich brown tint: *v.a.* to mummify. *Mummy wheat*, a kind of wheat alleged to be from seed found in a mummy coffin. *To beat to a mummy*, to beat soundly. (ers. *mum*, wax.)

Mump, mump, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to move the lips with the mouth almost closed; to nibble; to chew with continued motion; to grin; to act the beggar; to deceive (from the sound).

Mumper, mum'-per, *s.* a beggar.

Mumping, mump'-ing, *s.* begging tricks; mockery.

Mumpish, mump'-ish, *a.* dull; heavy; sullen. **Mumpishly,** mump'-ish-le, *ad.* in a mumpish manner.

Mumps, mumps, *s. pl.* a contagious swelling or inflammation of the salivary glands, and specially of the parotid gland; sullenness.

Munch, munsh, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to chew eagerly and noisily with the mouth shut and full.

Muncher, munsh'-er, *s.* one who munches.

Mundane, mun'-dane, *a.* belonging to this world. *Mundane egg*, the egg out of which the world was fabled to be evolved. (L. *mundus*, the world). **Mundanely,** mun'-dane-le, *ad.* in a mundane reference.

Mundatory, mun'-da-tur-e, *a.* cleansing (L.)

Mundic, mun'-dik, *s.* iron or arsenic pyrites.

Mundificant, mun-dif'-e-kant, *a.* cleansing and healing.

Mundification, mun-de-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the operation of cleansing.

Mundificative, mundifi'-e-ka-tiv, *a.* having the power to cleanse: *s.* a medicine having this property.

Mundify, mun'-de-fi, *v.a.* to cleanse (L. *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make).

Mundil, mun'-dil, *s.* a richly ornamented turban.

Mundivagant, mun-div'-a-gant, *a.* wandering over the world (L. *mundus*, the world, and *vagus*, wandering).

Mundungus, mun-dung'-gus, *s.* stinking tobacco.

Mungo, mung'-go, *s.* wool formed by teazing woollen cloth.

Municipal, mu-nis'-e-pal, *a.* pertaining to a town, city, or state. *Municipal law*, the general or common law of a country or of a city. (L. *municipium*, a free town with the rights of Roman citizenship, from *munia*, duties, functions, and *capio*, to take.) **Municipally,** mu-nis'-e-pal-e, *ad.* in a municipal manner.

Municipality, mu-nis-e-pal'-e-te, *s.* a district with municipal rights or self-government.

Munificence, mu-nif'-e-sens, *s.* the quality of being munificent; liberality; generosity.

Munificent, mu-nif'-e-sent, *a.* giving liberally or generously; manifesting liberality (L. *munus*, a gift, and *facio*, to make). **Munificently,** mu-nif'-e-sent-le, *ad.* liberally.

Muniment, mew'-ne-ment, *s.* a fortification; a place of defence; a defence; a record by which claims and rights are maintained; title-deed. *Muniment-house*, a strong fire-proof building or apartment for preserving muniments or charters. (L. *munio*, to fortify.)

Munition, mu-nish'-un, *s.* ammunition; materials used in war; military stores.

Munjeet, mun-jeet', *s.* a species of madder, the root of which yields an excellent red dye.

Munnion, mun'-yun, *s.* a mullion.

Muntjak, munt-jak', *s.* a small deer, common in Java and Sumatra.

Muntz's metal, muntz'-ez met-al, *s.* an alloy of 60 parts copper, and 40 zinc (from the inventor).

Muræna, mu-re'-na, *s.* an eel-like genus of fishes (L.)

Murage, mew'-raje, *s.* money paid for keeping walls in repair.

Mural, mew'-ral, *a.* pertaining to or resembling a wall. *Mural circle*, a circle fixed in the plane of the meridian for measuring distances from the pole or zenith. *Mural crown*, a golden crown like the top of a circular tower masoned and embattled, bestowed among the Romans on the soldier who was the first to scale the wall of a besieged city. (L. *murus*, a wall.)

Murchisonite, mur'-tche-sun-ite, *s.* a variety of feldspar, so called from the geologist *Murchison*.

Murder, mur'-der, *s.* the act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice: *v.a.* to kill a human being with premeditated malice; to slay; to destroy; to mar and disfigure (A.S. *morth*, death).

Murderer, mur'-der-er, *s.* one who commits murder; a small piece of ordnance.

Murderous, mur'-der-us, *a.* guilty of, consisting in, or attended with murder. **Murderously,** mur'-der-us-le, *ad.* in a murderous manner.

Murdress, mur'-dres, *s.* a small flanking battlement, with loopholes for firing through [Fort.]

Murex, mew'-reks, *s.* a genus of marine whelk-like molluscs, one species of which yielded the purple dye of the ancients (L.)

Murexan, mew-reks'-an, *s.* the purpuric acid produced by the decomposition of murexide.

Murexide, mu-reks'-id, *s.* the purpurate of ammonia, which crystallizes in short four-sided prisms.

Muriacite, mew'-re-a-site, *s.* a variety in various forms of anhydrous sulphate of lime (L. *muria*, brine).

Muriate, mew'-re-ate, *s.* a salt of muriatic acid; a chloride. *Muriate of ammonia*, sal-ammoniac. *Muriate of soda*, or common salt, found in large masses or in rocks under the earth.

Muriated, mew'-re-a-ted, *a.* soaked in brine.

Muriatic, mew-re-at'-ik, *a.* of or from brine or sea salt. *Muriatic acid*, an acid composed of one equivalent of hydrogen and one of chlorine.

Muriatiferous, mew-re-a-tif'-er-us, *a.* producing muriatic substances (L. *muria*, and *fero*, to bear).

Muricalcite, mew-re-kal'-site, *s.* rhomb-spar.

Muricate, muricated, mew'-re-kate, } *a.* full of sharp points or prickles (L. *murex*, a pointed rock).

Muricite, mew'-re-site, *s.* fossil remains of the murex.

Muriform, mew'-re-form, *a.* resembling bricks in a wall [Bot.] (L. *murus*, a wall, and *form.*)

Murine, mew'-rin, *a.* pertaining to a mouse or mice: *pl.* a family of rodent quadrupeds, as rats, mice, &c. (L. *mus*, *muris*, a mouse).

Murk, murk, *s.* darkness (A.S. *murc*).

Murky, mur'-ke, *a.* dark; obscure; gloomy. **Murkily,** mur'-ke-le, *ad.* in a murky manner. **Murkiness,** mur'-ke'-nes, *s.* the state of being murky.

Murmur, mur'-mur, *s.* a low sound, continually repeated, as that of a running stream; a complaint, uttered in a low, muttering voice; *v.n.* to make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees; to grumble;

to complain; to utter sullen discontent (L. from the sound).

Murmurer, mur'-mur-er, *s.* one who murmurs; a grumbler.

Murmuring, mur'-mur-ing, *a.* in a low, continued sound; complaining: *s.* murmur; complaint. **Murmuringly,** mur'-mur-ing-le, *ad.* with a low sound.

Murmurous, mur'-mur-us, *a.* exciting murmur or complaint; murmuring.

Murrain, mur'-rin, *s.* an infectious disease among cattle: *a.* affected with the murrain (Fr. from *morior*, to die).

Murrey, mur'-re, *a.* of a dark red colour (L. *morum*, the mulberry).

Murrhine, mur'-rin, *a.* an epithet given to a delicate kind of ancient ware, made of fluor-spar (L.)

Murrion, mur'-re-un, *s.* a helmet; a casque; a morion.

Musa, mew'-sa, *s.* a genus of plants, including the plantain and banana.

Musca, mus'-ka, *s.* a genus of insects, including the house-flies. *Muscæ volitantes*, motes floating in the eye [Med.]

Muscadel, mus'-ka-del, } *s.* a kind of rich wine; the
Muscadine, mus'-ka-din, } grapes which produce it; a
Muscatel, mus'-ka-tel, } fragrant, sweet pear. See **Musk.**

Muscardine, mus'-kär-din, *s.* a fungus or rot, which kills silkworms in great numbers.

Muscat, mus'-kat, *s.* muscadel.

Muschel-kalk, mush'-el-kalk, *s.* shell limestone, belonging to the new red sandstone series [Geol.] (Ger. *Muschel*, shell, and *Kalk*, lime.)

Musci, mus'-i, *s.pl.* the mosses (L.)

Muscicapa, mus-ik'-a-pa, *s.* the fly-catcher (L. *musca*, and *capio*, to take).

Muscite, mus'-ite, *s.* a fossil moss.

Muscle, mus'-sl, *s.* a deep red, vascular, and highly contractile organ, consisting of fibres, or bundles of fibres, inclosed in a thin cellular membrane, by which the movements in the animal body are effected; a mussel (L. *musculus*, a little mouse, a muscle).

Muscled, mus'-ld, *a.* having large muscles.

Muscoid, mus'-koyd, *a.* moss-like: *s.* a moss-like flowerless plant [Bot.] (L. *muscus*, a moss, and *eidos*, like.)

Muscology, mus-kol'-o-je, *s.* that part of botany which treats of mosses (L. *muscus*, and Gr. *logos*, science).

Muscosity, mus-kos'-e-te, *s.* mossiness.

Muscovado, mus-ko-va'-do, *s.* unrefined sugar (Sp.)

Muscovite, mus'-ko-vite, *s.* a native of Muscovy; a variety of mica.

Muscovy-duck, mus'-ko-ve-duk, *s.* a species of duck.

Muscular, mus'-ku-lar, *a.* pertaining to a muscle; composing or consisting of muscles; strong; brawny; vigorous; robust; active. **Muscularly,** mus'-ku-lar-le, *ad.* in a muscular manner; with strength of muscle.

Muscularity, mus-ku-lar'-e-te, *s.* the state of being muscular.

Musculite, mus'-ku-lite, *s.* a petrified muscle or shell.

Musculous, mus'-ku-lus, *a.* full of muscles, or pertaining to a muscle; strong.

Muse, mewz, *s.* one of the nine sister goddesses, daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, that presided each over one of the nine liberal arts of the ancient Greeks; as Clio, over history; Euterpe, over lyric poetry; Thalia, over comedy; Melpomene, over tragedy; Terpsichore, over choral dance and song; Erato, over erotic poetry and elegy; Polyhymnia, over the hymn; Urania, over astronomy; Calliope, over the epic [Myth.]; power of song (Gr. *mousa*).

Muse, mewz, *v.n.* to ponder; to think closely; to study in silence; to be absent in mind: *v.a.* to meditate on: *s.* a deep thought; meditation; absence of mind (Fr.)

Museful, mewz'-ful, *a.* silently thoughtful. **Musefully,** mewz'-ful-le, *ad.* thoughtfully.

Museless, mewz'-les, *a.* unappreciative of poetry.

Muser, mewz'-er, *s.* one given to musing.

Muset, mew'-zet, *s.* a gap in a hedge (Fr.)

Musette, mew-zet', *s.* a soft, sweet, musical air; a small bagpipe (Fr.)

Museum, mew-ze'-um, *s.* a repository of natural, scientific, artistic, and literary curiosities (*muse*).

Mush, mush, *s.* the meal of maize boiled (Ger. *Mus*, pap).

Mushroom, mush'-room, *s.* the common name of numerous cryptogamic plants of the natural order *fungi*; the edible fungus; an upstart: *a.* from mushroom; like a mushroom in sudden growth and decay (Fr. *mousse*, moss).

Mushroom-ketchup, mush'-room-ket'-chup, *s.* a flavouring sauce made of mushrooms.

Mushroom-spawn, mush'-room-spawn, *s.* the seed of the mushroom sold in mass by gardeners.

Music, mew'-zik, *s.* melody or harmony; any succession of sound so modulated as to please the ear; the science of harmonic sounds, or the art of producing such; rhythmic order (*muse*).

Musical, mew'-ze-kal, *a.* belonging to or producing music or agreeable sounds; melodious; pleasing to the ear. *Musical box*, a small barrel-organ machine, adapted for playing different tunes. *Musical clock*, a clock which plays tunes at the hours. *Musical glasses*, a musical instrument consisting of a number of glass goblets. **Musically,** mew'-ze-kal-le, *ad.* in a musical manner. **Musicalness,** mew'-ze-kal-nes, *s.* quality of being musical.

Music-book, mew'-zik-book, *s.* a book containing tunes or songs.

Musician, mew-zish'-an, *s.* one who sings or performs on instruments of music; a person skilled in the science of music.

Music-master, mew'-zik-mas-ter, *s.* one who teaches music.

Music-stand, mew'-zik-stand, *s.* a light frame for holding a piece of music or book.

Music-stool, mew'-zik-stool, *s.* a stool or seat for one who performs on the pianoforte.

Musing, mewz'-ing, *s.* meditation; contemplation. **Musingly,** mewz'-ing-le, *ad.* in a musing way.

Musk, musk, *s.* a strong-scented substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the musk-deer; also the animal itself; a scent or perfume as of musk: *v.a.* to perfume with musk (L. from Pers.)

Musk-apple, musk'-ap-pl, *s.* a musky apple.

Musk-beaver, musk'-bee-vér, *s.* a musk-rat.

Musk-deer, musk'-deer, *s.* the deer that yields musk; a timid, hornless ruminant, with habits like the chamois.

Musk-duck, musk'-duk, *s.* the Muscovy duck.

Musket, mus'-ket, *s.* a hand-gun used in war; a male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is originally the sparrow-hawk (L. *musca*, a fly).

Musketeer, mus-ke-teer', *s.* a soldier armed with a musket.

Musketoon, mus-ke-toon', *s.* a short thick musket, or blunderbuss; one so armed.

Musket-proof, mus'-ket-proof, *a.* capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.

Musket-rest, mus'-ket-rest, *s.* a support for a musket on being fired.

Musketry, mus'-ke-tre, *s.* muskets in general; musket practice.

Musk-melon, musk'-mel-on, *s.* a delicious species of melon.

Musk-ox, musk'-oks, *s.* a ruminant mammal, of the bovine tribe, inhabiting the north of N. America.

Musk-pear, musk'-pare, *s.* a fragrant kind of pear.

Musk-rat, musk'-rat, *s.* a rodent quadruped, a native of N. America, allied to the beaver; a genus of the shrew family; an Indian shrew, like a rat, which emits a secretion with a musky odour.

Musk-rose, musk'-roze, *s.* a fragrant species of rose.

Musk-wood, musk'-wood, *s.* timber with a musky smell.

Musky, musk'-ke, *a.* having the odour of musk; fragrant.

Muskiness, mus'-ke-nes, *s.* the scent of musk.

Muslin, muz'-lin, *s.* a fine thin cotton cloth: *a.* made of muslin (*Mosul*, whence introduced).

Muslin de Laine, muz'-lin de layn, *s.* a woollen, or cotton and woollen, fabric of light texture (Fr. muslin of wool).

Muslinet, muz-le-net', *s.* a sort of coarse muslin.

Musmon, mus'-mon, *s.* the mouflon.

Musnud, moos'-nud, *s.* a Persian throne of state.

Musophagidæ, mew-so-faj'-e-de, *s.pl.* a family of birds, the plantain-eaters (Gr. *musa*, plantain, and *phago*, to eat).

Musquash, mus'-kwash, *s.* the rodent musk-rat.

Musquito, mus-ke'-to, *s.* a stinging insect of the genus culex (Sp. a gnat, from L. *musca*, a fly).

Musrole, muz'-role, *s.* the nose-band of a horse's bridle (Fr. *museau*, muzzle).

Muss, mus, *s.* a scramble; a confused struggle: *v.a.* to disarrange [U.S.]

Mussel, mus'-sl, *s.* a bivalve shell-fish. See **Muscle.**

Mussitation, mus-se-ta'-shun, *s.* a mumbling; a movement, as in mumbling (L.)

Mussulman, mus'-sul-man, *s.pl.* **Mussulmans;** a Mohammedan. See **Moslem.**

Must, must, *v.n.* to be obliged or necessitated (A.S.)

Must, must, *a.* to grow mouldy and sour: *v.a.* to make mouldy and sour: *s.* mustiness (*musty*).

Must, must, *s.* wine from the grape not fermented (L. *mustus*, new).

Mustac, mus'-tak, *s.* a small tufted monkey.

Mustache, mus-tăshe', } *s.* long hair on the upper
Mustaches, mus-tăsh'-ez, } lip (Gr. *mastax*, the upper
Mustachio, mus-tăsh'-e-o, } lip).

Mustachioed, mus-tă'-she-od, *a.* having mustachioes.

Mustalba, mus-tà-e'-bà, *s.* a hard, close-grained wood from Brazil, used for turning

Mustang, mus'-tang, *s.* the wild horse of the prairies and pampas.

Mustard, mus'-tard, *s.* a plant and its seed, of the genus sinapis. *Oil of mustard,* pungent oil obtained from the seeds of the sinapis nigra. (L. *mustum,* must, used at first in preparing it.)

Mustee, mus-te', *s.* the child of a white person and a quadroon, in the West Indies.

Mustela, mus-te'-lâ, *s.* an animal of the weasel kind (L.)

Musteline, mus'-te-lin, *a.* pertaining to animals of the weasel family.

Muster, mus'-ter, *v.a.* to collect or assemble troops, persons, or things generally for review: *v.n.* to meet in one place: *s.* an assembling of troops for review; a display; a roll of troops mustered; a collection or the act of collecting. *To pass muster,* to pass through inspection without censure (L. *monstro,* to show).

Muster-book, mus'-ter-book, *s.* a book in which forces are registered.

Muster-master, mus'-ter-mas-ter, *s.* one who takes an account of troops and of military apparatus.

Muster-roll, mus'-ter-role, *s.* a roll or register of troops, or a ship's company.

Musty, mus'-te, *a.* mouldy; sour; stale; having an ill flavour; spiritless. **Mustily,** mus'-te-le, *ad.* mouldily; sourly. **Mustiness,** mus'-te-nes, *s.* the quality of being musty.

Mutability, mew-tà-bil'-e-te, *s.* mutableness.

Mutable, mew'-tà-bl, *a.* susceptible of change; changeable: inconstant; unstable (L. *muto,* to change). **Mutableness,** mew'-tà-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being mutable; changeableness; instability. **Mutably,** mew'-tà-ble, *ad.* in a mutable manner.

Mutage, mew'-taje, *s.* a process for checking fermentation in the must of grapes.

Mutation, mu-ta'-shun, *s.* the act or process of changing: alteration.

Mutchkin, mutsh'-kin, *s.* a Scotch liquid measure of four gills.

Mute, mewt, *a.* silent; not uttering words; uttering no sound; dumb; not sounded [Gram.]: *s.* one who cannot speak; one who remains silent; a person employed by undertakers to stand at the door of a house at a funeral; a letter that represents no sound [Gram.]; a consonant which stops the sound [Gram.]; one speechless when he should plead [Law]; an instrument to deaden or soften sound [Mus.] (L. *mutus,* dumb.) **Mutely,** mewt'-le, *ad.* in a mute manner. **Muteness,** mewt'-nes, *s.* the state of being mute.

Mute, mewt, *v.n.* to eject the contents of the bowels, as birds; the dung of fowls.

Mutilate, mew'-te-late, *v.a.* to cut off a limb or an essential part of; to maim (L. *mutilus,* maimed).

Mutilation, mew-te-la'-shun, *s.* the act of mutilating; a maimed state.

Mutilator, mew'-te-la-tur, *s.* one who mutilates.

Mutineer, mew-te-neer', *s.* one guilty of mutiny.

Mutiny, mew'-ine, *s.* the dung of birds.

Mutinous, mew'-te-nus, *a.* disposed to mutiny; guilty of mutiny; seditious. **Mutinously,** mew'-te-nus-le, *ad.* in a mutinous manner. **Mutinousness,** mew'-te-nus-nes, *s.* the state of being mutinous.

Mutiny, mew'-te-ne, *s.* an insurrection against constituted authority, specially of soldiers or seamen against their commanders: *v.n.* to rise or stir up revolt against lawful authority. *Mutiny Act,* an act, passed annually, specifying military and naval offences, and the penalties attaching to them. (Fr. from *moveo, motum,* to move.)

Mutter, mut'-ter, *v.n.* to utter words with a low voice and compressed lips, with sullenness and complaint; to grumble; to murmur; to sound with a low, rumbling noise: *v.a.* to utter with imperfect articulations or a low, murmuring voice: *s.* murmur; obscure utterance (from the sound).

Mutterer, mut'-ter-er, *s.* a grumbler.

Mutteringly, mut'-ter-ing-le, *ad.* with a low voice.

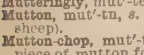
Mutton, mut'-tn, *s.* the flesh of sheep (Fr. *mouton,* a sheep).

Mutton-chop, mut'-tn-tchop, *s.* a rib or other small piece of mutton for broiling.

Mutton-fist, mut'-tn-fist, *s.* a large, brawny hand.

Mutton-ham, mut'-tn-ham, *s.* a leg of mutton properly cured.

Mutual, mew'-tu-al, *a.* reciprocal; interchanged; given and received. **Mutually,** mew'-tu-al-le, *ad.* reciprocally. **Mutuality,** mew-tu-al'-e-te, *s.* the state of being mutual; reciprocation.



Mutule.

Mutule, mew'-tule, *s.* a projecting block under the corner of the Doric cornice (L.)

Muxy, muk'-se, *a.* dirty; gloomy.

Muzarab, moo'-zà-rab, *s.* a Christian under the Moors in Spain.

Muzzle, muz'-zl, *s.* a snout; the mouth of anything; a fastening for the mouth which hinders from biting; the extreme end or mouth of a gun or any piece of ordnance: *v.a.* to fasten the mouth to prevent biting; to restrain from hurting: *v.n.* to bring the mouth near (Fr. *museau,* from L. *morsus,* a bite).

Muzzy, muz'-ze, *a.* absent in mind; stupefied (*muse*).

My, mi, *pron. a.* belonging to me.

Mya, mi'-à, *s.* a genus of gaping bivalves (Gr.)

Myalgia, mi-al'-jé-à, *s.* stiffness, cramp, or pain in the voluntary muscles [Med.] (Gr. *mys,* a muscle, and *algos,* pain.)

Mycelium, mi-se'-le-um, *s.* the spawn of fungi (Gr. *mykos,* a mushroom).

Mycetis, mi-se'-tis, *s.* a genus of American monkeys, commonly called the howlers, from the loud sounds of their voices (Gr. a bellower).

Mycetoma, mi-se-to'-mà, *s.* a destructive parasitic disease in the feet [Med.] (Gr. *mykes,* a mushroom.)

Mycoderm, mi'-ko-derm, *s.* a fungous pellicle forming on the surface, &c., of fermenting liquids (Gr. *mykos,* and *derma,* a skin).

Mycology, mi-kol'-o-je, *s.* the science of or a treatise on fungi (Gr. *mykos,* and *logos,* science).

Myelites, mi-e-li'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord (Gr. *muelos,* marrow).

Mygale, mi'-gà-le, *s.* a genus of spiders.

Mylodon, mi'-lo-dun, *s.* an extinct edentate animal (Gr. *mylos,* a mill, and *odous,* a tooth).

Mynheer, min-heer', *s.* a Dutchman (Ger. *Mein Herr,* my sir).

Myocarditis, mi-o-cär-di'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart [Med.] (Gr. *mys,* and *kardia,* the heart.)

Myodynamics, mi'-o-di-nam'-iks, *s.* the science of muscular action (Gr. *mys,* a muscle, and *dynamics*).

Myographical, mi-o-graf'-e-kal, *a.* descriptive of the muscles.

Myographist, mi-og'-rà-fist, *s.* one who describes the muscles.

Myography, mi-og'-rà-fe, *s.* a description of the animal muscles (Gr. *mys,* and *grapho,* to write).

Myological, mi-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* descriptive of the muscles.

Myologist, mi-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one versant in myology.

Myology, mi-ol'-o-je, *s.* a description of the muscles (Gr. *mys,* and *logos,* science).

Myonosus, mi-o-nos'-us, *s.* myopathy (Gr. *mys,* and *nosos,* disease).

Myopathy, mi-op'-à-the, *s.* disease of the muscles (Gr *mys,* and *pathos,* suffering).

Myoporaceæ, mi-o-po-ra'-se-e, *s.pl.* a natural order of exogenous plants, consisting of flowering shrubs, of which *myoporum* is the type.

Myope, mi'-ope, *s.*; *pl.* **Myopes,** a short-sighted person.

Myopy, mi'-o-pe, *s.* short-sightedness (Gr. *myo,* to shut, and *ops,* the eye).

Myosis, mi-o'-sis, *s.* a disease of the eye.

Myositis, mi-o-si'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the muscles.

Myosotis, mi-o-so'-tis, *s.* a genus of plants, including the forget-me-not (Gr. *mys,* and *ous, otos,* the ear.)

Myotomy, mi-ot'-o-me, *s.* dissection of the muscles (Gr. *mys,* and *tome,* cutting).

Myriad, mir'-e-ad, *s.* an immense number; ten thousand: *a.* innumerable (Gr. *myrios,* innumerable).

Myriametre, mir-e-am'-e-tr, *s.* ten thousand *metres* (Fr.)

Myriapod, mir'-e-à-pod, *s.* one of an order of insects having many feet. See **Myriapoda.**

Myriapoda, mir-e-op'-e-dà, *s.pl.* a class of the articulata, including such as have an indeterminate number of jointed feet [Zool.] (Gr. *myrioi,* and *pous,* a foot.)

Myriarch, mir'-e-ärk, *s.* a commander of ten thousand men (Gr. *myrioi,* and *archo,* to rule).

Myrica, mi-ri'-kà, *s.* the candleberry myrtle.

Myricine, mir'-e-sin, *s.* the substance of bees'-wax digested in alcohol.

Myriophyllous, mir-e-of'-e-lus, *a.* with very many leaves [Bot.] (Gr. *myria,* and *phyllon,* a leaf.)

Myriorama, mir-e-o-ra'-mà, *s.* a kaleidoscope in which an endless variety of scenes is produced from combinations of sections of views (Gr. *myrioi,* and *horama,* a view).

Myrmidon, mir'-me-don, *s.* a desperate soldier or ruffian under some daring leader, so called from the Myrmidons who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war; an unscrupulous executioner of justice.

Myrmidonian, mir-me-do'-ne-an, *a.* like to myrmidons.

Myrobalan, mir-ob'-à-lan, *s.* a dried fruit from India, used in dyeing and tanning (Gr. *myron,* an unguent, and *balanos,* an acorn).

Myrrh, mir, *s.* an inspissated sap, or gum resin, the product of a small tree found in Nubia and Arabia (Gr.)

Myrrhic, mir'-rik, *a.* obtained from myrrh.

Myrrhine, mir'-rin, *a.* made of murrhine.

Myrrhophores, mir'-o-fores, *s.pl.* myrrh-bearers (Gr. *myrrha,* and *phero,* to bear).

Myrtiform, mir'-te-form, *a.* resembling myrtle.

Myrtle, mir'-tl, *s.* an evergreen shrub of the genus myrtus.
Myrtle-berry, mir'-tl-ber'-re, *s.* the fruit of the myrtle.
Myrtle-wax, mir'-tl-waks, *s.* a concrete oil or vegetable wax.
Myrtus, mir'-tus, *s.* the myrtle (L.)
Myself, mi-self', *pron.* a compound of *my* and *self*.
Mysis, mi'-sis, *s.* a kind of shrimp.
Mystagogic, mis-tâ-goj'-ik, *a.* connected with mystagogy.
Mystagogue, mis'-tâ-gog, *s.* one who initiates into or interprets mysteries (Gr. *mystes*, one initiated in sacred mysteries, and *agogos*, a leader).
Mystagogy, mis-tâ-goj'-e, *s.* the interpretation of mysteries; mystic principles.
Mysterial, mis-te'-re-al, *a.* containing a mystery.
Mysteriarch, mis-te'-re-ârk, *s.* one who presides over mysteries (Gr. *mystery*, and *archo*, to rule).
Mysterious, mis-te'-re-us, *a.* hidden from the understanding: not revealed; obscure; incomprehensible. **Mysteriously**, mis-te'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a mysterious manner. **Mysteriousness**, mis-te'-re-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being mysterious; obscurity.
Mystery, mis'-te-re, *s.* a secret; something not comprehensible; an enigma; a trade: *pl.* sacred rites and ceremonies among the ancients of stated observance, and into which only the initiated were admitted; dramas of a religious nature, in which were represented characters and events drawn from sacred history and the lives of the saints (Gr. from *muo*, to close the eyes).
Mystic, mis'-tik, *s.* one who holds the doctrines of mysticism; a believer in mysticism.
Mystic, mis'-tik, } *a.* pertaining to or involving
Mystical, mis'-te-kal, } mystery or mysticism; obscure; secret; allegorical; emblematical. **Mystically**, mis'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a mystical manner. **Mysticalness**, mis'-te-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being mystical.
Mysticism, mis'-te-sizm, *s.* a profession of a higher and more intimate knowledge of divine or spiritual things, which can only express itself in terms that are more or less dark to the uninitiated; obscurity of thought or teaching.
Mystics, mis'-tiks, *s.pl.* a class of religious people who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.
Mystification, mis-te-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of mystifying, or state of being mystified.
Mystify, mis'-te-fi, *v.a.* to involve in mystery; to bewilder.
Myth, mith, *s.* a legend, magnified by tradition, and given out as historical, affecting the origin of a race or a religion, and expressive of primitive beliefs or forms of belief; a fable; an invention (Gr. *mythos*, a word).
Mythic, mith'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to a myth; fabu-
Mythical, mith'-e-kal, } lous. **Mythically**, mith'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a mythical manner.
Mythographer, mith-og'-râ-fer, *s.* a writer of fables or myths (Gr. *mythos*, and *grapho*, to write).
Mythological, mith-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* relating to mythology; fabulous. **Mythologically**, mith-o-loj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a mythological manner.
Mythologist, mith-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in mythology.
Mythologize, mith-ol'-o-jize, *v.n.* to relate or explain fabulous history.
Mythology, mith-ol'-o-je, *s.* a system of myths respecting the deities which heathen nations, especially the Greeks, supposed to preside over the world; the science of myths; a treatise on myths (Gr. *mythos*, and *logos*, science).
Mythoplasm, mith'-o-plazm, *s.* a narration of mere fable (Gr. *mythos*, and *plasso*, to fashion).
Mythopœic, mith-o-pe'-ik, *a.* myth-creating (Gr. *mythos*, and *poieo*, to make).
Mytilus, mit'-e-lus, *s.* the mussel (L.)
Mytilite, mit'-e-lite, *s.* a petrified mussel [Geol.]
Myxon, miks'-un, *s.* a fish of the mullet kind.

N.

N is the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, and of a nasal articulation. After *m* it is silent, or nearly so, as in *hymn* and *condemn*. As a numeral it stood for 900, and with a stroke over it for 9,000.
Nab, nab, *v.a.* to catch or seize suddenly.
Nabee, nâ-bee', *s.* a powerful poison made in the East Indies, from the aconitum ferox.
Nabit, na'-bit, *s.* powdered sugar candy.
Nabob, na'-bob, *or* nâ-bob', *s.* a deputy or administrator in India, under the Mogul Empire; one who has amassed wealth in India; a man of great wealth (Hind.)
Nacarat, nak'-â-rat, *s.* a pale red colour; a fine linen or crape dyed of this colour. See **Nacre.**
Nacre, na'-ker, *s.* mother-of-pearl; a beautiful iridescent substance, which lines the interior of shells (Per.)
Nacreous, na'-kre-us, *a.* having an iridescent lustre. *Nacreous shells*, those which have an exterior or interior layer of mother-of-pearl.
Nacrite, na'-krite, *s.* a mineral consisting of pearly scales.
Nadir, na'-dir, *s.* that point of the heavens directly under our feet, or directly opposite the zenith (Ar.)
Nævе, neve, *s.* a congenital mark on the skin (L. *nævus*).
Nævose, ne'-vose, *a.* spotted; freckled.
Naff, naf, *s.* a kind of tufted sea-fowl.
Nag, nag, *s.* a small horse; a horse (*neigh*).
Nag, nag, *v.a.* and *n.* to find fault constantly (Ger. *nagen*, to gnaw).
Naga, nâ'-gâ, *s.* a species of genii, half men, half serpent [Hind. myth.]
Nagel-flue, nâ'-gel-flu, *s.* a rock composed of nail-like pebbles (Ger. *Nagel*, a nail, and *fluh*, a rock).
Naggy, nag'-e, *a.* contentious; disposed to quarrel.
Nahoor, nâ-hoor', *s.* a species of wild sheep in Nepaul.
Naiads, na'-yads, *s.pl.* water nymphs [Myth.]; a family of fresh-water bivalves [Conch.]; an order of endogenous aquatic plants [Bot.] (Gr. *nao*, to flow).
Naiant, na'-yant, *a.* representing fishes swimming in a horizontal position [Her.] See **Naiads.**
Naib, nâ'-ib, *s.* a deputy law officer in an Indian court of justice.
Nail, nale, *s.* the horny substance at the end of the human fingers and toes; the claw or talon of an animal; a small pointed piece of metal to fasten wood; a measure of length, 2¼ or 2¼ inches: *v.a.* to fasten or stud with nails; to spike. *On the nail*, at once. *To hit the nail on the head*, to touch or seize the exact point. (A.S. *nægel.*)
Nail-brush, nale'-brush, *s.* a toilet brush for cleaning the finger-nails.
Nail-file, nale'-file, *s.* a small file for smoothing the finger-nails.
Nailer, na'-ler, *s.* a maker of nails; one who or that which nails.
Nailery, na'-ler-e, *s.* a manufactory of nails.
Nail-headed, nale'-hed-ed, *a.* like the head of a nail [Arch.]
Nainsook, nane'-sook, *s.* a thick sort of jaconet muslin, formerly made in India.
Naissant, na'-sant, *a.* issuing out of the midst of some ordinary, and showing only the fore-parts of his body [Her.] (Fr.)
Naïve, nä-eve', *a.* with unaffected simplicity; artless; ingenuous (Fr. from L. root of *native*). **Naïvely**, nä-eve'-le, *ad.* with unaffected simplicity.
Naïveté, nä-eve'-ta, *s.* native unaffected simplicity and ingenuousness.
Naked, na'-ked, *a.* uncovered; bare; unarmed; defenceless; exposed; open to view; not concealed; destitute; without disguise, ornament, or exaggeration; evident; mere; unaided (A.S. *nacod*). **Nakedly**, na'-ked-le, *ad.* without covering; simply. **Nakedness**, na'-ked-nes, *s.* the state of being naked.
Namby-pamby, nam'-be-pam'-be, *a.* weakly and affectedly pretty or fine: *s.* writing that is so.
Name, name, *s.* that by which a person or a thing is called and distinguished; the discriminative appellation of an individual; reputation; renown; appearance or profession; behalf; family; a noun [Gram.]: *v.a.* to give an appellation to; to speak of by name; to mention; to designate.
Nameless, name'-les, *a.* without a name; unknown; unnoted; unnameable. **Namelessly**, name'-les-le, *ad.* in a nameless manner.
Namely, name'-le, *ad.* that is to say.
Namer, na'-mer, *s.* one who calls by name.
Namesake, name'-sake, *s.* one having the same name as another, or who is named after.
Nandu, nan'-du, *s.* the S. American ostrich.
Nankeen, nan-keen', *s.* a species of cloth, originally from China, made of a sort of yellowish cotton (*Nankin*).
Nap, nap, *s.* a sort of sleep or slumber: *v.n.* to have a short sleep; to be careless or secure (A.S. *hnæppian*, to doze).
Nap, nap, *s.* the woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth; the downy substance on plants (*knop*).
Nape, nape, *s.* the hind part of the neck (*knob*).
Napery, na'-per-e, *s.* linen for domestic use, especially at table.
Naphtha, nap'-thâ, or naf'-thâ, *s.* a volatile, limpid,

bituminous liquid, and very inflammable, which exudes from the ground in various parts of the world (Per. *nafata*, to exude).

Naphthalic, nap-thal'-ik, *a.* obtained from naphthalin. *Naphthalic acid*, a crystalline product obtained from naphthalin.

Naphthalin, nap'-thâ-lin, *s.* a whitish substance obtained from the distillation of coal tar.

Napier's bones, na'-pe-er-z-bones, *s.pl.* a contrivance by Napier of Merchiston to facilitate the multiplication and division of large numbers.

Napiform, na'-pe-form, *a.* having the shape of a turnip (L. *napus*, a turnip, and *form*).

Napkin, nap'-kin, *s.* a cloth for wiping the hands.

Napless, nap'-les, *a.* without nap; threadbare.

Naples-yellow, na'-plz-yel'-lo, *s.* a fine yellow pigment.

Napoleon, nâ-po'-le-un, *s.* a French gold coin of the value of twenty francs (*Napoleon*).

Napolite, na'-po-lite, *s.* a blue mineral from Vesuvius.

Nappal, nap'-pal, *s.* soap rock.

Nappy, nap'-pe, *a.* inducing sleepiness; covered with a good deal of nap. **Nappiness**, nap'-pe-nes, *s.* abundance of nap, as on cloth.

Narceine, nar'-se-in, *s.* an alkaloid obtained from opium. See **Narcotic.**

Narcissus, när-sis'-sus, *s.* a genus of bulbous-rooted plants, comprising the daffodils, &c.; the name of a self-enamoured youth [Myth.] (*Narcotic.*)

Narcosis, när-ko'-sis, *s.* the effect of a narcotic; stupefaction; deprivation of sense.

Narcotic, när-kot'-ik, *a.* inducing stupor: *s.* a medicine which induces stupor, allaying pain, causing sleep, and, in excess, even death (Gr. *narke*, torpidity).

Narcotine, nar'-ko-tin, *s.* the active narcotic principle of opium.

Narcotism, nar'-ko-tizm, *s.* the effect of a narcotic; state of stupefaction or drowsiness.

Nard, närd, *s.* an aromatic plant, the spikenard; an unguent prepared from it (Per.)

Nardine, nar'-din, *a.* pertaining to nard or spikenard.

Nardoo, nar'-doo, *s.* an acotyledonous plant found in Australia, serviceable for food.

Narghile, när'-ge-le, *s.* a small hookah-pipe (Per.)

Nargil, när'-gil, *s.* a name of the cocoa-nut tree in Southern India.

Nariform, nar'-e-form, *a.* formed like the nose (L. *naris*, a nostril, and *form*).

Narrate, nar-rate', *v.a.* to tell, recite, or write, as a story (L. *narro*, to relate, from *gnarus*, knowing).

Narration, nar-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of narrating; a statement in words or writing.

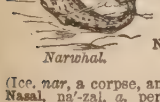
Narrative, nar'-rà-tiv, *a.* relating an event or story: *s.* the recital of a story or event; narration.

Narrator, nar-ra'-tur, *s.* one who narrates.

Narrow, nar'-ro, *a.* of little breadth; not wide or broad; very limited; straitened; covetous; contracted; not liberal; near; close; scrutinizing; barely sufficient to avoid evil: *v.a.* to lessen the breadth of; to contract in extent; to draw into a smaller compass; to confine: *v.n.* to become less broad; to contract; not to take ground enough, said of a horse: *s.* a narrow or contracted passage; a strait. *Narrow cloths*, those which are under thirty-two inches wide, those above that width being called *broad cloths*. *Narrow gauge*, when the rails are placed 4ft. 8½in. apart [Railways. (A.S. *nearu.*) **Narrowly**, nar'-ro-le, *ad.* in a narrow manner; closely. **Narrowness**, nar'-ro-nes, *s.* the state of being narrow.

Narrower, nar'-ro-er, *s.* the person or thing which narrows.

Narrow-minded, nar'-ro-mine'-ded, *a.* illiberal in sentiment. **Narrow-mindedness**, nar'-ro-mine'-ded-nes. *s.* illiberality.



Narwhal.

Narthex, nar'-theks, *s.* part of an early church, railed off from the rest, to which catechumens and penitents were admitted (Gr.)

Narwhal, när'-wall, *s.* the sea unicorn, a cetaceous mammal found in the northern seas (Ice. *nar*, a corpse, and *whale*).

Nasal, na'-zal, *a.* pertaining to the nose; sounded through the nose; *s.* a letter sounded through the nose; a medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine (L. *nasus*, the nose). **Nasally**, na'-zal-le, *ad.* through the nose.

Nasalis, na-za'-lis, *s.* the proboscis monkey, remarkable for its enormous nose.

Nasality, na-zal'-e-te, *s.* the state of being nasal.

Nasalize, na'-zal-ize, *v.a.* to render nasal, as a sound.

Nascal, nas'-kal, *s.* a kind of medicated pessary.

Nascency, nas'-sen-se, *s.* beginning or production.

Nascent, nas'-sent, *a.* beginning to exist or grow; springing up (L. *nascor*, to be born).

Nasicornous, na'-ze-kor-nus, *a.* having a horn on the nose (L. *nasus*, and *cornu*, a horn).

Nasiform, na'-ze-form, *a.* in the shape of the nose.

Nasturtium, nas-tur'-she-um, *s.* the water-cress genus of plants (L. *nasus*, and *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist).

Nasty, nas'-te, *a.* very dirty; defiled; obscene (Scand.) **Nastily**, nas'-te-le, *ad.* filthy; obscenely. **Nastiness**, *s.* extreme filthiness; obscenity.

Nasute, na'-sute, *a.* critically nice; captious (L. *nasus*).

Natal, na'-tal, *a.* pertaining to one's birth (L. *natus*, born).

Natalitial, na-tal-ish'-al, *a.* pertaining to one's birthday.

Natals, na'-talz, *s.pl.* circumstances of one's nativity.

Natant, na'-tant, *a.* swimming; floating on the surface in a swimming position [Her.] (L. *no*, *natum*, to swim). **Natantly**, na'-tant-le, *ad.* in a floating manner.

Natantes, na-tan'-tes, *s.pl.* the water-spiders.

Natation, na-ta'-shun, *s.* the act or art of swimming.

Natatores, na-tà-to'-reez, *s.pl.* the swimming birds.

Natatorial, na-tà-to'-re-al, *a.* swimming; adapted to swimming.

Natatory, na'-tà-tur-e, *a.* enabling to swim.

Natch, natsh, *s.* part of an ox between the loins (L. *natis*, the rump).

Nathless, nathe'-les, *ad.* nevertheless.

Nation, na'-shun, *s.* a body of people inhabiting the same country; people of the same blood, and sometimes language; a great number (L. *natus*, born).

National, nash'-un-al, *a.* pertaining or common to a nation: public; general; attached to one's country. *National debt*, money borrowed from individuals for national purposes and due by a nation. *National Guards*, the militia of France. **Nationally**, nash'-un-al-le, *ad.* as a nation. **Nationalness**, nash'-un-al-nes, *s.* state of being national.

Nationalism, nash'-un-al-izm, *s.* the state of being national; national peculiarity; national independence.

Nationality, nash-un-al'-e-te, *s.* national character; national attachment; nation.

Nationalize, nash'-un-al-ize, *v.a.* to make national.

Native, na'-tiv, *a.* produced by nature; original; natural; not acquired; not artificial; conferred by birth; pertaining to one's birthplace; born with; congenial: *s.* one born in any place. **Natively**, na'-tiv-le, *ad.* by birth; naturally. **Nativeness**, na'-tiv-nes, *s.* state of being native.

Nativity, nà-tiv'-e-te, *s.* birth; coming into life or the world; time, place, or manner of birth; a picture of Christ in the manger; a representation of the positions of the heavenly bodies at the moment of a man's birth [Astrol.]

Natrolite, na'-trol-ite, *s.* a zeolite (L. *natron*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone).

Natron, na'-trun, *s.* native carbonate of soda (Ar.)

Natterjack, nat'-ér-jak, *s.* a kind of toad.

Natty, nat'-te, *a.* neatly fine; trim; spruce.

Natural, nat'-u-ral, *a.* pertaining to, produced by, by way of, or in course of, nature; not artificial; not farfetched; such as nature dictates; according to the life; consonant to nature; derived from nature; discoverable by reason; affectionate by nature; unaffected; unassumed; illegitimate; native; vernacular: *s.* an idiot; a character (♮) corrective of the previous power of a sharp or flat [Mus.] *A natural* note, one which is according to the usual order of the scale [Mus.] *Natural history*, a description of the earth and its productions. *Natural orders of plants*, groups of genera resembling each other. *Natural philosophy*, the study of nature in general; physics. *Natural science*, the science of things physical as distinct from things psychical, logical, and ethical. **Naturally**, nat'-u-ral-le, *ad.* according to nature; spontaneously. **Naturalness**, nat'-u-ral-nes, *s.* state of being natural; conformity to nature.

Naturalism, nat'-u-ral-izm, *s.* mere state of nature; adherence to nature; natural religion; the denial of a supernatural interference with the natural order of things; the theory which regards mythological fancies as originally deifications, personifications, &c., of the powers of nature.

Naturalist, nat'-u-ral-ist, *s.* one versed in natural history; a believer in naturalism.

Naturalization, nat'-u-ral-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of investing an alien with the rights of a citizen.

Naturalize, nat'-u-ral-ize, *v.a.* to confer on an alien the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen; to make natural; to adapt to a different climate; to adopt.

Nature, na'-ture, *s.* the universe of things as made or produced; the power or powers that produce it; the essence or essential qualities of a thing; the established or regular course of things; natural

law; constitution; disposition; natural affection; species; particular character; birth; a natural thing; nakedness; state of birth (L. *natus*).

Naught, nawt, *s.* nothing: *ad.* in no degree: *a.* worthless. *To set at nought*, to disregard. (A.S. *na*, no, and *wiht*, whit.)

Naughty, naw'-te, *a.* wicked; perverse; mischievous. **Naughtily**, naw'-te-le, *ad.* in a naughty manner. **Naughtiness**, naw'-te-nes, *s.* the state of being naughty.

Naumachia, naw-ma'-ke-à, *s.* a sea-fight, or its representation (Gr. *naus*, a ship, and *maché*, a fight).

Nauscopy, naw'-sko-pe, *s.* the art of discovering the approach of ships, &c. (Gr. *naus*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Nausea, naw'-she-à, *s.* sea-sickness; a sickness of the stomach accompanied with a propensity to vomit; loathing (Gr. *naus*).

Nauseant, naw'-she-ant, *s.* a substance which produces nausea.

Nauseate, naw'-she-ate, *v.n.* to become squeamish; to feel nausea or disgust: *v.a.* to loathe or reject with disgust; to affect with disgust.

Nauseation, naw-she-a'-shun, *s.* act of nauseating.

Nauseous, naw'-shus, *a.* loathsome; disgustful. **Nauseously**, naw'-shus-le, *ad.* loathsomely. **Nauseousness**, naw'-shus-nes, *s.* loathsomeness.

Nautic, naw'-tik, } *a.* pertaining to seamen or
Nautical, naw'-te-kal, } navigation (Gr. *naus*, and L. *navis*, a ship). **Nautically**, naw'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a nautical manner.

Nautilite, naw'-te-lite, *s.* a fossil nautilus.

Nautiloid, naw'-te-loyd, *a.* resembling the nautilus (L. *nautilus*, and Gr. *eidos*, like).

Nautilus, naw'-te-lus, *s.* a small genus of cephalopodous molluscs, provided with membranous expansions, by which they sail (Gr. and L. a sailor).

Naval, na'-val, *a.* consisting of ships; pertaining to ships or to a navy (L. *navis*, a ship).

Nave, nave, *s.* the middle or body of a church, extending from the chancel or choir to the principal entrance (L. *navis*).

Nave, nave, *s.* the thick piece of timber in the centre of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted (A.S. *nafa*, a boss).

Navel, na'-vl, *s.* the centre of the abdomen, marking where the umbilical cord passed out of the fœtus; the centre. *Navel-string*, the umbilical cord. (A.S. *nafa*).

Navette, nà-vet', *s.* a smaller kind of colza, cultivated in France for its seed, which produces oil.

Navew, na'-vu, *s.* the wild turnip plant (L.)

Navicelle, nav-e-sel', *s.* a kind of small ship (Fr.)

Navicular, nà-vik'-u-lar, *a.* relating to small ships or boats; shaped like a boat. *The navicular bone*, the scaphoid bone of the wrist or the foot. (L. *navicula*, a little ship.)

Navigability, nav-e-gà-bil'-e-te, *s.* navigableness.

Navigable, nav'-e-gà-bl, *a.* that may be navigated. **Navigableness**, nav'-e-gà-bl-nes, *s.* state of being navigable. **Navigably**, nav'-e-gà-ble, *ad.* in a navigable manner.

Navigate, nav'-e-gate, *v.n.* to pass over water in ships; to sail: *v.a.* to pass over in ships; to steer or manage in sailing (L. *navis*, and *ago*, to drive).

Navigation, nav-e-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of navigating; the science or art of sailing ships; ships in general. *Aerial navigation*, the act or art of passing through the air in balloons. *Inland navigation*, navigation on inland lakes, rivers, &c.

Navigator, nav'-e-ga-tur, *s.* one skilled in navigating; one who directs the course of a ship; a navvy, which see.

Navvy, nav'-ve, *s.* originally a labourer employed in cutting canals for navigation; now also a labourer in the construction of railways, &c. (*navigator*).

Navy, na'-ve, *s.* a fleet of ships; the ships of war belonging to a nation, or the officers and men. *Navy-bills*, bills issued by the Admiralty in payment of stores for ships and dockyards; also those drawn by naval officers for their pay. (L. *navis*.)

Nawab, nà-wàb', *s.* the viceroy of a province; a Nabob.

Nay, na, *ad.* no, a term expressive of negation or refusal; not only so; not this alone: *s.* denial; refusal (A.S.)

Nayword, na'-wurd, *s.* a bye-word; a watch-word.

Nazarene, naz-à-reen', *s.* a term applied in contempt to Christ and the early converts to Christianity; an early Judaizing sect of Christians (*Nazareth*).

Nazarite, naz'-à-rite, *s.* a Jew who bound himself to extraordinary austerity of life.

Nazaritism, naz'-à-rit-izm, *s.* the practices of a Nazarite.

Naze, naze, *s.* a cape or headland (Scand. *næs*, nose).

Nead-end, need'-end, *s.* a trade name for the show-end of woollen clothes, kerseymeres, &c.

Neap, neep, *a.* low, an epithet applied to the tides, which happen in the beginning of the second and last quarters of the moon (A.S. *nep*, connected with *nip*).

Neaped, neept, *a.* left aground; wanting sufficient depth of water.

Near, neer, *a.* nigh; not far distant; closely related; intimate; united in close ties; dear; affecting one's interest or feelings; close; parsimonious; stingy; next to one: *ad.* almost; within a little: *v.a.* to approach; to come nearer to: *v.n.* to draw near (A.S. *neah*, nigh). **Nearly**, neer'-le, *ad.* at no great distance; closely; almost; in a niggardly manner. **Nearness**, neer'-nes, *s.* closeness; propinquity; parsimony.

Near-sighted, neer'-si-ted, *a.* shortsighted. **Near-sightedness**, neer'-si-ted-nes, *s.* short-sightedness.

Neat, neet, *s.* cattle of the bovine genus: *a.* belonging to animals of the ox kind. *Neat's foot oil*, oil from the feet of neat cattle. (A.S. *neat*, cattle.)

Neat, neet, *a.* tidy; trim; nice; chaste; pure; unadulterated; simple (Fr. *net*, from L. *nitidus*, shining, neat). **Neatly**, neet'-le, *ad.* with neatness. **Neatness**, neet'-nes, *s.* the quality of being neat.

Neatherd, neet'-herd, *s.* a cow-keeper.

Neb, neb, *s.* the nose; a beak; a nib (A.S. *nebb*, face).

Nebula, neb'-u-là, *s.*: *pl.* **Nebulæ**; a cloudy appearance; a white spot or slight opacity of the cornea [Med.]; a faint and misty appearance, dimly visible in the heavens, and resolvable either under the telescope into groups of stars, or under the spectroscope into a mass of gaseous matter (L. from Gr. *nephele*, a mist, a cloud).

Nebular, neb'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to nebulæ. *Nebular hypothesis*, the theory which derives the orbs of the universe from condensations and revolutions in nebulous matter.

Nebulosity, neb-u-los'-e-te, *s.* state of being cloudy or nebulous; nebulous state or quality.

Nebulous, neb'-u-lus, *a.* cloudy; hazy; having the appearance of a nebula [Astron.] **Nebulousness**, neb'-u-lus-nes, *s.* the state of being nebulous.

Nebuly, neb'-u-le, *a.* ornamented with wavy lines.

Necessarian, ne-ses-sa'-re-an, } *s.* an advocate of
Necessitarian, ne-ses-se-ta'-re-an, } the doctrine of philosophical necessity.

Necessarianism, ne-ses-sa'-re-an-izm, } *s.* the doc-
Necessitarianism, ne-ses-se-ta'-re-an-izm, } trine of philosophical necessity, or that which denies the freedom of the will.

Necessaries, nes'-ses-ar-es, *s.pl.* things necessary.

Necessary, nes'-ses-ar-e, *a.* that must be or cannot be otherwise; indispensable; essential; inevitable; acting from necessity: *s.* something necessary; a domestic convenience. **Necessarily**, nes'-ses-ar-e-le, *ad.* by necessity. **Necessariness**, nes'-ses-ar-e-nes, *s.* state of being necessary.

Necessitate, ne-ses'-se-tate, *v.a.* to render necessary or unavoidable; to compel.

Necessitation, ne-ses-se-ta'-shun, *s.* act of making necessary; compulsion.

Necessitous, ne-ses'-se-tus, *a.* very indigent; destitute. **Necessitously**, ne-ses'-se-tus-le, *ad.* in a necessitous manner. **Necessitousness**, ne-ses'-se-tus-nes, *s.* extreme poverty or destitution.

Necessity, ne-ses'-se-te, *s.* that which must be, and cannot be otherwise; compulsion; inevitableness; extreme indigence: *pl.* things requisite for a purpose (L. *necesse*, from *ne*, not, and *cessum*, to yield, or from *nanciscor*, to get).

Neck, nek, *s.* the part of an animal's body between the head and the trunk, and connecting them; anything similar; a long, narrow tract of land, or the long slender part of any vessel. *Stiff-neck*, obstinacy in sin [Bible]. *Neck and crop*, completely. *Neck and neck*, equal. *Neck or nothing*, at great risks. *To break the neck of*, to lame the power of. (A.S.)

Neckband, nek'-band, *s.* a band round the neck.

Neckbeef, nek'-beef, *s.* coarse flesh of the neck of cattle.

Neckcloth, nek'-kloth, *s.* a piece of cloth worn on the neck.

Necked, nekt, *a.* having a neck.

Neckerchief, nek'-er-tchcef, *s.* a kerchief for the neck.

Necklace, nek'-lase, *s.* a string of beads or ornaments worn on the neck.

Necklaced, nek'-layst, *a.* marked as with a necklace.

Neck-moulding, nek'-molde-ing, *s.* a moulding where the shaft and the capital of a column join [Arch.]

Necktie, nek'-ti, *s.* a tie for the neck.

Necræmia, ne-kre'-me-à, *s.* death of the blood (Gr. *nekros*, and *haima*, blood).

Necrolite, nek'-ro-lite, *s.* a variety of trachyte, which, when struck, emits a fetid odour (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *lithos*, a stone).

Necrological, nek-ro-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to or giving an account of the dead or deaths.

Necrologist, nek-krol'-o-jist, *s.* a recorder of deaths.
Necrology, nek-krol'-o-je, *s.* a register of deaths (Gr. *nekros*, and *logos*, account)
Necromancer, nek'-ro-man-ser, *s.* one who practises necromancy; a conjuror.
Necromancy, nek'-ro-man-se, *s.* divination by means of pretended communication with the dead; spirit rapping; conjuring; magic (Gr. *nekros*, and *manteia*, divination).
Necromantic, nek-ro-man'-tik, *a.* pertaining to or performed by necromancy. **Necromantically**, nek-ro-man'-te-kal-le, *ad.* by conjuration.
Necronite, nek'-ron-ite, *s.* fetid feldspar; necrolite.
Necrophagous, ne-krof'-a-gus, *a.* eating or feeding on the dead (Gr. *nekros*, and *phago*, to eat).
Necrophilism, ne-krof'-il-izm, *s.* an unnatural affection for the dead (Gr. *nekros*, and *phileo*, to love).
Necrophoby, ne-krof'-o-be, *s.* a morbid horror of dead bodies or of death (Gr. *nekros*, and *phobos*, fear).
Necropolis, ne-krop'-o-lis, *s.* a city of the dead; a cemetery (Gr. *nekros*, and *polis*, a city).
Necroscopic, nek-ro-skop'-ik, *a.* relating to post-mortem examinations (Gr. *nekros*, and *skopeo*, to view).
Necrosis, ne-kro'-sis, *s.* mortification in bone; a disease of plants.
Necrotomist, ne-krot'-o-mist, *s.* a dissector of dead bodies.
Necrotomy, ne-krot'-o-me, *s.* dissection of dead bodies.
Nectar, nek'-tar, *s.* the drink of the gods [Myth.]; any very sweet beverage; the honey of plants (Gr.)
Nectareal, nek-ta'-re-al, } *a.* resembling or pertaining
Nectarean, nek-ta'-re-an, } to nectar.
Nectared, nek'-tard, *a.* imbued with nectar.
Nectareous, nek-ta'-re-us, *a.* nectareal.
Nectarial, nek-ta'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to the nectary of a plant.
Nectariferous, nek-tà-rif'-er-us, *a.* producing nectar (Gr. *nectar*, and L. *fero*, to bear).
Nectarine, nek'-tà-rin, *a.* sweet as nectar: *s.* a fruit resembling the peach.
Nectarium, nek-ta'-re-um, *s.* the nectary (L.)
Nectarize, nek'-tar-ize, *v.a.* to sweeten.
Nectarous, nek'-tar-us, *a.* sweet as nectar.
Nectary, nek'-tar-e, *s.* part of a flower which secretes honey.
Need, need, *s.* want; necessity; state that requires relief; urgent want; want of the means of subsistence; indigence: *v.a.* to want; to lack: *v.n.* to be wanted or necessary (A.S. *ned*, compulsion).
Needer, need'-er, *s.* one who wants.
Need-fire, need'-fire, *s.* fire procured from friction, and presumed to be potent as a counter-charm in the case of diseases ascribed to sorcery.
Needful, need'-ful, *a.* needy: necessary; requisite. **Needfully**, need'-ful-le, *ad.* necessarily.
Needle, nee'-dl, *s.* a small instrument of steel, pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread, used in sewing; a small pointed piece of steel, such as is used in the mariner's compass; any crystallized substance in the form of a needle: *v.a.* to form needle-shaped crystals (A.S. *nædel*, from a root, *na*, to sew).
Needle-book, nee'-dl-book, *s.* a book with cloth leaves to stick needles in.
Needle-gun, nee'-dl-gun, *s.* a gun fired by a needle, forced on a detonating composition by means of a spring.
Needle-ore, nee'-dl-oar, *s.* acicular ore of bismuth.
Needless, need'-les, *a.* not wanted; unnecessary. **Needlessly**, need'-les-le, *ad.* without necessity. **Needlessness**, need'-les-nes, *s.* unnecessariness.
Needle-stone, nee'-dl-stone, *s.* a species of zeolite.
Needlewoman, nee'-dl-woom-an, *s.* a seamstress.
Needlework, nee'-dl-wurk, *s.* work executed with a needle; embroidery; the business of a seamstress.
Needle-zeolite, nee'-dl-ze'-o-lite, *s.* a species of zeolite.
Needs, needz, *ad.* necessarily; indispensably.
Needy, nee'-de, *a.* necessitous; indigent; very poor. **Needily**, nee'-de-le, *ad.* in want or poverty. **Neediness**, nee'-de-nes, *s.* want; indigence.
Ne'er, nare, *ad.* a contraction of *never*.
Neeze, neez, *v.n.* to sneeze. See **Sneeze.**
Nefarious, ne-fa'-re-us, *a.* impious or wicked in the extreme; abominable (L. *ne*, not, and *fas*, divine law, from *fari*, to utter). **Nefariously**, ne-fa'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a nefarious manner. **Nefariousness**, ne-fa'-re-us-nes, *s.* quality of being nefarious.
Negation, ne-ga'-shun, *s.* denial; declaration that something is not (L. *nego*, to deny or say no, from *ne*, not, and *aio*, to say yes).
Negative, neg'-à-tiv, *a.* implying denial, absence, or refusal; having the power of vetoing: *s.* a proposition by which something is denied; a word that denies; the right of veto; the opposite of the affirmative; a photograph in which the lights and shades of the object are the reverse of those in nature: *v.n* to prove the contrary; to reject by vote. *Negative electricity*, a deficiency of the electric fluid; resinous electricity. *Negative pregnants*, the negation of the thing implying the affirmation of another [Law]. *Negative quantity*, a minus quantity [Alg.] **Negatively**, neg'-à-tiv-le, *ad.* in a negative manner. **Negativeness**, neg'-à-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being negative.
Neglect, neg-lekt', *v.a.* to omit by carelessness or design; to disregard; to slight; not to notice: *s.* omission; forbearance to do anything that should be done; slight; habitual want of regard; state of disregard (L. *ne*, not, and *lego*, *lectum*, to gather)
Neglected, neg-lekt'-ed, *a.* omitted to be done. **Neglectedness**, neg-lekt'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being neglected.
Neglecter, neg-lekt'-er, *s.* one who neglects.
Neglectful, neg-lekt'-ful, *a.* accustomed to neglect; treating with neglect; indicating neglect. **Neglectfully**, neg-lekt'-ful-le, *ad.* with neglect.
Neglectingly, neg-lekt'-ing-le, *ad.* carelessly.
Negligée, neg-le-zha, *s.* a loose, easy dress; a loose gown; a long necklace, usually of coral (Fr.)
Negligence, neg'-le-jens, *s.* neglect; carelessness.
Negligent, neg'-le-jent, *a.* careless; heedless; inattentive. See **Neglect.** **Negligently**, neg'-le-jent-le, *ad.* carelessly.
Negociate, ne-go'-she-ate, *v.n.* See **Negotiate.**
Negotiability, ne-go-she-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being negotiable.
Negotiable, ne-go'-she-à-bl, *a.* that may be negotiated or transferred by assignment.
Negotiant, ne-go'-she-ant, *s.* one who negotiates.
Negotiate, ne-go'-she-ate, *v.n.* to transact business; to treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to treat with respecting peace or commerce: *v.a.* to procure by mutual intercourse and agreement; to sell; to transfer for value (L. *negotium*, business, *nec*, not, and *otium*, leisure).
Negotiation, ne-go-she-a'-shun, *s.* the transacting of business; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase.
Negotiator, ne-go'-she-a-tur, *s.* one who negotiates or treats with others.
Negotiatory, ne-go'-she-à-tur-e, *a.* pertaining to negotiation.
Negress, ne'-gres, *s.* a female negro.
Negrillos, ne-gril'-los, *s.pl.* negritos.
Negritos, ne-gri'-tos, *s.pl.* a diminutive negro-like race found in certain islands of the Malayan archipelago (Sp. diminutive negroes).
Negro, ne'-gro, *s.* an African black: *a.* relating to negroes (L. *niger*, black).
Negrohead, ne'-gro-hed, *s.* tobacco softened in molasses and pressed into cakes.
Negroid, ne'-groyd, *a.* of negro type (L. *negro*, and Gr. *eidos*, like).
Negus, ne'-gus, *s.* a liquor made of wine, water, sugar, and sometimes nutmeg and lemon-juice (a Col. *Negus* in Queen Anne's reign who invented it).
Nehushtan, ne-hush'-tan, *s.* merely brass [Heb.]
Neigh, na, *v.n.* to utter the cry of a horse; to whinny: *s.* the cry of a horse; a whinnying (from the sound).
Neighbour, na'-bur, *s.* one who lives near: *v.a.* to adjoin; to be near to: *a.* near to another; adjoining (A.S. *neah*, near, and *bur*, a dweller).
Neighbourhood, na'-bur-hud, *s.* a place near; the adjoining district; the state of being near; the inhabitants who live near each other.
Neighbouring, na'-bur-ing, *a.* living or being near.
Neighbourly, na'-bur-le, *a.* becoming a neighbour; kind; civil; cultivating familiar intercourse; social: *ad.* with social civility. **Neighbourliness**, na'-bur-le-nes, *s.* the state of being neighbourly.
Neighing, na'-ing, *s.* the cry of a horse.
Neither, ne'-*ther*, or ni'-*ther*, *pron.* and *conj.* not either (A.S. *na*, not, and *hwæther*, whether).
Nelumbo, ne-lum'-bo, *s.* a sort of water-lily.
Nemaline, nem'-à-lin, *a.* fibrous [Min.] (Gr. *nema*, a thread, or thing spun, from *neo*, to spin.)
Nemalite, nem'-à-lite, *s.* a fibrous hydrate of magnesia [Min.] (Gr. *nema*, and *lithos*, a stone.)
Nematoid, ne'-mà-toyd, *a.* like a thread (Gr. *nema*, and *eidos*, like).
Nematoideans, nem-à-toy'-de-ans, *s.pl.* an order of Entozoa, with filiform, elongated bodies [Zool.]
Nematoneura, nem-à-to-new'-rà, *s.* a division of the radiata, including such of that class as have the nervous filaments directly traceable [Zool.] (Gr. *nema*, and *neuron*, a nerve.)
Nemertes, ne-mer'-tes, *s.* a genus of marine annelida, remarkable for their length of body.
Nemesis, nem'-e-sis, *s.* the goddess of vengeance or retributive justice (Gr. *nemo*, to distribute).

Nemocera, ne-mos'-e-rà, *s.* a family of dipterous insects [Zool.] (Gr. *nema*, and *keras*, a horn.)
Nemoral, nem'-o-ral, *a.* pertaining to a wood.
Nemorous, nem'-o-rus, *a.* woody (L. *nemus*, a grove).
Nenuphar, nen'-u-far, *s.* the great water-lily (Per.)
Neogamist, ne-og'-à-mist, *s.* a person recently married (Gr. *neos*, and *gamos*, marriage).
Neolithic, ne-o-lith'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the more recent division of the stone period (Gr. *neos*, and *lithos*, a stone).
Neologian, ne-o-lo'-je-an, *a.* neological; *s.* a neologist.
Neological, ne-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to neology; employing new words. **Neologically,** ne-o-loj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a neological manner.
Neologism, ne-ol'-o-jizm, *s.* a word or expression that is new or of new significance; new doctrine.
Neologist, ne-ol'-o-jist, *s.* an introducer of new words or doctrines.
Neologistical, ne-ol-o-jist'-ik-al, *a.* neological.
Neologize, ne-ol'-o-gize, *v.n.* to introduce new terms or doctrines, especially theological.
Neology, ne-ol'-o-je, *s.* the introduction of new words; rationalistic views in theology (Gr. *neos*, and *logos*, a word).
Neonomian, ne-o-no'-me-an, *s.* one who advocates the doctrine that Christianity has introduced a new law (Gr. *neos*, and *nomos*, a law).
Neonomianism, ne-o-no'-me-an-izm, *s.* the doctrines of the Neonomians.
Neophyte, ne'-o-fite, *s.* a new convert or proselyte; a novice; a tyro (Gr. *neos*, and *phyton*, a plant).
Neoplastic, ne-o-plas'-tik, *a.* freshly formed (Gr. *neos*, and *plasso*, to form).
Neoplatonism, ne-o-pla'-ton-izm, *s.* a combination of oriental belief with Platonic philosophyzing which appeared in the early Christian centuries.
Neoplatonist, ne-o-pla'-ton-ist, *s.* an upholder of the Neoplatonic philosophy.
Neoteric, ne-o-ter'-ik, *a.* new; recent in origin: *s.* one of modern times (Gr. *neos*).
Neozoic, ne-o-zo'-ik, *a.* denoting the formations from the Trias down to the most recent [Geol.] (Gr. *neos*, and *zoe*, life.)
Nep, nep, *s.* a plant, catmint.
Nepaulese, ne-paw-leez', *a.* belonging to Nepaul· *s.* a native of Nepaul.
Nepaul-paper, ne-paw'-pa-per, *s.* a strong unsized paper made in Nepaul from the pulverized bark of the daphne papyracea.
Nepenthe, ne-pen'-the, *s.* a drug that relieves pain, originally by inducing forgetfulness (Gr. *ne*, not, and *penthos*, grief).
Nepenthes, ne-pen'-thez, *s.* a genus of remarkable plants, the pitcher plant.
Nephalism, nef'-a-lizm, *s.* teetotalism (Gr. *nepho*, to abstain from wine).
Nepheline, nef'-e-lin, *s.* a mineral found at Vesuvius (Gr. *nephele*, a cloud).
Nepheloid, nef'-el-oyd, *a.* cloudy [Med.] (Gr. *Nephele*, and *eidos*, like.)
Nephew, nef'-u, *or* nev'-u, *s.* son of a brother or sister (A.S.)
Nephralgia, ne-fral'-je-à, *s.* a disease of the kidneys (Gr. *nephros*, a kidney, and *algos*, pain).
Nephrite, nef'-rite, *s.* a mineral, given formerly for kidney disease.
Nephritic, ne-frit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the kidneys; affected with kidney disease; relieving disorders of the kidneys: *s.* a medicine for relieving diseases of the kidneys.
Nephritis, ne-fri'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the kidneys [Med.]
Nephrocele, nef'-ro-sele, *s.* hernia of the kidneys [Med.] (Gr. *nephros*, and *kele*, a tumour.)
Nephrography, ne-frog'-rà-fe, *s.* a description of the kidneys (Gr. *nephros*, and *grapho*, to write).
Nephroid, nef'-royd, *a.* kidney-shaped (Gr. *nephros*, and *eidos*, like).
Nephrology, ne-frol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on the kidneys (Gr. *nephros*, and *logos*, science).
Nephrotomy, ne-frot'-o-me, *s.* the extracting a stone from the kidney by cutting [Surg.] (Gr. *nephros*, and *tome*, cutting.)
Nepotic, ne-pot'-ik, *a.* showing nepotism.
Nepotism, nep'-o-tizm, *s.* undue favouritism, as in bestowing patronage, shown to nephews and other relatives (L. *nepos*, a grandson, a nephew).
Nepotist, nep'-o-tist, *s.* one who practises nepotism.
Neptune, nep'-tune, *s.* the god of the sea [Myth.]; a large planet beyond Uranus (L. *nato*, to swim).
Neptunian, nep-tew'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to the sea; formed by water or aqueous solution. *The Neptunian theory*, the theory which refers the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water.
Neptunian, nep-tew'-ne-an, } *s.* one who adopts the
Neptunist, nep'-tu-nist, } Neptunian theory.

Nereid, ne'-re-id, *s.* a sea-nymph [Myth.]; a marine annelid (Gr. *Nereus*, a sea-god, from Gr. *neros*, wet).
Nerite, ner'-it, *s.* a mollusc of the genus nerita.
Neroli, ner'-o-li, *s.* the essential oil of orange flowers.
Nervation, ner-va'-shun, *s.* the arrangement of nerves or veins.
Nerve, nerv, *s.* an organ of sensation and motion in animals; a vein in the leaf of a plant; strength; firmness of body; fortitude; courage: *v.a.* to give strength or vigour to (Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, a cord).
Nerved, nervd, *pp.* or *a.* having such and such nerves; full of vigour.
Nerveless, nerv'-les, *a.* destitute of strength; weak.
Nervine, ner'-vin, *s.* or *a.* a medicine that operates on the nerves.
Nervous, ner'-vus, *a.* pertaining to the nerves; having nerves; strong; vigorous; pertaining to or affecting the nerves; with nerves easily agitated. **Nervously,** ner'-vus-le, *ad.* with strength or vigour; with agitation. **Nervousness,** ner'-vus-nes, *s.* strength; force; weakness of the nerves.
Nervure, ner'-vure, *s.* veins of leaves [Bot.]; the corneous divisions in the wings of insects [Entom.]
Nervy, ner'-ve, *a.* strong; vigorous.
Nescience, nesh'-e-ens, *s.* want of knowledge; ignorance (L. *ne*, not, and *scio*, to know).
Ness, nes, *s.* a promontory or cape (A.S. *næs*, nose).
Nest, nest, *s.* the place or bed formed or used by a bird for incubation and keeping its young; a bed to hatch eggs or rear young; an abode; a resort; a number of boxes or cases inserted in each other: *v.n.* to build and occupy a nest. *Nest-egg*, an egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it; something laid up as a beginning. (A.S.)
Nestle, nes'-l, *v.n.* to settle; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; to move restlessly about: *v.a.* to house, as in a nest; to cherish.
Nestling, nes'-ling, *s.* a young bird from the nest: *a.* newly hatched.
Nestorian, nes-to'-re-an, *s.* a follower of *Nestorius*, patriarch of Constantinople, who maintained the coexistence, but not the union, of the two natures in the person of Christ: *a.* relating to Nestorius or his doctrines.
Net, net, *s.* an instrument for catching fish, birds, or wild beasts, formed with twine or thread knotted in meshes; anything similar in form or purpose; a snare: *v.a.* to make into a net or network; to capture with or as with a net (A.S.)
Net, net, *a.* neat; unadulterated; clear of all deductions or charges: *v.a.* to realise a clear profit (*neat*).
Nether, neth'-er, *a.* lower, opposed to upper; belonging to the regions below (A.S. comparative of *nither*, downward).
Nethermost, neth'-er-most, *a.* lowest.
Nethinim, neth'-e-nim, *s.pl.* tabernacle and temple servants (Heb.)
Netted, net'-ted, *a.* reticulated; gained as clear.
Netting, net'-ing, *s.* net-making; a piece of network. *Netting-needle*, a long needle, with a slit at each end, to wind the thread on.
Nettle, net'-tl, *s.* a well-known plant, covered with hair-like prickles, which sting severely: *v.a.* to fret; to irritate (A.S. *netele*).
Nettle-cloth, net'-tl-kloth, *s.* a material, consisting of a very thick tissued cotton, japanned and prepared as a substitute for leather.
Nettler, net'-tler, *s.* one who provokes or irritates.
Nettle-rash, net'-tl-rash, *s.* an eruption upon the skin, much resembling the sting of a nettle.
Nettle-tree, net'-tl-tree, *s.* a tree nearly allied to the elm.
Network, net'-wurk, *s.* a complication of threads, &c., forming interstices between the intersections.
Neural, new'-ral, *a.* pertaining to the nerves (Gr. *neuron*, a nerve).
Neuralgia, new-ral'-je-à, } *s.* a violent pain occurring at
Neuralgy, new-ral'-je, } intervals in paroxysms in the trunk or branch of a nerve [Med.] (Gr. *neuron*, and *algos*, pain.)
Neuralgic, new-ral'-jik, *a.* pertaining to neuralgia.
Neurilemma, new-re-lem'-mà, *s.* the sheath which invests a nerve [Anat.] (Gr. *neuron*, and *lemma*, a husk or rind.)
Neurine, new'-rin, *s.* the substance which constitutes the matter of the nerves.
Neuritis, new-ri'-tis, *s.* inflammation of a nerve.
Neurography, new-rog'-rà-fe, *s.* a description of the nerves (Gr. *neuron*, and *grapho*, to write).
Neurological, new-ro-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to neurology.
Neurologist, new-rol'-o-jist, *s.* an expert in neurology.
Neurology, new-rol'-o-je, *s.* the doctrine of the nerves (Gr. *neuron*, and *logos*, science).
Neuroma, new-ro'-mà, *s.* a tumour, solid or cystic, formed in or upon a nervous trunk.

Neuropathic, new-ro-path'-ik, *a.* affecting the nerves.
Neuropathy, new-rop'-à-thc, *s.* an affection of the nerves (Gr. *neuron*, and *pathos*, suffering).
Neuroptera, new-rop'-te-rà, *s.pl.* an order of insects having four transparent, finely reticulated, membranous wings (Gr. *neuron*. and *pteron*, a wing).
Neurosis, new-ro'-sis, *s.* a morbid affection of the nervous system.
Neurotic, new-rot'-ik, *a.* relating to, seated in, or acting on, the nerves: *s.* a medicine useful in disorders of the nerves.
Neurotomical, new-ro-tom'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to neurotomy.
Neurotomist, new-rot'-o-mist, *s.* one practised in neurotomy.
Neurotomy, new-rot'-o-me, *s.* dissection of the nerves (Gr. *neuron*, and *tome*, cutting).
Neuter, new'-ter, *a.* not adhering to, or taking part with, either side; neither male nor female [Bot. and Zool.]; neither masculine nor feminine [Gram.]; neither active nor passive [Gram.]: *s.* one who takes no part in a contest; an animal of neither sex; a plant with neither stamens nor pistils [Bot.] *Neuter verb*, a verb which expresses an action limited to the subject [Gram.] (L. *ne*, not, and *uter*, either.)
Neutral, new'-tral, *a.* not engaged on either side; not biassed to either side; indifferent; neither very good nor bad; having neither stamens nor pistils [Bot.]: *s.* a person or nation that takes no part in a contest. *Neutral tint*, a factitious gray pigment, made up of blue, red and yellow in certain proportions; a dull colour [Painting]. *Neutral salt*, a salt possessing the character neither of an acid nor an alkali [Chem.]
Neutrally, new'-tral-le, *ad.* in a neutral manner; indifferently.
Neutrality, new-tral'-e-te, *s.* the state of being neutral.
Neutralization, new-tral-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of neutralizing, or of reducing to a neutral state [Chem.]
Neutralize, new'-tral-ize, *v.a.* to render neutral; to render inert, inactive, or of no effect.
Neutralizer, new'-tral-i-zer, *s.* one who or that which neutralizes.
Névé, na-va, *s.* the granular snow that feeds a glacier (Fr. from L. *nix*, *nivis*, snow).
Never, nev'-er, *ad.* not at any time; in no degree; not ever (*not* and *ever*).
Nevertheless, nev'-er-the-les, *ad.* not the less; notwithstanding.
New, new, *a.* lately made, invented, produced, or come into being; recent in origin; not before known; recently discovered; modern; not habituated or accustomed; as at first; fresh; not of ancient extraction (*now*). **Newly**, new'-le, *ad.* lately; freshly. **Newness**, new'-nes, *s.* the state of being new.
Newel, new'-el, *s.* the upright post about which is formed a winding stair [Arch.] (Fr. *noyau*, the stone of a fruit, from L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.)
New-fangled, new-fang'-gled, *a.* formed with the affectation of novelty; fond of novelties (*new*, and *fangel*, ready to catch at, from A.S. *fangen*, seized). **New-fangledly**, new-fang'-gld-le, *ad.* in a new-fangled manner. **Newfangledness**, new-fang'-gld-nes, *s.* a being new-fangled.
Newfoundland, new-found'-land, *s.* a large variety of dog, originally from Newfoundland.
Newing, new'-ing, *s.* yeast or barm.
Newish, new'-ish, *a.* somewhat new.
News, newz, *s.* recent account or information; tidings; intelligence; a newspaper.
News-boy, newz'-boy, *s.* a boy who vends or delivers newspapers.
News-letter, newz'-let-tèr, *s.* a weekly letter formerly circulating news, precursor of the newspaper.
Newsman, newz'-man, *s.* one who vends or delivers newspapers.
News-monger, newz'-mung-gèr, *s.* one who deals in news.
Newspaper, newz'-pa-per, *s.* a sheet of paper printed and distributed periodically, for circulating news.
News-room, newz'-room, *s.* a room for the reading of newspapers, &c.
News-vendor, newz'-ven-dur, *s.* a seller of newspapers.
News-writer, newz'-rite-èr, *s.* a contributor to a newsletter.
Newt, newt, *s.* a genus of batrachians of the salamander family; an eft (*an*, and *ewt*, or *eft*).
Newtonian, new-to'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to, or invented, or discovered by Sir Isaac Newton: *s.* a follower of Newton in philosophy.
Next, nekst, *a.*; *superl.* of **Nigh**; nearest in place, time, or degree: *ad.* immediately succeeding. *Next door to*, very near to.
Nexus, nek'-sus, *s.* connecting link or principle (L.)
Nib, nib, *s.* the bill or beak of a bird; the point of anything, particularly of a pen (*neb*).
Nibble, nib'-bl, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to bite by little at a time; to bite; to carp at: *s.* a little bite, or seizing to bite (*nip*).
Nibbler, nib'-bler, *s.* one who bites a little at a time.
Nibblingly, nib'-bling-le, *ad.* in a nibbling manner.
Nibelungen, ne-bel-ung'-en, *s.* a German epic of the Middle Ages (Ger.)
Nice, nise, *a.* very pleasant to the taste; dainty; delicious; delicate; fine; exact; precise; requiring scrupulous exactness; minutely discriminative; overexact; fastidious; easily injured; refined. *To make nice*, to be scrupulous. (Fr. *nice*, simple, from L. *nescius*, ignorant.) **Nicely**, nise'-le, *ad.* in a nice manner. **Niceness**, nise'-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being nice; delicacy of perception; scrupulousness; precision.
Nicene, ni'-seen, *a.* pertaining to *Nice*, a town of Asia Minor, where the first and most important general council of the Christian Church was held, A.D. 325. The *Nicene Creed*, an early statement of Christian doctrine, so called because it was adopted at this council.
Nicety, nise'-e-te, *s.* delicacy; delicacy of perception; delicate handling or treatment; minute distinction; fastidiousness; squeamishness; precision.
Niche, nitch, *s.* a recess in a wall for a statue, bust, &c. (Fr. from It. *nicchio*, a cockle fish or shell).
Niched, nitcht, *a.* in a niche.
Nick, nik, *s.* a notch cut into a thing; a score to reckon by; a reckoning; the exact point of time required by necessity; the critical time; a winning throw: *v.a.* to hit or touch luckily, or at the lucky time; to cut in nicks or notches; to defeat or cozen, as at dice; to make an incision in a horse's tail (*notch*).
Nick, nik, *s.* an evil spirit of he waters [Scand. Myth.]; the devil, with the epithet 'old" added (A.S. *nicor*).
Nickel, nik'-el, *s.* a metal of a grayish-white colour (Ger.)
Nickel-glance, nik'-el-glans, *s.* an ore of nickel.
Nickel-green, nik'-el-green, *s.* a green arseniate of nickel.
Nickelic, ni-kel'-ik, *a.* pertaining to nickel.
Nickel-ochre, nik'-el-o-ker, *s.* nickel-green.
Nickel-silver, nik'-el-sil-vèr, *s.* a compound of copper, nickel and zinc.
Nicknacks, nik'-naks, *s.pl.* trifles; knicknacks.
Nicknackery, nik-nak'-e-re, *s.* a collection of trifles.
Nickname, nik'-name, *s.* a name given in derision or familiarity: *v.a.* to give a nickname to.
Nicotian, ni-ko'-she-an, *a.* pertaining to tobacco (*Nicot*, a French ambassador to Portugal, who introduced it into France in the 16th cent.)
Nicotianine, ni-ko'-she-à-nin, *s.* a poisonous oil obtained from tobacco.
Nicotine, nik'-o-tin, *s.* a poisonous alkaloid of a very acrid taste, obtained from tobacco.
Nictate, nik'-tate, *v.n.* to wink (L. *nicto*).
Nictitate, nik'-te-tate, *v.a.* to wink.
Nictitation, nik-te-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of winking.
Nidamental, nid-à-men'-tal, *a.* pertaining to nests or their construction (L. *nidus*, a nest).
Nidge, nij, *v.a.* to dress stones with a pick.
Nidification, nid-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act or process of building a nest (L. *nidus*, and *facio*, to make).
Nidorous, ni'-do-rus, *a.* resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat (L. *nidor*, smell from cooking).
Nidulant, nid'-u-lant, *a.* nestling as a bird.
Nidulate, nid'-u-late, *v.n.* to build a nest.
Nidulation, nid-u-la'-shun, *s.* the time of remaining in the nest, as of a bird.
Nidus, ni'-dus, *s.* a nest; hatching place [Med.] (L.)
Niece, neece, *s.* the daughter of a brother or sister (L. *neptis*, a grand-daughter, a niece.) See **Nephew**.
Niello, ne-el'-lo, *s.* a species of ornamental engraving resembling damask work (It. from L. *niger*, black).
Nifheim, niff-hime, *s.* the region of primeval cold and darkness of the Norse mythology (literally, cloud-home).
Niggard, nig'-gurd, *s.* a miser: *a.* miserly; meanly covetous; sparing (Ice. *knöggr*, miserly).
Niggardish, nig'-gurd-ish, *a.* somewhat covetous.
Niggardly, nig'-gurd-le, *a.* meanly avaricious: *ad.* in a niggard manner. **Niggardliness**, nig'-gurd-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being niggardly.
Nigger, nig'-ger, *s.* a negro; a man of colour, in contempt.
Niggle, nig'-gl, *v.a.* and *v.n.* to trifle.
Niggler, nig'-gler, *s.* one who niggles at handiwork.
Nigh, ni, *a.* near; not distant; not remote; closely allied: *ad.* near; almost (A.S. *neah*). **Nighness**, ni'-nes, *s.* nearness; proximity.
Night, nite, *s.* that part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon; darkness; intellectual and moral darkness; adversity, or a state of affliction; obscurity; death (A.S. *niht*, from a root, *nak*, to perish, to die).

Night-blindness, nīte'-blind-nes, *s.* inability to see except in daylight.
Night-cap, nīte'-kap, *s.* a cap worn in bed; a glass of punch taken at bed-time.
Night-clothes, nīte'-kloaths, *s.pl.* clothes worn in bed.
Nightfall, nīte'-fawl, *s.* the close of the day.
Night-fire, nīte'-fīre, *s.* fire burning in the night; the ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp.
Night-glass, nīte'-glas, *s.* a telescope which, by concentrating the light, enables one to see objects at night.
Night-hawk, nīte'-hawk, *s.* a bird of the goatsucker family.
Nightingale, nī'-tin-gale, *s.* a small bird that sings sweetly at night.
Night-jar, nīte'-jär, *s.* a goatsucker.
Nightless, nīte'-les, *a.* having no night.
Nightly, nīte'-le, *a.* done by night or every night: *ad.* by night; every night.
Nightman, nīte'-man, *s.* one who empties water-closets or cesspools in the night.
Nightmare, nīte'-mare, *s.* an incubus; an agonized sense of oppression and helplessness, accompanied with horrible dreams when asleep; an oppressed dream; state or vision under it (A.S. *níht*, and *mara*, nightmare, from root *mar*, to crush).
Night-piece, nīte'-peece, *s.* a piece of painting, so coloured as to be best seen to advantage by artificial light.
Night-raven, nīte'-ra-vn, *s.* a night bird of ill omen.
Night-shade, nīte'-shade, *s.* a name common to several berry-bearing herbs, mostly poisonous.
Night-soil, nīte'-soyl, *s.* the contents of water-closets, appropriated to manure land.
Night-stool, nīte'-stool, *s.* a bed-room commode.
Night-walker, nīte'-wawk-er, *s.* one who walks in his sleep; one who walks with evil designs at night.
Night-walking, nīte'-wawk-ing, *s.* walking in one's sleep; walking with evil intent at night.
Nightward, nīte'-wawrd, *a.* approaching towards night.
Night-watch, nīte'-wotch, *s.* a guard or watch in the night; time of changing the watch or guard.
Night-watcher, nīte'-wotch-er, *s.* one who watches in the night.
Nigrescent, ni-gres'-sent, *a.* growing black; approaching to blackness (L. *níger*, black).
Nigrine, nī'-grin, *s.* an ore of titanium.
Nihil, nī'-hil, *s.* nothing (L.)
Nihilism, nī'-hil-izm, *s.* nothingness; nihility; scepticism to the extent of denying everything, even existence; the repudiation of the whole existing creed and organization of society, and insistance on an entire revolution and a reconstruction of them on communistic principles, as regards especially the distribution of property in land.
Nihilist, nī'-hil-ist, *s.* an upholder of nihilism, especially in its social references.
Nihilistic, ni-hil-is'-tik, *a.* pertaining to nihilism.
Nihility, ni-hil'-e-te, *s.* nothingness.
Nil, nil, *s.* nothing; a term used for cancelling in accounts or book-keeping (L. contracted from *nihil*).
Nill, nil, *v.a.* not to will: *v.n.* to be unwilling (A.S. *ne*, not, and *willan*, to will).
Nill, nil, *s.* the shining sparks of brass in melting the ore.
Nilometer, ni-lom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during the state of flood (*Nile*, and *meter*).
Nilotic, ni-lot'-ik, *a.* relating to the Nile.
Nimbiferous, nim-bif'-er-us, *a.* storm-bringing (L. *nimbus*, and *fero*, to bring).
Nimble, nim'-bl, *a.* light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; swift (A.S. *nimul*, quick at catching, from *niman*, to take). **Nimbleness,** nim'-bl-nes, *s.* lightness and celerity. **Nimbly,** nim'-ble, *ad.* with agility.
Nimble-fingered, nim'-bl-fing-gerd, *a.* expert at stealing.
Nimble-footed, nim'-bl-foot-ed, *a.* running with speed; light of foot.
Nimble-witted, nim'-bl-wit-ted, *a.* quick in reply; quick-witted.
Nimbus, nim'-bus, *s.* a rain-cloud; a disc of light around the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns (L.)

Nimbus.

Nimiety, nim-ī'-e-te, *s.* state of excessiveness (L. *nimius*, too much).
Nincompoop, nin'-kum-poop, *s.* a block-head (L. *non compos mentis*, not capable in mind).
Nine, nine, *a.* and *s.* the number composed of eight and one. *The Nine*, the Muses, which see.
Ninefold, nine'-fōald, *a.* nine times repeated.
Nine-holes, nine'-hōlez, *s.* a game in which a pellet is bowled into holes.
Nine-pins, nine'-pinz, *s.* a play with nine pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled.
Nineteen, nine'-teen, *a.* and *s.* nine and ten united.
Nineteenth, nine'-teenth, *a.* the ordinal of nineteen.
Ninetieth, nine'-te-eth, *a.* the ordinal of ninety.
Ninety, nine'-te, *a.* and *s.* nine times ten.
Ninny, nin'-ne, } *s.* a fool; a simple-
Ninny-hammer, nin'-ne-ham'-mer, } ton (*nincompoop*).
Ninth, nine'th, *a.* ordinal of nine: *s.* a ninth part.
Ninthly, nine'th'-le, *ad.* in the ninth place.
Niobium, ni-ō'-be-um, *s.* a metal discovered in columbite (*Niobe*, a heroine of Greek fable, who, as she wept for the loss of her seven children, was turned into stone, and her tears into a fountain).
Niobe, nī'-o-be, *s.* See **Niobium.**
Nip, nip, *v.a.* to pinch or bite off the end: to pinch off with the nails; to cut off the end of anything; to blast; to bite: *s.* a pinch with the nails or teeth: a blast; destruction by frost; a biting sarcasm; a sip or small draught.
Nipper, nip'-per, *s.* he who or that which nips; a fore-tooth of a horse.
Nipperkin, nip'-per-kin, *s.* a small cup.
Nippers, nip'-pers, *s.pl.* small pincers.
Nippingly, nip'-ping-le, *ad.* so as to trip; with bitter sarcasm.
Nipple, nip'-pl, *s.* the pap by which milk is sucked from the breast; a teat; anything like it. *Nipple-shield*, a protection for the breast, worn by females (*neb*).
Nipplewort, nip'-pl-wurt, *s.* a herb of the genus lapsana.
Nirvana, nir-vä'-na, *s.* the Buddhist doctrine of the total extinction of existence as agitated by desire, and the attainment, in consequence, of self-centred composure of being (Sans. literally, blown out).
Nisan, nī'-san, *s.* a month of the Jewish calendar, answering to April (Heb.)
Nisi prius, nī'-si pri'-us, *s.* the name of certain courts for the trial of causes in the several counties [Law]. (L. unless before.)
Nisus, nī'-sus, *s.* an effort; endeavour (L.)
Nit, nit, *s.* an egg of any small insect (A.S.)
Nitency, nī'-ten-se, *s.* brightness (L. *niteo*, to shine).
Nitency, nī'-ten-se, *s.* effort (L. *nitor*, to strive).
Nithing, nithe'-ing, *s.* a coward; a poltroon.
Nitrate, nī'-trate, *s.* a salt of nitric acid. *Nitrate of lead*, crystallized nitric acid with oxide of lead. *Nitrate of silver*, nitric acid saturated with pure silver, which forms an indelible ink for writing on linen.
Nitrated, nī'-tra-ted. *a.* combined with nitric acid.
Nitre, nī'-ter, *s.* a salt, generally called saltpetre; in modern chemistry, the nitrate of potash. *Cubic nitre*, nitrate of soda, as crystallizing in cubes (Gr *nitron*, from Ar.)
Nitric, nī'-trik, *a.* impregnated with nitre. *Nitric acid*, a compound of oxygen and nitrogen, which is of great importance in chemistry and the arts.
Nitriferous, ni-trif'-e-rus, *a.* bearing nitre (*nitre*, and L. *fero*, to bear).
Nitrification, ni-tre-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the process of forming nitre.
Nitrify, nī'-tre-fī, *v.a.* to form into nitre (*nitre*, and L. *facio*, to make).
Nitrite, nī'-trite, *s.* a salt of nitrous acid.
Nitro-benzole, nī'-tro-ben'-zole, *s.* a combination of benzole and nitric acid with the flavour of the oil of bitter almonds.
Nitrogen, nī'-tro-jen, *s.* that element which is the basis of nitric acid, and the principal ingredient in atmospheric air (Gr. *nitron*, and *gennao*, to produce).
Nitrogenised, ni-troj'-en-ized, *a.* impregnated with nitrogen.
Nitrogenous, ni-troj'-e-nus, *a.* pertaining to or containing nitrogen.
Nitro-glucose, ni-tro-glu'-kose, *s.* powdered sugar acted upon by nitro-sulphuric acid.
Nitro-glycerine, ni-tro-glis'-er-in, *s.* a highly explosive oily liquid prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acid on glycerine.
Nitro-hydrochloric acid, nī'-tro-hi-dro-klor'-ik as'-id, *a.* the mixture of nitric and muriatic or hydrochloric acid, formerly called aqua regia.
Nitro-magnesite, nī'-tro-mag'-ne-site, *s.* the nitrate of magnesia, generally found on old walls and in limestone caves.
Nitrometer, ni-trom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre (*nitre* and *meter*).
Nitro-muriatic acid, nī'-tro-mew-re-at'-ik as'-id, *s.* hydrochloric acid.
Nitro-naphthalene, ni-tro-nap'-thā-leen, *s.* a substance prepared by boiling naphthalin in nitric acid.
Nitro-sulphuric acid, nī'-tro-sul-fu'-rik as'-id, *s.* a mixture of one part of nitre with eight or ten of sulphuric acid.

Nitrous, ni'-trus, *a.* obtained from, impregnated with, or resembling nitre. *Nitrous acid*, a compound of oxygen and nitrogen, in the proportion of three equivalents of the former to two of the latter. *Nitrous oxide*, a gas composed of one equivalent of oxygen and two of nitrogen, sometimes called *laughing gas*.

Nitry, ni'-tre, *a.* nitrous; pertaining to nitre.

Nitter, nit'-ter, *s.* the horse-bee, that lays its eggs or *nits* on horses.

Nitty, nit'-te, *a.* abounding with nits.

Niveous, niv'-e-us, *a.* snowy; resembling snow (L. *nix*, *nivis*, snow).

Nix, niks, *s.* a water-spirit (*nick*).

Nixie, niks'-e, *s.* a female nix.

Nizam, ne-zäm', *s.* the title of an Indian prince in the Deccan.

Nizy, ni'-ze, *s.* a dunce; a simpleton.

No, no, *ad.* a word of denial or refusal; not in any degree; not at all: *a.* not any; *n.* an answer no. *The everlasting no*, denial of the supernatural in and above man, or of spiritual freedom; the genius of scepticism. [Carlyle.]

Noachian, no-a'-ke-an, *a.* pertaining to *Noah*, or his time.

Nob, nob, *s.* the head, in ridicule (*knob*).

Nobiliary, no-bil'-e-a-re, *s.* a history of noble families.

Nobilitate, no-bil'-e-tate, *v.a.* to ennoble.

Nobilitation, no-bil-e-ta'-shun, *s.* act of nobilating.

Nobility, no-bil'-e-te, *s.* nobleness; dignity of mind; greatness; elevation of soul; distinction by blood; descent from noble ancestors; those of noble rank; the peerage.

Noble, no'-bl, *a.* high in excellence or worth; honourable, dignified, or exalted; stately; of an ancient and honourable family; characterized by liberality; of an excellent disposition; choice: *s.* a nobleman; a peer; an old English coin worth 6*s.* 8*d.* *Noble metals*, gold, silver, platinum, &c. (L. *nobilis*, that can be known, known, from *nosco*, to know.) **Nobleness**, no'-bl-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being noble; greatness; dignity; stateliness. **Nobly**, no'-ble, *ad.* in a noble manner; of noble extraction; magnificently.

Nobleman, no'-bl-man, *s.* a titled person.

Noblesse, no-bles', *s.* the nobility; persons of noble rank collectively.

Noblewoman, no'-bl-woom-an, *s.* a lady of noble rank.

Nobody, no'-bod-e, *s.* no person; no one; a person of no note.

Nocent, no'-sent, *a.* hurtful; mischievous (L. *nocens*).

Noctambulation, nok-tam-bu-la'-shun, *s.* walking in sleep (L. *nox*, night, and *ambulo*, to walk).

Noctambulism, nok-tam'-u-lizm, *s.* somnambulism.

Noctambulist, nok-tam'-bu-list, *s.* a somnambulist.

Noctilio, nok-til'-e-o, *s.* a genus of bats.

Noctiluca, nok-te-lu'-kä, *s.* phosphorus; a small phosphorescent animal (L. *nox*, and *luceo*, to shine).

Noctilucous, nok-te-lu'-kus, *a.* shining in the night.

Noctivagant, nok-tiv'-ä-gant, *a.* wandering in the night (L. *nox*, and *vagus*, wandering).

Noctivagation, nok-tiv-ä-ga'-shun, *s.* a roving in the night.

Noctograph, nok'-to-graf, *s.* a writing frame for the blind (L. *nox*, and Gr. *grapho*, to write).

Noctuary, nok'-tu-ä-re, *s.* an account of what passes at night.

Noctule, nok'-tule, *s.* a large species of bat.

Nocturn, nok'-turn, *s.* in Rom. Cath. Church, a religious service at night, now part of matins (L. *nocturnus*).

Nocturna, nok-tur'-nä, *s.* the moth-butterflies, which seldom fly but at night.

Nocturnal, nok-tur'-nal, *a.* pertaining to, done or happening at night. **Nocturnally**, nok-tur'-nal-le, *ad.* in the night; nightly.

Noctuse, nok'-turn, *s.* a picture of a night scene; a piece to play at night [Mus.]

Nocuous, nok'-u-us, *a.* hurtful (L. *noceo*, to hurt). **Nocuously**, nok'-u-us-le, *ad.* in a hurtful manner.

Nod, nod, *v.n.* to incline, as the head, with a quick motion; to be drowsy; to make a slight bow or beckon with the head: *v.a.* to incline or bend: *s.* a quick declination or inclination, as of the head; a slight obeisance; a command (A.S.)

Nodal, no'-dal, pertaining to nodes. *Nodal lines*, lines which remain at rest on the surface of an elastic body, whose parts are in a state of vibration. *Nodal points*, points in a string extended between two fixed objects, which, when the string is put in vibration, are found to remain at rest. (L. *nodus*, a knot.)

Nodated, no'-da-ted, *a.* knotted.

Nodder, nod'-der, *s.* one who nods; a drowsy person.

Noddle, nod'-dl, *s.* the head, in ridicule (*knot*).

Noddy, nod'-de, *s.* a simpleton; a fool; a sea-fowl allied to the tern and the gull.

Node, node, *s.* a knot; a knob; a swelling of the periosteum, tendons, or bones; a hard concretion round gouty parts [Med.]; a point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic [Astron.]; the knot, intrigue, or plot of a piece; the principal difficulty; a nodus [Bot.] (L. *nodus*.)

Nodical, nod'-e-kal, *a.* as regards the node [Astron.]

Nodose, no-dose', *a.* knotted; having knots or swelling joints.

Nodosity, no-dos'-e-te, *s.* knottiness; a knot.

Nodular, nod'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to a nodule or knot.

Nodule, nod'-ule, *s.* a small knot; a rounded mineral mass of irregular shape.

Noduled, nod'-uled, *a.* having little knots or lumps.

Nodulous, nod'-u-lus, } *a.* with knots at intervals.

Nodulose, nod'-u-lose, }

Nodus, no'-dus, *s.* a point situated upon the axis of a plant whence a leaf or leaf-bud originates [Bot.]; the point of difficulty (L. a knot).

Noetic, no-et'-ik, *a.* intellectual; originating in or performed by the intellect (Gr. from *nous*, the intellect).

Nog, nog, *s.* a little pot; a kind of ale (*noggin*).

Nog, nog, *s.* a bolt or tree-nail; a piece of wood shaped like a brick (Dan.)

Noggin, nog'-gin, *s.* a small mug or wooden cup (Gael.)

Nogging, nog'-ging, *s.* a partition of scantlings filled with brick.

Noils, noylz, *s.pl.* the short pieces and knots of wool left after combing out the tops by the combs.

Noise, noyz, *s.* sound of any kind; a loud sound; clamour; outcry or uproar; loud, importunate or continued talk; frequent talk: *v.n.* to sound loud: *v.a.* to spread by rumour or report (Fr.)

Noiseful, noyz'-ful, *a.* loud; clamorous.

Noiseless, noyz'-les, *a.* making no noise or bustle. **Noiselessly**, noyz'-les-le, *ad.* without noise. **Noiselessness**, noyz'-les-nes, *s.* state of being noiseless.

Noisome, noy'-sum, *a.* noxious to health; hurtful; disgusting. **Noisomely**, noy'-sum-le, *ad.* with a fetid stench. **Noisomeness**, noy'-sum-nes, *s.* the quality of being noisome.

Noisy, noy'-ze, *a.* clamorous; turbulent; full of noise. **Noisily**, noyz'-e-le, *ad.* with noise. **Noisiness**, noyz'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being noisy.

Noli me tangere, no'-li me tan'-je-re, *s.* an ulcerous disease of the skin [Med.]; the name of certain plants, especially of the genus impatiens (L. don't touch me).

Nomad, } nom'-ad *or* no'-mad, *s.* one who leads a wan-

Nomade, } dering life, generally for pasture: *a.* nomadic (Gr. *nomos*, a pasture).

Nomadic, no-mad'-ik, *a.* pastoral; wandering.

Nomadically, nom-ad'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a nomadic manner.

Nomadism, nom'-ad-ism, *s.* a nomadic life, spiritually as well as bodily.

Nomadize, nom'-ä-dize, *v.n.* to wander with flocks and herds.

Nomancy, no'-man-se, *s.* divining of the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names (*onomancy*).

Nombles, nom'bls, *s.pl.* the entrails of a deer (Fr.)

Nombril, nom'-bril, *s.* the centre of an escutcheon (Fr. the navel).

Nome, nome, *s.* a tract of country; a division of ancient Egypt (Gr.)

Nomenclator, no'-men-kla-tur, *s.* a person who gives names to things (L. *nomen*, a name, and Gr. *kaleo*, to call).

Nomenclatory, no'-men-kla-tor-e, *a.* naming.

Nomenclatural, no-men-kla'-tu-ral, *a.* pertaining to a nomenclature.

Nomenclature, no'-men-kla-ture, *s.* the system or collection of names for the objects and groups of objects with which any branch of knowledge is conversant.

Nomial, no'-me-al, *s.* a single term [Alg.]

Nominal, nom'-e-nal, *a.* existing in name only; verbal (L. *nomen*). **Nominally**, nom'-e-nal-le, *ad.* by name only.

Nominalism, nom'-i- -al-izm, *s.* the doctrine that a general notion has no existence in nature, only in the mind or in the name, or that there is nothing general but names.

Nominalist, nom'-in-al-ist, *s.* an upholder of nominalism.

Nominate, nom'-e-nate, *v.a.* to name; to mention by name; to denominate; to designate by name or appoint; to name for an election to an office or place.

Nominately, nom'-e-nate-le, *ad.* by name.

Nomination, nom-e-na'-shun, *s.* the act or the power of nominating, or the state of being nominated.

Nominative, nom'-e-na-tiv, *s.* the case of the subject of a sentence: *a.* relating to the subject. **Nominatively**, nom'-e-na-tiv-le, *ad.* as a nominative.

Nominator, nom'-e-na-tur, *s.* one who nominates.

Nominee, nom-e-nee', *s.* a person named or designated by another; one on whose life an annuity depends.

Nomography, no-mog'-rā-fe, *s.* a treatise on laws (Gr. *nomos*, a law, and *grapho*, to write).
Nomology, no-mol'-o-je, *s.* a science of law (Gr. *nomos*, and *logos*, science).
Nomothetic, nom-o-thet'-ik, *a.* legislative; enacting laws (Gr. *nomos*, and *tithemi*, to lay down).
Non, non, *ad.* not, a prefix giving a negative sense to words, as *non-essential*, *non-resident*, &c. (L.)
Non-ability, non-ā-bil'-e-te, *s.* a want of ability.
Non-acid, non-as'-id, *a.* without the qualities of an acid.
Nonage, non'-aje, *s.* minority; immature state.
Nonagenarian, non-ā-jen-ā'-re-an, *s.* a person ninety years old (L. *nonaginta*, ninety).
Nonagesimal, non-ā-jes'-e-mal, *a.* and *s.* a term applied to the highest point of the ecliptic above the horizon [Astron.]
Nonagon, non'-ā-gon, *s.* a plain figure having nine angles [Geom.] (L. *nonus*, nine, and Gr. *gonia*, an angle.)
Non-appearance, non-ap-peer'-ans, *s.* default of appearance [Law].
Non-appointment, non-ap-poynt'-ment, *s.* neglect of appointment.
Non-attendance, non-at-ten'-dans, *s.* a failure to attend.
Nonce, nons, *s.* the present occasion (*the once*).
Nonchalance, non-shā-lāns, *s.* indifference; carelessness; coolness (Fr.)
Nonchalant, non-shā-long, *a.* indifferent; careless; cool (Fr.)
Non-claim, non'-klame, *s.* a failure to make claim [Law].
Non-commissioned, non-kom-mish'-und, *a.* not holding a commission, as all under the rank of ensign or lieutenant.
Non-committal, non-kom-mit'-tal, *s.* the not being committed or pledged.
Non-communion, non-kom-mewn'-yun, *s.* neglect of communion.
Non-compliance, non-kom-pli'-ans, *s.* neglect of compliance.
Non-complying, non-kom-pli'-ing, *a.* neglecting to comply.
Non-con., non'-kon, *a.* not content.
Non-concurrence, non-kon-kur'-rens, *s.* a refusal to concur.
Non-conducting, non-kon-dukt'-ing, *a.* not conducting.
Non-conductor, non-kon-duk'-tur, *s.* a substance which does not conduct electricity, heat, &c.
Non-conforming, non-kon-form'-ing, *a.* not conforming, specially to the established religion.
Nonconformist, non-kon-form'-ist, *s.* one who does not conform to an established church.
Nonconformity, non-kon-form'-e-te, *s.* refusal to conform, specially to an established church.
Non-contagious, non-kon-tā'-jus, *a.* not contagious.
Non-content, non-kon-tent', *s.* in the House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote.
Non-delivery, non-de-liv'-e-re, *s.* a neglect of delivery.
Nondescript, non'-de-skript, *a.* not, or not easily, described or classified; strange; odd: *s.* a person or a thing that is such.
Non-development, non-de-vel'-op-ment, *s.* a failure of development.
Non-discovery, non-dis-kuv'-e-re. *s.* want of discovery.
None, nun, *pron.* not one; not any; not the least portion (*not one*).
Non-ego, non'-e-go, *s.* the external or objective in perception or thought (L. not I).
Non-elect, non-e-lekt', *s.* one not elected, specially to salvation [Theol.]
Non-election, non-e-lek'-shun, *s.* failure of election.
Non-electric, non-e-lek'-trik, *a.* conducting the electric fluid: *s.* a substance not electric.
Non-emphatic, non-em-fat'-ik, *a.* without emphasis.
Nonentity, non-en'-te-te, *s.* non-existence; a thing not existing, or as good as not; worthlessness; a worthless or insignificant person.
Non-episcopal, non-e-pis'-ko-pal, *a.* not of the Episcopal Church.
Non-episcopalian, non-e-pis-ko-pa'-le-an, *s.* one not belonging to the Anglican Church.
Nones, nones, *s.pl.* one of the three divisions of the Roman month, nine days from the Ides, day from and day to included (L. *nonus*, ninth). See **Ides.**
Non-essential, non-es-sen'-shal, *a.* not essential or necessary: *s.* a thing that can be dispensed with.
Nonesuch, non'-sutch, *s.* a thing that has not its equal.
Non-execution, non-eks-e-ku'-shun, *s.* non-performance.
Non-existence, non-egz-is'-tens, *s.* the negation of being; a thing that has no existence.
Non-existent, non-egz-is'-tent, *a.* not having existence.
Non-exportation, non-eks-por-ta'-shun, *s.* a failure of exportation.
Non-feasance, non-fe'-zans, *s.* a failure to perform [Law.] (Fr. *non*, and *faire*, to do.)
Non-fulfilment, non-ful-fil'-ment, *s.* neglect to fulfil.
Nonillion, no-nil'-yun, *s.* a million raised to the ninth power; in England, with 50 ciphers annexed; in France with 30 (L. *nonus*, ninth, and *million*).
Non-importation, non-im-por-ta'-shun, *s.* failure to import.
Non-importing, non-im-port'-ing, *a.* not bringing from foreign countries.
Non-juring, non-ju'-ring, *a.* not swearing allegiance to the reigning family and government, specially after the expulsion of the Stuarts.
Non-juror, non-ju'-rur, *s.* one who refused to swear allegiance to the government and crown of England after the Revolution of 1688.
Non-manufacturing, non-man-u-fakt'-yur-ing, *a.* not carrying on manufactures.
Non-metallic, non-me-tal'-lik, *a.* not consisting of metal, or without metallic properties.
Non-natural, non-nat'-u-ral, *a.* unnatural; strained; figurative.
Non-obedience, non-o-be'-de-ens, *s.* neglect of obedience.
Non-observance, non-ob-zerv'-ans, *s.* failure to observe or fulfil.
Nonpareil, non-pa-rel', *s.* excellence unequalled; one whose excellence is so; a sort of apple; a small sort of printing type: *a.* having no equal; peerless (Fr. *non*, and *pareil*, equal).
Non-payment, non-pay'-ment, *s.* neglect of payment.
Non-performance, non-per-form'-ans, *s.* a failure to perform.
Non-placental, non-plā-sen'-tal, *a.* without a placenta.
Nonplus, non'-plus, *s.* a state in which one is unable to proceed or decide: a puzzle: *v.a.* to puzzle: to confound (L. *non*, and *plus*, more).
Non-ponderous, non-pon'-der-us, *a.* having no weight.
Non-production, non-pro-duk'-shun, *s.* a failure to produce or exhibit.
Non-professional, non-pro-fesh'-un-al, *a.* not professional; unskilled.
Non-proficient, non-pro-fish'-ent, *a.* one who has failed to acquire proficiency.
Non-residence, non-rez'-e-dens, *s.* state of being non-resident.
Non-resident, non-rez'-e-dent, *a.* not residing on one's estate, or at one's place of office: *s.* a landlord or a clergyman non-resident.
Non-resistance, non-re-zis'-tans, *s.* passive obedience.
Non-resistant, non-re-zis'-tant, *a.* passively obedient: *s.* one who advocates passive obedience.
Nonsense, non'-sens, *s.* no sense; words or language which have no meaning; anything absurd.
Nonsensical, non-sen'-se-kal, *a.* unmeaning. **Nonsensicalness**, non-sen'-se-kal-nes, *s.* jargon; absurdity.
Non-sequitur, non-sek'-qwe-tur, *s.* a conclusion which does not follow from the premises [Logic]. (L. it does not follow.)
Non-sexual, non-seks'-u-al, *a.* without distinction of sex; without union of the sexes.
Non-society, non-so-si'-e-te, *a.* not belonging to a society or union.
Non-solution, non-so-lu'-shun, *s.* failure of solution.
Non-solvent, non-sol'-vent, *a.* insolvent: *s.* an insolvent.
Non-submissive, non-sub-mis'-siv, *a.* not submissive.
Nonsuit, non'-sute, *s.* stoppage of a case from the default, neglect, or non-appearance of the plaintiff: *v.a.* to record that the plaintiff drops his suit on default of appearance [Law].
Noodle, noo'-dl, *s.* a simpleton; a blockhead (*noddy*).
Nook, nook, *s.* a corner; a narrow place formed by an angle; a secluded place (Celt.)
Noon, noon, *s.* the middle of the day; meridian height; height: *a.* pertaining to noon (L. *nona*, ninth, *i.e.*, hour, or 3 o'clock, which it originally was).
Noonday, noon'-da, *s.* mid-day: *a.* pertaining to mid-day.
Nooning, noon'-ing, *s.* repose, &c., at noon.
Noontide, noon'-tide, *s.* the time of noon; mid-day.
Noose, noos, *s.* a running knot which binds the closer the more it is drawn (L. *nodus*, a knot).
Noose, nooz, *v.a.* to catch in a noose; to ensnare.
Nopal, no'-pal, *s.* a cactus (Mexican).
Nor, nor, *disj. conj.* a word that denies or renders negative the second or subsequent part of a proposition; sometimes used for neither (*nother*, neither).
Norm, norm, *s.* a rule; a model; typical form (L. *norma*, a square, a rule).
Normal, nor'-mal, *a.* according to norm or rule; regular; perpendicular: *s.* a perpendicular [Math.] *Normal school*, an institution for training teachers.
Normally, nor'-mal-le, *ad.* in a normal manner.

Norman, nor'-man, *a.* pertaining to the Normans or Normandy: *s.* a native of Normandy; one of Norman descent. *Norman architecture*, a massive architecture, introduced by the Normans, and characterized by the prevalence of the rounded arch. (*Northman.*)

Norman Doorway.

Norna, nor'-nä, *s.* the Norse goddess of destiny [Myth.]

Norroy, nor'-roy, *s.* the king-at-arms whose jurisdiction lies north of the Trent (*north*, and Fr. *roi*, king).

Norse, nors, *s.* the language of ancient Scandinavia: *a.* pertaining to ancient Scandinavia or its language (*north*).

North, north, *s.* one of the cardinal points, directly opposite to the sun in the meridian; region to the north: *a.* northern. *North star*, the north polar star.

North-east, north'-eest, *s.* the point between the north and east, and equally distant from each: *a.* pertaining to or proceeding from the north-east.

North-easterly, north-eest'-er-le, *a.* to or from the north-east.

North-eastern, north-eest'-ern, *a.* in or toward the north-east.

North-eastward, north-eest'-ward, *a.* toward the north-east.

Northerly, north'-er-le, *a.* in, from, or toward the north.

Northern, north'-ern, *a.* in, toward or from the north: *s.* a native of the north. *Northern lights.* See *Aurora Borealis.*

Northing, north'-ing, *s.* distance northward.

Northman, north'-man, *s.* a name given to the inhabitants of the north of Europe, whence Norman.

Northward, north'-wawrd, *a.* being toward the north.

Northwardly, north-wawrd-le, *a.* having a northern direction.

North-west, north'-west, *s.* the point exactly between north and west: *a.* pertaining to the point between the north and west; being in or proceeding from the north-west.

North-westerly, north-wes'-ter-le, *a.* toward or from the north-west.

North-western, north-wes'-tern, *a.* pertaining to, in a direction to, or from the north-west.

Norwegian, nor-we'-je-an, *a.* belonging to Norway: *s.* a native of Norway.

Nose, noze, *s.* the organ of smell; the end of anything; scent; sagacity: *v.a.* to smell; to scent; to oppose to the face; to speak through the nose. *To lead by the nose*, to lead blindly. *To thrust one's nose into*, to busy one's self with what does not concern one. *To turn up one's nose*, to show disdain. (A.S. *nosu.*)

Nose-bag, noze'-bag, *s.* a bag tied to a horse's nose, containing oats, &c.

Nose-band, noze'-band, *s.* the nose-part of a bridle.

Nosed, nozed, *a.* having a nose.

Nosegay, noze'-gay, *s.* a bunch of flowers; a bouquet.

Noseless, noze'-les, *a.* destitute of a nose.

Nose-piece, noze'-peece, *s.* piece at the nose; the nozzle of a hose or pipe.

Nose-ring, noze'-ring, *s.* a ring, by way of ornament, for the nose.

Nosing, noze'-ing, *s.* projecting rounded part of a moulding, as on the edge of a step.

Nosocomial, no-zo-ko'-me-al, *a.* relating to hospitals (Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *komeo*, to attend to).

Nosography, no-zog'-rä-fe, *s.* the scientific description of diseases (Gr. *nosos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Nosological, no-zo-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to nosology.

Nosologist, no-zol'-o-jist, *s.* one skilled in nosology.

Nosology, no-zol'-o-je, *s.* the science of diseases; the defining, naming, and grouping of diseases (Gr. *nosos*, and *logos*, science).

Nostalgia, nos-tal'-je-ä, *s.* home-sickness (Gr. *nostos*, return, and *algos*, pain).

Nostalgic, nos-tal'-jik, *a.* pertaining to nostalgia.

Nostril, nos'-tril, *s.* an aperture through the nose (*nose*, and *drill*).

Nostrum, nos'-trum, *s.* a quack medicine or prescription (L. our own).

Not, not, *ad.* a word expressing denial or refusal.

Notabilia, note-à-bil'-e-à, *s.pl.* things worthy of note.

Notability, note'-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* notableness; a notable person.

Notable, no'-tà-bl, *a.* worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable; conspicuous; notorious; known: *s.* a person of note or distinction: *pl.* the deputies of the state under the old régime in France. See **Note.**

Notableness, no'-tà-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being notable; remarkableness. **Notably**, no'-tà ble, *ad.* in a notable manner.

Notalgia, no-tal'-je-à, *s.* a pain in the back; backache (Gr. *notos*, the back, and *algos*, pain).

Notandum, no-tan'-dum, *s.*; *pl.* **Notanda**; thing to be noted (L.)

Notarial, no-tà'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a notary; done or taken by a notary.

Notary, no'-tà-re, *s.* an officer authorized to attest writings or contracts of any kind in order to certify their authenticity, and often styled a *notary public*; originally one among the Romans who took notes of contracts, trials, &c.

Notation, no-tà'-shun, *s.* the act or practice of recording anything by marks; a system of signs.

Notch, notch, *s.* a hollow cut in anything; an indentation: *v.a.* to cut small hollows in; to score (*nick*).

Notch-board, notch'-board, *s.* the notched board which receives the ends of the steps in a staircase.

Note, note, *s.* a mark or token; a memorandum; an annotation; notice; a short remark; distinction; an account; a short letter; paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; a diplomatic communication; a character to mark a sound; the sound itself; tune: *v.a.* to notice with particular care; to attend to; to set down in writing; to annotate (L. *nota*, a mark by which a thing is known, from *notus*, known).

Note-book, note'-book, *s.* a book in which memorandums are written.

Noted, no'-ted, *a.* much known by reputation. **Notedness**, no'-ted-nes, *s.* the quality of being noted.

Noteless, note'-les, *a.* not attracting notice.

Note-paper, note'-pa-per, *s.* a fine, small-sized paper for writing notes or short letters on.

Noteworthy, note'-wur-*thē*, *a.* worthy of observation.

Nothing, nuth'-ing, *s.* not anything; non-existence; no part; no importance; no use; a thing of no importance; a cipher: *ad.* in no degree. *To make nothing of*, to consider as trifling.

Nothingness, nuth'-ing-nes, *s.* non-existence; worthlessness.

Notice, no'-tis, *s.* observation by the senses or by the mind; information; intelligence; attention; remark; a paper that communicates information: *v.a.* to observe; to heed or regard; to remark on; to treat with attention.

Noticeable, no'-te-sà-bl, *a.* that may be noticed; worthy of notice; remarkable.

Notification, no-te-fe-kà'-shun, *s.* the act of giving notice; the notice given; the writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, &c.

Notify, no'-te-fi, *v.a.* to make known; to give notice to (L. *notus*, known, and *facio*, to make).

Notion, no'-shun, *s.* conception; mental apprehension; sentiment; opinion; inclination.

Notional, no'-shun-al, *a.* ideal; fanciful; conveying an idea [Gram.]

Notionist, no'-shun-ist, *s.* one who holds ungrounded opinions; a visionary.

Notochord, no'-to-kord, *s.* the rudimentary form of the vertebral column [Phys.] (Gr. *notos*, the back, and *chord.*)

Notoriety, no-to-ri'-e-te, *s.* notoriousness.

Notorious, no-to'-re-us, *a.* publicly known, usually for something bad; manifest to all. **Notoriously**, no-to'-re-us-le, *ad.* openly and confessedly. **Notoriousness**, no-to'-re-us-nes, *s.* the state of being notorious.

Notornis, no-tor'-nis, *s.* a New Zealand wading bird, allied to the coot (Gr. *notos*, south, and *ornis*, a bird).

Notturno, no-tur'-no, *s.* an emotional composition [Mus.] See **Nocturne.**

Notwheat, not'-hweet, *s.* wheat not bearded (A.S. *knot*, smooth).

Notwithstanding, not-with-stand'-ing, *conj.* nevertheless; without hindrance or obstruction from.

Nougat, noo'-gä, *s.* a confection of sugar and almonds.

Nought, nawt, *s.* See **Naught.**

Noumenal, nou'-me-nal, *a.* as it is in itself or to pure thought.

Noumenon, nou'-me-non, *s.* a thing, or the conception of a thing, as it is in itself or to pure thought; the real under the phenomenal (Gr. lit., thing as perceived by the *nous*, or the intelligence).

Noun, nown, *s.* the name of anything, whether material or immaterial, abstract or concrete, real or imaginary [Gram.] (L. *nomen*, a name.)

Nourish, nur'-ish, *v.a.* to feed; to support; to maintain by feeding; to encourage; to cherish: *v.n.* to promote growth (Fr. from L. *nutrio*).

Nourishable, nur'-ish-à-bl, *a.* susceptible of nourishment.

Nourisher, nur'-ish-er, *s.* a person or a thing that nourishes.

Nourishment, nur'-ish-ment, *s.* that which nourishes; food; nutriment; instruction.

Nous, nows *or* noos, *s.* intellect or talent (Gr.)

Novaculite, no-vak'-u-lite, *s.* a stone of which hones are made (L. *novacula*, a razor).

Novatian, no-va'-she-an, *s.* one of an early sect which insisted on an extreme puritanical purity of church membership, and maintained that the church had no power to absolve the penitent (*Novatianus*).

Novation, no-va'-shun, *s.* the acceptance of a new debt or obligation in satisfaction of an old one [Law].

Novel, nov'-el, *a.* of recent origin or introduction; unusual; strange; *s.* a new or supplemental constitution or decree; a fictitious tale or narrative in prose (L. *novus*, new).

Novelette, nov-el-et', *s.* a short novel.

Novelist, nov'-el-ist, *s.* a writer of novels; an innovator.

Novelty, nov'-el-te, *s.* newness; a new thing.

November, no-vem'-ber, *s.* the eleventh month of the year, being the ninth of the Roman year, which began in March (L. *novem*, nine).

Novenary, no'-ven-a-re, *a.* pertaining to the number nine: *s.* nine collectively.

Novennial, no-ven'-ne-al, *a.* done every ninth year (L. *novem*, and *annus*, a year).

Novercal, no-ver'-kal, *a.* pertaining to or like a stepmother (L. *noverca*, a step-mother).

Novice, nov'-is, *s.* one who is new in any business; a beginner: one who has entered a religious house but has not taken the vow; a probationer; a convert.

Novilunar, no-ve-lew'-nar, *a.* pertaining to the new moon (L. *novus*, and *luna*, the moon).

Novitiate, no-vish'-e-ate, *s.* the state or time of being a novice; a time of probation; a novice.

Now, now, *ad.* at the present time; very lately: *s.* the present time: *conj.* this being the case; after this. *Now and then*, at one time and another (*new.*)

Nowadays, now'-a-days', *ad.* in these days.

Noways, no'-waze, *ad.* in no manner or degree.

Nowed, nod, *a.* tied in a knot (Fr. *noué*, a knot).

Nowel, now'-el, *s.* the inner part of a large loam mould used in a foundry.

Nowhere, no'-hware, *ad.* not in any place or state.

Nowise, no'-wize, *ad.* not in any manner or degree.

Noxious, nok'-shus, *a.* hurtful; pernicious; injurious (L. *noxius*). **Noxiously,** nok'-shus-le, *ad.* hurtfully; perniciously. **Noxiousness,** *s.* the quality of being noxious.

Noyades, nwaw-yads, *s.* executions, during the first French Revolution, of political offenders by drowning (Fr. drowning, from *noyer*, to drown).

Noyau, nwaw-yo, *s.* a cordial prepared in part with bruised bitter almonds (Fr. stone of a fruit).

Nozzle, noz'-l, *s.* the extremity of anything; the nose; the snout (*nose*).

Nuance, nu-angs, *s.* each of the different degrees of shade in a colour; a subtle distinction perceived among things of the same kind (Fr.)

Nubbin, nub'-bin, *s.* a small or imperfect ear of maize.

Nubecula, nu-bek'-u-là, *s.* a cloudy appearance (L. *nubes*, a cloud).

Nubiferous, nu-bif'-er-us, *a.* bringing or producing clouds (L. *nubes*, and *fero*, to bring).

Nubile, new'-bil, *a.* marriageable (L. *nubo*, to marry).

Nubility, nu-bil'-e-te, *s.* state of being marriageable.

Nubilous, new'-be-lus, *a.* cloudy (L. *nubes*).

Nucament, nu'-ka-ment, *s.* a catkin (L.)

Nuchal, nu'-kal, *a.* about the nape of the neck (Ar.)

Nucifraga, new-sif'-ra-gà, *s.pl.* the nutcrackers (L. *nux*, a nut, and *frango*, to break).

Nuclear, nu'-kle-ar, *a.* pertaining to a nucleus.

Nucleated, nu'-kle-ate-ed, *a.* having a nucleus.

Nucleiform, nu-kle'-e-form, *a.* formed like a nucleus.

Nucleolus, nu-kle'-o-lus, *s.* a small nucleus within another.

Nucleus, new'-kle-us, *s.* central part of a body round which the rest accumulates; the body of a comet (L. a kernel, from *nux*, a nut).

Nudation, nu-da'-shun, *s.* the act of stripping bare.

Nude, newd, *a.* bare; naked; void, or of no force [Law]; without drapery [Art]: *s.* that which is nude (L. *nudus*, naked). **Nudely,** newd'-le, *ad.* in a nude manner. **Nudeness,** newd'-nes, *s.* state of being nude.

Nudge, nudj, *v.a.* to touch gently, as with the elbow.

Nudibranchiate, new-de-brang'-ke-ate, *a.* said of molluscous animals, having no shell (L. *nudus*, and Gr. *branchia*, gills).

Nudity, new'-de-te, *s.* nakedness; naked parts.

Nugatory, new'-gà-tur-e, *a.* trifling; futile; ineffectual (L. *nugæ*, trifles).

Nugget, nug'-et, *s.* a lump of metal, especially of native gold (*ingot*).

Nuisance, new'-sans, *s.* that which annoys, gives trouble, or is offensive (Fr. from *nocco*, to hurt).

Null, nul, *a.* void; of no legal validity; expressionless (L. *non*, not, and *ullus*, any).

Nullah, nul'-là, *s.* in the East Indies, a watercourse.

Nullification, nul-le-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* act of nullifying.

Nullifidian, nul-le-fid'-e-an, *a.* of no faith (L. *nullus*, and *fides*, faith).

Nullifier, nul'-le-fi-er, *s.* one who makes void.

Nullify, nul'-le-fi, *v.a.* to annul; to make void (L. *nullus*, and *facio*, to make).

Nullipore, nul'-le-pore, *s.* a kind of marine plant (L. *nullus*, and *pore*).

Nullity, nul'-e-te, *s.* want of force; that which is without force.

Numb, num, *a.* destitute of sensation; torpid: *v.a.* to make torpid; to deaden (A.S. *numen*, taken, from *niman*, to take). **Numbness,** num'-nes, *s.* the state of being numb.

Number, num'-ber, *s.* a unit; an assemblage of units; more than one; many; a multitude; one of a series; measure, or the order and quantity of syllables constituting feet; verse; the difference of termination of a word, to express unity or plurality [Gram.]: *v.a.* to ascertain the units of any sum or multitude; to reckon among; to amount to; to mark with a number (L. *numerus*, a number).

Numberer, num'-ber-er, *s.* one who numbers.

Numberless, num'-ber-les, *a.* that cannot be counted.

Numbers, num'-bers, *s.* fourth book of the Pentateuch, as giving the numbers of the Israelites.

Numbles, num'-bls, *s.pl.* the entrails of a deer.

Numerable, new'-mer-à-bl, *a.* that may be numbered.

Numeral, new'-me-ral, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or denoting number: *s.* a figure or a word expressing a number. **Numerally,** new'-me-ral-le, *ad.* according to number.

Numerary, new'-me-rà-re, *a.* belonging to a certain number.

Numerate, new'-mer-ate, *v.a.* to read according to the rules of numeration. See **Number.**

Numeration, new-mer-a'-shun, *s.* the act or art of numbering; the art of writing or reading numbers.

Numerator, new'-mer-a-tur, *s.* one who numbers; the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of the unit are taken [Arith.]

Numeric, nu-mer'-ik, } *a.* belonging to, denoting or
Numerical, nu-mer'-e-kal, } consisting of numbers. *Numerical difference*, a difference in respect to number. **Numerically,** new-mer'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in numbers, with respect to number.

Numerous, new'-mer-us, *a.* consisting of a great number; melodious. **Numerously,** new'-mer-us-le, *ad.* in great numbers. **Numerousness,** new'-mer-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being numerous.

Numismatic, new-miz-mat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to coins or medals.

Numismatics, new-miz-mat'-iks, *s.* the science of coins and medals (Gr. *nomisma*, a current coin, from *nomos*, a usage or custom).

Numismatist, new-miz'-mà-tist, *s.* a numismatologist.

Numismatologist, new-miz-mà-tol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in coins and medals.

Numismatology, new-miz-mà-tol'-o-je, *s.* science of coins and medals (Gr. *nomisma*, and *logos*, science).

Nummular, num'-mu-lar, *a.* pertaining to coins (L. *nummus*, a coin).

Nummulary, num'-u-lar-e, *a.* like a coin.

Nummulite, num'-mu-lite, *s.* a fossil resembling a coin (L. *nummus*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone).

Nummulitic, num-mu-lit'-ik, *a.* composed of or containing nummulites.

Numskull, num'-skul, *s.* a dunce; a dolt (*numb*, and *skull*).

Numskulled, num'-skuld, *a.* dull in intellect; stupid.

Nun, nun, *s.* a woman devoted, in celibacy and seclusion, to a religious life; the blue titmouse; a kind of pigeon (L. *nonna*, mother, from *nonnus*, father).

Nun-buoy, nun'-boy, *s.* a buoy tapering at each end.

Luncheon, nun'-shun, *s.* a luncheon (A.S. *non*, noon, and *scencan*, to pour out drink).

Nunciature, nun'-she-à-ture, *s.* the office of a nuncio.

Nuncio, nun'-she-o, *s.* an ambassador from the Pope; a messenger (It. from L. *nuncius*, a messenger).

Nuncupative, nun'-ku-pa-tiv, } *a.* nominal; by word
Nuncupatory, nun'-ku-pa-tur-e, } of mouth; not written. *Nuncupative will*, a will orally made (L. *nuncupo*, to call by name).

Nundinal, nun'-de-nal, } *a.* pertaining to a fair or
Nundinary, nun'-de-nà-re, } to a market day (L. *nundinæ*, the weekly market, or market day, from *novem*, nine, and *dies*, a day).

Nung, nung, *s.* a large packet or bale of cloves.

Nunnery, nun'-ne-re, *s.* a house for nuns.

Nunnishness, nun'-nish-nes, *s.* the habits of nuns.

Nuphar, new'-far, *s.* the yellow water-lily (Ar.)

Nuptial, nup'-shal, *a.* pertaining to, done at, or constituting a marriage: *s.pl.* marriage (L. *nubo*, to marry).

Nurse, nurs, *s.* a woman who has care of infants or children; one who suckles children; one who tends the sick; he who or that which nourishes or pro-

tects; the state of being nursed: *v.a.* to suckle; to tend in infancy or sickness; to feed; to bring up; to cherish; to promote growth in; to foster or encourage; to manage with care and economy (L. *nutrio*, to nourish).

Nurser, nur'-ser, *s.* one who cherishes.

Nursery, nur'-se-re, *s.* an apartment in a house for the young children; a place or garden for rearing young plants; a place where anything is fostered and the growth promoted; that which forms and educates.

Nursling, nurs'-ling, *s.* an infant; a child.

Nurture, nurt'-yur, *s.* the act of nourishing or rearing; up-bringing; training; nourishment: *v.a.* to nourish; to educate; to bring up. See **Nurse.**

Nussierite, nus'-se-er-ite, *s.* a greenish mineral occurring at *Nussiere*, in France.

Nut, nut, *s.* the fruit of certain trees consisting of a kernel inclosed in a hard shell; a small block of metal or wood containing a concave or female screw; the projection near the eye of an anchor: *v.n.* to gather nuts (A.S. *hnutu*).

Nutant, new'-tant, *a.* nodding; bent down at the top [Bot.] (L. *nuto*, to nod.)

Nutation, nu-ta'-shun, *s.* a vibratory motion of the earth's axis [Astron.]; a habitual and involuntary motion of the head [Path.]

Nut brown, nut'-broun, *a.* brown as a nut.

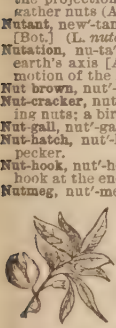
Nut-cracker, nut'-krak-er, *s.* an instrument for cracking nuts; a bird which feeds on nuts.

Nut-gall, nut'-gawl, *s.* an excrescence of the oak.

Nut-hatch, nut'-hatch, *s.* a bird allied to the woodpecker.

Nut-hook, nut'-hook, *s.* in nut-gathering, a pole with a hook at the end to pull down the bough.

Nutmeg, nut'-meg, *s.* the aromatic kernel of a tree, a native of the East Indies. *Nutmeg butter*, a solid oil extracted from the nutmeg by expression. *Nutmeg grater*, a rasp for grating spices. (*Nut* and *musk.*)



Nutmeg.

Nutmegged, nut'-megd, *a.* spiced with nutmeg.

Nutmeggy, nut'-meg-ge, *a.* like a nutmeg.

Nut-oil, nut'-oyl, *s.* oil expressed from the ground nut or walnut.

Nut-pine, nut'-pine, *s.* a nut-bearing species of pine, a native of the Rocky Mountains.

Nutria, new'-tre-a, *s.* the skins of the coypu, a beaver-like animal from S. America.

Nutrient, new'-tre-ent, *a.* nourishing; promoting growth: *s.* any substance which nourishes.

Nutriment, new'-tre-ment, *s.* that which nourishes; food.

Nutrimental, new-tre-men'-tal, *a.* nutritious; alimental.

Nutrition, nu-trish'-un, *s.* process of promoting the growth of animal and vegetable bodies; nutriment.

Nutritious, nu-trish'-us, *a.* nourishing. **Nutritiously**, nu-trish'-us-le, *ad.* in a nutritious manner. **Nutritiousness**, nu-trish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being nutritious.

Nutritive, new'-tre-tiv, *a.* nourishing; concerned in nourishing. **Nutritively**, new'-tre-tiv-le, *ad.* so as to nourish. **Nutritiveness**, new'-tre-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of nourishing.

Nut-screw, nut'-skroo, *s.* a nut-wrench.

Nut-shell, nut'-shel, *s.* the hard shell covering the kernel; a thing of little value or small compass.

Nut-tree, nut'-tree, *s.* the hazel tree; a tree that bears nuts.

Nuttalite, nut'-tal-ite, *s.* a grey mineral in prismatic crystals, so called from its discoverer, *Nuttall.*

Nutty, nut'-te, *a.* abounding in nuts; tasting like nuts.

Nut-wrench, nut'-rensh, *s.* an instrument for fixing or removing the nuts on screws.

Nux vomica, nuks-vom'-e-ka, *s.* the fruit or seed of a species of strichnos, which grows in the E. Indies, and from which strychnine is obtained (L. *nux*, a nut, and *vomo*, to vomit).

Nuzzle, nuz'-zl, *v.a.* to nestle; to house, as in a nest; to suckle; to foster: *v.n.* to hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom; to poke about with the nose (respectively from *nest*, *nurse*, and *nose*).

Nyctalopia, nik-ta-lo'-pe-a, } *s.* a disease in which
Nyctalopy, nik'-ta-lo-pe, } vision is better in the shade or twilight than in broad daylight [Med.] (Gr. *nux*, night, and *ops*, the eye.)

Nyctalops, nik'-ta-lops, *s.* one afflicted with nyctalopia.

Nye, ni, *s.* a brood or flock of pheasants.

Nylghau, nil'-gaw, *s.* a large antelope, inhabiting Northern India (Per. *nil*, blue, and *gaw*, cow).

Nymph, nimf, *s.* one of a class of inferior, youthful, maidenly divinities, who presided over some particular river, fountain, wood, mountain, or sea, and who represented the ever-fresh blooming fulness of grace and beauty which the ancient Greeks recognized in the forms and movements of natural life; a light, handsome, graceful young maiden (Gr. *nymphe*).

Nympha, nim'-fa, *s.* a pupa or chrysalis (L.)

Nymphæa, nim-fe'-a, *s.* a water-lily.

Nymphean, nim-fe'-an, } *a.* pertaining to nymphs.
Nymphic, nim'-fik, }

Nymphiparous, nim-fip'-a-rus, *a.* producing nymphs (L. *nympha*, and *pario*, to produce).

Nymphish, nim'-fish, *a.* relating to nymphs.

Nymph-like, nimf'-like, } *a.* resembling nymphs.
Nymphly, nimf'-le, }

Nymphomania, nim-fo-ma'-ne-a, *s.* incontrollable sexual desire in females (Gr. *nymphe*, and *mania*).

Nystagmus, niz-tag'-mus, *s.* a winking of the eyes, as under sleepiness (Gr. *nystazo*, to nod from drowsiness).

O.

O is the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel of the English alphabet. It has three distinct vocal sounds—long, as in *note* or *moan;* short, as in *lot, plot*, or *dove;* and diphthongal, like *oo*, as in *move, prove*, &c. It is also the sign of the vocative case, and is sometimes used as an interjection or exclamation. As a prefix to Irish names it signifies son of.

Oaf, ofe, *s.* a changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in place of another taken away by them; a doit; a simpleton (*elf*).

Oafish, ofe'-ish, *a.* stupid; dull; doltish.

Oak, oke, *s.* a well-known tree of the genus quercus, much esteemed for its stateliness and its timber (A.S. *ac*).

Oak-apple, oke'-ap-pl, *s.* a spongy excrescence on oak leaves.

Oak-bark, oke'-bark, *s.* the bark of the oak tree.

Oaken, o'-kn, *a.* made of or consisting of oak.

Oak-gall, oke'-gawl, *s.* See **Gall.**

Oakling, oke'-ling, *s.* a young oak.

Oakum, o'-kum, *s.* the substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp, used for caulking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, &c. (*comb*).

Oaky, o'-ke, *a.* hard; firm; strong.

Oar, ore, *s.* a long pole with a flattened blade for rowing boats: *v.a.* to impel by rowing: *v.n.* to row. *To ship the oars*, to place them in the rowlocks. *To unship the oars*, to take them out of the rowlocks. *To boat the oars*, to lay the oars in the boat. *To lie on one's oars*, to rest on one's oars or from work. (A.S. *ar.*) See **Feather.**

Oared, ored, *a.* having oars.

Oarsman, orez'-man, *s.* one who rows at the oar.

Oasis, o-a'-sis, *s.*; *pl.* **Oases**; a fertile spot in a sandy or barren desert (Egyptian).

Oast, oast, *s.* a kiln to dry hops or malt (A.S.)

Oat, ote, *s.*; *pl.* **Oats** (more commonly used); a plant of the genus avena, the seeds of which are used for food; the seeds. *Wild oats*, youthful dissipation. (A.S. *ata.*)

Oat-cake, ote'-kake, *s.* a cake made of oatmeal.

Oaten, o'tn, *a.* made of oatmeal; of the oat seed.

Oath, othe, *s.* a solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; a profane imprecation. *Oath of allegiance*, the oath which binds the subject to bear true allegiance to the British sovereign. *Oath of abjuration*, an oath introduced after the Revolution of 1688, for the purpose of excluding the Stuart family from the throne. *Oath of supremacy*, the oath which establishes the supremacy of the British sovereign over every other power, spiritual and temporal in the realm. (A.S. *ath.*)

Oath-breaking, othe'-brake-ing, *s.* the violation of an oath; perjury.

Oat-malt, ote'-mawlt, *s.* malt made of oats.

Oat-meal, ote'-meel, *s.* meal ground from oats.

Ob, ob, a Latin prefix, signifying in the way of, towards, before, upon, near, about, &c., also reversal.

Obbligato, ob-ble-ga'-to, *a.* written expressly for the instrument and indispensable [Mus.] (It.)

Obcordate, ob-kor'-date, *s.* shaped like a heart, but inverted [Bot.] (L. *ob*, and *cor*, the heart.)

Obduce, ob-duse', *v.a.* to draw over (L. *ob*, and *duco*, to draw).

Obduction, ob-duk'-shun, *s.* the act of drawing over.

Obduracy, ob'-du-ra-se, *s.* obdurateness in feeling or conduct.

Obdurate, ob'-du-rate, *a.* hardened in heart; hardened against good; stubborn (L. *ob*, and *durus*, hard). **Obdurately**, ob'-du-rate-le, *ad.* in an obdurate manner; stubbornly. **Obdurateness**, ob'-du-rate-nes, *s.* the state of being obdurate.

Obedience, o-be'-de-ens, *s.* state of being obedient; compliance with a command enjoined by authority; dutifulness. *Passive obedience*, implicit obedience to kingly authority, whether legal or illegal.
Obedient, o-be'-de-ent, *a.* submissive to authority; yielding compliance with commands; dutiful. See **Obey**. **Obediently**, o-be'-de-ent-le, *ad.* with obedience.
Obediential, o-be-de-en'-shal, *a.* according to the rule of obedience.
Obeisance, o-ba'-sans, *s.* a bow or act of respect or reverence. See **Obey**.

Obelisk.

Obeliscal, ob-e-lis'-kal, *a.* in the form of an obelisk.
Obelisk, ob'-e-lisk, *s.* a tall four-sided pillar, generally monolithic, gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pointed or pyramidal top; a reference or mark thus, † (Gr. *obelos*, a spit).
Obelize, ob'-e-lize, *v.a.* to designate with an obelus; to mark as doubtful or spurious.
Obelus, ob'-e-lus, *s.* in ancient MSS. a mark expressive of doubt thus —, or ÷, so called from its resembling a needle.
Oberon, ob'-er-un, *s.* the king of the fairies, as personified by Shakespeare [Mediæval Myth.]
Obese, o-bese', *a.* fat; fleshy (L. *obesus*, *ob*, and *esum*, to eat).
Obeseness, o-bese'-nes, } *s.* excessive fatness or corpu-
Obesity, o-be'-se-te, } lency, properly an undue accumulation of fat under the integuments and around certain viscera [Med.]
Obey, o'-ba, *v.a.* to comply with orders or instructions; to submit to be ruled by, or to the control of; to yield to. (L. *ob*, near, and *audio*, to hear).
Obeyingly, o-ba'-ing-le, *ad.* obediently.
Obfuscate, ob-fus'-kate, *v.a.* to darken; to obscure; to bewilder (L. *ob*, and *fuscus*, dark).
Obfuscation, ob-fus-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of obfuscating.
Obit, o'-bit, *or* ob'-it, *s.* in the Rom. Cath. Church, an anniversary service for the soul of a departed person; funeral solemnities; death; a particular length of state (L. *ob*, and *eo*, to go).
Obiter, ob'-e-ter, *ad.* incidentally (L.)
Obitual, o-bit'-yu-al, *a.* pertaining to obits.
Obituary, o-bit'-yu-a-re, *s.* an account of persons deceased; in the Rom. Cath. Church, a list of the dead, or a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead: *a.* relating to the decease of a person. See **Obit**.
Object, ob'-jekt, *s.* that about which any faculty is employed, or to which it is directed; something presented to or before the mind; end; ultimate purpose; that which follows as acted upon by a transitive verb [Gram.] (L. *ob*, and *jacio*, *jactum*, to throw).
Object, ob-jek', *v.a.* to oppose; to offer in opposition: *v.n.* to offer reasons against.
Object-glass, ob'-jekt-glass, *s.* in a telescope or microscope, the glass or lens placed at the end of the tube next the object.
Objectify, ob-jek'-te-fi, *v.a.* to regard objectively.
Objection, ob-jek'-shun, *s.* the act of objecting; that which is presented in opposition; adverse reason; fault found.
Objectionable, ob-jek'-shun-a-bl, *a.* liable to objection; reprehensible.
Objective, ob-jek'-tiv, *a.* belonging to the object or to what is external to the mind, as it exists apart from the mind apprehending or conceiving it; without any trace of a merely subjective element. *Objective case*, that which follows and depends on a transitive verb or preposition [Gram.] **Objectively**, ob-jek'-tiv-le, *ad.* in an objective manner. **Objectiveness**, ob-jek'-tiv-nes, *s.* the state of being objective.
Objectivity, ob-jek-tiv'-e-te, *s.* objectiveness.
Objectless, ob'-jekt-les, *a.* having no object.
Object-lesson, ob'-jekt-les'-sun, *s.* a lesson from an object, or a representation of it.
Objector, ob-jek'-tur, *s.* one who objects or offers arguments in opposition to what is proposed.
Objurgate, ob-jur'-gate, *v.a.* to chide; to reprove (L. *ob*, and *jurgo*, to sue at law, to chide, from *jus*, law, and *ago*, to drive).
Objurgation, ob-jur-ga'-shun, *s.* chiding; reproof.
Objurgatory, ob-jur'-ga-tur-e, *a.* containing censure or reproof.
Oblate, ob'-late, *s.* one of a body of secular priests living in community, and subject to a bishop in the cure of souls. See **Oblation**.
Oblate, ob'-late, *a.* flattened or depressed at the poles [Geom.] *Oblate spheroid*, a sphere flattened at the poles, or such a sphere as is produced by the revolution of an ellipse about its shorter axis. (L. *ob*, and *latus*, carried.) **Oblateness**, ob'-late-nes, *s.* the state of being oblate.
Oblation, ob-la'-shun, *s.* anything offered in worship; an offering (L. *ob*, and *fero*, *latum*, to bear).
Obligate, ob'-le-gate, *v.a.* to bind or bring under an obligation.
Obligation, ob-le-ga'-shun, *s.* the binding power of a vow, promise or contract, or of law, independent of a promise; the state of being bound to return some favour or service; a bond with a condition annexed [Law].
Obligatory, ob'-le-ga-tur-e, *a.* binding in law or conscience.
Oblige, o-blije', *v.a.* to constrain by physical, legal, or moral force; to do a favour to; to lay under an obligation of gratitude; to gratify (L. *ob*, and *ligo*, to bind).
Obliges, ob-le-jee', *s.* the person to whom another is bound or under bond (Fr.)
Obligement, o-blije'-ment, *s.* obligation.
Obliger, o-bli'-jer, *s.* one who obliges.
Obliging, o-bli'-jing, *a.* civil or complaisant. **Obligingly**, o-bli'-jing-le, *ad.* in an obliging manner. **Obligingness**, o-bli'-jing-nes, *s.* the quality of being obliging.
Obligor, ob-le-gor', *s.* the person who gives his bond.
Obliquation, ob-le-kwa'-shun, *s.* declination from a straight line or course.
Oblique, ob-leek', *or* ob-like', *a.* slanting; neither perpendicular nor parallel; indirect; sinister: *v.n.* to move forward to the right or left, by stepping sideways [Mil.] An *oblique angle*, an angle greater or less than a right angle [Geom.] An *oblique plane*, a plane that declines from the zenith [Dialling]. An *oblique projection*, where a body is projected in a line, making an oblique angle with the horizontal line [Mech.] An *oblique sphere*, that in which the axis of the earth is inclined to the horizon of the place [Geog.] An *oblique case*, any case except the nominative [Gram.] (L. *obliquus*, slanting.) **Obliquely**, ob-leek'-le, *ad.* in an oblique manner. **Obliqueness**, ob-leek'-nes, *s.* the state of being oblique.
Obliquity, ob-lik'-we-te, *s.* obliqueness; a slanting direction; deviation from moral rectitude; irregularity.
Obliterate, ob-lit'-er-ate, *v.a.* to efface; to wear out; to destroy by time or other means; to reduce to a very low state (L. *ob*, and *litera*, a letter).
Obliteration, ob-lit-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act of obliterating.
Oblivion, ob-liv'-e-un, *s.* forgetfulness; state of being forgotten; remission of punishment (L. *oblivio*).
Oblivious, ob-liv'-e-us, *a.* causing forgetfulness; forgetful. **Obliviously**, ob-liv'-e-us-le, *ad.* forgetfully.
Oblong, ob'-long, *a.* longer than broad: *s.* a figure longer than broad (L. *ob*, and *longus*, broad). **Oblongly**, ob'-long-le, *ad.* in an oblong form. **Oblongness**, ob'-long-nes, *s.* the state of being oblong.
Oblongish, ob'-long-ish, *a.* somewhat oblong.
Obloquy, ob'-lo-kwe, *s.* reproachful language; calumny (L. literally, speaking against, *ob*, and *loquor*, to speak).
Obmutescence, ob-mu-tes'-sens, *s.* loss of speech; a keeping silence (L. *ob*, and *mutus*, dumb).
Obnoxious, ob-nok'-shus, *a.* liable; reprehensible; offensive; hateful; in disfavour (L. *ob*, and *noxious*). **Obnoxiously**, ob-nok'-shus-le, *ad.* in an obnoxious manner. **Obnoxiousness**, ob-nok'-shus-nes, *s.* the state of being obnoxious.
Obnubilate, ob-new'-be-late, *v.a.* to cloud; to obscure (L. *ob*, and *nubes*, a cloud).
Oboe, o'-boe, *s.* a hautboy (It.)
Obole, ob'-ole, *s.* a weight of 10 or 12 grains [Pharmacy].
Obolus, ob'-o-lus, *s.* a small ancient Greek coin, worth 1½d.; a weight, the sixth of a drachm (Gr. *obolos*, a spit).
Obovate, ob-o'-vate, *a.* inversely ovate [Bot.] (L. *ob*, and *ovate*).
Obreption, ob-rep'-shun, *s.* the act of creeping on with secrecy or surreptitiously (L. *ob*, and *repo*, to creep).
Obreptitious, ob-rep-tish'-us, *a.* done or obtained surreptitiously.
Obscene, ob-seen', *a.* offensive to chastity and delicacy; filthy; disgusting; ill-omened (L. *obscenus*, ill-boding, repulsive). **Obscenely**, ob-seen'-le, *ad.* in an obscene manner. **Obsceneness**, ob-seen'-ness, *s.* the state or quality of being obscene; unchaste speech or action.
Obscenity, ob-sen'-e-te, *s.* obsceneness; lewdness.
Obscurant, ob-sku'-rant, *s.* an enemy to modern enlightenment.
Obscurantism, ob-sku-rant'-izm, *s.* the principles of an obscurant.
Obscurantist, ob-sku-rant'-ist, *s.* an obscurant.
Obscuration, ob-sku-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of obscuring; state of being obscured.
Obscure, ob-skewr', *a.* dark; destitute of light; living in darkness; not easily understood; abstruse; remote from observation; unnoticed; humble; not

clear or distinct; not easily legible: *v.a.* to darken; to cloud; to make less visible, legible, intelligible, or glorious; to tarnish; to conceal (L. *obscurus*, from Sans. *sku*, to cover). **Obscurely**, ob-skewr'-le, *ad.* in an obscure manner. **Obscureness**, ob-skewr'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being obscure.

Obscurement, ob-skewr'-ment, *s.* obscuration.

Obscurer, ob-skew'-rer, *s.* he who or that which obscures.

Obscurity, ob-skew'-re-te, *s.* obscureness; darkness; privacy; unintelligibleness; illegibleness; humble condition.

Obsecrate, ob'-se-krate, *v.a.* to beseech; to entreat (L.)

Obsecration, ob-se-kra'-shun, *s.* entreaty.

Obsequies, ob'-se-kwiz, *s.pl.* funeral rites (L. *ob*, and *sequor*, to follow).

Obsequious, ob-se'-kwe-us, *a.* readily compliant; meanly condescending; servilely compliant. **Obsequiously**, ob-se'-kwe-us-le, *ad.* in an obsequious manner. **Obsequiousness**, ob-se'-kwe-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being obsequious.

Observable, ob-zerv'-à-bl, *a.* remarkable; worthy of observation. **Observably**, ob-zerv'-à-ble, *ad.* in an observable manner.

Observance, ob-zerv'-ans, *s.* the act of observing; performance; performance of rites; thing to be observed; obedient regard.

Observanda, ob-zer-van'-dà, *s.pl.* things to be observed.

Observant, ob-zerv'-ant, *a.* taking notice; obedient; carefully attentive: *s.* a diligent observer: *pl.* a branch of the Franciscan friars who practised with rigour the rules of the founder. **Observantly**, ob-zerv'-ant-le, *ad.* with attentive view.

Observation, ob-zer-va'-shun, *s.* the act of observing or fixing the mind on anything; that which is observed; remark; observance; the angular measurement of any space on the celestial sphere [Astron. and Navig.]

Observational, ob-zer-va'-shun-al, *a.* consisting of remarks or observations.

Observatory, ob-zerv'-à-tur-e, *s.* a building for making observations, especially on the heavenly bodies.

Observe, ob-zerv', *v.a.* to notice; to take notice of; to remark; to celebrate; to comply with: *v.n.* to be attentive; to remark (L. *ob*, and *servo*, to keep).

Observer, ob-zerv'-er, *s.* one who takes notice; a spectator: one who keeps any law or custom.

Observingly, ob-zerv'-ing-le, *ad.* attentively.

Obsidian, ob-sid'-e-an, *s.* a glass produced by volcanoes (*Obsidius*, who discovered it).

Obsidional, ob-sid'-e-un-al, *a.* pertaining to a siege. *Obsidional crown*, a crown of grass granted to a general who raised the siege of a beleagured place [Roman Antiq.] (L. *obsidio*, a siege.)

Obsignate, ob-sig'-nate, *v.a.* to seal up; to ratify (L. *ob*, and *signum*, a seal).

Obsignation, ob-sig-na'-shun, *s.* the act of ratifying.

Obsolescence, ob-so-les'-sens, *s.* a passing into disuse.

Obsolescent, ob-so-les'-sent, *a.* going out of use. See Obsolete.

Obsolete, ob'-so-lete, *a.* gone into disuse; not fully developed; indistinct [Nat. Hist.] (L. *ob*, and *soleo*, to be wont). **Obsoleteness**, ob'-so-lete-nes, *s.* a state of desuetude; indistinctness; imperfect development.

Obstacle, ob'-stà-kl, *s.* that which opposes; obstruction (L. *ob*, and *sto*, to stand).

Obstetric, ob-stet'-rik, } *a.* pertaining to midwifery.
Obstetrical, ob-stet'-rik-al, } See **Obstacle.**

Obstetrician, ob-ste-trish'-an, *s.* one skilled in obstetrics.

Obstetrics, ob-stet'-riks, *s.* the science or art of midwifery.

Obstinacy, ob'-ste-nà-se, *s.* obstinateness; unyielding firmness; dogged perseverance; stubbornness.

Obstinate, ob'-ste-nate, *a.* pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; not easily subdued. See **Obstacle. Obstinately**, ob'-ste-nate-le, *ad.* in an obstinate manner. **Obstinateness**, ob'-sti-nate-nes, *s.* the state of being obstinate.

Obstipation, ob-ste-pa'-shun, *s.* the act of stopping up; costiveness [Med.] (L. *ob*, and *stipo*, to crowd together.)

Obstreperous, ob-strep'-er-us, *a.* loud; clamorously or turbulently noisy (L. *ob*, and *strepo*, to make a noise). **Obstreperously**, ob-strep'-er-us-le, *ad.* in an obstreperous manner. **Obstreperousness**, ob-strep'-er-us-nes, *s.* the act of being obstreperous.

Obstriction, ob-strik'-shun, *s.* obligation. See **Restriction.**

Obstruct, ob-strukt', *v.a.* to block up; to impede; to stop or arrest; to retard; to interrupt (L. *ob*, and *struo*, *structum*, to pile up).

Obstructer, ob-strukt'-er, *s.* one who obstructs.

Obstruction, ob-struk'-shun, *s.* act of obstructing; that which impedes progress; an impediment.

Obstructionist, ob-struk'-shun-ist, *s.* an obstructive.

Obstructive, ob-struk'-tiv, *a.* tending to obstruct: *s.* one who obstructs progress; an impediment.

Obstruent, ob'-stru-ent, *a.* blocking up; hindering: *s.* anything that obstructs.

Obtain, ob-tane', *v.a.* to get possession of; to gain or procure; to hold: *v.n.* to be established in practice; to continue in use (L. *ob*, and *teneo*, to hold).

Obtainable, ob-tane'-à-bl, *a.* that may be obtained.

Obtainer, ob-tane'-er, *s.* one who obtains.

Obtainment, ob-tane'-ment, *s.* the act of obtaining.

Obtected, ob-tekt'-ed, *a.* covered (L. *ob*, and *tectum*, to cover).

Obtemper, ob-tem'-per, *v.a.* to comply with [Scots Law].

Obtest, ob-test', *v.a.* to beseech: to supplicate: *v.n.* to protest (L. *ob*, and *testis*, a witness).

Obtestation, ob-tes-ta'-shun, *s.* supplication; entreaty.

Obtrude, ob-trood', *v.a.* to thrust in or on; to urge upon against the will: *v.n.* to enter when not invited (L. *ob*, and *trudo*, *trusum*, to thrust).

Obtruder, ob-trood'-er, *s.* one who obtrudes.

Obtrusion, ob-troo'-zhun, *s.* the act of obtruding.

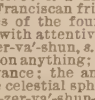
Obtrusive, ob-troo'-siv, *a.* disposed to obtrude, specially one's self on others. **Obtrusively**, ob-troo'-siv-le, *ad.* by way of obtrusion.

Obtund, ob-tund', *v.a.* to blunt or deaden (L. *ob*, and *tundo*, *tusum*, to beat).

Obtundent, ob-tun'-dent, *s.* a medicine to blunt irritation [Med.]

Obturator, ob'-tu-ra-tur, *s.* a muscle of the thigh (L. *obturo*, to close up).

Obtusangular, ob-tuse-ang'-gu-lar, *a.* having angles that are obtuse (*obtuse*, and *angular*).



Obtuse Angle.

Obtuse, ob-tuse', *a.* blunt; not pointed or acute; denoting an angle larger than a right angle; dull; not sharp. *Obtuse-angled*, having obtuse angle. See **Obtund. Obtusely**, ob-tuse'-le, *ad.* in an obtuse manner. **Obtuseness**, ob-tuse'-nes, *s.* the state of being obtuse; dulness of perception.

Obtusion, ob-tew'-zhun, *s.* act of making blunt; state of being dulled.

Obverse, ob'-vers, *a.* bearing the face, said of coins; narrower at the base than the top [Bot.]: *s.* the face of a coin; opposed to reverse (L. *ob*, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn). **Obversely**, ob'-vers-le, *ad.* in an obverse form.

Obvert, ob-vert', *v.a.* to turn toward. See **Obverse.**

Obviate, ob'-ve-ate, *v.a.* to remove, as difficulties or objections (L. literally, to meet in the way, from *ob*, and *via*, a way).

Obvious, ob'-ve-us, *a.* easily discovered, seen, or understood; plain; clear; evident. **Obviously**, ob'-ve-us-le, *ad.* evidently. **Obviousness**, ob'-ve-us-nes, *s.* state of being obvious.

Obvolute, ob'-vo-lute, } *a.* alternately embracing
Obvoluted, ob'-vo-lute-ed, } the straight margin of the opposite leaf, said of the margin of leaves [Bot.] (L. *ob*, and *volvo*, to roll.)

Oca, o'-kà, *s.* a plant with a tuberous root like a potato, grown in tropical America.

Occasion, ok-ka'-zhun, *s.* an occurrence; opportunity; favourable time or circumstances; incidental cause; incidental need; situation of affairs: *v.a.* to cause incidentally; to produce; to influence (L. *ob*, and *casum*, to fall).

Occasional, ok-ka'-zhun-al, *a.* occurring at times; produced by accident; made on some special event. **Occasionally**, ok-ka'-zhun-al-le, *ad.* in an occasional manner.

Occasionalism, ok-ka'-zhun-al-izm, *s.* the Cartesian theory of occasional causes; that, *viz.*, which accounts for the action of the mind on the body, and of the body on the mind, by assuming that a change of state in the one is the mere *occasion* of a change of state in the other, the efficient cause in every case being Deity.

Occasioner, ok-ka'-shun-er, *s.* one who occasions.

Occident, ok'-se-dent, *s.* the west (L. *occido*, to fall down, to set).

Occidental, ok-se-den'-tal, *a.* western; of precious stones, inferior in quality.

Occipital, ok-sip'-e-tal, *a.* pertaining to the occiput.

Occiput, ok'-se-put, *s.* the hind part of the head or skull (L. *ob*, and *caput*, the head).

Occlude, ok-klewd', *v.a.* to shut up; to enclose (L. *ob*, and *claudo*, *clausum*, to shut).

Occlusion, ok-klew'-shun, *s.* a shutting up; a closing.

Occult, ok-kult', *a.* hidden; invisible; secret; unknown (L. *occulo*, to cover over, from *ob*, and *celo*, to hide). **Occultly**, ok-kult'-le, *ad.* in an occult manner. **Occultness**, ok-kult'-nes, *s.* concealment from view.

Occultation, ok-kul-ta'-shun, *s.* temporary concealment

or disappearance, specially of a heavenly body by the intervention of some other body.

Occulted, ok-kult'-ed, *a.* hidden from view [Astron.]

Occupancy, ok'-ku-pan-se, *s.* act of taking or holding possession.

Occupant, ok'-ku-pant, *s.* he who holds possession.

Occupation, ok-ku-pa'-shun, *s.* the act of taking possession; possession; employment; business.

Occupier, ok'-ku-pi-er, *s.* one who occupies.

Occupy, ok'-ku-pi, *v.a.* to take possession; to keep in possession; to take up; to cover or fill; to employ; to busy one's self; to follow, as business: *v.n.* to hold possession; to follow business (L. *ob*, and *capio*, to take).

Occur, ok-kur', *v.n.* to present itself to the mind; to appear; to be found here and there; to happen (L. *ob*, and *curro*, to run).

Occurrence, ok-kur'-rens, *s.* any accidental event.

Occurrent, ok-kur'-rent, *s.* incident: *a.* incidental.

Ocean, o'-shan, *s.* the vast body of water which covers more than three-fifths of the globe, or a division of it; an immense expanse: *a.* pertaining to the main or great sea (Gr. *okeanos*, the great parent stream, as well as the god of it, conceived of by the ancients as encircling the earth).

Oceanic, o-she-an'-ik, *a.* pertaining to, found, or formed in the ocean.

Oceanides, o-se-an'-e-deez, *s.pl.* ocean nymphs [Myth.]

Oceanus, o-se'-a-nus, *s.* See **Ocean.**

Ocellated, o'-sel-la-ted, *a.* resembling an eye; formed with the figures of little eyes (L. *ocellus*, a little eye).

Ocelot, o'-se-lot, *s.* a carnivorous animal of the cat tribe (Mex.)

Ochlesis, ok-le'-sis, *s.* disease due to overcrowding of people [Med.] (Gr. *ochlos*, a crowd.)

Ochlocracy, ok-lok'-ra-se, *s.* government by the mob; a democracy (Gr. *ochlos*, and *kratos*, rule).

Ochraceous, o-kra'-she-us, *a.* of an ochre colour.

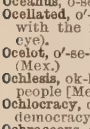
Ochre, o'-ker, *s.* a fine clay, mostly yellow, used as a pigment, being an oxide of iron (Gr. *ochra*, from *ochros*, yellowish).

Ochreous, o'-kre-us, } *a.* consisting of or resembling
Ochry, o'-kre, } ochre.

Ochroite, ok'-ro-ite, *s.* one of the ores of cerium.

Octachord, ok'-tà-kord, *s.* an instrument or system of eight sounds (Gr. *okto*, eight, and *chord*).

Octagon, ok'-tà-gon; *s.* a plane figure of eight sides and eight angles [Geom.]; a place with eight sides [Fort.] (Gr. *okto*, and *gonia*, an angle.)



Octagon.

Octagonal, ok-tag'-o-nal, *a.* having eight sides and eight angles.

Octahedral, ok-tà-he'-dral, *a.* having eight equal sides.

Octahedrite, ok-tà-he'-drite, *s.* an octahedral oxide of titanium.

Octahedron, ok-tà-he'-dron, *s.* a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles [Geom.] (Gr. *okto*, and *hedra*, a side.)

Octandria, ok-tan'-dre-à, *s.pl.* a class of plants having hermaphrodite flowers and eight stamens [Bot.] (Gr. *okto*, and *aner*, a male.)

Octandrian, ok-tan'-dre-an, *a.* having eight distinct stamens.

Octangular, ok-tang'-gular, *a.* having eight angles.

Octant, ok'-tant, *s.* the eight part of a circle; an instrument for angular measurement, attached to an arc of 45°; position or aspect of a heavenly body at the distance of one octant from another [Astron.]

Octastyle, ok'-tà-stile, *s.* a building with eight columns in front.

Octave, ok'-tave, *a.* consisting of eight: *s.* the eighth day after a church festival; an eighth, or an interval of twelve semitones [Mus.]; a sound eight tones higher than another [Mus.]; a small cask for wine, the eighth part of a pipe.

Octavo, ok-ta'-vo, *a.* having eight leaves to the sheet: *s.* a book in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves.

Octennial, ok-ten'-ne-al, *a.* happening every eighth year; lasting for eight years (L. *octo*, and *annus*, a year). **Octennially**, ok-ten'-ne-al-le, *ad.* once for every eight years.

Octile, ok'-til, *s.* octant.

Octillion, ok-til'-yun, *s.* the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power, represented by a unit with 48 ciphers annexed.

October, ok-to'-ber, *s.* the tenth month of our year, but the eighth of the Roman, which began in March; a kind of ale, jocosely so called.

Octodecimo, ok-to-des'-e-mo, *a.* having eighteen leaves to a sheet: *s.* a book in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves (L. *octo*, and *decem*, ten).

Octodentate, ok-to-den'-tate, *a.* having eight teeth (L. *octo*, and *dens*, a tooth).

Octofid, ok'-to-fid, *a.* cleft or separated into eight segments [Bot.] (L. *octo*, and *findo*, to cleave).

Octogenarian, ok-to-jen-a'-re-an, *s.* one who is eighty years of age.

Octogenary, ok-toj'-en-à-re, *a.* of eighty or between eighty and ninety years of age (L. *octogeni*, eighty each).

Octonary, ok'-to-nà-re, *a.* belonging to the number eight.

Octonocular, ok-to-nok'-u-lar, *a.* having eight eyes (L. *octo*, and *oculus*, the eye).

Octopetalous, ok-to-pet'-à-lus, *a.* having eight petals (Gr. *okto*, and *petalon*, a petal).

Octopod, ok'-to-pod, *s.* a mollusc having eight feet (Gr *okto*, and *pous*, the foot).

Octoradiated, ok-to-ra'-de-a-ted, *a.* having eight rays (L. *octo*, and *radius*, a ray).

Octoroon, ok'-to-roon, *s.* the offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

Octospermous, ok-to-sper'-mus, *a.* containing eight seeds (Gr. *okto*, and *sperma*, seed).

Octostyle, ok'-to-stile, *s.* an octastyle.

Octosyllabic, ok-to-sil-lab'-ik, *a.* of eight syllables.

Octosyllable, ok-to-sil'-là-bl, *s.* a word of eight syllables.

Octroi, ok'-trwaw, *s.* a tax levied at the gates of cities on articles brought in; the place of collection (Fr.)

Octuple, ok'-tu-pl, *a.* eightfold.

Ocular, ok'-u-lar, *a.* depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight (L. *oculus*, the eye). **Ocularly**, ok'-u-lar-le, *ad.* by the eye or actual view.

Oculate, ok'-u-late, *a.* furnished with eyes.

Oculiform, ok'-u-le-form, *a.* in the form of an eye.

Oculist, ok'-u-list, *s.* one skilled in diseases of the eyes.

Od, od, *s.* a presumed all-pervading magnetic force (*Odin*).

Odal, o'-dal, *s.* an absolute tenure in land (Scand. *od* property).

Odd, od, *a.* not even; not divisible into equal numbers; remaining over after a round number; remaining over; singular; differing from what is usual; not taken into the common account; uncommon (Ice. *oddi*, a triangle, A.S. *ord*, a point). **Oddly**, od'-le, *ad.* in an odd manner. **Oddness**, od'-nes, *s.* the state of being odd.

Odd-fellow, od'-fel-lo, *s.* a member of a charitable society, formed for social objects, and for the purpose of affording relief to distressed members.

Oddity, od'-de-te, *s.* a person or thing that is singular; oddness; singularity; strangeness.

Odd-looking, od'-look-ing, *a.* having a singular look.

Odds, ods, *s.* inequality; excess of either compared with the other; advantage; superiority. *At odds*, at variance. *Odds-and-ends*, miscellaneous scraps.

Ode, ode, *s.* a short poem or song; a lyric poem (Gr. *aeido*, to sing).

Odic, od'-ic, *a.* pertaining to Od.

Odin, o'-din, *s.* the chief god of the Norse religion.

Odious, o'-de-us, *a.* hateful; offensive; disgusting; hated (L. *odium*). **Odiously**, o'-de-us-le, *ad.* hatefully. **Odiousness**, o'-de-us-nes, *s.* hatefulness.

Odium, o'-de-um, *s.* hatred; dislike; hatefulness (L.)

Odometer, o-dom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring distances in travelling. See **Hodometer.**

Odontalgia, o'-don-tal-jea, *s.* toothache (Gr. *odous*, tooth, and *algos*, pain).

Odontalgic, o-don-tal'-jik, *a.* pertaining to toothache; *s.* a remedy for toothache.

Odontalite, o-don'-tal-ite, *s.* a petrified tooth (Gr. *odous*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Odonto, o-don'-to, *s.* a vegetable tooth powder.

Odontogeny, o-don-toj'-e-ne, *s.* tooth development (Gr. *odous*, and *gennao*, to produce).

Odontograph, o-don'-to-graf, *s.* an instrument constructed to measure off the teeth of wheels (Gr. *odous*, and *grapho*, to write).

Odontoid, o-don'-toyd, *a.* tooth-like (Gr. *odous*, and *eidos*, like).

Odontology, o-don-tol'-o-je, *s.* the science which treats of teeth (Gr. *odous*, and *logos*, science).

Odoriferous, o-do-rif'-er-us, *a.* diffusing fragrance (L. *odor*, odour, and *fero*, to yield). **Odoriferously**, o-do-rif'-er-us-le, *ad.* fragrantly. **Odoriferousness**, o-do-rif'-er-us-nes, *s.* fragrance.

Odorine, o'-do-rin, *s.* a product of the redistillation of the volatile oil, obtained by distilling bone.

Odorous, o'-dur-us, *a.* sweet of scent; fragrant. **Odorously**, o'-dur-us-le, *ad.* fragrantly. **Odorousness**, o'-dur-us-nes, *s.* fragrance.

Odour, o'-dur, *s.* scent; fragrance; perfume; esteem (L.)

Odourless, o'-dur-les, *a.* free from odour.

Odyssey, od'-e-se, *s.* an epic poem, by Homer, relating the homeward wanderings of *Odysseus* (Ulysses), after the capture of Troy.

Œcumenical, e-ku-men'-e-kal, *a.* See **Ecumenical.**

Œdema, e-de'-mă. *s.* dropsy of the subcutaneous areolar tissue (Gr. *oideo*, to swell).

Œil-de-bœuf, e-il-de-buf, *s.* an oval window in the roof or frieze of a large building; a royal antechamber at Versailles; the French court before the Revolution (Fr. ox-eye).

Œnanthe, e-nan'-the, *s.* a genus of poisonous umbelliferous plants, including the water hemlock.

Œnanthic, e-nan'-thic, *a.* said of an oily liquid, which gives to wine its characteristic odour (Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, a flower).

O'er, ore, contracted from **Over**.

Œsophagus, e-sof'-ă-gus, *s.* See **Esophagus**.

Of, ov, *prep.* from or out of; proceeding from; belonging to; from among; concerning (A.S.)

Off, of, *a.* most distant: *ad.* away; not toward: *prep.* not on; distant from: *int.* begone; depart. *Off hand*, without study or preparation. *Off and on*, at one time applying and engaged, then absent or remiss. *To be off*, to depart or to recede from an agreement or design. *To come off*, to escape. *To go off*, to depart. *To take off*, to mimic with ridicule.

Offal, of'-fal, *s.* waste meats: parts of an animal unfit for use; carrion; refuse; rubbish (*off* and *fall*).

Offence, of-fens', *s.* displeasure; cause of stumbling; a transgression; an injury; attack. See **Offend**.

Offenceful, of-fens'-ful, *a.* giving displeasure.

Offenceless, of-fens'-les, *a.* unoffending.

Offend, of-fend', *v.a.* to displease; to make angry; to shock; to pain or annoy; to transgress or violate; to cause to stumble or sin: *v.n.* to sin; to be scandalized (L. *ob*, and *fendo*, to strike).

Offender, of-fend'-er, *s.* one who offends or transgresses.

Offensive, of-fen'-siv, *a.* causing displeasure; giving pain; disagreeable; assailant; used in attack; making the first attack: *s.* the part of attacking. **Offensively**, of-fen'-siv-le, *ad.* in an offensive manner. **Offensiveness**, of-fen'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being offensive.

Offer, of'-fer, *v.a.* to present for acceptance or rejection; to proffer; to present as an act of worship, or sacrifice, or prayer; to present to the mind; to bid as a price: *v.n.* to be at hand; to express a willingness; to make an attempt: *s.* a proposal to be accepted or rejected; first advance; a bidding of a price. *To offer violence*, to attack. (L. *ob*, and *fero*, to bring.)

Offerable, of'-fer-ă-bl, *a.* that may be offered.

Offerer, of'-fer-er, *s.* one who offers.

Offering, of'-fer-ing, *s.* something offered; a sacrifice; an oblation.

Offertory, of'-fer-to-re, *s.* in the English Church, certain sentences read while the alms are collecting; the alms collected; in the Rom. Cath. Church, an anthem preparatory to the mass.

Office, of'-fis, *s.* a duty or employment of a public, a sacred or a private nature; function; business; employment; service tendered; formulary of devotion; a house or apartment in which business is transacted; functionaries: *pl.* apartments where the domestics do their duties; buildings about a family house. *Holy office*, the Inquisition, or its directorate at Rome. (L. *ob*, and *facio*, to do.)

Office-bearer, of'-fis-bare-er, *s.* one who holds office.

Officer, of'-fe-ser, *s.* a person commissioned to perform any public duty: *v.a.* to furnish with officers.

Official, of-fish'-al, *a.* pertaining to office; from the proper authority: *s.* one entrusted with an office; an ecclesiastical judge. **Officially**, of-fish'-al-le, *ad.* by the proper officer.

Officialism, of-fish'-al-izm, *s.* official routine; government by officials.

Officiality, of-fish-e-al'-e-te, } *s.* the charge, office or
Officialty, of-fish'-al-te, } court of an official.

Officiate, of-fish'-e-ate, *v.n.* to perform official duties.

Official, of-fis'-e-nal *or* of-fe-si'-nal, *a.* used in a shop, or belonging to it; as kept prepared by the apothecary (L. *officina*, a workshop).

Officious, of-fish'-us, *a.* obliging; excessively forward in kindness; intermeddling. **Officiously**, of-fish'-us-le, *ad.* in an officious manner. **Officiousness**, of-fish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being officious.

Offing, of'-fing, *s.* the sea at a distance from the shore.

Off-reckoning, of-rek'-ning, *s.* money kept back from full pay to defray certain possible charges [Mil.]

Offscouring, of'-skowr-ing, *s.* that which is scoured off; refuse.

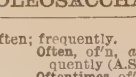
Offscum, of'-skum, *s.* refuse; offscouring; filth.

Offset, of'-set, *s.* a shoot; a sprout from the root; a perpendicular let fall from the main line to the fence or extremity of an enclosure [Surveying]; a sum or value set off against another as an equivalent: *v.a.* to set one account against another as equivalent.

Offspring, of'-spring, *s.* children; production.

Offward, of'-ward, *ad.* leaning off, as a ship on shore.

oft, **oft**, *ad.* often; frequently.



Ogee.

Often, of'n, *ad.* many times; frequently (A.S.)
Oftentimes, of'n-times, } *ad.* many
Ofttimes, oft'-times, } times; frequently.
Ogee, o-jee', *s.* a moulding of two members, the one concave and the other convex (Fr.)

Ogham, og'-ham. *s.* writing in use among the ancient Irish and other Celts.

Ogive, o'-jive, *s.* a branch of the Gothic vault (Fr.)

Ogle, o'gl, *v.n.* to cast side glances: *s.* a side glance or look (Dut. *oogе*, Ger. *Auge*, the eye).

Ogler, o'-gler, *s.* one who ogles.

Ogling, o'-gling, *s.* the act of casting side glances.

Ogre, o'-gr, } *s.* a hideous hungry monster of fairy-
Ogress, o'-gres, } land, fabled to feed on little children; one like an ogre (Fr. from L. *orcus*, world of the dead or its god).

Ogreish, o'-gr-ish, *a.* like an ogre.

Ogygia, o-gij'-e-ă, *s.* a silurian trilobite.

Ogygian, o-gij'-e-an, *a.* in the time of *Ogyges*, said of a flood; of obscure origin (*Ogyges*, a purely legendary King of Attica and Bœotia).

Oh, o, *int.* an exclamation of surprise, pain, or anxiety.

Ohm, ome, *s.* the unit of resistance in galvanic electricity (*Ohm*, a German electrician).

Oil, oyl, *s.* an unctuous liquid drawn from various animal and vegetable substances: *v.n.* to smear, lubricate, or anoint with oil. *Oil of vitriol*, sulphuric acid. (Gr. *elaion*, olive-oil.)

Oil-bag, oyl'-bag, *s.* a gland in animals containing oil.

Oil-cake, oyl'-kake, *s.* a cake of compressed flax seed.

Oil-cloth, oyl'-kloth, *s.* cloth covered with oil or paint.

Oil-colour, oyl'-kul-er, *s.* a colour made by grinding a colouring substance in oil.

Oil-gas, oyl'-gas, *s.* inflammable gas procured from oil.

Oil-man, oyl'-man, *s.* one who deals in oils.

Oil-nut, oyl'-nut, *s.* the butternut of N. America; a nut yielding oil.

Oil-painting, oyl'-paynt-ing, *s.* the art of painting in oil-colours; a picture painted in oil.

Oil-stone, oyl'-stone, *s.* a kind of hone slate.

Oily, oy'-le, *a.* consisting of, containing, or like oil; greasy; flattering. **Oiliness**, oy'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being oily.

Ointment, oynt'-ment, *s.* unguent; any unctuous substance applied to diseased or wounded parts. See **Unguent**.

Okenite, o'-ken-ite, *s.* a translucent mineral (*Oken*).

Old, ole'd, *a.* advanced in age; decayed by time; existing long; not new or fresh; ancient; of any duration whatever; previous; long practised; cultivated for long; more than enough; crafty. *Old age*, advanced years. *Old-clothesman*, a dealer in old clothes. *Old-fashioned*, long out of fashion. *Old-gentleman*, the evil one. *Old-maid*, an unmarried female somewhat advanced in years. *Old red sandstone*, a series of red sandstone rocks lying below the coal formation [Geol.] *Old style* (see **Style**). *Old Testament*, that part of the Bible which contains the canonical books written previous to Christ. *Old Tom*, a sort of strong gin. *Old-wife*, a prating old woman; a man like an old woman in his habits. **Oldness**, ole'd-nes, *s.* the state of being old.

Olden, ole'dn, *a.* old; ancient: *v.n.* to age.

Oldish, ole'd-ish, *a.* somewhat old.

Oleaginous, o-le-aj'-en-us, *a.* unctuous; oily (L. *oleum*, oil). **Oleaginousness**, o-le-aj'-en-us-nes, *s.* oiliness.

Oleander, o-le-an'-der, *s.* the rose-bay, an evergreen shrub (Fr.)

Oleaster, o-le-as'-ter, *s.* the wild olive (L.)

Oleate, o'-le-ate, *s.* a salt of oleic acid.

Olefiant, o-le'-fe-ant, *a.* oil-producing, said of bicarburetted hydrogen (L. *oleum*, and *facio*, to make).

Oleic, o'-le-ik, *a.* denoting an acid resulting from the action of an oil on an alkali, specially linseed on potash (L. *oleum*).

Oleiferous, o-le-if'-er-us, *a.* producing oil (L. *oleum*, and *fero*, to produce).

Oleine, o'-le-in, *s.* the liquid portion of fat or oil.

Oleograph, o'-le-o-graf, *s.* a lithograph in oil.

Oleomargarin, o-le-o-mar'-je-rin, *s.* a butter of animal fat and milk (L. *oleum*, and *margarin*).

Oleometer, o-le-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument to ascertain the purity of oil (L. *oleum*, and Gr. *meter*).

Oleon, o'-le-on, *s.* a peculiar liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of oleic acid and lime.

Oleophosphoric, o'-le-o-fos-for'-ik, *a.* noting an oily acid found in the brain, &c.

Oleoresin, o'-le-o-re-zn, *s.* a mixture of an essential oil and a resin (L. *oleum*, and *resin*).

Oleosaccharum, o-le-o-sak'-kă-rum, *s.* a mixture of oil and sugar.

Oleose, o'-le-oze, *a.* of an oily nature.
Oleraceous, o-le-ra'-shus, *a.* of the nature of a pot herb (L. *olus*, a kitchen herb).
Oleron, ol'-e-ron, *s.* a code of marine law, written in old French, considered of great authority during the Middle Ages.
Olfactory, ol-fak'-tur-e, *a.* pertaining to or used in smelling: *s.* an organ of smell (L. *oleo*, to smell, and *facio*, to make).
Olibanum, o-lib'-a-num, *s.* an inspissated sap, or gum resin (L. *oleum*, and Gr. *libanos*, frankincense).
Oligæmia, ol-e-ge'-me-a, *s.* deficiency of blood [Med.] (Gr. *oligos*, little, and *haima*, blood).
Oligarch, ol'-e-gark, *s.* one of an oligarchy.
Oligarchal, ol-e-gar'-kal, *a.* pertaining to oligarchy.
Oligarchy, ol'-e-gar-ke, *s.* a form of government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands; a state so governed (Gr. *oligos*, few, and *archo*, to rule).
Oligist, ol'-e-jist, *s.* specular iron ore (Gr. least).
Olio, o'-le-o, *s.* a mixture; a medley (It.)
Olitory, ol'-e-to-re, *a.* belonging to a kitchen-garden. See **Oleraceous**.
Olivaceous, ol-e-va'-shus, *a.* of olive colour or quality.
Olivary, ol'-e-va-re, *a.* like an olive.
Olive, ol'-iv, *s.* a plant of the genus olea or its fruit; a colour of mingled violet and green: *a.* like olive (Gr. *elaia*).
Olive-branch, ol'-iv-bransh, *s.* the branch of the olive; the emblem of peace.
Olive-oil, ol'-iv-oyl, *s.* oil expressed from the olive-tree.
Oliver, ol'-e-ver, *s.* a small tilt-hammer worked by the foot.
Olivet, ol'-e-vet, *s.* a sort of mock pearl, or white bugle, made for the African trade.
Olive-yard, ol'-iv-yard, *s.* a piece of ground in which olives are cultivated.
Olivil, ol'-iv-il, *s.* a substance from the gum of the olive tree.
Olivine, ol'-e-vin, *s.* a variety of chrysolite.
Olla, ol'-la, *s.* an olio.
Olla-podrida, ol'-la-po-dre'-da, *s.* a favourite Spanish dish, being a hash of meat stewed with vegetables; any incongruous mélange (Sp. putrid pot or mixture).
Olympiad, o-lim'-pe-ad, *s.* in ancient Greece, the space of four years between one celebration of the *Olympic* games and another, a system of chronology which reckons from 776 B.C.
Olympian, o-lim'-pe-an, } *a.* pertaining to the Olympia,
Olympic, o-lim'-pik, } or to the gods of Olympus. *Olympic games*, ancient Greek games every four years at Olympia in honour of Zeus.
Omasum, o-ma'-sum, *s.* the third stomach in ruminants (L.)
Ombre, om'-br, *s.* a game at cards, usually played by three (Fr.)
Ombrometer, om-brom'-e-ter, *s.* a rain-gauge (Gr. *ombros*, a shower, and *meter*).
Ombros, om'-bros, *s.* a particular quality of madder.
Omega, o'-me-gâ, *s.* the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as alpha is the first: hence *Alpha and Omega*, the first and the last.
Omelet, } om'-e-let, *s.* a kind of pan-cake or fritter.
Omelette, }
Omen, o'-men, *s.* a sign of something to happen: *v.n.* to augur (L.)
Omental, o-men'-tal, *a.* relating to the omentum.
Omentum, o-men'-tum, *s.* the caul [Anat.] (L.)
Omer, o'-mer, *s.* a Hebrew measure, six pints.
Ominous, om'-e-nus, *a.* foreboding or presaging evil. **Ominously**, om'-e-nus-le, *ad.* in an ominous manner. **Ominousness**, om'-e-nus-nes, *s.* the quality of being ominous.
Omissible, o-mis'-se-bl, *a.* that may be omitted.
Omission, o-mish'-un, *s.* neglect to do something; a leaving out; something left out.
Omissive, o-mis'-siv, *a.* leaving out.
Omit, o-mit', *v.a.* to neglect; to leave out (L. *ob*, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send).
Omnibus, om'-ne-bus, *s.* a large vehicle for the conveyance of passengers to short distances, familiarly called a '*bus*. *Omnibus-box*, a large box at the opera (L. for all).
Omnifarious, om-ne-fa'-re-us, *a.* of all varieties (L. *omnis*).
Omniferous, om-nif'-er-us, *a.* bearing all kinds of products (L. *omnis*, all, and *fero*, to bear).
Omnific, om-nif'-ik, *a.* all-creating (L. *omnis*, and *facio*, to make).
Omniform, om'-ne-form, *a.* having every form.
Omniformity, om-ne-form'-e-te, *s.* the quality of having every form.
Omnigenous, om-nij'-e-nus, *a.* consisting of all kinds (L. *omnis*, and *genus*, kind).
Omniparity, om-ne-par'-e-te, *s.* general equality.
Omniparous, om-nip'-a-rus, *a.* producing all things (L. *omnis*, and *pario*, to bring forth).
Omnipatient, om-ne-pa'-shent, *a.* all-enduring.
Omnipercipience, om-ne-per-sip'-e-ens, *s.* perception of everything.
Omnipercipient, om-ne-per-sip'-e-ent, *a.* perceiving everything.
Omnipotence, om-nip'-o-tens, *s.* almighty power.
Omnipotent, om-nip'-o-tent, *a.* almighty; possessing unlimited power: *s.* the Almighty. **Omnipotently**, om-nip'-o-tent-le, *ad.* with almighty power.
Omnipresence, om-ne-prez'-ens, *s.* presence everywhere.
Omnipresent, om-ne-prez'-ent, *a.* present in all places at the same time.
Omnipresential, om-ne-pre-zen'-shal, *a.* implying universal presence.
Omniscience, om-nish'-e-ens, *s.* knowing all things.
Omniscient, om-nish'-e-ent, *a.* all-knowing; all-seeing (L. *omnis*, and *scio*, to know).
Omnium-gatherum, om'-ne-um-gath'-e-rum, *s.* a miscellaneous assemblage (L. *omnis*, and *gather*).
Omnivorous, om-niv'-o-rus, *a.* all-devouring (L. *omnis*, and *voro*, to devour).
Omoplate, o'-mo-plate, *s.* the shoulder-blade (Gr. *omos*, the shoulder, and *plate*).
Omphacine, om'-fa-sin, *a.* expressed from unripe fruit (Gr. *omphax*, an unripe grape).
Omphacite, om'-fa-sit, *s.* a green variety of augite.
Omphalic, om-fal'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the navel.
Omphalocele, om-fal'-o-sele, *s.* a rupture at the navel [Med.] (Gr. *omphalos*, the navel, and *kele*, a tumour).
Omphalotomy, om-fa-lot'-o-me, *s.* operation of dividing the navel string (Gr. *omphalos*, and *tome*, cutting).
On, on, *prep.* being in contact with the upper part of a thing; upon; at; or near: *ad.* forward; onward; not off.
Onager, on'-a-jer, *s.* the wild ass (Gr. *onos*, an ass, and *agrios*, wild).
Onanism, o'-nan-izm, *s.* self-abuse (*Onan*, Gen. xxxviii).
Once, wuns, *ad.* one time; formerly (*one*).
Oncotomy, on-kot'-o-me, *s.* the opening of an abscess or removal of a tumour (Gr. *onchos*, a swelling, and *tome*, cutting).
One, wun, *a.* single in number; some or any; undivided: *s.* the number one, or its symbol: *pron.* any single person. *At one*, in agreement. **Oneness**, wun'-nes, *s.* singleness in number; unity.
Oneirocritic, o-ni-ro-krit'-ik, *s.* an interpreter of dreams (Gr. *oneiron*, a dream, and *critic*).
Oneirocritical, o-ni-ro-krit'-e-kal, *a.* pretending to the interpretation of dreams.
Oneirocritics, o-ni-ro-krit'-iks, *s.pl.* the art of interpreting dreams.
Oneirodynia, o-ni-ro-din'-e-â, *s.* disturbance of the mind in dreams, including nightmare, somnambulism, &c. (Gr. *oneiron*, and *odyne*, pain).
Oneirology, o-ni-rol'-o-je, *s.* the theory of or a treatise on dreams (Gr. *oneiron*, and *logos*, science or account).
Oneiromancy, o-ni'-ro-man-se, *s.* divination by dreams (Gr. *oneiron*, and *manteia*, divination).
Onerary, on'-e-râ-re, *a.* fitted for carrying loads; comprising a burden.
Onerous, on'-er-us, *a.* burdensome; oppressive (L. *onus*, *oneris*, a burden).
One-sided, wun-sï'-ded, *a.* limited to one side; partial. **One-sidedly**, wun-side'-ed-le, *ad.* in a one-sided manner. **One-sidedness**, one'-side-ed-nes, *s.* having regard to one side only.
Ongoing, on'-go-ing, *s.* proceeding; doing.
Onion, un'-yun, *s.* a plant of the genus allium, with a bulbous root; the root.
Onlooker, on'-look-er, *s.* a spectator.
Only, one'-le, *a.* single; one alone: *ad.* singly; merely; barely: *conj.* but. **Onliness**, one'-le-nes, *s.* the state of being alone.
Onocentaur, o-no-sen'-taur, *s.* a fabulous animal, half man, half ass (*onos*, an ass, and *centaur*).
Onomancy, on'-o-man-se, *s.* divination by the letters of a name (Gr. *onoma*, a name, and *manteia*, divination).
Onomastic, on-o-mas'-tik, *a.* belonging to a name.
Onomasticon, on-o-mas'-te-kon, *s.* a dictionary or commonplace book.
Onomatology, o-nom-â-tol'-o-je, *s.* the science of naming; a treatise on names (Gr. *onoma*, and *logos*, science, account).
Onomatopœia, on'-o-mâ-to-pe'-â, *s.* the formation of words to resemble the sound made by the thing signified; the use of such or the word itself (Gr. *onoma*, and *poieo*, to make).
Onomatopoetic, on'-o-mâ-to-po-et'-ik, *a.* formed by onomatopœia.
Onset, on'-set, *s.* a violent attack; assault.
Onsetting, on'-set-ting, *s.* a rushing or assaulting.

Onslaught, on'-slawt, *s.* attack; onset.
Ontogenesis, on to-jen'-e-sis, *s.* an account of the genesis or development of an individual (Gr. *on, ontos*, being, and *genesis*).
Ontological, on-to-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to pure being; metaphysical.
Ontology, on-tol'-o-je, *s.* the logic of pure being, or being in the element of pure thought; metaphysics (Gr. *on, ontos*, and *logos*, science).
Onus, o'-nus, *s.* the burden. *Onus probandi*, burden of proof (L.)
Onward, on'-ward, *a.* and *ad.* forward; in advance.
Onychia, o-nik'-e-á, *s.* an abscess round the finger-nail; a whitlow [Med.] (Gr. *onyx*, the nail.)
Onyx, o'-nike, *s.* an agate, formed by alternate streaks of dark and white chalcedony (Gr. *onyx*).
Oolite, o'-o-lite, *s.* a calcareous stone (Gr. egg-stone, from *oon*, an egg, and *lithos*, a stone).
Oolitic, o-o-lit'-ik, *a.* composed of or resembling oolite.
Oology, o-ol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on the eggs of birds (Gr. *oon*, and *logos*, science).
Oolong, oo'-long, *s.* a peculiar kind of black tea, possessing many of the qualities of green tea.
Oopak, oo'-pak, *s.* the name of a black tea.
Ooze, ooze, *v.n.* to percolate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance; to flow gently: *s.* soft mud or slime: soft flow; spring; the liquor of a tan-vat (A.S. *wos*, moisture).
Oozings, ooz'-ings, *s.pl.* issues of a fluid.
Oozy, oo'-ze, *a.* miry; resembling ooze.
Opacity, o-pas'-e-te, *s.* opaqueness; obscurity.
Opah, o'-pah, *s.* a large sea fish of the dory family.
Opal, o'-pal, *s.* the hydrate of silica, of which there are many varieties (L.)
Opalesce, o-pal-es'. *v.n.* to give forth a play of colours like the opal.
Opalescence, o-pal-es'-sens, *s.* the quality of being opalescent.
Opalescent, o-pal-es'-ent, *a.* exhibiting a play of colours like the opal; reflecting a pearly or milky light from the interior.
Opaline, o'-pal-in, *a.* pertaining to or like opal.
Opalize, o'-pal-ize, *v.a.* to make like opal.
Opaque, o-pake', *a.* not transparent (L. *opacus*, dark). **Opaqueness**, o-pake'-nes, *s.* want of transparency.
Open, o'pn, *a.* not shut or closed; spread; expanded; unsealed; not covered; clear; not stopped; not fenced; not frosty; public; frank; free to all comers; not clouded; not hidden; unprotected: *v.a.* to unclose; to unlock; to break the seal of; to part; to rend; to clear; to expand; to begin; to disclose: *v.n.* to unclose itself; to commence; to bark on scent of game (A.S. *open*, from *up*). **Openly**, o'pn-li, *ad.* in an open manner. **Openness**, o'pn-nes, *s.* the state of being open.
Opener, o'-pn-er, *s.* one who or that which opens.
Open-eyed, o'pn-ide, *a.* watchful; vigilant.
Open-handed, o'pn-hand-ed, *a.* generous; liberal. **Open-handedness**, o'pn-hand-ed-nes, *s.* generosity in giving.
Open-hearted, o'pn-hart'-ed, *a.* candid; frank. **Open-heartedness**, o'pn-hart'-ted-ness, *s.* frankness.
Opening, o'pn-ing, *a.* first in order: *s.* a breach; an aperture; a commencement.
Open-mouthed, o'pn-mowthd, *a.* gaping; greedy; clamorous.
Open-work, o'-pen-wurk, *s.* ornamental work with open spaces in its substance.
Opera, op'-e-rá, *s.* a dramatic composition set to music and sung on the stage, with magnificent scenery, &c. (L.)
Opera-cloak, op'-e-rá-kloke, *s.* a lady's evening dress cloak.
Opera-dancer, op'-e-rá-dans-er, *s.* a ballet girl.
Opera-glass, op'-e-rá-glas, *s.* a small perspective glass, used in theatres, operas, &c.
Opera-house, op'-e-rá-hows, *s.* a theatre for the representation of operas.
Opera-singer, op'-e-rá-sing-er, *s.* a vocalist who takes part in the music of an opera.
Opera-bouffe, op-e-rá-boof, *s.* an exaggerated comic opera (It.)
Operameter, op-er-am'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for determining the number of revolutions made by a wheel, &c. (L. *opera*, work, and *meter*).
Operant, op'-er-ant, *a.* having power to produce an effect: *s.* one who operates.
Operate, op'-er-ate, *v.n.* to work; to act; to produce an effect; to perform an operation on [Surg.]: *v.a.* to produce by agency (L. *opus, operis*, a work).
Operatic, op-er-at'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the opera.
Operation, op-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral; manipulation; movement of an army or fleet, or of machinery, or any physical body.
Operative, op'-er-a-tiv, *a.* having the power of acting; exerting force; producing the effect: *s.* an artisan or workman.
Operator, op'-er-a-tur, *s.* he who or that which operates.
Opercular, o-per'-ku-lar, } *a.* having a lid or cover
Operculate, o-per'-ku-late, } [Bot.]
Operculiform, o-per-ku'-le-form, *a.* having the form of a lid or cover (*operculum*, and *form*).
Operculum, o-per'-ku-lum, *s.* the lid of a pitcher-form leaf, or of the spore-vessel of a moss [Bot.]; the plate which closes the orifice of a shell [Conch.]; the apparatus which protects the gills of fishes [Ichth.] (L. a lid or cover, from *operio*, to cover.)
Operetta, op-er-et'-tá, *s.* a short musical drama of a light nature.
Operose, op'-er-ose, *a.* laborious or tedious. **Operosely**, op'-er-ose-le, *ad.* laboriously. **Operoseness**, op'-er-ose-nes, *s.* state of being operose.
Opetide, ope'-tide, *s.* the ancient time of marriage, when the flowers *open*.
Ophicleide, of'-e-klide, *s.* a large brass wind instrument of two kinds, the bass and the alto (Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis*, a key).
Ophidia, o-fid'-e-á, } *s.pl.* an order of reptiles of
Ophidians, o-fid'-e-ans, } the serpent kind, as the boa.
Ophidian, o-fid'-e-an, *a.* pertaining to serpents: *s.* one of the ophidia.
Ophidion, o-fid'-e-un, *s.* an eel-shaped fish.
Ophiolatry, of-e-ol'-á-tre, *s.* serpent worship (Gr. *ophis*, and *latreia*, worship).
Ophiolite, of'-e-o-lite, *s.* a mixture of serpentine with limestone (Gr. *ophis*, and *lithos*, a stone).
Ophiological, of-e-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to ophiology.
Ophiologist, of-e-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one skilled in ophiology.
Ophiology, of-e-ol'-o-je, *s.* that part of natural history which treats of serpents (Gr. *ophis*, and *logos*, science).
Ophiomancy, of'-e-o-man-se, *s.* the art of divining from serpents (Gr. *ophis*, and *manteia*, divination).
Ophiomorphous, of-e-o-mor'-fus, *a.* having the form of a serpent (Gr. *ophis*, and *morphe*, shape).
Ophiophagous, of-e-of'-á-gus, *a.* feeding on serpents (Gr. *ophis*, and *phago*, to eat).
Ophiosaurus, of-e-o-saw'-rus, *s.* a footless lizard (Gr. *ophis*, and *sauros*, a lizard).
Ophite, o'-fite, *s.* green porphyry; one of a Gnostic sect who regarded the serpent, and specially the one that tempted Eve, as an incarnation of the good principle.
Ophiuchus, of-e-u'-kus, *s.* a northern constellation, representing a figure grasping an encircling serpent (Gr. *ophis*, and *echo*, to hold).
Ophthalmia, of-thal'-me-á, *s.* inflammation of the eye (Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye).
Ophthalmic, of-thal'-mik, *a.* pertaining to the eye.
Ophthalmitis, of-thal-mi'-tis, *s.* ophthalmia.
Ophthalmologist, of-thal-mol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in the treatment of the eyes.
Ophthalmology, of-thal-mol'-o-je, *s.* the science which treats of the eye (Gr. *ophthalmos*, and *logos*, science).
Ophthalmoscope, of-thal'-mo-skope, *s.* an instrument for examining the interior condition of the eye (Gr. *ophthalmos*, and *skopeo*, to view).
Ophthalmoscopy, of-thal-mos'-ko-pe, *s.* examination of the eye.
Ophthalmotomy, of-thal-mot'-o-me, *s.* dissection or excision of the eye (Gr. *ophthalmos*, and *tome*, cutting).
Opiane, o'-pe-ane, *s.* narcotine.
Opiate, o'-pe-ate, *s.* medicine that contains opium; a narcotic; anything that induces rest or allays uneasiness: *a.* inducing sleep; allaying uneasiness (*opium*).
Opiated, o'-pe-a-ted, *a.* mixed with opiates; under opiates.
Opificer, o-pif'-e-ser, *s.* one who performs any work (L. *opus*, a work, and *facio*, to do).
Opinable, o-pi'-na-bl, *a.* that may be thought.
Opine, o-pine', *v.n.* to think; to suppose (L. *opinor*).
Opiniative, o-pin'-ya-tiv, *a.* unduly attached to one's own opinions. **Opiniativeness**, o-pin'-ya-tiv-nes, *s.* undue stiffness in opinion.
Opinicus, o-pi'-ne-kus, *s.* a fabulous winged animal with the head of an eagle, the body of a lion, and the tail of a camel [Her.]
Opining, o-pi'-ning, *s.* opinion; notion.
Opinion, o-pin'-yun, *s.* persuasion of the mind without proof or certain knowledge; judgment; persuasion; estimation.
Opinionated, o-pin'-yun-a-ted, *a.* stiff or obstinate in opinion; opinionative.
Opinionately, o-pin'-yun-ate-le, *ad.* obstinately.
Opinionative, o-pin'-yun-a-tiv, *a.* fond of preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions.

Opinionativeness, o-pin'-yun-a-tiv-nes, *s.* attachment to one's own opinions.

Opinionist, o-pin'-yun-ist, *s.* one attached to his own opinions.

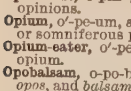
Opium, o'-pe-um, *s.* the inspissated juice of the white or somniferous poppy (Gr. *opos*, the sap of plants).

Opium-eater, o'-pe-um-eet-er, *s.* one who indulges in opium.

Opobalsam, o-po-bal'-sam, *s.* the balm of Gilead (Gr. *opos*, and *balsam*).

Opodeldoc, o-po-del'-dok, *s.* the name of a plaster: a saponaceous camphorated liniment (Gr. *opos*).

Opopanax, o-pop'-a-naks, *s.* a gum-resin obtained from the root of a parsnip, and anciently much belauded for its anti-spasmodic virtues (Gr. *opos*, and *panax*, all-heal).



Opossum. (*Didelphis Azarx.*)

Oporice, o-po'-re-se, *s.* a conserve of fruits (Gr. *opora*, harvest fruits).

Opossum, o-pos'-sum, *s.* a genus of marsupiate carnivorous mammals.

Oppidan, op'-pe-dan, *s.* a student at Eton, boarded by his friends out of the college (L. *oppidum*, a town).

Oppilate, op'-pe-late, *v.a.* to crowd together (L. *ob*, and *pilo*, to drive).

Oppilative, op'-pe-la-tiv, *a.* obstructive.

Opponency, op-po'-nen-se, *s.* the opening of an academical disputation; an exercise for a degree.

Opponent, op-po'-nent, *a.* that opposes; opposite: *s.* one who opposes, especially in debate or argument. See **Oppose.**

Opportune, op-por-tewn', *a.* seasonable; well-timed (L. from *ob*, and *portus*, a harbour). **Opportunely,** op-por-tewn'-le, *ad.* seasonably. **Opportuneness,** op-por-tewn'-nes, *s.* seasonableness.

Opportunity, op-por-tew'-ne-te, *s.* fit, convenient, or favourable time.

Opposable, op-po'-za-bl, *a.* that may be opposed.

Oppose, op-poze' *v.a.* to act against or in opposition; to resist; to check; to act against or compete with (L. *ob*, and *pono ositum*, to place).

Opposer, op-po'-ze *s.* one who opposes; an opponent; one who acts in opposition; a rival.

Opposite, op'-po-zit, *a.* standing in front: adverse; contrary; growing in pairs, opposed at the same level [Bot.]: *s.* that which is opposed. **Oppositely,** op'-po-zit-le, *ad.* in front; adversely. **Oppositeness,** op'-po-zit-nes, *s.* state of being opposite.

Opposition, op-po-zish'-un, *s.* situation so as to front something else; the act of opposing; obstacle; resistance; contrariety; the collective body of opponents to an administration [Politics]: the situation of two heavenly bodies when distant in longitude from each other 108° [Astron.]; difference as regards quantity, quality or both in propositions with the same subject and predicate [Logic.]

Oppositionist, op-po-zish'-un-ist, *s.* one of the party that opposes an administration.

Oppositive, op-poz'-e-tiv, *a.* that may be put in opposition.

Oppress, op-pres', *v.a.* to load or overburden; to overpower; to lie heavy on (L. *ob*, and *premo*, *pressum*, to press).

Oppression, op-presh'-un, *s.* act of oppressing; state of being oppressed; hardship; calamity; depression; sense of weight pressing.

Oppressive, op-pres'-siv, *a.* unreasonably burdensome; tyrannical; heavy; overwhelming. **Oppressively,** op-pres'-siv-le, *ad.* in an oppressive manner. **Oppressiveness,** op-pres'-siv-nes, *s.* quality of being oppressive.

Oppressor, op-pres'-sur, *s.* one who oppresses.

Opprobrious, op-pro'-bre-us, *a.* reproachful and contemptuous; blasted with infamy; infamous. **Opprobriously,** op-pro'-bre-us-le, *ad.* in an opprobrious manner; scurrilously. **Opprobriousness,** op-pro'-bre-us-nes, *s.* reproachfulness with contempt; scurrility.

Opprobrium, op-pro'-bre-um, *s.* reproach with disdain; disgrace (L.)

Oppugn, op-pune', *v.a.* to oppose; to resist (L. *ob*, and *pugno*, to fight).

Oppugnancy, op-pug'-nan-se, *s.* opposition; resistance.

Oppugnant, op-pug'-nant, *a.* opposing; resisting.

Oppugnation, op-pug-na'-shun, *s.* opposition; resistance.

Oppugner, op-pu'-ner, *s.* one who opposes.

Optative, op'-ta-tiv, *a.* expressing desire or wish. The *optative mood*, that form of the verb in which wish is expressed [Gram.] See **Option.**

Optic, op'-tik, } *a.* relating or pertaining to vision,
Optical, op'-te-kal, } or to optics. *Optic nerves*, the second pair of nerves arising from the thalami nervorum, and perforating the bulb of the eye. *Optical delusions*, erroneous impressions sometimes conveyed through the organs of vision to the mind. *Optic lens*, a ground glass for a telescope or other optical instrument. (Gr. *optikos*, pertaining to sight.)

Optically, op'-te-kal-le, *ad.* by optics or sight.

Optic, op'-tik, *s.* an organ of sight.

Optician, op-tish'-an, *s.* one who makes or sells optical instruments; one skilled in optics.

Optics, op'-tiks, *s.* science which treats of light and the phenomena of vision.

Optigraph, op'-ti-graf, *s.* a telescope used for copying landscapes (Gr. *optomai*, to see, and *grapho*, to write).

Optimacy, op'-te-ma-se, *s.* the nobility.

Optimates, op-te-ma'-teez, *s.pl.* nobility in general, primarily the Roman.

Optime, op'-tim-e, *s.* one of those who stand in the second rank of honours, immediately after the wranglers, in Cambridge University (L. *optimus*, best).

Optimism, op'-te-mizm, *s.* the doctrine that the existing order of things is on the whole the best possible or even conceivable; a hopeful view of things.

Optimist, op'-te-mist, *s.* one who holds to optimism.

Option, op'-shun, *s.* the power of choosing or wishing; caoice (L. *opto*, to wish).

Optional, op'-shun-al, *a.* left to one's wish or choice; leaving something to choice. **Optionally,** op'-shun-al-le, *ad.* at one's own choice.

Optometer, op-tom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision (Gr. *optomai*, to see, and *meter*).

Opulence, op'-u-lens, } *s.* wealth; riches.
Opulency, op'-u-len-se, }

Opulent, op'-u-lent, *a.* wealthy; affluent (L. *opes*, riches). **Opulently,** op'-u-lent-le, *ad.* richly.

Opuntia, o-pun'-she-a, *s.* a genus of cactus plants (*Opus*, a town in Locris).

Op , o'-pus, *s.* a work; a musical composition (L.)

Opuscule, o-pus'-kule, } *s.* a small work (L. *opus*, a
Opusculum, o-pus'-ku-lum, } work).

Or, or, *conj.* a connective that marks an alternative: *ad.* before.

Or, ore, *s.* gold, denoted by dots in engravings [Her.] (L. *aurum*, gold).

Orach, }or'-atsh, } *s.* a genus of plants sometimes
Orache, } used as substitutes for spinach.

Oracle, or'-a-kl, *s.* among the ancients, the answer of a god, or his priest, to an inquiry on some matter of moment; the deity who gave the response; the place where it was given; among the Jews, the most holy place; a person reputedly wise; a wise sentence: *pl.* divine communications (L. from *os*, *oris*, the mouth).

Oracular, o-rak'-u-lar, *a.* uttering oracles; like an oracle: grave; venerable; authoritative; ambiguous. **Oracularly,** o-rak'-u-lar-le, *ad.* in the manner of an oracle. **Oracularness,** o-rak'-u-lar-nes, *s.* the state of being oracular.

Oral, o'-ral, *a.* by word of mouth; spoken, not written (L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth). **Orally,** o'-ral-le, *ad.* by word of mouth.

Orange, or'-rinje, *s.* the fruit of a species of citrus, of a yellow colour and juicy flavour: *a.* of the colour of an orange (Per.)

Orangeade, or'-rinj-ade, *s.* a drink made of orange juice.

Orange-blossom, or'-rinje-blos'-um, *s.* blossom of the orange tree.

Orange-lily, or'-rinj-li-le, *s.* a lily with orange flowers.

Orange-men, or'-rinje-men, *s.pl.* an Irish society for upholding Protestantism (the Prince of *Orange*).

Orange-musk, or'-rinje-musk, *s.* a species of pear.

Orange-peel, or'-rinje-peel, *s.* the rind of an orange.

Orange-tawny, or'-rinje-tau-ne, *a.* of a colour between yellow and brown.

Orangery, or'-rin-je-re, *s.* an orange plantation.

Orang-outang, o-rang'-oo-tang, *s.* the great ape of the eastern Archipelago (Malay, man of the woods).

Oration, o-ra'-shun, *s.* a formal speech delivered in public on some weighty matter; a formal discourse on a special occasion.

Orator, or'-a-tur, *s.* a public speaker; an eloquent speaker; a petitioner [Law]; one, at a public graduation, who pronounces the merits of those who have been selected for academic honours.

Oratorial, or-a-to'-real, } *a.* pertaining to an orator
Oratorical, or-a-tor'-e-kal, } or to oratory; rhetorical;
Oratorious, ora-to'-re-us, } becoming an orator.

Oratorically, or-a-tor'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a rhetorical manner.

Oratorio, or-a-to'-re-o, *s.* a sacred musical composition: a place of worship (It.)

Oratory, or'-a-tor-e, *s.* the art of speaking persuasively; eloquence or its exercise; a small chapel, usually for private devotion. *Priests of the oratory*, a religious order living in community, but without vows, and devoted to theological and other sacred studies.

Orb, orb, *s.* a globe; a circle; a wheel; an orbit; a period; the eye: *v.a.* to form into a circle; to surround (L. *orbis*, a circle).

Orbate, or'-bate, *a.* bereaved; fatherless (L.)
Orbed, orbd, *a.* round; orbicular.
Orbicular, or-bik'-u-lar, *a.* in the form of an orb. **Orbicularly,** or-bik'-u-lar-le, *ad.* spherically. **Orbicularness,** or-bik'-u-lar-nes, *s.* sphericity.
Orbiculate, or-bik'-u-la-te, } *a.* made or being in the
Orbiculated, or-bik'-u-la-ted, } form of an orb.
Orbiculation, or-bik-u-la'-shun, *s.* orbicular formation.
Orbit, or'-bit, *s.* the path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution; the bony cavity of the eye [Anat.] (L. *orbis*, and *eo*, to go.)
Orbital, or'-be-tal, *a.* pertaining to an orbit.
Orb-like, orb'-like, *a.* resembling an orb.
Orc, ork, *s.* a species of whale.
Orcadian, or-ka'-de-an, *a.* belonging to Orkney: *s.* a native of Orkney.
Orchanet, or'-ka-net, *s.* the plant alkanet.
Orchard, or'-tchard, *s.* an inclosure of fruit-trees (A.S. *geort*, and *yard*).
Orcharding, or'-tchard-ing, *s.* the cultivation of orchards.
Orchardist, or'-tchard-ist, *s.* a cultivator of orchards.
Orchesography, or-ke-sog'-ra-fe, *s.* the science of dancing (Gr. *orchesis*, a dance, and *grapho*, to write).
Orchestra, or'-kes-tra, *s.* the part of a theatre or other public place appropriated to the musicians; the body of musicians (L. *orcheomai*, to dance).
Orchestral, or-kes'-tral, *a.* pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed in an orchestra.
Orchestration, or-kes-tra'-shun, *s.* instrumentation.
Orchid, or'-kid, *s.* an orchidaceous plant.
Orchidaceous, or-ke-da'-shus, *a.* pertaining to that group of plants of which the orchis is the type.
Orchideous, or-kid'-e-us, *a.* pertaining to orchids.
Orchiocele, or'-ke-seel, *s.* hernia of the scrotum (Gr. *orchis*, and *kele*, a tumour).
Orchis, or'-kis, *s.* a genus of plants, many of which have fragrant and beautiful flowers (Gr. a testicle).
Orchitis, or-ki'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the testicle.
Orchotomy, or-kot'-o-me, *s.* removal of the testicle; castration (Gr. *orchis*, and *tome*, cutting).
Orcin, or'-sin, *s.* a crystallizable colouring matter obtained from a lichen.
Ord, ord, *s.* an edge, point, or beginning (A.S.)
Ordain, or-dane', *v.a.* to appoint; to decree; to institute. See **Order.**
Ordainable, or-dane'-a-bl, *a.* that may be appointed.
Ordainer, or-dane'-er, *s.* one who ordains.
Ordainment, or-dane'-ment, *s.* the act of ordaining.
Ordeal, or'-de-al, *s.* an ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence by fire or water, or in Africa, by poison; severe testing trial (A.S. *or*, out, and *deal*).
Ordeal-bean, or'-de-al-been, *s.* the Calabar bean.
Order, or'-der, *s.* regular or methodical arrangement; proper state; adherence to rule laid down; settled mode of proceeding or working; regularity; mandate; regulation; rank; class; division of men; a religious fraternity; care; a division intermediate between a class and a family [Bot. and Zool.]; a system of several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters, as the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite [Arch.]: *v.a.* to regulate; to methodize; to conduct; to command; to manage: *v.n.* to give command. *Order of battle*, the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of an army for action. *Regimental orders*, such orders as proceed immediately from a commanding officer for the observance of the regiment. *Holy orders*, the Christian ministry. *Order of the day*, prearranged order of business. *To take orders*, to be ordained [Eccles.] (L. *ordo*.)
Orderer, or'-der-er, *s.* one who gives orders.
Ordering, or'-der-ing, *s.* disposition; distribution.
Orderless, or'-der-les, *a.* without regularity.
Orderly, or'-der-le, *a.* methodical: regular; in good order; not unruly; on duty [Mil.]: *s.* a soldier who attends on an official and carries his orders: *ad.* according to due order. *Orderly book*, a book for general and regimental orders [Mil.] **Orderliness,** or'-de-le-nes, *s.* regularity.
Ordinal, or'-de-nal, *a.* noting order: *s.* a number noting order; formula of ordination [Eccles.]
Ordinance, or'-de-nans, *s.* a rule established by authority; established rite or ceremony.
Ordinant, or'-de-nant, *s.* a prelate conferring orders.
Ordinary, or'-de-na-re, *a.* according to established order; common; customary; of common rank; inferior; plain; of little merit: *s.* an ecclesiastical judge; a meal; a place of eating; a portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines [Her.] An *ordinary seaman*, one not fully skilled. **Ordinarily,** or'-de-nar-e-le, *ad.* according to established rules; usually.
Ordinate, or'-de-nate, *a.* methodical; orderly: *s.* a straight line in a curve terminated by its sides and bisected by the axes [Geom.]
Ordination, or-de-na'-shun, *s.* the state of being ordained or appointed; act of conferring holy orders.
Ordinative, or'-de-na-tiv, *a.* giving orders.
Ordinator, or'-de-na-tur, *s.* one who ordains.
Ordnance, ord'-nans, *s.* cannon, or great guns, mortars and howitzers; artillery. *Ordnance survey*, a survey of Britain at the instance of government.
Ordure, or'-dewr, *s.* dung; excrement (L. *horridus*, rough).
Ore, ore, *s.* metal in its natural state combined with some other substance; metal (A.S. *or*).
Oread, o'-re-ad, *s.* a mountain nymph (Gr. *oros*, a mountain).
Orexis, o-rek'-sis, *s.* desire [Med.] (Gr.)
Orgal, or'-gal, *s.* argal, which see.
Organ, or'-gan, *s.* a natural instrument of action or operation; means of conveyance or communication; the largest of musical wind instruments, of general use in cathedral and church services (Gr. *ergon*, a work).
Organ-builder, or'-gan-bild-er, *s.* one whose occupation is to construct organs.
Organic, or-gan'-ik, *a.* pertaining to an organ or organs; consisting of or containing organs; pertaining to what has organs, or functional parts; instrumental. *Organic bodies*, such as possess organs with separate functions. *Organic disease*, a disease in which the structure of some organ of the body is in a morbid state. *Organic remains*, the remains of animals or vegetables petrified.
Organical, or-gan'-e-kal, *a.* organic. **Organically,** or-gan'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in an organic manner; with organs; by means of organs. **Organicalness,** or-gan'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being organic.
Organism, or'-gan-izm, *s.* organical structure; that which has an organic structure.
Organist, or'-gan-ist, *s.* a player on the organ.
Organizable, or'-gan-ize-a-bl, *a.* that may be organized.
Organization, or-gan-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of organizing; state of being organized; organic structure; structure.
Organize, or'-gan-ize, *v.a.* to form with organs or an organism; to sing in parts; so to arrange the parts that the whole shall act as one body.
Organogen, or-gan'-o-jen, *s.* one of the four elements—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon.
Organogeny, or-gan-oj'-e-ne, *s.* the development of organs (Gr. *organ*, and *gennao*, to produce).
Organographical, or-gan-o-graf'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to organography.
Organography, or-gan-og'-ra-fe, *s.* a description of the organs of plants or animals (Gr. *organ*, and *grapho*, to write).
Organology, or-gan-ol'-o-je, *s.* that branch of physiology which treats of the organs of animals (Gr. *organ*, and *logo* science).
Organon, or'-ga-non, *s.* a prescribed method of philosophic or scientific inquiry (Gr. from *ergon*, a work).
Organoplastic, or'-gan-o-plas'-tik, *a.* formative of organic tissue (Gr. *organ*, and *plasso*, to fashion).
Organzine, or'-gan-zin, *s.* thrown silk.
Orgasm, or'-gazm, *s.* immoderate excitement or action (Gr.)
Orgeat, or'-je-at, *s.* a liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds (Fr. from *orge*, barley).
Orgeis, or'-je-is, *s.* a fish, the organ-ling.
Orgiastic, or-je-as'-tik, *a.* pertaining to the Bacchanalian orgies.
Orgies, or'-jis, *s.pl.* revels or a festival in honour of Bacchus; nocturnal revels; drunken revelry (Gr. *orgia*).
Orgues, orgs, *s.pl.* thick pieces of timber pointed and shod with iron; an arrangement of gun barrels fired simultaneously [Mil.] (Fr.)
Orichalc, o'-re-kalk, *s.* a metallic substance resembling gold (Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *chalkos*, brass).

Oriel Window.

Oriel, o'-re-el, *s.* a large bay window (Fr. a small room).
Oriency, o'-re-en-se, *s.* brightness or strength of colour.
Orient, o'-re-ent, *a.* rising, as the sun; eastern; bright; shining: *s.* east; a gem of the purest quality: *v.a.* to ascertain or adjust a position primarily with reference to the east (L. from *orior*, to rise).
Oriental, o-re-en'-tal, *a.* situated in, or proceeding from, the east; precious: *s.* a native of the east.
Orientalism, o-re-en'-tal-izm, *s.* a doctrine or idiom of the east; acquaintance with oriental literature.
Orientalist, o-re-en'-tal-ist, *s.* an inhabitant of the east;

one versed in eastern languages and literature.
Orientality, o-re-en-tal'-e-te, *s.* the state of being oriental.
Orientalize, o-re-en'-tal-ize, *v.a.* to render oriental.
Orientate, o'-re-en-tate, *v.a.* and *n.* to turn to the east.
Orientation, o-re-en-ta'-shun, *s.* eastward position or attitude; determination of east, west, &c.
Orifice, or'-e-fis, *s.* the aperture of a tube, &c. (L. *os, oris*, a mouth, and *facio*, to make).
Oriflamme, or'-e-flam, *s.* ancient royal standard of France (L. *aurum*, gold, and *flamma*, a flame).
Origan, or'-e-gan, *s.* wild marjoram (Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *ganos*, beauty).
Origin, or'-e-jin, *s.* the beginning of anything; source; course (L. *orior*, to rise).
Originable, o-rij'-e-na-bl, *a.* that may be originated.
Original, o-rij'-e-nal, *a.* first in order; primitive; originating; having power to originate; not copied: *s.* origin; first copy; archetype; the exact language in which a book was written; a peculiar individual.
Originally, o-rij'-e-nal-le, *ad.* primarily.
Originality, o-rij-e-nal'-e-te, *s.* quality of being original.
Originate, o-rij'-e-nate, *v.a.* to bring into existence: *v.n.* to take first existence.
Origination, o-rij-e-na'-shun, *s.* first production; mode of production.
Originative, o-rij'-e-na-tiv, *a.* having power to originate.
Originator, o-rij'-e-na-tur, *s.* one who originates.
Orillon, o-ril'-yun, *s.* a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of bastions [Fort.] (Fr. from L. *auris*, the ear.)
Oriole, o'-re-ole, *s.* the popular name of several species of birds, allied to the thrushes (L. *aurum*, gold).
Orion, o-ri'-on, *s.* a bright constellation (*Orion*, a giant hunter of mythology).
Orismology, o-ris-mol'-o-je, *s.* that department of natural history which treats of the terms employed (Gr. *horos*, a boundary, and *logos*, science).
Orison, or'-e-zon, *s.* a prayer or supplication (L. *oro*, to pray).
Orle, orl, *s.* an ordinary fillet [Her.]; a fillet [Arch.] (Fr. *ourlet*, a hem.)
Orleans, or'-le-ans, *s.* a cloth of mixed wool and cotton.
Orlop, or'-lop, *s.* the lowest deck of a ship (Dut. *over*, and *loopen*, to run).
Ormolu, or'-mo-lu, *s.* brass, sometimes gilt, of a composition to imitate gold (Fr. *or*, gold, and *moulu*, ground or beaten).
Ormuzd, or'-muzd, *s.* the Zoroastrian impersonation of the light or the good principle in nature (Per.)
Ornament, or'-na-ment, *s.* that which adorns; embellishment: *v.a.* to adorn or beautify (L. *orno*, to adorn).
Ornamental, or-na-ment'-tal, *a.* serving to decorate.
Ornamentation, or-na-men-ta'-shun, *s.* decoration.
Ornate, or'-nate, *a.* adorned; decorated. **Ornateness**, or'-nate-nes, *s.* state of being adorned.
Ornicopics, or-nis-kop'-iks, *s.* divination by birds (Gr. *ornis*, and *skopeo*, to view).
Ornithic, or-nith'-ik, *a.* pertaining to birds.
Ornithichnite, or-nith'-ik-nite, *s.* a bird's footprint (Gr *ornis*, and *ichnos*, a trace).
Ornithocopros, or'-nith-o-kop'-ros, *s.* bird's dung (Gr. *ornis*, and *kopros*, dung).
Ornitholite, or-nith'-o-lite, *s.* the fossil remains of a bird (Gr. *ornis*, and *lithos*, a stone).
Ornithological, or-ne-tho-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to ornithology.
Ornithologist, or-ne-thol'-o-jist, *s.* one skilled in ornithology.
Ornithology, or-ne-thol'-o-je, *s.* the science of birds (Gr. *ornis*, and *logos*, science).
Ornithomancy, or-nith'-o-man-se, *s.* divination from birds (Gr. *ornis*, and *manteia*, divination).
Ornithorhynchus, or-ne-tho-ring'-kus, *s.* a duck-billed mammal [Gr. *ornis*, and *rhynchos*, a snout).
Ornithoscopy, or-ne-thos'-ko-pe, *s.* observation of the habits of birds (Gr. *ornis*, and *skopeo*, to view).
Orographic, or-o-graf'-ik, } *a.* orological.
Orographical, or-o-graf'-ik-al, }
Orography, or-og'-ra-fe, *s.* orology (Gr. *oros*, and *grapho*, to write).
Orological, or-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to orology.
Orology, o-rol'-o-je, *s.* the science of or a treatise on mountains (Gr. *oros*, and *logos*, science, or account).
Orotund, o'-ro-tund, *a.* with fulness and clearness of voice (L. *os, oris*, the mouth, and *rotundus*, round).
Orphan, or'-fan, *s.* a child bereaved of father and mother: *a.* being so bereft (Gr. *orphanos*).
Orphanage, or'-fan-aje, *s.* state of an orphan; a home for orphans.
Orphaned, or'-fand, *a.* bereft of parents.
Orphanism, or'-fan-izm, *s.* the state of an orphan.
Orphanotrophy, or-fan-ot'-ro-fe, *s.* hospital for orphans; supporting of orphans (Gr. *orphanos*, and *trophe*, nourishment).
Orphean, or-fe'-an, } *a.* pertaining to Orpheus; en-
Orphic, or'-fik, } chanting, like the strains of Orpheus.
Orphrey, or'-fra, *s.* a band or bands of rich gold embroidery (Fr. *or*, gold, and *fringe*).
Orpiment, or'-pe-ment, *s.* yellow sulphuret of arsenic (L. *aurum*, gold, and *pigment*).
Orpin, or'-pin, *s.* a yellow colour [Paint.] (*Orpiment.*)
Orpine, or'-pin, *s.* a succulent herbaceous plant, so named from its colour (*orpiment*).
Orrery, or'-re-re, *s.* a contrivance to illustrate the sizes, positions and revolutions of the planets (the Earl of *Orrery*, for whom one was made).
Orris, or'-ris, *s.* the plant iris (*iris*).
Orris, or'-ris, *s.* gold or silver lace (*orphrey*).
Orsedew, orse'-dew, *s.* Mannheim or Dutch gold.
Ort, ort, *s.* a fragment, refuse (*ord*).
Orthite, or'-thite, *s.* a variety of allanite (Fr. *orthos*, straight).
Orthoclase, or'-tho-klaze, *s.* potash felspar (Gr. *orthos*, and *klasis*, breaking).
Orthodoxical, or-tho-doks'-e-kal, *a.* orthodox.
Orthodox, or'-tho-doks, *a.* holding the accepted faith, belief, or doctrine; according to the accepted belief or doctrine (*orthos*, right, and *doxa*, opinion). **Orthodoxly**, or'-tho-doks-le, *ad.* consistently with orthodoxy. **Orthodoxness**, or'-tho-doks-nes, *s.* the quality of being orthodox.
Orthodoxy, or'-tho-dok-se, *s.* accepted belief or doctrine; consonance with accepted belief or doctrine.
Orthodromic, or-tho-drom'-ik, *a.* pertaining to orthodromy.
Orthodromics, or-tho-drom'-iks, *s.* art of sailing in a direct course (Gr. *orthos*, and *dromos*, running).
Orthodromy, or-thod'-rom-e, *s.* sailing in a straight course, being an arc of a great circle.
Orthopic, or-tho-ep'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to
Orthopical, or-tho-ep'-e-cal, } orthoepy.
Orthopist, or'-tho-e-pist, *s.* one skilled in orthoepy.
Orthoepy, or-tho'-e-pe, *s.* correct pronunciation (Gr. *orthos*, and *epos*, a word).
Orthogon, or'-tho-gon, *s.* a rectangular figure (Gr. *orthos*, and *gonia*, an angle).
Orthogonal, or-thog'-o-nal, *a.* right-angled.
Orthographer, or-thog'-ra-fer, } *s.* one skilled in ortho-
Orthographist, or-thog'-ra-fist, } graphy.
Orthographic, or-tho-graf'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to
Orthographical, or-tho-graf'-e-kal, } orthography.
Orthography, or-thog'-ra-fe, *s.* correct spelling (Gr. *orthos*, and *grapho*, to write).
Orthometry, or-thom'-e-tre, *s.* the laws of correct versification (Gr. *orthos*, and *meter*).
Orthopædia, or-tho-pe'-de-a, *s.* the art of curing deformities in the human body, primarily of children (Gr. *orthos*, and *pais*, a child).
Orthopny, or-thop'-ne, *s.* difficulty of breathing, such that the patient has to sit erect (Gr. *orthos*, and *pneo*, to breathe).
Orthoptera, or-top'-te-ra, *s.* an order of insects (Gr. *orthos*, and *pteron*, a wing).
Orthopterous, or-top'-ter-us, *a.* pertaining to the orthoptera.
Orthotropal, or-thot'-ro-pal, } *a.* lying straight [Bot.]
Orthotropous, or-thot'-ro-pus, } (Gr. *orthos*, and *trepo*, to turn.)
Orthotypous, or-thot'-e-pus, *a.* having a perpendicular cleavage [Min.] (Gr. *orthos*, and *typto*, to strike.)
Ortive, or'-tiv, *a.* rising, or eastern. See **Orient.**
Ortolan, or'-to-lan, *s.* a bird of the south of Europe, esteemed a great delicacy (L. *hortus*, a garden).
Ortyx, or'-tiks, *s.* an American partridge or quail (Gr. a quail).
Orval, or'-val, *s.* the herb clary (Fr.)
Orycteropus, o-rik-ter'-o-pus, *s.* a genus of edentate insectivorous mammals, natives of Africa, to which the aardvark belongs (Gr. *orykter*, digger, and *pous*, the foot).
Oryx, o'-riks, *s.* a N. African antelope which figures on Egyptian monuments as having only one horn.
Os, os, *s.* a bone; a mouth [Anat.] (L.)
Oscheocele, os'-ke-o-sele, *s.* scrotal hernia (Gr. *oschе*, the scrotum, and *kele*, a tumour).
Oschitis, os-ki'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the scrotum.
Oscillate, os'-sil-late, *v.n.* to swing; to vibrate (L. *oscillum*, a swing).
Oscillation, os-sil-la'-shun, *s.* vibration.
Oscillatoria, os-sil-la-to'-re-a, *s.pl.* a group of minute filamentous organisms, which have oscillatory motions.
Oscillatory, os'-sil-la-to-re, *a.* oscillating.
Oscitancy, os'-se-tan-se, *s.* oscitant state.
Oscitant, os'-se-tant, *a.* yawning; drowsy; dull. **Oscitantly**, os'-se-tant-le, *ad.* in an oscitant manner.
Oscitate, os'-se-tate, *v.n.* to yawn; to gape (L. *oscito*).
Oscitation, **os-se-ta'-shun**, *s.* the act of yawning.

Osculant, os'-ku-lant, *a.* kissing; closely approximating; closely adhering.

Osculate, os'-ku-late, *v.a.* to salute with a kiss; to touch [Geom.] (L. *osculum*, a kiss, from *os*, the mouth.)

Osculation, os-ku-la'-shun, *s.* the act of osculating; the contact between any given curve and its osculatory circle, that is, a circle of the same curvature with the given curve [Geom.]

Osculatory, os'-ku-la-to-re, *a.* kissing; touching. An *osculatory circle*, a circle having the same curvature with any curve at any given point [Geom.]; *s.* a tablet or board, with a picture of Christ or the Virgin, first kissed by the priest, and handed by him to be kissed by the people [Eccles.]

Oscule, os'-kule, *s.* a small bilabiate aperture.

Oshac, o'-shak, *s.* the gum ammoniac plant.

Osier, o'-zhe-er, *s.* a willow, whose twigs are used for making baskets: *a.* of osier. *Osier-holt*, a place where willows for basket-work are cultivated (Fr.)

Osiered, o'-zhe-erd, *a.* covered with osiers.

Osiris, o-si'-ris, *s.* a divinity of ancient Egypt (many-eyed).

Osmazome, oz'-mà-zome, *s.* an extract from muscular fibre, to which it was presumed its taste, when cooked, was due (Gr. *osme*, smell, and *zomos*, gravy).

Osmic, os'-mik, } *a.* from osmium.
Osmious, os'-me-us, }

Osmium, oz'-me-um, *s.* a metal contained in the ore of platinum, the oxide of which has a disagreeable smell (Gr. *osme*).

Osmose, os'-moze, *s.* the tendency of two different fluids, when separated by a membrane, to pass through the pores and mingle (Gr. *osmos*, a pushing).

Osmotic, os-mot'-ik, *a.* due to osmose.

Osmund, oz'-mund, *s.* the flowering fern.

Osnaburg, oz'-nà-burg, *s.* a species of coarse linen, originally from *Osnaburg*, in Germany.

Osphresiology, os-fre-ze-ol'-o-je, *s.* the study of odours or smell (Gr. *osphresis*, smelling, and *logos*, account).

Osprey, os'-pray, *s.* the fishing-hawk or eagle (L. *os*, a bone, and *frango*, to break).

Ossein, os'-e-in, *s.* a glue-like substance in bone.

Osselet, os'-se-let, *s.* a hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee.

Osseous, os'-e-us, *a.* composed of or resembling bone; bony. *Osseous breccia*, the cemented mass of fragments of bone found in certain caverns and fissures of rocks.

Ossianic, os-se-an'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or after Ossian, the Celtic poet.

Ossicle, os'-se-kl, *s.* a small bone.

Ossiferous, os-sif'-er-us, *a.* containing or furnishing bones (L. *os*, and *fero*, to bear).

Ossific, os-sif'-ik, *a.* having power to ossify.

Ossification, os-se-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the process of changing from flesh into a bony substance; the change itself.

Ossifrage, os'-se-frage, *s.* the sea-eagle. See **Osprey**.

Ossify, os'-se-fi, *v.a.* to form into bone or a bone-like substance: *v.n.* to become bone (L. *os*, and *facio*, to make).

Ossivorous, os-siv'-or-us, *a.* feeding on bones (L. *os*, and *voro*, to devour).

Ossuary, os'-yu-à-re, *s.* a charnel-house.

Ostensibility, os-ten-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being ostensible.

Ostensible, os-ten'-se-bl, *a.* that may be shown; professed, whether real or not; pretended. **Ostensibly**, os-ten'-se-ble, *ad.* in appearance; professedly.

Ostensive, os-ten'-siv, *a.* showing; exhibiting.

Ostent, os-tent', *s.* appearance; show; a portent (L. *ostendo*, to show, from *ob*, and *tendo*, to stretch).

Ostentation, os-ten-ta'-shun, *s.* outward show; ambitious or vain display.

Ostentatious, os-ten-ta'-shus, *a.* making a display from vanity; intended for vain display. **Ostentatiously**, os-ten-ta'-shus-le, *ad.* with vain display. **Ostentatiousness**, os-ten-ta'-shus-nes, *s.* vain display.

Osteocolla, os-te-o-kol'-là, *s.* an inferior kind of glue, made of bones (Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *kolla*, glue).

Osteocope, os'-te-o-kope, *s.* pain in the bones (Gr. *osteon*, and *kopos*, grief).

Osteogenesis, os-te-o-jen'-e-sis, } *s.* the formation or
Osteogeny, os-te-oj'-e-ne, } growth of bone (Gr. *osteon*, and *gennao*, to produce).

Osteography, os-te-og'-rà-fe, *s.* osteology (Gr. *osteon*, and *grapho*, to write).

Osteolepis, os-te-ol'-e-pis, *s.* a fossil ganoid fish in the old red sandstone (Gr. *osteon*, and *lepis*, a scale).

Osteologer, os-te-ol'-o-jer, } *s.* one skilled in osteology.
Osteologist, os-te-ol'-o-jist, }

Osteologic, os-te-o-loj'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to oste-
Osteological, os-te-o-loj'-e-kal, } ology. **Osteologically**, os-te-o-loj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* according to osteology.

Osteology, os-te-ol'-o-je, *s.* that section of anatomy which treats of the bones (Gr. *osteon*, and *logos*, science).

Osteomalachia, os-te-o-mà-la'-ke-à, *s.* a softening in the bone from deficiency of phosphate of lime (Gr. *osteon*, and *malachos*, soft).

Osteosarcoma, os-te-o-sär-ko'-mà, *s.* conversion of bone into a mass resembling flesh (Gr. *osteon*, and *sarx*, flesh).

Osteotomy, os-te-ot'-o-me, *s.* dissection of bones (Gr. *osteon*, and *tome*, cutting).

Osteozoa, os-te-o-zo'-a, *s.pl.* the vertebrata (Gr. *osteon*, and *zoon*, an animal).

Ostitis, os-ti'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the bones.

Ostler, ost'-ler. See **Hostler**.

Ostmen, ost'-men, *s.pl.* Danish settlers in Ireland (*east*).

Ostracea, os-tra'-she-à, *s.pl.* a family of bivalvular molluscs of the oyster type.

Ostracian, os-tra'-she-an, *s.* one of the ostracea.

Ostracism, os'-trà-sizm, *s.* banishment, specially by ostracizing, as in ancient Athens.

Ostracite, os'-trà-site, *s.* a fossil oyster-shell.

Ostracize, os'-trà-size, *v.a.* to banish, originally in Athens, by popular vote inscribed on a potsherd or a shell; to banish from society (Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell).

Ostrich.

Ostrea, os'-tre-à, *s.* the oyster (L.)

Ostrich, os'-tritch, *s.* the largest bird existing, a native of Africa, noted for its swiftness in running, and much esteemed for its feathers (L. *avis*, a bird, and *struthis*, an ostrich).

Ostrogoth, os'-tro-goth, *s.* one of the eastern Goths.

Otacoustic, ot-à-kows'-tik, *a.* assisting the sense of hearing: *s.* an instrument to assist the hearing (Gr. *ous*, *otos*, the ear, and *acoustic*).

Otacousticon, ot-à-kows'-te-kon, *s.* an ear-trumpet.

Otalgia, o-tal'-je-à, *s.* the ear-ache (Gr. *ous*, and *algos*, pain).

Otaria, o-tà'-re-à, *s.* a genus of seals with projecting external ears.

Other, *uth'*-er, *a.* not the same; different; not this, but the contrary; noting something besides (A.S.) **Otherness**, *uth'*-er-nes, *s.* state of being other.

Otherguess, *uth'*-er-ges, *ad.* otherguise.

Otherguise, *uth'*-er-guise, *ad.* of another kind.

Otherwhere, *uth'*-er-hware, *ad.* in some other place.

Otherwhile, *uth'*-er-hwile, } *ad.* at other times.
Otherwhiles, *uth'*-er-hwiles, }

Otherwise, *uth'*-er-wize, *ad.* in another manner; by other causes; in other respects: *conj.* this excepted.

Otic, ot'-ik, *a.* belonging to the ear: *s.* an ear medicine (L. *ous*, *otos*, the ear).

Otiose, o'-she-oze, *a.* at ease; idle; unemployed (L. *otium*, leisure).

Otitis, o-ti'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the ear.

Otography, o-tog'-ra-fe, *s.* otology (Gr. *ous*, and *grapho*, to write).

Otology, o-tol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the ear (Gr. *ous*, and *logos*, science).

Otorrhœa, o-to-re'-à, *s.* a discharge from the ear [Med.] (Gr. *ous*, and *rheo*, to flow.)

Otoscope, ot'-o-skope, *s.* an instrument for examining the ear (Gr. *ous*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Ottar, ot'-tar, } *s.* an aromatic oil from flowers, espe-
Otto, ot'-to, } cially the rose (Ar. *itr*, perfume).

Ottava-rima, ot-tà'-và-re'-mà, *s.* an Italian form of versification, consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rhyme alternately, and the last two form a couplet (It. eighth rhyme).

Otter, ot'-ter, *s.* a quadruped of the weasel family, which lives almost constantly in water (*water*).

Otter, ot'-ter, *s.* the name of a colouring substance.

Ottoman, ot'-to-man, *a.* appertaining to the Turks: *s.* a Turk; a stuffed seat without a back (*Othoman*, the founder of the Turkish empire).

Oubliette, oo-ble-et', *s.* an underground dungeon in which people were formerly confined and condemned to perpetual imprisonment (Fr. *oublier*, to forget).

Ouch, owtch, *s.* a socket in which a precious stone is set (Fr.)

Ought, awt, *v. imper.* to be held or bound in duty or moral obligation; to be necessary; to behove; to be fit or proper (*owe*). See **Aught**.

Ounce, ouns, *s.* a weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois (L. *uncia*, a twelfth).

Ounce, ouns, *s.* an animal of the genus felis.

Our, owr, *a.* pertaining or belonging to us.

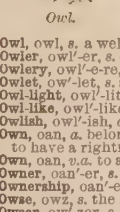
Uranography, ow-rà-nog'-rà-fe, *s.* See **Uranography**.

Ouretic, ow-ret'-ik, *a.* pertaining to urine.

Ourology, ow-rol'-o-je, } *s.* judgment of diseases
Uroscopy, ow-ros'-ko-pe, } from the state of the urine (Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *logos*, science, and *skopeo*, to view).

Ourself, owr-self′, *pron.* an addition after *we* and *us*, sometimes used in the regal style for myself.
Ourselves, owr-selvz′, *pl.* of **Ourself**; we or us, not others.
Ouse, ows, *s.* preparation of bark used by tanners.
Ousel, oo′-zl, *s.* a bird of the thrush family; a blackbird (A.S. *osle*).
Oust, owst, *v.a.* to eject (Fr. *ôter*, to take away, from L. *haustum*, to draw water).
Ouster, ows′-ter, *s.* dispossession; ejection.
Out, owt, *ad.* without; not within; not at home; in a state of disclosure, or extinction, or being exhausted, or destitution; not in office; to the end; loudly; in an error; at a loss: *int.* away! begone! *v.a.* to eject; to expel; as a *prefix*, it signifies to go beyond, to exceed, or excel. *Out of*, proceeding from a place. *Out of hand*, immediately. *Out of print* denotes that a book is not to be purchased. *Out upon you, out upon it*, expressions of dislike or contempt.
Outness, owt′-nes, *s.* externality.
Outbid, owt′-bid, *v.a.* to bid more than.
Outbrave, owt′-brave, *v.a.* to surpass in defying.
Outbreak, owt′-brake, *s.* a sudden bursting forth.
Outbreaking, owt′-bra-king, *s.* a bursting forth.
Outbreathe, owt-breeth′, *v.a.* to weary by having better breath; to expire.
Outbuilding, owt′-bild-ing, *s.* an outhouse.
Outburst, owt′-burst, *s.* a breaking or bursting out.
Outcast, owt′-kast, *a.* exiled: *s.* an exile.
Outcome, owt′-kum, *s.* issue.
Outcrop, owt′-krop, *s.* the coming up of a stratum to the surface of the ground: *v.n.* to crop out [Geol.]
Outcry, owt′-kri, *s.* a vehement or loud cry; cry of distress; clamour.
Outdo, owt′-doo, *v.a.* to excel; to surpass.
Outdoor, owt′-dore, *a.* out of the house; open air.
Outer, owt′-er, *a.* being on the outside: *s.* a shot that strikes the division of a target farthest from the bull's eye.
Outermost, owt′-er-most, *a.* farthest out.
Outface, owt-fase′, *v.a.* to brave.
Outfall, owt′-fawl, *s.* a fall of water; place of discharge.
Outfit, owt′-fit, *s.* a fitting out, as of a ship; equipment, or the expense of it.
Outfitter, owt′-fit-ter, *s.* one who provides outfits.
Outflank, owt′-flangk, *v.a.* to extend beyond the flank of; to gain an advantage over.
Outgate, owt′-gate, *s.* a passage out.
Outgeneral, owt-jen′-er-al, *v.a.* to exceed in generalship.
Outgo, owt′-go, *v.a.* to go beyond; to surpass: *s.* expenditure.
Outgoing, owt′-go-ing, *s.* going out; outgo.
Outgrow, owt-gro′, *v.a.* to surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for anything.
Outguard, owt′-gärd, *s.* a guard at a distance from the main body of an army; any defence at a distance.
Out-herod, owt-her′-od, *v.a.* to overact the character of Herod; to surpass in enormity or absurdity.
Outhouse, owt′-hows, *s.* a small house at a little distance from the main one.
Outing, owt′-ing, *s.* an airing.
Outlandish, owt′-land′-ish, *a.* foreign; not native; strange; vulgar.
Outlaw, owt′-law, *s.* a person excluded from the benefit of the law: *v.a.* to deprive of the benefit and protection of the law.
Outlawry, owt′-law-re, *s.* putting out of protection of law.
Outlay, owt′-lay, *s.* a laying out or expending.
Outleap, owt′-leep, *v.a.* to leap beyond.
Outlet, owt′-let, *s.* passage outward; the place of egress.
Outlier, owt′-li-er, *s.* one who does not reside in the place with which his duty connects him; portion apart.
Outline, owt′-line, *s.* the line by which a figure is defined; first sketch: *v.a.* to draw the exterior line; to sketch.
Outlive, owt-liv′, *v.a.* to survive.
Outliver, owt-liv′-er, *s.* a survivor.
Outlook, owt′-look′, *v.a.* to face down; to browbeat: *s.* vigilant watch; a lookout; *pl.* prospects.
Outlying, owt-li′-ing, *a.* lying or being at a distance; on the exterior or frontier.
Outmanœuvre, owt-mă-new′-vr, *v.a.* to surpass in manœuvring.
Outmeasure, owt-mezh′-ur, *v.a.* to exceed in measure.
Outmost, owt′-most, *a.* furthest outward.
Out-of-door, owt′-ov-dore, *a.* open air.
Out-of-the-way, owt′-ov-*the*-wa, *a.* unusual; sequestered.
Outparish, owt′-par-ish, *s.* an outlying parish.
Outpart, owt′-pärt, *s.* a part remote from the centre.
Out-patient, owt-pa′-shent, *s.* a patient connected with an hospital who lives outside.
Outport, owt′-poart, *s.* a port at some distance from the chief custom house.
Outpost, owt′-post, *s.* a post outside a camp.
Outpouring, owt′-po-ring, *s.* abundant effusion.
Outrage, owt′-raje, *v.a.* to treat with violence and wrong: *v.n.* to commit exorbitances: *s.* injurious violence; wanton mischief.
Outrageous, owt-raje′-us, *a.* violent; furious; exceeding reason or propriety; enormous; atrocious.
Outrageously, owt-raje′-us-le, *ad.* in an outrageous manner.
Outrageousness, owt-raje′-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being outrageous.
Outrance, oo-trans′, *s.* utmost extremity (L. *ultra*, beyond).
Outraze, owt-raze′, *v.a.* to raze to extermination.
Outré, oo-tra, *a.* extravagant (Fr.)
Outride, owt′-ride, *v.a.* to ride faster than.
Outrider, owt′-ri-der, *s.* one who travels about on horseback; a servant who precedes or attends on horseback.
Outrigger, owt′-rig-ger, *s.* a projecting spar for extending ropes [Naut.]; a boat with rowlocks "outrigged" from the thwarts.
Outright, owt′-rite, *ad.* at once; wholly out.
Outrun, out′-run, *v.a.* to run or go beyond.
Outscourings, owt-skowr′-ings, *s.pl.* substances scoured out.
Outsell, owt-sel′, *v.a.* to exceed in amount of sales or in the selling price.
Outset, owt′-set, *s.* first entrance on any business.
Outsettlement, owt′-set′l-ment, *s.* outlying settlement.
Outside, owt′-side, *s.* external part; superficial appearance; part that lies out; the utmost: *a.* on the outside; exterior.
Outskirt, owt′-skirt, *s.* border; outpost; suburb.
Outspan, owt′-span, *v.a.* to unyoke, as draught oxen.
Outspoken, owt′-spo-kn, *a.* bold in speech.
Outspread, owt-spred′, *v.a.* to extend; to diffuse.
Outspreading, owt-spred′-ing, *s.* the spreading over.
Outstanding, owt-stand′-ing, *a.* projecting outward; not collected; unpaid.
Outstrip, out-strip′, *v.a.* to outrun.
Outvote, owt-vote′, *v.a.* to exceed in votes given.
Outward, owt′-ward, *a.* exterior; external; visible; to or from the exterior; corporeal: *ad.* outwards. **Outwardly,** owt′ward-le, *ad.* externally.
Outward-bound, owt′-ward-bownd, *a.* proceeding from a port or country.
Outwards, owt′-wards, *ad.* towards the outside.
Outwear, owt-ware′, *v.a.* to wear out; to last longer
Outwind, owt-wine′d, *v.a.* to extricate by winding.
Outwing, owt-wing′, *v.a.* to extend the flanks of an army, so as to gain an advantageous position [Mil.]
Outwit, owt-wit′, *v.a.* to surpass in design or stratagem; to frustrate by superior ingenuity.
Outwork, owt′-wurk, *s.* a work constructed beyond the main body of the place [Fort.]
Ova, o′-vă, *s.pl.* See **Ovum.**
Oval, o′-val, *a.* of the shape of an egg; elliptical: *s.* an egg-like shape (L. *ovum*, an egg). **Ovally,** o′-val-le, *ad.* so as to be oval.
Ovalbumen, o-val-bew′-men, *s.* the albumen or white of an egg.
Ovarian, o-va′-re-an, *a.* belonging to the female ovary.
Ovarious, o-va′-re-us, *a.* consisting of eggs.
Ovariotomist, o-va-re-ot′-o-mist, *s.* an expert in ovariotomy.
Ovariotomy, o-va-re-ot′-o-me, *s.* the operation of removing a tumour from the ovary (*ovary*, and Gr. *tome*, cutting).
Ovary, o′-vă-re, *s.* the part of a female animal in which the eggs or ova are formed; the vessel in which the seed is formed [Bot.]
Ovate, o′-vate, *a.* egg-shaped.
Ovation, o-va′-shun, *s.* in ancient Rome, a lesser triumph; an enthusiastic demonstration of popular applause.
Ovate-oblong, o-vate-ob′-long, *a.* between ovate and oblong.
Oven, uv′n, *s.* a place arched over with brick- or stone-work for baking or heating; any apparatus for baking (A.S.)
Over, o′-ver, *prep.* from side to side of; above in place, excellence, dignity, value, or authority; opposed to under; through the whole extent of; upon; all through; covering; upwards of: *a.* past; upper; superior: *ad.* from side to side; on the opposite side; from one to another; above the top; more than the quantity assigned; throughout.
Over, o′-ver, a prefix denoting excess, superiority, or more than enough.
Overact, o-ver-akt′, *v.a.* to overdo.
Overalls, o′-ver-awlz, *s.pl.* trousers worn over others.
Overawe, o-ver-aw′, *v.a.* to restrain by awe.
Overbalance, o-ver-bal′-ans, *v.a.* to exceed in weight, value, or importance.
Overbear, o-ver-bare′, *v.a.* to bear down; to overcome.
Overbearing, o-ver-bare′-ing, *a.* haughty and dog-

matical; domineering. **Overbearingly**, o-ver-bare'-ing-le, *ad.* in an overbearing way.
Overboard, o'-ver-board, *ad.* out of a ship, or from on board.
Overcareful, o-ver-kare'-ful, *a.* careful to excess.
Overcast, o-ver-kast', *v.a.* to cloud; to darken; to rate too high; to sew over slightly.
Overcharge, o'-ver-tchärj, *v.a.* to charge or load to excess; to surcharge; to charge too much: *s.* an excessive load or burden; an excessive charge.
Overcoat, o'-ver-kote, *s.* a coat over the rest of the dress.
Overcome, o-ver-kum', *v.a.* to be victorious over.
Overdo, o-ver-doo', *v.a.* to do or perform too much; to excel; to fatigue with too much labour; to boil, bake, or roast too much: *v.n.* to labour too hard.
Overdraw, o-ver-draw', *v.a.* to draw beyond what is due on one's credit.
Overdue, o'-ver-dew, *a.* past the time of payment.
Overflow, o-ver-flo', *v.a.* to flow over; to inundate; to deluge: *v.n.* to run over; to abound: *s.* an inundation; superabundance.
Overfreight, o-ver-frate', *v.a.* to load too heavily.
Overhaul, o-ver-hawl', *v.a.* to turn over for examination; to inspect; to examine again; to overtake: *s.* inspection; repair.
Overhead, o-ver-hed', *ad.* aloft; above; in the zenith.
Overhear, o-ver-heer', *v.a.* to hear by accident; to hear what is meant for another.
Overissue, o-ver-ish'-u, *v.a.* to issue more bills than one ought or can meet.
Overland, o'-ver-land, *a.* performed across land.
Overlavish, o-ver-lav'-ish, *a.* lavish to excess.
Overlay, o-ver-lay', *v.a.* to lay too much upon; to cover; to overwhelm; to smother.
Overlaying, o-ver-lay'-ing, *s.* a superficial covering.
Overlook, o-ver-look', *v.a.* to look over; to stand higher; to inspect; to superintend; to review; to pass by indulgently; to slight.
Overlooker, o-ver-look'-er, *s.* a superintendent.
Overmaster, o-ver-mäs'-ter, *v.a.* to overpower.
Overmatch, o-ver-match', *v.a.* to be too powerful for: *s.* one superior in power.
Overmeasure, o-ver-mezh'-ur, *v.a.* to estimate too largely: *s.* excess of measure.
Overmost, o'-ver-most, *a.* over the rest in authority.
Overmuch, o'-ver-much, *a.* too much: *adv.* in too great a degree: *s.* more than sufficient.
Overnight, o'-ver-nite, *s.* night before bed-time; night before; through the night.
Overpass, o-ver-päs', *v.a.* to pass or to go over.
Overpay, o-ver-pay', *v.a.* to pay more than is due.
Overplus, o'-ver-plus, *s.* quantity more than enough (*over*, and *plus*, more).
Overply, o-ver-pli', *v.a.* to exert with too much vigour.
Overpoise, o-ver-poiz', *s.* preponderant weight.
Overpost, o-ver-poast', *v.a.* to hasten over quickly.
Overpower, o-ver-pow'-er, *v.a.* to vanquish; to be too much for.
Overproduction, o'-ver-pro-duk'-shun, *s.* production in excess of demand.
Overrake, o-ver-rake', *v.a.* to break in upon, as a heavy sea [Naut.]
Overrate, o-ver-rate', *v.a.* to rate at too much.
Overreach, o-ver-reetch', *v.a.* to reach beyond; to cheat: *v.n.* to strike the hoof of the hind foot against the fore foot [Man.]
Overrule, o-ver-rool', *v.a.* to control; to supersede or reject.
Overrun, o-ver-run', *v.a.* to cover all over; to harass by hostile incursions; to ravage; to outrun; to change the disposition of types, and carry those of one line into another [Printing]: *v.n.* to run over.
Overrunner, o-ver-run'-ner, *s.* one who overruns.
Overseas, o'-ver-see, *a.* foreign; from beyond sea.
Oversee, o-ver-see', *v.a.* to overlook; to superintend.
Overseer, o-ver-seer', *s.* a superintendent; a parish officer.
Overset, o-ver-set', *v.a.* to upset; to overthrow: *v.n.* to turn over.
Overshade, o-ver-shade', *v.a.* to cover with a shade.
Overshadow, o-ver-shad'-o, *v.a.* to overshade; to protect.
Overshoe, o'-ver-shoo, *s.* a shoe worn over another.
Overshoot, o-ver-shoot', *v.a.* to shoot over or beyond: *v.n.* to fly beyond the mark.
Overshot, o-ver-shot', *a.* shot over. *Overshot-wheel*, a wheel turned by water which *shoots over* or flows on to the top of it.
Oversight, o'-ver-site, *s.* watchful care; inadvertence; mistake; error; omission.
Overslaugh, o-ver-slaw', *v.a.* to pass over [U.S.]
Oversleep, o-ver-sleep', *v.a.* to sleep too long.
Overslip, o-ver-slip', *v.a.* to pass without notice; to omit.
Oversman, o'-verz-man, *s.* overseer; an umpire.
Overstand, o-ver-stand', *v.a.* to stand too much on the price or conditions of.
Overstate, o-ver-state', *v.a.* to exaggerate.
Overstep, o-ver-step', *v.a.* to step over.
Overstock, o'-ver-stok, *s.* superabundance; more than sufficient.
Overstock, o-ver-stok', *v.a.* to fill too full; to crowd.
Overstory, o-ver-sto'-re, *s.* the upper story [Arch.]
Overt, o'-vert, *a.* open to view; public; apparent (Fr. *ouvert*, open). **Overtly**, o'-vert-le, *ad.* in an overt manner.
Overtake, o-ver-take', *v.a.* to come up with; to catch; to come upon; to take by surprise.
Overthrow, o-ver-thro', *v.a.* to turn upside down; to throw down; to demolish; to defeat; to subvert: *s.* the state of being overthrown; ruin; subversion; defeat.
Overthwart, o-ver-thwawrt', *prep.* across; from side to side: *ad.* across; athwart.
Overtime, o'-ver-time, *s.* time at work beyond the regular hours.
Overtop, o-ver-top', *v.a.* to rise above the top of; to excel; to obscure.
Overtrade, o-ver-trade', *v.n.* to trade beyond capital.
Overture, o'-ver-ture, *s.* a proposal; a musical prologue: *v.a.* to lay a proposal before (Fr. opening).
Overturn, o-ver-turn', *v.a.* to overset; to subvert: *s.* state of being overturned.
Overturner, o-ver-turn'-er, *s.* one who overturns.
Overweening, o-ver-ween'-ing, *a.* thinking too highly or conceitedly, especially of one's self; vain; conceited. **Overweeningly**, o-ver-ween'-ing-le, *ad.* with too much conceit.
Overwhelm, o-ver-hwelm', *v.a.* to overspread or crush; to immerse and bear down.
Overwhelmingly, o-ver-hwelm'-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to overwhelm.
Ovicular, o-vik'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to an egg. See Ovum.
Oviduct, o'-ve-dukt, *s.* a passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary in animals (L. *ovum*, and *duct*).
Oviferous, o-vif'-er-us, *a.* applied to receptacles in which the eggs are received [Zool.] (L. *ovum*, and *fero*, to bear).
Oviform, o'-ve-form, *a.* having the figure of an egg.
Ovine, o'-vine, *a.* pertaining to sheep (L. *ovis*, a sheep).
Oviparous, o-vip'-a-rus, *a.* producing eggs (L. *ovum*, and *pario*, to bring forth).
Oviposit, o-ve-poz'-it, *v.a.* to lay eggs (L. *ovum*, and *positum*, to place).
Oviposition, o-ve-po-zish'-un, *s.* the laying or depositing of eggs.
Ovipositor, o-ve-poz'-e-tur, *s.* the organ of certain insects by which eggs are deposited.
Ovisac, o'-ve-sak, *s.* the cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the egg (L. *ovum*, and *sac*).
Ovoid, o'-voyd, } *a.* of the shape of an egg (L. *ovum*,
Ovoidal, o-voyd'-al, } and Gr. *eidos*, like).
Ovolo, o'-vo-lo, *s.* a round moulding [Arch.] (It. from *ovum*.)
Ovoviviparous, o-vo-vi-vip'-ar-us, *a.* bringing forth a living fœtus, hatched from an egg in the body of the mother [Zool.] (L. *ovum*, and *viviparous*.)
Ovule, o'-vule, *s.* a body borne by the placenta of a plant, and destined to become a seed [Bot.]


Owl.

Ovulite, o'-vu-lite, *s.* a fossil egg (L. *ovum*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone).
Ovum, o'-vum, *s.*; *pl.* **Ova**; the body in the ovary which, when impregnated, becomes the embryo, and develops into the fœtus [Zool.]; an egg-shaped ornament carved on the contour of the ovolo [Arch.] (L. *ovum*, an egg.)
Owe, o, *v.a.* to be indebted to; to be bound to pay; to be obliged for (A.S. *agan*, to possess).
Owing, o'-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* due; ascribable to; imputable to.
Owl, owl, *s.* a well-known nocturnal bird.
Owler, owl'-er, *s.* one who conveys contraband goods.
Owlery, owl'-e-re, *s.* haunt of owls; owlish quality.
Owlet, ow'-let, *s.* a little owl.
Owl-light, owl'-lite, *s.* glimmering or imperfect light.
Owl-like, owl'-like, *a.* like an owl.
Owlish, owl'-ish, *a.* resembling an owl.
Own, oan, *a.* belonging or peculiar to: *v.a.* to possess; to have a rightful title to (A.S. *agan*).
Own, oan, *v.a.* to avow or admit (A.S. *unnan*, to grant).
Owner, oan'-er, *s.* the rightful proprietor.
Ownership, oan'-er-ship, *s.* proprietorship.
Owse, owz, *s.* the liquor of a tan vat.
Owser, ow'-zer, *s.* bark and water in a tan pit.
Ox, oks, *s.*; *pl.* **Oxen**, ox'n, the castrated male of the cow; one of the bovine genus of quadrupeds (A.S. *oxa*).

Oxalate, oks'-a-late, *s.* salt of oxalic acid.
Oxalic, oks-al'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or obtained from sorrel and various roots.
Oxalis, oks'-a-lis, *s.* wood-sorrel (Gr. from *oxys*, acid).
Oxbow, oks'-bo, *s.* a yoke for an ox.
Ox-eyed, oks'-ide, *a.* having large ox-like eyes.
Ox-fly, oks'-fli, *s.* a fly hatched under the skin of cattle.
Oxgall, oks'-gawl, *s.* a fluid secreted by the liver of an ox.
Oxgang, oks'-gang, *s.* as much land as an ox could plough in a year [Ancient Law].
Oxidability, oks-e-da-bil'-e-te, *s.* the capacity of being converted into an oxide.
Oxidable, oks'-e-da-bl, *a.* convertible into an oxide.
Oxidate, oks'-e-date, *v.a.* to convert into an oxide : *v.n.* to become an oxide.
Oxidation, oks-e-da'-shun, *s.* operation of converting into an oxide.
Oxide, oks'-id, *s.* oxygen compounded with another element.
Oxidize, oks'-e-dize, *v.a.* to oxidate.
Oxidizement, oks-e-dize'-ment, *s.* oxidation.
Ox-like, oks'-like, *a.* resembling an ox.
Oxlip, oks'-lip, *s.* a plant of the primula genus.
Oxonian, oks-o'-ne-an, *s.* a graduate of Oxford.
Ox-stall, oks'-stawl, *s.* a stall or stand for oxen.
Oxycoccus, oks-e-kok'-kus, *s.* the cranberry (Gr. *oxys*, acid, and *kokkos*, a berry).
Oxygen, oks'-e-jen, *s.* a colourless, inodorous, tasteless gas, constituting one fifth of the atmosphere, and the supporter of life and ordinary combustion (Gr. *oxys*, and *gennao*, to produce).
Oxygenate, oks'-e-jen-ate, *v.a.* to unite with oxygen.
Oxygenation, oks-e-jen-a'-shun, *s.* the act of oxygenating.
Oxygenizable, oks-e-jen-i'-za-bl, *a.* capable of being oxygenized.
Oxygenize, oks'-e-jen-ize, *v.a.* to oxygenate.
Oxygenizement, oks'-e-jen-ize-ment, *s.* oxygenation.
Oxygenous, oks-ij'-en-us, *a.* pertaining to oxygen.
Oxygon, oks'-e-gon, *s.* a triangle with three acute angles (Gr. *oxys*, sharp, and *gonia*, an angle).
Oxygonal, oks-ig'-on-al, *a.* having acute angles.
Oxyhydrogen, oks-e-hi'-dro-jen, *a.* of oxygen and hydrogen mixed together.
Oxymel, oks'-e-mel, *s.* a mixture of vinegar and honey (Gr. *oxys*, and *meli*, honey).
Oxymoron, oks-e-mo'-ron, *s.* a figure of speech in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word, as, cruel kindness (Gr. *oxys*, and *moros*, foolish).
Oxymuriate, oks-e-mew'-re-ate, *s.* chloride.
Oxyopia, oks-e-o'-pe-a, *s.* acute vision (Gr. *oxys*, and *opsis*, sight).
Oxyphonia, oks-e-fo'-ne-a, *s.* shrillness of voice (Gr. *oxys*, and *phone*, voice).
Oxysalt, oks'-e-sawlt, *s.* a salt containing oxygen.
Oxytone, oks'-e-tone, *a.* having an acute sound; with an acute accent on the last syllable (Gr. *oxys*, and *tone*).
Oyer, o'-yer, *s.* a hearing or trial of causes [Law]. *Oyer and terminer*, a commission granted to judges, specially of assize or circuit, to hear and determine all treasons, felonies and trespasses [Law]. (Nor. Fr. *oyer*, from L. *audio*, to hear.)
Oyez, o'-yes, an expression used by the crier of the court (Fr. hear ye).
Oyster, oys'-ter, *s.* a well-known bivalvular mollusc (Gr. *osteon*, a bone).
Oyster-bed, oys'-ter-bed, *s.* a breeding-place for oysters.
Oyster-patty, oys'-ter-pat-te, *s.* a pasty with oysters baked.
Oyster-plant, oys'-ter-plant, *s.* a plant whose leaves have a taste like an oyster.
Oyster-shell, oys'-ter-shel, *s.* the shell of an oyster.
Ozena, o-ze'-na, *s.* a fetid ulcer in the nostril (Gr. *ozo*, to smell).
Ozocerite, o-zo-se'-rit, *s.* a mineral like resinous wax in shale (Gr. *ozo*, and *keros*, wax).
Ozone, o'-zone, *s.* a modification of oxygen, first discovered in connection with electric discharges, so called from its peculiar smell (Gr. *ozo*).
Ozonized, o'-zone-ized, *a.* charged with ozone.
Ozonometer, o-zo-nom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for detecting the presence and quantity of ozone (Gr. *ozone*, and *meter*).

P.

P is the sixteenth letter of the alphabet, and has a labial articulation. In *music*, it stands for piano, softly, and *pp.* for piu piano, more softly.
Pabular, pab'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to or yielding food.
Pabulum, pab'-u-lum, *s.* food; aliment; fuel (L. from *pascor*, to feed).
Paca, pa'-ka, *s.* a small rodent of South America.
Pacation, pa-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of appeasing or pacifying (L. *pax*, *pacis*, peace).
Pace, pase, *s.* the space between the two feet in stepping, or 2½ feet; a lineal measure, usually reckoned at thirty inches from heel to heel [Mil]; manner of walking or stepping; gait; degree of celerity : *v.n.* to go; to walk; to move; to move slowly; to amble : *v.a.* to measure by steps; to regulate in motion (L. *pando*, *passus*, to stretch).
Paced, payst, *a.* having a particular gait; going. *Thorough-paced*, going all lengths.
Pacer, pa'-ser, *s.* one who paces; a horse that paces well.
Pacha, pa-shaw', *s.* See **Pasha.**
Pachydactyl, pak-e-dak'-til, *s.* an animal having thick toes (Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *daktylos*, a toe).
Pachyderm, pak'-e-derm, *s.* a non-ruminant hoofed animal with a thick skin, as the hog or elephant (Gr. *pachys*, and *derma*, skin).
Pachydermata, pak-e-der'-ma-ta. *s.pl.* the pachyderms.
Pachydermatous, pak-e-der'-ma-tus, *a.* pertaining to a pachyderm; thick-skinned.
Pacific, pa-siff'-ik, *a.* peace-making; suited to restore peace; appeasing; mild; tranquil : *s.* the great western ocean, so called as found peaceful by Magellan, its discoverer.
Pacification, pas-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of making peace between parties at variance, or of pacifying wrath.
Pacificator, pas-e-fe-ka'-tur, *s.* a peace-maker.
Pacificatory, pas-if'-e-ka-tur-e, *a.* tending to make peace.
Pacifier, pas'-e-fi-er, *s.* one who pacifies.
Pacify, pas'-e-fi, *v.a.* to appease; to calm; to tranquilize (L. *pax*, and *facio*, to make).
Pack, pak, *s.* a bundle; a burden; a set of cards; a number of hounds; a number of persons united in a bad design; a great number; *v.a.* to place and press together; to put together and bind fast; to send in haste; to load; to put together, as cards, so as unfairly to win; to select and bring together, as persons, to gain some cause unfairly : *v.n.* to be packed; to go in haste (Celt.)
Package, pack'-aje, *s.* a bundle or bale.
Packer, pak'-er, *s.* one who packs.
Packet, pak'-et, *s.* a small pack or package; a despatch vessel, employed to convey packets of letters; a vessel trading regularly on some route with mails, goods, and passengers: *v.a.* to put up in a packet.
Pack-horse, pak'-hors, *s.* a horse employed in carrying packs, if weighty, on panniers.
Pack-man, pak'-man, *s.* a peddler.
Pack-saddle, pak'-sad-dl, *s.* a saddle on which packs are laid.
Pack-thread, pak'-thred, *s.* strong thread or twine to tie up parcels.
Pack-wax, pak'-waks, *s.* a large tendon in the neck of an animal.
Packing, pak'-ing, *s.* any material used in packing, or filling up vacant spaces or interstices.
Packing-needle, pak'-ing-nee-dl, *s.* a needle for sewing up packages.
Packing-sheet, pak'-ing-sheet, *s.* a coarse cloth for packing in.
Paco, pa'-ko, *s.* the Peruvian sheep or alpaca.
Pact, pakt, *s.* a contract; an agreement (L. *pactum*).
Paction, pak'-shun, *s.* an agreement or contract.
Pactional, pak'-shun-al, *a.* by way of agreement.
Pad, pad, *s.* an easy-paced horse; a footpad; a robber that infests the road on foot; *v.n.* to travel slowly; to rob on foot. See **Path.**
Pad, pad, *s.* anything stuffed with something soft, as a saddle, cushion, or bolster; a soft package for writing on: *v.a.* to stuff with padding; to fix colours in cloth.
Padar, pad'-ar, *s.* coarse flour or meal.
Padding, pad'-ding, *s.* the material used in stuffing coats, saddles, &c.; the impregnation of cloth with a mordant [Calico Printing]; matter inserted merely to extend an article or book.
Paddle, pad'-dl, *v.n.* to dabble in the water with the hands or feet; to finger: *v.a.* to row; to propel by an oar: *s.* a broad but short oar; the blade or broad part of an oar; a broad board at the circumference of a paddle-wheel (*pat*).
Paddle-box, pad'-dl-boks, *s.* one of the wooden projections on each side of a steam-boat to contain a paddle wheel.
Paddle-wheel, pad'-dle-hweel, *s.* a wheel with paddles used in propelling steam-boats.
Paddock, pad'-dok, *s.* a toad or frog (Ice. *padda*).
Paddock, pad'-dok, *s.* a small inclosure, generally under pasture, and near a stable (*park*).

Paddock-stool, pad'-dock-stool, *s.* a toadstool; a mushroom.

Paddy, pad'-de, *s.* an Irishman (*St. Patrick*, the patron saint of Ireland).

Paddy, pad'-de, *s.* rice in the husk (E. Indian).

Padelle, pa-del', } *s.* a cup-like vessel, used in illumi-
Padella, pa-del'-la, } nations, filled with grease of some kind, and provided with a wick (It.)

Padisha, pad'-e-shaw, *s.* a title of the Turkish sultan and Persian shah.

Padlock, pad'-lok, *s.* a lock hung on a staple and held by a link: *v.a.* to fasten with a padlock.

Padnag, pad'-nag, *s.* an ambling nag.

Padra, pa'-dra, *s.* a kind of black tea.

Paduasoy, pad'-u-à-soy, *s.* a kind of silk stuff (*Padua*).

Pæan, pe'-an, *s.* a song in honour of Apollo, or some other god; a song of triumph (Gr.)

Pædagogy, pe'-do-goj-e, *s.* See **Pedagogy.**

Pædobaptism, pe-do-bap'-tizm, *s.* See **Pedobaptism.**

Pæony, pe'-o-ne, *s.* a genus of plants, with large showy flowers, of the ranunculus family.

Pagan, pa'-gan, *s.* a heathen; an idolater: *a.* heathenish; idolatrous (L. *paganus*, a countryman, as distinct from a townsman, those in the country having remained longer in heathenism, as, at the first introduction of Christianity, less open to Christianizing influences than those in towns).

Paganish, pa'-gan-ish, *a.* heathenish.

Paganism, pa'-gan-izm, *s.* heathenism.

Paganize, pa'-gan-ize, *v.a.* to convert to heathenism: *v.n.* to behave like pagans.

Page, paje, *s.* a boy attending on a great person; a boy or man that attends on a legislative body: *v.a.* to attend as a page.

Page, paje, *s.* one side of a leaf of a book: *pl.* books or writings: *v.a.* to mark or number the pages of (L. *pagina*).

Pageant, pa'-jent or paj'-ent, *s.* a show or spectacle; anything merely showy: *a.* showy; pompous; ostentatious (L. *pagina*, a stage).

Pageantry, pa'-jent-re *or* paj'-en-tre, *s.* show; pompous exhibition.

Pagehood, paje'-hood, *s.* the state of a page.

Pagoda.

Paginal, paj'-e-nal, *a.* consisting of pages.

Pagination, paj-e-na'-shun, *s.* paging.

Paging, pa'-jing, *s.* the marking of pages.

Pagoda, pa-go'-dà, *s.* a Hindu temple; an idol; a gold or silver coin current in Hindostan (Pers. idol-house).

Pagoda-stone, pa-go'-dà-stone, *s.* a limestone with pagoda-like fossil shells.

Pagodite, pa'-go-dite, *s.* a mineral, which the Chinese cut into images, &c.

Pagurian, pa-gew'-re-an, *s.pl.* a hermit or soldier crab.

Pah, pá, *s.* a stockaded entrenchment (New Zealand).

Paideutics, pi-dew'-tiks, *s.* the science of education (Gr. *paideuo*, to educate, from *pais*, a boy or girl).

Pail, pale, *s.* an open vessel of wood, tin, &c., for carrying liquids, as water or milk (L. *patella*, a pan).

Pailful, pale'-ful, *s.* the quantity a pail will hold.

Paillasse, pal-yas', *s.* an under-bed of straw (Fr. from L. *palea*, chaff).

Pain, pane, *s.* an uneasy sensation in animal bodies; laborious effort; labour with care; uneasiness of mind; the throes of parturition; punishment for crime: *v.a.* to cause uneasiness; to afflict; to distress (Fr. *peine*, from L. *pena*, punishment).

Painful, pane'-ful, *a.* full of pain; giving pain to body or mind; difficult; laborious. **Painfully**, pane'-ful-le, *ad.* in a painful manner. **Painfulness**, pane'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being painful.

Painim, pa'-nim, *s.* a pagan; an infidel (*pagan*).

Painless, pane'-les, *a.* free from pain. **Painlessness**, pane'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being painless.

Pains, panes, *s. pl.* labour with care.

Painstaker, panes'-ta-ker, *s.* a laborious person.

Painstaking, panes'-ta-king, *a.* taking pains; laborious; with care: *s.* labour with care.

Paint, paynt, *v.a.* to form a likeness in colours; to cover or besmear with colour; to represent by colours or images; to picture or describe: *v.n.* to practise painting; to lay colours on the face: *s.* a substance used in painting; rouge (Fr. *peint*, painted, from L. *pingo*, to paint).

Painter, paynt'-er, *s.* one whose occupation is to paint; one skilled in representing things in colours. *Painter's-colic*, a peculiar disease to which painters are subject.

Painter, paynt'-er, *s.* a rope to fasten a boat (*panter*, a snare).

Painter-stainer, paynt'-er-stane-er, *s.* a painter of coats of arms.

Painting, paynt'-ing, *s.* the act or employment of laying on colours; the art of representing objects or scenes in colours; a picture.

Pair, pare, *s.* two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and used together; a couple; a man and his wife: *v.n.* to be joined in pairs; to fit as corresponding: *v.a.* to unite in couples (L. *par*, equal).

Pairing-time, pare'-ing-time, *s.* the time when birds couple.

Pairing-off, pare'-ing-of, *s.* when two members, of opposite politics, agree to be absent from voting.

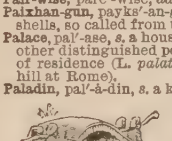
Pair-off, pare'-of, *v.n.* to separate from a company in pairs.

Pair-wise, pare'-wise, *ad.* in pairs.

Pairxhan-gun, payks'-an-gun, *s.* a howitzer for throwing shells, so called from the inventor.

Palace, pal'-ase, *s.* a house in which an emperor, king or other distinguished person resides; a splendid place of residence (L. *palatium*, a palace on the Palatine hill at Rome).

Paladin, pal'-à-din, *s.* a knight-errant (*palatin*).



Palanquin.

Palæography, pal-e-og'-rà-fe, *s.* See **Paleography.**

Palankeen, } pal-an-keen', { *s.*
Palanquin, } a covered carriage used in India, China, &c., borne on the shoulders.

Palatable, pal'-à-tà-bl, *a.* agreeable to the taste; savoury. **Palatableness**, pal'-à-tà-bl-nes, *s.* agreeableness to the taste.

Palatal, pal'-à-tal, *a.* pertaining to the palate; uttered by the palate: *s.* a letter pronounced by the palate.

Palate, pal'-ate, *s.* the roof or upper part of the mouth; taste; relish (L. *palatum*).

Palatial, pa-la'-she-al, *a.* pertaining to or becoming a palace; magnificent.

Palatinate, pa-lat'-e-nate, *s.* the province of a palatine.

Palatine, pal'-à-tine, *a.* pertaining to a palace; possessing royal privileges, such as the counties of Chester, Durham and Lancaster, the heads of which possessed such: *s.* one invested with royal privileges.

Palaver, pal-à'-ver, *s.* idle talk; flattery; talk; conversation; conference: *v.a.* to deceive by words; to flatter: *v.n.* to indulge in palaver (Port. *palavra*, a word).

Palaverer, pal-à'-ver-er, *s.* one who palavers.

Pale, pale, *a.* not ruddy or fresh of colour; wan; of a faint lustre: *v.a.* to make pale: *v.n.* to turn pale (L. *pallidus*). **Palely**, pale'-le, *ad.* wanly; not ruddily. **Paleness**, pale'-nes, *s.* wanness; want of freshness.

Pale, pale, *s.* a narrow board used in fencing: a pointed stake; limit; an inclosure; district (L. *palus*, a stake).

Paleaceous, pal-e-a'-she-us, *a.* resembling chaff; covered with chaff-like scales (L. *palea*, chaff).

Pale-eyed, pale'-ide, *a.* having dim eyes.

Pale-face, pale'-face, *s.* a white man (American Indian).

Pale-faced, pale'-fayst, *a.* having a wan face.

Pale-hearted, pale'-hart-ed, *a.* dispirited.

Paleogean, pa-le-o-je'-an, *a.* pertaining to the earth's superficial condition formerly (Gr. *palaios*, old, and *ge*, the earth).

Paleographic, pa-le-o-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to paleography.

Paleography, pa-le-og'-rà-fe, *s.* study of ancient writings; ancient writings (Gr. *palaios*, and *grapho*, to write).

Paleolithic, pa-le-o-lith'-ik, *a.* belonging to the earlier stone period [Geol.] (Gr. *palaios*, and *lithos*, stone.)

Paleologist, pa-le-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in paleology.

Paleology, pa-le-ol'-o-je, *s.* discourse on antiquities; archæology (Gr. *palaios*, and *logos*, account).

Paleontological, pa-le-on-to-loj'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to paleontology.

Paleontologist, pa-le-on-tol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in paleontology.

Paleontology, pa-le-on-tol'-o-je, *s.* the science of extinct organisms or fossil remains (Gr. *palaios*, *onta*, beings, and *logos*, science).

Paleotherium, pa-le-o-the'-re-um, *s.* a large pachyderm now extinct (Gr. *palaios*, and *ther*, a wild beast).

Paleous, pa'-le-us, *a.* chaffy; like chaff (L. *palea*, chaff).

Paleozoic, pa-le-o-zo'-ik, *a.* a term applied to the lowest fossiliferous strata, and also to the earliest forms of life [Geol.] (Gr. *palaios*, and *zoe*, life.)

Pales, pa'-les, *s.* a goddess presiding over cattle [Myth.]

Palestra, pa-les'-tra, } *s.* a place of wrestling;
Palestrian, pa-les'-tre-an, } wrestling (Gr. *pale*, wrestling).

Palestric, pà-les'-trik, *a.* pertaining to wrestling or the palestra.

Palette.

Paletot, pal'-e-to, *s.* a loose overcoat (Fr.)

Palette, pal'-et, *s.* a thin oval board on which painters place and mix their colours (Fr. from L. *pala*, a spade).

Palfrey, pawl'-fre, *s.* a small horse fit for ladies (Fr. *palefroi*).

Palification, pal-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* stake-driving.

Palilogy, pa-lil'-o-je, *s.* the repetition of a word (Gr. *palin*, again, and *logos*, a word).

Palimpsest, pa'-limp-sest, *s.* parchment manuscript written on a second time (Gr. *palin*, and *psestos*, rubbed).

Palindrome, pal'-in-drome, *s.* a word or verse that is the same when read backwards or forwards (Gr. *palin*, and *dromos*, running).

Paling, pa'-ling, *s.* a fence formed with pales.

Palingenesia, pà-lin-je-ne'-se-a, *s.* a new birth; a regeneration (Gr. *palin*, and *genesis*, birth).

Palinode, pal'-in-ode, *s.* a recantation (Gr. *palin*, and *ode*, a song).

Palisade, pal'-e-sade, *s.* a fence or fortification of stakes: *v.a.* to inclose or fortify with stakes (L. *palus*, a stake).

Palisander, pal-e-sand'-er, *s.* rose-wood (Fr.)

Palish, pale'-ish, *a.* somewhat pale or wan.

Pall, pawl, *s.* a cloak; an ecclesiastical mantle; a black cloth to cover a coffin, used at funerals: *v.a.* to cloak; to cover with a pall (L. *pallium*, a cloak).

Pall, pawl, *v.a.* to make vapid or insipid; to make spiritless; to cloy: *v.n.* to become vapid or insipid (W. *pallu*, to fail).

Palladium, pal-la'-de-um, *s.* a defence or protection; a grayish metal found with platinum (Gr. *palladion*, a statue of Pallas, on the preservation of which the safety of Troy was fabled to depend).

Pallas, pal'-las, *s.* the goddess of wisdom [Myth.]

Pall-bearer, pawl'-ba-rer, *s.* one who held up the funeral pall; one who attends the coffin.

Pallet, pal'-let, *s.* a palette; a name given to different implements used in pottery, gilding, horology, surgery, &c.; a small part belonging to a pendulum or the balance of a watch.

Pallet, pal'-let, *s.* a small bed. See **Paillasse.**

Pallial, pal'-le-al, *a.* pertaining to mantles [Conch.]

Palliasse, pal-le-yas', *s.* See **Paillasse.**

Palliate, pal'-le-ate, *v.a.* to cover with excuse; to extenuate; to mitigate (L. *pallium*, a cloak).

Palliation, pal-le-a'-shun, *s.* act of palliating; extenuation: mitigation.

Palliative, pal'-le-a-tiv, *a.* extenuating; alleviating: *s.* that which extenuates; that which mitigates.

Pallid, pal'-lid, *a.* pale; wan. See **Pale. Pallidly**, pal'-lid-le, *ad.* palely; wanly. **Pallidness**, pal'-lid-nes, *s.* paleness; wanness.

Pallium, pal'-le-um, *s.* an ancient Greek cloak; a short white cloak, with a red cross, worn by Catholic priests (L.)

Palm.

Pall-mall, pel-mel', *s.* a play in which a ball is driven through an iron ring by a mallet; a street in London (It. *palla*, a ball, and L. *malleus*, a hammer).

Palm, pàm, *s.* the inner part of the hand; a hand's breadth; a lineal measure of 3 or 4 inches; an Eastern plant, the palm-tree, of which there are many important varieties; a palm-branch in token of victory; triumph; victory: *v.a.* to conceal in the palm of the hand; to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroke with the hand (L. *palma*).

Palma christi, pàl'-mà-kris'-ti, *s.* an annual plant, whose seeds furnish the castor-oil of medicine (L.)

Palmacites, pàl'-ma-sites, *s.* a genus of fossil palms from the coal formation.

Palmar, pàl'-mar, *a.* belonging to the palm; of the breadth of the hand.

Palmary, pàl'-ma-re, *a.* pertaining to the palm; deserving the palm; capital.

Palmate, pàl'-mate, *a.* having the shape of a hand; web-footed.

Palmatic acid, pàl-mat'-ik-as'-id, *s.* an acid obtained from palmine.

Palmatine, pàl'-ma-tin, *s.* a substance from castor-oil.

Palmer, pàm'-er, *s.* a pilgrim to the Holy Land, so called, as carrying a palm-branch.

Palmer-worm, pàm'-er-wurm, *s.* a hairy worm.

Palmetto, pal-met'-to, *s.* a species of palm-tree.

Palm-house, pàm'-hows, *s.* a house for tropical plants.

Palmiferous, pal-mif'-er-us, *a.* bearing palms (L. *palma*, and *fero*, to bear).

Palmiped, pàl'-me-ped, *a.* web-footed: *s.* a web-footed swimming bird (L. *palma*, and *pes*, the foot).

Palmistry, pàl'-mis-tre, *s.* telling fortunes by the lines on the palm of the hand.

Palm-oil, pàm'-oyl, *s.* a vegetable oil obtained from the fruit of several species of palms.

Palm-Sunday, pàm'-sun-da, *s.* Sunday before Easter, kept in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

Palmy, pàm'-e, *a.* bearing palms; flourishing.

Palp, palp, *s.*; *pl.* **Palpi**; a jointed feeler, attached in pairs to the lower jaw of insects.

Palpability, pal-pà-bil'-e-te, *s.* palpableness.

Palpable, pal'-pà-bl, *a.* perceptible to the touch; easily perceived and detected; obvious (L. *palpo*, to feel).

Palpableness, pal'-pà-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being palpable. **Palpably**, pal'-pà-ble, *ad.* plainly; obviously.

Palpation, pal-pa'-shun, *s.* act of feeling.

Palpebral, pal'-pe-bral, *a.* pertaining to the eyebrows or eyelid (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid).

Palpebrous, pal'-pe-brus, *a.* having large eyebrows.

Palpi, pal'-pe, *s.pl.* See **Palp.**

Palpiform, pal'-pe-form, *a.* having the form of palpi.

Palpigerous, pal-pij'-er-us, *a.* bearing feelers (L. *palpi*, and *gero*, to bear).

Palpitate, pal'-pe-tate, *v.n.* to beat, as the heart (L. *palpo*, to feel).

Palpitation, pal-pe-ta'-shun, *s.* a beating of the heart.

Palsgrave, pawlz'-grave, *s.* a count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace (*palace*, and Ger. *Graf*, a count).

Palsied, pawl'-zid, *a.* affected with palsy.

Palsy, pawl'-ze, *s.* paralysis: *v.a.* to affect with paralysis: to paralyze (*paralysis*).

Palter, pawl'-ter, *v.n.* to shift; to dodge (*paltry*).

Palterer, pawl'-ter-er, *s.* one who palters or dodges.

Paltry, pawl'-tre, *a.* mean; vile; worthless (Ger. *paltrig*, ragged). **Paltrily**, pawl'-tre-le, *ad.* in a paltry manner. **Paltriness**, pawl'-tre-nes, *s.* the state of being paltry.

Paludal, pa-lu'-dal, } *a.* pertaining to marshes;
Paludinous, pa-lu'-de-nus, } marshy (L. *palus*, a marsh).

Paly, pa'-le, *a.* pale; wanting colour.

Paly, pa'-le, *s.* divided by pales into four or more equal parts [Her.]

Pam, pam, *s.* the knave of clubs (*palm*).

Pampas, pam'-pas, *s.pl.* vast treeless plains in S. America.

Pamper, pam'-per, *v.a.* to feed to the full; to glut; to gratify to the full (*pap*).

Pampero, pam-pe'-ro, *s.* a S.W. wind that sweeps over the pampas.

Pamphlet, pam'-flet, *s.* a small book, consisting of one or more sheets of paper stitched together but not bound, usually on some topic of current interest: *v.a.* to write pamphlets.

Pamphleteer, pam-flet-eer', *s.* a writer of pamphlets: *v.n.* to publish pamphlets.

Pan, pan, *s.* a broad, shallow vessel; the part of a fire-arm which holds the priming (A.S. *panne*).

Pan, pan, *s.* the old forest and shepherd god of the Arcadian mountains, half man, half goat, and fond of music [Myth.]

Panacea, pan-à-se'-à, *s.* a universal medicine (Gr. *pan*, all, and *akeomai*, to heal).

Panada, pa-na'-dà, *s.* a bread pulp (Sp. from L. *panis*, bread).

Panary, pan'-à-re, *a.* pertaining to bread.

Pancake, pan'-kake, *s.* a thin cake fried in a pan.

Pancarte, pan'-kärt, *s.* a royal charter granted to a subject confirmatory of his possessions (Gr. *pan*, and L. *charta*).

Panch, pänch, *s.* a thick mat to prevent friction [Naut.]

Pancratic, pan-krat'-ik, *a.* excelling in gymnastics; athletic. See **Pancratium.**

Pancratist, pan'-krà-tist, *s.* one who excels in gymnastics.

Pancratium, pan-kra'-te-um, *s.* an athletic contest in ancient Greece (Gr. *pan*, and *kratos*, strength).

Pancreas, pan'-kre-as, *s.* the sweetbread, a gland near the stomach which secretes a fluid helpful in digestion (Gr. *pan*, and *kreas*, flesh).

Pancreatic, pan-kre-at'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the pancreas. *Pancreatic juice*, the fluid secreted by the pancreas.

Pancreatitis, pan-cre-a-ti'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the pancreas.

Panda, pan'-dà, *s.* an Indian bear of the Himalayas.

Pandanus, pan-da'-nus, *s.* the screw-pine.

Pandean, pan-de'-an, *a.* pertaining to Pan. *Pandean pipes*, a musical wind instrument consisting of short reeds of different lengths fastened side by side.

Pandect, pan'-dekt, *s.* a treatise on the whole of a science: *pl.* the digest of civil or Roman law (Gr. *pan*, and *dechomai*, to receive).

Pandemic, pan-dem'-ik, *a.* epidemic. See **Epidemic.**

Pandemonium, pan-de-mo'-ne-um, *s.* hell, as the abode of all the devils; the demons (Gr. *pan*, and *demon*).

Pander, pan'-der, *s.* a pimp; a procurer: *v.n.* to procure or pander for: *v.n.* to act as agent for debauchees; to minister to lust or passion (*Pandarus*, the pimp, in the story of Troilus).

Panderage, pan'-der-aje, *s.* acting the pimp.

Panderism, pan'-der-izm, *s.* the business of a pander.

Pandiculation, pan-dik-u-la'-shun, *s.* a yawning; a stretching (L. *pando*, to stretch).

Pandit, pan'-dit, *s.* See **Pundit.**

Pandoor, pan'-door, *s.* an Austrian light infantry soldier.

Pandora, pan-do'-ra, *s.* a beautiful woman, the first of her sex, fashioned by Vulcan and animated by Minerva, on whom each god and goddess of Olympus bestowed a separate charm, and sent from heaven to earth to punish man for his audacity in thinking he could wield the fire of Jove. *Pandora's box*, the box Pandora brought with her, fraught with all good things and all bad, and out of which, when pried into by Epimetheus, everything escaped, except Hope, the good things back to heaven and the evils to infest and plague the earth (Gr. *pan*, all, and *dora*, gifts).

Pandore, pan'-dore, *s.* a kind of lute; a bandore.

Panduriform, pan-du'-re-form, *a.* fiddle-shaped (*pandore*).

Pane, pane, *s.* a square of glass; a piece in variegated work (L. *pannus*, a patch).

Paned, paynd, *a.* composed of small squares.

Panegyric, pan-e-jir'-ik, *s.* an oration or eulogy in praise of some distinguished person or achievement; an encomium (Gr. *panegyrikos*, delivered in public, from *pan*, and *agora*, a gathering).

Panegyrical, pan-e-jir'-e-kal, *a.* containing praise or eulogy; encomiastic.

Panegyrist, pan-e-jir'-ist, *s.* a eulogist.

Panegyrize, pan'-e-jir-ize, *v.a.* to praise highly: *v.n* to bestow praises.

Panel, pan'-el, *s.* a piece of board whose edges are inserted in a frame; a schedule containing names of persons summoned by the sheriff; the whole jury; the criminal at the bar [Scots Law]: *v.a.* to form with panels. See **Pane.**

Paneless, pane'-les, *a.* without panes of glass.

Pang, pang, *s.* a sudden pain; extreme pain; agony; *v.a.* to give extreme pain to (*prong*).

Pangolin, pan'-go-lin, *s.* the scaly ant-eater.

Panic, pan'-ik, *s.* a sudden fright: *a.* extreme or sudden; under fright, so called as ascribed to Pan.

Panic, pan'-ik, *s.* a millet.

Panicle, pan'-e-kl, *s.* a loose kind of inflorescence [Bot.]

Panicled, pan'-e-kld, *a.* furnished with panicics.

Panic-struck, pan'-ik-struk, *a.* struck with sudden fear.

Paniculate, pan-ik'-u-late, *a.* having the flowers in panicles.

Panicum, pan'-e-kum, *s.* panic grass.

Panification, pan-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the process of breadbaking (L. *panis*, bread, and *facio*, to make).

Panivorous, pan-iv'-or-us, *a.* subsisting on bread (L. *panis*, and *voro*, to devour).

Pannade, pan-nade', *s.* the curveting of a horse (Fr.)

Pannage, pan'-nage, *s.* the food of swine in the woods.

Pannel, pan'-nel, *s.* a kind of rustic saddle; the stomach of a hawk.

Pannier, pan'-yer, *s.* a wicker basket, primarily a breadbasket slung over a horse; a corbel (L. *panis*).

Panoplied, pan'-o-plid, *a.* completely armed.

Panoply, pan'-o-ple, *s.* complete armour or defence (Gr. *pan*, and *hopla*, arms).

Panopticon, pan-op'-te-kon, *s.* a prison so constructed that the inspector can see everyone without being seen; a polytechnic (Gr. *pan*, and *optomai*, to see).

Panorama, pan-o-rä'-mä, *s.* a complete view; a picture of a landscape all round, as seen from one point; a picture of several scenes unrolled before the spectators (Gr. *pan*, and *horama*, a view).

Panoramic, pan-o-ram'-ik, *a.* belonging to or as in a panorama.

Panslavic, pan-slav'-ik, *a.* pertaining to all the Slavic nations.

Panslavism, pan-slav'-izm, *s.* a movement towards union among all the Slavic nations.

Pansophical, pan-sof'-e-kal, *a.* pretending to know everything (Gr. *pan*, and *sophia*, wisdom).

Panspermy, pan-sper'-me, *s.* the doctrine that the smallest and simplest organisms proceed from germs (Gr. *pan*, and *sperma*, seed).

Pansy, pan'-ze, *s.* a species of violet, heart's-ease (Fr. *pensée*, thought).

Pant, pant, *v.n.* to palpitate; to gasp for want of breath; to desire ardently: *s.* palpitation of the heart; a gasping for want of breath (from the sound).

Pantagraph, pan'-tä-graf, *s.* See **Pantograph.**

Pantalets, pan'-tä-lets, *s.pl.* loose drawers (*pantaloon*).

Pantaloon, pan'-tä-loon, *s.* a garment for males, the breeches and stockings being in one; tight-fitting trousers; a ridiculous character in pantomimes (Fr.)

Pantamorphic, pan-tä-mor'-fik, *a.* taking all forms (Gr. *pan*, and *morphe*, shape).

Pantechnicon, pan-tek'-ne-kon, *s.* a place where every species of workmanship is exposed for sale (Gr. *pan*, and *techne*, art).

Panter, pan'-ter, *s.* one who pants; a snare.

Pantheism, pan'-the-izm, *s.* the doctrine which maintains that the universe is God, or which identifies the universe with God, conceiving of Him as wholly, and in some systems exclusively, immanent in things (Gr. *pan*, and *theos*, God).

Pantheist, pan'-the-ist, *s.* a believer in pantheism.

Pantheistical, pan-the-is'-te-kal, *a.* pertaining to pantheism.

Pantheon, pan'-the-un, *s.* a temple dedicated to all the gods; a system of deities.

Panther, pan'-ther, *s.* a fierce feline quadruped (Gr.)

Pantile, pan'-tile, *s.* a gutter-tile.

Pantingly, pant'-ing-le, *ad.* in a panting manner.

Pantler, pant'-ler, *s.* an officer in charge of the bread in large establishments (L. *panis*, bread).

Pantochronometer, pan-to-kro-nom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument which combines the compass, sun-dial, and time-dial (Gr. *pan*, and *chronometer*).

Pantofle, pan-tofl', *s.* a slipper for the foot (Fr.)

Pantograph, pan'-to-graf, *s.* an instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans, &c. (Gr. *pan*, and *grapho*, to write).

Pantographic, pan-to-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a pantograph.

Pantography, pan-tog'-rä-fe, *s.* general description.

Pantological, pan-to-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to pantology.

Pantology, pan-tol'-o-je, *s.* a work of general information (Gr. *pan*, and *logos*, account).

Pantometer, pan-tom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring elevations, &c. (Gr. *pan*, and *meter*).

Pantomime, pan'-to-mime, *s.* one who expresses his meaning by mute action; representation in dumb show; a Christmas theatrical entertainment: *a.* representing in mute action (Gr. *pan*, and *mimos*, an imitator).

Pantomimic, pan-to-mim'-ik, *a.* pertaining to pantomime.

Pantomimist, pan'-to-mim-ist, *s.* one who acts in pantomime.

Panton, pan'-ton, *s.* a kind of horseshoe.

Pantophagist, pan-tof'-ä-jist, *s.* a person or an animal that eats any kind of food (Gr. *pan*, and *phago*, to eat).

Pantry, pan'-tre, *s.* a closet in which provisions are kept (L. *panis*, bread).

Panurgy, pan'-ur-je, *s.* skill in all kinds of work (Gr. *pan*, and *ergon*, a work).

Pap, pap, *s.* a nipple of the breast; soft food for infants; pulp: *v.a.* to feed with pap (an infant's cry for food).

Papa, pä-pä', *s.* father (an infant's word).

Papacy, pa'-pä-se, *s.* the office of the pope; papal authority; the popes; popery (*papa*).

Papal, pa'-pal, *a.* proceeding from the pope; popish.

Papally, pa'-pal-le, *ad.* popishly.

Papalist, pa'-pal-ist, *s.* one who favours popery.

Papalize, pa'-pal-ize, *v.a.* to make papal; to spread papal doctrines: *v.n.* to conform to popery.

Papaveraceous, pä-pav-er-a'-shus, *a.* belonging to the poppy (L. *papaver*, the poppy).

Papaverous, pä-pav'-er-us, *a.* resembling the poppy.

Papaw, pä-paw', *s.* a tropical tree of the genus carica, and its fruit.

Paper, pa'-per, *s.* a substance usually made of different materials, and formed into thin sheets, on which letters and figures are written and printed; a piece of paper; a newspaper; a literary contribution; any written instrument; promissory notes; paper money; printed hangings: *a.* made of paper: *v.a.* to cover with paper (L. *papyrus*).

Paper-credit, pa'-per-kred-it, *s.* notes or bills promising payment of money.

Paper-hangings, pa'-per-hang-ings, *s.pl.* paper ornamented with coloured figures, pasted against the walls of apartments, &c.

Paper-making, pa'-per-ma-king, *s.* the art or business of manufacturing paper.

Paper-mill, pa'-per-mil, *s.* a mill in which paper is manufactured.

Paper-money, pa'-per-mun-ne, *s.* See **Paper-credit.**

Paper-stainer, pa'-per-stane-er, *s.* one who stains, colours, or stamps paper for hangings.

Papery, pa'-pe-re, *a.* resembling paper.

Papescent, pä-pes'-sent, *a.* having the qualities of pap.

Papeterie, pă-pa-tree, *s.* a case with writing materials (Fr.)

Paphian, pa'-fe-an, *a.* pertaining to the rites or worship of Venus (*Paphos*, a Cyprian city, famed for the worship of Venus).

Papier-mâché, pap'-ya-mă'-sha, *s.* the pulp of paper made into tea-boards, trays, &c., and japanned (Fr. mashed paper).

Papilio, pa-pil'-yo, *s.* a butterfly (L.)

Papilionaceous, pa-pil'-yo-na'-shus, *a.* resembling the butterfly; with flowers like the wings of a butterfly

Papilla, pa-pil'-la, *s.* a small pap or nipple: *pl.* **Papillæ,** protuberances (L.)

Papillary, pap'-il-la-re, } *a.* pertaining to or resem-
Papillate, pap'-e-late, } bling the nipple; covered
Papillous, pap'-e-lus, } with papillæ.

Papillote, pap'-il-lote, *s.* a curl-paper (Fr.)

Papism, pa'-pizm, } *s.* popery; the doctrines of
Papistry, pa'-pis-tre, } popery.

Papist, pa'-pist, *s.* a Roman Catholic.

Papistic, pa-pis'-tik, } *a.* pertaining to popery or
Papistical, pa-pis'-tik-al, } the church of Rome.

Papoose, pa-poos', *s.* an American Indian baby.

Pappose, pap'-poze, } *a.* downy (L. *pappus*).
Pappous, pap'-pus, }

Pappus, pap'-pus, *s.* the feathery calyx of florets (L.)

Pappy, pap'-pe, *a.* like pap; succulent.

Papular, pap'-u-lar, }
Papulose, pap'-u-loze, } *a.* full of pimples (L. *papilla*).
Papulous, pap'-u-lus, }

Papyrus.

Papyraceous, pap-e-ra'-shus, *a.* belonging to the papyrus; of the consistency of paper.

Papyrus, pa-pi'-rus, *s.* an Egyptian reed, from which the ancients made paper; a scroll written on papyrus (L.)

Par, par, *s.* state of equality; equal value; equality in condition (L. equal).

Para, par'-a, a Greek prefix, signifying beside or beyond.

Parable, par'-a-bl, *s.* a fable or allegorical relation: *v.a.* to represent by a parable (Gr. *para*, beside, and *ballo*, to throw).

Parabola, par-ab'-o-la, *s.* a conic section arising from cutting a cone by a plane, parallel to its side. See **Parable.**

Parabole, par-ab'-o-le, *s.* similitude; comparison.

Parabolic, par-a-bol'-ik, *a.* expressed by parable; pertaining to or in the form of a parabola. **Parabolical,** par-a-bol'-ik-al, *a.* expressed by parable. **Parabolically,** par-a-bol'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in the form of a parable or a parabola.

Paraboliform, par-a-bol'-e-form, *a.* resembling a parabola.

Paraboloid, pa-rab'-ol-oyd, *s.* a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola on its axis (Gr. *parabola*, and *eidos*, like).

Paracelsian, par-a-sel'-se-an, *a.* denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus.

Paracentesis, pa-ra-sent-e'-sis, *s.* the operation of tapping (Gr. *para*, and *kenteo*, to pierce).

Parachute.

Paracentric, par-a-sen'-trik, *a.* deviating from circularity (Gr. *para*, and *centric*).

Parachronism, pa-rak'-ron-izm, *s.* an error in postdating an event (Gr. *para*, and *chronos*, time).

Parachute, par'-a-shute, *s.* a contrivance in the form of an umbrella to break a fall from a balloon (Fr. *parer*, to parry, and *chute*, a fall).

Paraclete, par'-a-kleet, *s.* the Comforter (Gr. literally, one called to one's aid, from *para*, and *kaleo*, to call).

Paracrostic, par-a-kros'-tik, *s.* a poetical composition in which the first verse contains in order all the letters which commence the remaining ones (Gr. *para*, and *acrostic*).

Paracyanogen, par-a-si-an'-o-jen, *s.* an insoluble substance, from the cyanide of mercury (Gr. *para*, and *cyanogen*).

Parade, pa-rade', *s.* show; display; pompous display or procession; military display; the place where troops assemble for parade: *v.a.* to make a display of; to array in military order: *v.n.* to go about in military array; to walk about for show (L. *paro*, to array).

Paradigm, par'-a-dim, *s.* an example; a model; model of inflection [Gram.] (Gr. *para*, and *deiknymi*, to show.)

Paradigmatic, par-a-dig-mat'-ik, *a.* in the form of paradigm. **Paradigmatically,** par-a-dig-mat'-ik-al-le, *ad.* by way of paradigm.

Paradisaic, par-a-de-sa'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to Para-
Paradisaical, par-a-de-sa'-ik-al, } dise.

Paradise, par'-a-dise, *s.* the garden of Eden; a place of bliss; heaven (Gr. *paradeisos*, a park or pleasure garden). See **Bird of Paradise.**

Paradisea, par-a-dis'-e-à, *s.pl.* birds of Paradise.

Parados, par'-a-dos, *s.* an elevation of earth behind a fortified place to secure it from attack rearward [Mil.] (Fr. *parer*, to guard, and *dos*, the back.)

Paradox, par'-a-doks, *s.* a proposition contrary to received opinion; one seemingly absurd, yet really true (Gr. *para*, and *doxa*, opinion).

Paradoxical, par-a-doks'-e-kal, *a.* having the nature of a paradox; inclined to paradox. **Paradoxically,** par-a-doks'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a paradoxical manner. **Paradoxicalness,** par-a-doks'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being paradoxical.

Paraffin, par'-a-fin, *s.* a tasteless, inodorous fatty matter, derived from the distillation of wood, bituminous coal, shale, &c., so called as resisting the action of the strongest acids and alkalies (L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, allied).

Paraffin-oil, par'-a-fin-oyl, *s.* oil distilled from shale.

Paragenic, par-a-jen'-ik, *a.* developed irregularly at the commencement [Min.] (Gr. *para*, and *gennao*, to produce).

Paragoge, par'-a-go-je, *s.* the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word (Gr. *para*, and *ago*, to lead).

Paragogic, par-a-goj'-ik, *a.* pertaining to paragoge.

Paragon, par'-a-gon, *s.* a model or pattern implying superior excellence or perfection: *v.a.* to compare; to equal (Sp. *para con*, in comparison with).

Paragram, par'-a-gram, *s.* a play upon words (Gr. *para*, and *gramma*, a letter).

Paragrammatist, par-a-gram'-ma-tist, *s.* a punster.

Paragraph, par'-a-graf, *s.* subdivision of a discourse, generally distinguished by a break in the lines; a short passage; a mark of reference ¶ (Gr. *para*, and *graphe*, to write).

Paragraphic, par-a-graf'-ik, *a.* consisting of paragraphs.

Paraleipsis, par-a-lipe'-sis, *s.* a figure in which a speaker affects to pass over what he is really calling attention to [Rhet.] (Gr. *para*, and *leipo*, to leave.)

Parallactic, par-al-lak'-tik, *a.* pertaining to a parallax.

Parallax, par'-al-laks, *s.* apparent change in the position of an object, due to a change in the position of the observer; specially the difference in the position of a heavenly body, as seen from the earth's surface, and from the centre of the earth or of the sun (Gr. *para*, and *allasso*, to change, from *allos*, another).

Parallel, par'-al-el, *a.* extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something; resembling in essential particulars; similar: *s.* a line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line; circles on the terrestrial sphere parallel to the equator; direction conformable to that of another line; likeness; comparison; a counterpart: *pl.* trenches in front of a fortified place parallel to the defences [Mil.]: *v.a.* to place parallel; to equal; to correspond to; to be equal to; to compare. *Parallel ruler*, a mathematical instrument formed of two equal rulers, movable about joints, but always remaining parallel. (Gr. *para*, and *allelon*, one another.)

Parallelism, par'-al-lel-izm, *s.* state of being parallel; resemblance, comparison.

Parallelogram, par-al-lel'-lo-gram, *s.* a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel; popularly, when such a figure is longer than it is broad (Gr. *parallel*, and *gramma*, a figure).

Parallelopiped, par-al-lel'-o-pi'-ped, *s.* an oblong solid bounded by six parallelograms, of which the opposite pairs are equal and parallel (Gr. *parallel*, *epi*, upon, and *pedon*, the ground).

Paralogism, par-al'-o-jizm, *s.* a fallacious argument (Gr. *para*, and *logos*, reason).

Paralogize, par-al'-o-jize, *v.n.* to reason falsely.

Paralogy, par-al'-o-je, *s.* false reasoning.

Paralysis, par-al'-e-sis, *s.* total or partial loss of sensation or motion, in one or more parts of the body (Gr. *para*, and *lyo*, to loosen).

Paralytic, par-a-lit'-ik, *a.* affected with paralysis; inclined to paralysis: *s.* a person affected with paralysis.

Paralyze, par'-a-lize, *v.a.* to affect with paralysis; to destroy or weaken power of action.

Paramatta, par-a-mat'-ta, *s.* a fabric of wool and cotton (*Paramatta*, in New South Wales).

Parameter, pa-ram'-e-ter, *s.* the focal cord at right angles to the axis in each of the three conic sections; the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve [Geom.] (Gr. *para*, and *meter*.)

Paramo, pa-ra'-mo, *s.* a high-lying desert tract on the Andes.

Paramount, par'-à-mownt, *a.* superior to all others: *s.* the highest in rank (L. *per*, by, and *amount*).
Paramour, par'-à-moor, *s.* a lover; a mistress (Fr. *par*, by or with, *amour*, love).
Paranaphthaline, par-à-naf'-thà-lin, *s.* a substance closely resembling naphthaline.
Paranthine, par'-an-thine, *s.* a scapolite, which see.
Paranymph, par'-à-nimf, *s.* a bridesman; an abettor (Gr. *para*, and *nymph*).
Parapet, par'-à-pet, *s.* a wall breast-high; a wall or elevation for covering soldiers from an enemy's shot (It. *parare*, to guard, and *petto*, a breast).
Paraph, par'-af, *s.* a flourish attached to a signature (*paragraph*).
Paraphernalia, par-à-fèr-na'-le-à, *s.pl.* what a bride on her marriage brings with her and is her own, as her clothes, jewels, ornaments, &c.; appendages; ornaments; trappings (Gr. *para*, and *pherne*, a dowry).
Paraphimosis, par-à-fi-mo'-sis, *s.* strangulation of the glans penis [Med.] (Gr. *para*, and *phimoo*, to bind tight).
Paraphrase, par'-à-fraze, *s.* an explanation of a text or passage in fuller and clearer terms; a free translation; a hymn founded on a passage of scripture: *v.a.* to state in clearer and fuller terms, or translate freely: *v.n.* to make a paraphrase (Gr. *para*, and *phrase*).
Paraphrast, par'-à-frast, *s.* one who paraphrases.
Paraphrastic, par-à-fras'-tik, *a.* free and ample in explanation.
Paraplegia, par-à-ple'-je-à, *s.* paralysis confined to the lower parts of the body (Gr. *para*, and *plege*, a stroke).
Parapleuritis, par-à-plew-ri'-tis, *s.* spurious pleurisy.
Paraquito, par-à-ke'-to, *s.* a small parrot (Sp.)
Parasang, par'-à-sang, *s.* a Persian measure of length, about four English miles [Pers.]
Paraselene, par-à-se-le'-ne, *s.* a mock moon (Gr. *para*, and *selene*, the moon).
Parasite, par'-à-site, *s.* one who frequents the tables of the rich, and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a sycophant; a plant or animal which attaches itself to and lives upon another [Bot. and Zool.] (Gr. *para*, and *sitos*, corn, food.)
Parasitic, par-à-sit'-ik, *a.* like a parasite; fawning for bread or favours; growing and living upon some other body.
Parasitism, par'-à-site-ism, *s.* manners of a parasite; state of being parasitic.
Parasol, par'-à-sol, *s.* a small umbrella used by ladies as a shade from the sun (Fr. *parer*, to ward off, and L. *sol*, the sun).
Parataxis, par-à-taks'-is, *s.* a loose arrangement of sentences [Gram.] See **Syntax**.
Parathesis, pà-rath'-e-sis, *s.* apposition [Gram.]; parenthetical notice [Rhet.]; bracketed matter [Printing]. (Gr. *para*, and *thesis*.)
Paratonnerre, par-à-ton-nare, *s.* a lightning-rod (Fr. *parer*, to ward off, and *tonnerre*, thunder).
Parboil, pàr'-boil, *v.a.* to boil in part (*part*, and *boil*).
Parbuckle, pàr'-buk'l, *s.* among seamen, a rope for hoisting bales, casks, &c. (Fr. *par*, by, and *buckle*).
Parcæ, pàr'-see, *s.pl.* the three Fates [Myth.] (L.)
Parcel, pàr'-sel, *s.* a little part or portion; a quantity; a small package; a number, in contempt: *v.a.* to divide into parts: *ad.* in composition, partly; half. See **Particle**.
Parcelling, pàr'-sel-ling, *s.* long narrow slips of canvas round a rope daubed with tar [Naut.]
Parcel-post, pàr'-sel-poast, *s.* post for the delivery of parcels.
Parcenary, pàr'-se-nà-re, *s.* co-heirship [Law].
Parcener, pàr'-se-ner, *s.* a co-heir [Law]. (L. *pars*, a part.)
Parch, pàrtch, *v.a.* to scorch; to dry: *v.n.* to be parched.
Parchedness, pàrtch'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being scorched.
Parchment, pàrtch'-ment, *s.* the skin of a sheep, goat, &c., dressed and rendered fit for writing on (*Pergamos*, in Mysia, where it was invented).
Pard, pàrd, *s.* the leopard; any spotted beast (Gr. *pardos*).
Pardon, pàr'dn, *v.a.* to forgive; to remit, as a penalty; to excuse, as for a fault: *s.* forgiveness; remission of a penalty (Fr. from L. *per*, and *dono*, to give).
Pardonable, pàrd'-nà-bl, *a.* excusable; venial.
Pardoner, pàrd'-ner, *s.* one who forgives.
Pare, pare, *v.a.* to cut or shave off; to diminish by little and little (L. *paro*, to prepare).
Paregoric, par-e-gor'-ik, *a.* soothing; assuaging pain: *s.* a medicine that mitigates pain; a tincture of opium (Gr. *paregoreo*, to address, to soothe, from *para*, and *agora*, an assembly).
Pareira, pà-ri'-rà, *s.* a Brazilian root, of value in medicine.
Parembole, pà-rem'-bo-le, *s.* an explanation inserted in a sentence [Rhet.] See **Parable**.
Parenchyma, par-en-ki'-mà, *s.* the tissue peculiar to the glandular organs of the body [Anat.]; soft, spongy, cellular tissue; the pith of plants [Bot.] (Gr. *para*, *en*, in, and *cheo*, to pour, the tissue being at one time conceived of as due to effused blood.)
Parenchymatous, par-en-kim'-à-tus, } *a.* like paren-
Parenchymous, pa-ren'-ke-mus, } chyma; spongy.
Parenetic, par-e-net'-ik, *a.* hortatory; persuasive (Gr.)
Parent, pa'-rent, *s.* a father or mother; that which produces; source (L. *pario*, to bring forth).
Parentage, pa'-ren-taje, *s.* extraction; birth.
Parental, pà-ren'-tal, *a.* pertaining to parents; becoming parents; tender; affectionate.
Parenthesis, pà-ren'-the-sis, *s.* a clause inserted in a sentence, which is grammatically complete without it, for explanation, confirmation, &c., and indicated thus ( ) (Gr. *para*, *en*, in, and *thesis*).
Parenthetical, par-en-thet'-e-kal, *a.* expressed in a parenthesis; using parentheses. **Parenthetically**, par-en-thet'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a parenthetical manner.
Parenticide, pa-ren'-te-side, *s.* one who kills a parent (L. *parens*, and *cædo*, to kill).
Parentless, pa'-rent-les, *a.* deprived of parents.
Paren, pa'-ren, *s.* an instrument for paring.
Pargasite, pàr'-gà-site, *s.* a variety of hornblende.
Parget, pàr'-jet, *s.* rough plaster: *v.a.* to plaster over, as a wall (L. *paries*, a wall).
Pargeter, pàr'-jet-er, *s.* a plasterer.
Pargeting, pàr'-jet-ting, *s.* decorated plaster-work.
Parhelion, par-he'-le-un, *s.*; *pl.* **Parhelia**; a mock sun appearing in the neighbourhood of the real one (Gr. *para*, and *helios*, the sun).
Pariah, pa'-re-à, *s.* one of the lowest class in Hindostan, and of no caste; an outcast.
Parian, pa'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to the Isle of Paros, famed for its marble: *s.* a fine kind of clay used for statuettes.
Parietal, pà-ri'-e-tal, *a.* pertaining to a wall; pertaining to the sides and upper part of the skull [Anat.]; growing from the side or wall of another organ [Bot.] (L. *paries*, a wall.)
Paring, pare'-ing, *s.* that which is pared off; rind; cutting off, or what is cut off, the surface of grass land for tillage.
Parish, par'-ish, *s.* a district under a secular priest or a pastor, and assigned to a particular church; those under the charge of a particular pastor [U.S.]: *a.* belonging to or maintained by a parish (Fr. *paroisse*, from Gr. *para*, and *oikos*, a dwelling).
Parish-clerk, par'-ish-klàrk, *s.* a layman who leads the responses.
Parishioner, pà-rish'-un-er, *s.* one who belongs to a parish.
Parisyllabic, par-e-sil-lab'-ik, *a.* having an equal number of syllables (L. *par*, equal, and *syllable*).
Paritor, par'-e-tur, *s.* a beadle; an apparitor, which see.
Parity, par'-e-te, *s.* equality; similarity (L. *par*, equal).
Park, pàrk, *s.* a large piece of ground enclosed for public or private recreation; an inclosure round a mansion; an artillery encampment; the train of artillery belonging to an army or army division: *v.a.* to enclose in a park; to collect in a park (A.S. *sparran*, to enclose).
Parker, pàrk'-er, *s.* a park-keeper.
Parlance, pàr'-lans, *s.* conversation. See **Parley**.
Parley, pàr'-le, *v.n.* to confer or treat with, as an enemy: *s.* conference as with an enemy (Fr. *parler*, to speak).
Parliament, pàr'-le-ment, *s.* the deliberative legislature of the British nation, consisting of the Sovereign, the Lords, and the Commons; a deliberative assembly. See **Parley**.
Parliamentarian, pàr-le-men-tà'-re-an, *s.* an adherent of the parliament in the time of Charles I.
Parliamentary, pàr-le-men'-tà-re, *a.* pertaining to, enacted by, or according to the usages of, parliament.
Parlour, pàr'-lur, *s.* the room in a house which the family usually occupy; a conversation-room. See **Parley**.
Parmesan, pàr-me-zan', *s.* a delicate sort of cheese, first made at *Parma*.
Parnassian, pàr-nas'-se-an, *a.* pertaining to *Parnassus*, a mountain in Greece, anciently considered sacred to the Muses.
Parochial, pà-ro'-ke-al, *a.* belonging to a parish, which see. *Parochial Board*, in Scotland, a body elected by the rate-payers to see to the relief of the poor.
Parodic, par-od'-ik, *a.* after the manner of a parody.
Parodist, par'-o-dist, *s.* one who makes parodies.
Parody, par'-o-de, *s.* an imitation in burlesque of a serious poem: *v.a.* to imitate by way of parody (Gr. *para*, and *ode*).
Parole, pà-role', *s.* word of mouth; promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from

custody, that he will return at the time appointed; the military password: *a.* oral, not written (Fr. from Gr. *parabola*). See **Parable.**

Paronomasia, par-on-o-ma'-ze-â, *s.* a play on words, as when similar words are set in opposition.

Paronyme, par'-o-nim, *s.* a paronymous word.

Paronymous, par-on'-e-mus, *a.* of the same derivation; alike in sound, but different in spelling and meaning (Gr. *para*, and *onoma*, a name).

Paroquet, par'-o-ket, *s.* a small species of parrot.

Parotid, par-ot'-id, *a.* pertaining to the parotis.

Parotis, par-o'-tis, *s.* the parotid gland (Gr. *para*, and *ous, otis*, the ear).

Parotitis, par-o-ti'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the parotis.

Paroxysm, par'-oks-izm, *s.* a fit or exacerbation of any disease; any sudden violent spasm or action (Fr. *para*, and *oxys*, sharp).

Paroxysmal, par oks-iz'-mal, *a.* pertaining to, occurring in, or due to paroxysm.

Parquetry, pär'-ket-re, *s.* mosaic work in wood for flooring (Fr.)

Parr, pär, *s.* a young salmon.

Parrakeet, par'-rā-keet, *s.* a small species of parrot.

Parrhesia, par-re'-ze-â, *s.* free spokenness (Gr. *para*, and *theo*, to say).

Parricidal, par-re-si'-dal, *a.* pertaining to parricide.

Parricide, par'-re-side, *s.* one who murders a parent; the murder of a parent (L. *pater*, a father, and *cædo*, to kill).

Parrot, par'-rot, *s.* a tropical bird, remarkable for its beautiful colours, and its power of imitating the human voice (Fr. *perrot*, from *Pierre*, Peter).

Parrot-coal, par'-rot-kole, *s.* cannel-coal.

Parrot-fish, par'-rot-fish, *s.* a fish of the tropical seas.

Parrotry, par'-rot-re, *s.* servile imitation, like parrots.

Parry, par'-re, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to ward off; to shift off (Fr. *parer*).

Parse, pärse, *v.a.* to point out the parts of speech in a sentence, and their relations [Gram.] (L. *pars*, a part.)

Parsee, par'-see, *s.* one of Persian descent, and of the religion of Zoroaster, living in India (*Parsi*, a Persian).

Parseeism, pär-see'-izm, *s.* the religion of the Parsees.

Parsimonious, pär-se-mo'-ne-us, *a.* very sparing in expending money; niggardly. **Parsimoniousness,** pär-se-mo'-ne-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being parsimonious.

Parsimony, pär'-se-mon-e, *s.* closeness in expenditure; niggardliness (L. *parco, parsum*, to spare).

Parsley, pärs'-le, *s.* a green culinary herb (Gr. *petros*, a rock, and *selinon*, a kind of parsley).

Parsnep, pärs'-nep, } *s.* an esculent root (L. *pastino*, to
Parsnip, pärs'-nip, } dig up).

Parson, pär'sn, *s.* a clergyman; a parish incumbent. See **Person.**

Parsonage, pär'sn-aje, *s.* an ecclesiastical benefice; the residence of the incumbent.

Part, pärt, *s.* a portion, piece, or fragment; portion considered apart; a member; division; ingredient; share; proportional quantity; interest; side; party; rôle; one of the melodies in a harmony; portion which, when multiplied a certain number of times, shall equal the whole: *pl.* qualities; powers; accomplishments: *v.a.* to sever into two or more pieces; to distribute; to separate: *v.n.* to be separated; to quit each other; to break or to be torn asunder. *Part of speech*, class of words. *In good part*, favourably. *In ill part*, unfavourably. (L. *pars.*)

Partake, pär-take', *v.n.* to take a part or share, in common with others: *v.a.* to have a part in; to share.

Partaker, pär-ta'-ker, *s.* a sharer; a participator.

Parted, pärt'-ed, *a.* separated; severed; divided.

Parter, pärt'-er, *s.* one who separates.

Parterre, pär-tare, *s.* a system of flower-beds, with intervening spaces to walk on (Fr. *par*, along, and *terre*, the ground).

Parthenogenesis, pär'-then-o-jen'-e-sis, *s.* reproduction by means of unimpregnated ova or germs [Bot. and Zool.] (Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, and *genesis.*)

Parthenon, pär'-the-nun, *s.* the temple of Minerva, the virgin goddess, at Athens (Gr. *parthenos*).

Partial, pär'-shal, *a.* biassed in favour of one party or side; inclined to favour without reason; affecting a part only; subordinate [Bot.] **Partially,** pär'-shal-le, *ad.* in a partial manner.

Partiality, pär-she-al'-e-te, *s.* inclination to favour one party more than another; an undue bias of mind.

Partibility, pär-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* divisibility, separability.

Partible, pär'-te-bl, *a.* divisible; separable.

Participable, pär-tis'-e-pâ-bl, *a.* that may be shared.

Participant, pär-tis'-e-pant, *a.* sharing; having a part: *s.* a partaker.

Participate, pär-tis'-e-pate, *v.n.* to partake: to have: *v.a.* to partake; to share (L. *pars*, a part, and *capio*, to take).

Participation, pär-tis-e-pa'-shun, *s.* the sharing in common with others; possession of a part.

Participative, pär-tis'-e-pa-tiv, *a.* capable of participating.

Participator, pär-tis'-e-pa-tur, *s.* a partaker.

Participial, pär-te-sip'-e-al, *a.* having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle.

Participle, pär'-te-sip'l, *s.* a word of the nature partly of an adjective and partly of a verb.

Particle, pär'-te-kl, *s.* a minute part or portion; a word not inflected or used alone [Gram.]

Particular, pär-tik'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to a single person or thing; single; individual; special; singular; nice in taste; peculiar; precise or exact: *s.* a single instance; a distinct part: *pl.* details. *In particular*, specially. **Particularly,** pär-tik'-u-lar-le, *ad.* in a particular manner; specially.

Particularity, pär-tik-u-lar'-e-te, *a.* the quality of being particular: specification of particulars; a single act or case; minute circumstance; peculiarity; minuteness in detail.

Particularization, pär-tik-u-lar-e-za'-shun, *s.* act of particularizing.

Particularize, pär-tik'-u-lar-ize, *v.a.* to mention or enumerate in detail: *v.n.* to be attentive to details.

Parting, pärt'-ing, *a.* separating; given at separation; departing: *s.* division; separation; rupture.

Partisan, pär'-te-zan, *s.* an adherent to a party or faction; one appointed to the conduct of a special enterprise [Mil.]: *a.* adhering to a party; employed in a special enterprise [Mil.]

Partisan, pär-te-zan, *s.* a kind of halbert.

Partisanship, pär'-te-zan-ship, *s.* adherence to a party.

Partite, pär'-tite, *a.* divided almost to the base [Bot.]

Partition, pär-tish'-un, *s.* division; separation; that which separates; a dividing wall; part where separation is made: *v.a.* to divide into parts or shares.

Partitive, pär'-ti-tiv, *a.* denoting a part: *s.* a word denoting a part [Gram.]

Partlet, pärt'-let, *s.* a ruff; a band or collar (*part*).

Partly, pärt'-le, *ad.* in part; not wholly.

Partner, pärt'-ner, *s.* one who shares with another; a joint owner of stock or capital employed in business; one who dances with another; a husband or wife.

Partnership, pärt'-ner-ship, *s.* the association of persons for the purpose of business; joint interest.

Partridge, pär'-trij, *s.* a gallinaceous bird, protected for game. *Partridge-wood*, a variegated wood much esteemed for cabinet-work. (Gr. *perdix.*)

Part-song, pärt'-song, *s.* a song to be sung in parts.

Parturient, pär-tew'-re-ant, *a.* bringing forth young (L. *pario, partum*, to bring forth).

Parturition, pär-tu-rish'-un, *s.* the bringing forth.

Party, pär'-te, *s.* a number of persons united in opinion or design; one of two litigants; one concerned in an affair; side; a distinct person; a select company; a detachment of troops [Mil.]

Party-coloured, pär'-te-kul-urd, *a.* of divers colours.

Partyism, pär'-te-izm, *s.* devotion to party.

Party-jury, pär'-te-ju-re, *s.* a jury one half natives, one half foreigners.

Party-spirit, pär'-te-spir-it, *s.* that which animates a party.

Party-wall, pär'-te-wawl, *s.* a common wall separating two tenements, &c.

Parvenu, pär'-ve-new, *s.* an upstart (Fr. from L. *per*, and *venio*, to come).

Pas, pä, *s.* step; precedence.

Pasch, pask, *s.* the passover; Easter. *Pasch-egg*, a dyed egg presented to children at Easter. (Heb. *pasach*, to pass over.)

Paschal, pas'-kal, *a.* pertaining to the passover or Easter.

Pasha, pa-shä', *or* pä'-shä, *s.* a Turkish viceroy (Pers. *pad*, protective, and *shah*, king).

Pashalic, pa-shä'-lik, *s.* jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pasigraphy, pa-sig'-rā-fe, *s.* a system of universal writing or language (Gr. *pas*, all, and *grapho*, to write).

Pasque-flower, pask'-flower, *s.* a species of anemone, flowering about Easter. See **Pasch.**

Pasquin, pas'-kwin, } *s.* a lampoon or coarse
Pasquinade, pas'-kwin-ade, } satire: *v.a.* to lampoon; to satirize (*Pasquino*, a satirical cobbler at Rome in the 15th cent.)

Pasquilant, pas'-kwe-lant, } *s.* a lampooner; a low
Pasquiller, pas'-kwil-er, } satirist.

Pass, päs, *v.n.* to move from one place to another, or from one state to another; to change; to disappear; to elapse; to be enacted; to be current; to be regarded; to take place; to thrust; to let go unheeded; to go through inspection; to be approved; to be transferred; to go through; to run. *To come to pass*, to happen. See **Pace.**

Pass, pas, *v.a.* to go beyond, through, or over; to spend;

to cause to move hastily; to transfer; to strain; to utter; to pronounce; to cause to go; to omit; to approve; to enact.

Pass, pās, *s.* a narrow passage, entrance, or avenue; a passage; a road; a permission to pass; extreme state; a thrust.

Passable, pás'-sā-bl, *a.* that may be passed or navigated; current; receivable; tolerable. **Passably**, pas'-sā-ble, *ad.* tolerably.

Passade, pas-sade', } *s.* a thrust; a turn or course of a
Passado, pas-sa'-do, } horse backward or forward [Man.] (Fr.)

Passage, pas'-saje, *s.* act of passing; time of passing; road; avenue; entrance or exit; right of passing, event; part of a book; enactment; a pass; migratory habits.

Passant, pas'-sang, *a.* walking [Her.]

Pass-book, pás'-book, *s.* a book in which a merchant enters goods obtained, and that passes between him and his customer.

Passenger, pas'-sen-jer, *s.* one who travels in some conveyance; one who passes.

Passer-by, pás'-ser-bi, *s.* one who goes by or near.

Passerine, pas'-ser-in, *a.* pertaining to sparrows (L. *passer*, a sparrow).

Passibility, pas-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* passibleness.

Passible, pas'-se-bl, *a.* susceptible of feeling, or of impressions from external agents (L. *passus*, suffering).

Passibleness, pas'-se-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being passible.

Passiflora, pas-se-flo'-rà, *s.* a genus of plants, of which the passion-flower is the type (L. *passus*, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower).

Passing, pas'-sing, *ad.* exceedingly; surpassingly: *prep.* over.

Passing-bell, pās'-sing-bel, *s.* a bell tolled at the hour of a person's death, to invite his neighbours to pray for the safe passage of his soul.

Passing-note, pás'-sing-note, *s.* one introduced between to soften a distance or melodize a passage [Music].

Passion, pash'-un, *s.* effect produced by external agency; state of being acted upon; extreme suffering, specially that of Christ at last; any strong, deep feeling or excitement, such as desire, fear, joy, grief, love, hatred; ardour; eager desire.

Passionate, pash'-un-ate, *a.* easily moved to anger; moved, prompted, or inspired by passion or strong emotion. **Passionately**, pash'-un-nate-le, *ad.* with passion. **Passionateness**, pash'-un-nate-nes, *s.* the state of being passionate.

Passioned, pash'-und, *a.* violently affected; from passion.

Passion-flower, pash'-un-flow-er, *s.* a flower that seemed, when first seen, to represent the passion of our Saviour.

Passionists, pash'-un-ists, *s.pl.* a religious order, instituted to bear witness to the spirit and import of Christ's passion.

Passionless, pash'-un-les, *a.* not easily excited; calm.

Passion-play, pash'-un-pla, *s.* a drama representing Christ's passion.

Passion-week, pash-un-week, *s.* the week preceding that on which Good Friday falls.

Passive, pas'-siv, *a.* suffering; not acting; receptive; unresisting; not opposing. *Passive verb*, that form of the verb which implies passion or being acted upon [Gram.] *Passive obedience*, implicit obedience, as due to a sovereign. **Passively**, pas'-siv-le, *ad.* in a passive way. **Passiveness**, pas'-siv-nes, *s.* state of being passive; passibility; capacity of suffering; patience; unresisting submission.

Passivity, pas-siv'-e-te, *s.* passiveness; inertia; passive, not active state.

Pass-key, pās-kee, *s.* a key for opening many locks; a key to open a latch-lock.

Passless, pās'-les, *a.* having no passage.

Passover, pās'-o-ver, *s.* a feast of the Jews to commemorate the night in Egypt when the destroying angel passed over their houses.

Passport, pās'-port, *s.* a permission in writing to pass.

Pass-word, pās'-wurd, *s.* a watchword.

Past, pāst, *pp.* of **Pass**, *a.* not present; gone by; spent; ended; accomplished: *s.* past time: *prep.* having lost; beyond; beyond in time.

Paste, payst, *s.* a composition of a doughy consistence, whether of flour in baking or of clay in the arts; a cement, as of flour and water boiled; a fine glass compounded for artificial gems: *v.a.* to fasten with paste (Fr. from Gr. *paste*, a mess of various ingredients).

Pasteboard, payst'-board, *s.* thick, stiff paper.

Pastel, pas'-tel, *s.* woad; a coloured crayon. See **Pastil.**

Pastern, pas'-tern, *s.* the part of a horse's leg between the fetlock and the hoof. *Pastern-joint*, the joint in a horse's leg next the foot. (O.Fr. *pasturon*, the tether for a horse at pasture.)

Pasticcio, pās-titch'-e-o, *s.* a medley; a work in another's style and manner [Painting]. (It.)

Pastil, pas'-til, } *s.* a small roll of aromatic sub-
Pastille, pas-teel', } stances to be burnt for fumigation; a medicated lozenge (L. *pastillus*, a little loaf, from *pastus*, food).

Pastime, pās'-time, *s.* that which amuses or serves to pass the time; amusement; recreation.

Pastor, pas'-tor, *s.* a shepherd; a minister who has the cure of souls (L. *pastum*, to feed).

Pastoral, pas'-tor-al, *a.* pertaining to shepherds or shepherd life; rural; relating to the pastor of a church or the cure of souls; addressed to the clergy: *s.* a poem on shepherd or rural life; a bucolic; a pastoral letter; a pastorale [Music].

Pastorale, pas-to-rà'-le, *s.* a simple melody in a rustic style or on a rustic theme; a dance (It.)

Pastoralism, pas'-tor-al-izm, *s.* rural amenity.

Pastorate, pas'-tor-ate, } *s.* the office of a spiritual
Pastorship, pas'-tor-ship, } pastor.

Pastorless, pas'-tor-les, *a.* having no pastor.

Pastry, pays'-tre, *s.* pies, cakes, or baked meats. *Pastry-cook*, one whose occupation is to make pastry (*paste*).

Pasturable, pas'-tu-rà-bl, *a.* fit for pasture.

Pasturage, pas'-tu-raje, *s.* the business of grazing cattle; pasture.

Pasture, past'-yur, *s.* grass for grazing; land on which cattle feed: *v.a.* to feed on grass: *v.n.* to graze.

Pastureless, pas'-ture-les, *a.* having no pasture.

Pasty, pase'-te, *a.* like paste: *s.* a pie contained in paste.

Pat, pat, *s.* a light, quick blow with the hand; a small mass, as of butter, beaten into shape with pats: *v.a.* to strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap: *a.* exactly fitting: *ad.* fitly (from the sound). **Patly**, pat'-le, *ad.* fitly; conveniently. **Patness**, pat'-nes, *s.* fitness; suitableness.

Patavinity, pat-à-vin'-e-te, *s.* the provincialism of Livy, the historian; use of local words (*Patavium*, Livy's birthplace).

Patch, patsh, *s.* a piece of cloth sewed on a garment; anything similar; a small piece of ground; *v.a.* to mend with a patch; to make up of pieces and shreds; to repair clumsily (*piece*).

Patcher, patsh'-er, *s.* one who patches or botches.

Patchery, patsh'-er-e, *s.* bungling work; botchery.

Patchouli, pà-tshoo'-le, *s.* the dried branches of an eastern plant, which are highly odoriferous; the perfume they yield.

Patchwork, patsh'-wurk, *s.* work composed of pieces sewed together; clumsy work.

Pate, pate, *s.* the head; the crown of the head.

Paté, pà-ta, *s.* a kind of platform [Fort.] (Fr.)

Patée, pat'-e, *s.* said of a cross expanding towards the ends [Her.] (Fr.)

Pated, pate'-ed, *a.* with a head.

Patefaction, pat-e-fak'-shun, *s.* act of manifesting.

Patella, pa-tel'-la, *s.* the knee-pan; a small dish-like vase: a univalvular shell fish (L. a small pan).

Patelliform, pa-tel'-le-form, *a.* like a small dish or saucer.

Patellite, pat'-el-lite, *s.* fossil remains of the patella.

Paten, pat'-in, *s.* a plate; plate or vessel on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed (L. *patina*, a dish).

Patent, pa'-tent *or* pat'-ent, *a.* open; spreading [Bot.]; evident; open to the perusal of all; secured by patent: *s.* a privilege granted by letters patent, as a title of nobility, or the exclusive right to or property in an invention: *v.a.* to grant or to secure by patent (L. *patere*, to be open).

Patentable, pa'-tent-à-bl, *a.* that can be patented.

Patentee, pa-ten-tee', *s.* one who has a patent.

Patent-leather, pa'-tent-leth-er, *s.* japanned leather.

Patent-office, pa'-tent-of-fis, *s.* an office for the granting of patents for inventions.

Patent-rolls, pa'-tent-rolez, *s.pl.* the records or registers of patents.

Patent-yellow, pa'-tent-yel-lo, *s.* an oxide and chloride of lead.

Patera, pat'-e-rà, *s.* a shallow, circular dish [Antiq. and Arch.]

Paterfamilias, pa'-ter-fà-mil'-e-as, *s.* the father of a family (L. *pater*, a father, and *familia*, a family).

Paternal, pa-ter'-nal, *a.* fatherly; hereditary. **Paternally**, pà-ter'-nal-le, *ad.* in a paternal manner.

Paternity, pà-ter'-ne-te, *s.* paternal relation; authorship.

Paternoster, pat'-er-nos'-ter, *s.* the Lord's Prayer (L. our Father).

Path, path, *s.* a way trodden by the foot of man or beast; a course or track; course of life or action; *v.a.* to make a path by treading: *v.n.* to walk abroad (A.S.)

Pathematic, path-e-mat'-ik, *a.* designating affection or suffering. See **Pathos.**

Pathetic, pă-thet'-ik, } *a.* affecting or moving the
Pathetical, pă-thet'-e-kal, } tender passions. **Pathetically**, pă-thet'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a pathetic manner. **Patheticalness**, pă-thet'-e-kal-nes, *s.* pathetic character.

Path-fly, păth'-fli, *s.* a fly found in foot-paths.

Pathless, păth'-les, *a.* having no beaten way.

Pathogenetic, pă-tho-je-net'-ik, *a.* producing disease; relating to pathogeny.

Pathogeny, pă-thoj'-e-ne, *s.* the science of the genesis and development of disease (Gr. *pathos*, and *gennao*, to produce).

Pathognomonic, pă-thog-no-mon'-ik, *a.* characteristic and indicative of a disease [Med.]

Pathognomy, pă-thog'-no-me, *s.* expression of the passions; the science of their several signs (Gr. *pathos*, and *gnome*, sign).

Pathological, pă-tho-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to pathology.

Pathologist, pă-thol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in pathology.

Pathology, pă-thol'-o-je, *s.* the science of diseases (Gr. *pathos*, and *logos*, science).

Pathos, pa'-thos, *s.* deep, warm, tender emotion or passion, such as moves others to sympathy (Gr. suffering, emotion).

Pathway, păth'-wa, *s.* a path; a way or course.

Patibulary, pa-tib'-u-lar-e, *a.* belonging to the gallows (L. *patibulum*, the gallows).

Patience, pa'-shens, *s.* the quality of being patient under pain or affliction; calm endurance; forbearance.

Patient, pa'-shent, *a.* sustaining pain, affliction, &c., without fretfulness, or with calmness; not easily provoked; persevering; waiting with calmness: *s.* a person in suffering, and under medical treatment; one passively affected (L. *patior*, to suffer). **Patiently**, pa'-shent-le, *ad.* with composure; quietly.

Patin, pat'-in, *s.* See **Paten.**

Patina, pă-te'-nă, *s.* the green rust in proof of age on bronze coins and works of art (It.) See **Paten.**

Patine, pat'-in, *s.* See **Paten.**

Patois, pat'-wav, *s.* a provincial dialect (Fr.)

Patriarch, pa'-tre-ark, *s.* the head of a family; a metropolitan dignitary in the Eastern church; a venerable chief or old man (Gr. *pater*, a father, and *archo*, to rule).

Patriarchal, pa-tre-ar'-kal, *a.* belonging or subject to a patriarch.

Patriarchate, pa-tre-ar'-kate, } *s.* office, jurisdiction or
Patriarchy, pa'-tre-ar-ke, } residence of a patriarch.

Patriarchism, pa'-tre-ar-kizm, *s.* government by a patriarch.

Patrician, pa-trish'-an, *a.* senatorial; noble: *s.* a nobleman, primarily of primitive senatorial descent in ancient Rome.

Patrimonial, pat-re-mo'-ne-al, *a.* pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors.

Patrimony, pat'-re-mo-ne, *s.* an ancestral estate; a church estate or revenue.

Patriot, pa'-tre-ot, *s.* one who loves his country, and is devoted to its interests (L. *patria*, native country).

Patriotic, pa-tre-ot'-ik, *a.* full of or prompted by patriotism. **Patriotically**, pa-tre-ot'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a patriotic spirit.

Patriotism, pa'-tre-o-tizm, *s.* love of country.

Patristic, pă-tris'-tik, *a.* pertaining to the fathers of the Christian Church (L. *pater*, a father).

Patrol, pă-trole', *s.* a guard, whose duty it is to march round a camp, &c., during the night, and see to its safety: *a.* going the rounds; a constable on similar duty: *v.n.* and *v.a.* to go the rounds in a camp, &c. (Fr. *patrouille*, from *patrouiller*, to paddle about).

Patron, pa'-tron, *s.* a protector; advocate; a supporter; a guardian; one who has the disposition of a benefice.

Patronage, pa'-tron-aje, *s.* special countenance or support; guardianship; right of presentation to a church living.

Patronal, pat'-ro-nal, *a.* doing the office of patron.

Patroness, pa'-tron-es, *s.* a female patron.

Patronize, pat'-ron-ize, *v.a.* to countenance, as a patron; to assume the air of a patron to.

Patronizer, pat'-ro-ni-zer, *s.* one who patronizes.

Patronless, pa'-tron-les, *a.* destitute of a patron.

Patronymic, pat-ro-nim'-ik, *a.* derived from the name of a father or an ancestor: *s.* a name so derived; the family name (Gr. *pater*, and *onyma*, a name).

Patten, pat'-n, *s.* a clog shod with an iron ring; the base of a column or pillar (Fr. *patin*).

Patter, pat'-ter, *v.n.* to strike, as falling drops of water or move with a quick succession of small sounds (*pat*)

Pattern, pat'-tern, *s.* a model to be copied; a specimen or sample; anything cut or formed into a shape to be copied; *v.a.* to make in imitation; to match (*patron*).

Patty, pat'-te, *s.* a little pie.

Patty-pan, pat'-te-pan, *s.* a pan to bake patties in.

Patulous, pat'-u-lus, *a.* spreading [Bot.] See **Patent.**

Paucity, paw'-se-te, *s.* fewness (L. *paucus*, few).

Pauline, pau'-lin, *a.* pertaining to the Apostle Paul.

Paunch, pawnch, *s.* the belly; in ruminants, the first and largest stomach: *v.a.* to rip the belly of; to eviscerate (L. *pantex*, the belly).

Pauper, paw'-per, *s.* a poor person; one who, from his poverty, is maintained at the public expense (L. poor).

Pauperism, paw'-per-izm, *s.* state of being a pauper.

Pauperization, paw-per-e-za'-shun, *s.* process of reducing to pauperism.

Pauperize, paw'-per-ize, *v.a.* to reduce to pauperism.

Pause, pawz, *s.* a cessation or intermission in speaking or action; suspense; a break in writing; mark of cessation or intermission of the voice; a rest, thus indicated 𝄐 [Mus.]: *v.n.* to make a short stop or pause (Gr. *pauo*, to stop).

Pauser, paw'-zer, *s.* one who deliberates.

Pausingly, pawse'-ing-le, *ad.* after a pause; by breaks.

Pavé, pa-va, *s.* the pavement (Fr.)

Pave, pave, *v.a.* to lay with stone or brick, so as to make a level surface for walking on; to facilitate the introduction of (L. *pavio*, to tread down).

Pavement, pave'-ment, *s.* a paved roadway or floor; material for paving.

Pavage, pa'-ve-aje, *s.* a tax for paving the streets.

Pavier, pa'-ve-er, } *s.* one who lays paving stones.
Pavior, pa'-ve-ur, }

Pavilion, pa-vil'-yun, *s.* a tent; a temporary movable habitation; a building, or part of a building, with a tent-shaped roof; a tent raised on posts [Mil.]; a covering like a tent: *a.* like a pavilion: *v.a.* to furnish with tents; to shelter with a tent (Fr. *pavilion*, from L. *papilio*, a butterfly, a tent).

Pavisado, pav-e-sa'-do, *s.* a kind of defence to cover the rowers of a galley (Fr.)

Pavo, pa'-vo, *s.* **the peacock; a southern constellation** (L.)

Pavonine, pav'-o-nin, *a.* like a peacock; resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent. See **Pavo.**

Paw, paw, *s.* the foot of beasts with claws: *v.n.* to scrape with the fore foot: *v.a.* to scrape with the fore foot; to handle roughly; to flatter (W. *pawen*).

Pawed, pawd, *a.* having paws; broad-footed.

Pawky, paw'-ke, *a.* sleek and cunning.

Pawl, pawl, *s.* a short bar attached as a catch to the capstan or windlass of a ship [Naut.] (W.)

Pawn, pawn, *s.* a pledge: *v.a.* to give or deposit in pledge. *In pawn*, the state of being pledged. (Fr. *pan*, from L. *pannus*, a cloth, a garment.)

Pawn, pawn, *s.* a common piece at chess (Sp. *peon*, a foot-soldier).

Pawnbroker, pawn'-bro-ker, *s.* one who lends money on pledge.

Pawnbroking, pawn'-bro-king, *s.* business of a pawnbroker.

Pawnee, pawn-e', *s.* one who takes anything in pawn.

Pawner, pawn'-er, *s.* one who pledges anything as security for the payment of borrowed money.

Pax, paks, *s.* a small plate of gold, silver, &c., with generally the image of Christ upon the cross on it, and kissed after the service (L. peace).

Paxwax, paks'-waks, *s.* a strong tendon on an animal's neck (*pax*, hair, and *wax*, to grow).

Pay, pa, *v.a.* to discharge a debt; to fulfil; to render what is due; to recompense. *To pay for*, to make amends; to give an equivalent. *To pay out*, to let run out [Naut.] *To pay off*, to compensate and discharge. *To pay the piper*, to pay the cost. (Fr. *payer*, from L. *pacare*, to pacify.)

Pay, pa, *v.n.* to recompense. *To pay off*, to fall to leeward [Naut.]

Pay, pa, *s.* compensation; recompense; salary or wages.

Pay, pay, *v.a.* to coat with pitch (L. *picare*, to pitch).

Payable, pa'-a-bl, *a.* that can be paid; due.

Pay-bill, pa'-bil, *s.* statement of money to be paid to soldiers or workmen.

Pay-day, pa'-da, *s.* the day when payment is to be made or debts discharged.

Payee, pa-e', *s.* the person to whom money is to be paid.

Payer, pa'-er, *s.* one who pays or has to pay.

Paymaster, pa'-mas-ter, *s.* one who regularly pays, or from whom wages or reward is received; an officer in the army and navy whose duty it is to pay the officers and men.

Payment, pa'-ment, *s.* the act of paying; that which is paid; reward.

Paynim, pa'-nim. See **Painim.**

Paynising, pane'-ize-ing, *s.* a process for hardening and preserving wood (Mr. *Payne*, the inventor).

Pay-office, pa'-of-fis, *s.* a place or office where payment is made of public debts.

Pea, pee, *s.* a leguminous plant and its seed: *pl.* **Peas** for number, and **Pease** for quantity (A.S. *pisa*, L. *pisum*).

Peace, pees, *s.* a state of quiet or tranquility; freedom from disturbance or agitation; freedom from war or quarrel: quietness of mind; rest; concord; public tranquility: *int.* hist! silence! *To be at peace*, to be reconciled. *To hold one's peace*, to be silent. (L. *pax*, *pacis*.)

Peaceable, pee'-sā-bl, *a.* tranquil; peaceful; disposed to peace. **Peaceableness**, pee'-sā-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being peaceable. **Peaceably**, pee'-sā-ble, *ad.* without tumult or agitation.

Peacebreaker, pees'-bra-ker, *s.* a violater of the public peace.

Peaceful, pees'-ful, *a.* quiet; pacific; mild; calm; removed from noise or tumult. **Peacefully**, pees'-ful-le, *ad.* in a peaceful manner. **Peacefulness**, pees'-ful-nes, *s.* peaceful state.

Peaceless, pees'-less, *a.* without peace; disturbed.

Peace-maker, pees'-ma-ker, *s.* one who makes peace where there was formerly variance.

Peace-offering, pees'-of-er-ing, *s.* an offering that procures or bespeaks peace or friendship.

Peace-officer, pees'-of-fis-er, *s.* a civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace.

Peace-party, pees'-pär-te, *s.* a party in favour of peace.

Peach, peetsh, *s.* a well-known tree and its fruit (Fr. *pêche*, from L. *persicum*, a peach, literally Persian, as being the fruit of a Persian tree).

Peach-coloured, peetsh'-kul-urd, *a.* of the peach-blossom colour.

Peachick, pee'-tchik, *s.* the chicken of the peacock.

Peacock, pee'-kok, *s.* a beautiful gallinaceous fowl: *a.* pavonine (A.S. *pawe*, L. *pavo*).

Peacock-fish, pee'-kok-fish, *s.* a beautiful fish of the wrasse kind.

Peahen, pee'-hen, *s.* the female of the peacock.

Pea-jacket, pe'-jak-et, *s.* a thick woollen jacket worn by seamen, fishermen, &c.

Peak, peek, *s.* the top of a hill ending in a point; the end of anything terminating in a point; the end of a yard or gaff, or the upper corner of a sail extended by it [Naut.]: *v.n.* to look sickly or thin: *v.a.* to raise a yard obliquely to the mast (Ir. *peac*).

Peaked, peekt, *a.* with a peak; pointed.

Peaky, peek'-e, *a.* having peaks; like a peak.

Peal, peel, *s.* a loud sound, as of bells, thunder, &c.; a set of musical bells, or the changes rung on them: *v.n.* to utter loud and solemn sounds: *v.a.* to assail with noise; to celebrate; to sound (*appeal*).

Pean, pe'-an, *s.* See **Pæan.**

Peanism, pe'-an-izm, *s.* song of praise; shout of triumph.

Peanut, pee'-nut, *s.* the ground-nut.

Pea-ore, pe'-ore, *s.* an argillaceous oxide of iron, consisting of round, smooth grains.

Pear, pare, *s.* a well-known fruit (L. *pirum*).

Pear-tree, pare'-tree, *s.* the tree that produces pears.

Pearl, perl, *s.* a silvery-white, smooth, and iridescent gem, extracted from the pearl-oyster; something round and clear, like a dewdrop; anything very precious; a white speck growing on the eye; a small sort of type: *a.* pertaining to or made of pearls: *v.a.* to set or adorn with pearls (Fr. *perle*).

Pearlaceous, per-la'-shus, *a.* like mother-of-pearl.

Pearlash, perl'-ash, *s.* an impure carbonate of potash.

Pearl-barley, perl-bär'-le, *s.* barley reduced to small grains.

Pearl-diver, perl'-di-ver, *s.* one who dives for pearls.

Pearled, perl'd, *a.* set or adorned with pearls.

Pearl-eye, perl'-i, *s.* cataract.

Pearl-eyed, perl'-ide, *a.* having a speck in the eye.

Pearl fishery, perl'-fish-er-e, *s.* a place of pearl-fishing.

Pearl-oyster, perl'-oys-ter, *s.* the oyster which yields pearls.

Pearl-sinter, perl'-sin-ter, *s.* a variety of silicious sinter.

Pearl-spar, perl'-spär, *s.* brown spar.

Pearl-stone, perl'-stone, *s.* a variety of obsidian, having a pearly lustre.

Pearl-studded, perl'-stud-ded, *a.* studded with pearls.

Pearl-white, perl'-hwite, *s.* a white powder from the nitrate of bismuth.

Pearly, perl'-e, *a.* containing or resembling pearls; transparent. **Pearliness**, per'-le-ness, *s.* the quality of being pearly.

Pearmain, pear'-main, *s.* a variety of apple.

Peasant, pez'-sant, *s.* a countryman; a rustic labourer: *a.* rustic; rural (Fr. *pays*, from L. *pagus*, country district).

Peasant-like, pez'-ant-like, *a.* rude; clownish; illiterate.

Peasantry, pez'-ant-re, *s.* peasants as a body.

Peas-cod, peez'-kod, *s.* the legume or pericarp of the pea.

Pease, peez, *s.pl.* peas collectively. See **Pea.**

Pea-stone, pe'-stone, *s.* a variety of limestone.

Peat, peet, *s.* a kind of turf, consisting of decayed roots and vegetable fibres, cut out of a bog and used as fuel (*beat*).

Peat-bog, peet'-bog, *s.* a peat-moss.

Peat-moss, peet'-moss, *s.* a fen producing peat.

Peaty, pee'-te, *a.* composed of or resembling peat.

Pebble, peb'bl, } *s.* a roundish stone of any
Pebble-stone, peb'bl-stone, } kind; a transparent rock crystal; an agate (A.S. *papol-stan*).

Pebble-crystal, peb'bl-kris'-tal, *s.* a crystal in form of a pebble.

Pebbled, peb'bld, *a.* abounding with pebbles.

Pebbly, peb'-ble, *a.* full of pebbles.

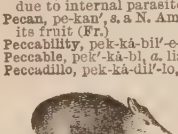
Pebrine, peb'-rin, *s.* a fatal disease among silk worms due to internal parasites (Fr.)

Pecan, pe-kan', *s.* a N. American species of hickory and its fruit (Fr.)

Peccability, pek-ká-bil'-e-te, *s.* capacity of sinning.

Peccable, pek'-ká-bl, *a.* liable to sin (L. *pecco*, to sin).

Peccadillo, pek-ká-dil'-lo, *s.* a petty crime or fault.



Peccary.

Peccancy, pek'-kan-se, *s.* sinfulness; bad quality; offence.

Peccant, pek'-kant, *a.* sinning; criminal; morbid; bad.

Peccary, pek'-ká-re, *s.* a S. American quadruped, nearly related to the hog.

Peccavi, pek-ka'-vi, a colloquial word used to express contrition or error (L. I have sinned).

Peck, pek, *s.* the fourth part of a bushel.

Peck, pek, *v.a.* to strike with the beak; to strike with a pointed instrument; to pick up with the beak; to strike with small and repeated blows (*pick*).

Pecker, pek'-er, *s.* one who pecks; a woodpecker.

Pecora, pek'-o-rà, *s.pl.* in the Linnæan system, the fifth order of mammalia, as the camel, sheep, &c. (L. cattle).

Pectate, pek'-tate, *s.* a substance formed from pectic acid.

Pecten, pek'-ten, *s.* a vascular membrane on the eyes of birds; a genus of bivalves (L. a comb).

Pectic, pek'-tik, *a.* of the nature of an acid with the property of forming a jelly. *Pectic acid*, an acid obtained from the action of an alkali on pectin. (Gr. congealing.) See **Pectin.**

Pectin, pek'-tin, *s.* the gelatinizing principle of certain fruits, such as apples, &c.

Pectinal, pek'-tin-al, *a.* resembling a comb: *s.* a fish whose bones resemble a comb.

Pectinate, pek'-tin-ate, } *a.* having resemblance to
Pectinated, pek'-tin-a-ted, } the teeth of a comb.

Pectination, pek-tin-a'-shun, *s.* state of being pectinated; a combing of the head.

Pectinibranchiate, pek-tin-e-brang'-ke-ate, *a.* having pectinated gills (L. *pecten*, and Gr. *branchia*, gills).

Pectolite, pek'-to-lite, *s.* a grey mineral (L. *pecten*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone).

Pectoral, pek'-tor-al, *a.* pertaining to the breast: *s.* a breast plate; a sacerdotal habit worn by the Jewish high priest; a medicine to relieve chest complaints; a pectoral fin (L. *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast).

Pectriloquism, pek-tril'-o-kwizm, } *s.* sound of the voice
Pectriloquy, pek-tril'-o-kwe, } coming from the chest, when applying the stethoscope (L. *pectus*, and *loquor*, to speak).

Peculate, pek'-u-late, *v.n.* to appropriate public money, or use it as one's own. See **Peculiar.**

Peculation, pek-u-la'-shun, *s.* fraud or embezzlement of public money to one's own use.

Peculator, pek'-u-la-tur, *s.* one who peculates.

Peculiar, pe-kew'-le-ar, *a.* one's own; solely or specially belonging to; singular; special: *s.* exclusive property; a particular parish or church which has the probate of wills. The *Court of Peculiars*, a court exclusively belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. (L. *peculium*, private property.) **Peculiarly**, pe-kew'-le-ar-le, *ad.* in a peculiar manner.

Peculiarity, pe-kew-le-ar'-e-te, *s.* something peculiar.

Peculiarize, pe-kew'-le-ar-ize, *v.a.* to appropriate; to make peculiar.

Pecuniary, pe-kew'-ne-ar-e, *a.* relating to or consisting of money (L. *pecunia*, money, from *pecus*, cattle). **Pecuniarily**, pe-kew'-ne-ar-e-le, *ad.* in a money point of view.

Ped, ped, *s.* a small pack-saddle; a hamper.

Pedagogic, ped-à-goj'-ik, } *a.* belonging to a peda-
Pedagogical, ped-à-goj'-ik-al, } gogue.

Pedagogics, ped-à-goj'-iks, *s.* the science of teaching.

Pedagogism, pe-dā'-a-go-jizm, *s.* the business, character, or manners of a pedagogue.

Pedagogue, ped'-à-gog, *s.* a teacher of children; a schoolmaster; a pedant: *v.a.* to teach with a pedantic air.
Pedagogy, ped'-à-goj-e, *s.* the office, art, or manners of a pedagogue (Gr. *pais, paidos*, a boy, and *ago*, to lead).
Pedal, pe'-dal, *a.* pertaining to a foot: *s.* part of a machine or instrument worked like a lever by the foot; a fixed or stationary bass [Mus.] *Pedal note*, a holding-note [Mus.] (L. *pes, pedis*, the foot.)
Pedalian, pe-da'-le-an, *a.* pertaining to feet.
Pedality, pe-dal'-e-te, *s.* measurement by the foot.
Pedaneous, pe-da'-ne-us, *a.* going on foot; walking.
Pedant, ped'-ant, *s.* one vain of his learning; one who sticks to and insists on the mere letter; a schoolmaster. See **Pedagogue.**
Pedantic, pe-dan'-tik, *a.* given to or indicative of pedantry.
Pedantize, ped'-an-tize, *v.n.* to play the pedant.
Pedantry, ped'-an-tre, *s.* vain ostentation of learning; blind and obstinate insistance on mere forms.
Pedate, ped'-ate, *a.* divided like the toes [Bot.]
Peddle, ped'-dl, *v.n.* to go about the country and retail goods; to be busy about trifles: *v.a.* to sell small wares, usually by travelling about the country.
Peddler, ped'-dler, *s.* a travelling hawker.
Peddlery, ped'-ler-e, *s.* small wares sold by peddlers; the business of a peddler.
Peddling, ped'-ling, *a.* trifling.
Pederero, ped-e-ra'-ro, *s.* a small swivel gun (Sp.)
Pedestal, ped'-es-tal, *s.* the basement of a column, &c. [Arch.] (L. *pes*, and *stall.*)
Pedestrial, pe-des'-tre-al, *a.* pertaining to the foot.
Pedestrian, pe-des'-tre-an, *a.* going on foot; walking: *s.* one who journeys on foot; a remarkable walker.
Pedestrianism, pe-des'-tre-an-izm, *s.* walking; the art or practice of walking, as a pedestrian.
Pedestrianize, pe-des'-tre-an-ize, *v.n.* to practise walking.
Pedicel, ped'-e-sel, *s.* a small, short foot-stalk [Bot.]; a foot-stalk or stem by which certain animals of the lower orders attach themselves to any object [Zool.]
Pedicellate, ped'-e-sel-ate, *a.* supported by a pedicel.
Pedicle, ped'-e-kl, *s.* See **Pedicel.**
Pedicular, pe-dik'-u-lar, } *a.* lousy; having the lousy
Peiculous, pe-dik'-u-lus, } distemper (L. *pediculus*, a louse).
Pediculoris, pe-dik-u-la'-ris, *s.* louse-wort.
Pediculation, pe-dik-u-la'-shun, *s.* louse disease, by which lice are bred in the skin.
Pedigerous, pe-dij'-er-us, *a.* having feet (L. *pes*, and *gero*, to bear).
Pedigree, ped'-e-gre, *s.* lineage; genealogy.
Pedimanous, pe-dim'-à-nus, *a.* hand-footed (L. *pes*, and *manus*, the hand).
Pediment, ped'-e-ment, *s.* a triangular facing, as a decoration over porticoes, windows, &c. [Arch.]
Pedipalp, ped'-e-palp, *s.* one of an order of spiders, with feelers like pincers (L. *pes*, and *palpo*, to feel).
Pedireme, ped'-e-reme, *s.* a crustacean, with feet acting like oars (L. *pes*, and *remus*, an oar).
Pedlar, } ped'-ler, } *s.* See **Peddler.**
Pedler, }
Pedobaptism, pe-do-bap'-tism, *s.* baptism of infants (Gr. *pais*, a child, and *baptism*).
Pedobaptist, pe-do-bap'-tist, *s.* one who holds to infant baptism.
Pedometer, pe-dom'-e-ter, *s.* a contrivance to measure paces and distances in walking (L. *pes*, and *meter*).
Peduncle, pe-dung'-kl, *s.* a flower-stalk [Bot.]
Peduncular, pe-dung'-ku-lar, *a.* pertaining to a peduncle.
Pedunculate, pe-dung'-ku-late, } *a.* having a pe-
Pedunculated, pe-dung'-ku-la-ted, } duncle; growing on a peduncle.
Peel, peel, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to strip off skin, bark, or rind: *s.* the skin or rind. See **Pell.**
Peel, peel, *s.* a wooden shovel used by bakers; a fire-shovel (*palette*).
Peel, peel, *s.* a square fortress tower on the Scottish borders (Celt.)
Peeler, peel'-er, *s.* one who peels.
Peeler, peel'-er, *s.* a policeman (Sir Robert *Peel*).
Peep, peep, *v.n.* to look through a crevice; to look narrowly, closely, or slyly; to make the first appearance: *s.* first appearance; a sly look.
Peep, peep, *v.n.* to chirp or cry, as young birds: *s.* cry of a chicken (*pipe*).
Peeper, peep'-er, *s.* a chicken just breaking the shell; one that peeps; the eye.
Peep-hole, peep'-hole, *s.* a crevice for peeping through.
Peep-o'-day-boy, peep-o-da'-boy, *s.* an Irish insurgent of 1784, so called from their early visits to houses where they thought they could pilfer arms.
Peer, peer, *s.* one of the same rank; an equal; a fellow; a nobleman; a lord of parliament (L. *par*, equal).
Peer, peer, *v.n.* to appear; to peep (*appear*).
Peerage, peer'-aje, *s.* the rank of a peer; the body of peers.
Peeress, peer'-es, *s.* the consort of a peer; a lady of the peerage.
Peerless, peer'-les, *a.* having no equal. **Peerlessly**, peer'-les-le, *ad.* in a peerless manner. **Peerlessness**, peer'-les-nes, *s.* the having no equal.
Peevish, pee'-vish, *a.* fretful; querulous; hard to please; expressing discontent. See **Pewit.** **Peevishly**, pee'-vish-le, *ad.* in a peevish manner. **Peevishness**, pee'-vish-nes, *s.* the state of being peevish.
Peg, peg, *s.* a small wooden pin: *v.n.* to fasten with pegs. *To take a peg lower*, or *down a peg*, to lower; to humble [Scand.]
Pegasus, peg'-à-sus, *s.* the winged horse, sprung from the blood of Medusa, that with a stroke opened a spring in the ground, whence the poets were fabled afterwards to draw their inspiration [Myth.]; the poetic muse; a northern constellation; a genus of fishes with large pectoral fins [Zool.] (The horse of the fountain.)
Pegmatite, peg'-mà-tite, *s.* a variety of granite.
Peg-top, peg'-top, *s.* a child's spinning-top: *pl.* trousers of the shape of a peg-top.
Peirastic, pi-ras'-tik, *a.* tentative; making trial (Gr. *peira*, trial).
Pekan, pe'-kan, *s.* a species of weasel.
Pekoe, pe'-ko, *s.* a scented black tea.
Pelagian, pe-la'-je-an, } *a.* pertaining or belonging to
Pelagic, pe-laj'-ik, } the deep sea (Gr. *pelagos*, the deep sea).
Pelagian, pe-la'-je-an, *s.* a follower of Pelagius, a British monk, who denied the doctrine of original sin, and asserted, without denying the necessity of divine direction, the innate capacity of man to work out his own salvation: *a.* pertaining to Pelagianism.
Pelagianism, pe-la'-je-an-izm, *s.* the doctrines of Pelagius.
Pelargonium, pel-ar-go'-ne-um, *s.* a genus of ornamental plants allied to the geranium (Gr. *pelargos*, the stork).
Pelasgi, pe-las'-ji, *s.pl.* a prehistoric people of South-Eastern Europe and Asia Minor.
Pelasgic, pe-las'-jik, *a.* pertaining to the Pelasgi.
Pelerene, pel'-er-ene, *s.* a lady's long cape (Fr. from *pelerin*, a pilgrim).
Pelf, pelf, *s.* money, in a contemptuous sense (O.Fr.)
Pelican, pel'-e-kan, *s.* a large water-fowl, with an enormous bill; a dentist's instrument (Gr. *pelekys*, an axe).
Pelisse, pe-lees', *s.* a habit worn by ladies (Fr.) See **Pell.**
Pell, pel, *s.* a skin or hide: *pl.* records (L. *pellis*, a skin).
Pellage, pel'-aje, *s.* a duty paid on skins.
Pellagra, pel-a'-grà, *s.* an eruptive skin-disease, due to a vitiated state of the system (L. *pellis*, skin, and Gr. *agra*, seizure).
Pellet, pel'-let, *s.* a little ball (L. *pila*, a ball).
Pellicle, pel'-le-kl, *s.* a thin skin or film (L. *pellis*).
Pellitory, pel'-le-tur-e, *s.* a plant of the nettle family, growing on old walls; a plant allied to chamomile (L. *paries*, a wall).
Pell-mell, pel'-mel, *ad.* with confused violence.
Pellucid, pel-lew'-sid, *a.* perfectly clear; transparent (L. *per*, and *lucid*). **Pellucidness**, pel-lew'-sid-nes, *s.* perfect clearness.
Pelt, pelt, *s.* a raw hide (L. *pellis*).
Pelt, pelt, *s.* a blow from something thrown: *v.a.* to strike, by throwing something (*pellet*).
Peltate, pel'-tate, } *a.* fixed to the stalk by the cen-
Peltated, pel'-ta-ted, } tre [Bot.] (L. *pelta*, a shield.)
Pelter, pel'-ter, *s.* one who pelts.
Pelt-monger, pelt'-mung-ger, *s.* a dealer in raw hides.
Peltry, pel'-tre, *s.* furs or skins in general.
Pelt-wool, pelt'-wool, *s.* wool plucked from the skins of sheep.
Pelvic, pel'-vik, *a.* pertaining to the pelvis.
Pelvimeter, pel-vim'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the pelvis (L. *pelvis*, and *meter*).
Pelvis, pel'-vis, *s.* the bony cavity in the lower part of the abdomen (L. a basin.)
Pemmican, pem'-me-kan, *s.* lean meat dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes, for long voyages.
Pemphigus, pem'-fe-gus, *s.* a skin-disease, characterized by round or oval blisters of two or three inches diameter (Gr. *pemphix*, a bubble.)
Pen, pen, *s.* an instrument used for writing: *v.a.* to write; to compose (L. *penna*, a feather).
Pen, pen, *s.* an inclosure for cattle or sheep: *v.a.* to shut in a pen; to coop (A.S. *penman*, to coop up).
Penal, pe'-nal, *a.* enacting, inflicting or incurring punishment for crime (L. *pœna*, punishment).
Penally, pe'-nal-le, *ad.* by way of penalty.
Penalty, pen'-al-te, *s.* legal punishment or forfeit; a fine.

Penance, pen'-ans, *s.* the suffering to which a person voluntarily subjects himself as an expression of penitence. See **Penitent.**

Penates, pe-na'-tes, *s.pl.* household gods (L. *penitus,* far in).

Pence, pens, *s.* the plural of **Penny.**

Penchant, pan-shang', *s.* inclination; taste (Fr. *pencher,* to incline, from L. *pendeo,* to hang).

Pencil, pen'-sil, *s.* a small brush used by painters for laying on colours; a pointed instrument of black-lead, coloured chalk, &c.; a collection of rays of light *v.a.* to mark, paint or draw, as with a pencil (Fr. from L. *penis,* a tail).

Pencilled, pen'-sild, *pp.* or *a.* painted or marked, as with a pencil; having rays or pencils.

Pencilling, pen'-sil-ling, *s.* painting or sketching.

Pencraft, pen'-kraft, *s.* penmanship.

Pendant, pen'-dant, *s.* anything hanging by way of ornament; an ornament or jewel hanging at the ear; a flag. See **Pendent.**

Pendency, pen'-den-se, *s.* suspense; state of being undecided.

Pendent, pen'-dent, *a.* hanging; projecting (L. *pendeo* to hang). **Pendently,** pen'-dent-le, *ad.* in a pendent manner.

Pendentive, pen-den'-tiv, *s.* a portion of a vault resting on a pier, and extending from the springing to the apex.

Pending, pend'-ing, *a.* depending; not terminated; *prep.* during.

Pendragon, pen-drag'-un, *s.* a chief king, or captain, by election, among the ancient Britons (W.)

Pendulous, pen'-du-lus, *a.* hanging; swinging. **Pendulousness,** pen'-du-lus-nes, *s.* the state of being pendulous.

Pendulum, pen'-du-lum, *s.* a body suspended from a fixed point, and swinging freely under the action of gravity, as in a clock. *Compensation pendulum,* a contrivance for counteracting the effect of the expansion or contraction of the rod, due to changes of temperature.

Penetrability, pen-e-trā-bil'-e-te, *s.* susceptibility of being penetrated by another body.

Penetrable, pen'-e-tra-bl, *a.* that may be penetrated by another body; that may be affected.

Penetralia, pen-e-tra'-le-ā, *s.pl.* the interior part of a temple or palace; mysteries.

Penetrancy, pen'-e-tran-se, *s.* power of entering.

Penetrant, pen'-e-trant, *a.* penetrating; subtle.

Penetrate, pen'-e-trate, *v.a.* to enter or pierce; to affect deeply; to reach by the intellect; to pass into the interior. *v.n.* to make way. See **Penates.**

Penetrating, pen'-e-trate-ing, *a.* sharp; subtle; acute, discerning.

Penetration, pen-e-tra'-shun, *s.* the act of penetrating or discerning; acuteness; discernment.

Penetrative, pen'-e-tra-tiv, *a.* piercing; penetrating.

Penguin.

Penetrativeness, pen'-e-tra-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being penetrative.

Pen fish, pen'-fish, *s.* a kind of eel-pout.

Penguin, pen'-gwin, *s.* a diving web-footed bird; a species of West India fruit.

Penicil, pen'-e-sil, *s.* a pledget for wounds; a species of shell (*penicil*).

Penicillate, pen-e-sil'-late, *a.* pencil-formed.

Peninsula, pen-in'-su-la, *s.* land connected with a continent by a narrow isthmus (L. *pene,* almost, and *insula,* an island).

Peninsular, pen-in'-su-lar, *a.* in form of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula, specially Spain and Portugal.

Peninsulate, pen-in'-su-late, *v.a.* to encompass almost with water; to form a peninsula of.

Penis, pe'-nis, *s.* the male organ of generation (L.)

Penitence, pen'-e-tens, } *s.* sorrow for sins or
Penitency, pen'-e-ten-se, } offences; repentance; contrition.

Penitent, pen'-e-tent, *a.* contrite; repentant: *s.* one who repents of sin; one under church censure, but admitted to penance; one under a confessor: *pl.* fraternities in the Rom. Cath. Church, distinguished by their habits, and employed in acts of charity. *Order of Penitents,* a religious order established in 1272, for the reception of reformed courtesans. (L. *penitco,* to make repent, from *pœna,* punishment.) **Penitently,** pen'-e-tent-le, *ad.* with penitence.

Penitential, pen'-e-ten-shal, *a.* expressing penitence: *s.* a Rom. Cath. book containing rules for penitents.

Penitentiary, pen-e-ten'-she-ā-re, *a.* relating to penance; penitential: *s.* a penitent; one who does penance, a court, also an officer, that grants dispensations, absolutions, &c.; a house of correction.

Penknife, pen'-nife, *s.* a small knife for mending pens.

Penman, pen'-man, *s.* a man who teaches the art of writing, or who writes a good hand; an author.

Penmanship, pen'-man-ship, *s.* the art of writing; manner of writing.

Pennalism, pen'-nal-izm, *s.* a practice of fagging once common in the Protestant German Universities (Ger. *Pennal,* a pen-case, from L. *penna*).

Pennant, pen'-nant, *s.* a small flag; a long strip of bunting worn at the mast-heads of vessels of war (L. *penna,* a wing).

Pennate, pen'-nate, *a.* winged. See **Pinnate.**

Penniform, pen'-ne-form, *a.* in the form of a feather.

Pennigerous, pen-nij'-er-us, *a.* bearing feathers (L. *penna,* and *gero,* to bear).

Penniless, pen'-ne-les, *a.* moneyless; poor, **Pennilessness,** pen'-ne-les-nes, *s.* destitution.

Pennon, pen'-nun, *s.* See **Pennant.**

Penny, pen'-ne, *s.* a copper coin, the twelfth part of a shilling; a small sum; money; a denarius: *pl.* Pennies or **Pence,** the former to denote the number of coins, the latter the amount of pennies in value (A.S. *penig,* from L. *pannus,* a cloth, a garment).

Penny-a-liner, pen'-ne-ā-line-er, *s.* one who writes for a journal for a small sum per line; a hireling writer.

Pennyroyal, pen'-ne-roy'-al, *s.* a mint herb.

Penny-wedding, pen'-ne-wed'-ding, *s.* a wedding at which the guests pay.

Pennyweight, pen'-ne-wate, *s.* a troy weight of twenty-four grains.

Pennywise, pen'-ne-wize, *a.* saving small sums at the hazard of larger.

Pennyworth, pen'-ne-wurth, *s.* as much as is bought for a penny; any purchase; a good bargain; a small quantity.

Penology, pe-nol-o-je, *s.* the science which treats of public punishments (L. *pœna,* punishment, and *logos,* science).

Pensile, pen'-sile, *a.* hanging; suspended (L. *pendeo,* to hang). **Pensileness,** pen'-sil-nes, *s.* the state of being pensile.

Pension, pen'-shun, *s.* an annual allowance for past services; an annuity; sum to a clergyman instead of tithes: *v.a.* to grant a pension to (L. *pendo, pensum,* to pay; to weigh).

Pension, pang-se-ong, *s.* a boarding house; a boarding school (Fr.)

Pensionary, pen'-shun-ā-re, *a.* maintained by a pension; consisting of a pension: *s.* a person receiving a pension for past services.

Pensioner, pen'-shun-er, *s.* one to whom an annual sum is paid for past services; a dependant; an undergraduate, living at his own expense. *Gentlemen pensioners,* a band of gentlemen who attend upon the sovereign on state occasions.

Pensive, pen'-siv, *a.* thoughtful; thoughtful with sadness; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness. **Pensively,** pen'-siv-le, *ad.* in a pensive manner **Pensiveness,** pen'-siv-nes, *s.* the state of being pensive. See **Pension.**

Penstock, pen'-stok, *s.* a trough for supplying water to a mill, &c., furnished with a floodgate. See **Pen.**

Pent, pent, *pp.* of **Pen:** *a.* shut up.

Pentacapsular, pen-tā-kap'-su-lar, *a.* having five capsules (Bot.) (Gr. *pente,* five, and *capsular.*)

Pentachord, pen'-tā-kord, *s.* a musical scale; an instrument of music with five strings (Gr. *pente,* and *chord*).

Pentacle, pen'-tā-kl, *s.* a figure, formerly used as an ornament, as also of superstitious account, formed by laying one equilateral triangle athwart another, so as to give the outline of a five-pointed star.

Pentacoccous, pen-tā-kok'-kus, *a.* having five grains, or five cells, with a grain in each [Bot.] (Gr. *pente,* and *kokkos,* a kernel.)

Pentacrinite, pen-tak'-re-nite, *s.* a lily-shaped fossil (Gr. *pente,* and *krinon,* a lily).

Pentacrostic, pen-tā-kros'-tik, *a.* containing five acrostics of the same name (Gr. *pente,* and *acrostic*).

Pentadactylous, pen-tā-dak'-te-lus, *a.* having five fingers or toes [Bot. and Zool.] (Gr. *pente,* and *dactyle.*)

Pentagon, pen'-tā-gon, *s.* a plane figure having five angles [Geom.]; a fort with five bastions [Fort.] (Gr. *pente,* and *gonia,* an angle.)

Pentagonal, pen-tag'-on-al, *a.* having five angles.

Pentagram, pen'-tā-gram, *s.* a pentacle (Gr. *pente,* and *gramma,* a letter).

Pentagraph, pen'-tā-graf, *s.* a pantograph.

Pentagynia, pen'-tā-jin-e-ā, *s.pl.* an order of plants having five styles [Bot.] (Gr. *pente,* and *gyne,* a female.)

Pentahedral, pen-tā-he'-dral, *a.* having five equal sides.

Pentahedron, pen-tȧ-he'-dron, *s.* a solid figure having five equal sides (Gr. *pente*, and *hedra*, a side).

Pentahexahedral, pen-tȧ-heks-ȧ-he'-dral, *a.* exhibiting five ranges of facets one above another [Crystal.] (Gr. *pente*, *hex*, six, and *hedra.*)

Pentameter, pen-tam'-e-ter, *s.* a verse of five feet (Gr. *pente*, and *meter*).

Pentandria, pen-tan'-dre-ȧ, *s.pl.* a class of plants having five stamens [Bot.] (Gr. *pente*, and *aner*, a male.)

Pentangular, pen-tang'-gu-lar, *a.* having five angles (Gr. *pente*, and *angular*).

Pentapetalous, pen-tȧ-pet'-al-us, *a.* having five petals (Gr. *pente*, and *petalon*, a petal).

Pentaphyllous, pen-ta-fil'-lus, *a.* having five leaves (Gr. *pente*, and *phyllon*, a leaf).

Pentarchy, pen'-tär-ke, *s.* a government of five (Gr. *pente*, and *archo*, to rule).

Pentaspast, pen'-tȧ-spast, *s.* an engine with five pulleys (Gr. *pente*, and *spao*, to draw).

Pentaspermous, pen-tȧ-sper'-mus, *a.* containing five seeds (Gr. *pente*, and *sperma*, seed).

Pentastyle, pen'-tȧ-stile, *s.* an edifice having five columns in front (Gr. *pente*, and *stylos*, a column).

Pentateuch, pen'-tȧ-tewk, *s.* the first five books of the Old Testament (Gr. *pente*, and *teuchos*, a book).

Pentecost, pen'-te-kost, *s.* a solemn festival of the Jews fifty days after the second day of the Passover; Whitsuntide, a solemn feast of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Ghost (Gr. *pentekoste*, fiftieth).

Pentecostal, pen-te-kos'-tal, *a.* pertaining to Pentecost; as at Pentecost.

Pent-house, pent'-hows, *s.* a shed standing aslope from a main building (*pentice*).

Pentice, pen'-tis, *s.* a pent-house; a sloping roof (*appendix*).

Pentile, pen'-tile, *s.* a tile so formed as to cover the sloping part of the roof.

Pent-roof, pent'-roof, *s.* a roof whose slope is on one side only.

Penult, pe'-nult, *s.* the last syllable but one of a word (L. *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last).

Penultimate, pen-ult'-e-mate, *a.* last but one: *s.* penult.

Penumbra, pen-um'-brȧ, *s.* an imperfect shadow; imperfect shadow between the total shadow and the full light [Astron.]; where the light and the shade are blended [Painting]. (L. *pene*, almost, and *umbra*, a shadow.)

Penurious, pe-new'-re-us, *a.* excessively saving; sordid; scanty. **Penuriously**, pe-new'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a penurious manner. **Penuriousness**, pe-new'-re-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being penurious.

Penury, pen'-u-re, *s.* indigence; extreme poverty (L. *penuria*, want).

Peon, pe'-on, *s.* in Hindostan, a foot-soldier; a policeman; in Spanish-America, a day labourer; a bondman for debt; in chess, a pawn (Sp.)

Peony, pe'-o-ne, *s.* a plant with a large and beautiful flower (*Pæon*, the physician of the gods).

People, pe'-pl, *s.* the body of persons who compose a community; the commonalty; the vulgar; persons of a class; persons generally; kindred; attendants: *v.a.* to stock with inhabitants (L. *populus*).

Peperino, pep-e-re'-no, *s.* a species of volcanic rock (It. pepper).

Peplis, pep'-lis, *s.* water-purslane (Gr.)

Pepper, pep'-per, *s.* a hot pungent spice: *v.a.* to sprinkle with pepper; to beat; to pelt with shot (L. *piper*).

Pepper-box, pep'-per-boks, *s.* a small box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food.

Pepper-cake, pep'-per-kake, *s.* a kind of spiced cake, or gingerbread.

Pepper-corn, pep'per-korn, *s.* the berry or fruit of the pepper plant; something of inconsiderable value.

Pepper-grass, pep'-per-gras, *s.* a kind of cress.

Peppering, pep'-per-ing, *s.* a pelting with shot or blows.

Peppermint, pep'-per-mint, *s.* a pungent aromatic mint plant: a liquor distilled from it.

Pepper-water, pep'-per-waw-ter, *s.* a liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopic observations.

Pepper- , pep'-per-wurt, *s.* a cress.

Peppery, pep'-per-e, *a.* having the qualities of pepper; hot; irascible.

Pepsin, **Pepsine**, } pep'-sin, } *s.* an essential constituent of gastric juice, a preparation of which, extracted from the stomachs of calves, sheep, &c., is used in medicine.

Peptic, pep'-tik, *a.* promoting digestion; able to digest: *s.* a substance that promotes digestion; *pl.* digestive apparatus (Gr. *pepto*, to digest).

Pepticity, pep-tis'-e-te, *s.* the state of being peptic.

Per, per, a Latin prefix denoting through, by, very, over the whole extent; in chemistry, to the utmost extent, as peroxide.

Peracute, per-ȧ-kewt', *a.* very sharp or violent.

Peradventure, per-ad-ven'-tyur, *ad.* by chance; perhaps.

Perambulate, per-am'-bu-late, *v.a.* to walk through or over, specially in order to survey (L. *per*, and *ambulo*, to walk).

Perambulation, per-am-bu-la'-shun, *s.* the act of passing through; a travelling survey or inspection; jurisdiction; a survey or settling of boundaries.

Perambulator, per-am'-bu-la-tur, *s.* one who perambulates; a wheel or instrument for measuring distances traversed; a light vehicle for children.

Perbend, per'-bend, *s.* a stone extending through the thickness of a wall (L. *per*, and *band*).

Perceivable, per-seev'-ȧ-bl, *a.* perceptible.

Perceive, per-seev', *v.a.* to apprehend by the senses; to discern; to know; to understand (L. *per*, and *capio*, to take).

Perceiver, per-seev'-er, *s.* one who perceives or observes.

Per cent., per sent', by the hundred (L. *per*, and *centum*, a hundred).

Percentage, per-sen'-taje, *s.* an allowance per cent.

Perceptibility, per-sep-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* the being perceptible.

Perceptible, per-sep'-te-bl, *a.* that may be perceived; perceivable. **Perceptibly**, per-sep'-te-ble, *ad.* in a perceptible manner.

Perception, per-sep'-shun, *s.* the act or faculty of perceiving, specially through the bodily senses.

Perceptive, per-sep'-tiv, *a.* having the faculty of perceiving.

Perceptivity, per-sep-tiv'-e-te, *s.* power of perception.

Perch, pertch, *s.* a fresh-water fish (Fr. from Gr. *perknos*, dark-coloured).

Perch, pertch, *s.* a pole; a roost pole for fowls; a measure of 5½ yards: *v.n.* to sit or roost; to light or settle on a fixed body: *v.a.* to place on a perch (Fr. from L. *pertica*, a pole).

Perchance, per-tchans', *ad.* by chance.

Percher, pertch'-er, *s.* an order of perching birds.

Perchers, pertch'-ers, *s.pl.* a large sort of wax candles.

Percipience, per-sip'-e-ens, *s.* act of perceiving.

Percipient, per-sip'-e-ent, *a.* perceiving; having the faculty of perceiving: *s.* one who perceives. See **Perceive.**

Percolate, per'-ko-late, *v.a.* to strain through: *v.n.* to pass through; to filter (L. *per*, and *colo*, to strain).

Percolation, per-ko-la'-shun, *s.* filtration.

Percolator, per'-ko-la-tur, *s.* a filtering machine.

Percursory, per-kur'-sor-e, *a.* running over slightly; cursory (L. *per*, and *cursory*).

Percuss, per-kus', *v.a.* to strike forcibly (*per*, and *quatio*, to shake).

Percussion, per-kush'-un, *s.* collision; the shock produced by collision of bodies; impression of sound on the ear. *Percussion-cap*, a small copper cap, containing fulminating powder, and used in a percussion-lock, to explode gunpowder. *Percussion-lock*, a gun-lock in which the percussion cap is struck by a hammer.

Percussive, per-kus'-siv, *a.* striking against.

Percutient, per-kew'-she-ent, *s.* that which strikes or has power to strike.

Perdition, per-dish'-un, *s.* utter destruction; ruin; the utter loss of the soul or of happiness in a future state (L. *perdo*, to destroy, from *per*, and *do*, to give).

Perdu, per-dew', *a.* employed in desperate purposes; hid; lost or abandoned: *s.* one placed in ambush; one on a desperate enterprise (Fr. *perdu*, lost).

Perdurable, per-dew'-rȧ-bl, *a.* very durable.

Perduration, per-dew-ra'-shun, *s.* long continuance.

Peregrinate, per'-e-grin-ate, *v.a.* to travel from place to place or about; to live abroad (L. *per*, and *ager*, a field).

Peregrination, per-e-gre-na'-shun, *s.* travelling from one place to another or about.

Peregrinator, per'-e-grin-a-tur, *s.* a traveller.

Peregrine, per'-e-grin, *a.* foreign. *Peregrine falcon*, a swift-flying hawk, nesting on cliffs.

Peremptory, per'-emp-tur-e, *a.* decisive; positive; in a manner to preclude debate or expostulation; final; determinate (L. *per*, thoroughly, and *emo*, to take). **Peremptorily**, per'-emp-tur-e-le, *ad.* in a peremptory manner. **Peremptoriness**, per'-emp-tur-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being peremptory.

Perennial, per-en'-ne-al, *a.* lasting through the year; perpetual; continuing more than two years [Bot.]: *s.* a plant that lives more than two years [Bot.] (L. *per*, and *annus*, a year). **Perennially**, per-en'-ne-al-le, *ad.* so as to be perennial.

Pererration, per-er-ra'-shun, *s.* rambling through various places (L. *per*, and *erro*, to wander).

Perfect, per'-fekt, *a.* complete in all its parts; completely skilled; complete morally; faultless: *v.a.* to instruct fully; to finish; to complete. *Perfect tense*,

the tense that expresses completed action [Gram.] (L. *per*, and *facio*, *factum*, to do). **Perfectly**, per'-fekt-le, *ad.* completely; accurately. **Perfectness**, per'-fekt-nes, *s.* perfection; consummate excellence.

Perfectibility, per-fek-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* the capacity of becoming or of being made perfect; attainability of perfection.

Perfecter, per'-fek-ter, *s.* one who makes perfect.

Perfectible, per-fek'-te-bl, *a.* capable of becoming perfect.

Perfection, per-fek'-shun, *s.* the state of being perfect; a perfect quality or attribute; exactness.

Perfectional, per-fek'-shun-al, *a.* made complete.

Perfectionism, per-fek'-shun-ism, *s.* the doctrine of the perfectionists.

Perfectionist, per-fek'-shun-ist, *s.* one pretending to perfection; one who believes in the attainability of moral perfection.

Perfectionment, per-fek'-shun-ment, *s.* state of being perfect.

Perfective, per-fek'-tiv, *a.* conducing to make perfect.

Perficient, per-fish'-ent, *a.* effectual: *s.* one who endows a charity. See **Perfect**.

Perfidious, per-fid'-e-us, *a.* faithless; false to a vow or a trust; unfaithful; treacherous. **Perfidiously**, per-fid'-e-us-le, *ad.* in a perfidious manner. **Perfidiousness**, per-fid'-e-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being perfidious.

Perfidy, per'-fe-de, *s.* violation of faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance; violation of a trust reposed (L. *per*, and *fides*, faith).

Perfoliate, per-fo'-le-ate, *a.* said of leaves with the stem passing through the base [Bot.] (L. *per*, and *folium*, a leaf.)

Perforate, per'-fo-rate, *v.a.* to bore through; to make a hole by boring (L. *per*, and *foro*, to bore).

Perforation, per-fo-ra'-shun, *s.* act of boring through; a hole or aperture bored.

Perforative, per'-fo-ra-tiv, *a.* having power to pierce.

Perforator, per'-fo-ra-tur, *s.* an instrument for perforating.

Perforce, per-forse', *ad.* by violence.

Perform, per'-form, *v.a.* to execute; to accomplish; to discharge; to fulfil: *v.n.* to do; to act a part; to play (L. *per*, and Fr. *fournir*, to provide).

Performable, per-form'-a-bl, *a.* that may be performed.

Performance, per-form'-ans, *s.* the carrying anything into effect; execution; action; thing done; composition; acting, or exhibition of character or of feats.

Performer, per-form'-er, *s.* one who performs anything, particularly in an art.

Perfumatory, per-few'-ma-tur-e, *a.* that perfumes.

Perfume, per'-fewm, *s.* a substance which emits a sweet odour; sweet odour emitted (L. *per*, and *fumus*, smoke).

Perfume, per-fewm', *v.a.* to scent; to fill or impregnate with a grateful odour.

Perfumer, per-fewm'-er, *s.* one who or that which perfumes; a seller of perfumes.

Perfumery, per-few'-me-re, *s.* perfumes in general.

Perfunctory, per-fungk'-tur-e, *a.* done carelessly, only for the sake of getting rid of the duty; careless; negligent (L. *per*, and *fungor*, to perform). **Perfunctorily**, per-fungk'-tur-e-le, *ad.* carelessly. **Perfunctoriness**, per-fungk'-tur-e-nes, *s.* negligent performance; carelessness.

Perfuse, per-fewz', *v.a.* to sprinkle, pour or spread over (L. *per*, and *fusum*, to pour).

Perfusive, per-few'-siv, *a.* sprinkling; apt to spread.

Pergameneous, per-ga-me'-ne-us, *a.* like parchment. See **Parchment**.

Perhaps, per-haps', *ad.* by chance; it may be (*per* and *hap*).

Peri, pe'-re, *s.* a fairy being, the descendant of a fallen spirit, who, though excluded from Paradise, lives in pleasure and immortal beauty [Pers. Myth.] (Pers. winged.)

Peri, per'-e, a Greek prefix signifying around, near, about.

Perianth, per'-e-anth, *s.* a floral envelope [Bot.] (Gr. *peri*, and *anthos*, a flower.)

Peribolos, pe-rib'-o-los, *s.* a court surrounding a temple (Gr. *peri*, and *ballo*, to throw).

Pericardiac, per-e-kär'-de-ak, **Pericardial**, per-e-kär'-de-al, **Pericardian**, per-e-kär'-de-an, } *a.* relating to the pericardium.

Pericarditis, per-e-kar-di'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the pericardium.

Pericardium, per-e-kär'-de-um, *s.* a membrane that incloses the heart (Gr. *peri*, and *kardia*, the heart).

Pericarp, per'-e-kärp, *s.* the seed-vessel of a plant (Gr. *peri*, and *karpos*, fruit).

Pericarpial, per-e-kär'-pe-al, *a.* relating to the pericarp.

Perichætium, per-e-ke'-te-um, *s.* certain leaflets at the base of the stalk of certain mosses [Bot.] (Gr. *peri*, and *chatte*, long flowing hair.)

Perichondrium, per-e-kon'-dre-um, *s.* the membrane that covers a cartilage (Gr. *peri*, and *chondros*, cartilage).

Periclase, per'-e-klase, *s.* a mineral with a perfect cubic cleavage (Gr. *peri*, and *klasis*, breaking).

Pericope, per'-e-kope, *s.* an extract or selected passage (Gr. *peri*, and *kope*, cutting).

Pericranium, per-e-kra'-ne-um, *s.* the membrane investing the skull (Gr. *peri*, and *kranion*, the skull).

Peridodecahedral, per-e-do-dek-a-he'-dral, *a.* applying to a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism (Gr. *peri*, and *dodecahedral*).

Peridot, per'-e-dot, *s.* a chrysolite (Fr.)

Peridrome, per'-e-drome, *s.* the open space of a peripery between the columns and the walls [Arch.] (Gr. *peri*, and *dromos*, a course.)

Periecian, per-i-e'-shan, *s.* one on the opposite side of the globe, but in the same latitude [Geog.] (Gr. *peri*, and *oikos*, a house.)

Perigean, per-e-ge'-an, *a.* pertaining to the perigee.

Perigee, per'-e-jee, *s.* that point in the orbit of the moon, or a planet, which is nearest to the earth (Gr. *peri*, and *ge*, the earth).

Perigraph, per'-e-graf, *s.* an inaccurate delineation (Gr. *peri*, and *grapho*, to write).

Perigynous, pe-rij'-e-nus, *a.* growing upon some body that surrounds the ovary [Bot.] (Gr. *peri*, and *gyne*, the female.)

Perihelion, pe-re-he'-le-un, *s.* part of a planet's orbit nearest the sun (Gr. *peri*, and *helios*, the sun).

Perihexahedral, per-e-heks-a-he'-dral, *a.* applied to a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism and the secondary of six sides (Gr. *peri*, and *hexahedral*).

Peril, per'-il, *s.* danger; risk; exposure to injury, loss or destruction: *v.a.* to expose to danger (L. *periculum*, danger, trial).

Perilous, per'-il-us, *a.* dangerous; hazardous. **Perilously**, per'-il-us-le, *ad.* dangerously. **Perilousness**, per'-il-us-nes, *s.* dangerousness; danger.

Perimeter, pe-rim'-e-ter, *s.* the outer boundary of a body or figure [Geom.] (Gr. *peri*, and *meter*.)

Perioctahedral, per-e-ok-ta-he'-dral, *a.* designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and its secondary of eight sides (Gr. *peri*, and *octahedral*).

Period, pe'-re-od, *s.* a circuit; the time a planet takes to make a complete revolution round the sun; a revolution or series of years by which time is measured; a series of years, days, &c., in which a revolution is completed, and the same course to be begun; any specified portion of time; end or conclusion; any indefinite portion of existence; limit; length of duration; a complete sentence; a full stop (Gr. *peri*, and *hodos*, a way).

Periodic, pe-re-od'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a period; performed by revolution in a certain time; happening or appearing regularly at a stated time after a fixed interval; constituting a complete sentence; pertaining to or in the manner of a periodical.

Periodical, pe-re-od'-e-kal, *a.* perodic: *s.* a magazine or publication that is published at stated periods. **Periodically**, pe-re-od'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a periodical manner.

Periodicalist, pe-re-od'-e-kal-ist, *s.* a writer in a periodical.

Periodicity, pe-re-o-dis'-e-te, *s.* state of being periodical.

Periecian, per-i-e'-shan, *a.* See **Periecian**.

Periosteal, per-e-os'-te-al, *a.* pertaining to the periosteum.

Periosteum, per-e-os'-te-um, *s.* a nervous vascular membrane which invests the bones of animals (Gr. *peri*, and *osteon*, bone).

Peripatetic, per-e-pa-tet'-ik, *a.* walking about; pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who used to walk up and down when he taught: *s.* a follower of Aristotle; one who is obliged to walk, and cannot afford to ride (Gr. *peri*, and *pateo*, to walk).

Peripateticism, per-e-pa-tet'-e-sizm, *s.* the system of Aristotle.

Peripety, per-ip'-e-te, *s.* dénouement (Gr. *peri*, and *pipto*, to fall).

Peripheral, pe-rif'-e-ral, **Peripheric**, per-e-fer'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to or constituting a periphery.

Periphery, pe-rif'-er-e, *s.* perimeter; circumference of a circle; surface (Gr. *peri*, and *phero*, to bear).

Periphrase, per'-e-fraze, *v.a.* to express in periphrasis: *v.n.* to use circumlocution (Gr. *peri*, and *phrase*).

Periphrasis, pe-rif'-ra-sis, *s.* circumlocution.

Periphrastic, per-e-fras'-tik, *a.* circumlocutory. **Periphrastically**, per-e-fras'-te-kal-le, *ad.* with circumlocution.

Periplus, per'-e-plus, *s.* circumnavigation (Gr. *peri*, and *pleo*, to sail).

Peripneumonic, per-ip-new-mon'-ik, *a.* consisting in inflammation of the lungs.

Peripneumony, per-ip-new'-mo-ne, *s.* inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia (Gr. *peri*, and *pneumon*, the lungs).

Peripolygonal, per-e-po-lig'-o-nal, *a.* having a great number of sides [Crystal.] (Gr. *peri*, and *polygonal*.)

Peripteral, pe-rip'-ter-al, *a.* having a range of columns all round an edifice [Arch.]

Peripterous, pe-rip'-ter-us, *a.* feathered all round.

Periptery, pe-rip'-ter-e, *s.* an edifice environed by a range of insulated columns [Arch.] (Gr. *peri*, and *pteron*, a wing.)

Periscian, pe-rish'-e-an, *a.* having the shadow all around in a day: *s.* one of the periscii.

Periscii, pe-rish'-e-i, *s.pl.* inhabitants of the frigid zone, whose shadow moves round (Gr. *peri*, and *skia*, a shadow).

Periscopic, per-e-skop'-ik, *a.* viewing on all sides, and so constructed as to increase the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely [Optics]. (Gr. *peri*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Perish, per'-ish, *v.n.* to lose life in any manner; to die; to decay; to come to nothing, or be destroyed; to be lost (L. *per*, and *eo*, to go).

Perishability, per-ish-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* perishableness.

Perishable, per'-ish-à-bl, *a.* liable to perish or decay. **Perishableness**, per'-ish-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being perishable. **Perishably**, per'-ish-à-ble, *ad.* perishingly.

Perisperm, per'-e-sperm, *s.* the thick farinaccous part of the seed of plants; the albumen (Gr. *peri*, and *sperma*, seed).

Perispheric, per-e-sfer'-ik, *a.* globular (Gr. *peri*, and *spheric*).

Peristaltic, per-e-stal'-tik, *a.* spiral; vermicular; applied to the worm-like motion of the intestines (Gr. *peri*, and *stello*, to place).

Peristrephic, per-e-stref'-ik, *a.* turning round (Gr. *peri*, and *strepho*, to turn).

Peristyle, per'-e-stile, *s.* a range of columns round a building or square; an enclosure with columns on three sides (Gr. *peri*, and *style*).

Perisystole, per-e-sis'-to-le, *s.* the interval between the contraction and dilatation of the heart (Gr. *peri*, and *systole*).

Peritomous, pe-rit'-o-mus, *a.* cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis [Min.] (Gr. *peri*, and *tome*, cutting).

Peritoneal, per-e-to-ne'-al, *a.* pertaining to the peritoneum.

Peritoneum, per-e-to-ne'-um, *s.* a thin, smooth serous membrane investing the internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less completely all the viscera contained in it (Gr. *peri*, and *teino*, to stretch).

Peritonitis, per-e-to-ni'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the peritoneum.

Peritropal, per-it'-ro-pal, *a.* circuitous; rotatory (Gr. *peri*, and *trepo*, to turn).

Periwig, per'-e-wig, *s.* a small wig. See **Peruke.**

Periwinkle, per'-e-wing-kl, *s.* a creeping evergreen plant (L. *per*, and *vincio*, to bind).

Periwinkle, per'-e-wing-kl, *s.* a small univalve mollusc (A.S. *wincle*).

Perjure, per'-jur, *v.a.* to forswear (L. *per*, and *juro*, to swear).

Perjured, per'-jurd, *a.* guilty of perjury.

Perjurer, per'-jur-er, *s.* a false swearer.

Perjurious, per-ju'-re-us, *a.* guilty of perjury.

Perjury, per'-ju-re, *s.* the crime of false swearing; the crime of wilfully giving false evidence on oath.

Perk perk, *a.* smart; trim: spruce: *v.n.* to hold up the head with affected smartness; to peer: *v.a.* to dress; to make trim or smart (W.)

Perkin, per'-kin, *s.* a kind of weak perry.

Perky, per'-ke, *a.* perk; jaunty.

Perlustration, per-lus-tra'-shun, *s.* act of viewing all over (L. *per*, and *lustro*, to survey).

Permagy, per'-ma-je, *s.* a little Turkish boat.

Permanence, per'-ma-nens, } *s.* the quality or state of
Permanency, per'-ma-nen-se, } being permanent; continuance in the same state; duration.

Permanent, per'-ma-nent, *a.* durable; lasting; continuing in the state or without any change destructive of nature or form (L. *per*, and *maneo*, to remain). **Permanently**, per'-ma-nent-le, *ad.* in a permanent manner.

Permeability, per-me-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* state of being permeable.

Permeable, per'-me-à-bl, *a.* that may be passed through as by a fluid. **Permeably**, per'-me-à-ble, *ad.* in a permeable manner.

Permeate, per'-me-ate, *v.a.* to pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through (L. *per*, and *meo*, to go).

Permeation, per-me-a'-shun, *s.* act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body.

Permian, per'-me-an, *a.* applied to the lower division of the new red sand-stone rocks, so called from the conspicuous development of them in *Perm*, in central Russia (Geol.).

Permiscible, per-mis'-se-bl, *a.* that may be mixed (L. *per*, and *misceo*, *mistum*, or *mixtum*, to mix).

Permissible, per-mis'-se-bl, *a.* that may be permitted. **Permissibly**, per-mis'-se-ble, *ad.* in a permissible manner.

Permission, per-mish'-un, *s.* the act of permitting; leave; liberty granted.

Permissive, per-mis'-siv, *a.* granting permission or liberty. **Permissively**, per-mis'-siv-le, *ad.* by permission.

Permistion, per-mist'-yun, *s.* act of mixing.

Permit, per-mit', *v.a.* to give leave or liberty to by express consent; to allow; to afford ability or means; to leave (L. *per*, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send).

Permit, per'-mit, *s.* a warrant; a written license to export or land goods.

Permittance, per-mit'-tans, *s.* allowance; permission.

Permitter, per-mit'-ter, *s.* he who permits.

Permixtion, per-mik'-shun, *s.* permistion.

Permutable, per-mew'-ta-bl, *a.* that may be changed one for another. **Permutableness**, per-mew'-ta-bl-nes, *s.* state of being permutable. **Permutably**, per-mew'-ta-ble, *ad.* by exchange.

Permutation, per-mew-ta'-shun, *s.* exchange of one thing for another; change or different combination of any number of quantities [Math.] (L. *per*, and *muto*, to change.)

Pernancy, per'-nan-se, *s.* the receiving of rents or tithes in kind [Law]. (Fr.)

Pernicious, per-nish'-us, *a.* destructive; hurtful; tending to injure or destroy (L. *per*, and *neco*, to kill). **Perniciously**, per-nish'-us-le, *ad.* in a pernicious manner. **Perniciousness**, per-nish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being pernicious.

Pernoctation, per-nok-ta'-shun, *s.* a remaining all night (L. *per*, and *nox*, *noctis*, night).

Perone, per'-o-ne, *s.* the fibula [Anat.] (Gr. the tongue of a brooch.)

Peroneal, per-o-ne'-al, *a.* pertaining to the perone [Anat.]

Perorate, per'-o-rate, *v.n.* to make a speech (L. *per*, and *oro*, to speak, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth).

Peroration, per-o-ra'-shun, *s.* the concluding part of an oration.

Peroxide, per-oks'-id, *s.* a very powerful oxide; an oxide which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

Peroxidize, per-oks'-e-dize, *v.a.* to oxidize strongly.

Perpend, per-pend', *v.a.* to weigh in the mind (L. *per*, and *pendo*, to weigh).

Perpend, per'-pend, *s.* a stone in a wall. See **Perbend.**

Perpender, per-pend'-er, *s.* a coping-stone.

Perpendicular, per-pen-dik'-u-lar, *a.* extending in a straight line to the centre of the earth, or at right angles to the horizon; at right angles to a given line or surface [Geom.]: *s.* a perpendicular line. See **Perpend. Perpendicularly**, per-pen-dik'-u-lar-le, *ad.* in a perpendicular manner.

Perpendicularity, per-pen-dik-u-lar'-e-te, *s.* the state of being perpendicular.

Perpetrate, per'-pe-trate, *v.a.* to perform; to commit (L. *per*, and *patro*, to bring to pass).

Perpetration, per-pe-tra'-shun, *s.* act of committing a crime: an evil action.

Perpetrator, per'-pe-tra-tor, *s.* one who commits a crime.

Perpetual, per-pet'-yu-al, *a.* continuing for ever; continuing without ceasing; permanent. *Perpetual curacy*, one where all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarage endowed. *Perpetual motion*, a motion which is renewed from itself, without other intervention. (L. *perpetuus*, from *per*, and *peto*, to go.) **Perpetually**, per-pet'-yu-al-le, *ad.* continually.

Perpetuate, per-pet'-yu-ate, *v.a.* to make perpetual; to preserve from extinction or oblivion.

Perpetuation, per-pet-yu-a'-shun, *s.* act of perpetuating.

Perpetuity, per-pe-tew'-e-te, *s.* endless duration; duration for an indefinite period; something perpetual; a sum that will purchase an annuity.

Perphosphate, per-fos'-fate, *s.* a strongly oxidized phosphate.

Perplex, per-pleks', *v.a.* to make intricate or difficult to unravel and understand; to embarrass; to tease with suspense, anxiety or ambiguity (L. *per*, and *plexus*, entangled).

Perplexed, per-plekst', *a.* made intricate. **Perplexedly**, per-pleks'-ed-le, *ad.* in a perplexed manner. **Perplexedness**, per-pleks'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being perplexed.

Perplexity, per-pleks'-e-te, *s.* intricacy; embarrassment.

Perquisite, per'-kwe-zit, *s.* a fee allowed to an officer or servant beyond his ordinary salary, sometimes also

in lieu of a salary; what one gains, as distinct from what is inherited [Law]. (L. *per*, and *quaero*, *quæsitum*, to seek.)

Perquisition, per-kwe-zish'-un, *s.* close inquiry or search.

Perron, per'-on, *s.* a flight of steps leading up to the outside entrance to a principal floor [Arch.] (Fr.)

Perry, per'-re, *s.* the fermented juice of pears (*pear*).

Perscrutation, per-skru-ta'-shun, *s.* minute inquiry. See **Scrutiny**.

Persecute, per'-se-kewt, *v.a.* to harass with unjust and cruel treatment, specially on account of religious opinions; to harass with importunity (L. *per*, and *sequor*, to follow).

Persecuting, per'-se-kewt-ing, *a.* tending to persecution.

Persecution, per-se-kew'-shun, *s.* the act or practice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

Persecutive, per'-se-ku-tiv, *a.* persecuting.

Persecutor, per'-se-kew-tur, *s.* one who persecutes.

Perseus, per'-suse, *s.* a Greek hero, descended from Zeus, celebrated for having, by the help of Athene and Hermes, slain the Medusa, and also for having delivered Andromeda [Myth.]

Perseverance, per-se-ve'-rans, *s.* persistence in anything undertaken; continuance in the state of grace [Theol.]

Persevere, per-se-vere', *v.n.* to persist in any business or enterprise undertaken (L. *per*, and *severe*).

Persevering, per-se-ve'-ring, *a.* steady in the pursuit of any object. **Perseveringly**, per-se-ve'-ring-le, *ad.* in a persevering manner.

Persian, per'-she-an, *a.* pertaining to Persia or the language: *s.* a native or the language of Persia; a kind of thin silk; a male figure in Persian attire supporting an entablature [Arch.] *Persian apple*, a peach. *Persian berry*, a berry which yields a yellow dye. *Persian blinds*, venetians. *Persian powder*, a preparation from the flowers of a Caucasian composite plant, efficacious in destroying insects. *Persian wheel*, a large wheel, with buckets on the rim, for raising water.

Persiflage, per-se-flăzh, *s.* a kind of light, quizzing mockery or banter, specially on serious subjects, out of a cool, stoical contempt for them ((Fr. from *per*, and *sibilo*, to hiss).

Persifleur, per'-se-flur, *s.* one given to persiflage.

Persimmon, per-sim'-mun, *s.* an American plum.

Persist, per-sist', *v.n.* to continue steadily in any course; to persevere (L. *per*, and *sto*, to stand).

Persistence, per-sis'-tens, } *s.* the state of persisting;
Persistency, per-sis'-ten-se, } obstinacy.

Persistent, per-sis'-tent, *a.* persisting; persevering; remaining till the fruit is ripe [Bot.]

Persistingly, per-sis'-ting-le, *ad.* steadfastly.

Persistive, per-sis'-tiv, *a.* persevering.

Person, per'sn, *s.* an individual human being, consisting of body and soul, and conceived of as having a distinct personality; a human being, as distinct from a thing; a human being in a bodily reference; bodily form; a human being indefinitely; character; a distinction in the Godhead [Theol.]; the subject or object of a verb, as speaking, spoken to, or spoken of [Gram.] *In person*, by one's self, and not by representative. (L. *persona*, an actor's mask or character assumed, from *per*, and *sono*, to sound, in consequence of the voice sounding through the mouth of it.)

Personable, per'sn-à-bl, *a.* of good appearance.

Personage, per'-sun-aje, *s.* a person, specially of distinction; exterior appearance; person assumed or represented.

Personal, per'-sun-al, *a.* belonging to a person, not a thing; relating, affecting, peculiar to, or applicable to a person; pertaining to the external appearance; done in person; denoting the person [Gram.]; *s.* movable property. *Personal estate*, things belonging to the person, as distinguished from *real* estate in land and houses [Law.] **Personally**, per'-sun-al-e, *ad.* in person; particularly; numerically.

Personality, per-son-al'-e-te, *s.* that which constitutes individuality; self-conscious, self-determining power; applicability to a person, said of a remark or reflection on his character.

Personalize, per'-son-al-ize, *v.a.* to make personal.

Personalty, per'-son-al-te, *s.* personal estate.

Personate, per'-son-ate, *v.a.* to represent by an assumed character; to assume the character and act the part of; to counterfeit; to resemble.

Personation, per-son-a'-shun, *s.* the counterfeiting of the person and character of another.

Personator, per'-son-a-tur, *s.* one who assumes the character of another.

Personification, per-son-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* a figure of speech in which inanimate objects and abstractions are conceived of and represented as endowed with personal qualities and faculties.

Personify, per-son'-e-fi, *v.a.* to treat or represent as endowed with personal qualities (L. *persona*, and *facio*, to make).

Personnel, par-so-nel', *s.* the staff of *persons* employed in some public service, as distinct from the materiel (Fr.)

Perspective, per-spek'-tiv, *a.* relating to the art of perspective: *s.* the art of representing objects on a plane surface with the same effect on the eye as the presentation of the objects themselves; a representation of objects in perspective; view; vista; a telescope (L. *per*, and *specio*, to look). **Perspectively**, per-spek'-tiv-le, *ad.* according to the rules of perspective.

Perspectography, per-spek-tog'-rà-fe, *s.* the theory or the art of perspective (L. *perspective*, and Gr. *grapho*, to write).

Perspicacious, per-spe-ka'-shus, *a.* quick-sighted; sharp of sight; of acute discernment. **Perspicaciously**, per-spe-ka'-shus-le, *ad.* in a perspicacious manner. **Perspicaciousness**, per-spe-ka'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being perspicacious.

Perspicacity, per-spe-kas'-e-te, *s.* perspicaciousness.

Perspicuity, per-spe-kew'-e-te, *s.* perspicuousness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

Perspicuous, per-spik'-u-us, *a.* clear; not obscure or ambiguous. **Perspicuously**, per-spik'-u-us-le, *ad.* in a perspicuous manner. **Perspicuousness**, per-spik'-u-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being perspicuous.

Perspirability, per-spi-rà-bil'-e-te, *s.* quality of being perspirable.

Perspirable, per-spi'-rà-bl, *a.* that may be perspired.

Perspiration, per-spe-ra'-shun, *s.* act of perspiring; matter perspired.

Perspirative, per-spi'-rà-tiv, } *a.* performing or con-
Perspiratory, per-spi'-rà-tur-e, } cerned in the act of perspiration.

Perspire, per-spire', *v.n.* to excrete through the pores of the skin; to sweat (L. *per*, and *spiro*, to breathe).

Perstringe, per-strinj', *v.a.* to touch or glance on (L. *per*, and *stringo*, to touch upon).

Persuadable, per-swa'-dà-bl, *a.* that may be persuaded.

Persuade, per-swade', *v.a.* to influence by argument, entreaty, expostulation, &c.; to convince by argument; to induce (L. *per*, and *suadeo*, *suasum*, to advise).

Persuader, per-swa'-der, *s.* one who or that which incites.

Persuasibility, per-swa-ze-bil'-e-te, *a.* persuasibleness.

Persuasible, per-swa'-ze-bl, *a.* that may be persuaded. **Persuasibleness**, per-swa'-ze-bl-nes, *s.* quality of being persuasible.

Persuasion, per-swa'-zhun, *s.* act of persuading; state of being persuaded; conviction; a creed or belief; a sect.

Persuasive, per-swa'-siv, *a.* having the power of persuading: *s.* that which persuades; an incitement. **Persuasiveness**, per-swa'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being persuasive.

Persulphate, per-sul'-fate, *s.* a combination of sulphuric acid with a peroxide.

Persultation, per-sul-ta'-shun, *s.* a dewy exudation, as of blood [Med.] (L. *per*, and *salio*, to leap.)

Pert, pert, *a.* brisk; smart; forward; saucy; impertinent (*perk*). **Pertly**, pert'-le, *ad.* in a pert manner. **Pertness**, pert'-nes, *s.* a pert manner.

Pertain, per-tane', *v.n.* to belong or have relation to (L. *per*, and *teneo*, to hold).

Perterebration, per-ter-e-bra'-shun, *s.* act of boring (L. *per*, and *terebro*, to bore).

Pertinacious, per-te-na'-shus, *a.* obstinate; perversely persistent; resolute. See **Pertain**. **Pertinaciously**, per-te-na'-shus-le, *ad.* in a pertinacious manner. **Pertinaciousness**, per-te-na'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being pertinacious.

Pertinacity, per-te-nas'-e-te, *s.* pertinaciousness.

Pertinence, per'-te-nens, } *s.* fitness; appositeness;
Pertinency, per'-te-nen-se, } suitableness.

Pertinent, per'-te-nent, *a.* appropriate to the subject or matter in hand; apposite; suitable. See **Pertain**. **Pertinently**, per'-te-nent-le, *ad.* in a pertinent manner; appositely. **Pertinentness**, per'-te-nent-nes, *s.* the quality of being pertinent; appositeness.

Pertorb, per-turb', *v.a.* to disturb; to agitate

Perturbate, per-tur'-bate, } (L. *per*, and *turba*, a crowd).

Perturbation, per-tur-ba'-shun, *s.* agitation of mind; disturbance; an irregularity or deviation in the motion of a heavenly body in its orbit [Astron.]

Perturbator, per'-tur-ba-tur, } *s.* one who disturbs or
Perturber, per-tur'-ber, } raises commotion.

Pertuse, per-tuze', } *a.* punched; pierced with holes
Pertused, per-tewzd', } (L. *per*, and *tusum*, to beat).

Pertusion, per-tew'-zhun, *s.* act of punching or piercing; a hole made by punching.

Pertussis, per-tus'-sis, *s.* hooping-cough [Med.] (L. *per*, and *tussis*, a cough.)

Peruke, per-rewk', *s.* an artificial cap of hair; a periwig (Fr. *perruque*, from L. *pilus*, hair).

Perusal, pe-rew'-zal, *s.* the act of perusing; examination.

Peruse, pe-rewz', *v.a.* to read with attention; to observe (L. *per*, and *usé*).

Peruser, pe-rewz'-er, *s.* one who peruses.

Peruvian, pe-rew'-ve-an, *a.* pertaining to Peru. *Peruvian balsam*, a fragrant, pungent, bitter liquid of a S. American tree. *Peruvian bark*, the bark of several species of cinchona.

Peruvine, per'-u-vin, *s.* a substance distilled from balsam of Peru.

Pervade, per-vade', *v.a.* to pass through; to permeate: to spread or be diffused through the whole of (L. *per*, and *vado*, *vasum*, to go).

Pervasion, per-va'-zhun, *s.* act of pervading or passing through the whole extent of a thing.

Pervasive, per-va'-ziv, *a.* able or tending to pervade.

Perverse, per-verse', *a.* turned aside; obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable; cross; disposed to thwart and vex. See **Pervert**. **Perversely**, per-verse'-le, *ad.* in a perverse manner. **Perverseness**, per-verse'-nes, *s.* the state of being perverse.

Perversion, per-ver'-shun, *s.* act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true object; misapplication.

Perversity, per-ver'-se-te, *s.* perverseness.

Perversive, per-ver'-siv, *a.* tending to pervert.

Pervert, per-vert', *v.a.* to turn from truth, propriety, or its proper purpose; to turn from the right (L. *per* and *verto*, *versum*, to turn).

Pervert, per'-vert, *s.* one who has been perverted, specially from truth to error.

Perverter, per-ver'-ter, *s.* one who perverts.

Pervertible, per-ver'-te-bl, *a.* that may be perverted.

Pervestigate, per-ves'-te-gate, *v.a.* to search.

Pervestigation, per-ves-te-ga'-shun, *s.* diligent inquiry.

Pervicacious, per-ve-ka'-shus. *a.* very obstinate; wilfully contrary (L. *per*, and *vinco*, to conquer).

Pervicaciousness, per-ve-ka'-shus-nes, } *s.* wilful obsti-
Pervicacity, per-ve-kas'-e-te, } nacy.

Pervious, per'-ve-us, *a.* admitting passage; permeable (L. *per*, and *via*, a way). **Perviousness**, per'-ve-us-nes, *s.* quality of being pervious.

Pesade, pe-sade', *s.* the motion of a horse when he raises his fore-quarters without advancing (Fr. from *peser*, to weigh).

Peshito, pesh-i'-to, *s.* the Syriac version of the Old and the greater part of the New Testament (Syr simple).

Pesky, pes'-ke, *a.* troublesome: *ad.* very [U.S.]

Peso, pa'-so, *s.* a Spanish coin; a dollar (Sp.)

Pessary, pes'-sa-re, *s.* a substance dropped upon wool, lint, &c., and applied internally [Med.]; a surgical instrument for preventing a lapsus uteri in females (L.)

Pessimism, pes'-im-izm, *s.* the opinion of the pessimists.

Pessimist, pes'-se-mist, *s.* one who regards the present system or constitution of things as radically bad (L. *pessimus*, worst).

Pessimistic, pes-se-mis'-tik, *a.* holding of pessimism.

Pest, pest, *s.* a fatal epidemic disease; a plague; anything noxious or destructive (L. *pestis*.)

Pest-house, pest'-hous, *s.* an hospital for persons infected with contagious disease.

Pester, pes'-ter, *v.a.* to trouble; to annoy; originally, to clog. See **Pastern**.

Pesterer, pes'-ter-er, *s.* one who pesters.

Pestiferous, pes-tif'-er-us, *a.* pestilential; noxious to health, peace, morals, &c.; mischievous (L. *pestis*, and *fero*, to bring). **Pestiferously**, pes-tif'-er-us-le, *ad.* in a pestiferous manner.

Pestilence, pes'-te-lens, *s.* any contagious disease that is epidemic and mortal; anything pestilent, physically or morally.

Pestilent, pes'-te-lent, *a.* noxious to health, or life, or morals, or society, or peace; mischievous. **Pestilently**, pes'-te-lent-le, *ad.* in a pestilent manner.

Pestilential, pes-te-len'-shal, *a.* of the nature of a plague or infectious disease, or producing such; mischievous; destructive.

Pestillation, pes-til-la'-shun, *s.* act of pounding.

Pestle, pes'-l, *s.* an instrument for pounding in a mortar: *v.a.* to pound with a pestle (Fr. from L. *pistum*, to pound).

Pet, pet, *s.* a cade lamb; a fondling; a darling; a fit of peevishness or fretful discontent: *v.a.* to treat as a pet; to fondle (Ir. and Gael.)

Petal, pet'-al, *s.* a flower-leaf (Gr. *petalon*, a leaf).

Petaled, pet'-ald, } *a.* having petals.
Petalous, pet'-al-us, }

Petaline, pet'-al-in, *a.* pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal [Bot.]

Petalism, pet'-al-izm, *s.* banishment in Sparta by writing the name on a leaf, like ostracism in Athens.

Petalite, pet'-al-ite, *s.* a mineral like quartz.

Petaloid, pet'-a-loyd, *a.* in the form of a petal (Gr. *petal*, and *eidos*, like).

Petal-shaped, pet'-al-shaypt, *a.* in the shape of a petal.

Petard, pe-tärd', *s.* an explosive machine made of metal, formerly used for breaking gates or barricades (Fr.)

Petasus, pet'-a-sus, *s.* the winged cap of Mercury (Gr.)

Petechiæ, pe-te'-ke-e, *s.pl.* purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fevers (It.)

Petechial, pe-te'-ki-al, *a.* spotted.

Peterel, pet'-e-rel, *s.* a petrel.

Peterman, pe'-ter-man, *s.* a fisherman.

Peterpence, pe'-ter-pens, *s.* an annual tribute formerly paid to the Pope of a penny per family.

Petiolar, pet'-e-o-lar, *a.* pertaining to a petiole.

Petiolate, pet'-e-o-late, *a.* having a petiole.

Petiole, pet'-e-ole, *s.* a leaf-stalk (L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot).

Petiolule, pet'-e-o-lule, *s.* a small petiole.

Petit, pet'-te, *a.* petty. *Petit jury*, a jury for the trial of causes in a court, in distinction from the grand jury, which tries the truth of indictments. *Petit larceny*, the stealing of an article of small value. *Petit treason*, the crime of killing a person to whom the offender owes fealty (Fr.)

Petition, pe-tish'-un, *s.* a request or prayer; a formal supplication from an inferior to a superior; the paper containing a supplication or solicitation: *v.a.* to make a request to; to solicit (L. *peto*, to ask).

Petitionary, pe-tish'-un-a-re, *a.* supplicatory; containing a petition.

Petitioner, pe-tish'-un-er, *s.* one who presents a petition.

Petit-maitre, pet'-te-ma'-tr, *s.* a spruce fellow that dangles about females; a fop (Fr. a little master).

Petitory, pet'-e-tur-e, *a.* petitioning.

Petrel, pet'-rel, *s.* a web-footed ocean bird, of several species, with great power of wing, and that seem in their flight as if walking on the water (St. *Peter*).

Petrescence, pe-tres'-sens, *s.* the changing into stone.

Petrescent, pe-tres'-sent, *a.* converting into stone.

Petrifaction, pet-re-fak'-shan, *s.* the process of petrifying; the state of being petrified; anything petrified; an organized body rendered hard by deposition of stony matter in its cavities; a body incrusted with stony matter; an incrustation.

Petrifactive, pet-re-fak'-tiv, } *a.* having power to
Petrific, pe-trif'-ik, } petrify.

Petrification, pe-tre-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the process of petrifying; a petrifaction; obduracy; callousness.

Petrify, pet'-re-fi, *v.a.* to convert into stone or a stony substance; to make callous or obdurate; to fix in amazement: *v.n.* to become stone or of a stony hardness (L. *petra*, a rock, and *facio*, to make).

Petrography, pe-trog'-ra-fe, *s.* petrology (Gr. *petra*, and *grapho*, to write).

Petroleum, pe-tro'-le-um, *s.* a liquid bitumen exuding from rocks (L. *petra*, and *oleum*, oil).

Petroline, pet'-ro-lin, *s.* a distillation of petroleum.

Petrology, pe-trol'-o-je, *s.* the study of rocks and their mineral structure (Gr. *petros*, and *logos*, account).

Petronel, pet'-ro-nel, *s.* a kind of carbine (Fr.)

Petrosilex, pet-ro-si'-leks, *s.* rock flint (L. *petra*, and *silex*, flint).

Petrosilicious, pet-ro-se-lish'-us, *a.* consisting of petrosilex.

Petrous, pet'-rus, *a.* like stone; hard.

Petticoat, pet'-te-kote, *s.* a loose under garment worn by females. *Petticoat government*, female government (*petty*, and *coat*).

Pettifog, pet'-te-fog, *v.n.* to do small business as a lawyer (*petty*, and *fog*, to gain by mean acts).

Pettifogger, pet'-te-fog-er, *s.* an inferior attorney who is employed in petty affairs.

Pettifoggery, pet-te-fog'-er-e, *s.* the practice of a pettifogger; quibbles.

Pettish, pet'-tish, *a.* fretful; peevish; subject to fits of ill temper. **Pettishly**, pet'-tish-le, *ad.* in a pet. **Pettishness**, pet'-tish-nes, *s.* the state of being pettish.

Pettitoes, pet'-te-toze, *s.pl.* the toes or feet of a pig.

Petto, pet'-to, *s.* the breast; *in petto*, in secrecy, in reserve (It. from L. *pectus*, the breast).

Petty, pet'-te, *a.* small in amount, degree, or importance. See **Petit**. **Pettily**, pet'-te-le, *ad.* in a petty manner. **Pettiness**, pet'-te-nes, *s.* the state of being petty.

Petty-chaps, pet'-te-tshaps, *s.* a small singing bird.

Petulance, pet'-u-lans, } *s.* freakish passion; peevish-
Petulancy, pet'-u-lan-se, } ness; sauciness.

Petulant, pet'-u-lant, *a.* pert or forward; manifesting or proceeding from petulance; freakish; wanton (L.

peto, to assail in jest). **Petulantly**, pet'-u-lant-le. *ad.* with petulance.

Petuntse, pe-tun'-tse, *s.* a kind of fine clay used in the manufacture of porcelain.

Petworth-marble, pet'-wurth-mar-bl, *s.* a variety of marble in the weald clay [Geol.] (*Petworth*, in Sussex.)

Peuce, puse, *s.* a fossil coniferous tree (Gr. *peuke*, the pine).

Pew, pew, *s.* an enclosed seat in a church: *v.a.* to furnish with pews (Fr. from L. *podium*, an elevated place).

Pew-fellow, pew'-fel-lo, *s.* a companion.

Pewit, pe'-wit, *s.* the lapwing (from its cry).

Pewter, pew'-ter, *s.* an alloy, mainly of tin and lead; a utensil made of pewter: *a.* made of pewter (O.Fr.) See **Spelter**.

Pewterer, pew'-ter-er, *s.* one who makes utensils of pewter.

Pewtery, pew'-ter-e, *a.* belonging to or like pewter.

Phaeton, fa'-e-ton, *s.* a light, open, four-wheel carriage, so called from the son of Phœbus and Clymene, who, being at his own request permitted to guide the chariot of the sun, nearly set the world on fire, but was prevented by Jupiter, who transfixed him with a thunderbolt; a genus of palmiped birds [Ornith.]

Phagedena, faj-e-de'-na, *s.* an obstinate ulcer (Gr. *phago*, to eat).

Phagedenic, faj-e-de'-nik, *s.* an application that arrests the sloughing of fungous flesh [Med.]

Phalangial, fa-lan'-je-al, } *a.* belonging to the pha-
Phalangian, fa-lan'-je-an, } langes.

Phalanger, fa-lan'-jer, *s.* a marsupial quadruped inhabiting Australasia.

Phalanges, fa-lan'-jeez, *s.* the small bones of the fingers and toes [Anat.]: (*pl.* of **Phalanx**).

Phalangious, fa-lan'-je-us, *a.* pertaining to the genus of spiders called phalangium.

Phalansterianism, fal-an-ste'-re-an-izm, *s.* the system of living in small communities, as advocated by Fourier (Gr. *phalanx*).

Phalanx, fal'-anks, *s.* any body of troops or men formed in close array; a compact body; one of the small bones forming the fingers or toes [Anat.] (Gr. battle array.) See **Phalanges**.

Phallic, fal'-lik, *a.* pertaining to the worship of the phallus, or the orgies of Bacchus.

Phallus, fal'-lus, *s.* a representation of the male organ of generation as a symbol of the procreative power of nature; a genus of fungi (Gr.)

Phanerogamous, fan-e-rog'-a-mus, *a.* having visible flowers [Bot.] (Gr. *phaneros*, visible, and *gamos*, marriage).

Phantascope, fan'-tas-kope, *s.* an optical instrument which makes fixed objects appear as if in motion (Gr. *phantasm*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Phantasm, fan'-tazm, *s.* an image created by the fancy which seems real; a fancied vision; a fancy; a notion (Gr. from *phaino*, to show).

Phantasmagoria, fan-taz'-ma-go'-re-a, *s.* representations made, as by a magic lantern; an array and procession, as by magic, of a medley of, as it were, shadowy illusory figures; a magic lantern (Gr. *phantasm*, and *agora*, an assembly).

Phantasmagorial, fan-taz'-ma-go'-re-al, *a.* in a phantasmagoria.

Phantasmal, fan-tas'-mal, *a.* like a phantasm.

Phantastic, fan-tas'-tik, *a.* See **Fantastic**.

Phantasy, fan'-ta-se, *s.* See **Fantasy**.

Phantom, fan'-tum, *s.* an apparition; a fancied vision. See **Phantasm**.

Pharisaic, far-e-sa'-ik, } *a.* resembling the Phari-
Pharisaical, far-e-sa'-e-kal, } sees; making a show of religion; formal; hypocritical. **Pharisaically**, far-e-sa'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a pharisaical manner. **Pharisaicalness**, far-e-sa'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being pharisaical.

Pharisaism, far'-e-sa-izm, *s.* the doctrines and conduct of the Pharisees; hypocrisy in religion.

Pharisee, far'-e-see, *s.* one of a Jewish sect whose religion consisted in a strict observance of rites and ceremonies; a mere formalist (Heb. *parash*, to separate).

Pharmaceutical, far-ma-kew'-te-kal, *a.* pertaining to the art of preparing medicines.

Pharmaceutics, far-ma-kew'-tiks, *s.* science of preparing medicines. See **Pharmacy**.

Pharmaceutist, far-ma-scw'-tist, *s.* one who prepares medicines.

Pharmacolite, far-mak'-o-lite, *s.* native arseniate of lime.

Pharmacology, far-ma-kol'-o-je, *s.* science of preparing medicines; a treatise on the art (Gr. *pharmakon*, poison, a drug, and *logos*, account).

Pharmacon, far'-ma-kon, *s.* a drug; a poison (Gr.)

Pharmacopœia, far-ma-ko-pe'-a, *s.* a dispensatory or book of directions, generally published by authority for preparing medicines (Gr. *pharmakon*, and *poieo*, to make).

Pharmacy, far'-ma-se, *s.* the art or practice of preparing and dispensing medicines; the occupation of an apothecary (Gr. *pharmakon*).

Pharos, fa'-ros, *s.* a lighthouse; a beacon; so named from a lighthouse on the island of *Pharos* at the port of Alexandria.

Pharyngeal, fa-rin'-je-al, *a.* connected with the pharynx.

Pharyngitis, far-in-ji'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the membrade of the pharynx.

Pharyngotomy, far-in-got'-o-me, *s.* making an incision into the pharynx (Gr. *pharynx*, and *tome*, cutting).

Pharynx, far'-inks, *s.* a muscular sac at the upper part of the œsophagus (Gr.)

Phase, faze, } *s.*; *pl.* **Phases**, appearance to the eye,
Phasis, fa'-sis, } particularly of the illuminated surface of the moon or a planet; aspect; particular state of a phenomenon which suffers periodic changes; transparent green quartz [Min.] (Gr. from *phao*, to shine.)

Pheasant.

Phasel, fa'-zel, *s.* the French bean (Gr.)

Pheasant, fez'-ant, *s.* a gallinaceous bird, highly esteemed for the beauty of its plumage and the delicacy of its flesh (*Phasis*, a river in Colchis, where the birds abound).

Pheasantry, fez'-ant-re, *s.* a place for rearing pheasants.

Phengite, fen'-jite, *s.* a beautiful species of mica (Gr. *phengo*, to shine).

Phenicine, fen'-e-sin, *s.* the purple powder precipitated when a sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water. See **Phenix**.

Phenix, fe'-niks, *s.* a bird which was fabled, at the end of certain cycles of time, to immolate itself by cremation on a funeral pile, and to rise again in the renewal of youth from the ashes [Myth.]; a person of singular distinction (Gr.)

Phenogamous, fe-nog'-a-mus. See **Phanerogamous**.

Phenol, fe'-nol, *s.* carbolic acid.

Phenomenal, fe-nom'-e-nal, *a.* pertaining to phenomena; of the nature of a phenomenon.

Phenomenalism, fe-nom'-e-nal-izm, *s.* that philosophy which recognizes only phenomena and their causes.

Phenomenist, fe-nom'-e-nist, *s.* one who believes only in phenomena, and denies causality.

Phenomenon, fe-nom'-e-non, *s.*; *pl.* **Phenomena**, an appearance, or anything which appears; anything perceived by observation or experiment; a remarkable or unusual appearance (Gr. *phainomai*, to appear).

Phenyl, fe'-nil, *s.* an organic radical in carbolic acid and benzole.

Pheon, fe'-on, *s.* the barbed head of a dart [Her.]

Phial, fi'-al, *s.* a small glass vessel or bottle: *v.a.* to put or keep in a phial (Gr. *phiale*).

Philander, fi-lan'-der, *v.n.* to make love or flirt, so called from a character of Ariosto's.

Philanthropic, fil-an-throp'-ik, *a.* possessing general benevolence; having philanthropy.

Philanthropist, fil-an'-thro-pist, *s.* a person of general benevolence.

Philanthropy, fil-an'-thro-pe, *s.* the love of mankind; universal goodwill (Gr. *philos*, loving, and *anthropos*, a man).

Philatelist, fe-lat'-e-list, *s.* a postage-stamp collector.

Philatory, fil'-a-to-re, *s.* a transparent reliquary.

Philharmonic, fil-har-mon'-ik, *a.* loving harmony.

Philhellenist, fil-hel'-en-ist, *s.* a friend of the Greeks (Gr. *philos*, and *Hellen*, a Greek).

Philibeg, fil'-a-beg, *s.* See **Fillibeg**.

Philippic, fil-ip'-pik, *s.* one of three orations of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedon; any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective.

Philippize, fil'-ip-pize, *v.n.* to write or utter invective.

Philister, fi-lis'-ter, *s.* a Philistine.

Philistine, fil'-is-tine, *s.* an inhabitant of Philistia, now part of Syria; a Philister, a name given by the German students to a non-university man of the middle class; a man without liberal culture; a narrow-minded man.

Philistinism, fil'-is-tine-ism, *s.* the modes of thinking of the modern Philistine.

Phillipsite, fil'-ip-site, *s.* a mineral, allied to the harmotome.

Philologer, fil-ol'-o-jer, }
Philologist, fil-ol'-o-jist, } *s.* one versed in philology.

Philological, fil-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to philology.

Philology, fil-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of language; the study of languages for their structure and relations (Gr. from *philos*, and *logos*, speech or discourse).

Philomath, fil'-o-math, *s.* a lover of learning (Gr. *philos,* and *manthano,* to learn).
Philomathic, fil-o-math'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or having a love of learning.
Philomathy, fi-lom'-ath-e, *s.* the love of learning.
Philomel, fil'-o-mel, *s.* the nightingale (*Philomela,* changed into a nightingale).
Philomusical, fil-o-mew'-se-kal, *a.* loving music.
Philopoiemic, fil-o-po-iem'-ik, *a.* ruling over opposite natures (Gr. *philos,* and *polemic*).
Philoprogenitiveness, fil-o-pro-jen'-e-tiv-nes, *s.* the love of offspring [Phren.] (Gr. *philos,* and *progeny.*)
Philosophe, fe-lo-zof, *s.* one who merely philosophizes (Fr.)
Philosopher, fil-os'-o-fer, *s.* one devoted to or versed in philosophy; one of a philosophic spirit; a wise man. *Philosopher's stone,* an imaginary substance which the alchemists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.
Philosophic, fil-o-sof'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to philo-
Philosophical, fil-o-sof'-e-kal, } sophy, according to, regulated by or based on philosophy; like a philosopher or wise man. **Philosophically,** fil-o-sof'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a philosophical manner.
Philosophism, fil-os'-o-fizm, *s.* would-be or shallow philosophy.
Philosophist, fil-os'-o-fist, *s.* a would-be philosopher.
Philosophistical, fil-os-o-fis'-te-kal, *a.* pertaining to the love or practice of sophistry.
Philosophize, fil-os'-o-fize, *v.n.* to reason like a philosopher.
Philosophizer, fil-os'-o-fi-zer, *s.* one who philosophizes.
Philosophy, fil-os'-o-fe, *s.* the application of pure thought to the explanation of things, or the rationally thought-out explanation of things; a particular philosophic system; a scientific explanation; reasoning; investigation of the phenomena of mind and matter; argumentation (Gr. love of wisdom, from *philos,* and *sophia,* wisdom).
Philotechnic, fil-o-tek'-nik, *a.* having attachment to the arts.
Philter, Philtre, fil'-ter, *s.* a charm to excite love: *v.a.* to impregnate with a love potion (Gr.)
Phiz, fiz, *s.* the face or visage (*physiognomy*).
Phlebitis, fle-bi'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the veins.
Phlebolites, fle'-bo-lites, *s.pl.* small calculi, occasionally found in the veins (Gr. *phleps,* and *lithos,* a stone).
Phlebology, fle-bol'-o-je, *s.* the anatomy of the veins; a treatise on the veins (Gr. *phleps,* a vein, and *logos,* an account).
Phlebotomist, fle-bot'-o-mist, *s.* a blood-letter.
Phlebotomize, fle-bot'-o-mize, *v.a.* to let blood from a vein.
Phlebotomy, fle-bot'-o-me, *s.* the act or practice of blood-letting (Gr. *phleps,* and *tome,* cutting).
Phlegethon, fleg'-e-thun, *s.* a river in the infernal regions, which ran in torrents of fire [Myth.] (Gr. flaming.)
Phlegm, flem, *s.* cold animal fluid; one of the four humours supposed by the ancients to constitute the blood; the thick, viscid matter secreted in the throat; dulness; sluggishness; indifference (Gr. a flame, phlegm).
Phlegmasia, fleg-ma'-se-a, *s.* inflammation [Med.] *Phlegmasia dolens,* a painful swelling of the lower extremities [Med.]
Phlegmatic, fleg-mat'-ik, *a.* abounding in phlegm; dull; sluggish; not easily stirred up.
Phlegmon, fleg'-mon, *s.* an inflammatory tumour.
Phleme, fleem, *s.* See **Fleam.**
Phlogistic, flo-jis'-tik, *a.* partaking of phlogiston; preternaturally energetic; inflammatory [Med.]
Phlogisticate, flo-jis'-te-kate, *v.a.* to combine phlogiston with.
Phlogiston, flo-jis'-ton, *s.* the supposed principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies (Gr. *phlego,* to burn).
Phloridzine, flor-id'-zin, *s.* a substance found in the root-bark of the apple tree, pear tree, &c. (Gr. *phloios,* bark, and *rhiza,* root).
Phlox, floks, *s.* a N. American beautiful-flowering plant (Gr. *phlego,* to burn).
Phoca, fo'-ka, *s.* a genus of mammals; the seal (L.)
Phocal, fo'-kal, *a.* pertaining to the seal tribe.
Phocenic, fo-sen'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the dolphin (Gr. *phocæna,* the dolphin).
Phocine, fo'-sin, *a.* pertaining to the seal tribe.
Phœbus, fe'-bus, *s.* Apollo, or the sun (Gr. *phoibus,* brilliant).
Phœnix, fe'-niks, *s.* See **Phenix.**
Phonetic, fo-net'-ik, *a.* representing sounds; vocal (Gr. *phone,* sound).
Phonetics, fo-net'-iks, *s.pl.* the science of sounds, especially of the human voice.
Phonics, fon'-iks, *s.* phonetics; the art of harmonizing sound.
Phonocamptic, fo-no-kam'-tik, *a.* having the power to inflect sound (Gr. *phone,* and *kampto,* to inflect).
Phonograph, fo'-no-graf, *s.* an instrument which registers and repeats sounds; a character representing a distinct sound.
Phonographer, fo-nog'-ra-fer, *s.* one versed in phonography.
Phonographic, fo-no-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to phonography.
Phonography, fo-nog'-ra-fe, *s.* a description of the sounds uttered by the organs of speech; representation of sounds, each by a distinct character (Gr *phone,* and *grapho,* to write).
Phonolite, fo'-no-lite, *s.* clinkstone (Gr. *phone,* and *lithos,* stone).
Phonological, fo-no-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to phonology.
Phonology, fo-nol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the elementary sounds of the human voice (Gr. *phone,* and *logos,* science).
Phonoscope, fo'-no-skope, *s.* an instrument which, by means of electricity, transmits sound in the form of electric flashes (Gr. *phone,* and *skopeo,* to view).
Phonotype, fo'-no-tipe, *s.* a phonetic type.
Phonotypy, fo-not'-e-pe, *s.* a proposed mode of printing in which each sound of the voice shall be represented by a distinct letter.
Phormium, for'-me-um, *s.* New Zealand flax (Gr. *phormos,* a basket).
Phosgene, fos'-jene, *a.* generating light (Gr. *phos,* light, and *gennao,* to produce).
Phosphate, fos'-fate, *s.* a salt of phosphoric acid.
Phosphatic, fos-fat'-ik, *a.* containing phosphates.
Phosphene, fos'-fene, *s.* a luminous impression on the eye after compression of the eyelid (Gr. *phos,* and *phaino,* to show).
Phosphide, fos'-fid, *s.* a combination of phosphorus with another element.
Phosphite, fos'-fite, *s.* a salt of phosphorous acid.
Phospholite, fos'-fo-lite, *s.* an earth united with phosphoric acid.
Phosphor, fos'-for, *s.* the morning star. See **Phosphorus.**
Phosphorate, fos'-fo-rate, *v.a.* to combine with phosphorus.
Phosphoresce, fos-fo-res', *v.n.* to shine, as phosphorus.
Phosphorescence, fos-fo-res'-sens, *s.* a faint light, as from a phosphoric body.
Phosphorescent, fos-fo-res'-sent, *a.* shining with a faint light, like phosphorus.
Phosphoric, fos-for'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to or obtained
Phosphorous, fos'-for-us, } from phosphorus. *Phosphoric acid,* an acid formed by combining phosphorus with oxygen.
Phosphorite, fos'-for-ite, *s.* a variety of apatite.
Phosphorus, fos'-for-us, *s.* a combustible substance of a yellowish colour, and luminous in the dark (Gr. *phos,* light, and *phero,* to bear).
Phosphuret, fos'-fu-ret, *s.* a phosphide.
Phosphuretted, fos'-fu-ret-ed, *a.* combined with phosphorus. *Phosphuretted hydrogen,* a combination of phosphorus and hydrogen.
Photo, fo'-to, *s.* a photograph.
Photogenic, fo-to-jen'-ik, *a.* pertaining to photogeny.
Photogeny, fo-toj'-e-ne, *s.* photography (Gr. *phos,* and *gennao,* to produce).
Photoglyphy, fo-tog'-le-fe, *s.* photographic engraving (Gr. *phos,* and *glypho,* to carve).
Photograph, fo'-to-graf, *s.* a photographic picture: *v.a.* to take a picture by photography (Gr. *phos,* and *grapho,* to write).
Photographer, fo-tog'-ra-fer, } *s.* one who takes pic-
Photographist, fo-tog'-ra-fist, } tures by photography.
Photographic, fo-to-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or obtained by photography.
Photography, fo-tog'-ra-fe, *s.* the art of producing pictures of objects on a chemically prepared ground by the action of light.
Photological, fo-to-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to photology.
Photology, fo-tol'-o-je, *s.* the science of light (Gr. *phos,* and *logos,* science).
Photometer, fo-tom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of light (Gr. *phos,* and *meter*).
Photometrical, fo-to-met'-re-kal, *a.* pertaining to a photometer.
Photometry, fo-tom'-e-tre, *s.* the measurement of light.
Photophobia, fo-to-fo'-be-a, *s.* an intolerance of light (Gr. *phos,* and *phobos,* fear).
Photophone, fo'-to-fone, *s.* an apparatus for reproducing sound by variation in light (Gr. *phos,* and *phone,* sound).
Photopsy, fo-top'-se, *s.* an affection of the eye presenting luminous rays (Gr. *phos,* and *opsis,* vision).

Photosphere, fo'-to-sfere, *s.* the luminous envelope of the sun (Gr. *phos*, and *sphere*).
Phototype, fo'-to-tipe, *s.* a photographic impression of an engraving from which copies can be printed; also the process of doing this.
Phrase, fraze, *s.* a short expression; a peculiar mode of speech; style: *v.a.* or *v.n.* to express in words or in peculiar words. *Phrase-book*, a book of idioms. (Gr. *phrasis*, expression.)
Phraseless, fraze'-les, *a.* not to be expressed or described.
Phraseological, fra-ze-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to phraseology; composed of phrases.
Phraseology, fra-ze-ol'-o-je, *s.* manner of expressing a thought; diction; a collection of phrases (Gr. *phrasis*, and *logos*, science).
Phrenetic, fre-net'-ik, *a.* wild and erratic; frantic: *s.* a person erratic in his imagination. See **Phrensy**.
Phrenic, fren'-ik, *a.* belonging to the diaphragm (Gr. *phrenos*, the diaphragm).
Phrenitis, fre-ni'-tis, *s.* an inflammation of the brain, attended with fever and delirium; phrensy.
Phrenological, fre-no-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to phrenology. **Phrenologically**, fre-no-loj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* according to phrenology.
Phrenologist, fre-nol'-o-jist, *s.* a believer in phrenology; one versed in the science.
Phrenology, fre-nol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the human mind as connected with the supposed organs of its action in the brain, and as developed by the external undulations of the cranium (Gr. *phren*, the mind, and *logos*, science).
Phrensy, fren'-ze, *s.* madness; delirium. See **Frenzy**.
Phrygian, frij'-e-an, *a.* belonging to Phrygia; an epithet applied to a sprightly animating kind of music, and also to a kind of pumice stone, anciently used in dyeing. *Phrygian cap*, a woollen cap worn by the ancient Phrygians, and become the emblem of enfranchisement and liberty.
Phthiriasis, the-ri'-à-sis, *s.* the lousy disease (Gr. *phtheir*, a louse).
Phthisic, tiz'-zik, *s.* phthisis; one affected with it.
Phthisical, tiz'-ze-kal, *a.* belonging to or proceeding from phthisis.
Phthisiology, tiz-e-ol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on phthisis (Gr. *phthisis*, and *logos*, account).
Phthisipneumony, ti-zip-new'-mo-ne, *s.* pulmonary consumption (Gr. *phthisis*, and *pneumonia*).
Phthisis, tí'-sis, *s.* pulmonary consumption (Gr. *phthio*, to waste away).
Phycology, fi-kol'-o-je, *s.* the science of algæ (Gr. *phykos*, a seed-weed, and *logos*, science).
Phylacteric, fi-lak'-ter-ik, *a.* pertaining to phylacteries.
Phylactery, fil-ak'-te-re, *s.* any charm or amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease; among the Jews, a strip of parchment inscribed with certain texts of Scripture, enclosed in small cases, and attached to the forehead or the left arm (Gr. *phylasso*, to guard).
Phylarchy, fi'-lär-ke, *s.* government of a tribe (Gr. *phyle*, a tribe, and *archo*, to rule).
Phyletic, fi-let'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a tribe.
Phyllite, fil'-lite, *s.* a petrified leaf (Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *lithos*, a stone).
Phyllium, fil'-e-um, *s.* the leaf insect.
Phyllodium, fil-lo'-de-um, *s.* a petiole flattened into a leaf-like expansion (Gr. *phyllon*, and *eidos*, like).
Phylloid, fil'-oyd, *a.* like a leaf.
Phyllophagans, fil-lof'-à-gans, *s.pl.* insects that feed on leaves (Gr. *phyllon*, and *phago*, to eat).
Phyllophagous, fil-lof'-à-gus, *a.* leaf eating.
Phyllophorous, fil-lof'-o-rus, *a.* producing leaves) Gr. *phyllon*, and *phero*, to bear).
Phyllopods, fil'-lo-pods, *s.* a tribe of crustaceans with leaf-like feet (Gr. *payllon*, and *pous*, a foot.
Phyllostom, fil'-os-tom, *s.* a leaf-nosed bat (Gr. *phyllon*, and *stoma*, a mouth).
Phyllotaxis, fil-o-tak'-sis, *s.* arrangement of leaves on a stem [Bot.] (Gr. *phyllon*, and *taxis*, order).
Phylloxera, fil-ok-se'rà, *s.* an insect which forms leaf-galls on the vine (Gr. *phyllon*, and *xeros*, dry).
Phylogenesis, fi-lo-jen'-e-sis, } the development of
Phylogeny, fi-loj'-e-ne } racial or typical forms in the animal or vegetable kingdom (Gr. *phyle*, and *gennao*, to produce).
Phylogenetic, fi-lo-jen-et'-ik, *a.* pertaining to phylogeny,
Phyma, fi'-mà, *s.* an external tubercle (Gr.)
Physalia, fi-sa'-lì-à, *s.* a genus of hydrozoa.
Physalite, fis'-a-lite, *s.* a mineral of a greenish-white colour; a variety of prismatic topaz.
Physic, fiz'-ik, *s.* the science or the art of healing diseases; medicine; a medicine that purges; a cathartic: *v.a.* to treat with physic; to cure (Gr. *physikos*, natural, from *physis*, nature).
Physical, fiz'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to nature, natural productions, or material things; pertaining to physics; perceptible by the senses. **Physically**, fiz'-e-kal-le, *ad.* according to nature or physics; materially.
Physicalist, fiz'-ik-al-ist, *s.* one who refers the spiritual in man to physical organization.
Physician, fe-zish'-an, *s.* one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases; one who heals moral diseases.
Physicism, fiz'-e-sizm, *s.* the reference of the spiritual to the physical.
Physicologic, fiz-e-ko-loj'-ik, *s.* logic illustrated by natural philosophy.
Physicology, fiz-e-kol'-o-je, *s.* the science of natural philosophy, or a discourse thereon.
Physico-theology, fiz'-e-ko-the-ol'-o-je, *s.* theology illustrated by natural philosophy.
Physics, fiz'-iks, *s.* the science of nature, or of the material system; natural philosophy.
Physiognomic, fiz-e-o-nom'-ik, *a.* pertaining to physiognomy; significative: *s.pl.* physiognomy.
Physiognomist, fiz-e-on'-o-mist, *s.* one who is skilled in physiognomy.
Physiognomy, fiz-e-on'-o-me, *s.* the science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face; the expression of the countenance (Gr. *physis*, nature, and *gnomon*, an interpreter).
Physiographer, fiz-e-og'-rà-fer, *s.* a naturalist.
Physiography, fiz-e-og'-rà-fe, *s.* the science of nature in its external aspects or features (Gr. *physis*, and *grapho*, to write).
Physiological, fiz-e-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to physiology. **Physiologically**, fiz-e-o-loj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* according to physiology.
Physiologist, fiz-e-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one who is versed in physiology.
Physiology, fiz-e-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science which treats of the organs of plants and animals and their functions (Gr. *physis*, and *logos*, science).
Physique, fe-zeek', *s.* physical organization (Fr.)
Physograde, fiz'-o-grade, *a.* swimming by means of air-bladders (Gr. *physa*, an air-bubble, and *L. gradior*, to walk).
Phytogenesis, fi-to-jen'-e-sis, } *s.* the doctrine of the
Phytogeny, fi-toj'-e-ne, } generation of plants (Gr. *phyton*, and *gennao*, to produce).
Phytography, fi-tog'-rà-fe, *s.* the science of describing plants in a systematic manner (Gr. *phyton*, and *grapho*, to write).
Phytoid, fi-toyd', *a.* plant-like (Gr. *phyton*, and *eidos*, like).
Phytologist, fi-tol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in plants.
Phytology, fi-tol'-o-je, *s.* the science of plants; botany (Gr. *phyton*, and *logos*, science).
Phytonomy, fi-ton'-o-me, *s.* the science of the laws of vegetable development (Gr. *phyton*, and *nomos*, a law).
Phytophagous, fi-tof'-à-gus, *a.* subsisting on plants (Gr. *phyton*, and *phago*, to eat).
Phytotomy, fi-tot'-o-me, *s.* vegetable anatomy (Gr. *phyton*, and *tome*, cutting).
Phytozoa, fi-to-zo'-à, *s.pl.*; *sing.* **Phytozoon**; zoophytes; minute animalcules in the tissues of plants (Gr. *phyton*, and *zoon*, an animal).
Piacular, pi-ak'-u-lar, *a.* expiatory; requiring expiation; atrociously bad (L. *pio*, to expiate).
Pia Mater, pi'-à-ma'-ter, *s.* a thin membrane which invests the brain (L. pious mother).
Pianette, pe-à-net', } *s.* a small piano.
Pianino, pe-à-ne'-no, }
Pianissimo, pe-à-nis'-e-mo, *ad.* very softly [Mus.] (It.)
Pianist, pe-an'-ist, *s.* a performer on the pianoforte.
Piano, pe-ä'-no, *ad.* softly [Mus.]. (It.)
Piano, pe-an'-o, *s.* a pianoforte (it. from L. *planus*, plain, smooth).
Pianoforte, pe-an'-o-for'-ta, *s.* a keyed musical instrument, in which the notes are produced by the action of hammers on the wires (It. *piano*, and *forte*, from L. *fortis*, strong).
Piassava, pi-as'-à-vä, *s.* a vegetable fibre from Brazil used in the manufacture of brooms and brushes.
Piastre, pe-as'-ter, *s.* a coin of very varying value (*plaster*).
Piazza, pe-az'-zà, *s.* an open square surrounded by buildings, the upper stories of which are generally supported over an arched promenade by pillars; the colonnaded walk itself (It.) See **Place**.
Pibroch, pe'-brok, *s.* a wild, irregular species of martial music played on the Highland bagpipe; the bagpipe itself (Gael. *piob*, a pipe).
Pica, pi'-kà, *s.* the magpie; a depraved form of appetite, so called from the presumed habits of the magpie, in which there is a craving for substances unfit for food, such as sand, chalk, clay, coal, &c. [Med.] (L.)
Pica, pi'-kà, *s.* a large printing-type; a directory for devotional services. See **Pie**.

Picador, pik'-â-dore, *s.* in a bull fight, one who rouses the bull by pricking him.

Picamar, pik'-â-mar, *s.* the bitter principle of pitch (L. *pix*, pitch, and *amarus*, bitter).

Picaroon, pik'-a-roon, *s.* a plunderer, especially of wrecks; a pirate (Sp. a rogue).

Picayune, pik-â-yune', *s.* a small silver coin (U.S.)

Piccadil, pik'-ka-dil, } *s.* a high collar, or a kind
Piccadilly, pik'-ka-dil-le, } of ruff (*peak*).

Piccage, pik'-kaje, *s.* money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths [Law]. (*pick*).

Piccolo, pik'-ko-lo, *s.* a small flute, with the notes an octave higher than the ordinary.

Pick, pik, *v.a.* to pluck with the fingers something that grows or adheres to another thing; to pull off or clean with the teeth, fingers, &c.; to separate so as to loosen; to steal by taking out with the fingers; to choose or select; to strike with the bill, as a bird; to puncture; to open by a pointed instrument, as a lock: *v.n.* to eat slowly; to nibble: *s.* a sharp-pointed tool for digging; choice; right of selection; foul matter which collects on printing types [Printing]. *To pick up*, to take up; to gather. *To pick a hole in one's coat*, to find fault. (A.S. *pycan*.)

Pickaninny, pik'-â-nin-ne, *s.* a negro baby (from Sp.)

Pickapack, pik'-â-pak, *ad.* in the manner of a pack.

Pickaxe, pik'-ax, *s.* an axe with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other; a pick.

Pickback, pik'-bak, *ad.* on the back.

Picked, pikt, *a.* pointed. **Pickedness**, pik'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being pointed at the end; sharpness.

Pickeer, pik-eer', *v.a.* to pillage; to skirmish.

Picker, pik'-er, *s.* one who picks or culls; an instrument for picking or separating.

Pickerel, pik'-er-el, *s.* a small pike. *Pickerel-weed*, a water plant (*pike*).

Picket, } pik'-et, } *s.* a sharp stake used in fortifica-
Piquet, } tion; a narrow board pointed for a fence; a guard posted in front of an army; a small body of men selected for a purpose [Mil.]; a game at cards; the punishment of standing on a pointed stake: *v.a.* to fortify with pickets; to enclose with pickets; to fasten to a picket or stake; to post as a picket [Mil.] (*pick*.)

Pickle, pik'l, *s.* brine; a solution of salt and water; any liquid in which substances are seasoned and preserved; a vegetable or fruit preserved in pickle; a state of difficulty: *v.a.* to preserve in pickle; to imbue highly with anything bad (Dut. *pekel*, brine).

Pickle-herring, pik'l-her'-ring, *s.* a merry-andrew.

Picklock, pik'-lok, *s.* an instrument for opening locks without the key; a person who picks locks.

Pickpocket, pik'-pok-et, *s.* one who steals from the pocket of another.

Pickpurse, pik'-purse, *s.* one who steals from the purse of another.

Pickthank, pik'-thangk, *s.* an officious fellow; a parasite.

Picktooth, pik'-tooth, *s.* a tooth-pick.

Picnic, pik'-nik, *s.* a rural entertainment at which each person contributes some article for the repast; a pleasure-party making an excursion into the country and carrying their provisions with them: *v.n.* to go on a picnic.

Picotee, pik'-o-tee, *s.* a variety of carnation.

Picric, pik'-rik, *s.* carbazotic acid (Gr. *pikros*, bitter).

Picrine, pik'-rin, *s.* a bitter substance procured from digitalis purpurea.

Picromel, pik'-ro-mel, *s.* a principle in bile (Gr. *pikros* and *melt*, honey).

Picrosmine, pik'-roz-min, *s.* a mineral which, when moistened, has an argillaceous smell (Gr. *pikros* and *osme*, smell).

Picrotoxin, pik-ro-toks'-in, *s.* a bitter principle from the seeds of the cocculus indicus (Gr. *pikros* and *toxikon*, poison).

Pict, pikt, *s.* one of a race of people formerly occupying the north-east of Scotland.

Pictorial, pik-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to pictures; illustrated by pictures. **Pictorially**, pik-to'-re-al-le, *ad.* in a pictorial manner.

Picture, pikt'-yur, *s.* a painting or drawing exhibiting the resemblance of anything; a likeness; representation; description: *v.a.* to paint or draw resemblances; to represent; to describe vividly (L. *pingo*, *pictum*, to paint).

Picture-gallery, pik'-tyur-gal-e-re, *s.* an apartment for the exhibition of pictures.

Picturesque, pikt-yur-esk', *a.* expressing that kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial; like a picture. **Picturesqueness**, pikt-yur-esk'-nes, *s.* state of being picturesque.

Picul, pi-kul', *s.* a Chinese weight of 133⅓ pounds.

Picus, pi'-kus, *s.* the woodpecker (L.)

Pie, pi, *s.* a dish or a quantity of meat or fruit covered with paste and baked; a pasty (Celt.)

Pie, pi, *s.* the magpie; type confusedly mixed (L. *pica*).

Pie, pi, *s.* the old Rom. Cath. service-book, so called from the old manner of printing it presenting an appearance like the colours of the magpie.

Piebald, pi'-bawld, *a.* with patches of different colours (*pie*, the magpie, and *bald*, streaked).

Piece, pees, *s.* a part of anything; a portion; a definite quantity; a literary or artistic composition; a composition; a gun; a coin; a person: *v.a.* to mend; to patch; to add to; to unite: *v.n.* to unite; to be compacted. *Of a piece*, of the same sort. *To piece out*, to extend by addition of one or more pieces. (Fr. *pièce*.)

Pieceless, pees'-les, *a.* not made of pieces.

Piecemeal, pees'-meel, *a.* single; made of pieces: *ad.* in pieces; by pieces; little by little.

Piecer, pees'-er, *s.* one who pieces; a patcher.

Piece-work, pees'-wurk, *s.* work done by the job or piece.

Pied, pide, *a.* variegated with spots; spotted. **Piedness**, pide'-nes, *s.* diversity of colours in spots (*pie*, the magpie).

Pieno, pe-en'-no, *a.* in full; all performing [Mus.] (It.)

Piepowder, pi'-pow-der, *s.* a court of record, formerly incident to every fair and market (Fr. *pied*, foot, and *poudre*, dust).

Pier, peer, *s.* a mass of solid stone work for supporting an arch, the timbers of a bridge, or other building; a projecting wharf or landing-place; a jetty or mole projecting into the sea (Fr. *pierre*, a stone, from Gr. *petra*, a rock).

Pierage, peer'-aje, *s.* toll for using a pier.

Pierce, peers, *v.a.* to thrust into with a pointed instrument; to penetrate; to affect deeply; to dive into: *v.n.* to enter; to penetrate (Fr. *percer*).

Pierceable, peers'-â-bl, *a.* that may be pierced.

Piercer, peers'-er, *s.* an instrument that pierces; one who pierces.

Piercing, peers'-ing, *a.* penetrating with force; keen. **Piercingly**, peers'-ing-le, *ad.* in a piercing manner. **Piercingness**, peers'-ing-nes, *s.* piercing quality.

Pier-glass, peer'-glas, *s.* a mirror between windows.

Pierian, pi-e'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to the Muses (*Pieria*, in Thrace, where they were worshipped).

Pier-table, peer'-ta-bl, *s.* a table between windows.

Piet, pi'-et, *s.* a magpie.

Pieta, pee-a'-tâ, *s.* a representation of the Virgin and the dead Christ (It.)

Pietism, pi'-et-izm, *s.* the principles and practices of the Pietists.

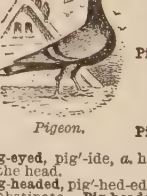
Pietist, pi'-et-ist, *s.* one of a religious party in Germany that attached, or affected to attach, supreme importance to personal godliness, which they sought to promote to the comparative disregard of Christian dogma and the services of the church; one who attaches supreme importance to the profession and practice of piety.

Pietistic, pi-e-tis'-tik, *a.* partaking of pietism.

Pietra-dura, pi-et'-râ-doo'-râ, *s.* the finest kind of Florentine mosaic work (It. hard stone).

Piety, pi'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being pious; veneration of the Supreme Being; affectionate reverence of parents or friends.

Piezometer, pi-e-zom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the compressibility of fluids (Gr. *piezo*, to press, and *meter*).



Pigeon.

Pig, pig, *s.* a young swine; a swine; an oblong mass of unforged iron, lead, or other metal: *v.a.* or *v.n.* to bring forth pigs, or like pigs; to lie together like pigs (A.S. *pecg*).

Pigeon, pij'-un, *s.* a well known bird of several varieties; the dove; a person easily imposed on and swindled: *v.a.* to fleece in gambling (L. *pipio*, to pipe or chirp).

Pigeon-breasted, pij'-un-brest-ed, *a.* with a breast like a pigeon.

Pig-eyed, pig'-ide, *a.* having small eyes sunk deep in the head.

Pig-headed, pig'-hed-ed, *a.* having a large head; stupidly obstinate. **Pig-headedness**, pig'-hed-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being pig-headed.

Pigeon-hearted, pij'-un-hart-ed, *a.* timid; easily frightened.

Pigeon-hole, pij'-un-hole, *s.* a hole for pigeons to enter their dwelling; a little division in a case for papers.

Pigeon-livered, pij'-un-liv-erd, *a.* timid or mild in temper.

Pigeon-pea, pij'-un-pee, *s.* a kind of pulse.

Pigeon-toed, pij'-un-tode, *a.* with turned-in toes.
Piggery, pig'-er-e, *s.* an enclosure containing pig-sties.
Piggin, pig'-gin, *s.* a small wooden drinking vessel.
Pig-iron, pig'-i-urn, *s.* iron in pigs.
Pigmean, pig-me'-an, *a.* very small; like a pigmy.
Pigment, pig'-ment, *s.* paint; colouring matter (L. *pingo*, to paint).
Pigmental, pig-ment'-al, *a.* pertaining to pigments.
Pigmy, pig'-me, *s.* one of a race of dwarfs of antiquity, fabled to be about 13½ inches in height; a dwarf: *a.* very small; dwarfish (Gr. *pygme*, a measure of 13½ inches).
Pignons, pene-yuns, *s.pl.* edible seeds of fir-cones (Fr.)
Pignoration, pig-no-ra'-shun, *s.* act of pledging (L. *pignus*, *pignoris*, a pledge).
Pig-nut, pig'-nut, *s.* the ground-nut.
Pig-sty, pig'-sti, *s.* a sty or pen for pigs.
Pigtail, pig'-tale, *s.* the tail of a pig; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail; a small roll of twisted tobacco.
Pigwidgeon, pig-wid'-jun, *s.* a fairy; a cant word for anything very small.
Pike, pike, *s.* a weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a pointed flat steel head; a pointed end; a voracious fresh-water fish with a pointed snout (Celt.)
Piked, piked, *a.* ending in a point.
Pikelet, pike'-let, } *s.* light cake or muffin.
Pikelin, pike'-lin, }
Pikeman, pike'-man, *s.* a soldier armed with a pike.
Pikestaff, pike'-staff, *s.* the shaft of a pike.
Pilaster, pi-las'-ter, *s.* a square pillar, usually set within a wall.
Pilch, piltch, *s.* a furred gown; a flannel gown.
Pilchard, pil'-tchard, *s.* a fish resembling the herring, found on the coast of Cornwall and Devon (Celt.)
Pile, pile, *s.* a heap; a mass or collection of things piled up, or of combustibles for burning a dead body; a large building or an edifice; a series of plates so arranged as to produce a current [Elect.]: *v.a.* to lay in a heap or pile; to collect together; to amass (L. *pila*, a ball).
Pile, pile, *s.* a large stake driven into the earth to support a building: *v.a.* to drive piles into (L. *pila*, a pillar).
Pile, pile, *s.* the nap or fine hairy substance on the surface of cloth (L. *pilus*, a hair).
Pileate, pil'-e-ate, } *a.* having the form of a cap (L.
Pileated, pil'-e-a-ted, } *pileus*, a felt skull-cap).
Pile-driver, pile'-dri-ver, *s.* an engine for driving down piles.
Piler, pi'-ler, *s.* one who piles or forms a heap.
Piles, pilez, *s.pl.* the hæmorrhoids, or tumours formed by the dilatation of the veins about the verge of the anus (L. *pila*, a ball).
Pile-worm, pile'-wurm, *s.* a worm found in piles in Holland.
Pile-wort, pile'-wort, *s.* a plant whose roots were used in poultices as a specific for the piles.
Pilfer, pil'-fer, *v.n.* or *v.a.* to steal in small quantities; to practise petty theft (*pelf*).
Pilferer, pil'-fer-er, *s.* one who pilfers.
Pilfering, pil'-fer-ing, *s.* petty theft. **Pilferingly**, pil'-fer-ing-le, *ad.* in a pilfering manner.
Pilgarlic, pil-gar'-lik, *s.* a poor, forsaken wretch.
Pilgrim, pil'-grim, *s.* a wanderer; one who travels to a distance to visit a holy place (L. *per*, and *ager*). See **Peregrination.**
Pilgrimage, pil'-grim-aje, *s.* a journey to some holy place: the journey of human life.
Piliferous, pi-lif'-er-us, } *a.* bearing hair; covered with
Piligerous, pi-lij'-er-us, } hair (L. *pilus*, hair, and *fero* and *gero*, to bear).
Pill, pil, *s.* a medicine in a little ball, to be swallowed whole: anything nauseous, to be as it were swallowed: *v.a.* to dose with pills (L. *pila*, a ball).
Pill, pil, *v.a.* to rob; to plunder. See **Pillage.**
Pill, pil, *v.a.* to peel: *v.n.* to be peeled.
Pillage, pil'-lage, *s.* plunder; spoil specially taken in war; act of plundering: *v.a.* to strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder (Fr. *piller* from L. *pilo*, to plunder).
Pillager, pil'-la-jer, *s.* one who plunders.
Pillar, pil'-lar, *s.* a detached column for support, of any shape; a supporter; a monument; something resembling a pillar; foundation or support (L. *pila*, a pillar).
Pillar-box, pil'-lar-boks, *s.* a letter-box like a pillar.
Pillared, pil'-lard, *a.* supported by pillars: like a pillar.
Pillar-saints, pil'-lar-saynts, *s.pl.* See **Stylite.**
Pillau, pil'-law, *s.* a Turkish dish consisting of boiled rice and fat or meat.
Pillion, pil'-yun, *s.* a cushion for a woman to ride on behind **a person on horseback; a pad; a low saddle (Celt.)**

Pillory.

Pillory, pil'-lur-e, *s.* a wooden frame on posts, with movable boards and holes in them, through which the head and hands of a criminal were put by way of punishment: *v.a.* to punish with the pillory; to expose to general abuse (Fr. *pilori*).
Pillow, pil'-lo, *s.* a cushion filled with feathers, or other soft material, to support the head of a person reposing; the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported [Naut.]: *v.a.* to rest or lay on for support (L. *pulvinus*, a cushion).
Pillow-case or slip, pil'-lo-kase or slip, *s.* the movable case which is drawn over a pillow.
Pillowy, pil'-lo-e, *a.* like a pillow; soft.
Pilose, pil'-ose, } *a.* hairy; covered with or consisting
Pilous, pil'-us, } of hair (L. *pilus*, hair). **Pilosely**, pil'-ose-le, *ad.* in a pilose manner.
Pilosity, pi-los'-e-te, *s.* hairiness.
Pilot, pi'-lot, *s.* a steersman; one who steers, specially one qualified to steer ships where the navigation is difficult, as along a coast or into a harbour; a guide; a director of one's course: *v.a.* to direct the course of, as a ship where navigation is dangerous; to guide through dangers (Dut. *peilen*, to sound, and *loot*, a sounding-lead).
Pilotage, pi'-lot-aje, *s.* a pilot's fee; a pilot's guidance or skill.
Pilot-boat, pi'-lot-boat, *s.* a boat used by pilots.
Pilot-cloth, pi'-lot-kloth, *s.* a stout cloth for great-coats, such as is worn by pilots.
Pilot-engine, pi'-lot-en-jin, *s.* in railways, a locomotive sent on before to clear the line.
Pilot-fish, pi'-lot-fish, *s.* a fish of the mackerel family.
Pilot-jacket, pi'-lot-jak-et, *s.* a pea-jacket.
Pilula, pil-u-la, *s.* a pill.
Pilular, pil'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to pills.
Pilularea, pil-u-la'-re-a, *s.* pilewort, or pepper-grass.
Pimelic, pi-mel'-ik, *a.* obtained from fat by the action of nitric acid (Gr. *pimele*, fat).
Pimelite, pim'-e-lite, *s.* a green clay or earth, greasy to the touch (Gr. *pimele*, and *lithos*, stone).
Pimenta, pi-men'-ta, } *s.* Jamaica pepper, popularly
Pimento, pi-men'-to, } called allspice (Sp. from L. *pigmentum*, juice of plants).
Pimp, pimp, *s.* a procurer; a pander: *v.n.* to pander; to procure lewd women.
Pimpernel, pim'-per-nel, } *s.* the names of several
Pimpinel, pim'-pe-nel, } plants belonging to different genera (Fr.)
Pimple, pim'-pl, *s.* a small red pustule (L. *papula*).
Pimpled, pim'-pld, } *a.* having or full of pimples.
Pimply, pim'-ple, }
Pimp-like, pimp'-like, *a.* like a pimp; vile; infamous.
Pin, pin, *s.* a small pointed instrument, used for fastening clothes, &c.; a piece of wood or metal sharpened to fasten together; anything like a pin; a thing of little value; a peg; a bolt: *v.a.* to fasten with a pin; to make fast; to incline (A.S. *pinn*, L. *penna*).
Pina-cloth, pi-na-kloth, *s.* a fine fabric, made in Manilla of the fibres of the leaf of the pine-apple (Sp. *piña*, the pine-apple).
Pinafore, pin'-a-fore, *s.* an apron worn by children to protect the front of the dress.
Pinaster, pi-nas'-ter, *s.* the cluster pine of the south of Europe (L. *pinus*, a pine).
Pin-case, pin'-kase, *s.* a case for holding pins.
Pincers, pin'-sers, *s.pl.* an instrument for drawing out nails or gripping things which require to be held fast (*pinch*).
Pinch, pinsh, *v.a.* to press hard or squeeze; to nip; to gripe; to straiten; to oppress with want; to distress; to press; to press hard: *v.n.* to act with pressing force; to bear hard; to be straitened: *s.* a painful compression with the ends of the fingers; that which is taken between the fingers and thumb; a gripe; distress inflicted or suffered; straits (Fr. *pincer*).
Pinchbeck, pinsh'-bek, *s.* an alloy of copper and zinc, in the proportions of 4 to 1, so called from the name of its inventor.
Pincher, pinsh'-er, *s.* he who or that which pinches.
Pinchers, pinsh'-ers, *s.pl.* See **Pincers.**
Pinchfist, pinsh'-fist, }
Pinchpenny, pinsh'-pen-ne, } *s.* a miser; a niggard.
Pinchingly, pinsh'-ing-le, *ad.* in a pinching manner.
Pin-cushion, pin'-koosh-un, *s.* a cushion in which to stick pins to be ready for use.
Pindaric, pin-dar'-ik, *a.* in the style of *Pindar*: *s.* an irregular ode after Pindar, a Greek lyric poet.
Pindarism, pin'-dar-izm, *s.* style or expression in imitation of Pindar.

Pin-dust, pin'-dust, *s.* small particles of metal made by pointing pins.

Pine, pine, *s.* a cone-bearing evergreen tree (A.S. *pin*, and L. *pinus*, from *pix*, *picis*, pitch).

Pine, pine, *v.n.* to waste away from distress, anxiety, or longing (*pain*).

Pineal, pin'-e-al, *a.* like a pine cone. *Pineal gland*, a small cone-shaped body in front of the cerebellum, chiefly of gray matter, and surmised by Descartes to be the seat of the soul.

Pine-apple, pine'-ap-pl, *s.* a tropical plant and its fruit, which in shape resembles a pine-cone.

Pine-barren, pine'-bar-en, *s.* arid land producing pines.

Pine-chaffer, pine'-tshaf-er, *s.* an insect destructive to Scotch firs.

Pine-clad, pine'-klad, *a.* crowned with pine trees.

Pinery, pi'-ne-re, *s.* a hothouse where pine-apples are raised.

Pinetum, pi-ne'-tum, *s.* a plantation of pine trees.

Piney, pi'-ne, *a.* abounding with pines.

Pin-feather, pin-feth'-er, *s.* a small incipient feather.

Pin-feathered, pin-feth'-erd, *a.* not fully fledged.

Pinfold, pin'-foald, *s.* a place in which cattle are confined (*pen* and *fold*).

Pinhold, pin'-hoald, *s.* a place at which a pin holds.

Pinhole, pin'-hole, *s.* a very small aperture.

Pinic, pi'-nik, *a.* obtained from the pine.

Pinion, pin'-yun, *s.* the joint of a bird's wing remotest from the body; a feather; a quill; a wing; a small wheel working in the teeth of a larger one; a fetter for the arms: *v.a.* to confine by binding the wings of; to cut; to cut off the first joint of the wing of; to bind the arms; to shackle (L. *penna*, a wing).

Pinite, pin'-ite, *s.* a soft crystallized mineral, formed from iolite.

Pink, pingk, *s.* a plant of the genus dianthus with beautiful flowers; a light-red colour, like that of the flower; something superlatively excellent; the minnow: *a.* like the pink in colour (*peak*).

Pink, pingk, *v.a.* to pierce with small holes; to prick; to stab (*pick*).

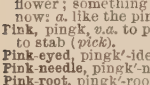
Pink-eyed, pingk'-ide, *a.* having small eyes.

Pink-needle, pingk'-nee-dl, *s.* a shepherd's bodkin.

Pink-root, pingk'-root, *s.* the root of the Indian pink.

Pink-sterned, pingk'-sternd, *a.* having a very narrow stern.

Pin-maker, pin'-maker, *s.* one whose occupation is to make pins.

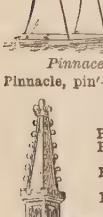


Pinnace.

Pin-money, pin'-mun-e, *s.* money allowed by a husband to his wife for her private expenses.

Pinnace, pin'-nase, *s.* a small vessel navigated with two fore-and-aft sails and with oars; a boat, usually with eight oars (L. *pinus*).

Pinnacle, pin'-na-kl, *s.* a slender-pointed tower on the top of a building; a sharp pointed top: *v.a.* to build with pinnacles (L. *penna*, a feather).



Pinnacle.

Pinnate, pin'-nate, } *a.* branching or
Pinnated, pin'-na-ted, } cleft like a feather [Bot. and Zool.]

Pinnatifid, pin-nat'-e-fid, *a.* feather-cleft [Bot.] (L. *penna*, and *findo*, to cleave.)

Pinnatiped, pin-nat'-e-ped, *a.* fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes [Zool.] (L. *penna*, and *pes*, the foot.)

Pinner, pin'-ner, *s.* one who pins; a pin-maker.

Pinnock, pin'-nok, *s.* a small bird, the tomtit.

Pinnulate, pin'-u-late, *a.* See **Pinnate.**

Pinnule, pin'-nule, *s.* a branchlet of a pinnate leaf.

Pint, pine't, *s.* the eighth part of a gallon, containing 34.659 cubic inches; 12 ounces [Med.] (Fr. from L. *picta*, painted or marked, as the measuring vessel was).

Pintail, pin'-tale, *s.* a water-fowl of the duck family.

Pintle, pin'-tl, *s.* a little pin; a long iron bolt [Artil.]; a bolt by which the rudder is attached to the stern [Naut.] (*pin*).

Piny, pi'-ne, *a.* abounding with pine-trees.

Pioneer, pi'-o-neer, *s.* a soldier whose business is to go before an army to clear obstructions, throw up entrenchments, &c. [Mil.]; one who goes before to prepare the way: *v.a.* to act as pioneer to (Fr. from *pion*, a foot-soldier).

Piony, pi'-o-ne, *s.* See **Peony.**

Pious, pi'-us, *a.* reverencing the Supreme Being; devout; proceeding from piety; having due respect and affection for parents and relatives; practised under the pretence of religion (L. *pius*). **Piously**, pi'-us-le, *ad.* in a pious manner.

Pious-minded, pi'-us-mine'd-ed, *a.* of a pious disposition.

Pip, pip, *s.* a horny pellicle that grows on the tongues of fowls (L. *pituita*).

Pip, pip, *s.* the seed of an apple or similar fruit; a spot on cards.

Pip, pip, *v.n.* to cry or chirp (from the sound).

Pipe, pipe, *s.* a musical wind instrument; a long tube; a clay tube with a bowl at the end for smoking; the sound of the voice; a roll in the exchequer; a cask, usually containing 126 gallons: *v.n.* to play on a pipe; to whistle: *v.a.* to play on a pipe; to utter sharply; to call with a pipe [Naut.] (from the sound).

Pipe-clay, pipe'-klay, *s.* a white clay used in making tobacco pipes.

Pipe-fish, pipe'-fish, *s.* a fish having a long and very slender body.

Pipe-office, pipe'-of-fis, *s.* an ancient office in the court of exchequer, the duties of which are now amalgamated in those of the queen's remembrancer.

Piper, piper, *s.* one who plays on a wind instrument. *To pay the piper*, to bear the expense.

Piperic, pi-per'-ik, *a.* obtained from pepper (L. *piper*, pepper).

Piperine, pip'-er-in, *s.* a peculiar crystalline substance extracted from black pepper.

Pipe-tree, pipe'-tree, *s.* the lilac.

Piping, pi'-ping, *a.* weak; sickly; feeble; boiling.

Pipistrel, pi-pis'-trel, *s.* a small bat (Fr.)

Pipkin, pip'-kin, *s.* a small earthen boiler (*pipe*).

Pippin, pip'-pin, *s.* a kind of apple (*pip*, seed).

Piquancy, pe'-kan-se, *s.* the quality of being piquant; sharpness; pungency.

Piquant, pe'-kant, *a.* pricking; stimulating to the taste; lively; smart; charming; sharp; pungent; severe (Fr. pricking). **Piquantly**, pe'-kant-le, *ad.* in a piquant manner.

Pique, peek, *s.* an offence taken; irritation from wounded feelings: *v.a.* to offend or irritate; to stimulate; to pride or value one's self (Fr. *piquer*, to prick).

Piquet, pik'-et, *s.* See **Picket.**

Piquet, pe-ket', *s.* a game of cards (Fr.)

Piracy, pi'-ra-se, *s.* the act or crime of robbing on the high seas; an infringement of the law of copyright.

Pirate, pi'-rate, *s.* a robber on the high seas; one who infringes the law of copyright: *v.n.* to rob on the high seas: *v.a.* to take by theft or without permission (Gr. *peira*, attempt, a robbery).

Piratical, pi-rat'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to piracy; addicted to piracy; practising literary theft. **Piratically**, pi-rat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a piratical manner.

Pirating, pi'-ra-ting, *a.* undertaken for the sake of piracy.

Pirn, pern, *s.* a bobbin.

Pirogue, pe-rogue', *s.* a canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree.

Pirouette, pir-oo-et', *s.* a whirling on the point of one's foot in the same spot; the whirling round of a horse on the same ground: *v.n.* to perform a pirouette (Fr.)

Piscary, pis'-ka-re *s.* the right of fishing in another man's waters [Law.] (L. *piscis*, a fish.)

Piscatory, pis'-ka-tur-e, *a.* relating to fishing.

Pisces, pis'-seez, *s.pl.* the twelfth sign of the Zodiac, the Fishes.

Pisciculture, pis-e-kul'-tu-ral, *a.* pertaining to pisciculture.

Pisciculture, pis-e-kul'-tyur, *s.* the artificial culture or breeding and rearing of fish (L. *piscis*, and *culture*).

Pisciform, pis'-e-form, *a.* in the shape of a fish.

Piscina, pis-si'-na, *s.* a basin near the altar in Rom. Cath. churches into which the priest empties the water used in the service (L. a fish-pond).

Piscinal, pis'-se-nal, *a.* belonging to a fish-pond or the piscina.

Piscine, pis'-sin, *a.* pertaining to fishes.

Piscivorous, pis-siv'-or-us, *a.* feeding on fishes (L. *piscis*, and *voro*, to devour).

Pisé, pe'-za, *s.* stiff earth or clay inserted into a wall (Fr.)

Pish, pish, *int.* a word expressing contempt: *v.n.* to express contempt.

Pisiform, pi'-se-form, *a.* having the form of a pea (L. *pisum*, a pea).

Pismire, piz'-mire, *s.* the ant or emmet (*piss* and *mire*).

Pisolite, pi'-so-lite, *s.* a calcareous stone made up of pea-like globular concretions (L. *pisum*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Pisolitic, pi-so-lit'-ik, *a.* composed of pisolite.

Pissophalt, pis'-o-falt, *s.* See **Pissasphalt.**

Piss, pis, *s.* urine: *v.n.* to discharge urine.

Pissasphalt, pis'-as-fault, *s.* earth-pitch; a variety of petroleum (Gr. *pissa*, turpentine, and *asphalt*).

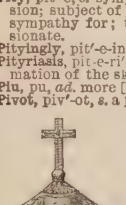
Pistacia, pis-ta'-she-a, *s.* the pistachio-tree.

Pistachio, pis-ta'-she-o, *s.* the nut of the pistacia, of a green colour and delicate flavour (Pers.)

Pistareen, pis'-ta-reen, *s.* a Spanish silver coin worth 9d.

Piste, peest, *s.* the foot track of a horse (Fr.)

Pistil, pis'-til, *s.* the female organ in a flower (L. a pestle).
Pistillaceous, pis-til-la'-shus, *a.* growing on a pistil; of the nature of a pistil.
Pistillate, pis'-til-late, *a.* having a pistil.
Pistilliferous, pis-til-lif'-er-us, *a.* having pistils without stamens [Bot.] (*pistil* and L. *fero*, to bear).
Pistol, pis'-tol, *s.* a small fire-arm or hand-gun: *v.a.* to shoot with a pistol (Fr. and It. originally a dagger).
Pistole, pis-tole', *s.* a gold coin worth about 16*s.* (Fr.)
Pistolet, pis'-to-let, *s.* a little pistol (Fr.)
Piston, pis'-ton, *s.* a solid disk fitting tightly into a hollow cylinder, and capable of being driven up or down by pressure from above or below. *Piston-rod*, the rod attaching the piston to the adjoining machinery (*pestle*).
Pit, pit, *s.* a deep hole in the earth; an abyss; the grave; the area for cock fighting; the ground-floor of a theatre; a hollow; the bottomless pit: *v.a.* to press into hollows; to mark with hollows; to set in competition (A.S. *pyt*, L. *puteus*, a well).
Pitapat, pit'-à-pat, *ad.* in a flutter: *s.* a light, quick step (*pat*).
Pitch, pitch, *s.* a thick black substance obtained by boiling down tar: *v.a.* to smear or pay over with pitch (A.S. *pic* and L. *pix*).
Pitch, pitch, *v.a.* to throw or thrust, primarily with a long pointed object: to fix; to plant; to throw at a point; to throw headlong; to throw with a fork; to set the key-note of a tune in music: *v.n.* to settle; to fall headlong; to plunge; to fall; to encamp; to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship [Naut.]: *s.* any point or degree of elevation; highest rise; size; stature; degree; rate; descent; slope; elevation of the key-note of a tune (*pick*).
Pitch-black, pitch'-blak, *a.* black as pitch.
Pitch-blende, pitch'-blend, *s.* a black or brownish ore, being the oxide of uranium.
Pitcher, pitch'-er, *s.* a vessel for holding water, with a spout for pouring (*beaker*).
Pitcher, pitch'-er, *s.* an instrument for piercing the ground.
Pitcher-plant, pitch'-er-plant, *s.* a plant with pitcher-shaped leaves. See **Nepenthes**.
Pitch-farthing, pitch'-fâr-thing, *s.* chuck farthing.
Pitchfork, pitch'-fork, *s.* a farming utensil used in lifting and pitching hay or sheaves of grain.
Pitchpipe, pitch'-pipe, *s.* a small pipe for regulating the *pitch* or elevation of the key of a tune.
Pitch-stone, pitch'-stone, *s.* a volcanic rock resembling indurated pitch.
Pitchurim-bean, pitch'-u-rim-been, *s.* the seed-lobe of a species of laurel used to flavour chocolate.
Pitchy, pitch'-e, *a.* partaking of the qualities of pitch; black; dark. **Pitchiness**, pitch'-e-nes, *s.* blackness; darkness.
Pit-coal, pit'-kole, *s.* coal from pits.
Piteous, pit'-e-us, *a.* that may excite pity; deserving compassion; wretched; pitiful; paltry. **Piteously**, pit'-e-us-le, *ad.* in a piteous manner. **Piteousness**, pit'-e-us-nes, *s.* the state of being piteous.
Pitfall, pit'-fawl, *s.* a pit slightly covered so that an animal may fall into it; a snare.
Pith, pith, *s.* the soft, spongy substance in the centre of plants; the marrow of an animal; strength or force; energy; cogency; quintessence; weight; importance: *v.a.* to divide the spinal cord of (A.S. *pitha*).
Pithecus, pi-the'-kus, *s.* the ape genus (Gr.)
Pithless, pith'-les, *a.* destitute of pith; wanting strength.
Pithy, pith'-e, *a.* containing or abounding with pith; forcible; energetic. **Pithily**, pith'-e-le, *ad.* in a pithy manner. **Pithiness**, pith'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being pithy; concentrated force.
Pitiable, pit'-e-à-bl, *a.* deserving pity; miserable. **Pitiableness**, pit'-e-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being pitiable. **Pitiably**, pit'-e-à-ble, *ad.* in a pitiable manner.
Pitiful, pit'-e-ful, *a.* full of pity; compassionate; miserable. **Pitifully**, pit'-e-ful-le, *ad.* in a pitiful manner. **Pitifulness**, pit'-e-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being pitiful.
Pitiless, pit'-e-les, *a.* feeling no pity; merciless; hard-hearted. **Pitilessly**, pit'-e-les-le, *ad.* in a pitiless manner. **Pitilessness**, pit'-i-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being pitiless.
Pitman, pit'-man, *s.* one who works in a pit.
Pitsaw, pit'-saw, *s.* a large saw for dividing timber.
Pittacal, pit'-tà-kal, *s.* a dark-blue solid substance obtained from wood tar (Gr. *pitta*, pitch, and *kalos*, beautiful).
Pittance, pit'-tans, *s.* a small allowance; a small portion.
Pitted, pit'-ted, *a.* marked with little hollows.
Pittizite, pit'-te-zite *s.* pitchy iron ore (Gr. *pitta*, pitch).
Pituitary, pe-tu'-e-tà-re, *a.* that secretes pituite.
Pituite, pit'-u-ite, *s.* mucus or phlegm (L. *pituita*)
Pituitous, pe-tu'-it-us, *a.* consisting of mucus.
Pity, pit'-e, *s.* sympathy with misery or pain; compassion; subject of pity; matter of regret: *v.a.* to have sympathy for; to commiserate: *v.n.* to be compassionate.
Pityingly, pit'-e-ing-le, *ad.* compassionately.
Pityriasis, pit-e-ri'-à-sis, *s.* a chronic squamous inflammation of the skin (Gr. *pityron*, bran).
Piu, pi, *ad.* more [Mus.] (It.)
Pivot, piv'-ot, *s.* a point on which anything turns; the soldier at the flank upon whom a company wheels [Mil.] (Fr.)


Pix.

Pix, piks, *s.* in the Rom. Cath. church, a little chest in which the consecrated host is kept; a box at the Mint to hold sample coins: *v.a.* to test the weight and the quality of the coins in the pix. *Trial of the pix*, the trial of the weight and quality of gold and silver coins in the pix before they are issued (L. *pyxis*, a box).
Pixy, piks'-e, *s.* a fairy.
Placability, plak-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* placableness.
Placable, plak'-à-bl, *a.* that may be appeased; willing to forgive (L. *placo*, to appease). **Placableness**, plak'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being appeasable.
Placard, pla-kârd' or plak'-ârd, *s.* a written or printed paper containing some notice posted in a public place: *v.a.* to place placards on; to notify by placard (Fr.)
Place, plase, *s.* any portion of space; locality; residence; town; passage of a writing or book; rank; official station; room; station in life; occupation; condition. *To take place*, to happen. *To give place*, to give room; to give way (Gr. *platys*, broad).
Place, plase, *v.a.* to put or set in a particular place; to fix; to invest; to put out at interest; to lend.
Placeman, plase'-man, *s.* a government officer.
Placenta, plà-sen'-tà, *s.* a temporary organ that connects the embryo or fœtus to the womb; the after-birth; the part of a plant to which the seeds are attached [Bot.] (L. a flat cake).
Placental, plà-sen'-tal, *a.* pertaining to the placenta: *s.* one of the placentalia.
Placentalia, plà-sen-ta'-le-a, *s.pl.* the mammalia which have a placenta connecting the fœtus with the uterus.
Placer, pla'-ser, *s.* one who places or locates.
Placid, plas'-id, *a.* gentle; quiet; serene; calm; unruffled (L. *placeo*, to please). **Placidly**, plas'-id-le, *ad.* in a placid manner. **Placidness**, plas'-id-nes, *s.* the state of being placid.
Placidity, plà-sid'-e-te, *s.* placidness.
Placitory, plas'-e-to-re, *a.* relating to pleas in courts of law (L. *placitum*, a decree).
Placoid, plak'-oyd, *a.* having the skin covered with plate-like scales [Ichth. and Geol.] (Gr. *plax*, a plate, and *eidos*, like.)
Plafond, plà-fond', *s.* the ceiling of a room; any soffit [Arch.] (Fr.)
Plagal, pla'-gal, *a.* having the principal notes between the fifth of the key and its octave [Mus.] (Gr. *plagios*, oblique.)
Plagiarism, pla'-je-ar-izm, *s.* the act of plagiarizing; matter plagiarized.
Plagiarist, pla'-je-ar-ist, *s.* one who plagiarizes.
Plagiary, pla'-je-à-re, *s.* one who appropriates the writings of another and palms them off as his own; literary theft: *a.* practising literary theft (L. *plagiarius*, a man-stealer).
Plagiarize, pla'-je-ar-ize, *v.a.* to purloin from the writings of another.
Plague, plague, *s.* anything troublesome or vexatious; a fatal pestilential disease; a state of misery; any great natural evil: *v.a.* to infest with disease, calamity, or any natural evil; to vex; to tease; to trouble (L. *plaga*, a blow or stroke).
Plagueful, plague'-ful, *a.* infected with plagues.
Plagueless, plague'-les, *a.* free from plague or plagues.
Plaguy, plague'-e, *a.* vexatious.
Plaice, plase, *s.* a salt-water flat fish. See **Place**.
Plaid, plad or plade, *s.* a woollen garment, generally of a checked fabric, to wrap round the body, and worn in Scotland (Gael.)
Plaided, plade'-ed, *a.* wearing a plaid.
Plain, plane, *a.* smooth; level; open; void of ornament; artless; simple; unaffected; undisguised; sincere; clear; easily seen or discovered; not difficult; not rich: *ad.* not obscurely; artlessly (L. *planus*). **Plainly**, plane'-le, *ad.* in a plain manner. **Plainness**, plane'-nes, *s.* the quality of being plain.

Plain, plane, *s.* level land or open field.
Plain-dealing, plane'-deel-ing, *a.* dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest: *s.* sincerity of speech or action.
Plain-hearted, plane'-härt-ed, *a.* having a sincere heart; of a frank disposition.
Plain-song, plane'-song, *s.* a plain unvaried chant with inflections generally within the range of an octave.
Plain-spoken, plane'-spo-kn, *a.* speaking with plain, frank sincerity.
Plaint, playnt, *s.* lamentation; complaint; a sad song; a complaint setting forth the cause of action [Law]. (L. *plango*, to beat the breast.)
Plaintful, playnt'-ful, *a.* complaining; plaintive.
Plaintiff, plane'-tif, *s.* the person who sues another [Law].
Plaintive, plane'-tiv, *a.* expressive of sorrow or sadness. **Plaintively**, plane'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a plaintive manner. **Plaintiveness**, plane'-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being plaintive.
Plainless, playnt'-les, *a.* without complaint.
Plain-work, plane'-wurk, *s.* plain needle-work.
Plait, plate, *s.* a fold; a braid: *v.a.* to fold; to braid.
Plaiter, pla'-ter, *s.* one who or that which plaits.
Plan, plan, *s.* a draught, properly on a plane surface; draught in horizontal section of a building, or of any projected work on paper; a scheme devised; method: *v.a.* to form a draught of any intended work; to scheme or to devise (L. *planus*).
Planary, pla'-nä-re, *a.* pertaining to a plane.
Planch, plantch, *v.a.* to cover with planks (*plank*).
Planchet, plantch'-et, *s.* a flat piece of metal for a coin.
Planchette, plan-shet', *s.* a small board (Fr.)
Plane, plane, *a.* without elevations or depressions; even; flat. *Plane chart*, a chart constructed on the supposition of the earth and sea being an extended plane. *Plane geometry*, the geometry of figures on a plane surface. *Plane sailing*, the art of determining the ship's place on the supposition that she is moving on a plane. *Plane-table*, an instrument or board marked off into degrees from the centre. (L. *planus*).
Plane, plane, *s.* an even or level surface: an instrument used in smoothing boards: *v.a.* to make smooth. *Inclined plane*, a plane inclined to the horizon at any angle whatever.
Plane, plane, *s.* the plane-tree.
Planer, pla'-ner, *s.* a tool to smooth or plane.
Planet, plan'et, *s.* a celestial body which revolves in an orbit about the sun (Gr. from *planao*, to wander).
Planetarium, plan-e-ta'-re-um, *s.* an astronomical machine which represents the motions of the planets.
Planetary, plan'-e-tä-re, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or produced by planets; erratic or revolving.
Planetoid, plan'-e-toyd, *s.* one of a set of small very eccentric planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter (Gr. *planetes*, and *eidos*, like).
Plane-tree, plane'-tree, *s.* a tall tree with large palmate deciduous leaves and a smooth, whitish bark (L. *platanus*).
Planet-struck, plan'-et-struk, *a.* affected or blasted by planetary influence.
Planetule, plan'-e-tule, *a.* a little planet.
Plangent, plan'-jent, *a.* beating, as of a wave (L.)
Planimeter, plä-nim'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument to measure the area of a plane figure (L. *planus*, and *meter*).
Planimetrical, plä-ne-met'-re-kal, *a.* pertaining to planimetry.
Planimetry, plan-im'-e-tre, *s.* the mensuration of plane surfaces.
Planipetalous, plä-ni-pet'-ä-lus, *a.* having flat petals.
Planish, plan'-ish, *v.a.* to polish; to smooth.
Planisher, plan'-ish-er, *s.* one who planishes; a tool to planish brass.
Planisphere, plan'-is-fere, *s.* a sphere projected on a plane (L. *planus*, and *sphere*).
Plank, plangk, *s.* a broad piece of sawed timber thicker than a board: *v.a.* to cover or lay with planks (*plain*).
Planless, plan'-les, *a.* having no plan.
Planner, plan'-ner *s.* one who forms a plan; a projector.
Plano, pla'-no, a prefix to many terms of art, signifying flat, as *Plano-concave*, flat on one side and concave on the other. *Plano-conical*, level on one side and conical on the other. *Plano-convex*, flat on one side and convex on the other. *Plano-horizontal*, having a level, horizontal surface or position. *Plano-subulate*, smooth and awl-shaped.
Plant, plant, *s.* any vegetable production; a sapling; the fixtures, machinery, tools, &c., necessary to carry on any business: *v.a.* to set or put in the ground for growth; to furnish with plants; to set firmly; to fix; to settle; to set and direct: *v.n.* to perform the act of planting (L. *planta*, from Gr. *platys*, broad).
Plantable, plan'-tä-bl, *a.* capable of being planted.
Plantain, plan'-tane, *s.* a tropical plant yielding a fruit extensively serviceable for food (*plant*).

Plantain.

Plantation, plan-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of planting; the place planted; a large cultivated estate; a new settlement; a colony; introduction.
Plant-cane, plant'-kane, *s.* the first year's growth of the sugar-cane.
Planter, plant'-er, *s.* one who plants; one who owns a plantation; a settler; one who introduces.
Plantership, plant'-er-ship, *s.* the business of a planter, or the management of a plantation.
Planticle, plan'-te-kl, *s.* a plant in embryo.
Plantigrade, plant'-e-grade, *a.* walking on the sole of the foot: *s.* an animal that does so (L. *planta*, the sole, and *gradior*, to walk).
Planting, plant'-ing, *s.* the act of setting in the ground for propagation; the forming of plantations.
Plantlet, plant'-let, *s.* a little plant.
Plant-louse, plant'-lows, *s.* an insect that infects plants.
Plantule, plan'-tule, *s.* the embryo of a plant.
Plaque, plak, *s.* a flat piece of metal on which ar enamel is painted; also the enamel itself; a similai ornamental piece (Fr.)
Plash, plash, *s.* a puddle; a splash: *v.a.* to dabble in water; to splash (from the sound).
Plash, plash, *v.a.* to interweave branches: *s.* a branch partly lopped and bound to others (L. *plecto*, to plait).
Plashing, plash'-ing, *s.* the act of cutting branches half through and interweaving them with others, in order to render the bush effective as a hedge; the dashing of colouring matter on walls, in imitation of granite, &c.
Plashy, plash'-e, *a.* abounding with puddles.
Plasm, plazm, *s.* a mould or matrix in which anything is cast or formed; plasma. See **Plasma**.
Plasma, plaz'-mä, *s.* a variety of quartz or chalcedony; elementary matter, specially that out of which organized tissues develop; also the fluid in which the red particles of the blood are suspended (Gr. something formed, from *plasso*, to form).
Plasmatical, plaz-mat'-e-kal, *a.* giving form; pertaining to plasma.
Plaster, plas'-ter, *s.* a composition of lime, water, and sand, for coating walls; a substance, generally gypsum, for casts; an application of an adhesive nature spread on cloth, &c. [Med.]: *v.a.* to overlay walls with plaster; to cover a wound with a plaster. *Plaster of Paris*, a composition of gypsum, used in casting busts and statues. (Gr. *plasso.*)
Plasterer, plas'-ter-er, *s.* one who overlays with plaster; one who makes figures in plaster.
Plastering, plas'-ter-ing, *s.* act of overlaying with plaster; a covering of plaster.
Plaster-stone, plas'-ter-stone, *s.* gypsum.
Plastic, plas'-tik, *a.* having the power of giving form; capable of being moulded; formative, specially by modelling in solid, as distinct from graphic, which is simply delineative. *Plastic-clay*, one of the beds of the eocene period, used in making pottery (Gr. *plasso*).
Plasticity, plas-tis'-e-te, *s.* quality of being plastic.
Plastography, plas-tog'-ra-fe, *s.* formation of figures in plaster; counterfeit writing (Gr. *plasso* and *grapho*, to write).
Plastron, plas'-tron, *s.* a piece of leather stuffed, and used by fencers to protect the breast; the sternum of reptiles (Fr. a breastplate).
Plat, plat, *s.a.* to plait, which see: *s.* work done by platting or weaving.
Plat, plat, *s.* a small plot of ground (*plot*).
Platane, plat'-ane, *s.* the plane-tree (L.)
Plat-band, plat'-band, *s.* a border of flowers; a border; a flat square moulding; the lintel of a door or window; a fillet between the flutings of a column [Arch.]
Plate, plate, *s.* a flat piece of wrought metal; a shallow vessel; household utensils of gold and silver; a solid page of metal to print from; a flat piece of engraved copper, steel or zinc: *v.a.* to overlay with metal; to adorn with plate; to beat into thin plates (Fr. from Gr. *platys*, broad).
Plateau, plä-to', *s.* a broad, flat space of elevated land; a large ornamental dish for the centre of a table (Fr.)
Plateful, plate'-ful, *s.* as much as a plate will hold.
Plate-glass, plate'-glas, *s.* a fine kind of glass cast in thick plates, and used for mirrors, &c.

Plate-layer, plate'-la-er, *s.* one who lays rails.
Platemark, plate'-mark, *s.* a legal mark indicative of the quality of a metal.
Platen, plat'-en, *s.* the flat part of a printing-press by which the impression is made.
Plate-rack, plate'-rak, *s.* a fixture for the reception of plates and dishes.
Platey, pla'-te, *a.* like a plate; flat.
Platform, plat'-form, *s.* a level place raised above the general level, as for mounting cannon, in a hall to speak from, or at a railway station; a declared party scheme of action or policy.
Platina, plat'-e-nà, *s.* platinum.
Plating, pla'-ting, *s.* the art of covering anything with a metal plate.
Platinic, pla-tin'-ik, *a.* pertaining to platinum.
Platiniferous, plat-e-nif'-er-us, *a.* producing platinum (*L. platinum,* and *fero,* to bear).
Platinize, plat'-in-ize, *v.a.* to coat with platinum.
Platinoids, plat'-in-oyds, *s.pl.* metals found associated with platinum (*platinum* and Gr. *eidos,* like).
Platinous, plat'-in-us, *a.* containing platinum.
Platinum, plat'-e-num, *s.* a metal of a dull silver colour, and the heaviest of the class (Sp. *platina,* from *plata,* silver).
Platitude, plat'-e-tewd, *s.* vapidness; flatness; dulness; a weak, empty, trite remark (Fr.)
Platonic, plà-ton'-ik, *a.* pertaining to Plato or his philosophy or school. *Platonic love,* a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desire, and grounded on intellectual affinities. *Platonic year,* the period of the revolution of the equinoxes, being about 26,000 years. **Platonically,** pla-ton'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of Plato.
Platonism, pla'-to-nizm, *s.* the philosophy or doctrines of Plato and his followers.
Platonist, pla'-to-nist, *s.* a follower of Plato.
Platonize, pla'-to-nize, *v.a.* to explain platonically: *v.n.* to adopt the principles of the Platonic school.
Platoon, pla-toon', *s.* a small subdivision of soldiers (Fr.)
Platter, plat'-ter, *s.* a large shallow dish.
Platter-faced, plat'-ter-fased, *a.* having a broad face.
Platting, plat'-ting, *s.* work done by platting; slips of cane, straw, &c., woven for making into hats, &c.
Platypus, plat'-e-pus, *s.* the ornithorhynchus (Gr. *platys,* and *pous,* the foot).
Plaudit, plaw'-dit, *s.* praise bestowed; applause (L. *plaudo, plausum,* to praise).
Plauditory, plaw'-de-tur-e, *a.* applauding.
Plausibility, plaw-ze-bil'-e-te, *s.* plausibleness.
Plausible, plaw'-ze-bl, *a.* that may gain favour or approbation; superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious; using specious arguments. **Plausibleness,** plaw'-ze-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being plausible; speciousness. **Plausibly,** plaw'-ze-ble, *ad.* in a plausible manner.
Plausive, plaw'-ziv, *a.* applauding; plausible.
Play, pla, *v.n.* to do something, not as a task or for profit, but as amusement; to sport; to frolic; to toy; to trifle; to contend in a game; to perform on a musical instrument; to act; to act a part on the stage: *v.a.* to put in action or motion; to use an instrument of music; to act; to perform in character or in a contest. *To play off,* to display. *To play upon,* to deceive. (A.S. *plega,* a game.)
Play, pla, *s.* any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure or diversion, as billiards, cricket, &c.; amusement; game; practice in any contest; action; a dramatic composition; dramatic performance; performance on a musical instrument; motion; room for motion; liberty of action; scope.
Play-bill, pla'-bil, *s.* a printed advertisement of a play.
Play-book, pla'-book, *s.* a book of dramatic compositions.
Play-day, pla'-da, *s.* a day given to play.
Play-debt, pla'-det, *s.* a debt contracted by gaming.
Player, pla'-er, *s.* one who plays; an idler; an actor of dramatic scenes; a musician; a gamester.
Play-fellow, pla'-fel-lo, *s.* a companion in amusements.
Playful, pla'-ful, *a.* sportive; given to play; indulging a sportive fancy; full of playfulness. **Playfully,** *ad.* in a playful or sportive manner. **Playfulness,** pla'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being playful; sportiveness.
Play-goer, pla'-go-er, *s.* one who frequents plays.
Playgoing, pla'-go-ing, *a.* frequenting the theatre.
Play-house, pla'-hows, *s.* a theatre.
Playing, pla'-ing, *s.* the act of playing.
Playmate, pla'-mate, *s.* a play-fellow.
Playsome, pla'-sum, *a.* playful; wanton. **Playsomeness,** pla'-sum-nes, *s.* playfulness; wantonness.
Plaything, pla'-thing, *s.* a toy.
Play-wright, pla'-rite, *s.* a maker of plays.
Plea, plee, *s.* an excuse; an apology; entreaty; that which is alleged by a defendant in answer to the plaintiff's declaration [Law]; a law-suit; a case in court (L. *placitum,* a decision, from *placeo,* to please or seem good).
Pleach, pleech, *v.a.* to interweave. See **Plash.**
Plead, pleed, *v.n.* to argue in support of a claim, or in defence against the claim of another; to urge reasons for or against; to supplicate with earnestness; to urge; to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff [Law]: *v.a.* to argue, as a cause; to allege or adduce in proof or vindication; to offer in excuse; to allege in defence (*plea*).
Pleadable, pleed'-à-bl, *a.* that may be alleged in proof or vindication.
Pleader, pleed'-er, *s.* one who argues in a court of justice; one who forms pleas or pleadings; one who offers reasons for or against.
Pleading, pleed'-ing, *s.* act of supporting by arguments. **Pleadingly,** pleed'-ing-le, *ad.* by pleading.
Pleadings, pleed'-ingz, *s.pl.* mutual altercations between plaintiff and defendant [Law].
Pleasance, plez'-ans, *s.* pleasure; pleasantry; a secluded pleasure garden.
Pleasant, plez'-ant, *a.* pleasing; grateful to the mind or senses; cheerful; enlivening; gay; lively. **Pleasantly,** plez'-ant-le, *ad.* in a pleasant manner. **Pleasantness,** plez'-ant-nes, *s.* the quality of being pleasant.
Pleasantry, plez'-ant-re, *s.* gaiety; merriment; sprightly sayings; lively talk; humorous effusion.
Please, pleez, *v.a.* to excite agreeable sensations in; to gratify; to have satisfaction in: *v.n.* to like; to choose; to prefer; to be pleased (L. *placeo*).
Pleased, pleezd, *pp.* or *a.* gratified. **Pleasedness,** pleez'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being pleased.
Pleaseman, pleez'-man, *s.* one who courts favour servilely.
Pleaser, pleez'-er, *s.* one who pleases or gratifies.
Pleasing, pleez'-ing, *a.* gratifying to the senses or the mind; agreeable; *s.* the act of gratifying. **Pleasingly,** pleez'-ing-le, *ad.* in a pleasing manner. **Pleasingness,** pleez'-ing-nes, *s.* the quality of giving pleasure.
Pleasurable, plezh'-ur-à-bl, *a.* pleasing; affording gratification. **Pleasurableness,** plezh'-ur-à-ble-nes, *s.* the quality of being pleasurable. **Pleasurably,** plezh'-ur-à-ble, *ad.* in a pleasurable manner.
Pleasure, plezh'-ur, *s.* the gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; enjoyment; delight; sensual gratification; what the will dictates or desires; a favour; arbitrary will or choice: *v.a.* to please: to gratify.
Pleasure-boat, plezh'-ur-boat, *s.* a boat for pleasure.
Pleasure-grounds, plezh'-ur-grounds, *s.pl.* grounds tastefully laid out for pleasure.
Pleasure-trip, plezh'-ur-trip, *s.* excursion for pleasure.
Plebeian, ple-bē'-an, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of the common people: *s.* one of the lower ranks of society (L. *plebs,* the common people).
Plebeianism, ple-bē'-an-izm, *s.* plebeian quality or manners.
Plebiscite, pleb'-e-site, *n.* the vote of a whole community or a decree founded on it (L. *plebiscitum,* from *plebs,* and *scio,* to know).
Plectognathi, plek-tog'-nà-thi, *s.pl.* an order of fishes with the cheek-bones united with the jaws, as the file-fish.
Plectrum, plek'-trum, *s.* a small stick with which the ancients struck the lyre (L.)
Pledge, plej, *s.* something put in pawn as security; a security; a surety; a security given for the repayment of money or the prosecution of a suit [Law]; a drinking to the health of another: *v.a.* to deposit in pawn or as security; to engage by promise; to drink health to.
Pledgee, pledj'-ee, *s.* the person to whom anything is pledged.
Pledger, pledj'-er, *s.* one who pledges or pawns anything; one who drinks to the health of another.
Pledget, pledj'-et, *s.* a compress or flat piece of lint laid over a wound [Surg.]
Pleiads, pli'-adz, } *s.pl.* seven stars situated in the
Pleiades, pli'-à-deez, } constellation Taurus; originally seven daughters of Atlas transformed into stars [Myth.]
Pleistocene, pli'-sto-sene, *s.* the newer pliocene [Geol.] (Gr. *pleistos,* most, and *kainos,* new.)
Plenary, ple'-nà-re, *a.* full; entire; complete (L. *plenus,* full). **Plenarily,** ple'-na-ril-le, *ad.* fully; completely. **Plenariness,** ple'-nar-e-nes, *s.* fulness; completeness.
Plenarty, plen'-ar-te, *s.* the state of a benefice when occupied.
Plenilunar, ple-ne-lu'-nar, } *a.* pertaining to the full
Plenilunary, ple-ne-lu'-nà-re, } moon (L. *plenus,* full, and *luna,* the moon).
Plenipotence, ple-nip'-o-tens, *s.* fulness of power.
Plenipotent, ple-nip'-o-tent, *a.* possessing full power (L. *plenus,* and *potent*).

Plenipotentiary, plen-e-po-ten'-she-à-re, *s.* an envoy or ambassador to a foreign court furnished with full diplomatic powers: *a.* with full powers.
Plenist, ple'-nist, *s.* one who maintains that all space is full of matter.
Plenitude, plen'-e-tewd, *s.* fulness; repletion; abundance; completeness.
Plenteous, plen'-te-us, *a.* plentiful; sufficient for every purpose; yielding abundance; having abundance.
Plenteously, plen'-te-us-le, *ad.* in a plenteous manner.
Plenteousness, plen'-te-us-nes, *s.* the state of being plenteous.
Plentiful, plen'-te-ful, *a.* abundant; copious; fruitful.
Plentifully, plen'-te-ful-le, *ad.* in a plentiful manner.
Plentifulness, plen'-te-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being plentiful.
Plenty, plen'-te, *s.* full supply; abundance; fruitfulness: *a.* being in abundance.
Plenum, ple'-num, *s.* fulness of matter in space; space as filled with matter (L.)
Pleonasm, ple'-o-nazm, *s.* redundancy of words, or the use of more than necessary (Gr. *pleion*, more).
Pleonaste, ple'-o-nast, *s.* a mineral allied to spinel.
Pleonastic, ple-o-nas'-tik, *a.* redundant in words. **Pleonastically**, ple-o-nas'-tik-al-le, *ad.* with redundancy of words.
Plesiomorphism, ple-se-o-morf'-izm, *s.* close resemblance in form [Crystal.] (Gr. *plesios*, near to, and *morphe*, form).
Plesiomorphous, ple-se-o-mor'-fus, *a.* nearly the same in form.
Plesiosaurus, ple-se-o-saw'-rus, *s.* a genus of extinct marine animals, allied to the lizard and crocodile (Gr. *plesios*, and *sauros*, a lizard).
Plethora, pleth'-o-rà, *s.* excessive fulness of blood; repletion; superabundance (Gr. from *pleos*, full).
Plethoretic, pleth-o-ret'-ik, *a.* plethoric.
Plethoric, ple-thor'-ik, *a.* having a full habit of body; over full.
Pleura, plew'-rà, *s.* a thin membrane which covers the interior of the thorax, and invests the lungs [Anat.] (Gr. a rib, a side.)
Pleural, plew'-ral, *a.* connected with the pleura.
Pleurisy, plew'-re-se, *s.* an inflammation of the pleura.
Pleuritic, plew-rit'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to or affected
Pleuritical, plew-rit'-e-kal, } with pleurisy.
Pleurodynia, plew-ro-din'-é-a, *s.* a rheumatic affection in the walls or muscles of the chest [Med.] (Gr. *pleura*, and *odyne*, pain.)
Pleuro-pneumonia, plew'-ro-nu-mo'-ne-à, *s.* inflammation at once of the pleura and the lungs.
Plevin, plev'-in, *s.* a warrant of assurance [Law]. (Fr.)
Plexiform, pleks'-e-form, *a.* in the form of network; complicated (L. *plexus*, and *form*).
Pleximeter, pleks-im'-e-ter, *s.* plate of ivory or other substance, to examine the chest or abdomen by percussion (Gr. *plexis*, percussion, and *meter*).
Plexus, pleks'-us, *s.* network of blood vessels, nerves or fibres (L.)
Pliability, pli-a-bil'-e-te, *s.* pliableness; flexibility.
Pliable, pli'-à-bl, *a.* easy to be bent; flexible; flexible in disposition; easily persuaded or influenced. **Pliably**, pli'-a-ble, *ad.* in a pliable manner. **Pliableness**, pli'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being pliable.
Pliancy, pli'-an-se, *s.* easiness to be bent; readiness to be influenced.
Pliant, pli'-ant, *a.* easily bent; flexible; limber; easily moulded; easily influenced; tractable. See **Ply**. **Pliantly**, pli'-ant-le, *ad.* in a pliant manner. **Pliantness**, *s.* the quality of being pliant.
Plica, pli'-kà, *s.* a disease of the hair, in which it becomes matted and the scalp tender [Med.]; a disease in plants in which the branches are stunted, and collect into a tangled mass [Bot.] (L. *plico*, to fold).
Plicate, pli'-kate, } *a.* plaited; folded like a fan.
Plicated, pli'-ka-ted, } **Plicately**, pli'-kate-le, *ad.* in a folded manner.
Plication, pli-ka'-shun, *s.* a folding or fold.
Plicature, plik'-à-ture, *s.* a fold; a doubling.
Pliers, pli'-ers, *s.pl.* a kind of pincers for seizing and bending (*ply*).
Pliform, pli'-form, *a.* in the form of a fold.
Plight, plite, *v.a.* to pledge; to give as security: *s.* condition; state; predicament; pledge (A.S. *pliht*, pledge).
Plighter, pli'-ter, *s.* one who pledges.
Plinth, plinth, *s.* the lowermost, square-shaped, projecting part or base of a column, a pedestal, or a wall (Gr. *plinthos*, a brick).
Plinthite, plin'-thite, *s.* a brick-red mineral.
Pliocene, pli'-o-sene, *s.* the most modern tertiary deposits [Geol.] (Gr. *pleion*, more, and *kainos*, new).
Pliosaurus, plé-o-saw'-rus, *s.* an extinct animal found in the oolite clays (Gr. *pleion*, more, and *sauros*, a lizard).
Plod, plod, *v.n.* to travel or work slowly, but steadily and laboriously; to study heavily with diligence; to toil; to drudge (lit. to wade through mud. Gr. *plod*, a pool).
Plodder, plod'-der, *s.* a dull, heavy, laborious person.
Plodding, plod'-ding, *a.* steadily laborious, but slow. **Ploddingly**, plod'-ding-le, *ad.* in a plodding manner.
Plonge, plonzh, } *s.* the superior slope of a parapet.
Plongée, plong'-zha, } [Fort.] (Fr.)
Plot, plot, *s.* a plat or small extent of ground; a plan of a field, farm, &c., draughted out: *v.a.* to make a plan of (A.S.)
Plot, plot, *s.* any scheme or plan of a complicated nature; a secret conspiracy; intrigue; stratagem; the story of a play, as gradually developed, &c.: *v.n.* to form a scheme of mischief against another; to contrive a plan; to scheme: *v.a.* to plan; to contrive (Fr. *complot*, from L. *con*, and *plico*, to fold).
Plotful, plot'-ful, *a.* abounding with plots.
Plotter, plot'-ter, *s.* one who plots or contrives; a conspirator.
Plotting, plot'-ting, *s.* the delineation on paper of the lines of a survey.
Plough, plow, *s.* an instrument for turning up the soil; tillage; a joiner's instrument for grooving: *v.a.* to turn up the soil with a plough; to furrow (Ice. *plogr*).
Ploughable, plow'-à-bl, *a.* that may be ploughed.
Plough-alms, plow'-ämz, *s.* a penny formerly paid by every plough-land to the Church.
Plough-bote, plow'-bote, *s.* timber formerly allowed to a tenant for repair of his ploughs, &c.
Plough-boy, plow'-boy, *s.* a boy who drives the plough; a rustic.
Plougher, plow'-er, *s.* one who ploughs land.
Ploughing, plow'-ing, *s.* the operation of turning up ground with a plough.
Plough-land, plow'-land, *s.* land that is suitable for tillage.
Ploughman, plow'-man, *s.* one who ploughs or holds a plough; a husbandman: a rustic; a hardy labourer.
Plough-Monday, plow-mun'-da, *s.* the Monday after Twelfth-day.
Plough-share, plow'-share, *s.* the iron part of a plough which cuts the ground.
Plough-tail, plow'-tale, *s.* the part of a plough which the ploughman holds.
Plover, pluv'-er, *s.* a well-known wading bird of several species, frequenting low, moist grounds, the banks of rivers, &c. (Fr. *pluvier*, from L. *pluvia*, rain).
Plow, plow, *s.* a plough. See **Plough**.
Pluck, pluk, *v.a.* to pull with sudden force, or with a twitch; to strip by plucking (A.S. *pluccian*).
Pluck, pluk, *s.* the heart, liver, and lights of an animal; courage; spirit.
Plucked, plukt, *a.* a cant term at the universities, applied to those who are rejected in an examination.
Plucker, pluk'-er, *s.* one who plucks.
Plucky, pluk'-e, *a.* having spirit or pluck. **Pluckily**, pluk'-e-le, *ad.* in a plucky manner.
Plug, plug, *s.* anything used to stop a hole; a stopple; a large peg: *v.a.* to stop with a plug (Dut.)
Plugging, plug'-ing, *s.* a stopping with a plug; the material employed.
Plum, plum, *s.* a well-known stone fruit, or the tree that yields it, of which there are several species; a sun-dried grape; the sum of £100,000; a fortune (A.S. *plume*, from L. *prunum*).
Plumage, ploo'-mij, *s.* all the feathers of a bird.
Plumb, plum, *s.* a leaden weight attached to a line, for ascertaining whether anything, as a wall, is perpendicular: *a.* perpendicular: *ad.* perpendicularly: *v.a.* to adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction; to sound the depth of water with a plummet (L. *plumbum*, lead).
Plumbagine, plum-ba'-jin, *s.* a crystallizable substance extracted from the root of leadwort.
Plumbaginous, plum-baj'-in-us, *a.* resembling, consisting of, or of the nature of plumbago.
Plumbago, plum-ba'-go, *s.* a mineral of carbon and iron used for pencils, &c., popularly called blacklead.
Plumbean, plum'-be-an, } *a.* consisting of or resem-
Plumbeous, plum'-be-us, } bling lead; dull; heavy; stupid.
Plumber, plum'-mer, *s.* one who works in lead.
Plumbery, plum'-mer-e, *s.* works or articles in lead; the place where lead is wrought; the business of a plumber.
Plumbic, plum'-bik, *a.* pertaining to or containing lead.
Plumbiferous, plum-bif'-er-us, *a.* producing or containing lead (L. *plumbum*, and *fero*, to bear).
Plumbing, plum'-ming, *s.* the art of working in lead.
Plumb-line, plum'-line, *s.* a line with a plumb attached to it; a perpendicular line.

Plumb-rule, plum'-rule, *s.* an implement to determine the perpendicularity of a structure.

Plum-cake, plum'-kake, *s.* a cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit.

Plume, ploom, *s.* the feather of a fowl, particularly when large; a feather, or such like, worn as an ornament; a crest: token of honour: *v.a.* to pick and adjust the feathers of; to strip off feathers of; to strip; to adorn with feathers; to pride; to boast (L. *pluma*, a small soft feather).

Plume-alum, ploom-al'-um, *s.* feathery or fibrous alum.

Plumeless, ploom'-les, *a.* without feathers or plumes.

Plumelet, ploom'-let, *s.* a small plume.

Plumigerous, ploo-mij'-er-us, *a.* having feathers (L. *pluma*, and *gero*, to wear).

Plumiform, ploo-mil'-e-form, *a.* shaped like a plume (L. *pluma*, and *form*).

Plumiped, ploo'-me-ped, *s.* a bird with feathered feet: *a.* having feathered feet (L. *pluma*, and *pes*, a foot).

Plummet, plum'-met, *s.* a leaden or other weight attached to a line, either to sound the depth of water or adjust erections to a perpendicular line; a piece of lead formerly used for ruling paper. See **Plumb**.

Plumming, plum'-ming, *s.* the operation of sounding the place where to sink an air-shaft, &c. [Mining].

Plumose, ploo'-mose, } *a.* resembling feathers; feathery.
Plumous, ploo'-mus, }

Plumosity, plu-mos'-e-te, *s.* the state of being plumose.

Plump, plump, *a.* having a full skin; fat and rounded; blunt; unreserved: *v.a.* to extend to fulness; to dilate: *v.n.* to grow plump: to give a vote to only one candidate (Dut.) **Plumply**, plump'-le, *ad.* fully; roundly. **Plumpness**, plump'-nes, *s.* the state of being plump; fulness of skin.

Plump, plump, *s.* a cluster; a clump.

Plump plump, *a.* plumb: *v.n.* to fall suddenly: *v.a.* to cause to sink suddenly; *ad.* suddenly; heavily. See **Plumb**.

Plumper, plump'-er, *s.* anything intended to swell out; a vote given to one candidate only; one who gives a plumper; a full unqualified lie.

Plum-pie, plum-pi', *s.* a pie containing plums.

Plum-porridge, plum-por'-rij, *s.* porridge with plums.

Plum-pudding, plum-pood'-ing, *s.* pudding containing raisins or currants.

Plumpy, plump'-e, *a.* plump; fat.

Plumule, ploom'-ule, *s.* the expanding germ of a plant [Bot.] See **Plume**.

Plumy, ploo'-me, *a.* covered with feathers; adorned with plumes.

Plunder, plun'-der, *v.a.* to pillage; to spoil; to take by pillage or open force; to rob: *s.* pillage; booty [Ger.]

Plunderage, plun'-der-aje, *s.* embezzlement of goods on board a ship.

Plunderer, plun' der-er, *s.* a hostile pillager; a robber.

Plunge, plunj, *v.a.* to thrust suddenly into water or other fluid; to immerse: *v.n.* to rush and dive into; to involve one's self rashly in, or rush rashly into; to throw one's self forward; to baptize by immersion: *s.* the act of plunging; difficulty; distress (L. *plumbum*, lead).

Plungeon, plun'-jun, *s.* a sea-fowl, the diver.

Plunger, plunj'-er, *s.* one who plunges; a diver; a cylinder used as a forcer in pumps.

Plunket, plun'-ket, *s.* a kind of blue colour.

Pluperfect, ploo-per'-fekt, *a.* denoting an event that took place previous to another past event [Gram.] (L. *plus quam perfectum*, more than perfect.)

Plural, ploo'-ral, *a.* consisting of or denoting two or more: *s.* the form which expresses more than one [Gram.] (L. *plus*, *pluris*, more). **Plurally**, ploo'-ral-le, *ad.* in a plural manner.

Pluralism, ploo'-ral-izm, *s.* the state of being plural; the holding of more benefices than one.

Pluralist, ploo'-ral-ist, *s.* a clergyman who holds more benefices than one.

Plurality, ploo-ral'-e-te, *s.* the state of being plural; a number of more than one; the greater number; pluralism.

Pluralize, ploo'-ral-ize, *v.a.* to make plural.

Pluriliteral, ploo-re-lit'-e-ral, *a.* having more than three letters: *s.* a word with more than three letters (L. *plus*, and *literal*).

Pluriparous, ploo-rip'-a-rus, *a.* bringing forth more than one at a time (L. *plus*, and *pario*, to bring forth).

Plus, plus, *s.* a character marked thus, +, used as the sign of addition (L. more).

Plush, plush, *s.* a species of shaggy cloth, generally with a hairy velvety nap (L. *pilus*, hair).

Pluto, ploo'-to, *s.* the god of the nether world [Myth].

Plutocracy, ploo-tok'-ra-se, *s.* government in which the ruling power is in the hands of the rich (Gr. *plutos*, wealth, and *kratos* power).

Plutonian, ploo-to'-ne-an, } *s.* one who holds the Plu-
Plutonist, ploo'-to-nist, } tonic theory in regard to the crust of the earth.

Plutonic, ploo-ton'-ik. *a.* infernal; dark; igneous. *Plutonic rocks*, unstratified rocks, as granite, porphyry, &c., supposed, according to the *Plutonic theory*, to have been consolidated from a melted state at a great depth from the surface of the earth (*Pluto*).

Plutonism, ploo'-ton-izm, *s.* the Plutonic theory.

Pluvial, ploo'-ve-al, *a.* rainy; humid; due to rain (L. *pluvia*, rain).

Pluviameter, ploo-ve-am'-e-ter, *s.* a raingauge (L. *pluvia*, and *meter*).

Pluviametrical, ploo'-ve-à-met'-rik-al, *a.* made by a pluviameter.

Pluviometer, ploo-ve-om'-e-ter, *s.* See **Pluviameter.**

Ply, pli, *v.a.* to employ with diligence; to keep busy; to solicit; to urge: *v.n.* to bend; to work steadily; to come and go regularly; to go in haste; to endeavour to make way against the wind [Naut.]: *s.* a fold; a plait; bent; bias (L. *plico*, to bend).

Plyer, pli'-er, *s.* he who or that which plies.

Plymouth Brethren, plim'-outh breth'-ren, *s.pl.* a sect of Christians that arose in Plymouth and elsewhere about 1830, and are mainly distinguished for their rejection of clericalism and their assertion of the equal standing and privilege of every member of the Church of Christ, which they regard as the organ of the salvation, by separation from the world, of God's elect.

Plymouthism, plim'-mouth-izm, *s.* the principles of the Plymouth Brethren.

Pneumatic, new-mat'-ik, *a.* consisting of, like, or pertaining to air; moved by air; filled with air (Gr. *pneuma*, air, spirit).

Pneumatics, new-mat'-iks, *s.* the science of elastic fluids, especially of the air; the doctrine of spiritual essences.

Pneumatological, new-mat-o-loj'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to pneumatology.

Pneumatologist, new-mà-tol'-o-jist,, *s.* one versed in pneumatology.

Pneumatology, new-mà-tol'-o-je, *s.* the science of, or a treatise on, the properties of elastic fluids; the doctrine of spiritual essences or existences (Gr. *pneuma*, and *logos*, science).

Pneumatometer, new-mà-tom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument to estimate the quantity of air which the lungs can inhale at a time (Gr. *pneuma*, and *meter*).

Pneumonia, new-mo'-ne-à, *s.* acute inflammation of the lungs.

Pneumonic, new-mon'-ik, *a.* pulmonic: *s.* a medicine for diseased lungs.

Pneumothorax, neu'-mo-tho'-raks, *s.* a collection of air in the pleura (Gr. *pneuma*, and *thorax*, the chest).

Poa, po'-à *s.* meadow-grass (Gr. grass).

Poach, poatsh, *v.a.* to boil slightly, as eggs, by breaking them into boiling water: to steal game: *v.n.* to encroach on another's preserves to steal game (Fr. *poche*, a pouch).

Poach, poatch, *v.a.* to stab or pierce (*poke*).

Poachard poatsh'-ård, *s.* the sea-duck, the diver.

Poacher, poatsh'-er, *s.* one who steals game.

Poaching, poatsh'-ing, *s.* employment of a poacher.

Poachy, poatsh'-e, *a.* wet and soft, so as to be easily penetrated to some depth by the feet of cattle.

Poachiness, poatsh'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being poachy.

Pock, pok, *s.* a pustule of the small-pox (A.S. *poc*).

Pocket, pok'-et, *s.* a small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles; a small bag or net to receive the balls at billiards; a certain quantity, as of hops: *v.a.* to conceal in the pocket; to take clandestinely. *To pocket an insult*, &c., to receive it without resenting it (Fr. *poche*, a pouch).

Pocket-book, pok'-et-book, *s.* a small book for carrying papers in the pocket.

Pocket-glass, pok'-et-glas, *s.* a portable looking-glass.

Pocket-hole, pok'-et-hole, *s.* the opening into a pocket.

Pocket-money, pok'-et-mun'-ne, *s.* money for occasional expenses.

Pockfretten, pok-fret'tn, *a.* pitted with the small-pox.

Pock-mark, pok'-mark, *s.* mark or scar made by the small-pox.

Pock-pitted, pok'-pit-ted, *a.* pitted with small-pox.

Pockwood, pok'-wood, *s.* a very hard wood.

Pocky, pok'-e, *a.* infected with the small-pox; full of pocks; vile or contemptible.

Poco, po'-ko, *ad.* a little [Mus.] (It.)

Pococurantism, po-ko-koo-rant'-izm, *s.* indifferentism (It. *poco*, little, and L. *curo*, to care).

Pod, pod, *s.* the pericarp or seed-vessel of certain plants, as peas, beans, &c.: *v.n.* to swell; to produce pods (*pad*).

Podagra, pod'-à-grà, *s.* gout in the feet (Gr. *pous*, *podos*, and *agra*, seizure).

Podagral, pod'-â-gral, *a.* afflicted with the gout.
Podagric, po-dag'-rik, } *a.* gouty.
Podagrical, po-dag'-rik-al, }
Podded, pod'-ded, *a.* furnished with pods.
Podesta, po-des'-tâ, *s.* the title of a magistrate in certain Italian towns (L. *potestas*, power).
Podge, podj, *s.* a puddle; a plash.
Podgy, pod'-je, *a.* short and fat (*pod*).
Podium, po'-de-um, *s.* a pedestal, with plinth and cornice continued horizontally, to support pillars; the part of an amphitheatre projecting over the arena; a balcony [Arch.] (L.)
Podocarp, po'-do-karp, *s.* a fruit stalk [Bot.] (Gr. *pous*, and *karpos*, fruit).
Podophyllin, pod-o-fil'-in, *s.* a rezin obtained from the May-apple, and an active purgative.
Podophyllous, pod-o-fil'-us, *a.* with leaf-shaped feet [Entom.]
Podophyllum, pod-o-fil'-um, *s.* the genus of the May-apple (Gr. *pous*, and *phyllon*, a leaf).
Podosperm, pod'-o-sperm, *s.* a filament connecting the ovule with the placenta (Gr. *pous*, and *sperma*, seed).
Podrida, po-dre'-dâ, *s.* a miscellaneous dish of meats (Sp.)
Poe-bird, po'-e-burd, *s.* the parson bird, a native of New Zealand.
Poem, po'-em, *s.* a metrical composition; a poetic composition.
Poephagous, po-ef'-â-gus, *a.* grass-eating (Gr. *poe*, grass, and *phago*, to eat).
Poesy, po'-e-se, *s.* the art of composing poems; poetry; metrical composition; a posy.
Poet, po'-et, *s.* the author of a poem; one skilled in poetical composition; one distinguished for poetic talents or imaginative power (L. a maker, from Gr. *poieo*, to make).
Poetaster, po-e-tas'-ter, *s.* a petty poet; a pitiful rhymer.
Poetess, po'-et-es, *s.* a female poet.
Poetic, po-et'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to poetry; suitable
Poetical, po-et'-e-kal, } to poetry; expressed in poetry; possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry; sublime.
Poetically, po-et'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a poetical manner.
Poetics, po-et'-iks, *s.* the doctrine or criticism of poetry.
Poetize, po'-et-ize, *v.n.* to write as a poet.
Poet-laureate, po-et-law'-re-ate, *s.* See **Laureate.**
Poet-musician, po'-et-mu-zish'-an, *s.* an appellation given to the bard and lyrist of former ages.
Poetry, po'-e-tre, *s.* the art of giving clear and rhythmic expression to ideal forms, which have been conceived in the fantasy with more or less of passion of soul and penetrative insight into reality; any composition, whether in verse or prose, which is at once nobly fervid and vividly imaginative; metrical composition; verse.
Pogge, pog, *s.* the armed bull-head.
Poignancy, poy'-nan-se, *s.* the state of being poignant.
Poignant, poy'-nant, *a.* sharp; stimulating to taste; keen; satirical; very painful or acute. See **Pungent.**
Poignantly, poyn'-ant-le, *ad.* to a poignant degree.
Poinding, poynd'-ing, *s.* in Scotland, a seizing and selling of a debtor's goods, under legal warrant, to pay his debts (*pound*).
Point, poynt, *s.* the sharp end of any instrument; the mark made by it; an indivisible part; that which has neither length, breadth nor thickness [Math.]; a dot; a stop in punctuation; a spot; verge; exact place; degree; lace wrought by the needle; quality; peculiarity; subject; aim; the switch of a railway; a small cape or promontory; the sting of an epigram; a lively turn of thought; the gist of an argument; punctilio (L. *punctum*, to prick).
Point, poynt, *v.a.* to sharpen; to direct; to aim; to mark with stops; to mark with vowel-points; to fill joints with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel: *v.n.* to direct the finger for designating an object; to indicate; to show distinctly by any means. *To point at*, to treat with scorn.
Point-blank, poynt'-blank, *a.* horizontal; direct: *s.* spot aimed at in shooting (Fr. white point).
Pointed, poynt'-ed, *a.* sharpened; having a sharp point; aimed at some one or something; epigrammatic; abounding in conceits or lively turns. **Pointedly**, poynt'-ed-le, *ad.* in a pointed manner. **Pointedness**, poynt'-ed-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being pointed.
Pointel, poyn'-tel, *s.* a kind of pencil or style.
Pointer, poyn'-ter, *s.* anything that points; a dog employed in hunting, so called from its habit of pointing at game.
Pointing, poynt'-ing, *s.* punctuation; the act of filling the crevices of a wall with mortar, &c.
Pointing-stock, poynt'-ing-stok, *s.* an object of ridicule.
Pointless, poynt'-les, *a.* having no point; having no keenness or appositeness.
Pointsman, poynts'-man, *s.* one who looks after the switches or points on a railway.
Poise, poyz, *s.* weight; balance; equipoise; that which balances; a regulating power; a steelyard weight: *v.a.* to balance in weight; to load; examine or ascertain (L. *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh).
Poison, poyz'n, *s.* that which is destructive or injurious to life; that which taints or destroys moral purity or health: *v.a.* to infect with anything fatal to life; to kill by poison; to taint or corrupt (L. *potio*, a draught, from *poto*, to drink).
Poisonable, poyz'n-â-bl, *a.* that can be poisoned.
Poisoner, poyz'n-er, *s.* one who poisons or corrupts.
Poisonous, poyz'n-us, *a.* having the qualities of poison; corrupting. **Poisonously**, poyz'n-us-le, *ad.* in a poisonous manner. **Poisonousness**, poyz'n-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being poisonous.
Poitrel, poy'-trel, *s.* armour for the breast of a horse.
Poke, poke, *s.* a pocket; a small bag.
Poke, poke, *v.a.* to push against with anything pointed; to feel or search for with anything pointed; to thrust at with the horns: *v.n.* to feel about in the dark: *s.* a push; a thrust (Ir. *poc*, a blow).
Poker, po'-ker, *s.* an iron bar used in stirring a fire.
Poking, po'-king, *a.* drudging; servile.
Poking-stick, po'-king-stik, *s.* an instrument formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs.
Polacca, po-lak'-â, } *s.* a vessel with three masts, used
Polacre, po-lâ'-kr, } in the Mediterranean (It.)
Polar, po'-lar, *a.* pertaining to, or situated near, or proceeding from the poles of the earth; pertaining to the magnetic pole. *Polar angle*, an angle formed by two meridians at the pole. *Polar bear*, a white arctic bear. *Polar circles*, two parallels of latitude round the poles at a distance of 23½ degrees. *Polar distance*, angular distance from one of the poles, especially a celestial pole. See **Pole.**
Polariscope, po-lar'-e-skope, *s.* an apparatus for showing the phenomena of polarized light (*polar*, and Gr. *skopeo*, to view).
Polarity, po-lar'-e-te, *s.* the property of pointing to the poles of the earth, which is peculiar to the magnetic needle; action by, or susceptibility to, polar influences, that is, influences tending like poles, or such as are at once attractive and repellant.
Polarizable, po'-lar-i-zâ-bl, *a.* susceptible of polarization.
Polarization, po-lar-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of giving polarity to a body; the state of being polarized. *Polarization of light*, a change produced upon light under the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having polarity, or poles possessing different properties.
Polarize, po'-lar-ize, *v.a.* to communicate polarity to.
Polarized, po'-lar-ized, *a.* having polarity.
Polarizer, po'-lar-ize'-er, *s.* that which polarizes light.
Polders, pol'-ders, *s.* low lands under the level of the sea or a river that have been drained and cultivated, and are protected by dykes (Dut.)
Pole, pole, *s.* a long slender piece of wood; a rod or perch; a measure of length of 5½ yards; an instrument for measuring: *v.a.* to furnish with poles for support; to bear or convey on poles; to impel by poles, as a boat. *Under bare poles*, with the sails all furled [Naut.] (A.S. *pal*, L. *palus*, a stake.)
Pole, pole, *s.* one of the extremities of the axis on which the sphere of the heavens or the earth revolves; the star which is vertical to the pole of the earth; the pole-star; one of the two points in a body where the attractive or the repellant force is concentrated. *Magnetic pole*, one of the points in a magnet corresponding to the poles of the earth, the one pointing north and the other south; the place on the surface of the earth where the needle points vertically (Gr. *polos*, from *pelo*, to move).
Pole-axe, pole'-aks, *s.* an axe fixed to a pole or handle.
Polecat, pole'-kat, *s.* a small carnivorous quadruped, allied to the weasel, which has glands secreting a fœtid liquor.
Polemic, po-lem'-ik, *s.* a disputant; a controvertist.
Polemic po-lem'-ik, } *a.* controversial; disputa-
Polemical, po-lem'-e-kal, } tive. **Polemically**, po-lem'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a polemic manner (Gr. *polemos*, war).
Polemics, po-lem'-iks, *s.* controversies on religious subjects; the history of these in the Christian Church.
Polemoscope, po-lem'-os-kope, *s.* an oblique perspective glass (Gr. *polemos*, war, and *skopeo*, to view).
Polenta, po-len'-tâ, *s.* a preparation of semolina or maize (It.)
Pole-star, pole'-star, *s.* a star which is nearly vertical to the pole of the earth; a lode-star; a guide.
Polianthes, pol-e-an'-theez, *s.* a genus of lilies including the tuberose (Gr. *polis*, a city, or *poly*, many, and *anthos*, a flower).
Police, po-lees', *s.* the department of the government

concerned in the preservation and enforcement of order in a city, town, or district; a body of civil officers organized for this purpose (Gr. *politeia*, city or state order or management, from *polis*, a city).

Policed, po-leest', *a.* regulated by laws.

Policeman, po-lees'-man, *s.* one of a police force.

Policy, pol'-e-se, *s.* art or manner of governing a nation: the system of state administration; management adopted and pursued by a government; system of regulative measures; prudence, wisdom, cunning, or dexterity of management: *pl.* in Scotland, pleasure-grounds round a mansion. See **Police.**

Policy, pol'-e-se, *s.* a warrant for money in the public funds; a writing or instrument by which a contract or indemnity is effected (Fr. *police*, from Gr. *poly*, many, *ptyx*, *ptychos*, fold).

Poling, po'-ling, *s.* poles erected for scaffolding or to support the walls of buildings or earthworks: *a.* pushing forward with poles.

Polish, pol'-ish, *v.a.* to make smooth and glossy, usually by rubbing; to refine; to wear off rudeness; to make elegant and polite: *v.n.* to become smooth, or receive a gloss: *s.* a smooth glossy surface; a substance to impart a polish; refinement; elegance of manners (L. *polio*).

Polish, pol'-lish, *a.* relating to Poland or its people: *s.* the language of Poland.

Polishable, pol'-ish-à-bl. *a.* capable of being polished.

Polisher, pol'-ish-er, *s.* the person or instrument that polishes.

Polishing, pol'-ish-ing, *a.* making smooth or glossy either with rubbing, varnish, or powder.

Polishment, pol'-ish-ment, *s.* polishing; refinement.

Polite, po-lite', *a.* having refinement of manners; well-bred; courteous. **Politely**, po-lite'-le, *ad.* in a polite manner. **Politeness**, po-lite'-nes, *s.* elegance of manners; refinement; courtesy.

Politesse, pol-e-tess', *s.* politeness; overacted politeness (Fr.)

Politic, pol'-e-tik, *a.* constituting the state; sagacious, specially in policy; well-devised and adapted to the purpose (Gr. from *polis*, a city).

Political, po-lit'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to policy, or to civil government and its administration; pertaining to a nation or state; derived from connection with government; treating of politics. **Politically**, po-lit'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a political or politic manner. *Political economy*, the science of the production and distribution of wealth as created by human industry and possessing exchangeable value; "a system of conduct and legislature, founded on the sciences, directing the arts, and impossible, except under certain conditions of moral culture."—[Ruskin].

Politician, pol-e-tish'-an, *s.* one versed in the art of governing, or devoted to politics.

Politics, pol'-e-tiks, *s.* the science of government; political affairs, or the contests of parties for power.

Polity, pol'-e-te, *s.* the form or constitution of government of a state; form of government; constitution.

Polka, pol'-ka, *s.* a fashionable Polish or Hungarian dance; the music appropriate to it.

Poll, pole, *s.* the head of a person, or the back part of it; a register of heads of persons; the entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers; an election of civil officers, or the place of election: *v.a.* to lop the tops of trees; to clip; to shear; to enter names on a list for voting; to bring to the poll: *v.n.* to vote at a poll [Dut.]

Pollack, pol'-lak, *s.* a species of cod-fish.

Pollard, pol'-ard, *s.* a tree having its top cut off; the chub-fish; a stag that has cast his horns; a mixture of bran and meal: *v.a.* to lop the tops of trees (*poll*).

Polled, poled, *a.* lopped; cropped; without horns.

Pollen, pol'-len, *s.* the fecundating dust contained in the anther of flowers; fine bran (L. fine flour).

Pollenarious, pol-le-na'-re-us, *a.* consisting of pollen or meal.

Pollenine, pol'-le-nin, *s.* a substance from the pollen of certain plants.

Poller, po'-ler, *s.* one who polls trees; one who registers voters or one who enters his name as a voter.

Pollicitation, pol-lis-e-ta'-shun, *s.* a voluntary engagement or a paper containing it (L. *policeor*, to promise).

Pollinar, pol'-in-ar, } *a.* covered with fine, dust-like
Pollinose, pol'-in-oze, } pollen.

Pollination, pol-in-a'-shun, *s.* conveyance of pollen from anther to stigma.

Polliniferous, pol-le-nif'-er-us, *a.* producing pollen (L. *pollen*, and *fero*, to bear).

Polliwig, pol'-le-wig, *s.* a tadpole, as if all head.

Pollock, pol'-lok, *s.* See **Pollack.**

Poll-tax, pol'-taks, *s.* a capitation-tax.

Pollute, po-lute', *v.a.* to defile or to make unclean; to taint with guilt; to profane; to corrupt; to violate (L. *polluo*, to soil by inundation, from *pol*, towards, and *luo*, to wash).

Pollute, pol-lute', } *a.* defiled; tainted with guilt.
Polluted, pol-lu'-ted, } **Pollutedly**, pol-lute'-ed-le, *ad.* with pollution. **Pollutedness**, pol-lu'-ted-nes, *s.* the state of being polluted.

Polluter, pol-lu'-ter, *s.* a defiler; a corrupter.

Pollution, pol-lu'-shun, *s.* the act of polluting, or state of being polluted; defilement; among the Jews, legal or ceremonial uncleanness; involuntary emission of semen [Med.]

Pollux, pol'-luks, *s.* a fixed star in the constellation Gemini.

Polo, po'-lo, *s.* an Anglo-Indian game like hockey, played on horseback.

Polonaise, po'-lo-naze, *s.* a robe after a Polish fashion worn by ladies; a Polish air and dance.

Polony, po-lo'-ne, *s.* a dry sausage of partly cooked meat (*Bologna*).

Poltroon, pol-troon', *s.* an arrant coward; a dastard: *a.* base; vile; contemptible (Fr. *poltron*, a sluggard, It. *poltro*, a bed).

Poltroonery, pol-troon'-e-re, *s.* cowardice; baseness of mind; want of spirit.

Polverine, pol'-ve-rin, *s.* the calcined ashes of a plant used in glass manufacture (L. *pulvis*, dust).

Polyacoustic, pol-e-à-kow'-stik, *a.* that multiplies or magnifies sound: *s.* an instrument which does so (Gr. *poly*, many, and *acoustic*).

Polyadelphia, pol-e-a-del'-fe-à, *s.pl.* a class of plants with stamens united in three or more bundles (Gr. *poly*, and *adelphos*, a brother).

Polyadelphian, pol-e-a-del'-fe-an, *a.* having stamens in three or more bundles.

Polyandria, pol-e-an'-dre-à, *s.pl.* a class of hermaphrodite plants having many stamens (Gr. *poly*, and *aner*, a male).

Polyandrian, pol-e-an'-dre-an, *a.* having many stamens.

Polyandry, pol-e-an'-dre, *s.* plurality of husbands.

Polyanthus, pol-e-an'-thus, *s.* a variety of the primrose (Gr. *po'* , and *anthos*, a flower).

Polyarchy, pol-e-ar'-ke, *s.* a government of many, as opposed to monarchy (Gr. *poly*, and *archo*, to rule).

Polyatomic, po-le-à-tom'ik, *a.* having an equivalent more than one [Chem.]

Polyautography, pol-e-aw-tog'-rà-fe, *s.* the act of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting (Gr. *poly*, *autos*, self, and *grapho*, to write).

Polybasic, pol-e-base'-ik, *a.* having two or more equivalents of a base [Chem.] (Gr. *poly*, and *basic*.)

Polybasite, po-li-ba'-site, *s.* an iron-black ore of silver.

Polychord, pol'-e-kord, *a.* having many chords: *s.* an apparatus coupling two octave notes (Gr. *poly*, and *chord*).

Polychroite, pol-e-kro'-ite, *s.* the colouring matter of saffron.

Polychromatic, pol-e-kro-mat'-ik, *a.* exhibiting a play of colours [Min.] (Gr. *poly*, and *chroma*, colour.)

Polychrome, pol'-e-krome, *a.* having many colours; in the manner of polychromy: *s.* a substance from chestnut bark.

Polychromy, pol'-e-kro-me, *s.* the ancient art of colouring statuary or buildings.

Polycotyledon, pol-e-kot-e-le'-dun, *s.* a plant that has more than two cotyledons (Gr. *poly*, and *cotyledon*).

Polycotyledonous, pol-e-kot-e-le'-do-nus, *a.* having more than two cotyledons.

Polycracy, po-lik'-rà-se, *s.* the government of many (Gr. *poly*, and *krateo*, to rule).

Polydipsia, pol-e-dip'-se-à, *s.* excessive thirst [Med.] (Gr. *poly*, and *dipsa*, thirst).

Polygamia, pol-e-ga'-me-à, *s.pl.* plants bearing hermaphrodite flowers.

Polygamian, pol-e-ga'-me-an, *a.* having hermaphrodite flowers.

Polygamist, pol-ig'-à-mist, *s.* one who practises or upholds polygamy.

Polygamous, pol-ig'-à-mus, *a.* inclined to or marked by polygamy.

Polygamy, po-lig'-à-me, *s.* plurality of wives or husbands at the same time (Gr. *poly*, and *gamos*, marriage).

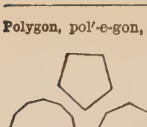
Polygastric, pol-e-gas'-trik, *a.* having many stomachs (Gr. *poly*, and *gastric*).

Polygenesis, pol-e-jen'-e-sis, *s.* the theory (*a*) that man is not from one centre, but many; (*b*) that organisms are not from one cell, but several; (*c*) that being is not from one principle, but two or more (Gr. *poly*, and *genesis*).

Polygenous, po-lij'-e-nus, *a.* consisting of many kinds (Gr. *poly*, and *genos*, kind).

Polyglot, pol'-e-glot, *a.* containing many languages: *s.* a Bible in many languages (Gr. *poly*, and *glotta*, the tongue).

Polygon, pol'-e-gon, *s.* a figure of many angles [Geom.] (Gr. *poly*, and *gonia*, an angle.)



Polygon.

Polygonal, pol-ig'-o-nal. } *a.*
Polygonous, pol-ig'-o-nus, } having many angles.

Polygram, pol'-e-gram, *s.* a figure consisting of many lines (Gr. *poly*, and *gramma*, a letter).

Polygraph, pol'-e-graf, *s.* an instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; a collection of different works (Gr. *poly*, and *grapho*, to write).

Polygraphy, po-lig'-rā-fe, *s.* the art of writing in and deciphering various ciphers.

Polygraphic, pol-e-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to polygraphy: done by a polygraph.

Polygynia, pol-e-jin'-e-à, *s.pl.* an order of plants having many styles (Gr. *poly*, and *gyne*, a female).

Polygynian, pol-e-jin'-e-an, *a.* having many styles.

Polygyny, po-lij'-e-ne, *s.* plurality of wives at the same time (Gr. *poly*, and *gyne*, a female). See **Polygamy.**

Polyhalite, pol'-e-hal-ite, *s.* a brick-red mineral (Gr. *poly*, and *hals*, salt).

Polyhedral, pol-e-he'-dral, *a.* having many sides.

Polyhedron, pol-e-he'-dron, *s.* a geometrical solid containing many sides or planes; a multiplying glass or lens, consisting of several plane surfaces arranged convexly [Optics.] (Gr. *poly*, and *hedra*, a side).

Polyhistor, pol-e-his'-tor, *s.* a man of vast learning (Gr. *poly*, and *histor*, knowing).

Polymathy, po-lim'-à-the, *s.* knowledge of many arts and sciences (Gr. *poly*, and *mathesis*, learning).

Polymerism, po-lim'-er-izm, *s.* combination of elements in the same proportions, but in which the number of atoms differs (Chem.] (Gr. *poly*, and *meros*, a part).

Polymignite, pol-e-mig'-nite, *s.* a black shining mineral (Gr. *poly*, and *mignymi*, to mix).

Polymnite, pol-im'-nite, *s.* a stone marked with dendrites and black lines (Gr. *poly*, and *mnion*, moss).

Polymorph, pol'-e-morf, *s.* a numerous tribe of shells (Gr. *poly*, and *morphe*, shape).

Polymorphism, pol-e-mor'-fizm, *s.* the power of crystallizing in divers forms.

Polymorphous, pol-e-mor'-fus, *a.* having many forms.

Polyneme, pol'-e-neem, *s.* a sea-fish of the perch family.

Polynesian, pol-e-ne'-zhe-an, *a.* pertaining to Polynesia, a numerous group of isles in the Pacific Ocean: *s.* a native of Polynesia (Gr. *poly*, and *nesos*, an island).

Polynomial, pol-e-no'-me-al, *a.* containing many terms or names (Gr. *poly*, and *onyma*, a name).

Polyonymous, pol-e-on'-e-mus, *a.* having many titles.

Polyoptron, pol-e-op'-tron, *s.* a glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished (Gr. *poly*, and *optomai*, to see).

Polyorama, pol-e-o-rā'-ma, *s.* a view of many objects; a panorama (Gr. *poly*, and *horama*, a view).

Polypary, pol'-e-pā-re, *s.* a name given to coral, because formed by polypes (Gr. *poly*, and *pario*, to produce).

Polype, pol'-ip, *s.* an aquatic animal of the radiate kind, some species of which secrete coral. See **Polypus.**

Polypetalous, pol-e-pet'-à-lus, *a.* having many petals [Bot.] (Gr. *poly*, and *petal*, a leaf.)

Polyphagous, po-lif'-à-gus, *a.* subsisting on many kinds of food (Gr. *poly*, and *phago*, to eat).

Polypharmacy, pol-e-far'-mà-se, *s.* medicine of many ingredients; prescription of too many medicines.

Polyphonic, pol-e-fon'-ik, *a.* consisting of many voices; consisting of two or more parts, each of which has an independent melody of its own [Mus.] (Gr. *poly*, and *phone*, sound).

Polyphonism, po-lif'-o-nizm, *s.* the being polyphonic.

Polyphonist, po-lif'-o-nist, *s.* a ventriloquist.

Polyphyllous, po-le-fil'-lus, *a.* many-leafed [Bot.] (Gr. *poly*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

Polypidom, pol-ip'-e-dum, *s.* a fabric built up of the cells of polypes (*polype*, and Gr. *domos*, a house).

Polypode, pol'-e-pode *s.* an animal with many feet, as the millepede, or wood-louse; the fourth class of the radiata of Cuvier (Gr. *poly*, and *pous*, a foot).

Polypous, pol'-le-pus, *a.* of the nature of a polype.

Polyprismatic, pol-e-priz-mat'-ik, *a.* with crystals presenting many prisms in a single form [Min.] (Gr. *poly*, and *prismatic.*)

Polypus, pol'-e-pus, *s.* a polype; a pedunculate tumour, so named because it was supposed to have numerous attachments or feet [Med.] (Gr. *poly*, and *pous*, the foot.)

Polyrhizous, po-le-ri'-zus, *a.* having many rootlets (Gr. *poly*, and *rhiza*, a root).

Polyscope, pol'-e-skope, *s.* a multiplying glass (Gr. *poly*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Polysepalous, pol-e-sep'-à-lus, *a.* with the sepals not cohering (Gr. *poly*, and *sepal.*)

Polyspast, pol'-e-spast, *s.* a machine consisting of many pulleys (Gr. *poly*, and *spao*, to draw.)

Polysperm, pol'-e-sperm, *s.* a tree whose fruit contains many seeds (Gr. *poly*, and *sperma*, seed).

Polyspermous, pol-e-sper'-mus, *a.* containing many seeds.

Polystyle, pol'-e-stile, *s.* an edifice with numerous columns (Gr. *poly*, and *stylos*, a pillar).

Polysyllabic, pol-e-sil-ab'-ik, *a.* consisting of many syllables.

Polysyllable, pol-e-sil'-là-bl, *s.* a word of many syllables (Gr. *poly*, and *syllable*).

Polysyndeton, pol-e-sin'-de-ton, *s.* a figure of speech in which the copulative is often repeated (Gr. *poly*, and *syndeton*).

Polysynthetic, pol-e-sin-thet'-ik, *a.* composed of several distinct words, each retaining its signification.

Polytechnic, pol-e-tek'-nik, *a.* comprehending many arts and sciences. *Polytechnic school*, a school for instruction in many practical arts, such as engineering. (Gr. *poly*, and *techne*, an art.)

Polythalamous, pol-e-thal'-à-mus, *a.* many-chambered (Gr. *poly*, and *thalamos*, a chamber).

Polytheism, pol'-e-the'-izm, *s.* belief in a plurality of gods, each with a sphere of his own in the government of the world (Gr. *poly*, and *theos*, a god).

Polytheist, pol'-e-the'-ist, *s.* one who believes in a plurality of gods.

Polytheistic, pol-e-the-is'-tik, *a.* pertaining to or embracing polytheism.

Polytype, pol'-e-tipe, *s.* a fac-simile in metal of an engraving, &c. (Gr. *poly*, and *type*).

Polyzoa, pol-e-zo'-à, *s.pl.* molluscous animals growing together, and produced by germination from a single one (Gr. *poly*, and *zoon*, an animal).

Polyzonal, pol-e-zo'-nal, *a.* composed of many zones or belts [Optics.] (Gr. *poly*, and *zone.*)

Pomace, pom'-ase, *s.* the substance of apples or similar fruit crushed by grinding (L. *pomum*, an apple).

Pomaceous, po-mā'-shus, *a.* consisting of apples.

Pomade, po-made', *s.* perfumed ointment (L. *pomum*).

Pomander, po-man'-der, *s.* a perfumed ball or powder.

Pomatum, po-mā'-tum, *s.* perfumed unguent used for the hair: *v.a.* to apply pomatum to the hair. See **Pomace.**

Pome, pome, *s.* a pulpy pericarp without valves, like the apple [Bot.]

Pome-citron, pome-sit'-run, *s.* a citron apple.

Pomeferous, po-mif'-er-ous *a.* apple-bearing, as apples, melons, gourds, &c. (L. *pomum*, and *fero*, to bear.)

Pomegranate, pom'-gra-àte, *s.* the tree that produces a fruit like an orange, with a thick rind and full of seeds: the fruit itself (Gr. *pomum*, and L. *granum*, grain).

Pomeroy, pom'-roy, *s.* a variety of apple.

Pommage, pom'-aje, *s.* pomace.

Pommel, pum'-mel, *s.* a knob; a knob on a saddle-bow or sword-hilt: *v.a.* to beat as with a pommel, or with something thick or bulky; to bruise (L. *pomum*).

Pommeling, pum'-mel-ling, *s.* a beating or bruising.

Pomology, po-mol'-o-je, *s.* the science or art of rearing fruits, particularly apples (L. *pomum*, and Gr. *logos*, science).

Pomp, pump, *s.* display of grandeur and splendour; pageantry (L. *pompa*, Gr. *pompe*, a solemn procession, from *pempo*, to send).

Pompholyx, pom'-fo-liks, *s.* flowers of zinc; an eruptive disease (Gr. a blister).

Pompion, pump'-e-on, *s.* a pumpkin (Gr. *pepon*).

Pompire, pom'-pire, *s.* a variety of apple.

Pompon, pom'-pon, *s.* a tuft ornament [Mil.] (Fr.)

Pomposity, pom-pos'-e-te, *s.* pompousness; ostentation; boasting.

Pomposo, pom-po'-so, *ad.* grandly (Mus.] (It.)

Pompous, pom'-pus, *a.* displaying pomp or grandeur; ostentatious; self-important. **Pompously,** pom'-pus-le, *ad.* in a pompous manner. **Pompousness,** pom'-pus-nes, *s.* the state of being pompous.

Poncho, pon'-sho, *s.* a woollen cloak worn in S. America, with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through, and hanging down the person before and behind (Sp.)

Pond, pond, *s.* a body of stagnant water: *v.a.* to make a pond (A.S. *pyndan*, to shut in).

Ponder, pon'-der, *v.a.* to weigh in the mind; to examine: *v.n.* to think (L. *pondus*, a weight, from *pendo*, to weigh).

Ponderability, pon-der-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* ponderableness.

Ponderable, pon'-der-à-bl, *a.* that may be weighed. **Ponderableness,** pon'-der-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being ponderable.

Ponderal, pon'-der-al, *a.* estimated by weight.

Ponderance, pon'-der-ans, *s.* weight; gravity.

Ponderer, pon'-der-er, *s.* one who ponders.

Ponderingly, pon'-der-ing-le, *ad.* with consideration.

Ponderosity, pon-der-os'-e-te, *s.* ponderousness.
Ponderous, pon'-der-us, *a.* very heavy; weighty; forcible. **Ponderously**, pon'-der-us-le, *ad.* with great weight. **Ponderousness**, pon'-der-us-nes, *s.* the state of being ponderous.
Pongo, pong'-go, *s.* an ape of the E. Archipelago, like an orang-outang, but much larger.
Poniard, pon'-yard, *s.* a small dagger: *v.a.* to pierce with a poniard; to stab (Fr. from *poing*, the fist).
Pontac, pon'-tak, *s.* a fine species of claret. (*Pontac* in France).
Pontage, pon'-taje, *s.* a duty paid on a bridge for maintaining it (L. *pons*, a bridge).
Pontee, pon'-tee, *s.* an iron instrument by which the hot glass is taken out of the glass-pot.
Pontic, pon'-tik, *a.* pertaining to the **Black Sea.** (*Pontus*, the Black Sea.)
Pontifex, pon'-te-feks, *s.* a Roman pontiff. *Pontifex maximus*, the chief of the pontiffs (L. *pons*, a bridge, and *facio*, to make).
Pontiff, pon'-tif, *s.* a high priest; the pope (L. *pontifex*).
Pontific, pon-tif'-ik, } *a.* belonging to a pontiff.
Pontifical, pon-tif'-e-kal, } priest or pope; popish. **Pontifically**, pon-tif'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a pontifical manner.
Pontifical, pon-tif'-e-kal, *s.* a book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical: *s.pl.* pontifical dress.
Pontificate, pon-tif'-e-kate, *s.* the dignity of a pontiff; the reign of a pope.
Pontifice, pon'-te-fis, *s.* structure of a bridge.
Pontifical, pon-te-fish'-al, *a.* pertaining to the pope.
Pontifician, pon-te-fish'-an, *s.* a supporter of the pope.
Pontine, pon'-tin, *a.* a term designating a large marsh between Rome and Naples (L.)
Pontlevis, pont'-le-vis, *s.* the rearing of a horse on his hind legs (Fr.)
Pontonier, pon-to-neer', *s.* the constructor, or one in charge, of a bridge [Mil.]
Pontoon, pon-toon', *s.* a flat-bottomed boat or structure used for constructing temporary bridges; a lighter.
Pontoon-bridge, pon-toon'-brij, *s.* a bridge formed with pontoons.
Pony, po'-ne, *s. pl.* **Ponies**, a small horse (Gael. *ponaidh*).
Pood, pood, *s.* a Russian weight, equal to 36 English pounds.
Poodle, poo'-dl, *s.* a small dog resembling the water-dog, remarkable for its sagacity and affection (Ger *Pudel*).
Pooh, poo, *int.* an exclamation of dislike or contempt.
Pool, pool, *s.* a small collection of water in a hollow place (A.S. *pol*).
Pool, pool, *s.* the stakes played for in certain games of cards, or the receptacle for them; a particular game at billiards (Fr. *poule*, a hen).
Pooler, pool'-er, *s.* an instrument to stir a tan vat.
Poop, poop, *s.* the raised aftmost deck of a ship; the stern: *v.a.* to strike the stern of a vessel (L. *puppis*).
Pooped, poopt, *a.* having a poop; struck on the poop.
Pooping, poop'-ing, *s.* the shock of a heavy sea on the stern of a ship; the running of one ship against another.
Poor, poor, *a.* destitute of property; indigent; necessitous; destitute of strength, beauty or dignity; barren; mean; jejune; destitute of worth or weight; of little worth; dejected; destitute of spirit; lean; small; wanting in good qualities; an expression of tenderness, pity or contempt. The *poor*, those who are destitute of property, and specially such as depend on charity (L. *pauper*, poor). **Poorly**, poor'-le, *ad.* without wealth; in indigence; with little or no success; meanly. **Poorness**, poor'-nes, *s.* poverty; the quality or state of being poor.
Poor-house, poor'-hows, *s.* a public establishment for the support of the poor.
Poor-john, poor'-jon, *s.* a species of cod-fish.
Poor-laws, poor'-laws, *s.pl.* regulations for the support of the poor.
Poorly, poor'-le, *a.* somewhat ill; indisposed.
Poor-rate, poor-rate, *s.* tax for the poor.
Poor-spirited, poor-spir'-it-ed, *a.* of a mean spirit; cowardly; base. **Poor-spiritedness**, poor-spir'-it-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being poor-spirited.
Pop, pop, *s.* a small, smart, quick sound, or report: *v.n.* to enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion; to dart; to move quickly: *v.a.* to push suddenly: *ad.* suddenly (from the sound).
Pope, pope, *s.* the Bishop of Rome; the head of the Roman Catholic Church; a kind of perch (*papa*).
Popedom, pope'-dum, *s.* the office or dignity of the pope; the jurisdiction of the pope.
Pope-joan, pope'-jone, *s.* a game of cards.
Popeling, pope'-ling, *s.* an adherent of the pope; a would-be pope.
Popery, po'-pe-re, *s.* the popish religion.
Pope's-eye, pope's'-i, *s.* a gland embedded in fat in the middle of the thigh.
Popgun, pop'-gun, *s.* a small gun used by children.
Popinjay, pop'-in-ja, *s.* a parrot; a woodpecker; a fop or coxcomb (Ger. *pappeln*, to chatter, to babble, and L. *gallus*, a cock).
Popish, po'-pish, *a.* relating or belonging to the pope or to popery. **Popishly**, po'-pish-le, *ad.* in a popish direction.
Poplar, pop'-lar, *s.* a well-known genus of trees of rapid growth, with a white, soft, light wood (L. *populus*).
Poplin, pop'-lin, *s.* a stuff made of silk and worsted (Fr.)
Poplitic, pop-lit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the knee-joint or ham (Gr. *poplos*, the ham).
Poppet, pop'-pet, *s.* a timber used to support a ship in launching; a term of endearment. See **Puppet.**
Poppy, pop'-pe, *s.* a showy plant of several species, from one of which opium is obtained (L. *papaver*).
Poppy-head, pop'-pe-hed, *s.* a finial of foliage or other ornaments in wood-work.
Populace, pop'-u-lase, *s.* the common people.
Popular, pop'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to the common people; suitable to common people; easily comprehensible; plain; familiar; pleasing to the people; extensively prevalent (L. *populus*, the people). **Popularly**, pop'-u-lar-le, *ad.* in a popular manner.
Popularity, pop-u-lar'-e-te, *s.* the state of being popular or in favour with the people.
Popularize, pop'-u-lar-ize, *v.a.* to render popular or common; to spread among the people.
Populate, pop'-u-late, *v.n.* to propagate: *v.a.* to furnish with inhabitants.
Population, pop-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act of populating; the number of people or inhabitants in a country; state of a country as regards population.
Populine, pop'-u-lin, *s.* a crystalizable substance separated from the bark, &c., of the aspen.
Populous, pop'-u-lus, *a.* full of inhabitants; abounding with people. **Populously**, pop'-u-lus-le, *ad.* with many inhabitants. **Populousness**, pop'-u-lus-nes, *s.* the state of being populous.
Porcate, por'-kate, *a.* formed in ridges (L. *porca*, a ridge).
Porcelain, por'-se-lane, *s.* a fine white semi-transparent earthenware: *a.* belonging to porcelain (Fr. *porcelaine*, It. *porcellana*, the Venus shell, which porcelain resembles, from L. *porcus*, a pig, as being in form like a sow's back).
Porcellainized, por'-se-lane-ized, *a.* baked like porcelain [Geol.]
Porcellaneous, por-se-la'-ne-us, *a.* resembling porcelain.
Porcellanite, por'-sel-la-nite, *s.* a semi-vitrified clay.
Porch, portsh, *s.* a kind of vestibule at the entrance of temples, halls, or other buildings; a portico; a covered walk. The *Porch*, the public portico in Athens where Zeno taught; the school of the Stoics. (L. *porta*, a gate.)

Porcupine.

Porcine, por'-sin, *a* pertaining to swine (L. *porcus*, a swine).
Porcupine, por'-ku-pine, *s.* a rodent furnished with spines (L. *porcus*, and *spina*).
Porcupine-fish, por'-ku-pine-fish, *s.* a fish of the tropical seas covered with spines.
Pore, pore, *s.* a minute orifice in the membranous surfaces of plants or animals by which fluids are exhaled or absorbed; a small interstice between the molecules or particles of bodies (Gr. *poros*, a passage).
Pore, pore, *v.n.* to look with steady, continued attention or application (*peer*, or Dut. to poke).
Poreblind, pore'-blind, *a.* See **Purblind.**
Porer, pore'er, *s.* one who pores or studies diligently.
Porgy, por'-je, *s.* a salt water fish esteemed as food.
Porifera, po-rif'-e-ra, *s.pl.* the sponges (*pore*, and L. *fero*, to bear).
Poriform, po'-re-form, *a.* resembling a pore.
Porism, po'-rizm, *s.* a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions [Geom.]
Porismatic, po-riz-mat'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to a porism.
Poristic, po-ris'-tik, }
Pork, poark, *s.* the flesh of swine, fresh or salted (L. *porcus*, a swine).
Perker, poark'-er, } *s.* a young pig; a pig.
Porkling, poark'-ling, }
Porosity, po-ros'-e-te, *s.* porousness.
Porotic, po-rot'-ik, *a.* capable of forming into hard matter or callus (Gr. *poros*, callus).

Porous, po'-rus, *a.* having pores, or full of pores or interstices. **Porousness**, po'-rus-nes, *s.* the state of having pores or interstices.

Porphyritic, por-fe-rit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to, resembling or containing porphyry.

Porphyrize, por'-fe-rize, *v.a.* to cause to resemble porphyry.

Porphyry, por'-fe-re, *s.* a dark-coloured rock, consisting of a compact feldspathic base, through which crystals of feldspar of a lighter colour are disseminated (Gr. *porphyra*, purple).

Porphyry-shell, por'-fe-re-shel, *s.* a univalve shell of the genus murex.

Porpoise, por'-pus, *s.* the hog-fish or sea-hog, a cetaceous mammal (L. *porcus*, a pig, and *piscis*, a fish).

Porporino, por-po-re'-no, *s.* a composition of mercury, tin, and sulphur used by mediæval artists instead of gold (It.)

Porraceous, por-ra'-shus, *a.* greenish. See **Porret**.

Porrect, por'-rekt, *a.* extending forth horizontally (L.)

Porret, por'-ret, *s.* a leek or small onion (L. *porrum*).

Porridge, por'-rij, *s.* a kind of broth; meal boiled in water till it thickens, and then supped, usually with milk.

Porridge-pot, por'-rij-pot, *s.* the pot in which porridge is boiled.

Porrigo, por-ri'-go, *s.* the scurf; the dandruff (L.)

Porringer, por'-rin-jer, *s.* a small dish out of which children eat porridge.

Port, poart, *s.* any harbour which vessels can enter, and where they can remain in safety (L. *portus*).

Port, poart, *s.* a gate; a port-hole; the lid of a port-hole; an aperture (L. *porta*, a gate).

Port, poart, *s.* mien or external appearance; the larboard or left side of a ship: *v.n.* to carry in form; to turn or put to the left, or larboard side of a ship (L. *porto*, to carry).

Port, poart, *s.* a dark, astringent wine, made in Portugal (*Oporto*).

Portability, pore-tà-bil'-e-te, *s.* portableness.

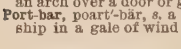
Portable, pore'-tà-bl, *a.* that may be easily carried about the person; not bulky. **Portableness**, pore'-tà-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being portable.

Port-admiral, poart-ad'-me-ral, *s.* the officer having charge of a naval port and the vessels therein.

Portage, pore'-taje, *s.* the act of carrying; the price of carriage; a carrying place over land between rivers, canals, &c.

Portal, pore'-tal, *s.* a gate; an opening for entrance; an arch over a door or gateway (L. *porta*, a gate).

Port-bar, poart'-bär, *s.* a bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind [Naut.]; a boom to bar or a bank barring a harbour.



Port-crayon.

Port-charges, poart'-tshär-jes, *s.pl.* charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a port.

Port-crayon, poart'-kra-yun, *s.* a small metallic handle for holding a crayon.

Portcullis, poart-kul'-lis, *s.* a strong grated framing of timber, resembling a harrow, hung over the gateway of a fortified town to let down in case of surprise (Fr. *porte*, a gate, and *couler*, to slide).

Port-cullis.

Porte, poart, *s.* the government of Turkey, so called from the high gate of the imperial palace, where justice was administered.

Portend, por-tend', *v.a.* to indicate something future by signs; to forebode (L. *pro*, forth, and *tendo*, *tentum*, to stretch).

Portent, por'-tent, *s.* an omen, especially of ill.

Portentous, por-ten'-tus, *a.* ominous; foreshadowing ill; monstrous. **Portentously**, por-ten'-tus-le, *ad.* in a portentous manner.

Porter, pore'-ter, *s.* a door- or gate-keeper (L. *porta*, a gate).

Porter, pore'-ter, *s.* a carrier of burdens or parcels for hire; a dark brown malt liquor, so called as being at first a favourite drink of the London porters (L. *porto*, to carry).

Porterage, pore'-ter-aje, *s.* the business of a porter; money paid for carriage by a porter.

Porteress, pore'-ter-es, *s.* a female gate-keeper.

Porterly, pore'-ter-le, *a.* coarse; vulgar.

Port-fire, poart'-fire, *s.* a burning composition used for setting fire to powder, &c.

Portfolio, poart-fo'-le-o, *s.* a portable case of the size of a large book for keeping papers, drawings, &c., in; a collection of papers connected with a state department; the minister of the department (L. *porto*, and *folium*, a leaf).

Portgrave, poart'-grave, *s.* a portreeve.

Port-hole, poart'-hole, *s.* the embrasure of a ship of war; a passage for steam.

Portico, pore'-te-ko, *s.* a covered walk or entrance inclosed by columns (L.)

Portion, pore'-shun, *s.* a part, division, or share; part of an estate given to a child or an heir; a wife's fortune: *v.a.* to divide; to parcel; to endow (L.)

Portioned, pore'-shund, *a.* having a portion.

Portioner, pore'-shun-er, *s.* one who assigns in shares; portionist.

Portionist, pore'-shun-ist, *s.* one who has a certain academical allowance; the joint incumbent of a benefice.

Portionless, pore'-shun-les, *a.* having no portion.

Portland cement, poart'-land se-ment', *s.* a cement composed of lime-stone and the mud of rivers running over chalk and clay.

Portland-stone, poart'-land-stone, *s.* a yellowish white freestone; a variety of oolite from the Island of Portland, much used for building.

Portland Vase, poart'-land väz, *s.* an ancient Roman cinerary urn, of dark blue glass, belonging to the Duke of Portland in the British Museum.

Portlast, poart'-last, *s.* the gunwale of a ship.

Portly, poart'-le, *a.* dignified in mien; of a noble appearance and carriage; tall and corpulent. **Portliness**, poart'-le-nes, *s.* state of being portly.

Portmanteau, poart-man'-to, *s.* bag or trunk for carrying apparel (Fr. *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak).

Portmote, poart'-mote, *s.* a court held in a port [Law].

Port of entry, poart-ov-en'-tre, *s.* a port where a custom house is established.

Portoise, porte'-oyz, *s.* See **Portlast.**

Portrait, pore'-trate, *s.* a picture or representation of a person, especially of a face drawn from life; a vivid graphic description. See **Portray.**

Portrait-painter, pore'-trate-paint-er, *s.* one whose occupation is to paint portraits.

Portraiture, pore'-tra-tewr, *s.* a portrait or painted resemblance; portrait-painting; vivid delineation.

Portray, pore-tra', *v.a.* to paint or draw a likeness of; to describe in words; to adorn with pictures (L. *pro*, forth, and *traho*, to draw).

Portrayal, pore-tra'-al, *s.* act of portraying; delineation.

Portrayer, pore-tra'-er, *s.* one who paints or describes.

Portreeve, poart'-reeve, *s.* the chief magistrate of a port (*port*, and *reeve*).

Portress, poart'-res, *s.* a female gate-keeper.

Port-rope, poart'-rope, *s.* a rope to draw up a port-lid.

Pory, po'-re, *a.* full of pores. **Poriness**, po'-re-nes, *s.* the state of being pory.

Pose, poze, *s.* position; posture; attitude: *v.n.* to assume an attitude (Fr. *poser*, to place).

Pose, poze, *v.a.* to puzzle; to bring to a stand (*oppose*).

Posé, po-za', *a.* said of a lion or beast, standing still with all its feet on the ground [Her.]

Poser, po'-zer, *s.* one who puzzles by asking difficult questions; a question that puzzles.

Posing, po'-zing, *a.* puzzling; questioning closely; **Posingly**, po'-zing-le, *ad.* so as to puzzle.

Posit, poz'-it, *v.a.* to dispose; to lay down, affirm, or assume as a fact (L. *pono*, *positum*, to place).

Position, po-zish'-un, *s.* state of being placed; situation; attitude; standing; principle laid down; state or condition.

Positive, poz'-e-tiv, *a.* expressed; explicit; absolute; express; real or existing in fact; direct; confident; dogmatic; over-confident; settled by arbitrary appointment; having power to act directly: *s.* what is capable of being affirmed; reality; the positive degree [Gram.]; a picture with the natural lights and shades restored [Phot.] *Positive degree*, the simple state of an adjective. *Positive philosophy* positivism. *Positive quantity*, an affirmative quantity, or one to be added. **Positively**, poz'-e-tiv-le, *ad.* in a positive manner. **Positiveness**, poz'-e-tiv-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being positive.

Positivism, poz'-e-tiv-izm, *s.* a system of philosophy, otherwise called Comtism, which, discarding both the theological and metaphysical account of things, limits itself to the study of phenomena and the laws that regulate them.

Positivist, poz'-e-tiv-ist, *s.* an upholder of positivism.

Posnet, poz'-net, *s.* a little basin (W.)

Posological, po-so-loj'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to posology.

Posology, po-sol'-o-je, *s.* that branch of medicine which treats of doses (Gr. *posos*, how much, and *logos*, science).

Possess, poz-zes', *v.a.* to hold; to own; to occupy; to seize; to have the power over (L. *possideo*).

Possession, poz-zesh'-un, *s.* the having, holding or

detention of property; the thing possessed; estate, or goods owned; anything valuable, possessed or enjoyed; the state of being possessed or under evil influence. *To take possession*, to enter on. *To give possession*, to put in another's power. *Writ of possession*, a sheriff's precept giving possession of property.

Possessive, poz-zes'-siv, *a.* having possession. *Possessive case*, the genitive case [Gram.]

Possessor, poz-zes'-ur, *s.* one who has possession; proprietor.

Possessory, poz-zes'-ur-e, *a.* pertaining to possession; having possession.

Posset, pos'-sit, *s.* milk curdled with wine: *v.n.* to curdle (W. *posel*).

Possibility, pos-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* the power of existing or of happening; state of being possible; a possible thing.

Possible, pos'-e-bl, *a.* that may be or happen (L. *posse*, to be able). **Possibly**, pos'-e-ble, *ad.* by possibility, perhaps, or peradventure.

Post, poast, *s.* a piece of timber set upright, usually larger than a stake, and intended to support something: *v.a.* to fix to a post; to stick up, as a bill; to expose to public reproach (A.S. *post*; L. *postis*).

Post, poast, *s.* a fixed place or station; a military station; a stage; an office or employment; a messenger or a carrier of letters; an established system of letter-carrying; the mail: a size of paper twice that of ordinary note-paper: *v.n.* to travel with speed: *v.a.* to station; to forward a letter by the post-office; to carry accounts to the ledger: *ad.* swiftly; with dispatch. *To run post*, to be employed to carry despatches. *To travel post*, to travel with post-horses. (Fr. *poste*, from L. *positum*, to place.)

Post, poast, a Latin prefix signifying after, behind.

Postable, poast'-a-bl, *a.* that may be conveyed by post.

Postage, poast'-aje, *s.* price paid for conveyance by post.

Postage-stamp, poast'-aje-stamp, *s.* an adhesive stamp of different values, affixed to letters, &c., to be sent by post.

Postal, poast'-al, *a.* connected with the post or the mail service.

Post-bill, poast'-bil, *s.* a bill of letters transmitted by mail.

Post-boy, poast'-boy, *s.* a boy who rides post; the driver of a post-chaise.

Post-captain, poast'-kap-tin, *s.* a naval rank next above that of a commander.

Post-card, poast'-kärd, *s.* a stamped card sent by post.

Post-chaise, poast'-shaze, *s.* a carriage for the conveyance of travellers.

Post-date, poast'-date, *v.a.* to date after the real time (L. *post*, and *date*).

Post-day, poast'-da, *s.* a day on which the mail arrives or departs.

Postdiluvial, poast-de-lu'-ve-al, } *a.* being or happen-
Postdiluvian, poast-de-lu'-ve-an, } ing posterior to the Flood.

Postdiluvian, poast-de-lu'-ve-an, *s.* one who has lived since the Flood.

Postea, poast'-e-a, *s.* the record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue [Law.] (L.)

Poster, poast'-er, *s.* one who posts; one who travels expeditiously; a large advertising bill.

Poste restante, post-res'-tangt, *s.* department of a post-office where letters remain till called for (Fr.)

Posterior, pos-te'-re-ur, *a.* subsequent in time; coming after; hinder (L. comparative of *posterus*, coming after). **Posteriorly**, pos-te'-re-ur-le, *ad.* subsequently.

Posteriority, pos-te-re-or'-e-te, *s.* the state of being subsequent.

Posteriors, pos-te'-re-urs, *s.pl.* hinder parts of an animal.

Posterity, pos-ter'-e-te, *s.* descendants; succeeding generations.

Postern, pos'-tern, *s.* any small door or gate; a small gate under a rampart [Fort.]: *a.* back; being behind.

Postfix, poast'-fix, *s.* See **Affix**.

Post-haste, poast'-haste, *ad.* with speed in travelling.

Post-horse, poast'-hors, *s.* a horse for hire stationed at certain distances on a road.

Posthumous, pos'-tu-mus, *a.* born after the death of a parent; published after the death of the author; being after one's decease (L. *postumus*, superlative of *posterus*, coming after). **Posthumously**, pos'-tu-mus-le, *ad.* after one's death.

Postil, pos'-til, *s.* a marginal note; originally a note on the margin of the Bible, so called as written *after* the text; a homily delivered after reading the Gospel: *v.a.* or *v.n.* to write marginal notes: to comment (L. *post*, *illa*).

Postillate, pos'-til-late, *v.n.* or *v.a.* to expound Scripture.

Postillation, pos-til-la'-shun, *s.* exposition of Scripture.

Postiller, pos'-til-ler, *s.* one who illustrates a book by marginal notes.

Postillion, pos-til'-yun, *s.* one who drives the horses in a carriage and rides one of them (Fr.)

Posting, poast'-ing, *s.* the transferring of accounts to a ledger; the travelling with post-horses.

Postique, pos-teek', *a.* added as an ornament after [Arch.]

Postliminium, poast-le-min'-e-um, } *s.* a restoration to
Postliminy, poast-lim'-e-ne, } one's own country, or to lost rights (L. *post*, and *limen*, the threshold).

Postman, poast'-man, *s.* a letter-carrier; a courier.

Post-mark, poast'-mark, *s.* the mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.

Postmaster, poast'-mäs-ter, *s.* the superintendent of a post-office. *Postmaster-general*, the chief officer of the post-office department.

Post-meridian, poast-me-rid'-e-an, *a.* afternoon; belonging to the afternoon.

Post-mortem, poast'-mor-tem, *a.* after death (L.)

Post-note, poast'-note, *s.* a promissory note issued by a bank, and made payable at some future specified time.

Post-nuptial, poast-nup'-shal, *a.* happening after marriage.

Post-obit, poast-ob'-it, *s.* a bond in which the obligor binds himself to pay unusual interest on the death of some individual.

Post-office, poast'-offis, *s.* a place for the receipt and delivery of letters; postal department.

Post-paid, poast'-payd, *a.* having the postage prepaid.

Postpone, poast-pone', *v.a.* to put off; to defer (L. *post*, and *pono*, *positum*, to place).

Postponement, poast-pone'-ment, *s.* act of deferring.

Postponer, poast-po'-ner, *s.* one who delays or puts off.

Postposition, poast-po-zish'-un, *s.* state of being placed after or behind; an affix indicative of relation [Gram.]

Postpositive, poast-poz'-e-tiv, *a.* placed after something else.

Postprandial, poast'-pran-de-al, *a.* after dinner (L. *post*, and *prandium*, dinner).

Postremote, poast'-re-mote, *a.* more remote in time or order.

Postscenium, poast-se'-ne-um, *s.* the back part of a theatre (L. *post*, and *scena*, a scene).

Postscript, poast'-skript, *s.* a paragraph added to a letter after the signature of the writer; an appendix, or matter appended (L. *post*, and *scriptus*, written).

Post-town, poast'-town, *s.* a town in which a post-office is established, also where post-horses are kept.

Postulant, pos'-tu-lant, *s.* one who makes a demand; a candidate.

Postulate, pos'-tu-late, *s.* a position assumed without proof; an assumption underlying an argument; a self-evident problem [Math.]: *v.a.* to assume without proof; to solicit; to assume (L. *postulo*, to demand).

Postulation, pos-tu-la'-shun, *s.* necessary assumption; intercession.

Postulatory, pos'-tu-la-tur-e, *a.* assuming without proof.

Postulatum, pos-tu-la'-tum, *s.* a postulate (L.)

Posture, post'-yur, *s.* attitude; position; situation; situation of the body; state; condition; disposition.

Posture-master, poast'-yur-mas-ter, *s.* one who teaches or practises artificial postures of the body, also of the mind: *v.a.* to place in a particular attitude; to dispose the parts of a body for a particular purpose.

Posy, po'-ze, *s.* a bunch of flowers; properly a motto or verse sent with it (*poesy*).

Pot, pot, *s.* a vessel for holding or boiling liquids: a jug; the quantity it contains; an earthern vessel for plants; a sort of small-sized paper. *To go to pot*, to go to ruin, as it were back to the melting-pot. *v.a.* to put in pots; to preserve in pots; to enclose in pots (Celt.)

Potable, po'-ta-bl, *a.* drinkable: *s.* something that may be drunk. See **Potion**. **Potableness**, po'-ta-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being drinkable.

Potage, pot'-aje, *s.* See **Pottage**.

Potager, pot'-a-jer, *s.* a porringer.

Potale, pot'-ale, *s.* the refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.

Potamology, pot-a-mol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on rivers; the science of rivers (Gr. *potamos*, a river, and *logos*, science).

Potance, po'-tans, *s.* the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed [Watchmaking]. (Fr.) See **Potence**.

Potargo, po-tär'-go, *s.* a kind of pickle.

Potash, pot'-ash, *s.* vegetable fixed alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants (*pot*, and *ashes*).

Potassa, po-tas'-sa, *s.* potash.

Potassium, po-tas'-se-um, *s.* the metallic basis of potash.

Potation, po-ta'-shun, *s.* a drinking bout; a draught. See **Potion.**

Potato, po-ta'-to, *s.* the tuber of a S. American plant, extensively cultivated for food; the plant itself.

Potatory, po'-ta-tur-e, *a.* pertaining to drinking.

Pot-bellied, pot'-bel-id, *a.* having a prominent belly.

Pot-boy, pot'-boy, *s.* a menial in a public house.

Pot-boiler, pot'-boyl-er, *s.* a work of art, not done from the love of art, but as a mere means of livelihood.

Pot-companion, pot'-kom-pan-yun, *s.* a companion in drinking.

Poteen, po-teen', *s.* Irish whisky (Ir.)

Potelot, po'-te-lot, *s.* the sulphuret of molybdenum.

Potence, po'-tens, *s.* a cross resembling the head of a crutch [Her.] (Fr. a gibbet).

Potency, po'-ten-se, *s.* physical or mental power.

Potent, po'-tent, *a.* powerful; having great influence or authority (L.) **Potently,** po'-tent-le, *ad.* powerfully. **Potentness,** po'-tent-nes, *s.* the quality of being potent.

Potentate, po'-ten-tate, *s.* a person who possesses great power; a prince; a sovereign.

Potential, po-ten'-shal, *a.* existing in possibility, not in act; latent; expressing power, possibility, obligation, or necessity [Gram.]: *s.* anything that may be possible. **Potentially,** po-ten'-shal-le, *ad.* in possibility; in efficacy.

Potentiality, po-ten-she-al'-e-te, *s.* possibility, not actuality; capability.

Potentilla, po-ten-til'-la, *s.* a plant of the rose family of numerous species, of presumed medicinal qualities.

Pot-hanger, pot'-hang-er, *s.* a pot-hook.

Pother, poth'-er, *s.* bustle; confusion: *v.n.* to make a stir or a pother: *v.a.* to harass; to puzzle.

Pot-herb, pot'-erb, *s.* a vegetable for the pot or for cookery.

Pot-hook, pot'-hook, *s.* a hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire; a letter like a pot-hook; a scrawled letter.

Pot-house, pot'-hows, *s.* a low drinking-house.

Potichomania, po'-te-sho-ma'-ne-à, *s.* the making of glass-work in imitation of porcelain by means of painted papers glued to the interior (Fr. *potiche,* a porcelain vessel, and *manía*).

Potin, po'-tin, *s.* a composition of copper, lead, tin, and silver, of which Roman coins were made.

Potion, po'-shun, *s.* a draught; a dose (L. *poto,* to drink).

Pot-lid, pot'-lid, *s.* the lid or cover of a pot.

Pot-luck, pot'-luk, *s.* what may chance to be provided for dinner.

Pot-metal, pot'-met-al, *s.* an alloy of lead and copper; a kind of stained glass.

Potoroo, po'-to-roo, *s.* See **Pottoroo.**

Pot-pourri, pot-poo-ree, *s.* a dish of different sorts of viands; a medley, as of flowers, musical airs, or literary pieces (Fr. *pot* and *pourrir,* to rot.)

Potsherd, pot'-sherd, *s.* a fragment of a broken pot.

Pot-stone, pot'-stone, *s.* a variety of steatite used for culinary vessels.

Pottage, pot'-tage, *s.* a species of soup.

Potted, pot'-ted, *pp.* or *a.* preserved in a pot or cask.

Potter, pot'-ter, *s.* a maker of earthen vessels (*pot*). *Potter's clay,* a variety of clay used by potters.

Potter, pot'-ter, *v.n.* to busy one's self fussily about trifles (*pother*).

Pottern-ore, pot'-tern-ore, *s.* a species of ore used by potters to glaze their ware.

Pottery, pot'-te-re, *s.* earthenware; the place where it is manufactured.

Potting, pot'-ting, *s.* drinking; tippling.

Pottle, pot'-tl, *s.* a liquid measure of four pints; a tankard; a small basket for holding fruit.

Potto, pot'-to, *s.* an animal allied to the racoons and lemurs of S. America.

Pottoroo, pot'-to-roo, *s.* the kangaroo rat.

Potulent, pot'-u-lent, *a.* rather tipsy; fit to drink.

Pot-valiant, pot-val'-yant, *a.* heated to valour by strong drink.

Potwalloper, pot-wol'-op-er, *s.* one qualified to be a voter because he was able to boil his own pot, a name given to electors in certain English boroughs prior to 1832 (*pot* and *wallop,* to boil).

Pouch, powtsh, *s.* a small bag; a protuberant belly: a stout leather cartridge-box [Mil.]: *v.a.* to pocket; to swallow (Fr. *poche*).

Pouched, powtsht, *a.* provided with a pouch.

Pouchong, poo-shong', *s.* a kind of black tea.

Poudrette, poo-dret', *s.* a powerful manure (Fr.)

Poulp, pulp, *s.* an eight-footed dibranchiate cephalopod (*polype*).

Poult, poalt, *s.* a young chicken, partridge, &c. (Fr. *poule,* a hen.)

Poulterer, pole'-ter-er, *s.* one who deals in fowls.

Poultice, pole'-tis, *s.* an application of meal or some mollifying composition to a sore or inflamed part of the body; a cataplasm: *v.a.* to apply a poultice to (L. *puls, pultis,* porridge).

Poultry, pole'-tre, *s.* fowls fed for domestic use. See **Poult.**

Poultry-house, pole'-tre-hows, *s.* a structure for the rearing and shelter of poultry.

Poultry-yard, pole'-tre-yard, *s.* a yard or place where fowls are reared and fed.

Pounce, powns, *s.* a fine powder used to sprinkle over freshly written paper to prevent blotting; also to sprinkle into holes in paper in pattern-making: *v.a.* to sprinkle with pounce (*pumice*).

Pounce, powns, *s.* the claw of a bird of prey: *v.n.* to fall on suddenly: to fall on and seize with claws (L. *pungo, punctum,* to prick).

Pounce-box, powns'-boks, *s.* a box for sprinkling pounce on paper.

Pounced, pownst, *a.* furnished with claws.

Pound, pownd, *s.* a standard weight consisting of 12 oz. Troy or 16 oz. avoirdupois; a money of account consisting of twenty shillings (A.S. *pund,* and L. *pondus,* a weight).

Pound, pownd, *s.* a pinfold for confining stray cattle; *v.n.* to confine in a public pound (A.S. *pund,* an inclosure).

Pound, pownd, *v.a.* to beat; to comminute by beating (A.S. *puntan*).

Poundage, pownd'-aje, *s.* an allowance of so much in the pound.

Poundage, pownd'-aje, *s.* charge for pounding cattle.

Pound-cake, pownd'-kake, *s.* a rich cake, the ingredients being originally pound for pound of each.

Pounder, pown'-der, *s.* a pestle; a gun, as carrying so many pounds weight; an elector, as paying so many pounds rent, &c.

Pound-foolish, pownd-fool'-ish, *a.* negligent in the care of large sums, but careful to save small ones.

Pound-keeper, pownd'-keep-er, *s.* one who has the care of a cattle-pound.

Poupeton, poo'-pe-ton, *s.* a puppet or little baby (Fr. *poupée*).

Pour, pore, *v.a.* to empty, as liquids, out of any vessel; to send forth in a stream; to send forth with a gush or in profusion: *v.n.* to flow rapidly; to issue forth in a stream; to rush in a crowd (Celt.)

Pourer, pore'-er, *s.* one who or that which pours.

Pour-point, poor'-poynt, *s.* a quilted doublet (Fr.)

Pourpresture, poor-pres'-ture, *s.* a wrongful inclosure of or encroachment on public or royal lands [Law] (Fr.)

Pourtray, pore-tra', *v.a.* See **Portray.**

Poussette, poo-set', *s.* a certain circling figure in a country dance (Fr. a children's game).

Pout, powt, *s.* a kind of cod fish; a young partridge (*poult*).

Pout, powt, *s.* a fit of sullenness: *v.n.* to thrust out the lips in sullenness, contempt or displeasure; to shoot out, or be prominent.

Pouter, pow'-ter, *s.* one who pouts; a variety of pigeon, with an inflated breast.

Poverty, pov'-er-te, *s.* the state of being poor; poorness; indigence; sterility; barrenness of sentiment or ornament; defect; defect of words.

Powan, pow'-an, *s.* fish, like a herring, found only in Loch Lomond, Scotland.

Powder, pow'-der, *s.* any dry substance composed of minute particles; gunpowder; hair-powder: *v.a.* to reduce to powder; to sprinkle with powder; to salt (L. *pulvis, pulveris,* dust).

Powder-box, pow'-der-boks, *s.* a box in which hair-powder is kept.

Powder-cart, pow'-der-kärt, *s.* a cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

Powder-chest, pow'-der-tchest, *s.* a small box charged with powder, old nails, &c., to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board a ship.

Powder-flask, pow'-der-flask, *s.* a flask in which gunpowder is carried.

Powder-horn, pow'-der-horn, *s.* a horn in which gunpowder was carried.

Powder-magazine, pow'-der-mag-à-zeen, *s.* a store for gunpowder.

Powder-mill, pow'-der-mil, *s.* a mill in which gunpowder is made.

Powder-mine, pow'-der-mine, *s.* a cave in which powder is placed for firing.

Powder-room, pow'-der-room, *s.* the apartment in a ship where the gunpowder is kept.

Powdery, pow'-de-re, *a.* sprinkled with or resembling powder.

Power, pow'-er, *s.* the faculty of doing or performing anything; force; strength; energy; ability; influence; dominion; authority; a ruler; one who or that which has power; a divinity; a supernatural being supposed to have dominion over some part of creation; mili-

tary force; legal authority; that which produces motion or force [Mech.]; the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself [Arith., Alg.] *Power of attorney*, a written authority to act for another (Fr. *pouvoir*).

Powerful, pow'-er-ful, *a.* having great physical, mechanical, moral, or other power; potent; efficacious; productive of great effects; intense. **Powerfully**, pow'-er-ful-le, *ad.* in a powerful manner. **Powerfulness**, pow'-er-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being powerful.

Powerless, pow'-er-les, *a.* destitute of power; impotent. **Powerlessly**, pow'-er-les-le, *ad.* in a powerless manner. **Powerlessness**, pow'-er-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being powerless.

Power-loom, pow'-er-loom, *s.* a loom moved by mechanical power.

Powter, pow'-ter, *s.* See **Pouter.**

Pow-wow, pow'-wow, *s.* an Indian sorcerer; an incantation accompanied with noise and dancing: *v.n.* to conjure.

Pox, poks, *s.* a disease consisting of pustules or eruptions of any kind, as, the small-pox, chicken-pox, the vaccine, and the lues venerea (*pock*).

Pozzuolana, pot-zoo-o-lä'-nä, *s.* volcanic ashes used as a mortar (*Pozzuoli*, near Naples).

Praam, präm, *s.* a flat-bottomed boat used in the Baltic and Holland.

Practicability, prak-te-kä-bil'-e-te, *s.* practicableness.

Practicable, prak'-te-kä-bl, *a.* that may be done, practised, or traversed. **Practicably**, prak'-te-kä-ble, *ad.* so as to be practicable. **Practicableness**, prak'-te-kä-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being practicable.

Practical, prak'-te-kal, *a.* pertaining to practice or action; that may be used in practice or applied to use; that reduces knowledge or theory to use; trained by practice; derived from practice. *Practical joke*, a mischievous trick. **Practically**, prak'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a practical manner. **Practicalness**, prak'-te-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being practical.

Practice, prak'-tis, *s.* action; frequent or customary action; habit; use; actual performance; medical treatment; exercise of a profession; a rule in arithmetic by which calculations are abridged (Gr. *praktikos*, pertaining to action, from *prasso*, to do).

Practise, prak'-tis, *v.a.* to do or perform frequently or habitually; to exercise, as a profession or art; to accustom; to perpetrate: *v.n.* to perform certain acts frequently or customarily; to exercise any profession; to try artifices.

Practised, prak'-tist, *a.* having had much practice; skilled from practice.

Practiser, prak'-tis-er, *s.* one who practises; one who exercises a profession.

Practising, prak'-tis-ing, *a.* engaged in any professional employment.

Practitioner, prak-tish'-un-er, *s.* one actually engaged in any art or profession, specially medicine or law.

Præ, pre. See **Pre.**

Præcipe, pre'-se-pe, *s.* a writ requiring something to be done, or a reason why it is not done [Law]. (L. instruct.)

Præcognita, pre-kog'-ne-tä, *s.pl.* matters of knowledge pre-requisite to the knowledge of something else (L. *præ*, and *cognitus*, known).

Præcordia, pre-cor'-de-ä, *s.* the diaphragm; the thoracic viscera [Anat.] (L. *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart.)

Præmunire, pre-mu-ni'-re, *s.* an act in contempt of the royal prerogative, involving forfeiture; the writ founded on it; the penalty incurred by it [Law]. (L. *præ*, before, and *moneo*, to warn.)

Prætexta, pre-teks'-tä, *s.* an outer Roman garment bordered with scarlet or with purple (L.)

Prætor, pre'-tor, *s.* See **Pretor.**

Pragmatic, prag-mat'-ik, *s.* a sovereign decree.

Pragmatic, prag-mat'-ik, } *a.* forward to inter-
Pragmatical, prag-mat'-e-kal, } meddle; impertinently officious in the concerns of others; having respect to merely material interests (Gr. *pragma*, a deed, from *prasso*, to do). **Pragmatically**, prag-mat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a pragmatical manner. **Pragmaticalness**, prag-mat'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being pragmatical.

Pragmatism, prag'-ma-tizm, *s.* pragmaticalness.

Pragmatist, prag'-ma-tist, *s.* an impertinently officious person.

Prairie, pra'-re, *s.* an extensive tract of flat or rolling land, covered with tall grass, but destitute of trees (Fr. from L. *pratum*, a meadow).

Prairie-dog, pra'-re-dog, *s.* a small rodent animal, a species of marmot, inhabiting the western provinces of N. America.

Prairie-hen, pra'-re-hen, *s.* a variety of grouse.

Praisable, pra'-zä-bl, *a.* that deserves to be praised.

Praise, praze, *s.* commendation; approbation; the expression of gratitude for favours; a glorifying or extolling; object, ground, or reason of praise: *v.a.* to bestow commendation on; to extol; to commend or applaud (L. *pretium*, price).

Praiser, pra'-zer, *s.* one who praises or extols; an appraiser.

Praiseless, praze'-les, *a.* without praise or commendation.

Praiseworthy, praze'-wur-*the*, *a.* deserving of praise; commendable; laudable. **Praiseworthily**, praze'-wur-*the*-le, *ad.* in a praiseworthy manner. **Praiseworthiness**, praze'-wur-*the*-nes, *s.* the state of being praiseworthy.

Prakrit, prä'-krit, *s.* a language or dialect, of which there are several, derived from Sanskrit, and that superseded its use.

Pram, pram, *s.* See **Praam.**

Prance, prans, *v.n.* to spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle; to ride with bounding movements or ostentatiously; to walk or strut about in a showy or warlike manner (*prank*).

Prancing, prans'-ing, *s.* a springing or bounding; riding with gallant show.

Prandial, pran'-de-al, *a.* relating to a meal (L. *prandium*, a meal).

Prank, prangk, *v.a.* to adorn in a showy manner: *v.n.* to make a display (*prick*).

Prank, prangk, *s.* a capering; a freak or gambol; a merry mischievous trick, rather for sport than injury.

Pranker, prangk'-er, *s.* one who dresses ostentatiously.

Pranking, prangk'-ing, *s.* ostentatious display. **Prankingly**, prangk'-ing-le, *ad.* in a showy manner.

Prankish, prangk'-ish, *a.* full of pranks.

Prase, praze, *s.* opaque green quartz (Gr. *prason*, a leek).

Prasinous, praz'-e-nus, *a.* grass-green.

Prasites, prä-si'-tes, *s.* wine in which the leaves of horehound have been infused (Gr.)

Prate, prate, *v.n.* to talk much and to little purpose; to babble: *v.a.* to utter foolishly: *s.* trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity (Scand.)

Prater, pra'-ter, *s.* one who prates.

Prating, pra'-ting, *a.* talking idly; loquacious: *s.* idle and trifling talk. **Pratingly**, pra'-ting-le, *ad.* in a prating manner.

Pratique, prat'-eek, *s.* license to a ship to trade with a place after quarantine, or upon certification that she has not come from an infected place [Comm.] (Fr.)

Prattle, prat'tl, *v.n.* to talk much and idly, as a child: *s.* empty and idle chatter (*prate*).

Prattler, prat'-ler, *s.* one who prattles.

Pravity, prav'-e-te, *s.* moral perversion; depravity, which see.

Prawn, prawn, *s.* a small crustaceous animal of the shrimp family.

Praxis, prak'-sis, *s.* use; practice; an example, or a set of examples, for practice. See **Practice.**

Pray, pra, *v.n.* to ask with earnestness, as for a favour; to petition; to address the Supreme Being with adoration: *v.a.* to supplicate; to entreat; to ask with reverence and urgency; to petition (L. *prex*, *precis*, prayer).

Prayer, pra'-er, *s.* the earnest asking for a favour; a solemn address to the Supreme Being; as regards the Supreme, "a turning of one's soul in reverence, infinite desire, and endeavour to what is highest and best;" a formula of church service or worship; practice of supplication; that part of a petition which specifies the request.

Prayer-book, pra'-er-book, *s.* a book containing prayers or forms of devotion.

Prayerful, pra'-er-ful, *a.* devotional; given to prayer; using much prayer. **Prayerfully**, pra'-er-ful-le, *ad.* in a prayerful manner. **Prayerfulness**, pra'-er-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being prayerful.

Prayerless, pra'-er-les, *a.* not using, or neglecting, prayer. **Prayerlessly**, pra'-er-les-le, *ad.* in a prayerless manner. **Prayerlessness**, pra'-er-les-nes, *s.* the state of being prayerless.

Prayingly, pra'-ing-le, *ad.* with supplication.

Prayer-meeting, pra'-er-meet-ing, *s.* a meeting for prayer.

Pre, pre, a Latin prefix signifying before, or prior in space, time, or degree.

Preaccusation, pre-ak-ku-za'-shun, *s.* previous accusation.

Preach, preetch, *v.n.* to pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject; to discourse earnestly; to exhort to repentance: *v.a.* to proclaim; to inculcate in religious discourses; to deliver. *To preach up*, to discourse in favour of. (Fr. *prêcher*, from L. *pre*, and *dico*, to proclaim.)

Preacher, preetch'-er, *s.* one who discourses on religious subjects; one who admonishes with earnestness.

Preachership, preetch'-er-ship, *s.* office of a preacher.

Preaching, preetch'-ing, *s.* act of preaching; *a.* connected with preaching.

Preachment, preetch'-ment, *s.* a discourse or sermon, in contempt.
Preacquaintance, pre-ak-kwaynt'-ans, *s.* previous acquaintance.
Preacquainted, pre-ak-kwaynt'-ed, *a.* previously acquainted.
Preadamic, pre-ă-dam'-ik, *a.* previous to Adam.
Preadamite, pre-ad'-ă-mite, *s.* a presumed inhabitant of the earth previous to Adam; one who believes that there were men on the earth before Adam: *a.* long prior to the Adamic creation.
Preadamitic, pre-ad-am-mit'-ik, *a.* previous to Adam.
Preadministration, pre-ad-min-is-tra'-shun, *s.* previous administration.
Preadmonish, pre-ad-mon'-ish, *v.a.* to admonish previously.
Preadmonition, pre-ad-mo-nish'-un, *s.* previous warning.
Preamble, pre-am'-bl, *s.* introduction to a discourse, writing, &c.; the introductory part of a statute, which states the reason and intent of the law: *v.a.* to preface (L. *pre*, and *ambulo*, to walk).
Preambulate, pre-am'-bu-late, *v.n.* to walk before.
Preambulation, pre-am-bu-la'-shun, *s.* a walking before.
Preambulatory, pre-am'-bu-la-tur-e, *a.* going before; preceding.
Preappoint, pre-ap-poynt', *v.a.* to appoint previously.
Preappointment, pre-ap-poynt'-ment, *s.* previous appointment.
Preapprehension, pre-ap-pre-hen'-shun, *s.* an opinion formed before examination.
Preassurance, pre-as-shure'-ans, *s.* previous assurance.
Preaudience, pre-awd'-e-ens, *s.* right of previous audience; precedence at the bar among lawyers.
Prebend, preb'-end, *s.* the stipend granted to a canon out of the estate of a cathedral or a collegiate church (L. *præbenda*, things to be supplied, from *præ*, and *habeo*, to have).
Prebendal, pre-hen'-dal, *a* pertaining to a prebend.
Prebendary, preb'-end-ă-re, *s.* an ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; the stipendiary of a cathedral.
Prebendaryship, preb'-en-dă-re-ship, *s.* the office of a prebendary.
Precarious, pre-ka'-re-us, *a.* depending on the will or pleasure of another; uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure (L. *precarius*, attained by prayer, from *precor*, to pray). **Precariously**, pre-ka'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a precarious manner. **Precariousness**, pre-ka'-re-us-nes, *s.* the state of being precarious.
Precatory, prek'-ă-to-re, *a.* suppliant; beseeching.
Precaution, pre-kaw'-shun, *s.* preventive measure; caution previously employed: *v.a.* to warn or advise beforehand.
Precautionary, pre-kaw'-shun-ă-re, *a.* containing or proceeding from previous caution; adapted to prevent mischief or secure good.
Precautious, pre-kaw'-shus, *a.* precautionary. **Precautiously**, pre-kaw'-shus-le, *ad.* with precaution.
Precede, pre-sede', *v.a.* to go before in time, place, rank or importance (L. *pre*, and *cedo*, to go).
Precedence, pre-se'-dens, } *s.* the act of going before
Precedency, pre-se'-den-se, } in time, rank, dignity or the place of honour; the foremost place in a ceremony; superiority.
Precedent, pre-se'-dent, *a.* going before; anterior. **Precedently**, pre-se'-dent-le, *ad.* beforehand.
Precedent, pres'-e-dent, *s.* something said or done before, as an example to follow in a similar case; a previous parallel case.
Precedented, pres'-e-dent-ed, *a.* having a precedent.
Preceding, pre-sede'-ing, *a.* going before; antecedent.
Precentor, pre-sen'-tur, *s.* the leader of a choir in a cathedral or church; in the presbyterian service, the leader of the psalmody (L. *pre*, and *canto*, to sing).
Precentorship, pre-sen'-tur-ship, *s.* the office of a precentor.
Precept, pre'-sept, *s.* an authoritative rule respecting moral conduct; a maxim; a mandate in writing [Law] (L. from *præcipio*, to take before, to direct.)
Preceptive, pre-sep'-tiv, *a.* giving or containing precepts.
Preceptor, pre-sep'-tur, *s.* a teacher; an instructor.
Preceptorial, pre-sep-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a preceptor.
Preceptory, pre-sep'-tur-e, *a.* giving precepts: *s.* an establishment of the Knights Templar.
Preceptress, pre-sep'-tres, *s.* a female teacher.
Precession, pre-sesh'-un, *s.* a going onward; the *precession of the equinoxes*, a slow but continual shifting of the equinoctial points from east to west. [Astron.]
Precinct, pre'-singkt, *s.* an outward limit or boundary; a territorial district (L. *pre*, and *cingo*, to gird).
Precious, presh'-us, *a.* of great price; costly; of great value; highly valued; worthless, in irony. *Precious metals*, gold and silver. *Precious stones*, gems. (L. *pretium*, price.) **Preciously**, presh'-us-le, *ad.* in a precious manner. **Preciousness**, presh'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being precious; valuableness.
Precipe, pre'-se-pe, *s.* See **Præcipe.**
Precipice, pres'-e-pis, *s.* a steep descent, specially one nearly or quite perpendicular (L. *præceps*, headlong, from L. *pre*, and *caput*, the head).
Precipient, pre-sip'-e-ent, *a.* commanding; directing. See **Precept.**
Precipitability, pre-sip-e-tă-bil'-e-te, *s.* state of being precipitable.
Precipitable, pre-sip'-e-tă-bl, *a.* that may be precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.
Precipitance, pre-sip'-e-tans, } *s.* the quality of being
Precipitancy, pre-sip'-e-tan-se, } precipitate; rash haste; haste in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose.
Precipitant, pre-sip'-e-tant, *a.* falling or rushing headlong; hasty; rashly hurried: *s.* a liquor, which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it precipitate or fall to the bottom [Chem.] **Precipitantly**, pre-sip'-e-tant-le, *ad.* in a precipitant or hasty manner.
Precipitate, pre-sip'-e-tate, *v.a.* to throw headlong; to urge with eagerness or undue haste; to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution: *v.n.* to fall headlong; to fall to the bottom of a vessel, as a sediment: *a.* falling, flowing, or rushing with steep descent; headlong; overhasty; adopted without due deliberation; violent and speedily terminating: *s.* a substance precipitated [Chem.] *Red precipitate*, the red oxide or peroxide of mercury. **Precipitately**, pre-sip'-e-tate-le, *ad.* in a precipitate manner.
Precipitation, pre-sip-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of precipitating; great hurry; rash haste; rapid movement.
Precipitator, pre-sip'-e-ta-tur, *s.* one who urges on with vehemence or rashness.
Precipitous, pre-sip'-e-tus, *a.* very steep; headlong; hasty. See **Precipice. Precipitously**, pre-sip'-e-tus-le, *ad.* in a precipitous manner. **Precipitousness**, pre-sip'-e-tus-nes, *s.* the state of being precipitous; rash haste.
Précis, pra-see, *s.* an abridged statement; a summary (Fr.)
Precise, pre-sise', *a.* exact; definite; formal; punctilious; finical (L. *pre*, and *cæsum*, to cut). **Precisely**, pre-sise'-le, *ad.* in a precise manner. **Preciseness**, pre-sise-nes, *s.* the quality of being precise.
Precisian, pre-zish'-an, *a.* precise: *s.* a strict observer of rules.
Precisianism, pre-sizh'-an-izm, *s.* excessive exactness.
Precision, pre-sizh'-un, *s.* exactness; accuracy.
Precisive, pre-si'-siv, *a.* exactly limiting.
Preclude, pre-klewd', *v.a.* to hinder from access or possession; to hinder; to shut out; to obviate (L. *pre*, and *claudo*, *clausum*, to shut).
Preclusion, pre-klu'-zhun, *s.* the act of precluding; the state of being precluded.
Preclusive, pre-klu'-siv, *a.* precluding, or tending to preclude. **Preclusively**, pre-klu'-siv-le, *ad.* in a precusive manner.
Precocious, pre-ko'-shus, *a.* ripe before the natural time; premature; prematurely developed (L. *præcox*, from L. *pre*, and *coquo*, to cook). **Precociously**, pre-ko'-shus-le, *ad.* in a precocious manner. **Precociousness**, pre-ko'-shus-nes, *s.* the state of being precocious.
Precocity, pre-kos'-e-te, *s.* precociousness.
Precogitate, pre-koj'-e-tate, *v.a.* to consider or contrive beforehand.
Precogitation, pre-koj-e-ta'-shun, *s.* previous thought.
Precognition, pre-kog-nish'-un, *s.* previous knowledge; antecedent examination; examination prior to prosecution [Scots law].
Precognosce, pre'-kog-nos, *v.a.* to take precognition of [Scots Law].
Precollection, pre-kol-lek'-shun, *s.* a collection made beforehand.
Precompose, pre-kom-poze', *v.a.* to compose beforehand.
Preconceit, pre-kon-seet', *s.* a notion previously formed.
Preconceive, pre-kon-seeve', *v.a.* to form a conception, idea, or opinion of beforehand.
Preconception, pre-kon-sep'-shun, *s.* opinion previously formed.
Preconcert, pre-kon'-sert, *s.* a previous agreement.
Preconcert, pre-kon-sert', *v.a.* to concert beforehand.
Preconcerted, pre-kon-sert'-ed, *a.* settled beforehand.
Preconcertedly, pre-kon-sert'-ed-le, *ad.* by preconcert.
Precondemn, pre-kon-dem', *v.a.* to condemn beforehand.
Preconsign, pre-kon-sine', *v.a.* to consign beforehand.
Preconsolidated, pre-kon-sol'-e-da-ted, *a.* consolidated beforehand.

Preconstitute, pre-kon'-ste-tute, *v.a.* to constitute beforehand.
Precontract, pre-kon'-trakt, *s.* a contract previous to another.
Precontract, pre-kon-trakt', *v.a.* or *v.n.* to stipulate beforehand; to make a previous contract.
Precordia, pre-kor'-de-a, *s.* See **Præcordia.**
Precursor, pre-kur'-sur, *s.* a forerunner; a harbinger; one who or that which precedes and intimates approach (L. *præ*, and *cursum*, to run).
Precursory, pre-kur'-sur-e, *a.* preceding as the harbinger; indicating something to follow.
Predacean, pre-da'-shan, *s.* a carnivorous animal.
Predaceous, pre-da'-shus, *a.* living by prey (L. *præda*, prey).
Predal, pre'-dal, *a.* pertaining to prey; practising plunder.
Predate, pre-date', *v.a.* to antedate.
Predatory, pred'-a-to-re, *a.* plundering; pillaging.
Predecease, pre-de-sees', *v.n.* to die before: *s.* decease before another.
Predecessor, pred-e-ses'-sur, *s.* one who has preceded another in an office.
Predeclared, pre-de-klare'd', *a.* declared beforehand.
Predelineation, pre-de-lin-e-a'-shun, *s.* previous delineation.
Predesign, pre-de-sine', *v.a.* to design beforehand; to predetermine.
Predestinarian, pre-des-te-na'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to predestination: *s.* one who believes in predestination.
Predestinate, pre-des'-te-nate, *v.a.* to preordain by an unchangeable purpose; to predetermine; to foreordain: *a.* predetermined; foreordained.
Predestination, pre-des-te-na'-shun, *s.* the act of decreeing or foreordaining events; foreordination by God of whatever comes to pass, specially of some to eternal life, and others to eternal death [Theol.]
Predestinator, pre-des'-te-na-tur, *s.* one who foreordains; one who holds to predestination.
Predestine, pre-des'-tin, *v.a.* to decree beforehand; to foreordain.
Predeterminable, pre-de-ter'-min-a-bl, *a.* capable of being predetermined.
Predeterminate, pre-de-ter'-min-ate, *a.* determined beforehand.
Predetermination, pre-de-ter-min-a'-shun, *s.* previous determination.
Predetermine, pre-de-ter'-min, *v.a.* to determine beforehand.
Predial, pre'-de-al, *a.* consisting of land or farms; attached to land or farms; accruing from land (L. *prædium*, a farm, estate).
Predicability, pred-e-ka-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being predicable of something.
Predicable, pre'-de-ka-bl, *a.* that may be affirmed or predicated of something: *s.* a term that can be predicated of others, and denoting genus, species, differentia, property, or accident [Logic].
Predicament, pre-dik'-a-ment, *s.* a category [Logic]; condition; particular situation; critical state.
Predicamental, pre-dik-a-men'-tal, *a.* pertaining to a predicament.
Predicant, pred'-e-kant, *a.* predicating; preaching: *s.* one who affirms anything; a preaching friar; a Dominican.
Predicate, pred'-e-kate, *v.a.* to affirm one thing of another: *v.n.* to comprise an affirmation: *s.* that which is affirmed or denied (L. *prædico*, to proclaim, from *præ*, and *dico*, to say),
Predication, pred-e-ka'-shun, *s.* affirmation of something.
Predicative, pred'-e-ka-tiv, *a.* predicating.
Predicatory, pred'-e-ka-tur-e, *a.* affirmative; positive.
Predict, pre-dikt', *v.a.* to foretell; to prophesy (L. *præ*, and *dico*, to say).
Prediction, pre-dik'-shun, *s.* a foretelling; a prophecy.
Predictive, pre-dik'-tiv, *a.* foretelling; prophetic.
Predictor, pre-dik'-tur, *s.* one who predicts.
Predigestion, pre-de-jest'-yun, *s.* too hasty digestion.
Predilection, pre-de-lek'-shun, *s.* a prepossession in favour of something (L. *præ*, and *dilectum*, to love).
Predisponent, pre-dis-po'-nent, *s.* that which predisposes.
Predispose, pre-dis-poze', *v.a.* to incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition to; to adapt previously.
Predisposition, pre-dis-po-zish'-un, *s.* previous inclination or propensity to anything; preadaptation.
Predominance, pre-dom'-e-nans, } *s.* prevalence over
Predominancy, pre-dom'-e-nan-se, } others; superiority in strength, power, influence or authority; ascendancy; the superior influence of a planet [Astrol.]
Predominant, pre-dom'-e-nant, *a.* prevalent over others; superior; ascendant; ruling. **Predominantly**, pre-dom'-e-nant-le, *ad.* in a predominant manner.
Predominate, pre-dom'-e-nate, *v.n.* to prevail; to surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to be superior: *v.a.* to rule over.
Predomination, pre-dom-e-na'-shun, *s.* superior strength or influence.
Predoomed, pre-doomd', *a.* antecedently doomed.
Predorsal, pre-dor'-sal, *a.* before the back [Anat.]
Pre-elect, pre-e-lekt', *v.a.* to choose beforehand.
Pre-election, pre-e-lek'-shun, *s.* election by previous determination.
Pre-eminence, pre-em'-e-nens, *s.* superiority in excellence; superiority; precedence.
Pre-eminent, pre-em'-e-nent, *a.* superior in excellence; distinguished; surpassing others in bad qualities. **Pre-eminently**, pre-em'-e-nent-le, *ad.* to a pre-eminent degree.
Pre-emption, pre-emp'-shun, *s.* the act or right of purchasing before others (L. *præ*, and *emption*).
Preen, preen, *s.* a forked instrument used by clothdressers (A.S. *preon*, a bodkin).
Preen, preen, *v.a.* to clean, compose, and dress the feathers, as birds do (*prune*).
Pre-engage, pre-en-gaje', *v.a.* to engage by previous contract; to attach by previous influence; to engage beforehand.
Pre-engagement, pre-en-gaje'-ment, *s.* prior engagement; previous attachment.
Pre-establish, pre-es-tab'-lish, *v.n.* to establish beforehand.
Pre-established, pre-es-tab'-lisht, *a.* established beforehand. *Pre-established harmony*, a theory by which Leibnitz sought to explain the connection between mind and body.
Pre-establishment, pre-es-tab'-lish-ment, *s.* settlement beforehand.
Pre-examine, pre-egs-am'-in, *v.a.* to examine beforehand.
Pre-exist, pre-egs-ist', *v.n.* to exist beforehand.
Pre-existent, pre-egs-ist'-ent, *a.* pre-existing.
Pre-existence, pre-egs-ist'-ens, *s.* previous existence; the presumed existence of the soul before its union with the body.
Preface, pref'-ase, *s.* something spoken or written as introductory to a discourse or a book; introduction; preamble: *v.a.* to introduce by preliminary remarks: *v.n.* to say something introductory (L. *præ*, and *fari*, to speak).
Prefacer, pref'-a-ser, *s.* the writer of a preface.
Prefatory, pref'-a-tur-e, *a.* introductory to a book or discourse. **Prefatorily**, pref-a-tor'-e-le, *ad.* in a prefatory manner.
Prefect, pre'-fekt, *s.* a governor or civil magistrate; in France, the superintendent of a department (L. *præ*, over, and *facio*, *factum*, to place).
Prefectship, pre'-fekt-ship, } *s.* the office, term of office,
Prefecture, pre'-fek-ture, } or jurisdiction of a prefect.
Prefer, pre-fer', *v.a.* to regard more than another; to promote; to exalt; to offer; to present (L. *præ*, and *fero*, *latum*, to bear).
Preferability, pref'-er-a-bil'-e-te, *s.* preferableness.
Preferable, pref'-er-a-bl, *a.* worthy to be preferred; more desirable; more excellent. **Preferably**, pref'-er-a-ble, *ad.* in preference. **Preferableness**, pref'-er-a-bl-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being preferable.
Preference, pref'-er-ens, *s.* the preferring of one thing before another; choice of one thing rather than another.
Preferential, pre-fer-en'-shal, *a.* having a preference.
Preferment, pre-fer'-ment, *s.* advancement to a higher office, dignity or station; superior office or post.
Preferrer, pre-fer'-rer, *s.* one who prefers.
Préfet, pra-fa, *s.* a prefect (Fr.)
Prefigurate, pre-fig'-u-rate, *v.a.* to show by antecedent representation.
Prefiguration, pre-fig-u-ra'-shun, *s.* antecedent representation by similitude.
Prefigurative, pre-fig'-u-rate-iv, *a.* showing by previous figures, types or similitude.
Prefigure, pre-fig'-yur, *v.a.* to exhibit by antecedent representation.
Prefigurement, pre-fig'-yur-ment, *s.* act of prefiguring; prefiguration.
Prefine, pre-fine', *v.a.* to limit beforehand (L. *præ*, and *finis*, to limit).
Prefix, pre-fiks', *v.a.* to put or fix before; to settle or appoint beforehand.
Prefix, pre'-fiks, *s.* a letter, syllable, or word affixed to the beginning of a word.
Prefixion, pre-fik'-yun, *s.* the act of prefixing.
Prefloration, pre-flo-ra'-shun, *s.* the arrangement of the floral envelopes before they expand [Bot.]
Preform, pre-form', *v.a.* to form beforehand.
Preformative, pre-form'-a-tiv, *s.* a formative letter at the beginning of a word; a **prefix.**

Prefulgency, pre-ful'-jen-se, *s.* superior brightness.
Pregnable, preg'-na-bl, *a.* that may be taken or won by force.
Pregnancy, preg'-nan-se, *s.* the state of being pregnant; inventive power; significance.
Pregnant, preg'-nant, *a.* being with young; fruitful; full of important matter or significance (L. *prægnans*). **Pregnantly**, preg'-nant-le, *ad.* in a pregnant manner.
Pregravitate, pre-grav'-e-tate, *v.n.* to descend by gravity.
Pregustant, pre-gus'-tant, *a.* tasting beforehand (L. *præ*, and *gusto*, to taste).
Pregustation, pre-gus-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of tasting before another.
Prehensible, pre-hen'-se-bl, *a.* that may be seized.
Prehensile, pre-hen'-sil, *a.* seizing; fitted for seizing, as the tails of monkeys (L. *prehendo*, *prehensum*, to seize).
Prehension, pre-hen'-shun, *s.* a taking hold of; a seizing.
Prehensory, pre-hen'-sur-e, *a.* prehensile.
Prehistoric, pre-his-tor'-ik, *a.* prior to the time known to history.
Prehnite, pren'-ite, *s.* a pale green mineral of a vitreous lustre, so called from Col. *Prehn*.
Preinstruct, pre-in-strukt', *v.a.* to instruct previously.
Preintimation, pre-in-te-ma'-shun, *s.* previous intimation or suggestion.
Prejudge, pre-judj'. *v.a.* to judge in a cause before it is heard; to condemn beforehand or unheard.
Prejudgment, pre-judj'-ment *s.* judgment without examination.
Prejudicate, pre-jew'-de-kate, *v.a.* to prejudge; to determine beforehand: *v.n.* to form a judgment without previous examination: *a.* formed before due examination; prejudiced.
Prejudication, pre-jew-de-ka'-shun, *s.* act of judging without examination.
Prejudicative, pre-jew'-de-ka-tiv, *a.* forming a judgment or opinion without examination.
Prejudice, pred'-ju-dis, *s.* a prejudgment; an opinion or decision of the mind formed beforehand, and more or less unwarranted or unreasonable; an unreasonable prepossession; hurt; damage; injury: *v.a.* to prepossess with unexamined opinions; to bias the mind; to damage (L. *præ*, and *judex*, a judge).
Prejudiced, prej'-u-dist, *pp.* or *a.* prepossessed; biased.
Prejudicial, pred-ju-dish'-al, *a.* hurtful; mischievous; injurious. **Prejudicially**, pred-ju-dish'-al-le, *ad.* injuriously. **Prejudicialness**, pred-ju-dish'-al-nes, *s.* the state of being prejudicial.
Preknowledge, pre-nol'-lej, *s.* prior knowledge.
Prelacy, prel'-a-se, *s.* office of a prelate; episcopacy, or order of bishops; bishops collectively.
Prelate, prel'-ate, *s.* a dignitary of the church, as an archbishop, bishop, &c. See **Prefer.**
Prelatical, pre-lat'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to prelates or prelacy.
Prelatism, prel'-a-tizm, *s.* prelacy; episcopacy.
Prelatist, prel'-a-tist, *s.* an advocate of prelacy.
Prelature, prel'-a-tewr, *s.* dignity of a prelate.
Prelect, pre-lekt', *v.a.* to discourse; to read a lecture (L. *præ*, and *lego*, to read).
Prelection, pre-lek'-shun, *s.* a lecture read to others.
Prelector, pre-lek'-tor, *s.* a lecturer.
Prelibation, pre-li-ba'-shun, *s.* foretaste; an effusion previous to tasting (L. *pre*, and *libation*).
Preliminary, pre-lim'-e-na-re, *a.* preceding the main discourse or business; introductory: *s.* that which precedes the main business; introduction (L. *præ*, and *limen*, the threshold). **Preliminarily**, pre-lim'-e-na-re-le, *ad.* in a preliminary manner.
Prelude, prel'-ude, *s.* something introductory or preparatory, as indicative of what is to follow; a forerunner; a short strain of music before a regular piece or concert (L. *præ*, and *ludo*, *lusum*, to play).
Prelude, pre-lude', *v.a.* to introduce; to play before; *v.n.* to serve as an introduction.
Preluder, pre-lu'-der, *s.* one who plays a prelude; one who preludes.
Preludial, pre-lu'-de-al, } *a.* introductory.
Preludious, pre-lu'-de-us, }
Prelusive, pre-lu'-siv, *a.* introductory, and indicative of what is to follow. **Prelusively**, pre-lu'-siv-le, *ad.* by way of prelude.
Prelusory, pre-lu'-so-re, *a.* prelusive. **Prelusorily**, pre-lu'-so-re-le, *ad.* by way of prelude.
Premature, prem'-a-tewr, *a.* ripe before the natural time; happening, done, formed, &c., before the proper time. **Prematurely**, prem'-a-tewr-le, *ad.* too soon; too hastily. **Prematureness**, prem'-a-tewr-nes, *s.* the state of being premature.
Prematurity, prem-a-tew'-re-te, *s.* prematureness; haste.
Premeditate, pre-med'-e-tate, *v.a.* to meditate, or contrive and design beforehand: *v.* to deliberate beforehand: *a.* meditated beforehand.
Premeditation, pre-med-e-ta'-shun, *s.* previous deliberation, contrivance, and design.
Premier, pre'-me-er, *a.* first; principal; most ancient [Her.]: *s.* the first minister of state (L. *primus*, first).
Premiership, pre'-me-er-ship, *s.* the office of first minister of state.
Premillennial, pre-mil-len'-ne-al, *a.* previous to the millennium.
Premise, pre-mize', *v.a.* to speak or write previously, or as introductory to the main subject; to lay down as propositions to reason from: *v.n.* to state antecedent propositions (L. *præ*, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send).
Premise, prem'-is, *s.* a proposition antecedently assumed or laid down: *s.pl.* the two propositions of a syllogism, called respectively major and minor, from which the conclusion is deduced [Logic]· subject-matter of a conveyance or deed as set forth in the beginning [Law]; a building and its adjuncts.
Premiss, prem'-is, *s.* a premise [Logic].
Premium, pre'-me-um, *s.* a reward or recompense; a prize; a bounty; something offered or given for an advantage, as a loan of money; increase in value of joint stock shares; payment for insurance (L. from *præ*, and *emo*, to buy).
Premonish, pre-mon'-ish, *v.a.* to forewarn.
Premonition, pre-mo-nish'-un, *s.* previous warning, notice, or information.
Premonitory, pre-mon'-e-tur-e, *a.* giving previous warning or notice.
Premonstrant, pre-mon'-strant, *s.* one of an order of regular canons, called also white canons, founded by St. Norbert in 1120, and of which the principal abbey was at Prémontre, near Laon.
Premonstratensian, pre-mon-stra-ten'-she-an, *a.* pertaining to the premonstrants.
Premorse, pre-mors', *a.* as if bitten off [Bot.] (L. *præ*, and *morsum*, to bite.)
Premotion, pre-mo'-shun, *s.* previous motion or excitement to action.
Premunire, pre-mu-ni'-re, *s.* See **Præmunire.**
Premunition, pre-mu-nish'-un, *s.* an anticipation of objections (L. *præ*, and *munio*, to fortify.)
Prenomen, pre-no'-men, *s.* a name prefixed to the family name (L. *præ*, and *nomen*, a name).
Prenominate, pre-nom'-e-nate, *v.a.* to forename: *a.* forenamed.
Prenomination, pre-nom-e-na'-shun, *s.* privilege of being named first.
Prenotion, pre-no'-shun, *s.* previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.
Prentice, pren'-tis, *s.* an apprentice.
Preobtain, pre-ob-tane', *v.a.* to obtain beforehand.
Preoccupancy, pre-ok'-ku-pan-se, *s.* the act or the right of taking possession before others.
Preoccupation, pre-ok-ku-pa'-shun, *s.* prior occupation; anticipation; prepossession; anticipation of objections.
Preoccupy, pre-ok'-ku-pi, *v.a.* to take possession of before another; to occupy by anticipation, or with prejudices.
Preominate, pre-om'-e-nate, *v.a.* to prognosticate (L. *præ*, and *omen*).
Preopinion, pre-o-pin'-yun, *s.* opinion previously formed.
Preoption, pre-op'-shun, *s.* right of first choice.
Preordain, pre-or-dane', *v.a.* to predetermine.
Preordinance, pre-or'-de-nans, *s.* antecedent decree.
Preordinate, pre-or'-de-nate, *a.* foreordained.
Preordination, pre-or-de-na'-shun, *s.* act of foreordaining.
Prepaid, pre-pade', *a.* paid beforehand.
Preparable, pre-pare'-a-bl, *a.* that may be prepared.
Preparation, prep-a-ra'-shun, *s.* act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose; prior arrangement; that which is prepared; any medicine fitted for use; the state of being prepared; a part of an animal body prepared for anatomical uses [Anat.]
Preparative, pre-par'-a-tiv, *a.* tending to prepare or make ready: *s.* that which prepares or makes ready. **Preparatively**, pre-par'-a-tiv-le, *ad.* by way of preparation.
Preparatory, pre-par'-a-tur-e, *a.* preparing for something; introductory; preliminary.
Prepare, pre-pare', *v.a.* to make ready; to provide; to procure as suitable; to appoint; to establish; *v.n.* to make all things ready; to take the necessary previous steps; to make one's self ready (L. *præ*, and *paro*, to get ready).
Prepared, pre'-pared, *a.* in readiness. **Preparedly**, pre-pa'-red-le, *ad.* with suitable previous measures. **Preparedness**, pre-pa'-red-nes, *s.* state of being in readiness.

Preparer, pre-pa'-rer, *s.* one who prepares.
Prepay, pre-pa', *v.a.* to pay in advance.
Prepayment, pre-pa'-ment, *s.* payment in advance.
Prepense, pre-pens', *a.* premeditated (L. *præ*, and *pensus*, weighed). **Prepensely**, pre-pens'-le, *ad.* with premeditation.
Prepollency, pre-pol'-len-se, *s.* prevalency; superiority of power.
Prepollent, pre-pol'-lent, *a.* having superior power; prevailing (L. *præ*, and *polleo*, to be strong).
Preponderance, pre-pon'-der-ans, *s.* superiority of weight, power, or force.
Preponderant, pre-pon'-der-ant, *a.* outweighing. **Preponderantly**, pre-pon'-der-ant-le, *ad.* so as to outweigh.
Preponderate, pre-pon'-der-ate, *v.a.* to outweigh; to overpower by greater weight or influence: *v.n.* to exceed in weight; to incline to one side (L. *præ*, and *pondus*, a weight).
Preponderation, pre-pon-der-a'-shun, *s.* the act of outweighing anything, or of inclining to one side.
Preposition, prep-o-zish'-un, *s.* a word usually put before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation to another word in the sentence [Gram.] (L. *præ*, and *position*).
Prepositional, prep-o-zish'-un-al, *a.* pertaining to a preposition. **Prepositionally**, prep-o-zish'-un-al-le, *ad.* in the manner of a preposition.
Prepositive, pre-poz'-e-tiv, *a.* put before: *s.* a word or particle put before another word.
Prepositor, pre-poz'-e-tur, *s.* a scholar appointed to inspect other scholars.
Preposture, pre-poz'-e-ture, *s.* a provostship.
Prepossess, pre-poz-zes', *v.a.* to preoccupy; to take previous possession of; to bias or prejudice, usually in a good sense.
Prepossessing, pre-poz-zes'-sing, *a.* tending to win favour; producing a favourable impression.
Prepossession, pre-poz-zesh'-un, *s.* prior possession; preconceived opinion; previous impression in favour or the reverse; prejudice.
Preposterous, pre-pos'-ter-us, *a.* contrary to nature or reason; absurd (lit. last first, from L. *præ*, and *posterus*, after). **Preposterously**, pre-pos'-ter-us-le, *ad.* in a preposterous manner. **Preposterousness**, pre-pos'-ter-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being preposterous.
Prepotency, pre-po'-ten-se, *s.* the quality of being prepotent.
Prepotent, pre-po'-tent, *a.* very powerful; superiorly powerful or potent.
Prepuce, pre'-puse, *s.* the foreskin (L. *præputium*).
Prepunctuality, pre-pungk-tu-al'-e-te, *s.* punctuality before the proper time.
Preputial, pre-pew'-she-al, *a.* pertaining to the prepuce.
Pre-Raphaelite, pre-raf'-a-el-ite, *s.* realistic in art; peculiar to pre-Raphaelitism; one who practises or upholds pre-Raphaelitism.
Pre-Raphaelitism, pre-raf'-a-el-it-izm, *s.* respect for and adherence to the real or natural in the conceptions and practice of art, "giving every fact its own full power, and every incident and accessory its own true place," such as is alleged prevailed in art prior to the time of Raphael; a recent movement in art, approved of by Ruskin, and begun, as well as best represented, by Rossetti, Holman Hunt, and Millais.
Preremote, pre-re-mote', *a.* more remote in time or order.
Prerequire, pre-re-kwire', *v.a.* to require previously.
Prerequisite, pre-rek'-we-zit, *a.* previously required: *s.* something previously necessary.
Preresolve, pre-re-zolve', *v.a.* to resolve previously.
Prerogative, pre-rog'-a-tiv, *s.* an exclusive or peculiar privilege attached to a certain dignity (L. *præ*, and *rogo*, to ask).
Prerogative-court, pre-rog'-a-tiv-coart, *s.* a court that existed for the trial of testamentary causes.
Prerogative-office, pre-rog'-a-tiv-of-fis, *s.* the office in which wills are registered.
Presage, pres'-aje or pre'-sajc, *s.* something which foreshows a future event (L. *præ*, and *sagio*, to perceive quickly).
Presage, pre-saje', *v.a.* to forebode; to foretell: *v.n.* to form or utter a prediction.
Presageful, pre-saje'-ful, *a.* full of presages.
Presagement, pre-saje'-ment, *s.* a foreboding; prediction.
Presager, pre-sa'-jer, *s.* a foreteller; a forcshower.
Presbyope, pres'-be-ope, *s.* one affected with presbyopia.
Presbyopia, pres-be-o'-pe-à, *s.* far-sightedness, while near objects are seen indistinctly, caused by an alteration, with the advance of age, in the refractive power of the eye (Gr. *presbys*, an old man, and *ops*, the eye).
Presbyte, pres'-bite, *s.* a presbyope.
Presbyter, pres'-be-ter, *s.* an elder with authority to teach and rule in the primitive church; a person who has the pastoral charge of a particular church (Gr. *presbyteros*, the comparative of *presbys*, old).
Presbyterial, pres-be-te'-re-al, } *a.* pertaining to a
Presbyterian, pres-be-te'-re-an, } presbyter, or church government by presbyters; consisting of presbyters.
Presbyterian, pres-be-te'-re-an, *s.* one who belongs to a church governed by presbyters; an upholder of presbyterianism.
Presbyterianism, pres-be-te'-re-an-izm, *s.* that form of church government which, discarding prelacy, regards all ministers in conclave as on the same level in rank and function.
Presbytery, pres'-be-ter-e, *s.* a body of elders in the Christian Church; a court consisting of the pastors, each with a ruling elder, of the churches within a particular district; the district represented in a presbytery.
Presbytia, pes'-bit-e-à, *s.* presbyopia.
Prescience, pre'-she-ens, *s.* foreknowledge.
Prescient, pre'-she-ent, *a.* foreknowing (L. *præ*, and *scio*, to know).
Prescind, pre-sind', *v.a.* to cut off: to abstract (L. *præ*, and *scindo*, to cut).
Prescious, pre'-she-us, *a.* foreknowing.
Prescribe, pre-skribe', *v.a.* to direct; to give as a rule of conduct; to direct medically: *v.n.* to claim by prescript; to give medical directions; to give law (L. *præ*, and *scribo*, to write).
Prescriber, pre-skri'-ber, *s.* one who prescribes.
Prescript, pre'-skript, *a.* directed; prescribed: *s.* a direction; a medical prescription.
Prescriptible, pre-skrip'-te-bl, *a.* that may be prescribed for.
Prescription, pre-skrip'-shun, *s.* the act of prescribing or directing by rules; that which is prescribed; a recipe; the claim or title to a thing by virtue of long use [Law].
Prescriptive, pre-skrip'-tiv, *a.* acquired by immemorial use; pleading long customary use [Law].
Presence, prez'-ens, *s.* the existence of a person or thing in a certain place near or in company; approach face to face; state of being in view; sight; persons present before a great person; the person of a superior; the apartment in which a prince shows himself to his court; mien; personal appearance; demeanour. *Real presence*, the real existence of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist. *Presence of mind*, a calm, collected state of mind.
Presence-chamber, prez'-ens-tchame'-ber, *s.* the room in which a great personage receives company.
Presensation, pre-sen-sa'-shun, *s.* previous notion or idea.
Presension, pre-sen'-shun, *s.* previous perception.
Present, prez'-ent, *a.* being in a certain place; being before the face or near; being now in view or under consideration; being at this time; ready at hand; favourably attentive; not absent in mind. *Present tense*, the form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time [Gram.] *The present*, the present time (L. *præ*, and *ens*, being.)
Present, prez'-ent, *s.* a donation or gift: *pl.* what is written in a deed of conveyance or other instrument [Law].
Present, pre-zent', *v.a.* to introduce into the presence of a superior; to exhibit; to give; to offer; to point, as a gun, to another; to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to lay before a public body or a court; to indict [U.S.] *To present arms*, to hold them out in token of respect.
Presentable, pre-zent'-à-bl, *a.* that may be presented.
Presentaneous, prez-en-ta'-ne-us, *a.* ready; quick.
Presentation, prez-en-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of presenting; representation; the act or right of presenting to a church living; a gift. *Presentation copy*, a copy of a work presented as a testimony of respect.
Presentative, pre-zen'-tà-tiv, *a.* that has the right of presentation; that admits the presentation of a clerk [Eccles.]: apprehending or apprehended directly [Psychology.]
Presentee, prez-en-tee', *s.* one presented to a benefice.
Presenter, pre-zen'-ter, *s.* one who presents.
Presential, pre-zen'-shal, *a.* supposing actual presence.
Presentient, pre-sen'-she-ent, *a.* having previous perception (L. *præ*, and *sentient*).
Presentiment, pre-sen'-te-ment, *s.* previous apprehension of something, usually unpleasant, about to happen.
Presentive, pre-zent'-iv, *a.* expressing an intuitive idea.
Presentiveness, pre-zent'-iv-nes, *s.* the quality of being presentive.
Presently, prez'-ent-le, *ad.* in a short time; soon after; immediately.
Presentment, pre-zent'-ment, *s.* the act of presenting;

representation; the notice taken from their own knowledge by a grand jury of any offence; an indictment presented by a grand jury [Law].

Preservable, pre-zerv'-a-bl, *a.* that may be preserved.

Preservation, prez-er-va'-shun, *s.* the act of preserving or keeping safe; the state of being preserved from injury or decay.

Preservative, pre-zer'-va-tiv, } *a.* tending to preserve
Preservatory, pre-zerv'-a-tur-e, } or having the power of preserving from injury or decay: *s.* that which preserves.

Preserve, pre-zerv', *v.a.* to keep from injury; to uphold; to keep in a sound state; to season with sugar or other substances for preservation; to keep from corruption: *s.* fruit or vegetable seasoned and kept in sugar; a place for the preservation of game (L. *præ,* and *servo,* to keep).

Preserver, pre-zerv'-er, *s.* the person or thing that preserves; the person who makes preserves of fruits.

Preses, pre'-ses, *s.* in Scotland, the chairman of a meeting.

Preside, pre-zide', *v.n.* to be set over for the exercise of authority; to direct, control, or govern; to exercise superintendence (L. *præ,* and *sedeo,* to sit).

Presidency, pres'-e-den-se, *s.* superintendence; the office, jurisdiction, or residence of president; the term durin ? which a president holds office; a division of British India.

President, pres'-e-dent, *s.* an officer appointed to preside over a corporation or assembly; an officer elected to the chief magistracy of a republic; the chief officer of a college or a university. *Vice-president,* one who takes the place of a president in case of absence.

Presidential, pres-e-den'-shal, *a.* pertaining to a president; presiding over.

Presidentship, pres'-e-dent-ship, *s.* the office and place of president; the term for which he holds office.

Presidial, pre-sid'-e-al, } *a.* pertaining to a garrison;
Presidiary, pre-sid'-e-da-re, } having a garrison (L. *præsidium,* a garrison, from *præ,* and *sedeo,* to sit).

Presignify, pre-sig'-ne-fi, *v.a.* to intimate or signify beforehand; to show previously.

Press, pres, *v.a.* to urge with force or weight; to squeeze; to crush; to hurry; to enforce; to hug; to force into service; to straiten; to constrain; to urge; to make smooth, as paper or cloth: *v.n.* to urge forward with force; to encroach; to crowd; to push with force (L. *pressum,* to press).

Press.

Press, pres, *s.* an instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed or forced into a more compact form; a machine for printing; the art or business of printing and publishing; literature, especially newspaper literature; a crowd; the act of urging or pushing forward; urgency; a closet for the safe keeping of things. *Press of sail,* as much sail as the state of the wind will possibly permit [Naut.] *Liberty of the press.* See **Liberty.**

Press-bed, pres'-bed, *s.* a bed that may be raised and inclosed in a case.

Presser, pres'-ser, *s.* one who or that which presses.

Press-gang, pres'-gang, *s.* a detachment of seamen empowered to impress men into the naval service.

Pressing, pres'-sing, *a.* urgent; importunate. **Pressingly,** pres'-sing-le, *ad.* in a pressing manner.

Pression, presh'-un, *s.* the act of pressing; pressure.

Pressirosters, pres-se-ros'-ters, *s.pl.* a tribe of wading birds, with a moderately-sized bill, compressed at the tip, and with either no or a very short hind toe (L. *pressum,* and *rostrum,* a beak).

Pressirostral, pres-se-ros'-tral, *a.* having a compressed or flattened beak.

Pressman, pres'-man, *s.* in printing, the workman who manages the press, and impresses the sheets.

Press-room, pres'-room, *s.* in printing, the room where the press-work is done.

Pressure, presh'-ur, *s.* the act of pressing; the state of being pressed; force of one body acting on another; a constraining force or impulse; anything which oppresses; straits, or the distress accruing; urgency; impression.

Press-work, pres'-wurk, *s.* the taking of impressions from types, &c., by means of the press.

Prestation, pres-ta'-shun, *s.* a payment of money, sometimes used for purveyance. *Prestation-money,* a sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop. (L.)

Prester, pres'-ter, *s.* a priest. *Prester John,* a mythical mediæval Christian priest and king, somewhere in the heart of Asia (*presbyter*).

Prestidigitation, pres-te-dij-it-a'-shun, *s.* See **Prestigiation.**

Prestige, pres'-tij, *or* pres-teezh', *s.* moral influence due to past achievements or reputation; originally illusion (L. *præstigium,* from *præstinguo,* to obscure).

Prestigiation, pres-tij-e-a'-shun, *s.* the playing of legerdemain tricks; juggling.

Prestigiator, pres-tij-e-a'-tur, *s.* a juggler.

Prestimony, pres'-te-mo-ne, *s.* a fund for the support of a priest [Canon Law]. (L. *præsto,* to supply.)

Prestissimo, pres-tis'-se-mo, *ad.* very quickly [Mus.] (It.)

Prest-money, prest'-mun-ne, *s.* money paid to men when they enlist into the British service.

Presto, pres'-to, *ad.* quickly (L. at hand, ready).

Prestriction, pre-strik'-shun, *s.* dimness of vision. See **Prestige.**

Presumable, pre-zu'-ma-bl, *a.* that may be presumed, or supposed to be true. **Presumably,** pre-zu'-ma-ble, *ad.* by presumption.

Presume, pre-zume', *v.a.* to suppose to be true or entitled to belief on probable grounds: *v.n.* to venture without positive permission; to form confident or arrogant opinions; to make confident or arrogant attempts (L. *præ,* and *sumo,* to take).

Presumer, pre-zu'-mer, *s.* one who presumes.

Presuming, pre-zu'-ming, *a.* too confident; arrogant; presumptuous. **Presumingly,** pre-zu'-ming-le, *ad.* in a presuming manner.

Presumption, pre-zump'-shun, *s.* supposition of the truth or real existence of something, without positive proof; strong probability; presumptuousness; arrogance.

Presumptive, pre-zump'-tiv, *a.* grounded on probable evidence; unreasonably confident; presumptuous; arrogant. *Presumptive evidence,* that which is derived from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend a fact. [Law.] *Presumptive heir,* one who would inherit an estate if the ancestor should die without issue. **Presumptively,** pre-zump'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a presumptive manner.

Presumptuous, pre-zump'-tu-us, *a.* full of presumption; bold and confident to excess; over-confident; arrogant; irreverent with regard to sacred things; wilful. **Presumptuously,** pre-zump'-tu-us-le, *ad.* in a presumptuous manner. **Presumptuousness,** pre-zump'-tu-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being presumptuous.

Presupposal, pre-sup-po'-zal, *s.* presupposition.

Presuppose, pre-sup-poze', *v.a.* to suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent.

Presupposition, pre-sup-po-zish'-un, *s.* supposition previously formed.

Presurmise, pre-sur-mize', *s.* a surmise previously formed.

Pretence, pre-tens', *s.* false or hypocritical profession; pretext; assumption; claim to notice; claim, true or false.

Pretend, pre-tend', *v.a.* to hold out, as a false appearance; to show hypocritically; to counterfeit; to affect; to claim: *v.n.* to put in a claim; to hold out appearances (L. *præ,* and *tendo, tentum,* to stretch).

Pretended, pre-tend'-ed, *a.* feigned; ostensible; hypocritical. **Pretendedly,** pre-tend'-ed-le, *ad.* by false appearances.

Pretender, pre-ten'-der, *s.* one who makes a show of something not real; one who lays claim to anything; the heir of the Stuart family who laid claim to the throne of England.

Pretendership, pre-ten'-der-ship, *s.* the attitude or the claim of a pretender.

Pretendingly, pre-ten'-ding-le, *ad.* arrogantly

Pretensed, pre-tens'-ed, *a.* pretended.

Pretension, pre-ten'-shun, *s.* claim, true or false; claim to something to be obtained; pretext.

Pretentious, pre-ten'-shus, *a.* making overweening pretensions; assuming an air of superiority. **Pretentiously,** pre-ten'-shus-le, *ad.* in a pretentious manner. **Pretentiousness,** pre-ten'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being pretentious.

Preter, pre'-ter, a Latin prefix, signifying beyond, beside, or more.

Preter-human, pre-ter-hu'-man, *a.* more than human.

Preterimperfect, pre-ter-im-per'-fekt, *s.* the tense which expresses action or being not perfectly past [Gram.]

Preterist, pre'-ter-ist, *s.* one who holds by the past; one who holds that the Apocalyptic prophecies are all fulfilled [Theol.]

Preterit, } pret'-er-it, { *a.* past; applied to the tense
Preterite, } { which expresses action or being perfectly past or finished [Gram.] (L. *preter,* and *eo, itum,* to go.)

Preterit, pret'-er-it, *s.* the past tense.

Preterition, pre-ter-ish'-un, *s.* the act of going past; the state of being past; the summary mention of a thing, on pretence of passing over it [Rhet.]

Preterlapsed, pre'-ter-lapst, *a.* past; gone by (L. *preter*, and *lapus*, to glide).

Pretermission, pre-ter-mish'-un, *s.* a passing by; omission: preterition [Rhet.]

Pretermit, pre-ter-mit', *v.a.* to pass by; to omit (L. *preter*, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send).

Preternatural, pre-ter-nat'-yu-ral, *a.* beyond or different from what is natural; out of the usual order of things. **Preternaturally,** pre-ter-nat'-u-ral-le, *ad.* in a preternatural manner. **Preternaturalness,** pre-ter-nat'-u-ral-nes, *s.* the state of being preternatural.

Preterperfect, pre-ter-per'-fekt, *a.* perfect [Gram.]: *s.* the perfect tense.

Preterpluperfect, pre-ter-plu-per'-fekt, *a.* pluperfect: *s.* the pluperfect tense [Gram.]

Pretext, pre'-tekst or pre-tekst', *s.* pretence; reason or motive assigned to conceal the real one (L. *præ*, and *texo*, to weave).

Pretibial, pre-tib'-e-al, *a.* situated anteriorly to the tibia [Anat.] (L. *præ*, and *tibia*.)

Pretor, pre'-tor, *s.* a Roman judge or magistrate (L.)

Pretorial, pre-to'-re-al, *a.* pretorian.

Pretorian, pre-to'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to a pretor; judicial; exercised by a pretor. *Pretorian bands* or *guards*, the Roman emperor's guards. *Pretorian gate*, the gate of a Roman camp directly opposite the enemy.

Pretorium, pre-to'-r -um, *s.* a Roman judgment-hall; the general's tent in camp (L.)

Pretorship, pre'-tor-ship, *s.* the office of pretor; the time a pretor holds it.

Pretty, prit'-te, *a.* of a pleasing form, without absolute beauty; neat and appropriate; neatly arranged; crafty; small; affected: *ad.* tolerably; moderately (A.S. *prættig*, tricky, clever). **Prettily,** prit'-te-le, *ad.* in a pretty manner; pleasingly; with neatness and taste. **Prettiness,** prit'-te-nes, *s.* a pleasing form without stateliness; neatness and taste; pleasing propriety of manners.

Pretty-spoken, prit'-te-spo-kn, *a.* spoken or speaking prettily.

Prettypify, pre-tip'-e-fi, *v.a.* to prefigure.

Prevail, pre-vale', *v.n.* to overcome; to gain the advantage; to be in force; to extend over with effect; to operate with effect; to persuade; to succeed (L. *præ*, and *valeo*, to be powerful).

Prevailing, pre-vale'-ing, *a.* superior in power; having efficacy; predominant; prevalent. **Prevailingly,** pre-vale'-ing-le, *ad.* in a prevailing manner.

Prevalence, prev'-à-lens, } *s.* superior strength, in-
Prevalency, prev'-à-len-se, } fluence, or efficacy; predominance; general diffusion; success.

Prevalent, prev'-à-lent, *a.* gaining advantage or superiority; efficacious; successful; predominant; most general. **Prevalently,** prev'-à-lent-le, *ad.* in a prevalent manner.

Prevaricate, pre-var'-e-kate, *v.n.* to shuffle; to quibble; to stray this way or the other from the direct course or from truth (L. *præ*, and *varicus*, straddling, from *varus*, bent).

Prevarication, pre-var-e-ka'-shun, *s.* a shuffling or quibbling; a deviation from the plain path of truth or fair dealing.

Prevaricator, pre-var'-e-ka-tur, *s.* one who prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.

Prevenient, pre-vene'-e-ent, *a.* going before; preventive.

Prevent, pre-vent', *v.a.* to hinder, impede, or obstruct; to go before; to precede (L. *præ*, and *venio*, to come).

Preventable, pre-vent'-à-bl, *a.* that may be prevented.

Preventative, pre-vent'-à-tiv, *a.* See **Preventive.**

Preventer, pre-vent'-er, *s.* one who or that which hinders; a rope, bolt, stay, &c., employed to relieve the strain on another [Naut.]

Preventingly, pre-vent'-ing-le, *ad.* so as to tend to prevent.

Prevention, pre-ven'-shun, *s.* the act of hindering; obstruction; the act of going before; prejudice.

Preventional, pre-ven'-shun-al, *a.* tending to prevent.

Preventive, pre-ven'-tiv, *a.* tending to hinder: *s.* that which prevents; an antidote previously taken. *Preventive Service*, the duty performed by the armed marines in guarding the coast against smuggling. **Preventively,** pre-ven'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a preventive manner.

Previous, pre'-ve-us, *a.* going before in time; antecedent (L. *præ*, and *via*, a way). **Previously,** pre'-ve-us-le, *ad.* in time preceding. **Previousness,** pre'-ve-us-nes, *s.* antecedence.

Prevision, pre-vizh'-un, *s.* foresight; prescience.

Prewarn, pre-wärn', *v.a.* to give previous notice of.

Prey, pra, *s.* spoil; plunder; that which is or may be seized by violence in order to be devoured: *v.n.* to plunder; to seize and devour; to waste gradually; to cause to pine away. *Beast of prey*, a carnivorous animal (L. *præda*.)

Preyer, pra'-er, *s.* a plunderer; a waster.

Priapus, pri'-à-pus, *s.* the god of procreation [Myth.] (Gr.)

Price, prise, *s.* the sum of money at which a thing is valued; the cost of an article; value; worth: *v.a.* to set a price on (Fr. *prix*, from L. *pretium*.)

Price current, prise-kur'-rent, *s.* a table of the current price of merchandise, stocks, &c.

Priceless, prise'-les, *a.* too valuable to admit of a price; invaluable; worthless; unsaleable.

Prick, prik, *v.a.* to pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument; to erect a pointed thing; to fix by a point; to designate by a puncture; to spur; to incite; to sting with remorse; to make acid: *v.n.* to become acid; to dress one's self for show; to spur on; to aim at a point: *s.* a slender pointed instrument; a goad; a spur; sharp, stinging pain; remorse; a point; a puncture; a small roll [Naut.] *To prick a chart*, to trace a ship's course on a chart [Naut.] (A.S. *prica*.)

Pricker, prik'-er, *s.* a sharp-pointed instrument.

Pricket, prik'-et, *s.* a buck in his second year.

Pricking, prik'-ing, *s.* the act of piercing with a sharp point; a sensation of sharp pain.

Prickle, prik'l, *s.* a small sharp process growing from the bark of a plant; *v.a.* to prick.

Prickle-back, prik'l-bak, *s.* a small fish, the stickle-back.

Prickly, prik'-le, *a.* full of or armed with prickles. **Prickliness,** prik'-le-nes, *s.* the state of having many prickles.

Prickly-heat, prik'-le-heet, *s.* a skin disease in India, attended with an aggravating stinging and itch.

Prickly-pear, prik'-le-pare, *s.* a name applied to various species of cactus.

Prickmadam, prik'-mad-am, *s.* a species of house-leek.

Prickpunch, prik'-punsh, *s.* a piece of tempered steel with a round point.

Pricksong, prik'-song, *s.* a song set to written music.

Pride, pride, *s.* inordinate self-esteem; haughtiness; insolence; noble self-esteem or elation of heart; elevation; decoration; splendid show; that of which one is proud: *v.a.* to take pride in; to value. See **Proud.**

Prideful, pride'-ful, *a.* full of pride; scornful. **Pridefully,** pride'-ful-le, *ad.* in a prideful manner. **Pridefulness,** pride'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being prideful.

Prideless, pride'-les, *a.* destitute of pride.

Pridingly, pri'-ding-le, *ad.* with pride.

Prier, pri'-er, *s.* one who searches and scrutinizes.

Priest, preest, *s.* one who officiates in sacred offices; an ordained minister of the Gospel. See **Presbyter.**

Priestcraft, preest'-kraft, *s.* the policy pursued by priests for the aggrandisement and honour of their own order.

Priestess, prees'-tes, *s.* a female priest.

Priesthood, preest'-hood, *s.* the office or character of a priest; priests, or the priestly order.

Priest-like, preest'-like, *a.* resembling a priest.

Priestly, preest'-le, *a.* sacerdotal; becoming a priest. **Priestliness,** preest'-le-nes, *s.* appearance and manner of a priest.

Priestridden, preest'-rid-dn, *a.* managed or governed by priests.

Prig, prig, *s.* a pert conceited fellow; a thief: *v.a.* to filch or steal.

Priggish, prig'-ish, *a.* conceited; affected. **Priggishly,** prig'-ish-le, *ad.* in a priggish manner. **Priggishness,** prig'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being priggish.

Priggism, prig'-izm, *s.* the quality or manner of a prig.

Prill, pril, *s.* a fish like the turbot; a solid piece of pure ore.

Prim, prim, *a.* formal; precise; affectedly nice: *v.a.* to deck with great nicety; to form with affected preciseness. See **Prime.** **Primness,** prim'-nes, *s.* affected formality; preciseness.

Primacy, pri'-mà-se, *s.* dignity or office of a primate.

Prima donna, pre'-mà-don'-nà, *s.* the first female singer in an opera (It. first lady, from L. *prima domina*).

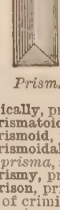
Primage, pri'-maje, *s.* a small duty payable to the master and sailors of a ship for services in loading and unloading.

Primal, pri'-mal, *a.* first; primary.

Primality, pri-mal'-e-te, *s.* state of being primal.

Primary, pri'-mà-re, *a.* first in order of time; original; chief; principal; intended, as a school, for elementary instruction; radical: *s.* that which stands highest in rank or importance; the large feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing. *Primary-colours.* See **Colour.** *Primary rocks*, the earliest rocks of the earth's crust, from the permian downwards. **Primarily,** pri'-mà-re-le, *ad.* in a primary manner. **Primariness,** pri'-mà-re-nes, *s.* the state of being primary.

Primate, pri'-mate, *s.* the chief ecclesiastic in a prelatic national church: an archbishop.
Primateship, pri'-mate-ship, *s.* the office or dignity of a primate.
Primatial, pri-ma'-she-al, *a.* pertaining to a primate.
Prime, prime, *a.* first in order of time, rank, importance, or excellence; early; blooming: *s.* the dawn; the beginning; the spring of the year or of life; "or th; the best part; the utmost perfection. *Prime number*, a number divisible only by unity [Arith.] (L. *primus*, first.) **Primely**, prime'-le, *ad.* originally; most excellently. **Primeness**, prime'-nes, *s.* supreme excellence.
Prime, prime, *v.a.* to charge the pan of a gun with powder, &c.; to lay a train of powder for communicating fire to a charge; to prepare; to lay on the first colour in painting: *v.n.* to serve for the charge of a gun.
Prime minister, prime min'-is-ter, *s.* the responsible head of a ministry.
Primer, prim'-er, *s.* a first book; a work of elementary instruction; a small prayer-book; one of two sizes of type.
Primero, pre-me'-ro, *s.* a game at cards (Sp.)
Primeval, pri-me'-val, *a.* original; primitive (L. *primus*, and *ævum*, an age). **Primevally**, pri-me'-val-le, *ad.* in primeval times.
Primigenial, pri-mi-je'-ne-al, } *a.* first formed or gene-
Primigenous, pri-mij'-e-nus, } rated; original (L. *primus*, and *gigno*, *genitum*, to beget).
Primine, pri'-min, *s.* the outermost integument or sac of an ovule [Bot.]
Priming, prime'-ing, *s.* the powder in the pan of a gun; the first colour laid on canvas. *Priming iron* or *wire*, a pointed wire, used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for examining the powder of the charge, or for piercing the cartridge.
Primitiæ, prim-ish'-e-e, *s.pl.* first-fruits; the first year's profits of a church living [Eccles. Law] (L.)
Primitive, prim'-e-tiv, *a.* pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; primary; radical; formal; old-fashioned: *s.* a word not derived from another. *Primitive colours*, red, yellow, and blue. *Primitive rocks*, see **Primary**. **Primitively**, prim'-e-tiv-le, *ad.* originally; primarily. **Primitiveness**, prim'-e-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being primitive.
Primo, pre'-mo, *s.* the first or leading part [Mus.] (It.)
Primogenial, pri-mo-je'-ne-al, *a.* first-born; original; primary; constituent. See **Primigenial**.
Primogenitary, pri-mo-jen'-e-ta-re, } *a.* pertaining to
Primogenitive, pri-mo-jen'-e-tiv, } primogeniture.
Primogenitor, pri-mo-jen'-e-tur, *s.* the first forefather.
Primogeniture, pri-mo-jen'-e-tewr, *s.* seniority by birth among children; the right to real property which belongs to the eldest son [Law].
Primogentureship, pri-mo-jen'-e-tewr-ship, *s.* the state or privileges of the first-born.
Primordial, pri-mor'-de-al, *a.* first in order; original; existing from the beginning· *s.* first principle or element.
Primordian, pri-mor'-de-an, *s.* a kind of plum.
Primordiate, pri-mor'-de-ate, *a.* original; existing from the first.
Primrose, prim'-roze, *s.* a beautiful flower of several species, abundant in groves and meadows, which appears early in spring: *a.* like a primrose; gay or flowery (L. first rose).
Primula, prim'-u-lâ, *s.* the primrose genus (L.)
Primum-mobile, pri'-mum-mo'-be-le, *s.* first cause of motion; the outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe [Ancient Astron] (L.)
Primus, pri'-mus, *s.* the first bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church (L. first).
Prince, prins, *s.* a sovereign; a ruler; a chief: a king's son; the chief of any body of men (L. *princeps*, from *primus*, and *capio*, to take). *Prince of Wales*, the eldest son of the English sovereign. *Prince royal*, a king's eldest son.
Princedom, prins'-dum, *s.* the jurisdiction, rank, or estate of a prince.
Princelike, prins'-like, *a.* becoming a prince.
Princely, prins'-le, *a.* resembling a prince; having the rank of a prince; becoming a prince; stately; royal; very large; magnificent: *ad.* in a princelike manner. **Princeliness**, prins'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being princely; the dignity of a prince.
Prince's-feather, prins-iz-*feth*'-er, *s.* a plant of the amaranth kind.
Prince's-metal, prins-iz-met'-al, *s.* a compound of copper and zinc, in imitation of gold.
Princess, prin'-ses, *s.* a female sovereign; the daughter of a king; the consort of a prince. *Princess royal*, a king's eldest daughter.
Principal, prin'-se-pal, *a.* chief; highest in rank, character, or importance; *s.* a chief or head; one who takes the lead; the president, governor, or chief in authority; a chief party, actor, or agent; a capital sum lent on interest. See **Prince**. **Principally**, prin'-se-pal-le, *ad.* chiefly. **Principalness**, prin'-se-pal-nes, *s.* the state of being principal.
Principality, prin-se-pal'-e-te, *s.* sovereignty; a prince; the territory of a prince; the country which gives title to a prince.
Principia, prin-sip'-e-â, *s.pl.* first principles (L.)
Principiant, prin-sip'-e-ant, *a.* relating to principles.
Principle, prin'-se-pl, *s.* the source or origin of anything; element; constituent or component part; an axiom or accepted truth; ground or reason; a general truth or law comprehending many subordinate ones; tenet or doctrine; a settled law or rule of action; action rightly motived: *v.a.* to impress with any tenet; to establish firmly in the mind. See **Prince**.
Prink, pringk, *v.n.* to prank; to dress for show; to strut: *v.a.* to dress showily.
Prinker, pringk'-er, *s.* one who prinks.
Print, print, *v.a.* to mark by pressing one thing on another; to impress; to form by impression; specially to impress, as letters, on paper; to publish: *v.n.* to practise the art of printing; to publish a book: *s.* a mark made by impression; the impression of types in general; that which impresses its form on anything; anything produced by printing, as an engraving or a newspaper: *pl.* engravings. *Out of print*, when no copies of a work are left for sale (L. *premo*, *pressum*, to press).
Printer, prin'-ter, *s.* one who prints books, pamphlets, or papers; one who prints on calico, &c. *Printer's devil*, any subordinate youth in a printing-office.
Printing, print'-ing, *s.* the art or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography. *Letter-press printing*, printing directly or indirectly from movable types.
Printing-ink, print'-ing-ink, *s.* ink used in printing, made of lamp-black and boiled linseed oil.
Printing-machine, print'-ing-mâ-sheen, *s.* a printing press, in which the work is performed by machinery.
Printing-paper, print'-ing-pa-per, *s.* paper used in printing books, pamphlets, &c.
Printing-press, print'-ing-pres, *s.* a press for the printing of books, &c.
Printless, print'-les, *a.* that leaves no impression.
Print-seller, print'-sel-ler, *s.* one who sells prints.
Print-shop, print'-shop, *s.* a shop where prints are sold.
Print-works, print'-wurks, *s.* a building where people are employed to print on fabrics by means of blocks, cylinders, &c.
Prior, pri'-ur, *a.* former; previous; antecedent: *ad.* previously: *s.* the superior of a convent of monks, or one next in dignity to an abbot (L. former).
Priorate, pri'-ur-ate, *s.* government by a prior.
Prioress, pri'-ur-es, *s.* a female superior of a nunnery.
Priority, pri-or'-e-te, *s.* the state of being prior in time, place or rank; precedence.


Prism.

Priorship, pri'-ur-ship, *s.* the state or office of a prior.
Priory, pri'-ur-e, *s.* a convent of which a prior is the superior.
Prisage, prize'-aje, *s.* an ancient customs-duty on wine (Fr.)
Prise, prize, *s.* a lever.
Prism, prizm, *s.* a solid whose bases or ends are similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms (Gr. *prisma*, from *prizo*, to saw).
Prismatic, priz-mat'-ik, *a.* resembling a prism; separated and formed by a prism; pertaining to a prism. **Prismatically**, priz'-mat-ik-al-le, *ad.* as or by means of a prism.
Prismatoidal, priz-ma-toy'-dal, *a.* in the form of a prism.
Prismoid, priz'-moyd, } *s.* a figure that approaches
Prismoidal, priz-moy'-dal, } the form of a prism (Gr. *prisma*, and *eidos*, like).
Prismy, priz'-me, *a.* of or like a prism.
Prison, priz'n, *s.* a public building for the confinement of criminals; any place of confinement: *v.a.* to shut up in a prison; to confine; to enchain (Fr. *pris*, taken).
Prison-base, priz'n-base, *s.* a kind of rural sport.
Prisoner, priz'-ner, *s.* one confined in a prison; a person under arrest. *Prisoner's base*, see **Prison-base**.
Prison-house, priz'n-hows, *s.* a house in which prisoners are confined.
Prisonment, priz'n-ment, *s.* confinement in a prison.
Pristine, pris'-tin, *a.* pertaining to an early period; primitive (L.)
Prithee, prith'-e, a corruption of "I pray thee."
Prittle-prattle, prit'-prat'-l, *s.* trifling loquacity.
Privacy, pri'-va-se, *s.* a state of retirement; a place of seclusion; retreat; secrecy.

Private, prī'-vate, *a.* peculiar to one's self; personal; secret; secluded; not open; not invested with public office or employment: *s.* a common soldier (L. *privo*, to separate). **Privately**, prī'-vate-le, *ad.* in a private manner. **Privateness**, prī'-vate-nes, *s.* private state; secrecy; privacy; seclusion.

Privateer, prī'-vā-teer, *s.* a private ship of war having a commission to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy: *v.n.* to cruise in a privateer.

Privateering, prī-vā-teer'-ing, *s.* plundering the ships of an enemy by means of privateers.

Privateersman, prī-vā-teerz'-man, *s.* an officer or seaman of a privateer.

Privation, prī-vā'-shun, *s.* the state of being deprived; deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort; absence; destitution; hardship.

Privative, priv'-ā-tiv, *a.* causing privation; consisting in the absence or defect of something; negative [Gram.]: *s.* that the essence of which is the absence of something; a prefix which changes the sense into the contrary [Gram.] **Privatively**, priv'-ā-tiv-le, *ad.* in a privative manner.

Privet, priv'-et, *s.* a shrub of the genus ligustrum, used for making garden hedges.

Privilege, priv'-e-lej, *s.* a benefit or advantage peculiar to a person, company or society: peculiar advantage, right or immunity; prerogative: *v.a.* to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; to exempt from censure. *Writ of privilege*, a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit (L. *privus*, peculiar, and *lex*, law).

Privileged, priv'-e-lejd, *a.* invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity.

Privity, priv'-e-te, *s.* private concurrence; joint knowledge.

Privy, priv'-e, *a.* private; pertaining to some one exclusively; assigned to private uses; clandestine; appropriated to retirement; admitted to the knowledge of what is secret: *s.* a person having an interest in any action at law; a necessary house. *Privy-chamber*, the private apartment in a royal residence. (Fr.) See **Private.** **Privily**, priv'-e-le, *ad.* privately; secretly.

Privy-council, priv'-e-koun-sil, *s.* a body of councillors appointed by the crown to advise on occasions of state emergency.

Privy-councillor, priv'-e-koun-sil-lor, *s.* a member of the privy-council.

Privy-purse, priv'-e-purs, *s.* money for the personal use of the sovereign.

Privy-seal, priv'-e-seel, *s.* the seal which the queen uses in grants, &c., that are not to pass the great seal.

Prize, prize, *s.* that which is taken from an enemy in war; a vessel captured; a reward; the reward gained by any performance; what is won in a lottery (Fr. *pris*, taken).

Prize, prize, *v.a.* to estimate the value of; to value highly; to esteem (Fr. *prix*, from L. *pretium*, price).

Prize-court, prize'-kort, *s.* a court which adjudicates on prizes taken at sea.

Prize-fight, prize'-fite, *s.* a boxing match.

Prize-fighter, prize'-fite-er, *s.* a pugilist for a prize.

Prize-fighting, prize'-fite-ing, *s.* fighting or boxing in public for a reward.

Prize-man, prize'-man, *s.* the winner of a prize.

Prize-money, prize'-mun-ne, *s.* share of the proceeds from a captured vessel, or of spoils taken in war.

Prize ring, prize'-ring, *s.* the enclosure for a prize-fight; prize-fighting.

Pro, pro, a Latin prefix, signifying for, fore, before, forward, or forth.

Proa, pro'-a, *s.* a small Malay sail-canoe.

Probabilism, prob'-a-bil-izm, *s.* the doctrine of the bearing on conduct of probable opinions [Rom. Cath. Theol.]

Probabilist, prob'-a-bil-ist, *s.* one who maintains the doctrine of probabilism: one who maintains that in spiritual matters we have no surer guide than probability.

Probability, prob-a-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being probable; appearance of truth; anything probable; chance.

Probable, prob'-a-bl, *a.* likely; having more evidence than the contrary; which renders something probable (L. *probo*, to prove). Probably, prob'-a-ble, *ad.* in a probable manner.

Probang, pro'-bang, *s.* a piece of whalebone with a sponge at the end, for removing obstructions in the throat [Surg.]

Probate, pro'-bate, *s.* the official proof of wills; a certified copy of a will proved; the right or jurisdiction of proving wills. *Court of Probate*, a court for the proof of wills.

Probation, pro-ba'-shun, *s.* the act of proving; proof; trial; moral trial; novitiate; the trial of a clergyman's qualifications preparatory to his settlement.

Probational, pro-ba'-shun-al, } *a.* serving for trial.
Probationary, pro-ba'-shun-a-re, }

Probationer, pro-ba'-shun-er, *s.* one on his trial; a novice; in Scotland, one who is licensed to preach and eligible for a charge.

Probative, pro'-bā-tiv, *a.* serving for trial or proof.

Probator, pro-ba'-tur, *s.* an examiner; an approver.

Probatory, pro'-bā-tur-e, *a.* serving for trial or proof.

Probe, probe, *s.* a surgeon's instrument for examining a wound, &c.: *v.a.* to examine a wound, ulcer, or some cavity of the body by the use of an instrument; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly (L. *probo*, to prove).

Probe-scissors, probe'-siz-ers, *s.pl.* scissors used to open wounds.

Probity, prob'-e-te, *s.* tried virtue or integrity; honesty; sincerity (L. *probus*, good).

Problem, prob'-lem, *s.* a question proposed for solution; any question involving doubt or uncertainty; a proposition requiring something to be done [Geom.] (Gr. *pro*, before, and *ballo*, to throw).

Problematical, prob-le-mat'-e-kal, *a.* questionable; disputable; doubtful. **Problematically**, prob-le-mat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* doubtfully.

Problematize, prob'-lem-a-tize, *v.a.* to propose problems.

Proboscidean, prob-os-sid'-e-an, *a.* having a proboscis: *s.* an animal with a proboscis.

Proboscis, pro-bos'-sis, *s.* the trunk, as of an elephant, to take and convey food to the mouth, or the snout of an insect, to suck blood or juice (Gr. *pro*, and *bosko*, to feed).

Procacious, pro-ka'-shus, *a.* petulant; saucy (L. *procax*).

Procatarctic, pro-kat-ärk'-tik, *a.* remotely or immediately antecedent (Gr. beginning beforehand).

Procatarxis, pro-kat-ärk'-sis, *s.* the kindling of a disease into action by a procatarctic cause [Med.] (Gr.)

Procedure, pro-se'-dure, *s.* manner of proceeding; process; operation.

Proceed, pro-seed', *v.n.* to move or go on from one point to another; to issue; to come from; to prosecute any design; to make progress; to begin and carry on; to act (L. *pro*, and *cedo*, to go).

Proceeder, pro-seed'-er, *s.* one who goes forward.

Proceeding, pro-seed'-ing, *s.* process or movement from one thing to another; measure; transaction; *pl.* course of measures or dealing; the steps taken in the prosecution of an action (L.) See **Process.**

Proceeds, pro-seedz', *s.pl.* rent; produce; value of goods sold or converted into money.

Proceleusmatic, pros-e-lews-mat'-ik, *a.* inciting; animating: *s.* a foot of a metrical foot of four short syllables (Gr. *pro*, and *keleuo*, to bid).

Procellaria, pro-sel-lā'-re-ä, *s.pl.* the petrels (L. *procella*, a storm).

Procer, pro'-ser-e-te, *s.* height of stature (L. *procerus*, tall).

Process, pro'-ses, *s.* a proceeding or moving forward; progress; operation; course; a series of changes or measures; the whole course of proceedings in a civil or criminal suit [Law]; any protuberance or projecting part of a bone [Anat.] *Mesne process*, being an issue upon some collateral or interlocutory matter [Law.]

Procession, pro-sesh'-un, *s.* the act of proceeding; a train of persons in a formal march.

Processional, pro-sesh'-un-al, *a.* pertaining to or consisting in a procession: *s.* a book relating to processions in the Rom. Cath. Church.

Processionary, pro-sesh'-un-a-re, *a.* consisting in procession.

Prochein, pro'-shen, *a.* next; nearest [Law]. (Fr.)

Prochronism, pro'-kron-izm, *s.* an error in chronology in the antedating of an event (Gr. *pro*, and *chronos*, time).

Procidence, pro'-se-dens, *s.* a falling down; a prolapsus [Med.] (L. *pro*, and *cado*, to fall.)

Prociduous, pro-sid'-u-us, *a.* that falls from its place.

Procinct, pro-singkt', *s.* complete preparation for action (L. *pro*, and *cinctum*, to gird).

Proclaim, pro-klame', *v.a.* to publish; to announce; to declare with honour; to outlaw (L. *pro*, and *clamo*, to cry out.)

Proclaimer, pro-kla'-mer, *s.* one who publishes by authority.

Proclamation, prok-lā-ma'-shun, *s.* publication by authority; official notice.

Proclivity, pro-kliv'-e-te, *s.* inclination; propensity.

Proclivous, pro-kli'-vus, *a.* inclined; tending by nature (L. *pro*, and *clivus*, a slope).

Proconsul, pro-kon'-sul, *s.* a Roman magistrate who discharged the duties of a consul.

Proconsular, pro-kon'-su-lar, *a.* pertaining to a proconsul.

Proconsulate, pro-kon'-sul-ate, } *s.* the office of a pro-
Proconsulship, pro-kon'-sul-ship, } consul, or the term of his office.

Procrastinate, pro-kras'-te-nate, *v.a.* to put off from day to day: *v.n.* to delay (L. *pro*, and *cras*, to-morrow).

Procrastination, pro-kras-te-na'-shun, *s.* a putting off; delay.

Procrastinator, pro-kras'-te-na-tur, *s.* one who procrastinates.

Procreant, pro'-kre-ant, *a.* generating; producing.

Procreate, pro'-kre-ate, *v.a.* to generate; to produce (L. *pro*, and *create*).

Procreation, pro-kre-a'-shun, *s.* production of young.

Procreative, pro'-kre-a-tiv, *a.* having power to beget. **Procreativeness**, pro'-kre-a-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being procreative.

Procreator, pro'-kre-a-tur, *s.* one who begets; a generater; a father.

Procrustean, pro-krus'-te-an, *a.* reducing so as to produce conformity to one and the same standard by violence (*Procrustes*, a famous robber of ancient Greece, who was fabled to torture his victims by stretching or mutilation, till their bodies were of the length of an iron bed).

Proctor, prok'-tur, *s.* one employed to manage the affairs of another, formerly a solicitor of the Ecclesiastical Courts; a university magistrate (L. *procurator*, from *pro*, and *cura*, care).

Proctorage, prok'-tur-aje, *s.* management, specially by a proctor.

Proctorial, prok-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a proctor.

Proctorship, prok'-tur-ship, *s.* the office or dignity of a proctor.

Procumbent, pro-kum'-bent, *a.* lying down; prone; trailing [Bot.] (L. *pro*, and *cumbo*, to lie.)

Procurable, pro-kew'-ra-bl, *a.* obtainable.

Procuracy, prok'-u-ra-se, *s.* the management or office of a procurator.

Procuration, prok-u-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of procuring; management of another's affairs; document conferring the powers of a proctor.

Procurator, prok'-u-ra-tur, *s.* manager of another's affairs, specially his legal interests.

Procurator-fiscal, prok'-u-ra-tur-fis'-kal, *s.* in Scotland, the public prosecutor before the sheriff courts.

Procuratorial, prok-u-ra-to'-re-al, *a.* belonging to or done by a procurator.

Procuratorship, prok'-u-ra-tur-ship, *s.* the office of procurator.

Procuratory, pro-ku'-ra-to-re, *a.* tending to procuration: *s.* a mandate appointing a procurator.

Procure, pro-kewr', *v.a.* to obtain; to bring about; to win: *v.n.* to pimp (L. *pro*, and *cura*, care).

Procurement, pro-kewr'-ment, *s.* the act of procuring; obtainment; a causing to be effected.

Procurer, pro-kew'-rer, *s.* one who procures or obtains; a pimp.

Procuress, prok'-yu-res, or pro-kew'-res, *s.* a female pimp; a bawd.

Procyon, pro'-se-un, *s.* a genus of animals, including the racoon.

Prod, prod, *s.* a goad; a prick: *v.a.* to goad.

Prodigal, prod'-e-gal, *a.* given to extravagant expenditure; profuse; wasteful: *s.* a wasteful person; a spendthrift (L. *prodigo*, to squander away, from *pro*, and *ago*, to drive). **Prodigally**, prod'-e-gal-le, *ad.* in a prodigal manner.

Prodigality, prod-e-gal'-e-te, *s.* extravagance; profusion; waste.

Prodigious, pro-dij'-us, *a.* very great in size; enormous; monstrous. See **Prodigy**. **Prodigiously**, pro-dij'-us-le, *ad.* to a prodigious extent. **Prodigiousness**, pro-dij'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being prodigious.

Prodigy, prod'-e-je, *s.* anything wonderful or extraordinary; a miracle; a portent; a monster (L. *prodigium*). See **Prodigal**.

Prodition, pro-dish'-un, *s.* treachery; treason (L.)

Produce, pro-duse', *v.a.* to bring forth; to bring to view; to exhibit; to generate; to cause; to raise; to make; to extend [Geom.] (L. *pro*, and *duco*, to lead.)

Produce, prod'-use, *s.* that which is produced; product.

Producer, pro-du'-ser, *s.* one who produces or generates.

Producibility, pro-du-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* power of producing.

Producible, pro-du'-se-bl, *a.* that may be brought into being or generated; that may be exhibited. **Producibleness**, pro-du'-se-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being producible.

Producing, pro-du'-sing, *ppr.* or *a.* generating; yielding.

Product, prod'-ukt, *s.* that which is produced by nature or by labour; effect; production; result; the result of multiplying two or more numbers [Arith.]

Productile, pro-duk'-til, *a.* that may be extended.

Production, pro-duk'-shun, *s.* the act or process of producing; that which is produced; product.

Productive, pro-duk'-tiv, *a.* having the power of producing; fertile; generative. **Productively**, pro-duk'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a productive manner. **Productiveness**, pro-duk'-tiv-nes, *s.* quality of being productive.

Proeguminal, pro-e-gew'-me-nal, *a.* predisposing [Med.] (L. *pro*, and *hegeomai*, to lead).

Proem, pro'-em, *s.* a preface or introduction (Gr. *pro*, and *oimos*, a way).

Proemial, pro-e'-me-al, *a.* introductory.

Proemptosis, pro-emp-to'-sis, *s.* the lunar equation or addition of a day [Chron.] (Gr. *pro*, *en*, in, and *ptosis*, a falling).

Profanation, pro-fa-na'-shun, *s.* the act of profaning or of treating sacred things with contempt or irreverence; desecration.

Profane, pro-fane', *a.* irreverent, specially to anything sacred; not sacred; secular; polluted or not pure; not purified or holy; unholy; heathenish: *v.a.* to violate or abuse anything sacred; to pollute; to defile (L. *pro*, and *fanum*, a temple). **Profanely**, pro-fane'-le, *ad.* in a profane manner. **Profaneness**, pro-fane'-nes, *s.* irreverence of sacred things; the taking of God's name in vain.

Profaner, pro-fa'-ner, *s.* one who treats sacred things with irreverence; a polluter.

Profanity, pro-fan'-e-te, *s.* profaneness; anything profane; profane language.

Profess, pro-fes', *v.a.* to avow or acknowledge; to declare in strong terms; to declare publicly one's skill in any art or science (L. *pro*, and *fateor*, to confess).

Professed, pro-fest', *a.* openly declared or avowed. **Professedly**, pro-fes'-sed-le, *ad.* by open declaration or avowal.

Profession, pro-fesh'-un, *s.* open declaration of one's sentiments or belief; open declaration; a vocation, occupation, or calling, such as implies a measure of learning; the collective body of persons engaged in a profession; entrance under a sacred vow into a religious order.

Professional, pro-fesh'-un-al, *a.* pertaining to a profession: *s.* one who makes his living by an art which to others is a pastime. **Professionally**, pro-fesh'-un-al-le, *ad.* in a professional way.

Professor, pro-fes'-sur, *s.* one who professes, specially faith in the Christian religion; a teacher of any science or branch of learning; a university teacher.

Professorial, pro-fes-so'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a professor.

Professoriate, pro-fes-so'-re-ate, *s.* the professorial staff or body in a university; professorship.

Professorship, pro-fes'-sur-ship, *s.* the office of a professor.

Proffer, prof'-fer, *v.a.* to offer for acceptance; to tender: *s.* something proposed for acceptance (L. *pro*, and *fero*, to bear or bring).

Profferer, prof'-fer-er, *s.* one who proffers anything.

Proficience, pro-fish'-ens, } *s.* the state of being pro-
Proficiency, pro-fish'-en-se, } ficient; degree of advance in any art, science, or knowledge.

Proficient, pro-fish'-ent, *a.* well advanced or versed in any art, science, or branch of learning: *s.* one who is so; an expert. See **Profit**. **Proficiently**, pro-fish'-ent-le, *ad.* to a proficient extent.

Profile, pro'-fil, *s.* a head or portrait represented in a side view; the contour or outline of a figure, building, &c., specially in vertical section: *v.a.* to draw in profile (L. *pro*, and *filum*, a thread).

Profilist, pro'-fil-ist, *s.* one who takes profiles.

Profit, prof'-it, *s.* any pecuniary gain or advantage; any advantage; benefit; *v.a.* to benefit; to improve; to advance: *v.n.* to gain advantage; to improve; to grow wiser or better (L. *pro*, and *facio*, to make).

Profitable, prof'-it-a-bl, *a.* yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative; useful; advantageous. **Profitably**, prof'-it-a-ble, *ad.* with gain; usefully. **Profitableness**, prof'-it-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being profitable.

Profiting, prof'-it-ing, *s.* advantage; improvement.

Profitless, prof'-it-les, *a.* void of profit or advantage. **Profitlessly**, prof'-it-les-le, *ad.* in a profitless manner.

Profligacy, prof'-le-ga-se, *s.* a profligate course of life.

Profligate, prof'-le-gate, *a.* abandoned to vice; lost to principle, virtue, or decency; abandoned; dissolute: *s.* a wretch who has lost all regard for principle or decency (L. *pro*, and *fligo*, to dash). **Profligately**, prof'-le-gate-le, *ad.* in a profligate manner. **Profligateness**, prof'-le-gate-nes, *s.* the quality of being profligate.

Profluence, prof'-lu-ens, *s.* a progress or onward course.

Profluent, prof'-lu-ent, *a.* flowing forward (L. *pro*, and *fluo*, to flow).

Profound, pro-found', *a.* deep; intellectually deep; penetrating deeply; deep in skill; humble; lowly; submissive; having hidden qualities: *s.* the deep; the ocean; the abyss (L. *pro*, and *fundus*, the bottom). **Profoundly**, pro-found'-le, *ad.* in a profound manner.

Profoundness, pro-found'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being profound.
Profundity, pro-fun'-de-te, *s.* depth of place, knowledge, science, &c.
Profuse, pro-fuse', *a.* lavish; liberal to excess; extravagant; exuberant (L. *pro*, and *fusum*, to pour). **Profusely**, pro-fuse'-le, *ad.* in a profuse manner. **Profuseness**, pro-fuse'-nes, *s.* lavishness; prodigality; extravagance.
Profusion, pro-fu'-zhun, *s.* profuseness.
Prog, prog, *v.n.* to shift meanly for provisions; to live by beggarly tricks: *s.* victuals or provisions sought by begging; victuals.
Progenerate, pro-jen'-er-ate, *v.a.* to beget.
Progenitor, pro-jen'-e-tur, *s.* an ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.
Progeniture, pro-jen'-e-tewr, *s.* a begetting or birth.
Progeny, proj'-e-ne, *s.* offspring; descendants (L. *pro*, and *genitum*, to beget).
Prognathic, prog-nath'-ik, } *a.* with projecting jaws
Prognathous, prog-na'-thus, } [Ethno.] (Gr. *pro*, and *gnathos*, the jaw.)
Prognosis, prog-no'-sis, *s.* art of foretelling the course of a disease; the judgment formed (Gr. *pro*, and *gnosis*, knowledge).
Prognostic, prog-nos'-tik, *a.* foreshowing; foretelling; indicating something future by signs or symptoms: *s.* something which foreshows; a symptom indicating the course of a disease; the judgment formed [Med.]
Prognosticable, prog-nos'-te-ka-bl, *a.* that may be foreknown.
Prognosticate, prog-nos'-te-kate, *v.a.* to foreshadow, foretell or prophesy.
Prognostication, prog-nos-te-ka'-shun, *s.* act of foretelling a course or event by present signs; a foretoken.
Prognosticator, prog-nos'-te-ka-tur, *s.* a foreteller of future events by present signs.
Program, } pro'-gram, } *s.* an outline published before-
Programme, } hand; an outline of the order to be pursued in any public exercise, performance or entertainment (Gr. *pro*, and *gramma*, something written).
Progress, prog'-res, *s.* a moving or going forward; advancement; advance in knowledge; proficiency; passage; a journey of state; a circuit (L. *pro*, and *gradior*, to go).
Progress, pro-gres', *v.n.* to move forward; to proceed; to advance; to make improvement.
Progression, pro-gresh'-un, *s.* motion onward; intellectual advance; course; passage; regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers [Math.]; a regular succession of chords, or movement of the parts of a musical composition in harmony [Mus.] *Arithmetical progression*, increase by the addition or decrease by the subtraction of a constant quantity. *Geometrical progression*, increase by the multiplication or decrease by the division of a constant quantity.
Progressional, pro-gresh'-un-al, *a.* that is in a state of advance.
Progressionist, pro-gresh'-un-ist, *s.* an evolutionist; one who believes in human progress.
Progressive, pro-gres'-siv, *a.* moving forward; advancing gradually; improving. **Progressively**, pro-gres'-siv-le, *ad.* in a progressive manner. **Progressiveness**, pro-gres'-siv-nes, *s.* state of progressive movement.
Prohibit, pro-hib'-it, *v.a.* to forbid; to interdict by authority; to prevent (L. *pro*, and *habeo*, to have).
Prohibiter, pro-hib'-e-ter, *s.* one who prohibits.
Prohibition, pro-he-bish'-un, *s.* the act of prohibiting.
Prohibitionist, pro-he-bish'-un-ist, *s.* a protectionist.
Prohibitive, pro-hib'-e-tiv, } *a.* forbidding; implying
Prohibitory, pro-hib'-e-tur-e, } prohibition.
Project, pro-jekt', *v.a.* to cast or shoot forward; to contrive; to scheme; to delineate: *v.n.* to jut out (L. *pro*, and *jacio*, *jactum*, to throw).
Project, proj'-ekt, *s.* a scheme; a design; an idle scheme; a design not practicable.
Projectile, pro-jek'-til, *a.* impelling or impelled forward: *s.* a body projected or impelled forward, particularly through the air.
Projecting, pro-jekt'-ing, *a.* extending or jutting out.
Projection, pro-jek'-shun, *s.* the act or state of projecting; a projecting part; the act of scheming; scheme; plan; delineation of an object on a plane. *Projection of the sphere*, the representation of the several parts of its surface on a plane, in which there are three different points of observation—the *stereographic*, the eye being supposed to be on the surface of the sphere; the *orthographic*, the eye supposed to be at an infinite distance; and the *gnomic*, the eye supposed to be placed in the centre.
Projectment, pro-jekt'-ment, *s.* design; contrivance.
Projector, pro-jek'-tur, *s.* one who forms schemes; one who forms wild or impracticable schemes.
Projecture, pro-jek'-tewr, *s.* a jutting or standing out.
Projet, pro-zha, *s.* the draft of a proposed measure (Fr.)
Prolapse, pro-laps', *s.* a falling down or out of some part of the body: *v.n.* to fall down or out; to project too much (L. *pro*, and *lapsus*, to slide or fall).
Prolate, pro'-late, *a.* extended beyond the line of an exact sphere (L. *pro*, and *latus*, carried).
Prolegomena, pro-le-gom'-e-nà, *s.pl.* preliminary observations; introductory remarks or discourses prefixed to a book or treatise (Gr. *pro*, and *lego*, to say).
Prolegomenary, pro-le-gom'-e-nà-re, *a.* preliminary.
Prolegs, pro'-legs, *s.pl.* fleshy pediform organs, which serve various larvæ instead of legs [Entom.]
Prolepsis, pro-lep'-sis, *s.* anticipation; a figure of speech, or an expression, which anticipates an effect; a figure by which objections are anticipated and presented; the dating of an event before the proper time (Gr. *pro*, and *lepsis*, taking).
Proleptic, pro-lep'-tic, *a.* pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation; antecedent; anticipating the usual time [Med.] **Proleptically**, pro-lep'-tik-al-le, *ad.* by prolepsis.
Proletaire, pro'-le-tare, *s.* See **Proletarian.**
Proleteaneous, pro-le-ta'-ne-us, *a.* having a numerous offspring (L. *proles*, offspring).
Proletarian, pro-le-ta'-re-an, *a.* belonging to the lowest labouring class; low; common; vulgar: *s.* one of the lowest class of society (L. *proletarius*, one of the lowest class in Rome, who served the state, not with his property, but only with his children, from *proles*, offspring).
Proletariat, pro-le-ta'-re-at, *s.* the lowest labouring class.
Proletary, pro'-le-tà-re, *a.* proletarian: *s.* a common person; a proletarian.
Prolicide, prol'-e-side, *s.* destruction of one's offspring (L. *proles*, offspring, and *cædo*, to kill).
Proliferous, pro-lif'-er-us, *a.* producing another from within itself, said of a flower [Bot.] (L. *proles*, and *fero*, to bear.) **Proliferously**, pro-lif'-er-us-le, *ad.* in a proliferous manner.
Prolific, pro-lif'-ik, *a.* fruitful; generative; productive; proliferous [Bot.] (L. *proles*, and *facio*, to make.) **Prolifically**, pro-lif'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a prolific manner. **Prolificness**, pro-lif'-ik-nes, *s.* state of being prolific.
Prolificacy, pro-lif'-e-kà-se, *s.* fruitfulness.
Prolification, pro-lif-e-ka'-shun, *s.* generation of young or of plants; the production of a second flower from the substance of the first [Bot.]
Prolix, prol'-iks, *a.* extending or expatiating to a great length; tedious; stretched far out (lit. extended, from L. *pro*, and *liqueo*, to flow). **Prolixly**, prol'-liks'-ly, *ad.* to a great length. **Prolixness**, pro-liks'-nes, *s.* the quality of being prolix.
Prolixity, pro-liks'-e-te, *s.* great length; minute detail.
Prolocutor, pro-lok'-u-tur, *s.* the speaker or chairman of a convocation (L. *pro*, and *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak).
Prolocutorship, pro-lok'-u-tur-ship, *s.* the office or station of prolocutor.
Prologize, pro'-lo-jize, *v.n.* to deliver a prologue.
Prologue, pro'-log, *s.* a preface; specially verses spoken before a dramatic performance, and introductory to it: *v.a.* to introduce with a prologue or formal preface (Gr. *pro*, and *logos*, discourse).
Prolong, pro-long', *v.a.* to lengthen; to extend the duration of; to protract.
Prolongate, pro-long'-ate, *v.a.* to prolong.
Prolongation, pro-long-ga'-shun, *s.* lengthening in time or space; extension; extension of time by delay or postponement.
Prolonger, pro-long'-er, *s.* he who or that which lengthens.
Prolusion, pro-lu'-zhun, *s.* a prelude; a trial; an essay (L. *pro*, and *ludo*, *lusum*, to play).
Promenade, prom-e-nade', *s.* a walk for pleasure, parade, or exercise; a place for walking: *v.n.* to walk for pleasure, parade, or exercise (Fr. from L. *pro*, and *minor*, to drive).
Promenader, prom-e-na'-der, *s.* one who promenades.
Promethean, pro-me'-the-an, *a.* pertaining to Prometheus; instinct with the quickening fire of Prometheus: *s.* a small glass tube containing concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which it ignites on being pressed. (*Prometheus* (forethought), a Titan, who, in defiance of Zeus, dared not only to steal the fire-secret from the gods, but to teach mankind how to use it in their own behalf.)
Prominence, prom'-e-nens, } *s.* a standing out from
Prominency, prom'-e-nen-se, } the surface of some-

thing; that which juts out; protuberance; conspicuousness; distinction.

Prominent, prom'-e-nent, *a.* standing out; jutting; distinguished among others; principal; conspicuous (L. *pro*, and *mineo*, to jut). **Prominently**, prom'-e-nent-le, *ad.* in a prominent manner.

Promiscuity, pro-mis-ku'-e-te, *s.* promiscuousness.

Promiscuous, pro-mis'-ku-us, *a.* collected in a body or mass without order; indiscriminate; not restricted to one (L. *pro*, and *misceo*, to mix). **Promiscuously**, pro-mis'-ku-us-le, *ad.* in a promiscuous manner. **Promiscuousness**, pro-mis'-ku-us-nes, *s.* state of being promiscuous.

Promise, prom'-is, *s.* an engagement to do or not to do something for another's benefit; that which affords ground of expectation; that which is promised: *v.a.* to engage to do something; to afford reason to expect: *v.n.* to assure by promise; to afford expectations; to assure. *Breach of promise*, non-fulfilment of a matrimonial contract, which renders the party liable to damages at law (L. *pro*, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send).

Promise-breaker, prom'-is-brake-er, *s.* a violater of promises.

Promisee, prom-e-see', *s.* the person to whom a promise is made.

Promiser, prom'-e-sêr, *s.* one who promises.

Promising, prom'-is-ing, *a.* affording just expectations of good or reasonable grounds of hope. **Promisingly**, prom'-is-ing-le, *ad.* in a promising manner.

Promissor, prom-e-sor', *s.* one who promises.

Promissory, prom'-is-sur-e, *a.* containing a promise or declaration of something to be done or foreborne. A *promissory note* contains a promise of money payment in consideration of value received. **Promissorily**, prom'-is-sur-e-le, *ad.* in the form of a promise.

Promontory, prom'-on-tur-e, *s.* a high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland (L. *pro*, and *mons*, a mountain).

Promote, pro-mote', *v.a.* to contribute to the growth, advancement, or increase of any thing; to forward; to excite; to raise to honour (L. *pro*, and *motum*, to move).

Promoter, pro-mo'-ter, *s.* he who or that which forwards or promotes; an encourager.

Promotion, pro-mo'-shun, *s.* the act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; the state of being promoted; preferment.

Promotive, pro-mo'-tiv, *a.* tending to promote.

Prompt, promt, *a.* ready and quick to act as occasion demands; acting with alacrity; quick; ready; without delay: *v.a.* to incite; to move to action; to assist a speaker when at a loss for the next word; to dictate; to suggest to the mind (L. *promo*, to bring forth, from *pro*, and *emo*, to take). **Promptly**, promt'-le, *ad.* readily; quickly. **Promptness**, promt'-nes, *s.* the quality of being prompt; promptitude.

Prompt-book, promt'-book, *s.* the book used by the prompter of a theatre.

Prompter, promt'-er, *s.* one who prompts; one whose business is to aid an actor or speaker when at a loss for the next words.

Promptitude, promp'-te-tewd, *s.* readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands; readiness of will.

Promptuary, prom'-tu-â-re, *s.* a store-house; a repository.

Prompture, promp'-tewr, *s.* suggestion; incitement.

Promulgate, pro-mul'-gate, *v.a.* to publish; to proclaim (L. *promulgo*).

Promulgation, pro-mul-ga'-shun, *s.* publication; open declaration.

Promulgator, prom'-ul-ga-tur, *s.* one who promulgates; a publisher.

Promulge, pro-mulj', *v.a.* to promulgate; to publish.

Promulger, pro-mul'-jer, *s.* a promulgator.

Pronaos, pro-na'-os, *s.* the porch or vestibule of a temple (Gr. *pro*, and *naos*, a temple).

Pronation, pro-na'-shun, *s.* the act of turning the palm downwards; the position of the hand when the palm is turned downwards. See **Prone.**

Pronator, pro-na'-tur, *s.* a muscle of the fore-arm which serves to turn the palm of the hand downward (L.)

Prone, prone, *a.* bending forward; inclined; not erect; lying with the face downward; falling headlong; sloping; declivous; disposed (L. *pronus*). **Pronely**, prone'-le, *ad.* in a prone manner. **Proneness**, prone'-nes, *s.* the state of being prone.

Prong, prong, *s.* a sharp-pointed instrument; the spike of a fork; a pointed projection (*prog*, to prick).

Prong-buck, prong'-buk, *s.* See **Pronghorn.**

Pronged, prongʼd, *a.* having prongs.

Prong-hoe, prong'-ho, *s.* a hoe with prongs to break the earth.

Prong-horn, prong'-horn, *s.* a N. American antelope.

Pronominal, pro-nom'-e-nal, *a.* belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun. **Pronominally**, pro-nom'-e-nal-le, *ad.* as a pronoun.

Prononcé, pro-nong-sa, *a.* pronounced; strongly marked; decided (Fr.)

Pronoun, pro'-nown, *s.* a word used instead of a noun [Gram.] (L. *pro*, and *noun*.)

Pronounce, pro-nowns', *v.a.* to speak; to utter articulately; to utter formally; to utter rhetorically; to declare or affirm: *v.n.* to make declaration; to utter an opinion (L. *pro*, and *nuntio*, to tell).

Pronounceable, pro-nowns'-â-bl, *a.* that may be pronounced.

Pronounced, pro-nownst', *a.* decided; strongly marked.

Pronouncer, pro-nown'-ser, *s.* one who utters or declares.

Pronouncing, pro-nowns'-ing, *a.* indicating or teaching pronunciation.

Pronuncial, pro-nun'-she-al, *a.* pertaining to pronunciation.

Pronunciamento, pro-nun-se-â-men'-to, *s.* a proclamation (Sp.)

Pronunciation, pro-nun-se-a'-shun, *s.* the mode of pronouncing; utterance; the art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness; delivery.

Proof, proof, *s.* trial or test; experiment; demonstration; that which convinces; hardness or firmness to resist; impenetrability; firmness of mind; the degree of strength in spirit; a rough impression taken for correction; an early impression of an engraving; *a.* strong to resist impression or penetration. See **Prove.**

Proofless, proof'-les, *a.* not proved or established as true.

Prop, prop, *s.* a support; a stay: *v.a.* to support by something under or against; to sustain (Gael.)

Propædeutic, pro-pe-dew'-tik, *a.* pertaining to propædeutics; preliminary.

Propædeutics, pro-pe-dew'-tiks, *s.* preliminary learning connected with any art or science (Gr. *pro*, and *paideuo*, to instruct, from *pais*, a boy).

Propagable, prop'-â-ga-bl, *a.* that may be propagated.

Propaganda, prop-â-gan'-dâ, *s.* a society in Rome charged with the management of Rom. Cath. missions; any proselytizing institution.

Propagandism, prop-â-gan'-dizm, *s.* the practice of propagating tenets or principles.

Propagandist, prop-â-gan'-dist, *s.* one devoted to the spread of any system of principles.

Propagate, prop'-â-gate, *v.a.* to multiply by generation or successive production; to impel forward in space; to spread from person to person; to generate; to extend or disseminate: *v.n.* to have young; to be multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants (L. *pro*, and *pango*, to fasten).

Propagation, prop-â-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of propagating; the spreading or extension of anything; dissemination.

Propagator, prop'-â-ga-tur, *s.* one who propagates.

Propel, pro-pel', *v.a.* to drive forward; to urge or press onward by force (L. *pro*, and *pello*, *pulsum*, to drive).

Propellent, pro-pel'-lent, *a.* propelling.

Propeller, pro-pel'-ler, *s.* a contrivance for propelling steamboats by the action of a screw placed in the stern.

Propend, pro-pend', *v.n.* to lean toward; to incline (L. *pro*, and *pendeo*, to hang).

Propense, pro-pens', *a.* leaning toward, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed. **Propensely**, pro-pens'-le, *ad.* in a propense manner. **Propenseness**, pro-pens'-nes, *s.* the quality of being propense.

Propensity, pro-pen'-se-te, *s.* bent of mind; natural tendency; disposition.

Proper, prop'-er, *a.* own; peculiar; particularly suited to; noting an individual; fit or suitable; correct; well-formed (L. *proprius*, one's own). **Properly**, prop'-er-le, *ad.* in a proper way; fitly; suitably.

Properate, prop'-er-ate, *v.a.* to hasten (L.)

Property, prop'-er-te, *s.* a peculiar or inherent quality of anything; quality; nature; attribute common to a class, which may or may not be distinctive of it [Logic]; ownership; the thing owned; an estate: *pl.* articles, including dresses, required by actors on the stage.

Property-man, prop'-er-te-man, *s.* the man in a theatre who has charge of the properties.

Property-tax, prop'-er-te-taks, *s.* a tax on one's property.

Prophasis, prof'-a-sis, *s.* prognosis [Med.] (Gr. *pro*, and *phaino*, to show.)

Prophecy, prof'-e-se, *s.* a declaration of something to come; a book of prophecies; public interpretation of Scripture; preaching.

Prophesier, prof'-e-si-er, *s.* one who predicts events.

Prophesy, prof'-e-si, *v.a.* to foretell future events; to foreshow: *v.n.* to utter predictions; to instruct in religious doctrines.
Prophesying, prof'-e-si-ing, *s.* foretelling; preaching.
Prophet, prof'-et, *s.* one who foretells future events, specially one inspired by God to do so; an inspired teacher of the Divine will; an interpreter. The *school of the prophets*, an institution among the Jews for the education of public teachers. (Gr. *pro*, before, forth, and *phemi*, to speak.)
Prophetess, prof'-e-tes, *s.* a female prophet.
Prophetic, pro-fet'-ik, } *a.* containing prophecy;
Prophetical, pro-fet'-e-kal, } foretelling future events; predictive. **Prophetically,** pro-fet'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a prophetic manner.
Prophylactic, pro-fe-lak'-tik, *a.* preventing disease: *s.* a preventive medicine (Gr. *pro*, and *phylasso*, to preserve).
Prophylaxis, pro-fe-laks'-is, *s.* the preventive treatment of disease [Med.]
Propination, prop-e-na'-shun, *s.* ceremony of pledging, or drinking first, and then offering the cup to another (Gr. *pro*, and *pino*, to drink).
Propinquate, pro-pin'-kwate, *v.n.* to approach.
Propinquity, pro-pin'-kwe-te, *s.* nearness in place or time; nearness of blood (L. *prope*, near).
Propitiable, pro-pish'-e-a-bl, *a.* that may be made propitious.
Propitiate, pro-pish'-e-ate, *v.a.* to conciliate, to make propitious; *v.n.* to atone (L.)
Propitiation, pro-pish-e-a'-shun, *s.* the act of propitiating or making propitious, that which propitiates, specially God to man, or the making atonement [Theol.]
Propitiator, pro-pish'-e-a-tur, *r.* one who propitiates.
Propitiatory, pro-pish'-e-a-tur-e, *a.* having the power to make propitious: *s.* among the Jews, the mercy-seat.
Propitious, pro-pish'us, *a.* disposed to be gracious or merciful; kind; favourable (L. *pro*, and *peto*, to seek). **Propitiously,** pro-pish'-us-le, *ad.* in a propitious manner. **Propitiousness,** pro-pish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being propitious.
Proplasm, pro'-plazm, *s.* a mould; a matrix (Gr. *pro*, and *plasso*, to fashion).
Proplastics, pro-plas'-tiks, *s.* the art of making moulds for castings.
Propolis, pro'-pol-is, *s.* a thick waxy substance used by bees to stop the crevices of their hives (Gr. *pro*, and *polis*, a city).
Proponent, pro-po'-nent, *s.* one who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition (L. *pro*, and *pono*, to place).
Proportion, pro-por'-shun, *s.* the comparative relation of any one thing to another; symmetry; a suitable adaptation of one part or thing to another; the identity or similitude of two ratios; equal or just share; a rule by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth number is found; an equality of arithmetical ratios [Arith.]: *v.a.* to adjust the comparative relation of one thing to another; to form symmetrically (L. *pro*, and *portion*). *Harmonical proportion*, a relation of three or four quantities such that the first is to the last as the difference between the two first is to the difference between to the two last. *Inverse proportion*, a proportion where the ratio of first to second is as that of fourth to third. *In proportion*, according as.
Proportionable, pro-por'-shun-a-bl, *a.* that may be proportioned or made proportional; proportional; being in proportion. **Proportionably,** pro-por'-shun-a-ble, *ad.* according to proportion. **Proportionableness,** pro-por'-shun-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being proportionable.
Proportional, pro-por'-shun-al, *a.* having a due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion; having the same ratio [Math.]: *s.* a quantity proportional. *Mean proportional*, of two quantities, the square root of their products. **Proportionally,** pro-por'-shun-al-le, *ad.* in proportion.
Proportionality, pro-por'-shun-al'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being proportional.
Proportionate, pro-por'-shun-ate, *a.* adjusted to something else according to a certain rate: *v.a.* to make proportional; to adjust. **Proportionately,** pro-por'-shun-ate-le, *ad.* to a proportionate degree. **Proportionateness,** pro-por'-shun-ate-nes, *s.* the quality of being proportionate.
Proportionless, pro-por'-shun-les, *a.* without proportion or symmetry.
Proposal, pro-po'-zal, *s.* a proposition for consideration; a scheme or design; terms or conditions proposed; offer to the mind.
Propose, pro-poze', *v.a.* to bring forward or offer for consideration: *v.n.* to offer one's self in marriage (L. *pro*, and *pono*, *positum*, to place).
Proposer, pro-po'-zer, *s.* one who offers anything for consideration or adoption.
Proposition, prop-o-zish'-un, *s.* that which is proposed or offered for consideration or adoption; a proposal; a statement; a sentence in which something is affirmed or denied [Logic and Gram.]; a theorem or a problem [Math.]
Propositional, prop-o-zish'-un-al, *a.* pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition.
Propound, pro-pownd', *v.a.* to propose; to offer for consideration; to propose. See **Propose.**
Propounder, pro-pownd'-er, *s.* one who propounds.
Propretor, pro-pre'-tor, *s.* the governor of a Roman province who has been a pretor in the city.
Proprietary, pro-pri'-e-ta-re, *s.* a proprietor or owner; one who has the exclusive right to a thing; the proprietors of a district: *a.* belonging to a proprietor or proprietary.
Proprietor, pro-pri'-e-tur, *s.* an owner; a possessor in his own right.
Proprietorship, pro-pri'-e-tur-ship, *s.* the state of being proprietor.
Proprietress, pro-pri'-e-tres, } *s.* a female proprietor.
Proprietrix, pro-pri'-e-triks, }
Propriety, pro-pri'-e-te, *s.* fitness; suitableness; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; justness; accuracy; originally, property or ownership. See **Proper.**
Propulsion, pro-pul'-shun, *s.* the act of propelling or driving forward. See **Propel.**
Propulsive, pro-pul'-siv, } *a.* tending to propel.
Propulsory, pro-pul'-so-re, }
Propylæum, pro-pe-le'-um, *s.* an open court in front of a temple; the vestibule of a house (Gr. *pro*, and *pyle*, a gate).
Propylon, prop'-e-lun, *s.* a gateway before a temple.
Prore, prore, *s.* the prow of a ship (L. *prora*).
Prorector, pro-rek'-tur, *s.* the president in a German university court.
Proreption, pro-rep'-shun, *s.* a creeping on (L. *pro*, and *repo*, to creep).
Prorogation, pro-ro-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of proroguing.
Prorogue, pro-rogue', *v.a.* to adjourn and continue to another session, said of parliament (L. *pro*, and *rogo*, to ask).
Proruption, pro-rup'-shun, *s.* act of bursting forth (L. *pro*, and *ruptum*, to break).
Prosaic, pro-za'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to prose; resembling prose; dull; uninteresting. **Prosaically,** pro-za'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a prosaic manner.
Prosaism, pro'-za-izm, *s.* prose writing; mere prose.
Prosaist, pro'-za-ist, *s.* a prose writer; one who cannot rise above prose.
Proscenium, pro-se'-ne-um, *s.* the front part of the stage of a theatre (Gr. *pro*, and *scene*).
Proscribe, pro'-skribe, *v.a.* to proclaim as having forfeited life and property; to outlaw; to banish; to denounce or to censure and condemn; to interdict (L. *pro*, and *scribo*, to write).
Proscriber, pro-skri'-ber, *s.* one who proscribes.
Proscription, pro-skrip'-shun, *s.* the act of proscribing or dooming to death; condemning to exile; utter rejection.
Proscriptive, pro-skrip'-tiv, *a.* pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing. **Proscriptively,** pro-skrip'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a proscriptive manner.
Prose, proze, *s.* unmetrical or unrhymed composition; ordinary language: *v.a.* to write in prose; to make a tedious relation (L. *prorsus*, straight on, from *pro*, and *versus*, turned).
Prosecute, pros'-e-kewt, *v.a.* to follow or pursue with a view to reach or accomplish; to seek to obtain by legal process; to accuse of some crime before a legal tribunal: *v.n.* to carry on a legal prosecution (L. *pro*, and *sequor*, to follow).
Prosecution, pros-e-kew'-shun, *s.* the act of prosecuting; the institution and carrying on of a suit of law or of a criminal suit; the party prosecuting.
Prosecutor, pros'-e-kew-tur, *s.* one who pursues any purpose or business; the person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit.
Prosecutrix, pros'-e-kew-triks, *s.* a female prosecutor.
Proselyte, pros'-e-lite, *s.* a new convert to some religion, system, opinion, or party; a heathen who has become a convert to Judaism: *v.a.* to make a convert to some religion or opinion (Gr. *proselytos*, one who has just come, from *pros*, and *elthon*, to come).
Proselytism, pros'-e-le-tizm, *s.* the act of proselytizing; conversion to a system or creed.
Proselytize, pros'-e-le-tize, *v.a.* to convert: *v.n.* to make converts.
Proselytizer, pros'-e-le-tize-er, *s.* one bent on making proselytes.

Prosenchyma, pros-en-ki'-mâ, *s.* fusiform tissue, forming wood [Bot.] (Gr. *pros*, and *encheo*, to pour in.)

Prosenneahedral, pros-en'-e-à-he'-dral, *a.* having nine faces on two adjacent parts [Crystal.] (Gr. *pros*, to, *ennea*, nine, and *hedra*, a side.)

Proser, pro'-zer, *s.* a tedious speaker or writer.

Proserpina, pro-ser'-pe-nà, *s.* the queen of the nether world and the daughter of Ceres [Myth].

Prosing, pro'-zing, *a.* talking or writing tediously; *s.* tedious minuteness.

Proslavery, pro-slà'-ve-re, *a.* in favour of slavery.

Prosodial, pro-so'-de-al, } *a.* pertaining to or according
Prosodical, pro-sod'-e-kal, } to the rules of prosody.

Prosodian, pro-so'-de-an, } *s.* one skilled in prosody.
Prosodist, pros'-o-dist, }

Prosody, pros'-o-de, *s.* that part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification (Gr. *pros*, to, and *ode*, a song).

Prosopopœia, pros-o-po-pe'-yà, *s.* a figure by which things are represented as persons, an absent person introduced as speaking, or a dead one represented as alive and present [Rhet.] (Gr. *prosopon*, a person, and *poieo*, to make.)

Prospect, pros'-pekt, *s.* view of things within the range of the eye; expectation; ground of expectation; the place and the objects seen; object of view; view delineated; aspect (L. *pro*, and *specio*, to look).

Prospect, pros-pekt', *v.n.* to search, as for gold or silver.

Prospection, pro-spek'-shun, *s.* act of looking forward or of providing against the future.

Prospective, pro-spek'-tiv, *a.* looking forward in time; regarding the future; acting with foresight; in prospect: *s.* the scene before or around us. **Prospectively**, pro-spek'-tiv-le, *ad.* with reference to the future. **Prospectiveness**, pro-spek'-tiv-nes, *s.* regard for the future.

Prospectus, pro-spek'-tus, *s.* the plan of some projected work (L.)

Prosper, pros'-per, *v.a.* to favour; to render successful: *v.n.* to succeed; to thrive (L. *pro*, and *spes*, hope).

Prosperity, pros-per'-e-te, *s.* successful progress in any business or enterprise; success; good fortune.

Prosperous, pros'-per-us, *a.* advancing in the pursuit of anything desirable; successful; favourable; favouring success. **Prosperously**, pros'-per-us-le, *ad.* successfully. **Prosperousness**, pros'-per-us-nes, *s.* the state of being prosperous.

Prospicience, pro-spish'-e-ens, *s.* act of looking forward. See **Prospect**.

Prostate, pros'-tate, *a.* situated before. The *prostate-gland*, a gland situated before the neck of the bladder. *Prostate concretions*, calculi of the prostate gland. (Gr. *pro*, and *sta*, to stand.)

Prosthesis, pros'-the-sis, *s.* the addition of an artificial part to supply a bodily defect; prothesis [Med.]; the prefixing of one or more letters to the beginning of a word (Gr. *pros*, to, and *thesis*).

Prosthetic, pros-thet'ik, *a.* pertaining to prosthesis; prefixed as a letter to a word.

Prostitute, pros'-te-tewt, *v.a.* to offer to a lewd use for hire; to devote to anything base; to offer, on vile terms, to unworthy people; *a.* openly devoted to lewdness; sold to infamous purposes: *s.* a strumpet; a base hireling (L. *pro*, and *statuo*, to place).

Prostitution, pros-te-tew'-shun, *s.* the act or practice of prostituting the person to lewd purposes for hire; devotion to base uses for mercenary ends.

Prostitutor, pros'-te-tew-tur, *s.* one who prostitutes himself or anything to a base purpose for base ends.

Prostrate, pros'-trate, *a.* lying at length; lying at mercy; lying in the posture of humility: *v.a.* to lay flat; to throw down; to overthrow; to demolish; to cause to sink totally; to bow in humble reverence (L. *pro*, and *sterno*, *stratum*, to lay flat.)

Prostration, pros-trà'-shun, *s.* the act of throwing down or lying flat: the act of falling down or bowing in adoration; great depression; great loss of strength under disease.

Prostyle, pro'-stile, *s.* a portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building; a temple with a portico in front [Arch.] (Gr. *pro*, and *stylos*, a pillar.)

Prosy, pro'-ze, *a.* like prose; dull and tedious. **Prosily**, pro'-ze-le, *ad.* in a prosy manner. **Prosiness**, pro'-ze-nes, *s.* the quality of being prosy.

Prosyllogism, pro-sil'-lo-gizm, *s.* a syllogism the conclusion of which constitutes the major or the minor premise of another [Logic].

Protagonist, pro-tag'-o-nist, *s.* the leading character in a drama; the chief actor or figure, especially in any strife for mastery (Gr. *protos*, first, and *agonistes*, a contender).

Protasis, prot'-à-sis, *s.* a proposition; a maxim; the antecedent clause of a conditional proposition; the first part of an ancient drama, in which the audience were introduced to the characters and the plot (Gr. from *pro*, and *teino*, to stretch).

Protatic, pro-tat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the protasis; placed in the beginning; introductory.

Protea, pro-te'-a, *s.* a genus of shrubs or small trees in S. Africa, of several species, remarkable for their variable foliage and large flowers (*Proteus*).

Protean, pro-te'-an, *a.* readily assuming different shapes. See **Proteus**.

Protect, pro-tekt', *v.a.* to cover from danger or injury; to shield or defend (L. *pro*, and *tego*, *tectum*, to cover).

Protectingly, pro-tekt'-ing-le, *ad.* in the way of protection.

Protection, pro-tek'-shun, *s.* the act of protecting; the state of being protected; that which protects; defence; a writing that protects; a passport; exemption, as from arrest; the presumed encouragement to home industry specially by imposing a duty upon the imported products of foreign nations.

Protectionism, pro-tek'-shun-izm, *s.* the doctrine that certain home commodities should be protected against foreign ones.

Protectionist, pro-tek'-shun-ist, *s.* one who favours the protection of certain branches of industry by legal enactments.

Protective, pro-tek'-tiv, *a.* affording protection; affording protection to home commodities.

Protector, pro-tek'-tur, *s.* one who protects from injury, evil, or oppression; a defender; a guardian; one who formerly had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent; the title assumed by Cromwell

Protectorate, pro-tek'-to-rate, *s.* government or defence by a protector.

Protectorship, pro-tek'-tur-ship, *s.* the office of protector.

Protectorial, pro-tek-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a protector.

Protectorless, pro-tek'-tur-les, *a.* having no protector.

Protectress, pro-tek'-tres, *s.* a female protector.

Protégé, pro-ta-zha, *s.* one under the protection or patronage of another (Fr.)

Protégée, pro-ta-zha, *s.* a female under protection or patronage of another.

Proteids, pro'-te-ids, *s.pl.*, a class of compounds, such as albumen, gluten, casein, &c., which go to form animal tissues.

Proteine, pro'-te-in, *s.* a substance obtained from albumen, fibrine, or caseine (Gr. *protos*, first).

Protend, pro-tend', *v.a.* to hold out; to stretch forth (L. *pro*, and *tendo*, *tensum*, to stretch).

Protensive, pro-ten'-siv, *a.* continuous.

Protervity, pro-ter'-ve-te, *s.* pertness; petulance; (L. *proterve*, trampling on everything).

Protest, pro-test', *v.n.* to affirm with solemnity; to aver; to make a solemn declaration against some public measure: *v.a.* to make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to prove. *To protest a bill of exchange*, to make a formal declaration against the drawer on account of non-payment (L. *pro*, before, and *testis*, a witness).

Protest, pro'-test, *s.* a solemn declaration of opinion, usually in writing, commonly against some public act; a formal declaration made by a notary public of the non-payment of a bill.

Protestant, prot'-est-ant, *s.* one who protests; specially one who protests, in the name of the rights of conscience, against the authority, in matters spiritual, claimed by the Church of Rome; one of the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation, and in 1529 protested, at the Diet of Spires, against a decree of the Emperor Charles V.: *a.* protesting; pertaining to Protestants or to Protestantism.

Protestantism, prot'-est-ant-izm, *s.* the Protestant religion, or the principles of Protestants.

Protestantize, prot'-est-ant-ize, *v.a.* to convert to Protestantism.

Protestation, prot-es-ta'-shun, *s.* a solemn declaration; a solemn declaration of dissent; a protest; a declaration in pleading.

Protestator, prot-es-ta'-tur, *s.* one who protests.

Protester, pro-test'-er, *s.* one who utters a solemn declaration; one who protests a bill.

Protestingly, pro-test'-ing-le, *ad.* by way of protesting.

Proteus, pro'-te-us, *s.* a marine deity who had the faculty of assuming different shapes at will, and so of eluding the grasp of those who would seize him and coerce him into a confession of the secrets of the future, with which he was presumed to be charged [Myth.]; one who easily changes his principles; a genus of amphibious reptiles; a protozoan remarkable for changefulness of form (Gr.)

Prothalamium, pro-thà-la'-me-um, *s.* a nuptial song in honour of bride and bridegroom just before the ceremony of marriage. See **Epithalamium**.

Prothesis, pro'-the-sis, *s.* the place where the Eucharistic elements are placed before being put on the altar; prosthesis (Gr. *pro* and *thesis*).

Prothonotary, pro-thon'-o-tâ-re, *s.* a first chief notary; a clerk of a court [U.S.] (Gr. *protos*, first, and *notary*.)

Prothorax, pro-tho'-raks, *s.* the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects (Gr. *protos*, and *thorax*).

Protista, pro-tis'-tâ, *s.pl.* microscopic organisms regarded as intermediary links between the vegetable and animal kingdoms (Gr. *protistos*, first of all).

Protocol, pro'-to-kol, *s.* the original copy of any writing; the rough draft; any instrument or transaction, specially of a Government despatch, a treaty, &c.; a record or register (Gr. *protokollon*, a first leaf glued on to a document, from *protos*, and *kolla*, glue).

Protocolist, pro'-to-kol-ist, *s.* a register or clerk [Russ.]

Protogenic, pro-to-jen'-ik, *a.* first-formed [Geol.]

Protogine, pro'-to-jin, *s.* a kind of talcose granite (Gr. *protos*, and *gignomai*, to be formed).

Protomartyr, pro'-to-mär-tur, *s.* the first martyr; the first who is sacrificed in any cause.

Protonotary, pro'-to-no-tâ-re, *s.* See **Prothonotary.**

Protophyte, pro'-to-fite, *s.* one of the lowest and simplest vegetable organisms (Gr. *protos*, and *phyton*, a plant).

Protoplasm, pro'-to-plazm, *s.* an apparently structureless substance, possessed of contractile powers, and of the same composition as the white of an egg, which is alleged to constitute the physical basis of life (Gr. *protos*, and *plasma*, something fashioned, from *plasso*, to fashion).

Protoplasmic, pro-to-plaz'-mik, *a.* pertaining to protoplasm.

Protoplast, pro'-to-plast, *s.* the original.

Protoplastic, pro-to-plas'-tik, *a.* first-formed.

Protosalt, pro'-to-sault, *s.* a salt containing a metallic protoxide [Chem.]

Protosulphate, pro-to-sul'-fate, *s.* a compound of sulphuric acid with a protoxide [Chem.]

Prototype, pro'-to-tipe, *s.* an original or model after which anything is formed; archetype.

Protoxide, pro-toks'-id, *s.* a combination of one combining proportion of oxygen with one combining proportion of a base.

Protoxidize, pro-toks'-ed-ize, *v.a.* to convert into a protoxide.

Protozoa, pro-to-zo'-a, *s.pl.* the lowest class of animalcules, which are all of the simplest type of organization (Gr. *protos*, and *zoon*, an animal).

Protozoan, pro-to-zo'-an, *s.* one of the protozoa.

Protozoic, pro-to-zo'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the protozoa; with the first traces of the remains of organisms [Geol.]

Protract, pro-trakt', *v.a.* to draw out or lengthen in time; to prolong; to put off or defer (L. *pro*, and *tractum*, to draw).

Protractedly, pro-trakt'-ed-le, *ad.* in a protracted manner.

Protracter, pro-trak'-tur, *s.* one who draws out.

Protraction, pro-trak'-shun, *s.* the act of protracting; the act of delaying the termination of a thing; the act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of a field; that which is so laid down [Surveying].

Protractive, pro-trak'-tiv, *a.* protracting.

Protractor, pro-trak'-tur, *s.* an instrument used in laying down and measuring angles on paper; an instrument for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound [Surg.]

Protreptical, pro-trep'-te-kal, *a.* hortatory; suasory (Gr. *pro*, and *trepo*, to turn).

Protrude, pro-trude', *v.a.* to thrust forward; to thrust out; *v.n.* to shoot forward (L. *pro*, and *trudo*, *trusum*, to thrust).

Protrusile, pro-tru'-sil, *a.* capable of being protruded and withdrawn.

Protrusion, pro-tru'-zhun, *s.* the act of protruding; the state of being protruded.

Protrusive, pro-tru'-siv, *a.* thrusting or impelling forward. **Protrusively**, pro-tru'-siv-le, *ad.* in a protrusive manner.

Protuberance, pro-tu'-ber-ans, *s.* a swelling or tumour on the body; a prominence.

Protuberant, pro-tew'-ber-ant, *a.* swelling; prominent (L. *pro*, and *tuber*, a hump, from *tumeo*, to swell). **Protuberantly**, pro-tew'-ber-ant-le, *ad.* in a protuberant manner.

Protuberate, pro-tu'-ber-ate, *v.n.* to swell or be prominent; to bulge out.

Protuberation, pro-tu-ber-â'-shun, *s.* the act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

Proud, prowd, *a.* having inordinate self-esteem; arrogant; haughty; presumptuous; lofty; of lofty mien; ostentatious; exciting pride; fungous (A.S. *prut*). **Proudly**, prowd-le, *ad.* in a proud manner. **Proudness**, prowd'-nes, *s.* pride.

Proud-flesh, prowd'-flesh, *s.* a fleshy growth out of wounds and ulcerated surfaces.

Provable, proov'-â-bl, *a.* that may be proved. **Provably**, proov'-â-ble, *ad.* in a manner that is provable. **Provableness**, proov'-â-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being provable.

Prove, proov, *v.a.* to ascertain or try by an experiment or a test; to try; to evince by testimony or argument; to ascertain the genuineness of, as a will; to experience; to try by suffering or encountering; to show or ascertain the correctness of a calculation; *v.n.* to make trial; to be found on trial; to be ascertained by the event; to be found true; to make certain (L. *probo*, from *probus*, good).

Provection, pro-vek'-shun, *s.* the carrying forward of a terminal letter to the first syllable of the next word [Gram.] (L. *pro*, and *veho*, *vectum*, to carry).

Proveditor, pro-ve'-de-tur, } *s.* a purveyor; one who
Provedore, prov'-e-dore, } procures provisions for an army (*provide*).

Proven, proov'n, *a.* proved.

Provencial, pro-ven'-shal, *a.* pertaining to Provence, in France.

Provender, prov'-en-der, *s.* dry food for beasts; provisions (L. *præbenda*, things to be afforded).

Prover, proov'-er, *s.* one who proves or tries.

Proverb, prov'-erb, *s.* a short sentence expressing a well-known truth, or common fact familiar to experience; a maxim of wisdom; a maxim which is enigmatical; a by-word. *Proverbs*, a canonical book of the Old Test. abounding in wise maxims bearing on the conduct of life. (L. *pro*, and *verbum*, a word.)

Proverbial, pro-ver'-be-al, *a.* comprised in a proverb; pertaining to proverbs. **Proverbially**, pro-ver'-be-al-le, *ad.* in a proverb.

Proverbialism, pro-ver'-be-al-izm, *s.* a proverbial phrase.

Proverbialist, pro-ver'-be-al-ist, *s.* one given to the use of proverbs; a collector of them.

Proverbialize, pro-ver'-be-al-ize, *v.a.* to make into a proverb; to use proverbially.

Provide, pro-vide', *v.a.* to procure beforehand; to prepare; to furnish; to stipulate previously; *v.n.* to procure supplies or means of defence; to take precautionary measures (L. *pro*, and *video*, *visum*, to see).

Provided, pro-vi'-ded, *conj.* on condition; on the understanding.

Providence, prov'-e-dens, *s.* foresight; timely care or preparation; the care and superintendence which God exercises over His creatures; God regarded as exercising this care and superintendence; prudence in managing one's affairs.

Provident, prov'-e-dent, *a.* providing for the future; forecasting; prudent; economical. **Providently**, prov'-e-dent-le, *ad.* with prudent foresight. **Providentness**, prov'-e-dent-nes, *s.* prudence.

Providential, prov-e-den'-shal, *a.* effected by or proceeding from the providence of God. **Providentially**, prov-e-den'-shal-le, *ad.* in a providential manner.

Provider, pro-vi'-der, *s.* one who provides, furnishes, or supplies.

Province, prov'-ins, *s.* among the Romans, a territory outside of Italy acquired chiefly by conquest and under Roman government; a country, usually at a distance, belonging to a kingdom or state either by conquest or colonization, and more or less dependent on it; a division of a kingdom or state; a district; a country district; a department of knowledge; the proper office or business of a person (L. *pro*, and *vinco*, to conquer).

Provincial, pro-vin'-shal, *a.* pertaining to a province, civil or ecclesiastical; appendant to a kingdom or state; not polished; rude; *s.* a person belonging to a province. **Provincially**, pro-vin'-shal-le, *ad.* in a provincial manner.

Provincialism, pro-vin'-shal-izm, *s.* a word or manner of speaking peculiar to a province or country district.

Provinciality, pro-vin-she-al'-e-te, *s.* the being provincial; peculiarity of language in a province.

Provine, pro-vine', *v.n.* to lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation (Fr.)

Provision, pro-vizh'-un, *s.* the act of providing or making previous preparation; things provided; preparation; measures beforehand; stores or stock provided; food; fare; provender; previous stipulation or agreement; *v.a.* to supply with food. See **Provide.**

Provisional, pro-vizh'-un-al, } *a.* provided for pre-
Provisionary, pro-vizh'-un-â-re, } sent need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary. **Provisionally**, pro-vizh'-un-al-le, *ad.* in a provisional way.

Proviso, pro-vi'-zo, *s.* an article or clause in any statute or contract by which a condition is introduced; a condition or stipulation.

Provisor, pro-vi'-zur, *s.* the purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house; a pope's presentee to

a benefice before the death of the incumbent to the prejudice of the patron.

Provisory, pro-vi'-zur-e, *a.* provisional; conditional.

Provisorily, pro-vi'-zur-e-le, *ad.* in a provisory manner.

Provocation, prov-o-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of provoking; anything that excites anger; incitement.

Provocative, pro-vo'-ka-tiv, *a.* tending to provoke appetite or passion: *s.* anything which does so.

Provocativeness, pro-vo'-ka-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being provocative.

Provokable, pro-voke'-a-bl, *a.* that may be provoked.

Provoke, pro-voke', *v.a.* to call into action; to excite; to make angry; to incense; to stir up (*L. pro*, and *voco*, to call).

Provoker, pro-vo'-ker, *s.* one who or that which excites.

Provoking, pro-vo'-king, *a.* tending to irritate or annoy.

Provokingly, pro-vo'-king-le, *ad.* in a provoking manner.

Provost, prov'-ust, *s.* a person appointed to superintend or preside over something; the head of a college; in Scotland, a chief magistrate. *Lord-provost*, the chief magistrate of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth. *Provost-marshal*, an officer appointed to preserve order and discipline in the army [Mil.]; one who has charge of prisoners [Navy]. (Fr. from *pro*, over, and *pono*, to place.)

Provostship, prov'-ust-ship, *s.* the office of provost.

Prow, prow, *s.* the beak or fore part of a ship [Naut.] (*L. prora*).

Prowess, prow'-es, *s.* bravery or valour, particularly military (Old Fr. *prou*, valiant, from L. *pro*).

Prowl, prowl, *v.a.* to rove over: *v.n.* to rove for prey; to prey or plunder: *s.* a roving for prey (Fr. *proie*, prey).

Prowler, prowl'-er, *s.* one who roves about for prey.

Prowling, prowl'-ing, *a.* wandering about for prey.

Prowlingly, prowl'-ing-le, *ad.* in a prowling manner.

Proximate, proks'-e-mate, *a.* nearest or next; having most intimate connection; immediate. *Proximate cause*, that which immediately precedes and produces the effect. *Proximate principles*, constituent organic compounds ready formed [Chem.] (L. superlative of *prope*, near.)

Proximately, proks'-e-mate-le, *ad.* in a proximate manner.

Proximity, proks-im'-e-te, *s.* immediate nearness in place, blood or alliance.

Proximo, proks'-e-mo, *a.* next month.

Proxy, proks'-e, *s.* the agency of another who acts as a substitute; one deputed to act for another; a writing granting this power; substitute (*procuracy*).

Proxyship, proks'-e-ship, *s.* the office or agency of a proxy.

Prude, prood, *s.* a woman who affects great or superfluous modesty (Fr. from L. *prudens*, prudent, or *probus*, good).

Prudence, proo'-dens, *s.* the quality of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice; discretion; circumspection.

Prudent, proo'-dent, *a.* cautious; practically wise; circumspect; careful of consequences; dictated by prudence; foreseeing by instinct; frugal (*provident*).

Prudently, proo'-dent-le, *ad.* in a prudent manner.

Prudential, pru-den'-shal, *a.* proceeding from prudence; superintending the discretionary concerns of a society (U.S.) **Prudentially**, pru-den'-shal-le, *ad.* in a prudential manner.

Prudentiality, pru-den-she-al'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being prudential.

Prudentials, pru-den'-shalz, *s.pl.* matters of prudence or practical wisdom; subordinate discretionary concerns.

Prudery, proo'-de-re, *s.* affected scrupulousness; excessive nicety in conduct; coyness.

Prud'homme, proo'-dom, *s.* in France, one of a municipal tribunal to arbitrate in disputes which arise between masters and workmen (Fr. prudent man).

Prudish, proo'-dish, *a.* affectedly virtuous or modest; very formal; precise or reserved. **Prudishly**, proo'-dish-le, *ad.* in a prudish manner. **Prudishness**, proo'-dish-nes, *s.* the quality of being prudish.

Pruinose, pru'-in-ose, *a.* covered with minute dust, as if frosted [Bot.] (L. *pruina*, hoar-frost).

Prune, proon, *v.a.* to cut off the superfluous branches of trees; to clear from anything superfluous; to dress; to trim.

Prune, proon, *s.* a plum; a dried plum (L. *prunum*).

Prunella, proo-nel'-là, *s.* a genus of labiate plants, including self-heal.

Prunella, Prunello, proo-nel'-là, proo-nel'-lo, } *s.* a smooth woollen stuff, of which clergymen's gowns were once made, now used for making ladies' boots and shoes (*prune*, from the colour).

Prunello, proo-nel'-lo, *s.* a species of dried plum.

Pruner, proo'-ner, *s.* one who prunes.

Pruniferous, pru-nif'-er-us, *a.* bearing plums (L. *prunum*, and *fero*, to bear).

Pruning, proon'-ing, *s.* the lopping of the superfluous branches of trees.

Pruning-hook, Pruning-knife, proon'-ing-hook, proon'-ing-nife, } *s.* an instrument of various forms for pruning trees.

Prurience, proo'-re-ens, *s.* an itching, longing desire or appetite for anything.

Prurient, proo'-re-ent, *s.* itching, or uneasy with desire (L. *prurio*, to itch or long for). **Pruriently**, proo'-re-ent-le, *ad.* with pruriency.

Pruriginous, pru-rij'-e-nus, *a.* affected by or tending to prurigo.

Prurigo, pru-ri'-go, *s.* a peculiar papular eruption of the skin, attended with intolerable itching (L.)

Prussian, prush'-e-an, *a.* pertaining to Prussia; a native of Prussia.

Prussian blue, prush'-e-an-bloo, *s.* a salt of iron, of a beautiful deep blue, much used as a pigment.

Prussiate, prus'-se-ate, *s.* a salt of prussic acid; a cyanide.

Prussic acid, prus'-sik as-id, *s.* hydrocyanic acid, a virulent poison, first obtained from Prussian blue.

Pry, pri, *v.n.* to peep narrowly; to inspect closely or scrutinizingly: *s.* narrow inspection; impertinent prooping (*peer*).

Prying, pri'-ing, *a.* inspecting closely. **Pryingly**, pri'-ing-le, *ad.* in a prying manner.

Prytaneum, pri-ta-ne'-um, *s.* in Greek States, a public building in which ambassadors were entertained, and citizens deserving well of their country maintained at the public expense (Gr.)

Psalm, sàm, *s.* a sacred song or hymn. *The Psalms*, a canonical book of the Old Testament. (Gr. *psallo*, to twang a harp.)

Psalmist, sàm'-ist, *or* sal'-mist, *s.* a composer of psalms, specially of the Psalms of David; an inspired singer; a leader of music in a church.

Psalmodic, sal-mod'-ic, *a.* relating to psalmody.

Psalmodist, sal'-mo-dist, *s.* a singer of psalms; a psalmist.

Psalmody, sal'-mo-de, *s.* the practice or art of singing sacred songs; psalms collectively (Gr. *psalm*, and *ode*, a song).

Psalmographer, Psalmographist, sal-mog'-rà-fer, sal-mog'-rà-fist, } *s.* a writer of psalms.

Psalmography, sal-mog'-rà-fe, *s.* the writing of psalms or sacred songs (Gr. *psalm*, and *grapho*, to write).

Psalter, sawl'-ter, *s.* the book of Psalms, specially in a separate form; a collection of 150 meditations on sacred subjects; a rosary of 150 beads.

Psaltery, sawl'-ter-e, *s.* a stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews.

Psammite, sam'-mite, *s.* a species of micaceous sandstone (Gr. *psammos*, sand).

Psammitic, sam-it'-ik, *a.* pertaining to psammite.

Psellismus, sel-iz'-mus, *s.* imperfect enunciation (Gr. *psellizo*, to stammer).

Pseudæstheaia, sew-des-the'-ze-a, *s.* a sense of feeling in an organ that is gone (Gr. *pseudo*, and *aisthesis*, sensation).

Pseudepigraphy, sew-de-pig'-rà-fe, *s.* ascription of false names of authors to works (Gr. *pseudo*, *epi*, upon, and *grapho*, to write).

Pseudo, sew'-do, a Greek prefix signifying false, counterfeit, or spurious.

Pseudoblepsis, sew-do-blep'-sis, *s.* false and misleading vision (Gr. *pseudo*, and *blepsis*, vision).

Pseudograph, sew'-do-graf, } *s.* false writing (Gr. **Pseudography**, sew-dog'-rà-fe, } *pseudo*, and *grapho*, to write).

Pseudology, sew-dol'-o-je, *s.* falsehood of speech (Gr. *pseudo*, and *logos*, speech).

Pseudomorphous, sew-do-mor'-fus, *a.* not having the true form [Cryst.] (Gr. *pseudo*, and *morphe*, shape).

Pseudonym, sew'-do-nim, *s.* a false name (Gr. *pseudo*, and *onyma*, a name).

Pseudonymity, seu-do-nim'-e-te, *s.* writing under a false or assumed name.

Pseudonymous, sew-don'-e-mus, *a.* bearing a fictitious name.

Pseudoscope, sew'-do-skope, *s.* a stereoscopic instrument which reverses relief (Gr. *pseudo*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Pshaw, shaw, *int.* an expression of contempt, disdain, or dislike (from the sound).

Psilanthropism, si-lan'-thro-pizm, *s.* the doctrine of the psilanthropists.

Psilanthropist, si-lan'-thro-pist, *s.* one who believes that Christ was a mere man (Gr. *psilos*, bare, mere, and *anthropos*, a man).

Psilomelane, si-lom'-e-lane, *s.* an ore of manganese (Gr. *psilos*, and *melas*, black).

Psilothron, sil'-o-thron, *s.* a depilatory (Gr. *psilos*).

Psittaceous, sit-ta'-she-us, *a.* belonging to the parrot tribe.

Psittacus, sit'-a-kus, *s.* a genus of birds, of which the parrot is the type.

Psoas, so'-as, *s.* the name of two lumbar muscles (Gr.)

Psora, so'-ra, *s.* the itch (Gr.)

Psoriasis, so-ri'-a-sis, *s.* a dry, scaly eruption, similar to lepra (*psora*).

Psoric, so'-rik, *a.* pertaining to the psora: *s.* a medicine for the psora.

Psychal, si'-kal, *a.* pertaining to the soul.

Psyche, si'-ke, *s.* a maiden, emblematic of the soul, who, from her charms, excited the jealousy of Venus, but won the heart of Cupid, her son, whom she had sent to beguile her [Myth] (Gr. the soul).

Psychic, si'-kik, } *a.* pertaining to the soul; psycho-
Psychical, si'-ke-kal, } logical; productive of spiritualistic results.

Psychogenesis, si-ko-jen'-e-sis, *s.* the development of mind as given in consciousness (Gr. *psyche*, and *genesis*).

Psychological, si-ko-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to psychology. **Psychologically**, si-ko-loj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a psychological manner.

Psychologist, si-kol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in psychology.

Psychology, si-kol'-o-je, *s.* the science of mind on the data of consciousness (Gr. *psyche*, and *logos*, science).

Psychomachy, si-kom'-a-ke, *s.* a conflict of the soul with the body (Gr. *psyche*, and *mache*, fight).

Psychomancy, si-ko-man'-se, *s.* necromancy (Gr. *psyche*, and *manteia*, divination).

Psychonosology, si'-ko-no-zol'-o-je, *s.* the science of mental derangement (Gr. *psyche*, *nosos*, disease, and *logos*, science).

Psychophysics, si-ko-fiz'-iks, *s.* the science of the correlation of mind and brain (Gr. *psyche*, and *physics*).

Psychrometer, si-krom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the tension of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere (Gr. *psyche*, and *meter*).

Ptarmigan.

Ptarmigan, tär'-me-gan, *s.* a bird of the grouse family.

Pteridologist, ter-e-dol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in pteridology.

Pteridology, ter-e-dol'-o-je, *s.* the science of ferns (Gr. *pteris*, a fern, and *logos*, science).

Pterichthys, te-rik'-this, *s.* a ganoid fish peculiar to the old red sandstone (Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *ichthys*, a fish).

Pterodactyl, ter-o-dak'-til, *s.* an extinct winged saurian (Gr. *pteron*, and *dactylos*, a finger).

Pteromys, ter'-o-mis, *s.* a genus of rodents, the flying squirrels (Gr. *pteron*, and *mys*, a mouse).

Pteropods, ter'-o-pods, *s.* a class of molluscs possessing organs adapted either for swimming or sailing (Gr. *pteron*, and *pous*, a foot).

Pteryoid, ter'-e-goyd, *a.* wing-like [Anat.] (Gr. *pteron*, and *eidos*, like).

Ptisan, ti'-zan, *s.* barley-water or other mucilaginous decoction (Gr. *ptisane*, peeled barley).

Ptolemaic, tol-e-ma'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the system of astronomy founded by *Ptolemy*, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the heavens revolved around it.

Ptosis, to'-sis, *s.* inability to raise the upper eye-lid, from paralysis of the third nerve [Med.] (Gr. falling.)

Ptyaline, ti'-a-lin, *s.* a substance contained in saliva (Gr. *ptyo*, to spit).

Ptyalism, ti'-a-lizm, *s.* a morbid and excessive excretion of saliva.

Ptyalogogue, ti-al'-o-gog, } *s.* a medicine that pro-
Ptysmagogue, tiz'-ma-gog, } motes discharges of saliva (Gr. *ptyalon* and *ptysma*, saliva, and *ago*, to lead).

Puberal, pew'-be-ral, *a.* pertaining to puberty.

Puberty, pew'-ber-te, *s.* the age at which persons are capable of procreating or bearing children (L. *pubes*, the signs of puberty).

Pubescence, pu-bes'-sens, *s.* the state of puberty; the downy substance on plants.

Pubescent, pu-bes'-sent, *a.* arriving at puberty; covered with pubescence [Bot.]; covered with fine short hairs [Zool.]

Public, pub'-lik, *a.* pertaining to a nation, state, or community; extending to a whole people; circulating among all classes; open to all; notorious; regarding the good of the community; open to common use: *s.* the general body of a nation; the people indefinitely (L. *publicus*, from *populus*, the people).

Publicly, pub'-lik-le, *ad.* in a public manner. **Publicness**, pub'-lik-nes, *s.* state of being public, or belonging to the public.

Publican, pub'-le-kan, *s.* among the Romans, a farmer of public revenues; a collector of tolls or tribute; the keeper of an inn or public-house.

Publication, pub-le-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of publishing or offering to public notice; promulgation; the act of publishing a book or the like, and offering it for sale; a work printed and published.

Public-house, pub'-lik-hows, *s.* an ordinary inn or house of entertainment.

Publicist, pub'-le-sist, *s.* a writer on the laws of nations or on political events.

Publicity, pub-lis'-e-te, *s.* the state of being public; notoriety.

Public-spirited, pub'-lik-spir-e-ted, *a.* having a disposition to advance the interests of the community. **Public-spiritedly**, pub'-lik-spir-e-ted-le, *ad.* with public spirit. **Public-spiritedness**, pub'-lik-spir-e-ted-nes, *s.* the quality of being public-spirited.

Publish, pub'-lish, *v.a.* to make known; to proclaim; to announce; to print and offer for sale; to put into circulation.

Publisher, pub'-lish-er, *s.* one who publishes, specially books or prints.

Puce, pews, *a.* of a brownish-purple colour (Fr. *puce*, a flea, from L. *pulex*).

Pucelage, pew'-sel-aje, *s.* a state of virginity (Fr. *pucelle*, a virgin).

Puceron, pew'-se-ron, *s.* a small insect, the plant-louse (Fr.)

Puck, puk, *s.* a celebrated fairy, the "merry wanderer of the night" (Celt.)

Puck-ball, puck'-bawl, *s.* a kind of mushroom full of dust.

Pucker, puk'-er, *v.a.* to gather into small folds or wrinkles; to wrinkle: *v.n.* to become wrinkled: *s.* a fold or wrinkle (*poke*).

Pudder, pud'-der, *s.* a tumult; a bustle: *v.n.* to make a tumult or bustle: *v.a.* to perplex or embarrass (*pother*).

Pudding, pood'-ing, *s.* a species of food of a soft consistence, variously made; an intestine; an intestine stuffed with meat, food, or victuals; a quantity of yarns, matting, or oakum [Naut.] (Celt.)

Pudding-faced, pood'-ing-fased, *a.* with a full, round, fat face.

Pudding-pie, pood'-ing-pi, *s.* a pudding with meat baked in it.

Pudding-sleeve, pood'-ing-sleev, *s.* a sleeve of the full-dress clerical gown.

Pudding-stone, pood'-ing-stone, *s.* a coarse sandstone, composed of silicious pebbles, flint, &c., united by cement.

Pudding-time, pood'-ing-time, *s.* the time of dinner; the nick of time.

Puddle, pud'dl, *s.* a small pool of dirty water; a mixture of clay and sand worked together: *v.a.* to make muddy; to make water-tight with puddle; to convert cast iron into wrought iron: *v.n.* to make a dirty stir (Celt. *plod*, a pool).

Puddler, pud'-dler, *s.* one who converts cast iron into wrought.

Puddling, pud'-dling, *s.* the act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay; the process of converting cast iron into wrought or malleable iron.

Puddly, pud'-dle, *a.* muddy; foul; dirty.

Puddock, pud'-dok, *s.* a small inclosure.

Pudency, pew'-den-se, *s.* modesty; shamefacedness (L. *pudet*, it shames).

Pudenda, pu-den'-da, *s.pl.* the parts of generation (L. *pudendus*, to be ashamed of).

Pudic, pew'-dik, } *a.* pertaining to the pudenda.
Pudical, pew'-de-kal, }

Pudicity, pu-dis'-e-te, *s.* modesty; chastity (L.)

Puerile, pew'-er-il, *a.* boyish; childish; trifling (L. *puer*, a boy). **Puerilely**, pew'-er-il-le, *ad.* in a puerile manner. **Puerileness**, pew'-er-il-nes, *s.* the quality of being puerile.

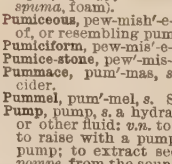
Puerility, pew-er-il'-e-te, *s.* puerileness; that which is puerile.

Puerperal, pu-er'-per-al, *a.* pertaining to childbirth (L. *puer*, and *pario*, to bring forth).

Puerperous, pu-er'-per-us, *a.* bearing children; lying-in.

Puff, puf, *s.* a quick forcible breath; a sudden and short blast of wind; a whiff; a fungous ball filled with dust; something swelled and light; a light pasty; exaggerated commendation: *v.n.* to drive air from the mouth in a single and quick blast; to swell the cheeks with air; to blow in scorn; to breathe with vehemence; to move about with hurry; to inflate: *v.a.* to drive with a blast of wind or air; to inflate; to praise with exaggeration (from the sound).

Puff-adder, puf'-ad-dér, *s.* a venomous snake, of the viper family, a native of S. Africa, so called because it puffs out the upper part of its body when irritated.
Puff-ball, puf-bawl, *s.* a fungus full of dust.
Puff-bird, puf-bérd, *s.* the barbet, remarkable for erecting its plumage so as to resemble a round ball.
Puffer, puf'-fer, *s.* one who puffs; one who praises with noisy commendation; one hired to bid at sales and raise the prices.
Puffery, puf'-er-e, *s.* extravagant praise of one's wares.
Puffin, puf'fin, *s.* a diver, of the auk family, found principally in the northern seas.
Puffing, puf'-fing, *a.* praising extravagantly: *s.* extravagant praise. **Puffingly**, puf'-fing-le, *ad.* in a puffing manner.
Puff-paste, puf'-paste, *s.* a rich light paste or crust.
Puffy, puf'fe, *a.* swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid; turgid; bombastic. **Puffiness**, puf'-fe-nes, *s.* state or quality of being turgid.
Pug, pug, *s.* a little animal treated with familiarity, as a dog or monkey (*puck*).
Pugaree, pug'-a-ree, *s.* a white muslin cloth worn round the hat in sunny countries or weather (Hind.)
Pug-dog, pug'-dog, *s.* a small pet dog, with a face and nose like that of a monkey.
Pug-faced, pug'-fased, *a.* monkey-faced.
Pug-nose, pug'-noze, *s.* a short and thick nose.
Pugging, pug'-ging, *s.* coarse mortar filling the space between the joists under a floor to prevent sound.
Pugh, poo, *int.* a word used in contempt or disdain.
Pugil, pew'-jil, *s.* as much as can be taken up between the thumb and two first fingers (L. *pugillum*, a handful).
Pugilism, pew'-jil-izm, *s.* the practice of boxing or fighting with the fists.
Pugilist, pew'-jil-ist, *s.* a boxer (L. *pugil*, from *pugnus*, the fist).
Pugilistic, pew-jil-is'-tik, *a.* pertaining to boxing.
Pug-mill, pug'-mil, *s.* a mill for working up clay.
Pugnacious, pug-na'-shus, *a.* disposed to fight; quarrelsome (L. *pugna*, a fight). **Pugnaciously**, pug-na'-shus-le, *ad.* in a pugnacious manner.
Pugnacity, pug-nas'-e-te, *s.* inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.
Puisne, pew'-ne, *a.* younger or inferior in rank, applied to judges in England: *s.* an inferior judge (Fr. *puis*, after, and *né*, born).
Puissance, pew'-is-ans, *s.* power; strength.
Puissant, pew'-is-ant, *a.* powerful; forcible (Fr. from L. *posse*, to be able). **Puissantly**, pew'-is-ant-le, *ad.* in a puissant manner. **Puissantness**, pew'-is-ant-nes, *s.* the quality of being puissant.
Puke, pewk, *v.n.* to vomit: *s.* a medicine which excites vomiting (*spew*).
Puker, pew'ker, *s.* one who pukes; that which induces vomiting.
Puking, pewk'-ing, *s.* the act of vomiting.
Pulchritude, pul'-kre-tewd, *s.* beauty; handsomeness; grace (L. *pulcher*, beautiful).
Pule, pewl, *v.n.* to cry like a chicken; to whine (from the sound).
Pulex, pew'-leks, *s.* the flea genus (L. a flea).
Puling, pewl'-ing, *a.* crying like a chicken; whining; crying in a childish manner: *s.* a cry as of a chicken or a child; a whining. **Pulingly**, pewl'-ing-le, *ad.* in a puling manner.
Pulkha, pul'-ka, *s.* a Laplander's travelling sledge.
Pull, pool, *v.a.* to draw towards one; to pluck; to tear; to rend. *To pull down*, to demolish; to humble. *To pull off*, to separate by pulling. *To pull out*, to extract. *To pull up*, to tear up by the roots; to eradicate (A.S. *pullian*).
Pull, pool, *v.n.* to give a pull; to tug. *To pull through*, to get through.
Pull, pool, *s.* the act of pulling; that which is pulled; a contest; a struggle; a pluck; violence suffered.
Pullback, pool'-bak, *s.* that which keeps back.
Puller, pool'-ler, *s.* one who or that which pulls.
Pullet, pool'-let, *s.* a young hen (Fr. *poule*, a hen, from L. *pullus*, a young animal).
Pulley, pool'-le, *s.* a small wheel with a groove on the rim, turning on a pin in a block for a running cord: one of the great mechanical powers.
Pullman-car, pool'-man-kär, *s.* a long railway car fitted up with furnished and sleeping apartments, mounted on two bogies.
Pullulate, pool'-lu-iate, *v.n.* to germinate; to bud (L.)
Pulmobranchiate, pul-mo-brang'-ke-ate, *a.* having the branchiæ formed for breathing air (L. *pulmo*, and Gr. *branchia*, gills).
Pulmonary, pul'-mun-a-re, *a.* pertaining to or affecting the lungs (L. *pulmo*, a lung).
Pulmonic, pul-mon'-ik, *a.* affecting the lungs: *s.* a medicine for diseases of the lungs; one whose lungs are affected.
Pulmoniferous, pul-mo-nif'-e-rus, *a.* possessing lungs (L. *pulmo*, and *fero*, to bear).
Pulp, pulp, *s.* any soft uniform mass; the soft, succulent part of fruit, which consists of cellular tissue and juice: *v.a.* to reduce to pulp; to separate the pulp (Fr. from L. *pulpa*).
Pulpit, pool'-pit, *s.* an elevated enclosed place in which a preacher stands; a movable desk: *a.* belonging to the pulpit. The *pulpit*, preachers or preaching (L. *pulpitum*, a platform).
Pulpiteer, pool'-pit-eer, *s.* a fanaticised or denunciatory preacher.
Pulpous, pul'-pus, *a.* consisting of pulp; soft like pap. **Pulpousness**, pul'-pus-nes, *s.* the quality of being pulpous.
Pulpy, pul'-pe, *a.* like pulp; soft: succulent. **Pulpiness**, pulp'-e-ness, *s.* the state of being pulpy.
Pulque, pulk, *s.* a pleasant but putrid-smelling beverage from the juice of the agava, a favourite drink in Mexico and Central America.
Pulsate, pul'-sate, *v.n.* to beat or throb (L. *pulso*).
Pulsatile, pul'-sa-tile, *a.* that may be played by beating; throbbing.
Pulsation, pul-sa'-shun, *s.* the beating of the pulse; a beat.
Pulsative, pul'-sa-tiv } *a.* beating; throbbing.
Pulsatory, pul'-sa-tur-e }
Pulsator, pul'-sa-tur, *s.* a beater; a striker.
Pulse, pulse, *s.* the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries; a regular beat or stroke: *v.n.* to beat, as the pulse. *To feel one's pulse*, to sound one's opinion (L. *pello*, *pulsum*, to drive).
Pulse, pulse, *s.* leguminous plants or their seeds (L. *puls*, pottage of meal, pulse, &c.).
Pulseless, pulse'-les, *a.* having no pulsation. **Pulselessness**, pulse'-les-nes, *s.* want of pulse.
Pulsific, pul-sif'-ik, *a.* causing pulsation (L. *pulse*, and *facio*, to cause).
Pulsimeter, pul-sim'-e-tèr, *s.* an instrument to test the force or quickness of the pulse (*pulse*, and Gr. *meter*).
Pulsion, pul'-shun, *s.* the act of driving forward (L.)
Pultaceous, pul-ta'-shus, *a.* macerated; softened (L. *puls*, pottage).
Pulu, pew'-loo, *s.* a fine silky substance consisting of the fibres of a tree-fern in the South Seas, used as a styptic.
Pulverable, pul'-ver-à-bl, *a.* capable of being pulverized.
Pulverate, pul'-ver-ate, *v.a.* to pulverize.
Pulverine, pul'-ver-in, *s.* ashes of barilla.
Pulverizable, pul'-ver-i-zà-bl, *a.* that may be pulverized.
Pulverization, pul-ver-i-za'-shun, *s.* the act of reducing to powder.
Pulverize, pul'-ver-ize, *v.a.* to reduce to fine powder (L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder).
Pulverizer, pul'-ver-i-zer, *s.* one who or that which pulverizes.
Pulverous, pul'-ver-us, *a.* like powder.
Pulverulence, pul-ver'-u-lens, *s.* dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.
Pulverulent, pul-ver'-u-lent, *a.* dusty; consisting of fine powder; addicted to lying or rolling in the dust.
Pulvil, pul'-vil, *s.* a sweet-scented powder: *v.a.* to sprinkle with a perfumed powder (L. *pulvis*).
Pulvinate, pul'-vin-ate, *a.* cushion-shaped [Bot.] (L. *pulvinar*, a cushion).



Puma.

Pulvinated, pul'-vin-a-ted, *a.* bulged out [Arch.]
Puma, pew'-mà, *s.* a rapacious quadruped of the cat family, sometimes called the American lion.
Pumicate, pew'-me-kate, *v.a.* to make smooth with pumice.
Pumice, pew'-mis, *s.* a hard light, spongy, volcanic substance (L. *pumex*, from *spuma*, foam).
Pumiceous, pew-mish'-e-us, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling pumice.
Pumiciform, pew-mis'-e-form, *a.* like pumice.
Pumice-stone, pew'-mis-stone, *s.* pumice.
Pummace, pum'-mas, *s.* apples crushed for making cider.
Pummel, pum'-mel, *s.* See **Pommel.**
Pump, pump, *s.* a hydraulic engine for raising water or other fluid: *v.n.* to raise water with a pump: *v.a.* to raise with a pump; to free from water with a pump; to extract secrets by artful questions (Fr. *pompe*, from the sound).
Pump, pump, *s.* a low shoe (*pomp*).
Pump-brake, pump'-brake, *s.* the arm or handle of a pump.
Pump-dale, pump'-dale, *s.* a long wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain pump across a ship.

Pumper, pum'-per, *s.* the person or instrument that pumps.

Pumper-nickel, pum'-per-nik-el, *s.* a species of rye-bran bread peculiar to Westphalia.

Pump-gear, pump'-gear, *s.* the apparatus belonging to a pump.

Pump-hood, pump'-hood, *s.* a semi-cylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump.

Pumpion, pump'-yun, } *s.* a gourd plant and its fruit
Pumpkin, pump'-kin, } (Gr. *pepon*, ripe, because eaten ripe).

Pump-spear, pump'-speer, *s.* the piston-rod of a pump.

Pump-stock, pump'-stok, *s.* the solid body of a pump.

Pun, pun, *s.* a play upon words that are similar in sound but different in meaning: *v.n.* to play upon words: *v.a.* to persuade by a pun (A.S. *punian*, to pound).

Punch, punsh, *s.* a beverage of Indian origin, consisting originally of five ingredients, spirit, water, sugar, lemon-juice, and spice; spirit diluted with water, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with lemon juice; whisky diluted with hot water, and sweetened with sugar, called in Scotland toddy (Hind. *five*).

Punch, punsh, *s.* an iron instrument for stamping or perforating holes: *v.a.* to perforate with an iron instrument (*puncheon*).

Punch, punsh, *s.* a blow or thrust: *v.a.* to thrust against (*punish*).

Punch, punsh, *s.* a thick-set horse; a short fat fellow (*paunch*).

Punch, punsh, *s.* the chief character in a well-known puppet-exhibition; an English journal, with illustrations conceived in a humorous vein, conducted in satire, from a liberal Englishman's standpoint, of the follies and weaknesses of the leaders of public opinion and fashion in modern social life (*punchinello*).

Punch-bowl, punsh'-bowl, *s.* a bowl in which punch is made.

Puncheon, punsh'-un, *s.* an instrument for cutting, piercing, or stamping (L. *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick).

Puncheon, punsh'-un, *s.* a cask or measure of 84 gallons (Fr.)

Puncher, punsh'-er, *s.* one who, or that which punches.

Punchinello, punsh-e-nel'-lo, *s.* a punch; a buffoon (It. *pulcino*, a young chicken, from L. *pullus*, a young animal).

Punchy, punsh'-e, *a.* short and thick, or fat.

Punctate, pungk'-tate, } *a.* pointed; having the sur-
Punctated, pungk'-ta-ted, } face dotted [Bot.] (L. *punctum*, to prick.)

Punctiform, pungk'-te-form, *a.* point-shaped.

Punctilio, pungk-til'-yo, *s.* a nice point in conduct or in ceremony; exactness in forms.

Punctilious, pungk-til'-yus, *a.* very exact in the forms of behaviour, ceremony, &c.; exact to excess. **Punctiliously**, pungk-til'-yus-le, *ad.* in a punctilious manner. **Punctiliousness**, pungk-til'-yus-nes, *s.* exactness in the observance of forms.

Puncto, pungk'-to, *s.* a nice point of form or ceremony; the point in fencing.

Punctual, pungkt'-yu-al, *a.* consisting in a point; punctilious; exact; done at the exact time. **Punctually**, pungkt'-yu-al-le, *ad.* in a punctual manner. **Punctualness**, pungkt'-yu-al-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being punctual.

Punctualist, pungkt'-yu-al-ist, *s.* one who is very observant of forms and ceremonies.

Punctuality, pungkt-yu-al'-e-te, *s.* nicety; scrupulous exactness, especially as regards appointments to time.

Punctuate, pungkt'-yu-ate, *v.a.* to mark with points; to designate sentences, &c., by points.

Punctuation, pungkt-yu-a'-shun, *s.* the act or art of dividing sentences by points.

Punctuative, pungt'-yu-a-tiv, *a.* pertaining to punctuation.

Punctuist, pungkt'-yu-ist, *s.* one who understands punctuation.

Punctum, pungt'-um, *s.* a point (L.)

Puncture, pungkt'-yur, *s.* a perforation made with a pointed instrument: *v.a.* to prick; to pierce with a pointed instrument.

Pundit, pun'-dit, *s.* a learned Brahmin; one versed in the Sanscrit language and the science, laws, and religion of India; a learned or would-be learned man (Sans. *pand*, to heap up).

Pungency, pun'-jen-se, *s.* the power of pricking or piercing; sharpness; acridness; acrimoniousness; keenness.

Pungent, pun'-jent, *a.* affecting the organs of sense or the mind with a pricking sensation: piercing; sharp; biting (L. *pungo*, to prick). **Pungently**, pun'-jent-le, *ad.* in a pungent manner.

Punic, pew'-nik, *a.* pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous: *s.* the language of the Carthaginians (L. *Pœni*, the Carthaginians).

Punica, pew'-ne-kà, *s.* the pomegranate.

Puniceous, pu-nish'-e-us, *a.* purple (*punic*).

Punish, pun'-ish, *v.n.* to afflict with pain, loss, or calamity for a crime or fault; to chastise; to chasten; to inflict a penalty (L. *punio*).

Punishable, pun'-ish-à-bl, *a.* deserving of or liable to punishment. **Punishableness**, pun'-ish-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being punishable.

Punisher, pun'-ish-er, *s.* one who punishes.

Punishment, pun'-ish-ment, *s.* pain or suffering inflicted by authority on a person for crime.

Punitive, pew'-ne-tiv, *a.* awarding or inflicting punishment.

Punitory, pew'-ne-tur-e, *a.* tending to punishment.

Punk, pungk, *s.* tinder from a fungus or decayed wood; a prostitute.

Punkah, pungk'-à, *s.* a huge fan hanging from the ceiling in Indian houses to ventilate an apartment.

Punnet, pun'-net, *s.* a small shallow basket for displaying fruit or flowers.

Punster, pun'-ster, *s.* one who is given to or skilled in punning.

Punt, punt, *v.n.* to play basset or ombre.

Punt, punt, *s.* a flat-bottomed vessel or boat.

Punter, pun'-ter, *s.* one who plays at basset or other games.

Puny, pew'-ne, *a.* inferior; petty; small and feeble: *s.* a young inexperienced person. See **Puisne**. **Puniness**, pew'-ne-nes, *s.* littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.

Pup, pup, *v.n.* to bring forth whelps or young: *s.* a puppy.

Pupa, pew'-pà, *s.*; *pl.* **Pupæ**; an insect in the chrysalis state (L. *pupa*, a girl).

Pupil, pew'-pil, *s.* a youth or scholar under the care of a tutor or teacher; a ward; a boy or girl under the age of puberty [Law]. (L. *pupillus*, a little boy).

Pupil, pew'-pil, *s.* the apple of the eye or the aperture in the iris through which the rays pass to the retina, so called from the little figure seen in it when looked into.

Pupilage, pew'-pil-laje, *s.* state of being a pupil; wardship; minority.

Pupilarity, pew-pe-lar'-e-te, *s.* pupilage [Scots Law].

Pupillary, pew'-pil-là-re, *a.* pertaining to a pupil or ward, or to the pupil of the eye.

Pupil-teacher, pu'-pil-teetsh-er, *s.* an apprentice teacher, or one who is both being taught himself and trained to teach others.

Pupipara, pu-pip'-à-rà, *s.pl.* a family of insects whose eggs are hatched in the matrix of the mother (L. *pupa*, and *pario*, to bring forth).

Pupiparous, pu-pip'-à-rus, *a.* producing pupæ.

Pupivorous, pu-piv'-o-rus, *a.* feeding on the pupæ (L. *pupa*, and *voro*, to devour).

Puppet, pup'-pet, *s.* a small image or doll moved by wires in a mock drama; a doll; one who is under the control and is the tool of another (*pupa*).

Puppet-player, pup'-pet-plà'-er, *s.* one who manages the motions of puppets.

Puppet-show, pup'-pet-sho, *s.* a mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires.

Puppetry, pup'-pet-re, *s.* affectation.

Puppy, pup'-pe, *s.* a whelp, specially of the canine species; a conceited young fellow: *v.n.* to bring forth whelps (Fr from L. *pupa*).

Puppyism, pup'-pe-izm, *s.* the empty offensive conceit of a puppy.

Pur, pur. See **Purr**.

Purana, pu-rà'-nà, *s* a sacred book of the Hindu religion, which treats of the creation and recreation of the worlds, the genealogy of the gods, and the history of the heroes of India (Sans. *pura*, before, past).

Puranic, pu-ran'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the puranas.

Purbeck-stone, pur'-bek-stone, *s.* a limestone or fresh water deposit from the isle of *Purbeck*.

Purblind, pur'-blined, *a.* dim-sighted; seeing obscurely (*pure-blind*). **Purblindly**, pur'-blined-le, *ad.* in a purblind manner. **Purblindness**, pur'-blined-nes, *s.* shortness of sight; dimness of vision.

Purchasable, pur'-tchase-à-bl, *a.* that may be bought.

Purchase, pur'-tchase, *v.a.* to acquire by any means; to buy; to obtain by paying an equivalent; to obtain by expense of labour, danger, or other sacrifice; to raise by a purchase [Naut.]: *s.* the act of purchasing; acquisition by purchasing; that which is purchased; any mechanical power or advantage in raising or moving heavy bodies (Fr. *pour*, for, and *chasser*, to chase).

Purchase-money, pur'-tchase-mun'-ne, *s.* the money paid, or contracted to be paid, for anything bought.

Purchaser, pur'-tchas-er, *s.* one who purchases.
Pure, pure, *a.* free from moral defilement; chaste; unsullied; unmixed; free from mixture; unpolluted; unadulterated; mere; that and that only (L. *purus*, clean). **Purely,** pure'-le, *ad.* in a pure manner; innocently: absolutely. **Pureness,** pure'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being pure; freedom from mixture, defilement, or impropriety.
Purflew, pur'-flew, *s.* a border of embroidered work: *v.a.* to decorate with a wrought border (*profile*).
Purgation, pur-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of purging; the act of clearing from the imputation of guilt.
Purgative, pur'-gă-tiv, *a.* having the power of cleansing, usually of evacuating the intestines: *s.* a medicine that has this power. **Purgatively,** pur'-gă-tiv-le, *ad.* in a purgative manner.
Purgatorial, pur-gă-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to purgatory.
Purgatorian, pur-gă-to'-re-an, *s.* one who believes in purgatory.
Purgatory, pur'-gă-tur-e, *a.* tending to cleanse: expiatory: *s.* in the Romish Church, a place or state after death, in which souls are purified from venial sins, and in which the result is in great part ascribed to the prayers of the faithful and the sacrifice of the mass; any condition of more or less painful purgation.
Purge, purj, *v.a.* to cleanse or purify; to clear from guilt or moral defilement; to clear from accusation; to sweep away impurities; to defecate: *v.n.* to become pure by clarification; to have frequent evacuations; *s.* a medicine that evacuates the intestines (L. *purgo*, from *purus*, clean, and *ago*, to make).
Purger, purj'-er, *s.* a person or thing that purges.
Purging, purj'-ing, *s.* diarrhœa or dysentery; looseness of bowels.
Purification, pew-re-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of purifying; the act or operation of cleansing ceremonially; a cleansing from the guilt or pollution of sin.
Purificative, Purificatory, pew'-re-fe-ka-tiv, pew-rif'-e-ka-tur-e, *a.* having power to purify; tending to cleanse.
Purifier, pew'-re-fi-er, *s.* one who or that which purifies or cleanses.
Puriform, pew'-re-form, *a.* like pus; in the form of pus [Med.] (L. *pus*, and *form*).
Purify, pew'-re-fi, *v.a.* to make pure; to free from guilt or pollution; to free from improprieties or barbarisms: *v.n.* to grow or become pure (L. *purus*, and *facio*, to make).
Purim, pew'-rim, *s.* among the Jews, the feast of lots, in commemoration of their deliverance from the machinations of Haman (Heb. *lots*).
Purism, pew'-rizm, *s.* the practice or profession of purity, in the choice of language especially.
Purist, pew'-rist, *s.* one scrupulously careful of purity of style; a critic who is severe in matters of style.
Puristic, pew-ris'-tik, *a.* pertaining to purism.
Puritan, pew'-re-tan, *s.* an advocate for purity of religious doctrine and practice; specially one of a body of nonconformists in England in the 16th and 17th centuries, who insisted on rigid adherence to the simplicity prescribed in these matters in the sacred Scriptures: *a.* pertaining to the Puritans.
Puritanic, Puritanical, pew-re-tan'-ik, pew-re-tan'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to the Puritans, or their doctrines and practice; exact or rigid in religious practice, profession, or requirement. **Puritanically,** pew-re-tan'-ik-al-le, *ad.* after the manner of the Puritans.
Puritanism, pew'-re-tan-izm, *s.* the notions or practice of the Puritans.
Puritanize, pew'-re-tan-ize, *v.n.* to affect or teach the notions of Puritans.
Purity, pew'-re-te, *s.* the condition of being pure; cleanness; innocence; chastity; freedom from sinister motive; freedom from foreign idioms or barbarisms.
Purl, purl, *s.* a gentle continued murmur of a small stream of rippling water; a medicated malt liquor: *v.n.* to flow or run with a murmuring sound (*purr*).
Purl, purl, *s.* an embroidered and puckered border; a kind of edging for bone-lace: *v.a.* to decorate with fringe or embroidery (*purfle*).
Purlieus, pur'-lews, *s.* the environs, originally of a royal forest, determined by perambulation (Fr. *pour*, for, and *allée*, going).
Purlin, pur'-lin, *s.* a piece of timber lying horizontally to support the common rafters [Arch.]
Purloin, pur-loyn', *v.a.* to steal; to take by plagiarism: *v.n.* to practise theft (L. *pro*, forward, and *longus*, long).
Purloiner, pur-loyn'-er, *s.* a thief; a plagiarist.
Purparty, pur'-par-te, *s.* a share, part, or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener by partition [Law.] (Fr. *pour*, for, and *partie*, a share).
Purple, pur'-pl, *a.* of the colour of red and blue blended; red or livid; dyed with blood: *s.* a purple colour; a purple dress; the imperial government of Rome; a cardinalate: *v.a.* to make or dye purple; to adorn with purple (L. *purpura*, Gr. *porphyra*).
Purples, pur'-plz, *s.pl.* livid spots which appear in certain malignant diseases.
Purplish, pur'-plish, *a.* somewhat purple.
Purport, pur'-purt, *s.* design; meaning; import: *v.a.* to intend; to signify (L. *pro*, for, and *porto*, to carry).
Purportless, pur'-purt-les, *a.* without purport.
Purpose, pur'-pos, *s.* end or aim in view; intention; design; effect: *v.a.* to intend; to resolve: *v.n.* to have an intention or design (L. *pro*, and *pono*, *positum*, to place). **Purposely,** pur'-pus-le, *ad.* by design; intentionally.
Purposeful, pur'-pos-ful, *a.* expressly intended. **Purposefully,** pur'-pos-ful-le, *ad.* intentionally.
Purposeless, pur'-pus-les, *a.* having no effect or purpose.
Purpose-like, pur'-pus-like, *a.* seemingly fit for some useful purpose.
Purposive, pur'-pos-ive, *a.* for a purpose.
Purpresture, pèr-pres'-ture, *s.* an encroachment [Law.] (Fr.)
Purpura, pur'-pu-rà, *s.* a genus of garteropodous molluscs, one species of which yielded the Tyrian purple; a morbid condition of the blood vessels, leading to exhalations of blood upon the skin and mucous membrane (Gr. purple).
Purpurate, pur'-pu-rate, *s.* a salt of purpuric acid.
Purpure, pur'-pure, *s.* purple, represented in an engraving by diagonal lines from left to right [Her.]
Purpureal, pur-pu'-re-al, *a.* purple.
Purpuric acid, pur-pew'-rik-as'-id, *s.* a substance resulting from the action of nitric acid upon uric acid.
Purpurine, pur'-pu-rin, *s.* a colouring principle existing in madder.
Purr, pur, *v.n.* to utter a low, murmuring, continued sound: *v.a.* to signify by purring: *s.* the low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat (from the sound).
Purre, pur, *s.* ciderkin or perkin.
Purrock, pur'-rok, *s.* a small inclosure or plot of land.
Purse, purs, *s.* a small bag for money, and carried in the pocket; a sum of money; in Turkey, a sum of 500 piasters; the treasury: *v.a.* to put in a purse; to contract into folds or wrinkles. *Long purse*, wealth. *Light purse*, poverty. (Gr. *byrsa*, a skin.)
Purse-net, purs'-net, *s.* a net, the mouth of which may be drawn together like a purse.
Purse-proud, purs'-prowd, *a.* proud of wealth.
Purser, pur'-ser, *s.* a commissioned officer who had charge of the provisions, money, &c., of the ship [Navy]; a paymaster.
Purslane, purs'-lane, *s.* a common succulent plant (It.)
Pursuable, pur-su'-à-bl, *a.* that may be pursued.
Pursuance, pur-su'-ans, *s.* prosecution of anything.
Pursuant, pur-su'-ant, *a.* done in consequence or prosecution of anything; agreeable; conformable. **Pursuantly,** pur-su'-ant-le, *ad.* agreeably.
Pursue, pur-su', *v.a.* to follow; to take and proceed in; to follow with a view to overtake; to chase; to seek; to prosecute; to follow as an example; to endeavour to reach; to follow with enmity: *v.n.* to go on; to continue (L. *pro*, and *sequor*, to follow).
Pursuer, pur-su'-er, *s.* one who pursues; the plaintiff [Scots Law].
Pursuit, pur-sute', *s.* the act of pursuing; prosecution; continuance of endeavour.
Pursuivant, pur'-swe-vant, *s.* a state-messenger; an attendant on the heralds; an attendant.
Pursy, pur'-se, *a.* fat, short and thick; short-breathed. **Pursiness,** pur'-se-nes, *s.* state of being pursy; shortness of breath.
Purulence, pu'-ru-lens, *s.* generation of pus or matter.
Purulent, pu'-ru-lent, *a.* consisting of pus or matter (L. *pus*, *puris*, matter).
Purvey, pur-va', *v.a.* to provide, specially with conveniences; to procure: *v.n.* to purchase provisions; to provide. See **Provide.**
Purveyance, pur-va'-ans, *s.* procurement of provisions; victuals provided; the right of pre-emption accorded to the king, but now abolished.
Purveyor, pur-va'-or, *s.* one who provides victuals; a procurer.
Purview, pur'-yew, *s.* the body of a statute; the limit or scope of a statute; scope; extent.
Pus, pus, *s.* purulent matter from a wound or sore (L.)
Puseyism, pew'-ze-izm, *s.* high-church principles as advocated by Dr. Pusey and others, at Oxford, in the "Tracts for the Times." See **Tractarianism.**
Puseyite, pew'-ze-ite, *s.* an upholder of Puseyism.
Push, poosh, *v.a.* to press against with force; to butt; to urge; to press: *v.n.* to make a thrust; to make an

effort. *To push on*, to hasten. (Fr. *pousser*, from L. *pulsum*, to drive.)

Push, poosh, *s.* a thrust; a force applied; an assault or attack; exigence; extremity.

Pusher, poosh'-er, *s.* one who pushes or drives forward.

Pushing, poosh'-ing, *a.* pressing forward in business; enterprising. **Pushingly**, poosh'-ing-le, *ad.* in a pushing manner.

Pushpin, poosh'-pin, *s.* a child's play.

Pushto, push'-to, *s.* the Afghan language.

Pusillanimity, pew-sil-la-nim'-e-te, *s.* pusillanimousness; want of courage.

Pusillanimous, pew-sil-lan'-e-mus, *a.* destitute of strength and firmness of mind; cowardly; mean-spirited; feeble. **Pusillanimously**, pew-sil-lan'-e-mus-le, *ad.* in a pusillanimous spirit. **Pusillanimousness**, pew-sil-lan'-e-mus-nes, *s.* the quality of being pusillanimous. (L. *pusillus*, very little, and *animus*, spirit).

Puss, poos, *s.* a hare or cat.

Pussy, poos'-se, *s.* a diminutive for *puss*.

Pustular, pus'-tu-lar, *a.* pustulate.

Pustulate, pus'-tu-late, *v.a.* to form into pustules or blisters: *a.* covered with glandular excrescences like pustules [Bot.]

Pustule, pus'-tule, *s.* a little pimple containing pus.

Pustulous, pus'-tu-lus, *a.* full of pustules.

Put, poot *v.a.* to set, lay, or place; to bring to; to apply; to throw in; to oblige; to incite: to propose, as a question; to offer; to cause. *To put about*, to change the course. *To put by*, to thrust aside. *To put down*, to repress; to degrade; to silence. *To put forth*, to propose or offer to notice; to extend; to shoot out; to exert; to publish. *To put in mind*, to remind. *To put off*, to lay aside; to delay. *To put out*, to place at interest; to make public; to disconcert. *To put up*, to overlook; not to resent (A.S.)

Put, poot, *v.n.* to steer; to shoot; to germinate. *To put forth*, to shoot; to bud. *To put in*, to enter a harbour. *To put on*, to urge motion. *To put up*, to lodge. *To put up with*, to overlook.

Put, poot, *s.* an action of distress; a game at cards; a strumpet.

Put, put, *s.* a rustic; a clown.

Putage, pew'-taje, } *s.* female prostitution

Putanism, pew'-tan-ism, } [Law].

Putative, pew'-ta-tiv, *a.* reputed; commonly deemed (L. *puto*, to suppose.)

Putchock, put-tchok', *s.* an Indian root used in China for burning as incense.

Puteal, pu'-te-al, *s.* an inclosure round the mouth of a well (L. *puteus*, a well).

Putid, pew'-tid, *a.* mean; worthless (L. *pus*). **Putidness**, pew'-tid-nes, *s.* meanness; vileness.

Putlog, put'-log, *s.* a short piece of timber for the floor of a scaffold to rest on in building.

Put-off, poot-of', *s.* an excuse; an evasion.

Putredinous, pew-tred'-e-nus, *a.* proceeding from putrefaction; rotten; stinking.

Putrefaction, pew-tre-fak'-shun, *s.* a natural process by which animal and vegetable bodies are decomposed; that which is putrified.

Putrefactive, pew-tre-fak'-tiv, *a.* pertaining to or causing putrefaction.

Putrefy, pew'-tre-fi, *v.a.* to render putrid, or cause to rot; to make carious, or gangrenous: *v.n.* to become putrid; to rot (*putrid*, and L. *facio*, to make).

Putrescence, pew-tres'-sens, *s.* the state of being putrescent; a putrid state.

Putrescent, pew-tres'-sent, *a.* becoming putrid: pertaining to or proceeding from putrefaction.

Putrescible, pew-tres'-se-bl, *a.* that may be putrefied.

Putrid, pew'-trid, *a.* in a state of decay, as animal or vegetable substances; rotten; indicating or proceeding from putrefaction. **Putridness**, pew'-trid-nes, *s.* the state of being putrid.

Putridity, pew-trid'-e-te, *s.* putridness; something putrid.

Putrification, pew-tre-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* putrifaction.

Putter-on, poot'-ter-on, *s.* an inciter or instigator.

Puttock, put'-tok, *s.* a kite (*poult* and *hawk*).

Putty, put'-te, *s.* a kind of cement used in glazing, compounded of whiting and linseed oil; a powder of calcined tin, used in polishing glass and steel: *v.a.* to cement with putty (*pot*).

Puzzle, puz'-zl, *v.a.* to perplex; to embarrass; to make intricate; to resolve laboriously: *v.n.* to be bewildered; to be awkward: *s.* perplexity; embarrassment; something that puzzles (*oppose*).

Puzzle-headed, puz'-zl-hed-ed, *a.* having the head full of confused notions.

Puzzlement, puz'-zl-ment, *s.* puzzled state.

Puzzler, puz'-ler, *s.* one who or that which perplexes.

Puzzling, puz'-ling, *a.* perplexing; bewildering.

Puzzolana, puz'-zo-la-na, *s.* a substance formed of volcanic ashes compacted together. (*Pozzuoli*, near Naples.)

Pyæmia, pi-e'-me-â, *s.* blood-poisoning, due to the absorption into the system of putrid matters (Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *haima*, blood).

Pycnite, pik'-nite, *s.* a mineral, a variety of topaz (Gr. *pyknos*, dense).

Pycnodonts, pik'-no-donts, *s.pl.* an extinct family of fishes occurring most abundantly throughout the oolitic formation (Gr. *pycknos*, and *odous*, a tooth).

Pycnostyle, pik'-no-stile, *s.* a colonnade in which the columns stand very close [Arch.] (Gr. *pycknos*, and *stylos*, a pillar).

Pye, pi, *s.* a bird. See **Pie.**

Pygmean, pig-me'-an, *a.* pertaining to a pigmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish.

Pygmy, pig'-me, *s.* a dwarf; originally one of a fabled race of dwarfs who waged war with the cranes; the chimpanzee: *a.* pygmean. See **Pigmy.**

Pyloric, pi-lor'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the pylorus.

Pylorus, pi-lo'-rus, *s.* the lower and right orifice of the stomach, leading into the intestines (Gr. from *pyle*, a gate, and *ouros*, a watcher).

Pyoid, pi'-oyd, *a.* of the nature of pus (Gr. *pyon*, pus, and *eidos*, like).

Pyracanth, pir'-a-kanth, *s.* an evergreen species of thorn (Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *akantha*, a thorn).

Pyrallolite, pir-al'lo-lite, *s.* a greenish mineral found in Finland (Gr. *pyr*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Pyrame, pe-rame', *s.* a small water-spaniel (Fr.)

Pyramid, pir'-à-mid, *s.* a solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top; *pl.* monuments, such as those of Egypt; a game at billiards (Egyptian).

Pyramidal, pir-am'-e-dal, *a.* relating to the pyramids; pyramidical.

Pyramidical, pir-à-mid'-e-kal, *a.* having the form of a pyramid. **Pyramidically**, pir-à-mid'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a pyramidical manner. **Pyramidicalness**, pir-à-mid'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being pyramidical.

Pyramidoid, pir-am'-e-doyd, } *s.* a solid resembling a

Pyramoid, pir'-am-oyd, } pyramid (*pyramid*, and Gr. *eidos*, like).

Pyrargillite, pir-ar'-jil-lite, *s.* a mineral which emits an argillaceous odour.

Pyrargyrite, pir-ar'-ji-rite, *s.* an ore of silver (Gr. *pyr*, and *argyros*, silver).

Pyre, pire, *s.* a funeral pile (Gr. from *pyr*).

Pyrene, pi-reen', *s.* a crystalline substance obtained from coal-tar.

Pyreneite, pir-e-ne'-ite, *s.* a variety of garnet.

Pyretic, pi-ret'-ik, *s.* a medicine for curing fever (Gr. *pyretos*, the heat of a burning fever, from *pyr*).

Pyretology, pir-e-tol'-o-je, *s.* that branch of medicine which treats of fevers (Gr. *pyretos*, and *logos*, science).

Pyrexia, pir-eks'-e-â, *s.* the febrile state, or an attack of fever (Gr. *pyretos*).

Pyrexial, pir-ek'-se-al, } *a.* feverish.

Pyrexical, pir-ek'-se-kal, }

Pyrheliometer, pir-he-le-om'-e-ter, *s.* a contrivance for measuring the intensity of the sun's heat (Gr. *pyr*, *helios*, the sun, and *meter*.)

Pyriform, pir'-e-form, *a.* pear-shaped (L. *pyrum*, a pear, and *form*).

Pyritaceous, pir-e-ta'-shus, *a.* pertaining to pyrites.

Pyrites, pir-i'-teez, *s.* a combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel, so-called because it strikes fire with steel (Gr. *pyr*, fire).

Pyritic, pi-rit'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to or resembling

Pyritous, pir'-e-tus, } pyrites.

Pyritiferous, pir-e-tif'-er-us, *a.* producing pyrites.

Pyritize, pir-e'-tize, *v.a.* to convert into pyrites.

Pyritology, pir-e-tol'-o-je, *s.* information on pyrites (*pyrites*, and *logos*, science).

Pyro, pi'-ro, or pir'-o, a prefix from the Greek denoting produced or modified by heat, as *pyro-acid*, a product obtained from an organic acid by subjection to heat [Chem.]

Pyrochlore, pir'-o-klore, *s.* a mineral occurring in brownish octahedrons (Gr. *pyro*, and *chloros*, green).

Pyro-electric, pir'-o-e-lek'-trik, *a.* becoming electric under heat: *s.* a body which does so.

Pyrogenic, pir-o-jen'-ik, *a.* producing feverishness (Gr. *pyr*, and *gennao*, to produce).

Pyrogenous, pir-oj'-en-us, *a.* produced by fire; igneous.

Pyrolatry, pir-ol'-a-tre, *s.* worship of fire (Gr. *pyr*, and *latreia*, worship).

Pyroligneous, pir-o-lig'-ne-us, *a.* generated by the distillation of wood. *Pyroligneous acid*, impure acetic acid, so obtained (Gr. *pyr*, and L. *lignum*, wood).

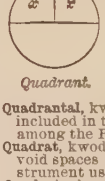
Pyrolignite, pir-o-lig'-nite, *s.* a salt of pyroligneous acid.

Pyrologist, pir-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in the laws of heat.

Pyrology, pir-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of heat (Gr. *pyr* and *logos*, science).
Pyrolusite, pir-o-lu'-site, *s.* a black ore of manganese (Gr. *pyr*, and *lyo*, to wash).
Pyromalate, pir-o-ma'-late, *s.* a salt of malic acid.
Pyromancy, pir'-o-man-se, *s.* divination by fire (Gr. *pyr*, and *manteia*, divination).
Pyromania, pir-o-ma'-ne-a, *s.* an insane passion to destroy by fire (Gr. *pyr*, and *mania*).
Pyrometer, pir-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat; an instrument for measuring high degrees of temperature (Gr. *pyr*, and *meter*).
Pyrometrical, pir-o-met'-re-kal, *a.* pertaining to the pyrometer or pyrometry.
Pyrometry, pir-om'-e-tre, *s.* the measurement of heat by expansion; the measurement of high degrees of heat.
Pyromorphite, pir-o-mor'-fite, *s.* native phosphate of lead [Min.]
Pyromorphous, pir-o-mor'-fus, *a.* having the property of crystallization by fire [Min.] (Gr. *pyr*, and *morphe*, shape.)
Pyronomics, pir-o-nom'-iks, *s.* the science of heat (Gr. *pyr*, and *nomos*, a law).
Pyrope, pir'-ope, *s.* a brilliant red garnet (Gr. *pyr*, and *ops*, the face).
Pyrophane, pir'-o-fane, *s.* a mineral that becomes transparent by heat (Gr. *pyr*, and *phaino*, to show).
Pyrophanous, pir-of'-a-nus, *a.* rendered transparent by heat.
Pyrophorous, pir-of'-o-rus, *a.* like pyrophorus.
Pyrophorus, pir-of'-o-rus, *s.* a substance which takes fire on exposure to air (Gr. *pyr*, and *phoros*, bearing).
Pyroscope, pir'-o-skope, *s.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of radiant heat or cold (Gr. *pyr*, and *skopeo*, to view).
Pyrosis, pir-o'-sis, *s.* water-brash; a form of indigestion accompanied with a burning sensation, in which there is a frequent eructation of a watery and acid or tasteless fluid (Gr. burning).
Pyrosmalite, pir-os'-ma-lite, *s.* a Swedish mineral which emits a smell like chlorine when heated (Gr *pyr*, *osme*, smell, and *lithos*, stone).
Pyrotechnic, pir-o-tek'-nik, *a.* pertaining to fireworks or the art of forming them.
Pyrotechnics, pir-o-tek'-niks, } *s.* the art or science of
Pyrotechny, pir'-o-tek-ne, } making fireworks (Gr. *pyr*, and *techne*, art).
Pyrotechnist, pir-o-tek'-nist, *s.* a maker of fireworks; one skilled in the art.
Pyrotic, pir-ot'-ik. *a.*, caustic: *s.* a caustic medicine.
Pyroxene, pir'-oks-ene, *s.* the mineral augite (Gr. *pyr*, and *xenos*, a stranger).
Pyroxenic, pir-ok-sen'-ik, *a.* pertaining or composed of pyroxene.
Pyroxyle, pir-oks'-il, *s.* a term embracing gun-cotton and all explosive substances, obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric or sulphuric acid (Gr. *pyr*, and *xylon*, wood).
Pyroxylic, pir-oks-il'-ik, *a.* obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.
Pyroxyline, pi-rok'-se-line, *s.* pyroxyle; gun-cotton.
Pyrrhic, pir'-rik, *s.* or *a.* a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables; an ancient military dance of the Greeks (Gr.)
Pyrrhonism, pir'-ron-izm, *s.* scepticism, or universal doubt (*Pyrrho*, the founder of a school of Greek sceptics).
Pyrrhonist, pir'-ron-ist, *s.* a sceptic; a universal doubter.
Pythagorean, pe-thag-o-re'-an, *s.* a follower of *Pythagoras*, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers: *a.* belonging to the philosophy of Pythagoras.
Pythagorism, pe-thag'-o-rizm, *s.* the doctrines of Pythagoras.
Pythian, pith'-e-an, *a.* pertaining to the pythoness, the priestess of Apollo. *Pythian games*, one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece.
Pythogenic, pi-tho-jen'-ik, *a.* produced by dirt or filth (Gr. *pytho*, to render putrid, and *gennao*, to produce).
Python, pi'-thon, *s.* a genus of large serpents; the serpent slain by Apollo.
Pythoness, pi'-thon-es, *s.* the priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece; a sort of witch.
Pythonic, pi-thon'-ik, *a.* prophetic; oracular.
Pythonism, pi'-thon-izm, *s.* divination after the manner of the Delphic oracle.
Pyx, piks, *s.* See **Pix**.
Pyxidium, piks-id'-e-um, *s.* a capsule which divides circularly into an upper and lower half, as the pimpernel [Bot.] (Gr. *pyxis*, a box.)

Q.

Q, kew, is the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, and with the vowel *u*, by which it is always followed, has the sound of kw or k simply, but it never terminates a word. As a numeral it stands for 500, and with a dash over it for 500,000.
Qua, kwa, *ad.* as being (L.)
Quab, kwab, *s.* a kind of fish.
Quachilto, kwä-tshil'-to, *s.* a Brazilian fowl of the moor-hen kind.
Quack, kwak, *v.n.* to cry like a duck; to boast; to practise quackery: *s.* the cry of a duck; one who pretends to knowledge or skill which he does not possess; a pretender to medical skill; a charlatan: *a.* pertaining to quackery; prescribed by a quack (from the sound).
Quackery, kwak'-e-re, *s.* the boastful pretension or practice of a quack, particularly in medicine; empiricism; imposture.
Quackish, kwak'-ish, *a.* like a quack; boasting of skill not possessed.
Quackism, kwak'-izm, *s.* quack practice or pretence.
Quackle, kwak'), *v.a.* and *v.n.* to almost choke.
Quacksalver, kwak'-sal-ver, *s.* one who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves; a charlatan (*quack* and *salve*).
Quad, kwod, *s.* a quadrat [Printing].
Quadra, kwod'-rä, *s.* a square border or frame [Arch.] (It. a square.)
Quadragene, kwod'-rä-jene, *s.* a papal indulgence of forty days (L. *quadrageni*, forty each).
Quadragesima, kwod-rä-jes'-e-mä, *s.* Lent, so called, because it consists of forty days. *Quadragesima Sunday*, first Sunday in Lent (L. fortieth.)
Quadragesimal, kwod-rä-jes'-e-mal, *a.* belonging to or used in Lent.
Quadragesimals, kwod-rä-jes'-e-malz, *s.pl.* offerings formerly made to the mother-church on mid-Lent Sunday.
Quadrangle, kwod-rang'-gl, *s.* a plane figure with four angles and four sides [Geom.]; an open square surrounded by buildings (L. *quatuor*, four, and *angle*).
Quadrangular, kwod-rang'-gu-lar, *a.* having four angles and four sides. **Quadrangularly**, kwod-rang'-gu-lar-le, *ad.* in a quadrangular form.



Quadrant.

Quadrant, kwod'-rant, *s.* the quarter of a circle, or an arc of 90°; an instrument for taking altitudes; an instrument used for elevating cannon. *Quadrant of altitude*, a thin pliable strip of brass belonging to an artificial globe.
Quadrantal, kwod-rant'-al, *a.* pertaining to a quadrant; included in the quarter of a circle; a cubical vessel among the Romans containing 80 lbs. of water.
Quadrat, kwod'-rat, *s.* a piece of metal used to fill the void spaces between words, &c.; a mathematical instrument used in taking altitudes.
Quadrate, kwod'-rate, *a.* having four equal and parallel sides; square: *s.* a square; an aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are 90° distant from each other: *v.n.* to square; to suit; to correspond; to agree (L. *quadratus*, square, from *quatuor*, four).
Quadratic, kwod-rat'-ik, *a.* involving a square: *s.* a quadratic equation: *pl.* the algebra of quadratic equations. *Quadratic equation*, an equation in which the unknown quantity is raised to its second power [Alg.]
Quadratrix, kwod-rat'-riks, *s.* a curve, by means of which we can find right lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and the several parts [Geom.]
Quadrature, kwod'-rä-ture, *s.* the act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square; a quadrate distance of 90° of a heavenly body from another, specially of the moon from the sun.
Quadrel, kwod'-rel, *s.* a kind of artificial stone made square, of chalky earth and dried in the shade.
Quadrennial, kwod-ren'-ne-al, *a.* comprising four years; happening once in four years (L. *quatuor*, and *annus*, a year). **Quadrennially**, kwod-ren'-ne-al-le. *ad.* once in four years.
Quadribasic, kwod-re-ba'-zic, *a.* with four of base for one of acid [Chem.]
Quadricapsular, kwod-re-kap'-su-lar, *a.* having four capsules [Bot.]
Quadricorn, kwod'-re-korn, *s.* an animal with four horns.
Quadricornous, kwod-re-kor'-nus, *a.* having four horns.
Quadridentate, kwod-re-den'-tate, *a.* having four teeth [Bot.] (L. *quatuor*, and *dens*, a tooth.)

Quadrifid, kwod'-re-fid, *a.* four-cleft [Bot.] (L. *quatuor*, and *findo*, to cleave.)

Quadriga, kwod-ri'-gă, *s.* a two-wheeled car drawn by four horses abreast (L. *quatuor*, and *jugum*, a yoke).

Quadrigenarious, kwod-re-je-nă'-re-us, *a.* consisting of four hundred (L. *quadringeni*, four hundred each).

Quadrijugate, kwă-drij'-u-gate, *a.* pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets [Bot.] See **Quadriga.**

Quadrilateral, kwod-re-lat'-er-al, *a.* having four sides: *s.* a plane figure with four sides and four angles; a quadrangular figure (L. *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side). **Quadrilateralness**, kwod-re-lat'-er-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being quadrilateral.

Quadriliteral, kwod-re-lit'-er-al, *a.* consisting of four letters (L. *quatuor*, and *literal*).

Quadrille, kwa-dril' *or* ka-dril', *s.* a game played by four persons with 40 cards; a dance made up of sets of dancers, each composed of four couples (Fr. from *quatuor*).

Quadrillion, kwod-ril'-yun, *s.* the number produced by involving a million to the fourth power (L. *quatuor*, and *million*).

Quadrilobate, kwod-re-lo'-bate, *a.* having four lobes [Bot.]

Quadrilocular, kwod-re-lok'-u-lar, *a.* four-celled [Bot.]

Quadrinomial, kwod-re-no'-me-al, *a.* consisting of four terms: *s.* a quantity consisting of four terms [Alg.] (L. *quatuor*, and *nomen*, a name.)

Quadripartite, kwod-re-pär'-tite, *a.* divided into four parts (L. *quatuor*, and *pars*, a part).

Quadripartition, kwod-re-par-tish'-un, *s.* a division by four or into four equal parts.

Quadriphyllous, kwod-re-fil'-lus, *a.* four-leaved [Bot.] (L. *quatuor*, and *phyllon*, a leaf).

Quadrireme, kwod'-re-reme, *s.* a galley with four benches of oars (L. *quatuor*, and *remus*, an oar).

Quadrisyllabic, quod-re-sil-ab'-ik, *a.* consisting of four syllables.

Quadrisyllable, kwod-re-sil'-lă-bl, *s.* a word consisting of four syllables.

Quadrivalve, kwod'-re-valv, } *a.* four-valved
Quadrivalvular, kwod-re-valv'-u-lar, } [Bot.]

Quadrivalves, kwod'-re-valvz, *s.pl.* a door with four folds of leaves.

Quadrivial, kwod-riv'-e-al, *a.* having four ways meeting in a point (L. *quatuor*, and *via*, a way).

Quadrivium, quod-riv'-e-um, *s.* the fourfold course of higher study among the schoolmen, including arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.

Quadroon, kwă-droon', *s.* the offspring of a mulatto and a white man; a person quarter blooded (L. *quatuor*).

Quadruman, kwod'-ru-man, *s.* a four-handed animal (L. *quatuor*, and *manus*, the hand).

Quadrumana, kwod-ru'-mă-nă, *s.pl.* animals having four hands, as the ape, monkey, &c.

Quadrumanous, kwod-ru'-mă-nus, *a.* four-handed.

Quadrune, kwod'-roon, *s.* a gritstone with a calcareous cement.

Quadruped, kwod'-ru-ped, *a.* having four legs and feet: *s.* an animal having four legs and feet (L. *quatuor*, and *pes*, a foot).

Quadruple, kwod'-roo-ple, *a.* fourfold: *s.* four times the sum or number: *v.a.* to multiply by four (L. *quadruplus*).

Quadruplicate, kwod-roo'-ple-kate, *a.* fourfold: *v.a.* to make fourfold. **Quadruplication**, kwod-roo-ple-kă'-shun, *s.* act of making fourfold.

Quære, kwe'-re, inquire (L.) See **Query.**

Quæstor, kwes'-tur, *s.* See **Questor.**

Quaff, kwăf, *v.a.* to drink; to swallow in large draughts: *v.n.* to drink largely: *s.* a draught. (Gael. *cuach*, a drinking-cup.)

Quagga.

Quaffer, kwaf'-fer, *s.* one who quaffs or drinks largely.

Quag, kwag, *s.* a quagmire.

Quagga, kwag'-gă, *s.* a quadruped of S. Africa nearly allied to the zebra.

Quaggy, kwag'-ge, *a.* yielding to or trembling under the feet, as soft, wet earth; boggy (*quagmire*).

Quagmire, kwag'-mire, *s.* soft, wet land that shakes or yields under the foot (*quake*, and *mire*).

Quail, kwale, *v.n.* to fall in spirit; to cower (A.S. *cwelan*, to die).

Quail, kwale, *s.* a gallinaceous bird, closely allied to the partridge (*quack*).

Quail-call, kwale'-kawl, *s.* a quail-pipe.

Quail-pipe, kwale'-pipe, *s.* a pipe or call for alluring quails into a net; a kind of leathern purse.

Quaint, kwaint, *a.* neat; fine-spun; artfully framed; affected; odd; fanciful; singular and antique (L. *cognitus*, known). **Quaintly**, kwaint'-le, *ad.* in a quaint manner. **Quaintness**, kwaint'-nes, *s.* the quality of being quaint.

Quake, kwake, *v.n.* to shake; to tremble; to shudder: *s.* a trembling; a shudder.

Quaker, kwa'-ker, *s.* one who quakes; one of the religious sect called the Society of Friends, founded by George Fox.

Quakeress, kwake'-er-es, *s.* a female Quaker.

Quaker-gun, kwake'-er-gun, *s.* a wooden gun mounted to deceive an enemy.

Quakerish, kwa'-ker-ish, *a.* like a Quaker.

Quakerism, kwa'-ker-izm, } *s.* the tenets and manners
Quakery, kwa'-ker-e, } of the Quakers.

Quakerly, kwa'-ker-le, *a.* resembling Quakers.

Quaking, kwa'-king, *a.* shaking.

Quaking-grass, kwake'-ing-gras, *s.* a genus of grasses whose spikelets have a tremulous motion.

Quaky, kwa-ke, *a.* shaky. **Quakiness**, kwa'-ke-nes, *s.* shakiness.

Qualifiable, kwol'-e-fi-ă-bl, *a.* that may be qualified, abated, or modified.

Qualification, kwol'-e-fe-ka-shun, *s.* any endowment or acquirement which fits a person for an office or employment; legal or requisite power; modification; limitation; restriction.

Qualificative, kwol-e-fe-ka'-tiv, *a.* serving to qualify: *s.* that which serves to qualify.

Qualified, kwol'-e-fide, *a.* fitted with the requisite qualifications; modified. **Qualifiedly**, kwol'-e-fide-le, *ad.* with qualification. **Qualifiedness**, kwol'-e-fide-nes, *s.* state of being qualified.

Qualifier, kwol'-e-fi-er, *s.* he who or that which qualifies or modifies.

Qualify, kwol'-e-fi, *v.a.* to make fit; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate; to soften; to ease; to modify; to limit; to dilute; to regulate; to vary (L. *qualis*, such, and *facio*, to make).

Qualitative, kwol'-e-ta-tive, *a.* relating to quality.

Quality, kwol'-e-te, *s.* property; nature, relatively considered; virtue or particular power; disposition; temper; virtue or vice; acquirement; accomplishment; character; comparative rank; superior rank; persons of high rank collectively (L. *qualis*, of what sort).

Qualm, kwawm, *s.* a rising in the stomach; fit or a sensation of nausea; a scruple of conscience (A.S. *cwealm*, pestilence).

Qualmish, kwawm'-ish, *a.* sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea. **Qualmishly**, kwawm'-ish-le, *ad.* in a qualmish manner. **Qualmishness**, kwawm'-ish-nes, *s.* nausea.

Quamash, kwaw'-mash, *s.* a plant of the lily order, with a bulbous root used as food.

Quandary, kwon'-da-re *or* kwon-da'-re, *s.* state of difficulty or perplexity (Scand.)

Quantitative, kwawn'-te-tă-tive, } *a.* relating to quan-
Quantitive, kwawn'-te-tiv, } tity; estimable according to quantity. **Quantitively**, kwawn'-te-tiv-le, *ad.* in a quantitive manner.

Quantification, kwon-te-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of quantifying.

Quantify, kwan'-te-fi, *v.a.* to indicate the quantity or extent of, as the predicate [Logic]. (L. *quantus*, and *facio*, to make.)

Quantity, kwawn'-te-te, *s.* that property of anything which may be increased or diminished; extent, bulk, weight, or measure; amount; anything which can be multiplied, divided, or measured [Math.]; the measure of a syllable [Gram.]; the extent of an assertion [Logic]; the relative duration of a tone [Mus.] (L. *quantus*, how much.)

Quantum, kwawn'-tum, *s.* the quantity; the amount (L.)

Quaquaversal, kwa-kwa-ver'-sal, *a.* with an inclination facing every way [Geol.] (L. *quaqua*, every way, and *versus*, turned.)

Quarantine, kwar'-an-teen, *s.* the prescribed time of non-intercourse for a ship suspected of infection, generally forty days: *v.a.* to prohibit from intercourse (Fr. from L. *quadraginta*, forty).

Quarrel, kwawr'-rel, *s.* a petty fight or scuffle; a contest; a breach of friendship; a ground of dispute: *v.n.* to dispute violently; to wrangle; to squabble; to fall out; to find fault; to disagree (L. *queror*, to complain).

Quarrel, kwawr'-rel, *s.* an arrow with a square head; a diamond-shaped pane of glass, or a square pane placed diagonally.

Quarreller, kwawr'-rel-er, *s.* one who wrangles or fights.

Quarrelling, kwawr'-el-ing, *s.* a disputing with angry words; breach of concord; a cavilling or finding fault.

Quarrelous, kwawr'-rel-us, *a.* apt to quarrel.

Quarrelsome, kwawr'-el-sum, *a.* apt to quarrel, easily

irritated, or provoked to contest; irascible. **Quarrelsomely,** kwawr'-el-sum-le, *ad.* in a quarrelsome manner. **Quarrelsomeness,** kwawr'-el-sum-nes, *s.* the state of being quarrelsome.

Quarried, kwawr'-red, *a.* dug from a pit.

Quarrier, kwawr'-re-er, *s.* a quarryman.

Quarry, kwawr'-re, *s.* a pane of glass; an arrow with a square head (Fr. *carré*, squared).

Quarry, kwaw'-re, *s.* game pursued, specially game which a hawk is pursuing: part of entrails of game given to the hounds; a heap of game: *v.n.* to prey upon, as a vulture.

Quarry, kwawr'-re, *s.* a pit from which stones for building, &c., are dug: *v.a.* to dig or take from a quarry (Fr. *carré*, squared).

Quarrying, kwawr'-re-ing, *s.* the business of digging stones from a quarry: *pl.* small pieces chipped off from the different materials found in quarries.

Quarryman, kwawr'-re-man, *s.* a worker at a quarry.

Quart, kwawrt, *s.* the fourth part of a gallon; two pints; a vessel of this content (L. *quartus*, fourth).

Quart, kärt, *s.* four successive cards of the same suit in the game of piquet.

Quartan, kwawr'-tan, *a.* occurring every fourth day: *s.* an ague that does so; a measure containing the fourth part of some other.

Quartation, kwawr-ta'-shun, *s.* the alloying of one part of gold with three parts of silver [Chem. and Metal.]

Quarter, kwawr'-ter, *s.* the fourth part; the fourth of a cwt., or 28 lbs.; the fourth of a tun, or 8 bushels; the fourth part of the moon's revolution; one of the large divisions of the globe; one of the four points of the compass; a particular region of a town, city, or country; the sparing of the life of a captive or an enemy when in one's power; one of the divisions of a shield when it is divided cross-wise [Her.]: *pl.* lodgings; posts in action [Naval]; *v.a.* to divide into four equal parts; to separate; to station soldiers for lodging; to diet: *v.n.* to have a temporary residence. To *quarter arms*, to add the arms of other families to the hereditary arms [Her.] *Head-quarters*, the place where the commander-in-chief has his quarters [Mil.] *Winter-quarters*, the places where soldiers are lodged during the winter. (L. *quatuor*, four.)

Quarterage, kwawr'-ter-aje, *s.* a quarterly allowance.

Quarter-bred, kwawr'-ter-bred, *a.* with only one fourth good blood.

Quarter-day, kwawr'-ter-da, *s.* the day when quarterly payments are made, in England, March 25, June 24, September 29, and December 25.

Quarter-deck, kwawr'-ter-dek, *s.* that part of the upper deck abaft the main-mast.

Quartered, kwawr'-terd, *pp.* divided into quarters or distinct parts; lodged or stationed for lodging.

Quartering, kwawr'-ter-ing, *s.* assignment of quarters for soldiers; the division of a shield containing many coats [Her.]

Quarterly, kwawr'-ter-le, *a.* consisting of a fourth part; recurring at the end of each quarter of the year: *ad.* once in a quarter of a year: *s.* a periodical published quarterly.

Quarter-master, kwawr'-ter-mäs-ter, *s.* an officer whose duty is to provide quarters, provisions, forage, and ammunition for the army [Mil.]; a petty officer who attends to the stowage, helm, signals, &c. [Naval.]

Quarter-master-general, kwawr'-ter-mas-ter-jon'-e-ral, *s.* the chief officer in the quarter-master's department. [Mil.]

Quartern, kwawr'-tern, *s.* the fourth part of a pint or other measure; a gill. *Quartern-loaf*, a four-pound loaf of bread.

Quarter-round, kwawr'-ter-round, *s.* an echinus or ovolo [Arch.]

Quarter-sessions, kwawr'-ter-sesh'-uns, *s.* a court held every three months in each county or borough for the trial of criminal cases.

Quarter-staff, kwawr'-ter-staf, *s.* a staff of defence, being an iron-shod pole 6½ feet long, and wielded at the middle and a quarter from the end by both hands.

Quartette, kwawr-tet', *s.* anything in fours; a composition in four parts [Mus.]; a stanza in four lines [Poetry].

Quartile, kwawr'-til, *s.* an aspect of the planets when distant from each other a quarter of a circle.

Quartine, kwawr'-tin, *s.* the fourth envelope inward of the nucleus of a seed [Bot.]

Quarto, kwawr'-to, *s.* a book of quarter-sheet size: *a.* having the sheet folded into four leaves.

Quartz, kwawrts, *s.* a mineral of pure silica (Ger. *Quarz*, rock-crystal).

Quartziferous, kwawrts-if'-er-us, *a.* consisting of quartz, or that chiefly (*quartz*, and L. *fero*, to bear).

Quartzite, kwawrts'-ite, *s.* quartz rock.

Quartzose, kwawrts'-ose, *a.* containing or resembling quartz.

Quartzy, kwawrts'-e, *a.* pertaining to, containing, or like, quartz.

Quash, kwosh, *v.a.* to crush; to subdue; to annul or make void: *v.n.* to be shaken with a noise (L. *quatio*, *quassum*, to shake).

Quash, kwosh, *s.* a species of cucurbita; squash.

Quasi, kwa'-si, *a.* as it were; in a sort.

Quasimodo, kwas-e-mo'-do, *s.* the first Sunday after Easter, the introit (1 Pet. ii. 2) of the mass for the day beginning with this word (L.).

Quass, kwas, *s.* a weak Russian beer, produced by pouring warm water on rye-meal.

Quassation, kwas-sa'-shun, *s.* the act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken. See **Quash.**

Quassia, kwash'-e-à, *s.* a S. American and W. Indian plant, the wood and bark of which yields a bitter that is used as a tonic (*Quassy*, the negro who first discovered its virtues).

Quassine, kwas'-sin, *s.* the bitter principle of quassia.

Quat, kwat, *s.* a pustule or pimple.

Quater-cousin, kwä'-ter-kuz'-n, *s.* one within the first four degrees of kindred.

Quatern, kwaw'-tern, *a.* fourfold; growing by fours.

Quaternary, kwaw-ter'-nà-re, *s.* the number four: *a.* consisting of four; by fours; above the Tertiary (Geol.)

Quaternion, kwaw-ter'-ne-un, *s.* a set of four; a file of four soldiers: *pl.* a method in mathematics: *v.a.* to divide into files or companies.

Quaternity, kwaw-ter'-ne-te, *s.* combination of fours.

Quateron, kwaw'-ter-un. See **Quadroon.**

Quatorze, kà-torz', *s.* the four aces, kings, queens and jacks or tens at the game of piquet (Fr. fourteen).

Quatrain, kwaw'-trane, *s.* a stanza of four lines, rhyming alternately.

Quatre-foil, kä'-ter-foyl, *s.* a four-leaved grass [Her.]: an ornamental figure, being an opening in tracery divided by cusps into four leaves [Arch.] (L. *quatuor*, and *folium*, a leaf.)

Quaver, kwa'-ver, *v.n.* to shake the voice; to sing or play with tremulous modulations of sound; to vibrate; *s.* a shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument; a musical note, half the length of a crotchet (from the sound).

Quaverer, kwa'-ver-er, *s.* a warbler.

Quay, kee, *s.* a mole or wharf for loading and unloading vessels; a landing-place: *v.a.* to furnish with quays (W. *cae*, an inclosure).

Quayage, ke'-aje, *s.* quay dues.

Queachy, kweet'-she, *a.* shaking; yielding or trembling under the feet, like boggy ground (*quick*).

Queen, kwene, *s.* a worthless woman; a strumpet; in Scotland, a woman, usually young. See **Queen.**

Queasy, kwe'-ze, *a.* affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; fastidious; squeamish; causing nausea (Norw. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch). **Queasiness,** kwe'-ze-nes, *s.* nausea; qualmishness.

Queen, kwene, *s.* the consort of a king; a female sovereign; the sovereign of a swarm of bees; the chief of her class; a playing card; a piece in chess: *v.n.* to play the queen: *v.a.* to make a queen of [Chess.] (A.S. *cwen*, a woman, from *Sans.* root, *gan*, to produce).

Queen-apple, kwene'-ap-pl, *s.* a kind of apple so called.

Queen-bee, kwene'-bee, *s.* the prolific female bee of a hive.

Queen-consort, kwene-kon'-sort, *s.* the wife of a king.

Queen-dowager, kwene-dow'-à-jer, *s.* the widow of a king.

Queenhood, kwene'-hood, *s.* queenly character.

Queening, kwene'-ing, *s.* a winter apple.

Queenly, kwene'-le, } *a.* like a queen; becoming a

Queenlike, kwene'-like, } queen.

Queen-mother, kwene-muth'-er, *s.* mother of the reigning king or queen.

Queen-post, kwene'-poast, *s.* an upright post in a roof [Arch.]

Queen-regnant, kwene-reg'-nant, *s.* a queen in her own right.

Queen's counsel, kweenz-kown'-sel, *s.* a barrister with a patent of precedence from the Queen.

Queen's-metal, kwenez'-met-el, *s.* an alloy composed of tin, bismuth, antimony, and lead.

Queen's-ware, kwenez'-ware, *s.* glazed earthenware of a cream colour.

Queen's Bench, kwenez' bench, *s.* See **Bench.**

Queer, kwere, *a.* odd; singular; droll (Ger. *quer*, cross, traverse). **Queerly,** kwere'-le, *ad.* in a queer manner. **Queerness,** kwere'-nes, *s.* oddity; singularity.

Queerish, kwere'-ish, *a.* somewhat queer or singular.

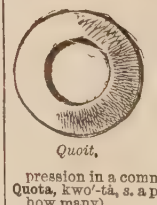
Queest, kweast, *s.* the ring-dove.

Quell, kwel, *v.a.* to crush; to subdue; to allay: *s.* power to quell (A.S. *cwellan*, to kill).

Queller kwel'-er, *s.* one who crushes or subdues.

Quench, kwensh, *v.a.* to extinguish; to still or repress; to allay; to destroy: *v.n.* to be extinguished; to become cool (A.S. *cwencan*).
Quenchable, kwensh'-à-bl, *a.* that may be extinguished.
Quencher, kwensh'-er, *s.* he who or that which extinguishes.
Quenchless, kwensh'-les, *a.* that cannot be quenched; inextinguishable; unquenchable. **Quenchlessness,** kwensh'-les-nes, *s.* state of being quenchless. **Quenchlessly,** kwensh'-les-le, *ad.* in a quenchless manner.
Quercetin, kwer'-se-tin, *s.* a product from quercitrin.
Quercitrin, kwer'-se-trin, *s.* the colouring principle of quercitron bark, a valuable article for dyeing yellow.
Quercitron, kwer'-se-trun, *s.* an American oak, of majestic size, its bark being used as a dye-stuff as well as for tanning (L. *quercus*, an oak, and *citron*).
Quercus, kwer'-kus, *s.* the oak genus of trees (L.)
Querent, kwe'-rent, *s.* an inquirer; a complainant (L.)
Querimonious, kwer-e-mo'-ne-us, *a.* complaining; querulous (L. *queror*, to complain). **Querimoniously,** kwer-e-mo'-ne-us-le, *ad.* in a querimonious way. **Querimoniousness,** kwer-e-mo'-ne-us-nes, *s.* disposition to complain.
Querist, kwe'-rist, *s.* one who asks questions. See **Query.**
Querk, kwérk, *s.* See **Quirk.**
Querl, kwérl, *v.n.* to twirl [U.S.] (Ger. *querlen.*)
Quern, kwérn, *s.* a primitive stone handmill for grinding corn, previous to the invention of wind and water-mills (A.S. *cwyrn*).
Quernal, kwer'-nal, *a.* of or pertaining to the oak.
Querpo, kwer'-po, *s.* a garment close to the body (Sp. from L. *corpus*, the body).
Querquedule, kwer'-kwe-dule, *s.* an aquatic fowl, a species of teal (L. *querquedula*).
Querry, kwer'-re, *s.* a groom. See **Equerry.**
Querulous, kwer'-u-lus, *a.* disposed to murmur; discontented; expressing complaint (L. *queror*, to complain). **Querulously,** kwer'-u-lus-le, *ad.* in a querulous manner. **Querulousness,** kwer'-u-lus-nes, *s.* disposition to complain.
Query, kwe'-re, *s.* an interrogatory; a mark of interrogation: *v.n.* to question; to inquire: *v.a.* to examine by questions; to doubt of; to mark with a query (L. *quæro, quæsitum*, to inquire).
Quest, kwest, *s.* the act of seeking; search; request: *v.a.* to search or seek for. See **Query.**
Question, kwest'-yun, *s.* the act of asking; an interrogatory; that which is asked; inquiry; dispute; doubt; examination; subject under discussion; a proposition stated by way of interrogation [Logic]. *Question!* to the point in debate. *Begging the question*, assuming the point to be proved. *In question*, in debate. *Out of the question*, not to be thought of. *Previous question*, a motion that there be no question.
Question, kwest'-yun, *v.n.* to ask a question or questions; *v.a.* to examine by interrogatories; to doubt of; to treat as doubtful.
Questionability, kwest'-yun-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* questionableness; a questionable thing.
Questionable, kwest'-yun-à-bl, *a.* that may be questioned; doubtful; suspicious; liable to suspicion. **Questionably,** kwest'-yun-à-ble, *ad.* in a questionable manner. **Questionableness,** kwest'-yun-à-bl-nes, *s.* quality or state of being questionable.
Questionary, kwest'-yun-à-re, *a.* asking questions: *s.* a hawker of relics.
Questioner, kwest'-yun-er, } *s.* one who asks questions;
Questionist, kwest'-yun-ist, } an inquirer.
Questionless, kwest'-yun-les, *a.* beyond a question or doubt; doubtless.
Questman, kwest'-man, *s.* one legally empowered to make quest of certain matters; a churchwarden's assistant.
Questor, kwest'-tor, *s.* a public treasurer of Rome (L.)
Questorship, kwest'-tor-ship, *s.* the office of questor, or the term of its tenure.
Questuary, kwest'-u-à-re, *a.* studious of profit: *s.* one employed to collect profits (L. *quæstus*, gain).
Queue, ku, *s.* the tail of a wig (Fr. tail). See **Cue.**
Quib, kwib, *s.* a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe (W.)
Quibble, kwib'-bl, *s.* a start or turn from the point in question or the plain truth; an evasion; a pun: *v.a.* to evade the question at issue, or the plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, &c.; to trifle in argument or discourse. See **Quip.**
Quibbler, kwib'-bler, *s.* one who evades plain truth by a play upon words; a punster.
Quibblingly, kwib'-bling-le *ad.* evasively; triflingly.
Quick, kwik, *a.* living; done with celerity; speedy; characterized by activity or readiness; sprightly; sharp in discerning; sharp: *ad.* nimbly; with celerity: *s.* the living flesh; sensible parts; living shrubs or trees (A.S. *cwic*, living). **Quickly,** kwik'-le, *ad.* speedily; without delay. **Quickness,** kwik'-nes, *s.* speed; activity or readiness of intellect.
Quickbeam, kwik'-beme, *s.* the mountain-ash.
Quicken, kwik'n, *v.a.* to vivify; to revive or resuscitate; to make alive spiritually; to accelerate; to sharpen; to stimulate; to cheer; to reinvigorate: *v.n.* to become alive; to move with rapidity or activity.
Quickener, kwik'-ner, *s.* one who or that which quickens, reinvigorates, or accelerates.
Quickening, kwik'-ning, *a.* giving life; reviving.
Quick-eyed, kwik'-ide, *a.* having acute sight.
Quicklime, kwik'-lime, *s.* lime burnt and unslaked; carbonate of lime deprived of its carbonic acid.
Quick-march, kwik'-martsh, *s.* a march at the rate of 110 paces a minute.
Quickmatch, kwik-matsh, *s.* a combustible preparation made by dipping cotton-wick in a composition of vinegar and saltpetre, &c.
Quicksand, kwik'-sand, *s.* sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; unsolid ground.
Quick-scented, kwik'-sent-ed, *a.* having an acute smell.
Quickset, kwik'-set, *s.* a living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge: *v.a.* to plant with living shrubs or trees for a fence.
Quick-sighted, kwik'-site-ed, *a.* having acute sight. **Quick-sightedness,** kwik'-site-ed-ness, *s.* quickness of sight or discernment.
Quicksilver, kwik'-sil-ver, *s.* a fluid silvery metal of great mobility (Lit. living silver).
Quicksilvered, kwik'-sil-verd, *a.* overlaid with an amalgam of quicksilver and tin or other metal; like quicksilver.
Quick-witted, kwik'-wit-ted, *a.* having ready wit. **Quick-wittedness,** kwik'-wit-ted-nes, ready-wittedness.
Quid, kwid, *s.* a cud; piece to chew, specially of tobacco.
Quidam, kwi'-dam, *s.* somebody (L.)
Quiddany, kwid'-dà-ne, *s.* a confection of quinces (L. *cydonium*, quince).
Quiddative, kwid'-da-tiv, *a.* constituting the essence of a thing.
Quiddity, kwid'-de-te, *s.* the essence of a thing; a trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question (L. *quid*, what).
Quiddle, kwid'dl, *v.n.* to waste time in trifling employments or useless pursuits.
Quiddler, kwid'-ler, *s.* a trifler.
Quiddling, kwid'-ling, *s.* the spending time in trifling.
Quidnunc, kwid'-nungk, *s.* a news-monger; one who pretends to know all occurrences (L. what now?)
Quiesce, kwi-es', *v.n.* to be silent; to have no sound. See **Quiescent.**
Quiescence, kwi-es'-ens, } *s.* rest; repose; rest of the
Quiescency, kwi-es'-en-se, } mind; silence; the having no sound.
Quiescent, kwi-es'-sent, *a.* resting; being in a state of rest or repose; unagitated; tranquil; silent: *s.* a silent letter (L. *quiesco*, to rest, to keep quiet). **Quiescently,** kwi-es'-sent-le, *ad.* in a quiescent manner.
Quiet, kwi'-et, *a.* in a state of rest; not moving; still; free from alarm or disturbances; peaceable; calm; unruffled: *s.* rest; repose; tranquillity; peace: *v.a.* to reduce to a state of rest; to calm; to allay (L. *quiesco, quietum*, to rest). **Quietly,** kwi'-et-le, *ad.* in a quiet manner. **Quietness,** kwi'-et-nes, *s.* the state of being quiet.
Quieter, kwi'-et-er, *s.* the person or thing that quiets.
Quietism, kwi'-et-izm, *s.* tranquillity or dispassion of mind; the state of mind or the doctrine of the Quietists.
Quietist, kwi'-et-ist, *s.* one of a mystical religious turn of mind, of whom there have been numerous sects, who believe that spiritual illumination and perfection depend on maintaining a purely passive and susceptive attitude to Divine communication and revelation.
Quietistic, kwi-et-tis'-tic, *a.* pertaining to quietism.
Quietude, kwi'-et-tewd, *s.* a state of rest; tranquillity; repose.
Quietus, kwi-e'-tus, *s.* rest; repose; final discharge or acquittance (L.)
Quill, kwil, *s.* the large strong feather of a bird's wing; a writing implement; the spine of a porcupine; a piece of small reed on which weavers wind their thread; an instrument to strike the strings of certain instruments: *v.a.* to plait, or to form with small ridges.
Quillet, kwil'-let, *s.* quibble.
Quilt, kwilt, *s.* the cover of a bed, consisting of two cloths stitched together, with wool, cotton, or some soft substance between: *v.a.* to stitch together or sew in the manner of a quilt (L. *culcita*, a cushion).
Quilted, kwilt'-ed, *pp.* or *a.* stitched together, as two pieces of cloth.

Quilting, kwilt'-ing, *s.* the act of forming a quilt; the material employed; quilted work.
Quina, kwī'-na, *s.* quinine.
Quinary, kwī'-na-re, *a.* consisting of or arranged by fives (L. *quini*, five each).
Quinate, kwī'-nate, *a.* applied to a digitate leaf with five leaflets on a petiole [Bot.]
Quince, kwins, *s.* the fruit of the Cydonia vulgaris, used in making tarts, &c.; also the tree which produces the quince.
Quincuncial, kwin-kun'-shal, *a.* having the form of a quincunx.
Quincunx, kwin'-kungks, *s.* a plantation of trees disposed in a square, consisting of five trees, with one at each corner and one in the middle (L. *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, an ounce).
Quindecagon, kwin-dek'-a-gon, *s.* a plane figure with fifteen angles [Geom.] (L. *quinque*, Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gonia*, an angle).
Quindecemvir, kwin-de-sem'-vir, *s.* one of the fifteen in Rome who had charge of books of the Sibyl (L. *quinque*, *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man).
Quinic, kwin'-ik, *a.* obtained from quinine.
Quinicine, kwin'-e-sin, *s.* an alkaloid produced from quinine.
Quinidine, kwin'-e-din, *s.* an alkaloid found in quinine.
Quinine, kwin'-ine, *s.* an alkaloid obtained from various species of cinchona, or one of its active principles.
Quinoa, kwi-no'-a, *s.* a Chilian and Mexican plant, the seeds of which yield a meal like oats, which is baked into and eaten as cakes.
Quinquagesima, kwin-kwā-jes'-e-ma, *a.* the fiftieth. *Quinquagesima Sunday*, so called from being the fiftieth day before Easter (L.)
Quinquangular, kwin-kwang'-gu-lar, *a.* having five angles (L. *quinque*, and *angular*).
Quinquarticular, kwin'-kwar-tik'-u-lar, *a.* composed of five articles (L. *quinque*, and *articular*).
Quinquecapsular, kwin-kwe-kap'-su-lar, *a.* having five capsules [Bot.] (L. *quinque*, and *capsular*).
Quinquedentate, kwin-kwe-den'-tate, *a.* five-toothed, (L. *quinque*, and *dens*, a tooth).
Quinquefarious, kwin-kwe-fa'-re-us, *a.* opening into five parts [Bot.] (L. *quinque*, and *varius*).
Quinquefid, kwin'-kwe-fid, *a.* five-cleft (L. *quinque*, and *findo*, to cleave.)
Quinquefoliated, kwin-kwe-fo'-le-a-ted, *a.* having five leaves (L. *quinque*, and *folium*, a leaf).
Quinqueliteral, kwin-kwe-lit'-er-al, *a.* consisting of five letters (L. *quinque*, and *literal*).
Quinquelobate, kwin-kwe-lo'-bate, *a.* five-lobed (L. *quinque*, and *lobe*).
Quinquelocular, kwin-kwe-lok'-u-lar, *a.* five-celled (L. *quinque*, and *locular*).
Quinquennial, kwin-kwen'-ne-al, *a.* occurring once in, or lasting, five years (L. *quinque*, and *annus*, a year).
Quinquepartite, kwin-kwe-part'-it, *a.* divided into five parts (L. *quinque*, and *pars*, a part).
Quinquereme, kwin'-kwe-reme, *s.* a galley with five rows of oars (L. *quinque*, and *remus*, an oar).
Quinquevalve, kwin'-kwe-valve, } *a.* Having five
Quinquevalvular, kwin-kwe-valv'-u-lar, } valves, as a pericarp (L. *quinque*, and *valve*).
Quinquina, kwin-kwe'-na, *s.* Peruvian bark.
Quinsy, kwin'-ze, *s.* inflammation of the throat, specially the tonsils Gr. *kynanche*, from *kyon*, a dog, and *ancho*, to press tight).
Quint, kwint, *s.* a set or sequence of five (L. *quintus*, fifth).
Quintain, kwint'-in, *s.* an object to be tilted at.
Quintal, kwint'-al, *s.* a hundredweight, either 100 or 112 pounds (L. *centum*, a hundred).
Quintan, kwin'-tan, *a.* recurring every fifth day: *s.* an ague which does so.
Quintessence, kwint-es'-sens, *s.* the fifth or last and highest essence; an extract from anything containing its virtues or most essential part in small quantity; an extract, consisting of vegetable essential oil dissolved in spirit of wine; the pure essential part of anything (L. *quintus*, fifth, and *essence*).
Quintessential, kwin-tes-sen'-shal *a.* consisting of quintessence.
Quintet, kwin'-tet, *s.* a musical composition in five obligato parts.
Quintile, kwin'-tile, *s.* the aspect of planets when distant from each other one fifth of the zodiac.
Quintillion, kwin-til'-yun, *s.* a number produced by involving a million to the fifth power (L. *quintus*, and *million*).
Quintin, kwint'-in, *s.* See **Quintain.**
Quintuple, kwin'-tu-pl, *a.* fivefold: *v.a.* to make fivefold.
Quip, kwip, *s.* a smart, sarcastic turn; a sharp retort: *v.a.* to taunt; *v.n.* to scoff (W. *chwip*, a quick turn).
Quipo, kwip'-o, *s.* a cord of various coloured threads and knots, used by the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians to record certain events.
Quire, kwire, *s.* twenty-four sheets of paper (L. *quatuor*, four).
Quire, kwire, *s.* a body of singers: *v.n.* to sing in concert. See **Choir.**
Quirister, kwī'-ris-ter, *s.* one who sings in concert.
Quirites, kwir-ī'-teez, *s.* the Romans in their civic capacity.
Quirk, kwirk, *s.* an artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; a fit; a smart retort; an irregular air [Celt.] *Quirk-moulding*, a moulding whose convexity is sudden in the form of a conic section.
Quirkish, kwirk'-ish, *a.* consisting of quirks or artful evasions; resembling a quirk.
Quirky, kwir'-ke, *a.* full of quirks.
Quit, kwit, *v.a.* to leave; to depart from; to liberate; to release; to discharge; to requite: to abandon. *To quit cost*, to pay. *To quit scores*, to make even; to clear mutually from demands. *To be quits*, applied to persons who separate or settle their matters on equal terms (*quiet*).
Quit, kwit, *a.* free; clear; discharged from.
Quitch, kwitsh, *s.* a troublesome grass.
Quit-claim, kwit'-klame, *s.* a deed of release.
Quite, kwite, *ad.* completely; entirely; very (*quiet*).
Quit-rent, kwit'-rent, *s.* a rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quit from all other service.
Quittable, kwit'-a-bl, *a.* that may by vacated.
Quittal, kwit'-tal, *s.* return; repayment.
Quittance, kwit'-ans, *s.* discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance; recompense; repayment (*quit*).
Quitter, kwit'-er, *s.* one who quits; a deliverer; an ulcer formed on the inside quarter of horse's foot.
Quiver, kwiv'-er, *s.* a case for arrows (Old Fr. *cuivre*).
Quiver, kwiv'-er, *v.n.* to shake or tremble; to quake (A.S. *cwifer*).
Quivered, kwiv'-erd, *a.* furnished with a quiver; sheathed, as with a quiver.
Quiveringly, kwiv'-er-ing-le, *ad.* with quivering.
Quixotic, kwik-sot'-ik, *a.* like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance. **Quixotically,** kwik-sot'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a quixotic manner.
Quixotism, kwik'-sot-izm, } *s.* romantic and absurd
Quixotry, kwik'-sot-re, } notions; schemes or actions like Don Quixote.
Quiz, kwiz, *s.* an enigma: a riddle or obscure question intended to puzzle; one who quizzes others; one to be quizzed: *v.a.* to puzzle; to make sport of; to examine narrowly and mockingly.
Quizzical, kwiz'-e-kal, *a.* given to **quizzing**; of the nature of a quiz.
Quizzing, kwiz'-zing, *s.* the act of ridiculing or examining another through a quizzing glass. *Quizzing-glass*, an eye-glass.
Quod, kwod, *s.* a quadrangle; a prison.
Quodlibet, kwod'-le-bet, *s.* a nice point; a subtlety (L. what you please).
Quodlibetarian, kwod-lib-e-ta'-re-an, *s.* one who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.
Quodlibetical, kwod-le-bet'-e-kal, *a.* not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment.
Quoif, koyf, *s.* a cap or hood. See **Coif.**
Quoiffure, koyf'-fewr, *s.* a head-dress.
Quoin, koyn, *s.* an instrument to raise anything; a wedge; a small wooden wedge used by printers to fasten the pages of type; the external angle of a wall [Arch.] See **Coin.**


Quoit.

Quoit, koit, *s.* a circular ring or piece of iron to be pitched at a fixed object in play: *pl.* the game of throwing these rings.
Quondam, quon'-dam, *a.* having been formerly; former (L.)
Quorum, kwo'-rum, *s.* the number of a body competent by law or constitution to transact business (L. "of whom," an expression in a commission appointing justices).
Quota, kwo'-ta, *s.* a proportional part or share (L. *quot*, how many).
Quotable, kwo'-ta-bl, *a.* that may be quoted or cited.
Quotation, kwo-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of quoting; a passage quoted; current price of anything.
Quote, kwote, *v.a.* to cite; to repeat or adduce a passage from some author or speaker; to give the current price of (L. *quotus*, what number, order, &c.)
Quoteless, kwote'-les, *a.* that cannot be quoted.

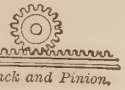
Quoter, kwo'-ter, *s.* one who cites the words of an author or speaker.
Quoth, kwoth, *v. defective*, say, says, or said (A.S. *cwæthan*, to say).
Quotidian, kwo-tid'-e-an, *a.* occurring daily: *s.* a fever whose paroxysms return every day; anything returning daily (L. *quot*, how many, and *dies*, a day).
Quotient, kwo'-shent, *s.* the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater (L. *quoties*, how often).

R.

R is the eighteenth letter of the alphabet, and one of the liquids or semi-vowels. As a numeral, it stands for 80; and with a dash over it, for 80,000.
Rabate, ra-bat', *v.a.* to recover a hawk to the fist (F. *re*, and *battre*, to beat).
Rabbet, rab'-bet, *s.* a joint; a groove cut longitudinally in a piece of timber to receive the edge of a plank: *v.a.* to pare down the edge of a board for the purpose of receiving the edge of another piece. *Rabbet-plane*, a plane used for the purpose [Carp.] (*Fr. re*, and *abut.*)
Rabbi, rab'-bi, } *s.* the title of a Jewish doctor or
Rabbin, rab'-bin, } interpreter of the law (Heb. my master.)
Rabbinic, rab-bin'-ik, *s.* the language or dialect of the rabbins; the later Hebrew.
Rabbinic, rab-bin'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to the rabbis,
Rabbinical, rab-bin'-e-kal, } or to their opinions, learning, or language.
Rabbinism, rab'-bin-izm, *s.* a rabbinic peculiarity of expression.
Rabbinist, rab'-bin-ist, } *s.* one who adheres to the
Rabbinite, rab'-bin-ite, } Talmud and the traditions of the rabbis.
Rabbit, rab'-bit, *s.* a small rodent quadruped which feeds on herbage, and burrows in the earth.
Rabbitry, rab'-bit-re, *s.* an inclosure for rabbits.
Rabbit-warren, rab'-bit-wor-en, *s.* a place where rabbits burrow and breed.
Rabble, rab'-bl, *s.* a tumultuous, noisy crowd; the mob; the dregs or lower class of the people; a rhapsody [Dut.]
Rabblement, rab'-bl-ment, *s.* a tumultuous crowd of low people: a rabble.
Rabdology, rab-dol'-o-je, *s.* See **Rhabdology.**
Rabid, rab'-id, *a.* furious; raging; mad; fanatical. See **Rabies.** **Rabidly**, rab'-id-le, *ad.* in a rabid manner. **Rabidness**, rab'-id-nes, *s.* furiousness; madness.
Rabies, ra'-be-eez, *s.* madness arising from the bite of a rabid animal; canine madness (L. madness, primarily of dogs.)
Rabinet, rab'-in-et, *s.* a small piece of ordnance.
Raca, ra'-ka, *a.* worthless, a Syriac word of extreme contempt.
Raccahoot, rak'-ka-hoot, *s.* a farinaceous food, prepared from the acorn of the Barbary oak.
Raccoon, rak-koon', *s.* See **Racoon.**
Race, rase, *s.* a series of descendants from the same stock; a generation; a particular breed; a peculiar, distinctive flavour, as of wine; a root (Fr. from L. *radix*, a root).
Race, rase, *s.* a running; a rapid course; a contest in running; course; career; a strong or rapid current, or its channel: *pl.* a meeting for contests in the running of horses: *v.n.* to run swiftly; to contend in running: *v.a.* to set a-running in a race (A.S. *ræs*).
Race-course, rase'-koors, *s.* the path round which a race is run; a mill race.
Race-ginger, rase-jin'-jer, *s.* ginger in the root, or not pulverized.
Race-ground, rase'-ground, *s.* race-course.
Race-horse, rase'-hors, *s.* a horse that runs in competition; a horse bred for racing.
Racemation, ras-e-ma'-shun, *s.* the cultivation of clusters of grapes; a cluster, as of grapes.

Raceme

Raceme, ra-seem', *s.* a form of inflorescence in which, as in the currant, the flower stalk throws off branchlets, each with a flower (L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes).
Racemic acid, ra-se'-mik-as-id, *s.* an acid, isomeric with tartaric, obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine.
Racemiferous, ras-e-mif'-er-us, *a.* bearing racemes (L. *racemus*, and *fero*, to bear).
Racemous, ras-e'-mus, *a.* growing in racemes.
Racemule, ras'-e-mule, *s.* a small raceme.
Racer, ra'-ser, *s.* a runner; one that contends in a race; a race-horse.
Rach, ratsh, *s.* a setting dog or pointer (A.S.)
Rachidian, ra-kid'-e-an, *a.* spinal. See **Rachis.**
Rachillia, rā-kil'-lā, *s.* a species of inflorescence, as in the spikelets of grasses (Gr. *rachis*).
Rachis, ra'-kis, *s.* a peduncle; the petiole of a compound leaf [Bot.]; the vertebral column [Zool.] (Gr. the spine).
Rachitic, rā-kit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to rachitis: rickety.
Rachitis, rā-ki'-tis, *s.* the rickets, as presumed to be inflammation of the spine (Gr. *rachis*).
Racial, ra'-she-al, *a.* pertaining to race.



Rack and Pinion.

Rack, rak, *s.* an instrument for stretching or extending anything; an engine of torture; torture; a frame in which articles are arranged; a grate on which bacon is laid; a wooden frame for the feeding of horses, &c.; the frame of the bones of an animal; a straight bar, with teeth to fit into those of a wheel [Mech.]: *v.a.* to stretch or strain on the rack or wheel; to torture; to harass by exaction; to stretch; to wrest; to extend (A.S. *reccan*, to reach).
Rack, rak, *s.* the neck and spine of a fore-quarter of veal or mutton (A.S.)
Rack, rak, *s.* any portion of floating vapour in the sky: *v.n.* to fly, as vapour or broken clouds (Ice. *rek*, drift).
Rack, rak, *s.* among the Tartars, a spirituous liquor made of mare's milk. See **Arrack.**
Rack, rak, *s.* a racking-pace: *v.n.* to amble, as a horse (*rock*).
Rack, rak, *v.a.* to draw off from the lees; to defecate or decant.
Rack, rak, *s.* wreck, which see.
Racker, rak'er, *s.* one who tortures or harasses; a horse that moves with a racking pace.
Racket, rak'-et, *s.* a confused, clattering noise; clamour: *v.n.* to make a confused noise; to frolic (Gael. *rac*, to cackle).
Racket, rak'-et, *s.* the instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball; a snow-shoe: *pl.* the game of tennis: *v.a.* to strike, as with a racket (Fr.)
Racketing, rak'-et-ing, *s.* confused and noisy mirth.
Rackety, rak'-et-e, *a.* making a tumultuous noise.
Racking, rak'-ing, *s.* the act of drawing from the sediment, as liquors.
Racking pace, rak'-ing-pase, *s.* of a horse, an amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread.
Rack-rent, rak'-rent, *s.* rent stretched or raised to the utmost value.
Racoon, rā-koon', *s.* a small American quadruped, valuable for its fur.
Racy, ra'-se, *a.* having a strong flavour; tasting of the soil; exciting to mental taste (*race*, a family). **Racily**, ra'-se-le, *ad.* in a racy manner. **Raciness**, ra'-se-nes, *s.* the quality of being racy.
Raddle, rad'l, *v.a.* to interweave; to twist: *s.* a long stick used in hedging; a hedge of interwoven branches.
Raddock, rad'-dok, *s.* a bird, the redbreast (*red*).
Radial, ra'-de-al, *a.* issuing like a ray; pertaining to the radius of the fore-arm. *Radial curves*, curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the centre of the including circle, and appear like so many semi-diameters [Geom.] (L. *radius.*)
Radiance, ra'-de-ans, } *s.* brightness shooting in rays;
Radiancy, ra'-de-an-se, } brilliant or sparkling lustre; vivid brightness.
Radiant, ra'-de-ant, *a.* radiating; emitting or shooting rays of light; beaming with brightness: *s.* the luminous point or object from which light emanates; a straight line proceeding from a given point, about which it revolves [Geom.]; the point from which a star-shower proceeds [Astron.] (L. *radius.*)
Radiantly, ra'-de-ant-le, *ad.* in a radiant manner.
Radiata, ra-de-a'-ta, *s.pl.* the fourth great division of the animal kingdom, so called from the organs of sense and motion being disposed round a centre like rays.
Radiate, ra'-de-ate, *v.n.* to emit rays; to issue in rays; to shine; to proceed as rays from a point: *v.a.* to emit as rays; to irradiate; *a.* having rays; having crystals diverging from a centre [Min.]; belonging to the division radiata [Zool.] *Radiate flower*, a compound flower consisting of a disc, in which the corollets or florets are tubular.
Radiation, ra-de-a'-shun, *s.* the diffusion of rays of light; divergence or diffusion from a point, like rays of light.
Radiator, ra'-de-a-tur, *s.* a body from which rays emanate.
Radical, rad'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to the root or origin;

original; fundamental; implanted by nature: primitive; underived; proceeding immediately from the root [Bot.]: *s.* a primitive word; a radix, root, or simple underived uncompounded word; a letter that belongs to the root; one who advocates radical reform, or extreme changes of a democratic character in the state; the base of a compound [Chem.] See **Radix.** **Radically,** rad'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a radical manner; fundamentally; essentially. **Radicalness,** rad'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being radical or fundamental.

Radicalism, rad'-e-kal-izm, *s.* the spirit or principles of a Radical in State politics.

Radicality, rad-e-kal'-e-te, *s.* a radicalness.

Radicant, rad'-e-kant, *a.* producing roots [Bot.]

Radicate, rad'-e-kate, *v.a.* to root; to plant deeply and firmly: *va.* to take root.

Radicate, rad'-e-kate, } *a.* deeply planted or rooted;
Radicated, rad'-e-ka-ted, } rooted.

Radication, rad-e-ka'-shun, *s.* the process of taking root deeply.

Radiciform, ra-dis'-se-form, *a.* root-shaped (L. *radix,* and *form*).

Radicivorous, rad-e-siv'-ur-us, *a.* living on roots (L. *radix,* and *voro,* to devour).

Radicle, rad'-e-kl, *s.* that part of the seed of the plant which, upon vegetating, becomes the root; the fibrous parts of a root. See **Radix.**

Radiolites, ra'-de-o-lites, *s.pl.* a genus of fossil shells (L. *radius,* a ray, and Gr. *lithos,* a stone).

Radiometer, ra-de-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for taking altitudes; an instrument for testing the effect of radiation (L. *radius,* and *meter*).

Radish, rad'-ish, *s.* a plant with a slightly acrid fleshy root, used as a salad (L. *radix*).

Radius, ra'-de-us, *s.*; *pl.* **Radii.** The semi-diameter of a circle, being a straight line drawn from the centre to the circumference; the exterior bone of the fore-arm [Anat.]; the ray of a flower [Bot.] The *radius vector,* a line drawn from the centre of force to the point of the orbit where the body is supposed to be [Astron.] (L. a rod, a spoke).

Radix, ra'-diks, *s.* a primitive word, and the root of other words; the base of a system of logarithms or of numbers; a root, or a preparation from it (L. a root).

Raff, raf, *v.a.* to sweep; to huddle together: *s.* a jumble; sweepings; the rabble; the riff-raff. *Raff-Merchant,* a lumber merchant (Ger. *raffen,* to snatch up).

Raffle, raf'-fl, *s.* a game of chance or lottery, in which each person deposits a part of the value of a thing in consideration of the chance of gaining it: *v.n.* to try a raffle: *v.a.* to dispose of by raffle. See **Raff.**

Raffiesia, raf-fe'-se-a, *s.* a genus of parasitic plants, consisting merely of a flower and root, natives of the Indian Archipelago. (*Sir S. Raffles,* the discoverer of.)

Raft, raft, *s.* a floating frame of woodwork; planks fastened together for transport by floating: *v.n.* to carry on a raft (*rafter*).

Rafter, raft'-er, *s.* the inclining roof timber of a house; *v.a.* to furnish with rafters; to fashion into rafters [A.S.]

Rafting, raf'-ting, *s.* the business of floating rafts.

Raftsman, rafts'-man, *s.* a man who manages a raft.

Rafty, raf'-te, *a.* damp; musty.

Rag, rag, *s.* a tattered piece of cloth; a fragment of dress; garments worn out; mean dress (Swed. *ragg,* rough hair).

Ragamuffin, rag-a-muf'-in *s.* a paltry fellow; a mean wretch.

Rag-bolt, rag'-boalt, *s.* an iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place.

Rage, raje, *s.* violent anger, accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; vehemence; fury; extreme violence; enthusiasm; extreme eagerness: *v.n.* to be furious with anger; to storm; to ravage; to act or move furiously (L. *rabo,* to rage).

Rageful, raje'-ful, *a.* full of rage; violent.

Ragg, rag, *s.* a siliceous sandstone.

Ragged, rag'-id, *a.* rent or worn into tatters; wearing tattered clothes; rough or jagged; those in rags or destitute. *Ragged school,* a school for the support and education of destitute children, who might otherwise go to increase the ranks of vagrancy and crime. **Raggedly,** rag'-id-le, *ad.* in a ragged manner. **Raggedness,** rag'-id-nes, *s.* the state of being ragged.

Raggee, rag-gee', *s.* an Indian millet.

Raging, ra'-jing, *ppr.* or *a.* acting with fury; violent; frantic: *s.* fury; violence. **Ragingly,** ra'-jing-le, *ad.* in a raging manner.

Ragman, rag'-man, *s.* a man who collects or deals in rags. *Ragman's-roll,* the record, contained on rolls of parchment, of those instruments in which the Scottish nobility and gentry subscribed allegiance to Edward I. of England.

Ragout, ra-goo', *s.* a highly-seasoned stew (Fr. from L. *gustus,* taste).

Ragstone, rag'-stone, *s.* a dark-grey silicious sandstone, so named from its rough fracture.

Raguled, rag-guled', *a.* jagged or notched [Her.]

Rag-wheel, rag'-hweel, *s.* a wheel having a notched or serrated margin.

Ragwort, rag'-wurt, *s.* a plant of the genus senecio.

Rahu, rä'-hoo, *s.* the dark planet which was thought to cause eclipses [Hindu myth.]

Raid, rade, *s.* a predatory incursion (Scot.)

Rail, rale, *s.* a wooden or metal bar extending from one support to another, as in fences; a wooden or iron fence; a balustrade or staircase; a bar on which railway carriages run; railway: *v.a.* to enclose by rail; to send by railway (Ger. *Reihe,* a row).

Rail, rale, *v.n.* to utter reproaches; to scoff (Fr.)

Rail, rale, *s.* a genus of wading birds (*rattle*).

Rail-car, rale'-kär, *s.* a railway carriage [U.S.]

Railer, ra'-ler, *s.* one who scoffs, insults, censures, or reproaches.

Railer, rale'-er, *s.* one who provides or makes rails.

Rail-fence, rale'-fens, *s.* a fence made of wooden rails.

Railroad, rale'-road, *s.* a road or way constructed with two parallel iron bars, along which carriages are conveyed by steam or horse-power.

Railing, ra'-ling, *a.* expressing reproach; insulting; **Railingly,** rale'-ing-le, *ad.* in a railing manner.

Railing, rale'-ing, *s.* a fence of rails; rails in general; materials for rails.

Raillery, rale'-ler-e, *s.* banter; jesting language; good-humoured pleasantry or light satire.

Railway, rale'-wa, *s.* a railroad.

Raiment, ra'ment, *s.* clothing in general; vestments; vesture (*array*).

Rain, rane, *s.* water falling in drops from the atmosphere: *v.a.* to fall in drops from the clouds; to fall or drop like rain; to pour or shower down (A.S. *regn*).

Rainbow, rane'-bo, *s.* a bow, or an arc of a circle, consisting of all the prismatic colours, produced in the atmosphere by the refraction and reflection of the sun's light from the rain drops, and appearing in the quarter opposite the sun. *Lunar rainbow,* a phenomenon similar to the rainbow, but produced by the moon.

Rainbow-tinted, rane'-bo-tint-ed, *a.* having tints like those of a rainbow.

Rainfall, rane'-fawl, *s.* the amount of rain that falls anywhere.

Rain-gauge, rane'-gaje, *s.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any time in a given place.

Rain-tight, rane'-tite, *a.* so tight as to exclude rain.

Rain-water, rane'-waw-ter, *s.* water that has fallen from the clouds.

Rainy, ra'-ne, *a.* abounding with rain; showery. *Rainy-day,* the chance of misfortune. **Raininess,** ra'-ne-nes, *s.* state of being rainy.

Rainless, rane'-les, *a.* without rain.

Raise, raze, *v.a.* to cause to rise; to lift; to set upright; to erect; to build; to exalt; to produce; to increase; to excite; to stir up; to bring into being; to bring into life; to call up; to originate; to collect; to levy; to cause to grow; to cause to swell. *To raise a siege,* to remove a besieging army, and abandon the attempt (*rise*).

Raiser, ra zer, *s.* one who or that which raises.

Raisin, ra'-zn, *s.* a dried grape. (Fr.) See **Raceme.**

Raisinée, ra-ze'-na, *s.* a confection made of grapes and apples (Fr.)

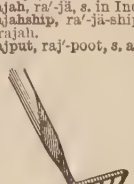
Raising, ra'-zing, *s.* the act of lifting, elevating, or restoring to life.

Raisonné, ra-zo-na, *a.* arranged and digested systematically (Fr.)

Rajah, ra'-jä, *s.* in India, a native prince.

Rajahship, ra'-jä-ship, *s.* the rank or dominion of a rajah.

Rajput, raj'-poot, *s.* a Hindoo of royal descent or the military caste (Sans. *rajan,* king, and *putra,* son).



Rake.

Rake, rake, *s.* an implement with teeth, and a long handle, used for collecting light things and for smoothing the soil: *v.a.* to scrape with a rake; to gather with a rake; to clear or smooth with a rake; to collect; to search; to enfilade; to fire in the direction of the length [Mil.]: *v.n.* to scrape; to search minutely and meanly. *To rake up,* to cover the fire with ashes; to bring up (A.S. *raca*).

Rake, rake, *s.* a loose, dissolute man: *v.n.* to lead a dissolute, debauched life.

Rake, rake. *s.* the projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the stern and stem beyond the keel; the inclination, generally aft, of a mast from the perpendicular: *v.n.* to incline from a perpendicular direction [Naut.] (*reach.*)

Rakehell, rake'-hell, *s.* a lewd, dissolute fellow; a rake.

Raker, ra'-ker, *s.* one who rakes.

Raking, ra'-king, *a.* enfilading; inclining.

Raking, ra'-king, *s.* the collecting with a rake or what is collected.

Rakish, ra'-kish, *a.* given to a dissolute life; debauched. **Rakishly**, ra'-kish-le, *ad.* in a rakish manner. **Rakishness**, ra'-kish-ness, *s.* dissolute practices; debauchery.

Rakshasa, rak'-shas-a, *s.* an evil spirit or ogre [Hind. Myth.]

Rale, ral, *s.* a rattling sound in the lungs [Med.] (Fr. râle.)

Ralliance, ral'-le-ans, *s.* act of rallying.

Rally, ral'-le, *v.a.* to reunite; to collect, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion: *v.n.* to come back to order; to recover strength; *s.* the act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks; the art of recovering strength (L. *re* and *ally*).

Rally, ral'-le, *v.a.* to attack with raillery; to banter, or ridicule; to indulge in satirical humour: *s.* exercise of good humour or satirical merriment (*rail*).

Ram, ram, *s.* the male of the sheep or ovine genus; *Aries*, the sign of the zodiac; an engine formerly used for demolishing walls, called a battering-ram; an ironclad steam warship armed under water with a steel beak; a hydraulic engine: *v.n.* to drive with violence; to force in; to cram (A.S. *ram*).

Rama, rä'-ma, *s.* a heroic incarnation of Vishnu distinguished by his chivalric loyalty and devotion [Hind. Myth.]

Ramadhan, ram'-â-dan, *s.* the ninth month of the Mohammedan year; the great annual fast or Lent of the Mohammedans.

Ramayana, rä-mä-yan'-â, *s.* one of the two great epics of the Hindus, being in celebration of the life and exploits of Rama.

Ramble, ram'-bl, *v.n.* to wander; to rove at large: to be desultory: *s.* a roving; an irregular excursion (*roam*).

Rambler, ram'-bler, *s.* one who rambles; a rover.

Rambling, ram'-bling, *ppr.* or *a.* moving about irregularly; desultory: *s.* a roving, irregular excursion. **Ramblingly**, ram'-bling-le, *ad.* in a rambling manner.

Rambooze, ram'-booze, *s.* a drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar, and rose-water in summer, probably so called from *booze*.

Ramekin, ram'-e-kin, *s.* small slices of bread covered with cheese and eggs.

Ramenta, rä-men'-tä, *s.pl.* thin brown scales [Bot.] (L.)

Ramentaceous, ram-en-ta'-she-us, *a.* covered with ramenta.

Rameous, ra'-me-ous, *a.* belonging to a branch [Bot.]

Ramification, ra-me-fi-ka'-shun, *s.* division or separation into branches; a branch; a subdivision; manner of branching; production of figures like branches.

Ramify, ram'-e-fi, *v.a.* to divide into branches: *v.n.* to shoot into branches; to be divided or subdivided (L. *ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, to make).

Rammer, ram'-mer, *s.* one who rams or drives; an instrument for driving anything with force; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

Rammish, ram'-mish, *a.* rank; strong-scented (*ram*). **Rammishness**, ram'-mish-nes, *s.* rankness; a strong scent.

Ramy, ram'-me, *a.* like a ram; strong-scented.

Ramollescence, ram-o-les'-ens, *s.* a softening or mollifying (L. *re*, and *mollis*, soft).

Ramose, ra'-mose, } *a.* branchy; consisting of or full of
Ramous, ra'-mus, } branches; branched (L. *ramus*).

Ramp, ramp, *v.n.* to climb, as a plant; to spring; to bound; to rear: *s.* a leap; a bound; a road cut obliquely into or added to the interior slope of the rampart [Fort.] (Fr. *ramper*, to creep.)

Rampage, ram'-paje, *v.n.* to romp or prance riotously about: *s.* an excited state.

Rampant.

Rampancy, ramp'-an-se, *s.* the state of being rampant; excessive prevalence.

Rampant, ramp'-ant, *a.* rank in growth; exuberant; overleaping restraint; standing on the hind legs [Her.] **Rampantly**, ramp'-ant-le, *ad.* in a rampant manner.

Rampart, ram'-pärt, *s.* that which defends and fortifies from assault; a mound of earth round a fortified place: *v.a.* to fortify with ramparts. (L. *re*, across, *im*, in, and *paro*, to prepare.)

Ramphastos, ram-fas'-tos, *s.* the toucan (Gr. *rhamphos*, the crooked beak).

Rampion, ram'-pe-on, *s.* a campanula with a panicle of pale-blue bell-shaped flowers.

Ramrod, ram'-rod, *s.* a rod for ramming down the charge of a gun.

Ram's-horn, ramz'-horn, *s.* an Ammonite; semicircular works [Fort.]

Ramskin, ram'-skin, *s.* a cake of pastry and cheese.

Ramson, ram'-zon, *s.* a species of garlic (A.S. *hramsa*.)

Ramulous, ram'-u-lus, *a.* having many small branches.

Ran, ran, the *pret.* of **Run**.

Rana, ra'-nä, *s.* the frog genus (L.)

Rancescent, ran-ses'-sent, *a.* becoming rancid or sour. See **Rancid**.

Ranch, rantsh, *s.* a rancho; a cattle-farm.

Ranchero, ran-cha'-ro, *s.* one who belongs to a rancho; a herdsman; a peasant; a horseman.

Rancho, rän'-sho, *s.* a hut or group of huts for herdsmen, &c. (Sp. comradeship).

Rancid, ran'-sid, *a.* having a rank smell; sour or musty. (L. *rancidus*, rank.) **Rancidly**, ran'-sid-le, *ad.* in a rancid manner. **Rancidness**, ran'-sid-nes, *s.* the quality of being rancid.

Rancidity, ran-sid'-e-te, *s.* rancidness.

Rancour, rangk'ur, *s.* deep-seated, implacable enmity; spite; virulence; malignity; rancidity (L. an old grudge).

Rancorous, rangk'-ur-us, *a.* deeply malignant; intensely spiteful. **Rancorously**, rangk'-ur-us-le, *ad.* with rancour.

Rand, rand. *s.* a border, edge, or margin; a thin inner sole, as of cork (A.S.)

Random, ran'-dum, *s.* want of direction, rule, or method; chance: *a.* done at hazard; left to chance; done or uttered without previous calculation. *At random*, without definite aim. *Random-shot*, a shot discharged at random without any direct aim.

Rane, rane, *s.* a species of deer. See **Reindeer**.

Rang, rang, the *pret.* of **Ring**.

Range, rainj, *v.a.* to set in a row; to dispose in proper order; to rove over; to sail along: *v.n.* to rove at large; to be placed in order; to lie in a particular direction: to sail or pass near: *s.* a row; a class; excursion; space or room for excursion; extent of excursion or of discourse; power; a kitchen-grate or cooking apparatus; the horizontal distance to which a projectile is carried. (Fr. *ranger*.) See **Rank**.

Ranger, rain'-jer, *s.* a rover; a forest or park officer; a robber; a species of dog.

Rangership, rane'-jer-ship, *s.* office of a forest or park keeper.

Ranine, ra'-nine, *a.* pertaining to or like a frog [Anat.] (L. *rana*, a frog.)

Rank, rangk, *s.* a row; a line of men placed abreast; grade; dignity; eminence; high station; class: *v.a.* to place abreast or in a line; to dispose methodically: *v.n.* to be placed in a rank; to have a certain grade in society. *To take rank*, to enjoy precedence. *Rank and file*, the whole body of common soldiers. (Fr. *rang*.) See **Ring**.

Rank, rangk, *a.* luxuriant in growth; causing vigorous growth; rancid; high-tasted; rampant; excessive; coarse; high-grown; strong (A.S. *ranc*, fruitful).

Rankly, rangk'-le, *ad.* in a rank manner. **Rankness**, rangk'-nes, *s.* the quality of being rank.

Ranker, rangk'-er, *s.* one who disposes in ranks; one who arranges.

Rankle, rangk'l, *v.n.* to grow more rank or strong; to fester; to be inflamed; to rage (*rank*).

Rankling, rangk'-ling, *s.* deep and active irritation.

Ranny, ran'-ne, *s.* the shrew-mouse (L. *araneus mus*).

Ransack, ran'-sak, *v.a.* to search thoroughly; to plunder; to pillage (Ice. *rann*, a house, and *sak*, to seek).

Ransom, ran'-sum, *s.* the price paid for the redemption of a prisoner or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; release from captivity, bondage, or possession of an enemy; a sum or a fine paid for a pardon [Law]; the price paid to procure the pardon of sins, and the redemption of the sinner: *v.a.* to redeem from captivity or bondage; to redeem from the bondage of sin. (Fr. *rançon*.) See **Redemption**.

Ransomer, ran'-sum-er, *s.* one who redeems.

Ransomless, ran'-sum-les, *a.* free from ransom.

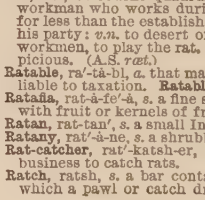
Rant, rant, *v.n.* to rave in violent empty declamation: *s.* boisterous and idle declamation (Old Dut. *ranter*, to dote, to be enraged).

Ranter, ran'-ter, *s.* a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher: *pl.* the Primitive Methodists, who seceded from the Wesleyans on the ground of their alleged deficiency in zeal.

Ranterism, ran'-ter-izm, } *s.* the practice or tenets of
Rantism, ran'-tizm, } Ranters.

Rantingly, rant'-ing-le, *ad.* in a ranting manner.

Rantipole, ran'-te-pole, *a.* wild; rakish: *s.* a romp: *v.n.* to run about wildly (*rant*, and *poll*).
Ranty, ran'-te, *a.* wild; noisy; boisterous.
Ranula, ran'-u-là, *s.* a glandular swelling under the tongue; frog-tongue [Med.] (L. *rana*, a frog.)
Ranunculus, rà-nung'-ku-lus, *s.* a genus of plants, including the buttercup, crowfoot, &c. See **Ranula**.
Ranz-des-vaches, rangz'-da-vash, *s.* a melody, with touching associations, played on the horn by the Alpine herdsmen as they drive their cattle to or from the pastures (Fr. rows of cows).
Rap, rap, *s.* a quick, smart blow: *v.n.* or *v.a.* to strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock (from the sound).
Rap, rap, *v.a.* to transport out of one's self; to snatch or hurry away; to seize by violence [Scand.]
Rapacious, rà-pa'-shus, *a.* given to plunder; seizing by force; subsisting on prey; greedy (L. *rapio*, to seize and carry off). **Rapaciously**, rà-pa'-shus-le, *ad.* in a rapacious manner. **Rapaciousness**, rà-pa'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being rapacious.
Rapacity, rà-pas'-e-te, *s.* rapaciousness; addictedness to plunder; ravenousness; exorbitant greediness.
Rape, rape, *s.* a seizing and carrying away by force; the carnal knowledge of a woman against her will [Law]. See **Rapacious**.
Rape, rape, *s.* a division of the county of Sussex.
Rape, rape, *s.* a plant allied to the turnip, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed (L. *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip).
Rape-cake, rape'-kake, *s.* a cake from the refuse after the oil has been expressed from the rape-seed.
Rape-seed, rape'-seed, *s.* the seed of the rape.
Raphaelism, raf'-a-el-izm, *s.* the ideal style of art introduced by Raphael.
Raphaelite, raf'-a-el-ite, *s.* a follower of Raphael.
Raphe, ra'-fe, *s.* a bundle of vessels connecting the chalaza with the hilum of a seed [Bot.] (Gr. a seam.)
Raphides, raf'-e-deez, *s.pl.* minute transparent crystals, found in the tissues of plants (Gr. *raphis*, a needle).
Raphilite, raf'-il-ite, *s.* a mineral of a whitish colour, composed of needle-formed crystals (Gr. *raphis*, and *lithos*, a stone).
Rapid, rap'-id, *a.* very quick or swift; speedy: *s.* the part of a river where the current flows rapidly. *Rapids* imply a considerable descent of water, but not equal to a cataract (L. *rapidus*). See **Rapacious**. **Rapidly**, rap'-id-le, *ad.* in a rapid manner. **Rapidness**, rap'-id-nes, *s.* the quality of being rapid.
Rapidity, ra-pid'-e-te, *s.* rapidness.
Rapier, ra'-pe-ur, *s.* a small sword, used only in thrusting (Fr.)
Rapier-fish, ra'-pe-ur-fish, *s.* the sword-fish.
Rapine, rap'-ine, *s.* act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; pillage; violence.
Rappee, rap-pe', *s.* a coarse kind of snuff (Fr. *rapé*, rasped).
Rappel, rap-pel', *s.* drums beating to arms (Fr. from L. *re*, back, and *appello*, to call).
Rapper, rap'-per, *s.* one who raps; a knocker.
Rapperee, rap-pe-re', *s.* a wild Irish plunderer.
Rapport, rap-port', *s.* relation; correspondence.
Rapt, rapt, *a.* transported; ravished. See **Rapacious**.
Raptores, rap-to'-reez, *s.pl.* birds of prey (L. *raptor*, a robber, from *rapio*).
Raptorial, rap-to'-re-al, } *a.* seizing with violence, as
Raptorious, rap-to'-re-us, } birds of prey.
Rapture, rapt'-yur, *s.* enthusiasm; ecstasy; transport; delight. See **Rapacious**.
Raptured, rapt'-yurd, *a.* ravished; transported.
Rapturist, rapt'-yur-ist, *s.* an enthusiast.
Rapturous, rapt'-yur-us, *a.* ecstatic; ravishing. **Rapturously**, rapt'-yur-us-le, *ad.* in a rapturous manner.
Rare, rare, *a.* thinly scattered; not dense; porous; not frequent; scarce; unusually excellent; nearly raw (L. *rarus*, thin). **Rarely**, rare'-le, *adv.* seldom; not often. **Rareness**, rare'-nes, *s.* the state of being rare.
Rare-bit, rare'-bit, *s.* a dainty morsel.
Raree-show, ra'-ree-sho, *s.* a show carried in a box.
Rarefaction, rar-e-fak'-shun, *s.* the act of rarefying; the state of being rarefied.
Rarefiable, rar'-e-fi-à-bl, *a.* capable of being rarefied.
Rarefy, rar'-e-fi, *v.a.* to make thin and porous or less dense; to expand a body: *v.n.* to become thin and porous (L. *rarus*, and *facio*, to make).
Rareripe, rare'-ripe, *a.* early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season: *s.* an early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early (A.S.)
Rarity, rar'-e-te, *s.* rareness; a rare thing.
Rascal, ras'-kal, *s.* a mean fellow; scoundrel; a trickish, dishonest fellow; a rogue, particularly applied to men and boys guilty of petty offences: *a.* mean; low (Lit. scrapings, from L. *rasum*, to scrape).
Rascaldom, ras'-kal-dum, *s.* the rascally class.
Rascality, ras-kal'-e-te, *s.* mean trickishness or dishonesty; base fraud; the rabble.
Rascallion, ras-kal'-yun, *s.* a low, mean wretch.
Rascally, ras'-kal-le, *a.* meanly trickish or dishonest; vile; worthless.
Rase, raze, *v.a.* to graze; to erase; to level with the ground; to overthrow (L. *rasum*, to scrape).
Rash, rash, *a.* hasty in counsel or action; precipitate; headstrong; uttered or undertaken with too much haste (Scand.) **Rashly**, rash'-le, *ad.* with precipitation; hastily. **Rashness**, rash'-nes, *s.* the quality of being rash; temerity; foolhardiness; a rash act.
Rash, rash, *s.* an eruption on the skin. See **Rase**.
Rash, rash, *v.n.* to slice; to cut into pieces; to divide.
Rasher, rash'-er, *s.* a thin slice of bacon.
Rashling, rash'-ling, *s.* one who acts without caution.
Raskolnik, ras-kol'-nik, *s.* a sect, of which there are several, dissenting in Russia from the Greek Church (Rus. separatist).
Rasores, ra-zo'-reez, *s.pl.* the scratching birds, to which the common barn fowl belongs (L. *rasum*, to scratch).
Rasorial, ra-zo'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to the rasores.
Rasp, rasp, *s.* a coarse file; a raspberry: *v.a.* to file with a rasp or a rough file (Ger. *raspeln*).
Raspatory, rasp'-a-tur-e, *s.* a surgeon's rasp.
Raspberry, raz'-ber-re, *s.* a well-known fruit, so called from its roughness.
Raspberry-bush, raz'-ber-re-boosh, *s.* a bramble producing raspberries.
Raspberry-vinegar, raz'-ber-re-vin'-e-gar, *s.* a sweetened preparation of raspberry juice and vinegar.
Rasper, rasp'-er, *s.* a scraper.
Rasping, rasp'-ing, *a.* grating.
Rasure, ra'-zhur, *s.* the act of scraping or erasing; an erasure.
Rat, rat, *s.* a rodent quadruped of the genus mus; a workman who works during a strike, or who works for less than the established prices; one who deserts his party: *v.n.* to desert one's former party; among workmen, to play the rat. *To smell a rat*, to be suspicious. (A.S. *ræt*.)
Ratable, ra'-ta-bl, *a.* that may be set at a certain value; liable to taxation. **Ratably**, ra'-ta-ble, *ad.* by rate.
Ratafia, rat-à-fe'-à, *s.* a fine spirituous liquor flavoured with fruit or kernels of fruit (Sp.)
Ratan, rat-tan', *s.* a small Indian cane.
Ratany, rat'-à-ne, *s.* a shrubby Peruvian plant.
Rat-catcher, rat'-katsh-er, *s.* one who makes it his business to catch rats.
Ratch, ratsh, *s.* a bar containing angular teeth, into which a pawl or catch drops, to prevent machines from running back; the wheel which makes a clock strike (*rack*).


Ratchet-wheel.

Ratchet, ratsh'-et, *s.* the bar which stops a ratchet wheel.
Ratchet-wheel, ratsh'-et-wheel, *s.* a circular wheel having angular teeth, into which a ratchet drops, to prevent machines from running back.
Ratchil, ratsh'-il, *s.* fragments of stone [Mining].
Rate, rate, *s.* the proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted; price fixed or stated; settled allowance; degree; degree of value; a tax; the order or class of a ship [Navy]: *v.a.* to value; to estimate; to fix the grade of: *v.n.* to be considered in a class; to make an estimate (L. *reor*, *ratus*, to reckon, to think).
Rate, rate, *v.a.* to chide with vehemence; to reprove.
Ratel, rat-el', *s.* a genus of quadrupeds of two species, allied to the glutton.
Ratepayer, rate'-pa-er, *s.* one who is assessed and pays taxes.
Rater, ra'-ter, *s.* one who sets a value on.
Rather, ra'-ther, *ad.* more readily or willingly; in preference; sooner than otherwise; more properly; especially. *The rather*, for better reason. *Had rather or would rather*, to desire in preference (A.S. sooner).
Rathofite, rath'-o-fite, *s.* a species of garnet.
Ratification, rat-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of ratifying; confirmation.
Ratifier, rat'-e-fi-er, *s.* he who or that which ratifies.
Ratify, rat'-e-fi, *v.a.* to confirm; to establish; to approve and sanction (L. *ratus*, and *facio*, to make).
Ratio, ra'-she-o, *s.* the relation or proportion of one thing, such as a quantity, to another. See **Rate**.
Ratiocination, rash-e-os-e-na'-shun, *s.* the act or process of reasoning or of deducing consequences from premises (L.)
Ratiocinative, rash-e-os'-e-na-tiv, *a.* argumentative;

consisting in the comparison of things and the deduction of inferences from the comparison.

Ration, ra'-shun, *s.* a certain allowance of provisions; allowance: *v.a.* to supply with rations.

Rational, rash'-un-al, *a.* endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; not absurd or not extravagant; acting in conformity to reason; wise; judicious: *s.* a rational being. **Rationally**, rash'-un-al-le, *ad.* in a rational manner; in consistency with reason. **Rationalness**, rash'-un-al-nes, *s.* the state of being rational, or consistent with reason. *Rational horizon.* See **Horizon.**

Rationale, rash-un-a'-le, *s.* a series of reasons assigned; a rational explanation.

Rationalism, rash'-un-al-izm, *s.* the doctrine which finds in all knowledge a certain contribution of the pure reason; the derivation of all, specially religious, truth from mere reason unaided by revelation.

Rationalist, rash'-un-al-ist, *s.* one who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason; one who resolves the supernatural into the natural, inspiration into insight, or revelation into reason.

Rationalistic, rash-un-al-is'-tik, *a.* belonging to or in accordance with rationalism. **Rationalistically**, rash-un-al-is'-tik-al-le, *ad.* in a rationalistic manner.

Rationality, rash-un-al'-e-te, *s.* the power of reasoning; reasonableness.

Rationalize, rash'-un-al-ize, *v.a.* to convert to rationalism; to explain as a rationalist; to apprehend rationally: *v.n.* to rely solely or unduly on reason.

Ratlin, rat'-lin, *s.* a small line traversing the shrouds of a ship, forming the steps (*rat*, and *line*).

Ratoon, rat-oon', *s.* a sprout from the sugar-cane which has been cut.

Rat's-bane, rats'-bane, *s.* arsenious acid; poison for rats.

Ratsnake, rat'-snake, *s.* a snake domesticated in Ceylon, and kept to kill rats.

Rat's-tail, rats'-tale, *s.* a disease in horses.

Rat-tail, rat'-tale, *s.* an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.

Rattan, rat'-tan, *s.* the beat of a drum; ratan.

Ratteen, rat-teen', *s.* a thick woollen stuff quilled or twilled.

Ratten, rat'-ten, *v.a.* to maliciously destroy or take away the property or tools of non-unionists. See **Rat.**

Ratter, rat'-ter, *s.* a man or an animal that catches rats.

Rattinet, rat'-te-net, *s.* a woollen stuff.

Ratting, rat'-ting, *s.* the act of deserting one's former party. See **Rat.**

Rattle, rat'-tl, *v.n.* to make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated; to speak eagerly and noisily: *v.a.* to cause to make a rattling sound; to rail at clamorously: *s.* a rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds; loud, rapid talk; an instrument with which a clattering sound is made; a noisy and empty talker; a rattling sound in the throat (A.S. *hratele*).

Rattle-headed, rat'-tl-hed-ed, *a.* noisy; giddy.

Rattlesnake, rat'-tl-snake, *s.* a poisonous snake, with bones in the tail, which rattle.

Rattling, rat'-ling, *a.* making a rapid succession of sharp sounds; quick; lively.

Raucity, raw'-se-te, *s.* hoarseness.

Raucous, raw'-kus, *a.* hoarse; harsh (L. *raucus*).

Ravage, rav'-aje, *s.* destruction by violence or by decay; devastation; waste: *v.a.* to lay waste; to despoil or plunder; to destroy (Fr. from L. *rapio*, to seize and carry off).

Ravager, rav'-á-jer, *s.* a plunderer; a spoiler.

Rave, rave, *v.n.* to wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk irrationally; to rage like a madman; to dote (Fr. *raver*, from L. *rabies*, madness).

Ravel, rav'-l, *v.a.* to entangle; to entwist; to untwist; *v.n.* to become entangled; to work in perplexities or intricacies; to be untwisted (Dut.)

Ravelin, rav'-lin, *s.* a detached work with two embankments, which make a salient angle [Fort.] (It. from *re*, back, and *vallum*, a rampart).

Ravellings, rav'-el-ings, *s.pl.* threads detached by untwisting.

Ravelment, rav'-el-ment, *s.* entanglement; perplexity.

Raven, ra'-vn, *s.* a large bird of the crow family: *a.* black as a raven (A.S. *hræfn*).

Raven, rav'-n, *v.a.* to devour with eagerness; to obtain by violence: *v.n* to prey with rapacity: *s.* prey; plunder; rapine. See **Rapine.**

Ravener, rav'-en-er, *s.* one who ravens or plunders.

Ravening, rav'-en-ing, *s.* eagerness for plunder.

Ravenous, rav'-en-us, *a.* furiously voracious; eager for gratification. **Ravenously**, rav'-en-us-le, *ad.* in a ravenous manner. **Ravenousness**, rav'-en-us-nes, *s.* extreme voracity.

Raver, ra'-ver, *s.* one who raves or is furious.

Ravine, rà-veen', *s.* any long, deep, and narrow hollow or pass through mountains, &c. (Fr.) See **Rapine.**

Ravingly, ra'-ving-le, *ad.* with furious wildness.

Ravish, rav'-ish, *v.a.* to seize and carry away by violence; to violate or deflower; to delight to ecstacy (Fr. from L. *rapio*, to seize and carry off).

Ravisher, rav'-ish-er, *s.* one who ravishes.

Ravishing, rav'-ish-ing, *a.* delighting to rapture; transporting: *s.* a seizing and carrying away by violence; carnal knowledge by force; transport. **Ravishingly**, rav'-ish-ing-le, *ad.* in a ravishing manner.

Ravishment, rav'-ish-ment, *s.* forcible violation of chastity; rapture; abduction.

Raw, raw, *a.* not roasted, boiled, or cooked; not covered with skin; sore; unripe; inexperienced; not spun or twisted; not tanned; not diluted; cold and damp: *s.* a sore place (A.S. *hreaw*). **Rawly**, raw'-le, *ad.* in a raw manner; unskilfully. **Rawness**, raw'-nes, *s.* state of being raw; unskilfulness.

Raw-boned, raw'-boned, *a.* having little flesh on the bones.

Raw-head, raw'-hed, *s.* a spectre to frighten children.

Raw-hide, raw'-hide, *s.* a cowhide.

Rawish, raw'-ish, *a.* somewhat raw.

Ray, ray, *s.* a line of light, or the right line supposed to be described by a particle of light; light; a beam of intellectual light; a radius; the outer part of a compound radiate flower [Bot.]; a spine in a fin [Ichthy.]: *v.a.* to shoot forth: *v.n.* to shine forth (L. *radius*, a ray).

Ray, ra, *s.* a genus of cartilaginous fishes, including the skate, thornback, stingray, &c.

Rayah, ra'-yä, *s.* in Turkey, a non-Mohammedan subject.

Rayed, rayd, *a.* having rays.

Rayless, ray'-les, *a.* destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.

Raze, raze, *v.a.* to lay level with the ground; to efface; to demolish. See **Rase.**

Razee, rà-ze', *s.* a ship of war cut down to a smaller size: *v.a.* to cut down.

Razor, ra'-zur, *s.* an instrument for shaving off the beard or hair (L. *rasum*, to shave).

Razor-bill, ra'-zur-bil, *s.* an aquatic fowl, the auk.

Razor-fish, ra'-zur-fish, *s.* a small fish with a compressed body.

Razor-shell, ra'-zur-shel, *s.* a bivalve shell-fish.

Razor-strop, ra'-zur-strop, *s.* a strop for sharpening a razor.

Razure, ra'-zhure, *s.* the act of erasing; an erasure.

Razzia, rà'-ze-á, *s.* a pillaging or devastating incursion (Ar.)

Re, re, a Latin prefix, signifying back or again.

Re, ree, *prep.* as regards (L. *res*, a thing).

Re, ra, *s.* a musical note (It.)

Reabsorb, re-ab-sorb', *v.a.* to absorb again.

Reabsorption, re-ab-sorp'-shun, *s.* the act of reabsorbing.

Reaccess, re-ak'-ses, *s.* a fresh access or approach.

Reach, reetsh, *v.a.* to stretch; to touch by extending the hand; to arrive at; to extend to; to penetrate to: *v.n.* to be extended so as to touch; to try to obtain: *s.* power of reaching or attaining; range; limit of power; scheme; expanse; stretch of water (A.S. *reacan*).

Reacher, reetsh'-er, *s.* one who reaches or extends.

React, re-akt', *v.a.* to act again: *v.n.* to return an impulse; to resist by an opposite force; to act in opposition; to act reciprocally.

Reaction, re-ak'-shun, *s.* counteraction; reciprocal action; action in the contrary, specially backward, direction.

Reactionary, re-ak'-shun-ar-e, *a.* implying or favouring reaction, specially backward action: *s.* one who promotes such action.

Reactionist, re-ak'-shun-ist, *s.* a reactionary.

Reactive, re-ak'-tiv, *a.* having power to react. **Reactively**, re-ak'-tiv-le, *ad.* by reaction. **Reactiveness**, re-ak'-tiv-nes, *s.* quality of being reactive.

Read, reed, *v.a.* to utter aloud what is written or printed; to peruse; to discover and understand by signs; to study; to learn by observation: *v.n.* to perform the act of reading; to be studious; to learn by reading; to stand written (A.S. *rædan*, to discern, to advise).

Read, red, *a.* versed in books; learned.

Readable, re'-dá-bl, *a.* legible; fit to be read; worth reading. **Readably**, re'-dá-ble, *ad.* in a readable manner. **Readableness**, re'-dá-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being readable.

Readability, re-dá-bil'-e-te, *s.* readableness.

Reader, reed'-er, *s.* one who reads; one whose office is to read prayers; a lecturer on scientific subjects, also in law; one studious in books; a corrector of the press; a reading-book.

Readership, re'-der-ship, *s.* the office of a reader.
Reading, re'-ding, *a.* addicted to or devoted to reading: *s.* the act of reading; study of books; a lecture; a public recital: the way in which a passage reads; interpretation and rendering; the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before the legislative body which is to consider it.
Reading-book, re'-ding-book, *s.* a book with selections for practice in reading.
Reading-room, re'-ding-room, *s.* a room provided with papers, periodicals, &c., for general reading.
Readjourn, re-ad-jurn', *v.a.* to adjourn a second time.
Readjust, re-ad-just', *v.n.* to adjust or put in order again.
Readjustment, re-ad-just'-ment, *s.* a second adjustment.
Readmission, re-ad-mish'-un, *s.* act of admitting again what has been excluded; state of being so.
Readopt, re-â-dopt', *v.a.* to adopt again.
Readorn, re-â-dorn', *v.a.* to adorn anew.
Readverteney, re-ad-vert'-ten-se, *s.* act of reviewing.
Ready, red'-e, *a.* prepared; willing; disposed; quick; prompt; dexterous; present in hand; near; at hand; easy: *ad.* in a state of preparation; *v.a.* to prepare. *To make ready*, to provide and put in order. (A.S. *ræde*, connected with *ride.*) **Readily**, red'-e-le, *ad.* in a ready manner; promptly; easily; cheerfully. **Readiness**, red'-e-nes, *s.* preparedness; promptitude; willingness.
Ready-made, red'-e-made, *a.* made and ready for use; connected with articles ready made.
Ready-money, red'-e-mun-ne, *a.* done or conducted by immediate payment of the price.
Ready-reckoner, red-e-rek'-ner, *s.* a book of tables giving the values of a given number of articles at a given price, also the interest of a sum of money for a given time at a given rate.
Ready-witted, red'-e-wit-ted, *a.* having ready wit.
Reaffirm, re-af-firm', *v.a.* to affirm again.
Reagent, re-a'-jent, *s.* a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies [Chem.]
Reaggravation, re-ag-grâ-va'-shun, *s.* in the Romish Church, the last monitory published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication.
Real, re'-al, *a.* actually being or existing; not fictitious; true; genuine; authentic; not affected; not personal; pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements [Law]. *Real action*, an action which concerns real property. *Real estate*, landed property. *Real presence*, in the Romish and other churches, the presence really and substantially, in the bread and wine of the Eucharist, of the body and blood, soul and divinity of Christ (L. from *res*, a thing). **Really**, re'-al-le, *ad.* with actual existence; in truth. **Realness**, re'-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being real.
Real, ra'-al, *s.* a Spanish coin worth about 2½d. (Sp. from L. *regalis*, royal.)
Realgar, re-al'-gar, *s.* red sulphuret of arsenic (Sp. from Ar.)
Realism, re'-al-izm, *s.* the doctrine that general terms represent real existences; the doctrine that we have an immediate perception of things external to us, and that they are as they seem; the tendency in art which seeks to apprehend and represent objects and things not in fanciful, but in their real, forms, as these actually appear to the perception and imagination of the artist.
Realist, re'-al-ist, *s.* one who maintains one or other of the two doctrines of realism; one who seeks to apprehend and represent real life just as it presents itself to him.
Realistic, re-al-ist'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the realists or realism.
Reality, re-al'-e-te, *s.* actual being or existence; fact; a real thing; the fixed, permanent nature of property called real [Law].
Realizable, re-â-lî'-zâ-bl, *a.* that may be realized.
Realization, re-al-e-za'-shun, *s.* act of realising; conversion of money into land, or property into money; the considering as real; the bringing into being.
Realize, re'-al-ize, *v.a.* to bring into being or act; to accomplish; to convert into real estate or into money; to consider or treat as real; to bring home to one's self; to bring into actual existence or possession.
Reallege, re-al-lej', *v.a.* to allege again.
Realliance, re-al-lî'-ance, *s.* a renewed alliance.
Realm, relm, *s.* a royal jurisdiction; a kingdom; a domain. See **Regal**.
Realty, re'-al-te, *s.* immobility [Law].
Ream, reem, *s.* a bundle of paper, consisting of twenty quires. *Printer's ream*, 21½ quires. (Ar. *rismat*, a bundle.)
Ream, reem, *v.a.* to bevel out; to enlarge (*room*).
Reanimate, re-an'-e-mate, *v.a.* to revive; to resuscitate; to invigorate.
Reanimation, re-an-e-ma'-shun, *s.* the act or operation of reanimating; the state of being reanimated.
Reannex, re-an-neks', *v.a.* to annex again; to reunite.
Reap, reep, *v.a.* to cut down with a sickle; to clear off a crop by reaping; to gather; to receive as a reward or the fruit of labour: *v.n.* to perform the act of reaping; to receive the fruit of labour (A.S. *ripan*, to pluck).
Reaper, reep'-er, *s.* one who reaps; a machine for reaping.
Reaping-hook, reep'-ing-hook, *s.* an instrument used in reaping.
Reaping-machine, reep'-ing-mâ-sheen', *s.* a machine drawn by horses for cutting grain.
Reapparel, re-ap-par'-el, *v.a.* to clothe again.
Reappear, re-ap-peer', *v.n.* to appear again.
Reappearance, re-ap-peer'-ans, *s.* a new appearance.
Reapply, re-ap-pli', *v.a.* or *v.n.* to apply again.
Reappointment, re-ap-point'-ment, *s.* a second renewed appointment.
Rear, reer, *s.* that which is behind; the last in order; the part of an army or of a fleet which is behind the other. *In the rear*, behind the rest. (L. *retro*, behind).
Rear, reer, *v.a.* to raise; to lift after a fall; to bring up; to educate; to breed: *v.n.* to rise on the hind legs (A.S. *ræran*, to raise).
Rear-admiral, reer'-ad-me-ral, *s.* the admiral who commands the rear of a fleet.
Rear-guard, reer'-gärd, *s.* the body of an army that marches in the rear.
Rear-line, reer'-line, *s.* the line in the rear of an army.
Rear-mouse, rere'-mows, *s.* the reermouse.
Rear-rank, reer'-rank, *s.* a body of troops in the rear.
Rearward, reer'-ward, *s.* the last troop; the rear guard; the rear: *ad.* to the rear.
Reascend, re-as-send', *v.a.* and *v.n.* to mount again.
Reascension, re-as-sen'-shun, *s.* the act of reascending; a remounting.
Reason, re'zn, *s.* the cause, ground, principle or motive of anything said or done; efficient cause; final cause; the faculty of intelligence in man; specially the faculty by which we arrive at necessary truth; the exercise of reason; the premise, specially the minor, of an argument [Logic]; what is according to reason; right; justice; moderation: *v.n.* to exercise the faculty of reason; to infer conclusions from premises; to argue; to debate: *v.a.* to examine or discuss; to persuade by reasoning (Fr. *raison*, from L. *ratio*, calculation).
Reasonable, re'-zn-â-bl, *a.* endowed with reason; governed by reason; conformable to reason; not excessive; not immoderate; not unjust; tolerable; considerable. **Reasonably**, re-zn-â-ble, *ad.* in a reasonable manner. **Reasonableness**, re'zn-â-bl-nes, *s.* agreeableness to reason; moderation.
Reasoner, re'zn-er, *s.* one who reasons or argues.
Reasoning, re'zn-ing, *s.* exercise of the faculty of reason; argumentation; the arguments adduced.
Reasonless, re'zn-les, *a.* void of reason; irrational.
Reassemble, re-as-sem'-bl, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to collect again.
Reassert, re-as-sert', *v.a.* to assert again; to maintain after suspension or cessation.
Reassign, re-as-sine', *v.a.* to assign back; to transfer back what has been assigned.
Reassurance, re-as-shure'-ans, *s.* assurance or confirmation repeated; a second insurance against loss.
Reassure, re-as-shure', *v.a.* to assure anew; to restore courage to; to insure a second time against loss.
Reassuring, re-as-shure'ing, *a.* restoring hope or courage.
Reasty, rees'-te, *a.* covered with a kind of rust and having a rancid taste.
Reattach, re-at-tatch', *v.a.* to attach a second time.
Reave, reeve, *v.a.* to bereave (A.S. *reaflan*, to seize).
Reaver, reev'-er, *s.* a robber.
Reavow, re-â-vow', *v.a.* to avow again.
Rebaptize, re-bap-tize', *v.a.* to baptize a second time.
Rebate, re-bate', *v.a.* to blunt; to diminish; to deduct from (Fr. *re*, and *battre*, to beat).
Rebate, re-bate', } *s.* diminution; abate-
Rebatement, re-bate'-ment, } ment [Comm. and Her.]
Rebate, re-bate', *s.* a kind of hard freestone.
Rebato, re-bä'-to, *s.* a sort of ruff.
Rebec, re'-bek, *s.* an ancient Moorish three-stringed fiddle played with a bow.
Rebecca, re-bek'-kâ, *s.* a gate-breaker; the leader of an anti-turnpike conspiracy in Wales, in the guise of a woman. See Gen. xxiv. 60.
Rebel, reb'-el, *s.* one who revolts from his allegiance or defies authority: *a.* acting in revolt.
Rebel, re-bel', *v.n.* to revolt; to renounce and rise against authority (L. *re*, and *bellum*, war).

Rebeller, re-bel'-ler, *s.* one who rebels.
Rebellion, re-bel'-yun, *s.* insurrection against or open resistance to lawful authority; revolt.
Rebellious, re-bel'-yus, *a.* renouncing and resisting lawful authority; engaged in rebellion. **Rebelliously**, re-bel'-yus-le, *ad.* in a rebellious spirit. **Rebelliousness**, re-bel'-yus-nes, *s.* the quality or condition of being rebellious.
Rebellow, re-bel'-lo, *v.n.* to bellow in return; to echo back.
Reboant, re-bo'-ant, *a.* rebellowing (L. *re*, and *boo*, to bellow).
Reboil, re-boyl', *v.n.* to take fire; to be hot; to boil again: *v.a.* to boil again.
Rebound, re-bownd', *v.n.* to spring back; to echo back: *v.a.* to drive back; to reverberate: *s.* the act of flying back; resilience.
Rebrace, re-brase', *v.a.* to brace again.
Rebreathe, re-breethe', *v.a.* to breathe again.
Rebuff, re-buf', *s.* a beating back; a quick and sudden resistance; sudden check; repulse; refusal: *v.a.* to beat back; to check (*re* and *buff*).
Rebuild, re-bild', *v.a.* to build again; to build or construct what has been demolished; to renew.
Rebukable, re-bu'-kà-bl, *a.* worthy of reprehension.
Rebuke, re-buke', *v.a.* to chide; to reprove; to check; to chasten; to calm: *s.* a chiding; reprehension; chastisement (Fr. *re*, and *bouque*, *bouche*, the mouth).
Rebukeful, re-buke'-ful, *a.* abounding in rebukes. **Rebukefully**, re-buke'-ful-le, *ad.* with rebukes.
Rebuker, re-bu'-ker, *s.* one who rebukes; a chider.
Rebuking, re-bu'-king-le, *ad.* by way of rebuke.
Rebullition, re-bul-lish'-un, *s.* act of boiling or effervescing. See **Ebullition**.
Rebury, re-ber'-re, *v.a.* to inter again.
Rebus, re'-bus, *s.*: **Rebuses**, *pl.* an enigmatical representation of a name by pictures or figures, instead of words; a sort of riddle; a coat of arms which bears an allusion to the name of the person [Her.] (L. by things, from *res*, a thing).
Rebut, re-but', *v.a.* to repel; to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof [Law]: *v.n.* to answer, as a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder [Law] (Fr. *re*, and *butt*).
Rebutter, re-but'-ter, *s.* the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder [Law].
Recalcitrant, re-kal'-se-trant, *a.* unsubmissive; refractory.
Recalcitrate, re-kal'-se-trate, *v.n.* to kick back; to be unsubmissive or refractory (L. *re*, and *calx*, the heel).
Recalcitration, re-kal-se-tra'-shun, *s.* the act of recalcitrating or kicking back.
Recall, re-kawl', *v.a.* to call back; to revoke: *s.* a calling back; revocation; power of calling back or revoking.
Recallable, re-kawl'-là-bl, *a.* that may be recalled.
Recant, re-kant', *v.a.* or *v.n.* to retract (L. *re*, and *canto*, to sing).
Recantation, re-kan-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of recanting; a declaration that contradicts a former one.
Recapacitate, re-kà-pas'-e-tate, *v.a.* to qualify again.
Recapitulate, re-kà-pit'-u-late, *v.a.* to go over, by way of summary, the principal facts, points, or arguments, again.
Recapitulation, re-kà-pit-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act of recapitulating; a summary of the principal points.
Recapitulatory, re-kà-pit'-u-la-tur-e, *a.* repeating again.
Recaption, re-kap'-shun, *s.* act of retaking; reprisal.
Recaptor, re-kap'-tur, *s.* one who retakes, as a prize which had been previously taken.
Recapture, re-kapt'-yur, *s.* the act of retaking; a prize retaken: *v.a.* to retake a prize that has been taken.
Recast, re-kast', *v.a.* to cast again; to throw again; to mould anew: to compute again.
Recede, re-seed', *v.n.* to move back; to retreat; to depart from: *v.a.* to cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor (L. *re*, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go).
Receipt, re-seet', *s.* the act of receiving; the place of receiving; reception; that which is received; prescription; acknowledgment of money or goods received: *v.a.* to give a receipt for; to discharge. See **Receive**.
Receivable, re-seev'-à-bl, *a.* that may be received. **Receivableness**, re-seev'-à-bl-nes, *s.* capability of being received.
Receive, re-seev', *v.a.* to take as offered, sent, gained, due, communicated, &c.; to accept; to obtain; to embrace; to allow; to admit; to welcome; to hold; to take stolen goods from a thief (L. *re*, and *capio*, *captum*, to take).
Receiver, re-seev'-er, *s.* one who receives in any sense; a recipient; a vessel for receiving and condensing the product of distillation; a vessel for receiving and containing gases; a vessel employed on the plate of the air-pump for producing a vacuum.
Receiving, re-seev'-ing, *s.* act of receiving: *a.* intended to receive.
Recency, re'-sen-se, *s.* newness; late origin; lateness.
Recension, re-sen'-shun, *s.* review; examination; critical revision of the text of an old author; the text so revised (L. *re*, and *censeo*, *censum*, to value).
Recent, re'-sent, *a.* of late origin or occurrence; modern; lately received; fresh; of a date subsequent to the existence of man [Geol.] (L. *recens*). **Recently**, re'-sent-le, *ad.* at a recent date. **Recentness**, re'-sent-nes, *s.* the quality of being recent.
Receptacle, re-sep'-tà-kl, *s.* a place or vessel into which something is received, and in which it is contained; the basis of the parts of fructification [Bot.]
Receptacular re-sep-tak'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it [Bot.]
Receptibility, re-sep-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* the possibility of receiving or of being received.
Reception, re-sep'-shun, *s.* the act of receiving; the state of being received; the getting of anything sent or communicated; admission; readmission; entertainment; a receiving officially.
Receptive, re-sep'-tiv, *a.* having the quality of receiving.
Receptivity, re-sep-tiv'-e-te, *s.* the state or quality of being receptive.
Recess, re-ses', *s.* a withdrawing or retiring; retirement; place of retirement; state of retirement; suspension of business; seclusion; abstruse part; part of a room formed by the receding of the wall. See **Recede**.
Recession, re-sesh'-un, *s.* the act of withdrawing; withdrawal; a cession back.
Rechabites, rek'-à-bites, *s.pl.* among the Jews, the descendants of Jonadab, the son of *Rechab*, who bound themselves, among other things, to abstain from wine; a society of abstainers.
Recharge, re-tchärj', *v.a.* to charge in return; to attack anew.
Recharter, re-tchär'-ter, *v.a.* to charter again.
Recheat, re-tchete', *s.* among hunters, the notes wound upon the horn when the hounds have lost the game, to call them back from a counter scent: *v.a.* to blow the recheat (Fr. *requeste*). See **Request**.
Recipe, res'-e-pe, *s.* a medical or other prescription (L. take).
Recipiency, re-sip'-e-en-se, *s.* a receiving.
Recipient, re-sip'-e-ent, *s.* a receiver: *a.* receiving. See **Receive**.
Reciprocal, re-sip'-ro-kal, *a.* alternate; mutual; reflexive [Gram.]: *s.* that which is reciprocal; the quotient that arises from dividing unity by a given number [Math.] *Reciprocal ratio*, the ratio between reciprocals of two quantities. *Reciprocal terms*, terms that have the same signification, and are mutually convertible (L. *reciprocus*, turning back the same way). **Reciprocally**, re-sip'-ro-kal-le, *ad.* interchangeably; mutually. **Reciprocalness**, re-sip'-ro-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being reciprocal.
Reciprocate, re-sip'-ro-kate, *v.n.* to alternate: *v.a.* to interchange.
Reciprocating, re-sip'-ro-ka-ting, *a.* backwards and forwards alternately.
Reciprocation, re-sip-ro-ka'-shun, *s.* interchange of acts; mutual giving and returning; alternation.
Reciprocity, res-e-pros'-e-te, *s.* reciprocal obligation or right; equal rights or benefits to be mutually yielded or enjoyed.
Recision, re-sizh'-un, *s.* the act of cutting off (L. *re*, and *cæsum*, to cut).
Recital, re-si'-tal, *s.* the act of reciting; that which is recited; rehearsal; a narration.
Recitation, res-e-ta'-shun, *s.* rehearsal; the delivery of a composition committed to memory.
Recitative, res-e-tà-teev', *a.* reciting; intended for musical recitation: *s.* speech delivered in musical sounds; a piece of music for recitation. **Recitatively**, res-e-tà-teev'-le, *ad.* in the manner of recitative.
Recite, re-site', *v.a.* to repeat aloud as written or committed to memory; to copy; to relate; to rehearse (L. *re*, and *cito*, to call).
Reciter, re-si'-ter, *s.* one who recites; a narrator.
Reck, rek, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to care; to mind (A.S. *recan*).
Reckless, rek'-les, *a.* careless; heedless. **Recklessly**, rek'-les-le, *ad.* heedlessly. **Recklessness**, rek'-les-nes, *s.* heedlessness; carelessness.
Reckon, rek'n, *v.a.* to count; to account or esteem; to set in the number or rank of: *v.n.* to calculate; to reason with one's self, and conclude from arguments; to charge to account; to pay a penalty; to suppose. *To reckon on*, to depend on. (A.S. *ge-recenian*.)
Reckoner, rek'n-er, *s.* one who reckons or computes; that which assists in reckoning. See **Ready-reckoner**.
Reckoning, rek'n-ing, *s.* the act of counting or computing; an account of time; settlement of accounts;

charges for entertainment; estimation; account of a ship's course and progress from the log-book [Naut.] *Reckoning-book*, a book in which money received and expended is entered.

Reclaim, re-klame', *v.a.* to claim back; to call back from error, &c.; to reform; to restrain; to tame; to bring under cultivation: *v.n.* to cry out; to exclaim: *s.* reformation; recovery (L. *re*, and *clamo*, to cry out).

Reclaimable, re-kla'-mà-bl, *a.* that may be reclaimed.

Reclaimant, re-kla'-mant, *s.* one who opposes, contradicts, or remonstrates against.

Reclaiming, re-klame'-ing, *a.* tending to reclaim; appealing [Scots Law.]

Reclaimless, re-klame'-les, *a.* that cannot be reclaimed.

Reclamation, re-klà-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of reclaiming; demand; recovery; remonstrance.

Reclinate, rek'-le-nate, *a.* reclined, as a leaf [Bot.]

Reclination, rek-le-na'-shun, *s.* the act of leaning or reclining.

Recline, re-kline', *v.a.* to lean back; to lean to one side or sidewise: *v.n.* to rest or repose on a couch: *a.* in a leaning posture (L. *re*, and *clino*, to bend).

Recliner, re-kline'-er, *s.* one who or that which reclines.

Reclose, re-kloze', *v.a.* to close or shut again.

Recluse, re-kluse', *a.* secluded; sequestered; retired from the world: solitary: *s.* a person who lives in seclusion from the world or from others, as a monk or hermit; a monk, connected with a monastery, who confines himself to a cell (L. *re*, and *clausum*, to shut). **Reclusely**, re-kluse'-le, *ad.* in a recluse manner. **Recluseness**, re-kluse'-nes, *s.* the state of being recluse.

Reclusion, re-klu'-zhun, *s.* seclusion from society, or the world.

Reclusive, re-klu'-siv, *a.* affording retirement from society.

Recluse, re-klu'-so-re, *s.* a hermitage.

Recoast, re-koast', *v.a.* to coast back.

Recoction, re-kok'-shun, *s.* a second preparation (L. *re*, and *coquo*, to cook).

Recognisable, re-kog-nize'-à-bl, *a.* that may be recognised or acknowledged.

Recognisance, re-kog'-ne-zans, *or* re-kon'-e-zans, *s.* avowal; profession; an obligation entered into before a court of record or before a magistrate, to do or abstain from doing some particular act [Law].

Recognise, rek'-og-nize, *v.a.* to know again, as something formerly known; to acknowledge; to take notice of one in passing: *v.n.* to enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal (L. *re*, and *cognosco*, to know).

Recognisor, re-kog'-ne-zor, *or* re-con'-e-zor, *s.* one who enters into a recognisance.

Recognition, re-kog-nish'-un, *s.* the act of recognising; formal avowal.

Recognitor, re-kog'-ne-tur, *s.* one of a jury upon assize [Law].

Recognitory, re-kog'-ne-tur-e, *a.* pertaining to or connected with recognition

Recoil, re-koyl', *v.n.* to start, fall, roll, or flow back; to shrink: *s.* a starting, falling, or flowing back; rebound (Fr. *reculer*, to move back, from *re*, and *cul*, hind parts).

Recoiler, re-koyl'-er, *s.* one who falls back.

Recoiling, re-koyl'-ing, *a.* starting back: *s.* a shrinking. **Recoilingly**, re-koyl'-ing-le, *ad.* with a recoil.

Recoilment, re-koyl'-ment, *s.* the act of recoiling.

Recoin, re-koyn', *v.a.* to coin anew.

Recoinage, re-koyn'-aje, *s.* act of coining anew; new coinage.

Recollect, rek-o-lekt', *v.a.* to collect again; to recover or recall the knowledge of; to remember; to recover resolution or composure of mind (L. *re*, and *collect*).

Recollection, rek-o-lek'-shun, *s.* the act of recalling to memory; the power of recollecting; that which is recollected.

Recollective, rek-o-lek'-tiv, *a.* having the power of recollecting.

Recollet, rek'-o-la, *s.* a reformed monk of an order, specially of St. Francis (Fr.) See **Recollect.**

Recolonization, re-kol-o-ne-za'-shun, *s.* a second colonization.

Recolonize, re-kol'-e-nize, *v.a.* to colonize a second time.

Recombination, re-kom-be-na'-shun, *s.* combination a second time.

Recombine, re-kom-bine', *v.a.* to combine again.

Recomfort, re-kum'-furt, *v.a.* to comfort again; to give new strength to.

Recommence, re-kom-mens', *v.a.* and *v.n.* to commence again.

Recommencement, re-kom-mens'-ment, *s.* a commencement anew.

Recommend, re-kom-mend', *v.a.* to commend to another; to make acceptable; to counsel; to advise.

Recommendable, re-kom-men'-dà-bl, *a.* that may be recommended; worthy of commendation. **Recommendably**, re-kom-men'-dà-ble, *ad.* in a recommendable manner. **Recommendableness**, rek-om-mend'-à-ble-nes, *s.* quality of being recommendable.

Recommendation, rek'-om-mend-a'-shun, *s.* act of recommending; that which procures a kind or favourable reception.

Recommendatory, rek-om-mend'-à-tur-e, *a.* that recommends.

Recommender, re-kom-mend'-er, *s.* one who recommends.

Recommission, re-kom-mish'-un, *v.a.* to commission again.

Recommit, re-kom-mit', *v.a.* to commit again; in parliament, to refer again to committee.

Recommitment, re-kom-mit'-ment, } *s.* a second com-
Recommittal, re-kom-mit'-al, } mitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

Recommunicate, re-kom-mew'-ne-kate, *v.n.* to communicate again.

Recompact, re-kom-pakt', *v.a.* to join anew.

Recompense, rek'-om-pens, *v.a.* to make return of an equivalent to; to make amends for; to requite: *s.* an equivalent returned for anything; requital. See **Compensate.**

Recompenser, rek'-kom-pens-er, *s.* one who recompenses.

Recompile, re-kom-pile', *v.a.* to compile anew.

Recompose, re-kom-poze', *v.a.* to quiet anew; to compose anew; to adjust anew.

Recomposition, re-kom-po-zish'-un, *s.* composition renewed.

Reconcilable, rek-on-sile'-à-bl, *a.* capable of being reconciled. **Reconcilably**, rek-on-sile'-à-ble, *ad.* in a reconcilable manner. **Reconcilableness**, rek-on-sile'-à-bl-nes, *s.* quality of being reconcilable; consistency.

Reconcile, rek'-on-sile, *v.a.* to restore to friendship; to bring to acquiescence; to bring to agreement; to harmonize; to settle or adjust (L. *re*, and *concilio*, to unite).

Reconcilement, rek-on-sile'-ment, *s.* reconciliation.

Reconciler, rek-on-si'ler, *s.* one who reconciles.

Reconciliation, rek-on-sil-e-a'-shun, *s.* the act of reconciling; the state of being reconciled or brought to agreement; the means by which sinners are reconciled to God; the atonement.

Reconciliatory, rek-on-sil'-e-à-to-re, *a.* tending to reconcile.

Recondensation, re-kon-den-sa'-shun, *s.* the act of recondensing.

Recondense, re-kon-dens', *v.a.* to condense again.

Recondite, rek'-on-dite, *a.* hidden from view; abstruse; profound; dealing in abstruse matters (L. *re*, and *condo*, to put away).

Reconditory, re-kon'-de-to-re, *s.* a repository.

Reconduct, re-kon-duct', *v.a.* to conduct back again.

Reconfirm, re-kon-firm', *v.a.* to confirm anew.

Reconjoin, re-kon-joyn', *v.a.* to join or conjoin anew.

Reconnaissance, re-kon'-na-sans, *s.* a reconnoitring; examination or survey preliminary to operations [Mil. Mining and Surveying]. (Fr.)

Reconnoitre, rek-on-noy'tr, *v.a.* to view; to survey; to examine by the eye prior to operations (Fr.) See **Recognise.**

Reconquer, re-kong'-ker, *v.a.* to conquer again; to recover by conquest; to recover.

Reconquest, re-kong'-kwest, *s.* conquest back or anew.

Reconsecrate, re-kon'-se-krate, *v.a.* to consecrate anew.

Reconsecration, re-kon-se-kra'-shun, *s.* a renewed consecration.

Reconsider, re-kon-sid'-er, *v.a.* to consider again, sometimes specially with a view to rescind.

Reconsideration, re-kon-sid-er-a'-shun, *s.* a renewed consideration or review; a second consideration; annulment.

Reconstruct, re-kon-strukt', *v.a.* to construct again; to rebuild.

Reconstruction, re-kon-struk'-shun, *s.* act of constructing again.

Reconvene, re-kon-veen', *v.a.* to call together again: *v.n.* to assemble again.

Reconversion, re-kon-ver'-shun, *s.* a second conversion.

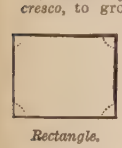
Reconvert, re-kon-vert', *v.a.* to convert again.

Reconvey, re-kon-va', *v.a.* to convey back; to transfer back to a former owner.

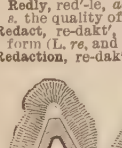
Record, re-kord', *v.a.* to register; to enrol; to imprint deeply on the mind; to cause to be remembered (L. *re*, and *cor*, the heart).

Record, rek'-ord, *s.* a register; an authentic or official copy of any writing or account; the formal statements or pleadings of parties in a litigation; an authentic memorial or account; attestation.

Recorder, re-kor'-der, *s.* one who enrols or records; a municipal judge; a kind of flute.
Recordership, re-kor'-der-ship, *s.* the office of a recorder.
Recording, re-kord'-ing, *a.* registering.
Recount, re-kownt', *v.a.* to go over in detail.
Recoup, re-koop', *v.a.* to indemnify; to make good; to diminish by keeping back a part [Law.] (Fr. *re*, and *couper*, to cut).
Recourse, re-koars', *s.* a going to with a request for aid or protection.
Recover, re-kuv'-er, *v.a.* to get or obtain that which was lost; to restore from sickness, &c.; to repair the loss of; to gain as compensation; to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law: *v.n.* to regain health after sickness; to grow well; to regain a former condition; to succeed in a lawsuit (Fr. from L. *re*, and *capio*, to take).
Recoverable, re-kuv'-er-à-bl, *a.* that may be recovered or restored. **Recoverableness**, re-kuv'-er-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being recoverable.
Recoveree, re-kuv-er-ee', *s.* the person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery [Law.]
Recoveror, re-kuv'-er-or, *s.* the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in common recovery [Law].
Recovery, re-kuv'-e-re, *s.* the act of recovering; restoration from sickness, &c; the capacity of being restored to health; the obtaining judgment in one's favour in a suit at law.
Recreancy, rek'-re-an-se, *s.* a cowardly yielding.
Recreant, rek'-re-ant, *a.* craven; cowardly; meanspirited; apostate; false: *s.* one who yields in combat and cries craven; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch (Fr. from L. *re*, back, and *credo*, to believe). **Recreantly**, rek'-re-ant-le, *ad.* in a recreant manner.
Recreate, rek'-re-ate, *v.a.* to reanimate; to refresh; to gratify; to delight: *v.n.* to take recreation.
Re-create, re-kre-ate', *v.a.* to create or form anew.
Recreation, rek-re-a'-shun, *s.* refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion.
Re-creation, re-kre-a'-shun, *s.* a forming anew; a new creation.
Recreative, rek'-re-a-tiv, *a.* refreshing; giving new vigour or animation. **Recreatively**, rek'-re-a-tiv-le, *ad.* so as to recreate. **Recreativeness**, rek'-re-a-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being recreative.
Recrement, rek'-re-ment, *s.* superfluous matter separated from what is useful; humour separated from the blood and returned to it [Med.] (L. *re*, and *cretum*, to separate).
Recremental, rek-re-men'-tal, **Recrementitial**, rek-re-men-tish'-al, **Recrementitious**, rek-re-men-tish'-us, *a.* consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable.
Recriminate, re-krim'-e-nate, *v.n.* to return one accusation with another; to charge an accuser with the like crime: *v.a.* to accuse in return (L. *re*, and *crimen*, a charge).
Recrimination, re-krim-e-na'-shun, *s.* the return of one accusation with another.
Recriminative, re-krim'-e-na-tiv, **Recriminatory**, re-krim'-e-na-tur-e, *a.* retorting accusation.
Recriminator, re-krim'-e-na-tur, *a.* he who accuses an accuser with a like crime.
Recross, re-kros', *v.a.* to cross a second time.
Recrudescence, re-kru-des'-sens, *s.* the state of becoming sore again; a severe relapse [Med.]
Recrudescent, re-kru-des'-sent, *a.* growing raw, sore, or painful again (L. *re*, and *crudus*, raw).
Recruit, re-krute', *v.a.* to make up by fresh supplies; to supply with new men; to repair; to retrieve: *v.n.* to gain new supplies of anything wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c.: *s.* the supply of any thing wasted; a newly-raised soldier to supply the deficiency of an army (Fr. from L. *re*, and *cresco*, to grow).


Rectangle.

Recruiter, re-kru'-ter, *s.* one who recruits.
Recruiting, re-kru'-ting, **Recruitment**, re-krute'-ment, *s.* the business of raising new supplies of men for an army.
Rectal, rek'-tal, *a.* belonging to the rectum.
Rectangle, rekt'-ang-gl, *s.* a right-angled parallelogram (L. *rectus*, right, and *angle*).
Rectangled, rek-tang'-gld, *a.* having one or more right angles or angles of 90°.
Rectangular, rekt-ang'-gu-lar, *a.* right-angled. **Rectangularly**, rek-tang'-gu-lar-le, *ad.* in a rectangular manner.
Rectangularity, rekt-ang'-gu-lar'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being rectangular.
Rectifiable, rek'-te-fi-à-bl, *a.* that may be rectified.
Rectification, rek-te-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act or operation of rectifying; the process of refining; the reduction of a curve to a right line [Geom.]
Rectifier, rek'-te-fi-er, *s.* one who or that which rectifies; one who refines a liquid by repeated distillation; an instrument which shows the variations of the compass and rectifies the course of a ship.
Rectify, rek'-te-fi, *v.a.* to correct; to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation. To *rectify a globe*, to adjust it for the solution of a proposed problem (L. *rectus*, and *facio*, to make).
Rectilineal, rek-te-lin'-e-al, **Rectilinear**, rek-te-lin'-e-ar, *a.* right-lined; bounded by right lines; straight.
Rectilinearly, rek-te-lin'-e-ar-le, **Rectilinearly**, rek-te-lin'-e-al-le, *ad.* in a right line.
Rectitis, rek-ti'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the rectum.
Rectitude, rek'-te-tewd, *s.* rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; integrity.
Rector, rek'-tur, *s.* a ruler; the clergyman of a parish who has the unappropriated tithes of the parish; the head-master of a public school; the chief elective officer in some universities, as in France and Scotland; the superior of a convent (L. *rego*, to rule).
Rectorate, rek'-tor-ate, *s.* the office of rector.
Rectorial, rek-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a rector.
Rectorship, rek'-tur-ship, *s.* the office or rank of a rector.
Rectory, rek'-tur-e, *s.* a parish church or spiritual living with its belongings; a parsonage house.
Rectrices, rek-tri'-seez, *s.pl.* the tail feathers of a bird, which act as a rudder.
Rectum, rek'-tum, *s.* the third and lowest of the large intestines [Anat.] (L.)
Recumb, re-kum', *v.n.* to lean; to recline; to repose: (L. *re*, and *cumbo*, to lie down).
Recumbence, re-kum'-bens, *s.* the act of reposing.
Recumbency, re-kum'-ben-se, *s.* the state of being recumbent.
Recumbent, re-kum'-bent, *a.* leaning; reclining; idle. **Recumbently**, re-kum'-bent-le, *ad.* in a recumbent manner.
Recuperable, re-kew'-per-à-bl, *a.* recoverable.
Recuperate, re-kew'-per-ate, *v.n.* and *a.* to recover. See **Recover**.
Recuperation, re-kew-per-a'-shun, *s.* recovery, as of anything lost.
Recuperative, re-kew'-per-a-tiv, *a.* tending to recover; pertaining to recovery.
Recur, re-kur', *v.n.* to return; to return to the mind; to have recourse (L. *re*, and *curro*, to run).
Recurrence, re-kur'-rens, *s.* return; resort; the having recourse.
Recurrent, re-kur'-rent, *a.* returning from time to time.
Recurring, re-kur'-ring, *a.* returning again.
Recurvate, re-kur'-vate, **Recurve**, re-kurv', *v.a.* to bend back.
Recurvate, re-kur'-vate, *a.* bowed or curved downward [Bot.]
Recurviroster, re-kur'-ve-ros'-ter, *s.* a bird whose beak bends upward (*recurve*, and *rostrum*).
Recurvity, re-kur'-ve-te, *s.* a bending backward.
Recurvous, re-kur'-vus, *a.* bent backward.
Recusancy, rek'-u-zan-se, *or* re-ku'-zan-se, *s.* the state of being recusant; nonconformity.
Recusant, rek'-u-zant, *a.* refusing to conform, specially to the royal or state authority in religious matters; *s.* one who does so; a nonconformist (L. *re*, and *causa*, a cause).
Recusation, rek-u-za'-shun, *s.* the act of refusing or challenging a judge [Law].
Red, red, *a.* of a bright colour, like blood, of which there are different shades, as scarlet, crimson, vermillion, orange-red, &c.: *s.* a red colour (A.S. *read*).
Redly, red'-le, *ad.* with redness. **Redness**, red'-nes, *s.* the quality of being red.
Redact, re-dakt', *v.a.* to reduce to, specially literary, form (L. *re*, and *actum*, to drive).
Redaction, re-dak'-shun, *s.* the act of digesting or reducing to order; the digest so made.


Redan.

Redan, re-dan', *s.* a projection in a wall; a kind of rampart in the form of an inverted V, the apex being towards the enemy [Fort.] (L. *re*, and *dens*, a tooth.)
Redargue, red'-ar-gu, *v.a.* to refute (L. *re*, and *argue*).
Redbreast, red'-brest, *s.* the robin, so called from the colour of its breast.

Red-book, red'-book, *s.* a book with a list of the civil servants.
Redbud, red'-bud, *s.* the Judas tree.
Red-cap, red'-kap, *s.* a species of goldfinch.
Red-chalk, red'-tshawk, *s.* a red-clay iron ore.
Red-coat, red'-kote, *s.* a soldier, from the dress being generally red.
Red-cross, red'-kros, *a.* wearing the cross of St. George.
Red-deer, red'-deer, *s.* the common stag.
Redden, red'-n, *v.a.* to make red: *v.n.* to grow or become red; to blush.
Reddish, red'-dish, *a.* somewhat red. **Reddishness**, red'-dish-nes, *s.* moderate redness.
Reddition, red-dish'-un, *s.* restitution; surrender; explanation (L. *re*, and *do*, to give).
Redditive, red'-de-tiv, *a.* answering to an interrogatory [Gram.]
Reddle, red'-dl, *s.* red chalk (*red*).
Rede, reed, *v.a.* to counsel; to explain (*read*).
Redeem, re-deem', *v.a.* to purchase back; to ransom; to rescue; to free by making atonement; to make good; to deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties [Theol.]; to be more diligent in improving (L. *re*, and *emo*, to buy).
Redeemable, re-deem'-à-bl, *a.* that may be redeemed. **Redeemableness**, re-deem'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being redeemable.
Redeemer, re-deem'-er, *s.* one who redeems or ransoms; the Saviour of the world, **Jesus Christ**.
Redeliver, re-de-liv'-er, *v.a.* to deliver back; to deliver again; to liberate a second time.
Redeliverance, re-de-liv'-er-ans, *s.* a second deliverance.
Redelivery, re-de-liv'-er-e, *s.* a delivering back; a second liberation.
Redemand, re-de-mand', *v.a.* to demand back; to demand again.
Redemise, re-de-mize', *v.a.*, to convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee-simple: *s.* reconveyance; a regranting of lands (L. *re*, and *demise*).
Redemption, re-dem'-shun, *s.* repurchase: ransom; release; deliverance; repurchase, as of lands alienated; the liberation of an estate from a mortgage; the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the penalty and bondage of sin [Theol.] See **Redeem**.
Redemptioner, re-dem'-shun-er, *s.* one who redeems himself from an obligation.
Redemptionists, re-dem'-shun-ists, *s.pl.* an order of monks devoted to the redemption of Christian slaves.
Redemptive, re-dem'-tiv, *a.* pertaining to redemption.
Redemptory, re-dem'-tur-e, *a.* paid for ransom.
Redented, re-dent'-ed, *a.* formed like the teeth of a saw; indented. See **Redan**.
Red-eye, red'-i, *s.* a fish of the carp family, so called from its red iris.
Red-fish, red'-fish, *s.* a salmon of the Pacific shores; a bream.
Red-gum, red'-gum, *s.* an eruption of red pimples in early infancy, connected with teething.
Red-hand, red'-hand, } *a.* in the very act, originally
Red-handed, red'-handed, } of bloodshedding.
Red-hot, red'-hot, *a.* heated to redness.
Redingote, red'-ing-gote, *s.* a long, double-breasted cloak (*riding coat*).
Redintegrate, re-din'-te-grate, *v.a.* to make whole again; to renew: *a.* renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state (L. *re*, and *integer*).
Redintegration, re-din-te-gra'-shun, *s.* renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state.
Redisseizin, re-dis-se'-zin, *s.* a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor [Law].
Redisseizor, re-dis-se'-zur, *s.* a person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time.
Redistribute, re-dis-trib'-ute, *v.a.* to distribute anew.
Redistribution, re-dis-tre-bew'-shun, *s.* a second distribution.
Redivivus, re-de-vi'-vus, *a.* revived; come to life again (L.)
Red-lead, red'-led, *s.* a preparation of lead used as a pigment.
Red-letter, red-let'-ter, *a.* red-lettered auspicious, the saints' days being marked with red-letters in the old calendars.
Redolence, red'-o-lens, *s.* sweetness of scent.
Redolent, red'-o-lent, *a.* diffusing a sweet scent; smelling sweetly (L. *re*, and *oleo*, to smell).
Redouble, re-dub'-bl, *v.a.* to repeat often; to increase by repeated additions: *v.n.* to become twice as much.
Redoubt, re-dout', *s.* a small temporary fort, usually without flanking defences [Fort.] (L. *re*, and *ductus*, drawn.)
Redoubtable, re-dout'-à-bl, *a.* formidable; terrible to foes.
Redoubted, re-dout'-ed, *a.* formidable; celebrated for feats of valour (Fr. from L. *re*, and *dubito*, to doubt).
Redound, re-dound', *v.n.* to conduce; to contribute to a result (L. *re*, and *unda*, a wave).
Redout, re-dout', *s.* See **Redoubt**.
Redpole, red'-pole, *s.* the name of two species of linnets with red heads.
Redraft, re-dräft', *v.a.* to draw or draft anew: *s.* a second draft or copy.
Redraw, re-draw', *v.a.* to draw a second draft or copy; to draw a new bill of exchange [Comm.]
Redress, re-dres', *v.a.* to set right; to remedy; to repair; to relieve from; to indemnify; to relieve: *s.* deliverance from wrong or oppression; reparation; indemnification (Fr. from *re*, and *dress*).
Redresser, re-dres'-er, *s.* one who gives redress.
Redressible, re-dres'-se-bl, *a.* that may be redressed.
Redressive, re-dres'-siv, *a.* affording redress.
Redressless, re-dres'-les, *a.* without redress.
Redressment, re-dres'-ment, *s.* act of redressing.
Redriven, re-driv'-en, *a.* driven back or again.
Redsear, red'-seer, *v.a.* to break or crack metal when too hot.
Redshank, red'-shank, *s.* the name of the red-leg sandpiper; an appellation of contempt for bare-legged people.
Red-short, red'-short, *a.* brittle, or breaking short when red-hot, as a metal.
Red-skin, red'-skin, *s.* a red Indian.
Redstart, red'-start, *s.* a bird allied to the red-breast, but of a more slender form.
Redstreak, red'-streke, *s.* a kind of cider-producing apple.
Red-tape, red'-tape, *s.* the red tape used in tying up public documents; the formality of official routine: *a.* pertaining to this formality.
Red-tapism, red-tape'-izm, *s.* government by a system of routine; adherence to official routine.
Red-tapist, red-tape'-ist, *s.* one who adheres to official routine.
Reduce, re-duse', *v.a.* to bring to a former state; to bring to any state or condition; to diminish; to lower; to subdue; to bring into subjection; to bring into classes or under rules; to change from one denomination to another [Arith.] *To reduce to the ranks*, to degrade a serjeant or corporal for misconduct to the station of a private soldier [Mil.] (L. *re*, and *duco*, *ductum*, to lead.)
Reducement, re-duse'-ment, *s.* the act of reducing.
Reducent, re-du'-sent, *a.* tending to reduce: *s.* that which reduces.
Reducer, re-du'-ser, *s.* one that reduces.
Reducible, re-du'-se-bl, *a.* that may be reduced. **Reducibleness**, re-du'-se-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being reducible.
Reduct, re-dukt', *s.* in building, a small piece taken out of a larger to make it more uniform.
Reduction, re-duk'-shun, *s.* the act of reducing, or state of being reduced; diminution; subjugation: the bringing of numbers of different denominations into one [Arith.]
Reductive, re-duk'-tiv, *a.* tending to reduce: *s.* that which has the power of reducing. **Reductively**, re-duk'-tiv-le, *ad.* by reduction.
Redundance, re-dun'-dans, } *s.* excess or superfluity;
Redundancy, re-dun'-dan-se, } anything redundant.
Redundant, re-dun'dant, *a.* superfluous; superabundant; using more words than are necessary (L. *re*, and *unda*, a wave). **Redundantly**, re-dun'-dant-le, *ad.* in a redundant manner.
Reduplicate, re-du'-ple-kate, *v.a.* to double; to repeat: *a.* double.
Reduplication, re-du-ple-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of doubling.
Reduplicative, re-du'-ple-kà-tiv, *a.* double.
Red-water, red'-waw-ter, *s.* a disease in cattle, being a deteriorated state of the blood, and appearing in the reddened colour of the urine.
Red-wing, red'-wing, *s.* a bird of the thrush family that migrates south in winter.
Ree, ree, *s.* a Portuguese money of account, a thousand rees making a milree, valued at 4s. 8d.
Re-echo, re-ek'-o, *v.a.* and *v.n.* to echo back; to reverberate: *s.* the echo of an echo.
Reechy, re'-ke, *a.* tarnished with smoke (*reek*).
Reed, reed, *s.* an aquatic plant with hollow-jointed stalk; a musical pipe; a little tube through which a clarinet, &c., is blown; that part of a loom by which the threads of the warp are separated in weaving (A.S. *hreod*).
Reeded, reed'-ed, *a.* covered with reeds; formed with channels and ridges like reeds.
Reeden, reed'n, *a.* consisting of reeds.
Reed-grass, reed'-gras, *s.* a large water-side grass.
Re-edification, re-ed-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* operation of rebuilding.
Re-edify, re-ed'-e-fi, *v.a.* to build again after destruction.

Reeding, reed'-ing, *s.* a number of beaded mouldings joined together [Arch.]
Reedless, reed'-les, *a.* destitute of reeds.
Reedy, reed'-e, *a.* abounding with reeds.
Reef, reef, *s.* a portion of a sail, that is folded or rolled up when the wind is violent: *v.a.* to contract by folding or rolling part of a sail [Naut.] (Dut.)
Reef, reef, *s.* a chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water (Dut., originally a rift).
Reefy, reef'-e, *a.* full of reefs or rocks.
Reek, reek, *s.* smoke; vapour: *v.n.* to emit smoke or vapour; to steam (A.S. *rec*).
Reeky, reek'-e, *a.* smoky; emitting reek or fumes.
Reel, reel, *s.* a frame on which yarn, thread, lines, &c., are wound; a bobbin: *v.a.* to wind upon a reel (A.S. *hreol*).
Reel, reel, *s.* a lively Scotch dance, describing the figure 8: *v.n.* to perform a reel (Gael. *righil*).
Reel, reel, *v.n.* to stagger; to incline or move in walking first to one side and then to the other.
Re-elect, re-e-lekt', *v.a.* to elect again.
Re-election, re-e-lek'-shun, *s.* election a second time.
Re-eligibility, re-el-e-je-bil'-e-te, *s.* the capacity of being re-elected to the same office.
Re-eligible, re-el'-e-je-bl, *a.* capable of being elected again to the same office.
Re-embark, re-em-bark', *v.a.* to put on board again: *v.n.* to go on board again.
Re-embody, re-em-bod'-e, *v.a.* to embody again.
Re-emerge, re-e-merj', *v.a.* to emerge after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed.
Reeming, reem'-ing, *s.* the opening of the seams between the planks of a vessel with a caulking-iron [Naut.] (*room*).
Re-enact, re-en-akt', *v.a.* to enact again.
Re-enforce, re-en-forse', *v.a.* to strengthen with new force, assistance, or support.
Re-enforcement, re-en-forse'-ment, *s.* the act of re-enforcing; additional force.
Re-enter, re-en'-ter, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to enter again.
Re-entering, re-en'-ter-ing, *a.* pointing inwards [Fort.]
Re-entrance, re-en'-trans, *s.* act of entering again.
Reermouse, reer'-mous, *s.* a rere-mouse; a bat.
Re-establish, re-es-tal'-lish, *v.a.* to establish anew; to confirm.
Re-establishment, re-es-tab'-lish-ment, *s.* the act of re-establishing; the state of being re-established; renewed confirmation.
Reeve, reev, *s.* a steward (A.S. *gerefa*).
Reeve, reev, *v.a.* to pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, &c. [Naut.]
Re-examination, re-eg-zam-e-na'-shun, *s.* renewed examination.
Re-examine, re-eg-zam'-in, *v.a.* to examine anew.
Re-exchange, re-eks-tshaynj', *s.* a renewed exchange; the exchange chargeable on the re-draft of a bill of exchange [Comm.]
Re-export, re-eks-port', *v.a.* to export again; to export what has been imported.
Re-exporter, re-eks'-port, *s.* a commodity re-exported.
Refashion, re-fash'-un, *v.a.* to fashion again.
Refection, re-fek'-shun, *s.* refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a spare meal (L. *re*, and *facio*, to make).
Refective, re-fek'-tiv, *a.* refreshing; restoring: *s.* that which refreshes.
Refectory, re-fek'-tur-e, *s.* a room for taking refection; originally a hall in monasteries for that purpose.
Refer, re-fer', *v.a.* to submit to another for information or decision; to reduce; to assign: *v.n.* to have relation; to allude; to have recourse; to appeal; to point to (L. *re*, and *fero*, *latum*, to bring).
Referable, ref'-er-á-bl, *a.* that may be referred.
Referee, ref-er-ee', *s.* one to whom a thing is referred; particularly a person appointed by a court to hear a cause between parties, and report.
Reference, ref'-er-ens, *s.* act of referring; submission to another for information, &c.; assignment; allusion; one who or that which is referred to; relation; respect.
Referendary, ref-er-en'-á-re, *s.* a referee: an officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.
Referential, ref-er-en'-shal, *a.* that has a reference to something.
Re-ferment, re-fer-ment', *v.a.* to ferment again.
Referrible, re-fer'-re-bl, *a.* See **Referable.**
Re-find, re-fine'd', *v.a.* to find again.
Refine, re-fine', *v.a.* to purify, as liquors, metals, manners, language, taste, morals: *v.n.* to become pure; to improve; to affect nicety or subtlety.
Refined, re-fine'd', *a.* separated from extraneous matter; polished. **Refinedly**, re-fine'd'-le, *ad.* in a refined manner. **Refinedness**, re-fine'd'-nes, *s.* the state of being refined.
Refinement, re-fine'-ment, *s.* the act of refining; the state of being refined; polish of language; elegance; purity; polish of manners; purity of taste, mind, morals, or heart; subtlety; affectation of nicety.
Refiner, re-fi'-ner, *s.* one who refines; an inventor of superfluous subtleties.
Refinery, re-fi'-ner-e, *s.* a place and apparatus for refining.
Refit, re-fit', *v.a.* to fit or prepare again; to repair.
Refitment, re-fit'-ment, *s.* a fitting out a second time.
Reflect, re-flekt', *v.a.* to throw back, specially after striking on a surface: *v.n.* to throw back light, heat, &c.; to bend back; to consider thoughtfully, specially on one's actions. *To reflect on*, to cast censure or reproach. (L. *re*, and *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.)
Reflected, re-flek'-ted, *pp.* or *a.* thrown back from what it strikes directly on, as light.
Reflectible, re-flekt'-e-bl, *a.* that may be reflected or thrown back.
Reflecting, re-flekt'-ing, *a.* throwing back light, heat, &c.; given to reflection; casting censure. **Reflectingly**, re-flekt'-ing-le, *ad.* with reflection or with censure.
Reflection, re-flek'-shun, *s.* act of reflecting; the state of being reflected; that which is reflected; thoughtful consideration, specially self-consideration; attention to states of self-consciousness or one's mental operations; the expression of thought; censure; reproach.
Reflective, re-flek'-tiv, *a.* reflecting; considering the operations of the mind or things past; exercising reflexion; reflexive. **Reflectively**, re-flek'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a reflective manner. **Reflectiveness**, re-flek'-tiv-nes, *s.* power of reflection.
Reflector, re-flekt'-ur, *s.* one who or that which reflects; a polished surface reflecting light or heat.
Reflex, re'-fleks, *a.* directed back; illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture [Painting]; bent back or reflected [Bot.]; said of the motor nerves, acting independently of the will under a stimulus from impressions made on the sensory nerves [Physiol.]: *s.* reflection; reflected light [Painting]. **Reflexly**, re-fleks'-le, *ad.* in a reflex manner.
Reflexibility, re-fleks-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* quality of being reflexible.
Reflexible, re-flek'-se-bl, *a.* capable of being reflected.
Reflexity, re-fleks'-e-te, *s.* capacity of being reflected.
Reflexive, re-fleks'-iv, *a.* having respect to something past; having respect to something; referring back to the subject [Gram.]. **Reflexively**, re-fleks'-iv-le, *ad.* in a reflexive manner.
Reflow, re-flo', *v.n.* to flow back.
Refluctuation, re-fluk-tu-a'-shun, *s.* a flowing back.
Refluent, ref'-lu-ent, *a.* flowing back; ebbing (L. *re*, and *fluo*, *fluxum*, to flow.)
Reflux, re'-fluks, *s.* a flowing back.
Reform, re-form', *v.a.* to change from worse to better, or to bring from a bad to a good state; to amend; to correct: *v.n.* to abandon that which is evil or corrupt; to be amended: *s.* a changing for the better; amendment; an extension and more equable distribution of the franchise. *Reform school*, a reformatory.
Re-form, re-form', *v.a.* to form or arrange again.
Reformation, ref-or-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of reforming; the state of being reformed; correction or amendment; the act of forming anew. *The Reformation*, the great religious revolt of the 16th century, headed by Luther, which issued in the establishment, over a large section of Europe, of the Protestant religion.
Reformative, re-form'-á-tiv, *a* forming again.
Reformatory, re-form'-á-tur-e, *a.* tending to produce reformation: *s.* an institution for the reform of juvenile delinquents.
Reformed, re-formd', *pp.* or *a.* restored to a good state. *Reformed church*, that section of the Protestant church which, on the ground of doctrine and discipline, separated from the section named of Luther, adopting the Calvinistic theological system and ecclesiastical polity.
Reformer, re-form'-er, *s.* one who effects a reformation; a prominent actor in the Reformation; an advocate for political reform.
Reformist, re-form'-ist, *s.* a reformer; a Protestant.
Refortify, re-fort'-e-fi, *v.a.* to fortify anew.
Refract, re-frakt', *v.a.* to break the natural course of, as a ray of light (L. *re*, and *frango*, *fractum*, to break).
Refracted, re-frakt'-ed, *pp.* or *a.* turned from a direct course: bent back at an acute angle [Bot. and Conch.]
Refracting, re-frakt'-ing, *a.* that turns rays from a direct course.
Refraction, re-frak'-shun, *s.* the change in the direction of a ray of light or heat as it passes through a smooth surface into a medium of a different density. *Double refraction*, the refracting of light in two directions. *Astronomical refraction*, the apparent

angular elevation of the celestial bodies above their true places, due to the refracting power of the air. *Angle of refraction*, the angle made by a ray of light and a line perpendicular to the surface of the medium through which it is passing.

Refractive, re-frak'-tiv, *a.* refracting; pertaining to refraction.

Refractory, re-frakt'-ur-e, *a.* sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; contumacious; difficult of fusion: *s.* a person obstinate in opposition or disobedience. **Refractorily**, re-frakt'-ur-e-le, *ad.* in a refractory manner. **Refractoriness**, re-frakt'-ur-e-nes, *s.* perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience; difficulty of fusion.

Refragability, ref'-ra-ga-bil-e-te, *s.* the quality of being refragable.

Refragable, ref'-ra-ga-bl, *a.* that may refuted. See **Refract.**

Refrain, re-frane', *v.a.* to hold back; to restrain: *v.n.* to keep one's self from action; to forbear (L. *re*, and *frenum*, a bridle).

Refrain, re-frane', *s.* the burden of a song or that which is repeated at the end of each stanza; a kind of musical repetition. See **Refract.**

Refrangibility, re-fran-je-bil'-e-te, *s.* refrangibleness.

Refrangible, re-fran'-je-bl, *a.* capable of being refracted. **Refrangibleness**, re-fran'-je-bl-nes, *s.* quality of being refrangible.

Refresh, re-fresh', *v.a.* to cool; to give new strength to; to relieve after fatigue; to revive after depression, or what is drooping. See **Fresh.**

Refresher, re-fresh'-er, *s.* he who or that which refreshes; an additional fee paid to a barrister for retaining a brief.

Refreshing, re-fresh'-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* cooling; invigorating; reanimating: *s.* refreshment; relief after fatigue or suffering. **Refreshingly**, re-fresh'-ing-le, *ad.* so as to refresh. **Refreshingness**, re-fresh'-ing-nes, *s.* the quality of being refreshed.

Refreshment, re-fresh'-ment, *s.* act of refreshing; the state of being refreshed; new life or animation after depression; that which gives fresh strength or vigour.

Refrigerant, re-frij'-er-ent, *a.* cooling; allaying heat: *s.* that which cools; a medicine which abates heat, and refreshes the patient.

Refrigerate, re-frij'-er-ate, *v.a.* to cool; to refresh (L. *re*, and *frigus*, cold).

Refrigeration, re-frij-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act of cooling; abatement of heat; the state of being cooled.

Refrigerative, re-frij'-er-a-tiv, *a.* refrigerant: *s.* a refrigerant.

Refrigerator, re-frij'-er-a-tur, *s.* an apparatus for making or keeping things cool.

Refrigeratory, re-frij'-er-a-tur-e, *a.* cooling: *s.* a refrigerator.

Refringent, re-frin'-jent, *a.* refracting. See **Refract.**

Refuge, ref'-uje, *s.* protection from danger or distress; any place which affords such protection; a temporary retreat or shelter; asylum; expedient: *v.a.* to shelter; *v.n.* to take refuge. *Cities of refuge*, cities among the Jews appointed as a safe retreat to any one who unintentionally committed homicide. *House of refuge*, a charitable institution for the homeless or destitute. (L. *re*, and *fugio*, to flee.)

Refugee, ref-u-jee', *s.* one who flees for shelter to a place of refuge, specially to a foreign country, for political reasons, or in times of persecution.

Refulgence, re-ful'-jens, } *s.* a flood of light; splen-
Refulgency, re-ful'-jen-se, } dour.

Refulgent, re-ful'-jent, *a.* casting a bright light; shining (L. *re*, and *fulgeo*, to shine). **Refulgently**, re-ful'-jent-le, *ad.* in a refulgent manner.

Refund, re-fund', *v.a.* to repay; to restore. See **Refuse.**

Refunder, re-fund'-er, *s.* one who repays.

Refurbish, re-fur'-bish, *v.a.* to furbish a second time.

Refusable, re-fuze'-a-bl, *a.* that may be refused.

Refusal, re-fu'-zal, *s.* the act of refusing; denial of anything demanded or offered for acceptance; the choice of taking or refusing.

Refuse, re-fuze', *v.a.* to deny a request or command; to decline to accept what is offered; to reject: *v.n.* to decline to accept; not to comply (L. *re*, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour).

Refuse, ref'-use, *a.* refused; rejected; worthless: *s.* that which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter.

Refuser, re-fu'-zer, *s.* one who refuses or rejects.

Refutability, re-fu-ta-bil'-e-te, *s.* capability of being refuted.

Refutable, re-fu'-ta-bl, *a.* that may be refuted; that may be proved false or erroneous.

Refutation, ref-u-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of refuting.

Refutatory, re-fu'-ta-to-re, *a.* tending to refute.

Refute, re-fute', *v.a.* to prove to be false or wrong. See **Refuse.**

Refuter, re-fu'-ter, *s.* one who refutes.

Regain, re-gane', *v.a.* to gain anew; to recover; to reach again.

Regal, re'-gal, *a.* pertaining to a king; royal (L. *rex*, *regis*, a king). **Regally**, re'-gal-le, *ad.* in a royal manner.

Regal, re'-gal, *s.* a small portable organ in use in the 16th and 17th centuries (Fr.)

Regale, re-gale', *s.* a sumptuous entertainment: *v.a.* to entertain sumptuously; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify: *v.n.* to feast; to fare sumptuously (*regal*).

Regalement, re-gale'-ment, *s.* refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

Regalia, re-ga'-le-a, *s.pl.* ensigns of royalty, as the crown, sceptre, &c.; the rights and prerogatives of a king [Law].

Regalism, re'-gal-izm, *s.* the undue exercise of royal authority.

Regality, re-gal'-e-te, *s.* royalty; sovereignty; in Scotland, a certain territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred on a noble by the king.

Regard, re-gärd', *v.a.* to notice particularly; to heed; to value; to esteem; to respect: *s.* attention of the mind; consideration; respect; repute (Fr. from *re*, and *guard*).

Regardable, re-gärd'-a-bl, *a.* worthy of notice.

Regardant, re-gärd'-ant, *a.* looking behind or backwards [Her.]

Regardful, re-gärd'-ful, *a.* taking notice; heedful; respectful. **Regardfully**, re-gärd-ful-le, *ad.* with regard. **Regardfulness**, re-gärd'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being regardful.

Regarding, re-gärd'-ing, *prep.* respecting; concerning; related to.

Regardless, re-gärd'-les, *a.* heedless; careless. **Regardlessly**, re-gärd'-les-le, *ad.* heedlessly. **Regardlessness**, re-gärd'-les-nes, *s.* heedlessness.

Regather, re-gath'-er, *v.a.* to collect a second time.

Regatta, re-gat'-ta, *s.* a grand sailing or rowing match (It.)

Regel, re'-gel, **Rigel**, ri'-gel, *s.* a fixed star of the first magnitude in Orion's left foot.

Regelation, re-jel-a'-shun, *s.* the congelation under water, as well as in air, of two pieces of ice when brought into contact above the freezing point (L. *re*, and *gelu*, ice).

Regency, re'-jen-se, *s.* government; the government or jurisdiction of a regent; a body entrusted with vicarious government.

Regeneracy, re-jen'-e-ra-se, *s.* state of being regenerated.

Regenerate, re-jen'-e-rate, *v.a.* to generate or produce anew; to renew the heart by a change of the affections from the world to God, or from a carnal to a spiritual life: *a.* reproduced; regenerated. **Regenerateness**, re-jen'-er-ate-nes, *s.* state of being regenerated.

Regeneration, re-jen-e-ra'-shun, *s.* reproduction: the new birth of Christianity, under the operation of the spirit of Christ, in which the poles or tendencies of the life become, as it were, reversed. *Baptismal regeneration*, the doctrine that the power of spiritual life, forfeited by the Fall, is restored to the soul in the sacrament of baptism duly administered.

Regenerative, re-jen'-er-a-tiv, *a.* reproducing; renewing.

Regeneratory, re-jen'-e-ra-tur-e, *a.* having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate.

Regenesis, re-jen'-e-sis, *s.* re-birth; reproduction.

Regent, re'-jent, *a.* ruling; exercising vicarious authority: *s.* a ruler; one who governs in the minority, absence, or disability of the king; a university teacher; one of a board of superintendence over college and school [New York]. (L. *rego*, to rule.)

Regent-bird, re'-jent-bird, *s.* an Australian honey-eater.

Regentship, re'-jent-ship, *s.* the office of a regent.

Regerminate, re-jer'-min-ate, *v.n.* to germinate again.

Regermination, re-jer'-me-na'-shun, *s.* a sprouting or germination anew.

Regicidal, rej-e-si'-dal, *a.* pertaining to regicide.

Regicide, rej'-e-side, *s.* the killer or the killing of a king (L. *rex*, *regis*, a king, and *cædo*, to kill).

Regime, re-zheem, *s.* mode of living; mode of governing or managing; administration, social or political (Fr.)

Regimen, rej'-e-men, *s.* regulation of diet, &c., with a view to health; any beneficial regulation; government [Gram.]; orderly government; system of order. (L.)

Regiment, rej'-e-ment, *s.* a body of troops under a colonel, consisting of a number of companies: *v.a.* to form into a regiment or regiments.

Regimental, rej-e-ment'-al, *a.* belonging to a regiment: *s.pl.* the uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

Region, re'-jun, *s.* a tract of land or space of indefinite, but usually considerable extent; a country; a part of the body (L. from *rego*, to rule.)

Register, rej'-is-ter, *s.* written official record; the book in which such a register or record is kept; the officer who keeps the register; an apparatus for regulating the admission of air or heat; that which registers; a stop in an organ: musical compass: *v.a.* to record; to enter in a register. *Parish register*, a book in which are recorded the baptisms, marriages, and deaths of the parish. *To make register*, to make the pages and lines fall exactly on one another [Printing] (L. *re*, and *gero, gestum*, to carry.)

Register-office, rej'-is-ter-of'fis. *s.* a public record office.

Registership, rej'-is-ter-ship, *s.* the office of register or registrar.

Registrar, rej'-is-trar, *s.* an officer who has the keeping of public records. *Registrar-general*, one appointed to superintend registration, specially of births, deaths, and marriages.

Registrarship, rej'-is-trar-ship, *s.* the office of registrar.

Registration, rej-is-tra'-shun, *s.* act of inserting in a register.

Registry, rej'-is-tre, *s.* the act of recording in a register; the place where a register is kept; a set of facts recorded.

Regius, re'-je-us, } *a.* royal. *Regium-donum*, a royal
Regium, re'-je-um, } gift, a sum of money granted yearly by the English crown in aid of the Presbyterian clergy of Ireland. *Regius professor*, the incumbent of a professorship founded by royal bounty; in the English universities, the occupant of a chair founded by Henry VIII. (L.)

Reglet, reg'-let, *s.* a flat, narrow moulding [Arch.]; a slip of wood exactly planed, and used for separating lines, and filling up blank spaces [Printing] (Fr. from L. *regula*, a rule.)

Regnancy, reg'-nan-cy, *s.* rule; predominance.

Regnant, reg'-nant, *a.* reigning; exercising regal authority; ruling; predominant; prevalent.

Regorge, re-gorj', *v.a.* to vomit up; to swallow again; to swallow eagerly.

Regrant, re-grant', *v.a.* to grant back: *s.* a renewed grant.

Regrate, re-grate', *v.a.* to buy provisions and sell them again in the same market or fair, a practice which, by raising the price, was at one time a public offence and punishable; to scrape and freshen the blackened walls of a building (Fr. *re*, and *gratter*, to scrape).

Regrater, re-gra'-ter, *s.* one who buys provisions and sells them in the same market.

Regrating, re-gra'-ting, *s.* the process of removing the surface of an old hewn stone, to give it a fresh appearance.

Regreet, re-greet', *v.a.* to greet again: *s.* a return or exchange of salutation.

Regress, re'-gress, *s.* passage back; return (L. *re*, and *gradior*, to go.)

Regression, re-gresh'-un, *s.* the act of passing back or returning; retrogression.

Regressive, re-gres'-siv, *a.* passing back; returning.

Regressively, re-gres'-iv-le, *ad.* in a regressive manner.

Regret, re-gret', *s.* pain of mind due to reflection on some loss or past action or negligence; sorrow: *v.a.* to remember with sorrow; to grieve at; to lament (A.S. *grætan*, Sc. *greet*, to weep.)

Regretful, re-gret'-ful, *a.* full of regret. **Regretfully**, re-gret'-ful-le, *ad.* with regret.

Regular, reg'-u-lar, *a.* agreeable to rule, law, or principle; governed by rule; with the sides and angles equal [Geom.]; fully qualified; methodical; orderly; periodical; pursued with uniformity; belonging to a monastic order: *s.* in the Rom. Cath. Church, a member of any religious order who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; a soldier belonging to a permanent army. *Regular troops*, the troops of a permanent army. (L. *regula*, a rule.) **Regularly**, reg'-u-lar-le, *ad.* in a regular manner.

Regularity, reg-u-lar'-e-te, *s.* agreeableness to rule; method; conformity to certain principles; uniformity or steadiness in a course.

Regulate, reg'-u-late, *v.a.* to adjust by rule; to subject to rule: to put in order.

Regulation, reg-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act of regulating; the state of being regulated; a prescribed rule or order: *a.* fixed by regulation.

Regulative, reg'-u-la-tiv, *a.* tending to regulate.

Regulator, reg'-u-la-tor, *s.* one who or that which regulates; the lever of a watch, which regulates its motions; any part of a machine which regulates its movements.

Regulus, reg'-u-lus, *s.* the pure metal which, in melting ores, falls to the bottom of the crucible; a still impure product of smelting; a star of the first magnitude; a crested wren [Zool.] (L. a kinglet.)

Regurgitate, re-gurj'-e-tate, *v.a.* to throw or pour back: *v.n.* to be thrown or poured back.

Regurgitation, re-gurj-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of pouring back; reabsorption (L. *re*, and *gurges*, a whirlpool).

Rehabilitate, re-hà-bil'-e-tate, *v.a.* to restore to a former capacity; to reinstate.

Rehabilitation, re-hà-bil-e-ta'-shun, *s.* act of reinstating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights.

Rehear, re-here', *v.a.* to hear or try a second time.

Rehearing, re-here'-ing, *s.* a second hearing.

Rehearsal, re-hers'-al, *s.* repetition of the words of another; narration; recital before public exhibition.

Rehearse, re-hers', *v.a.* to repeat the words of another; to narrate; to recite before public exhibition (Fr. *re*, and *herser*, to harrow).

Rehearser, re-hers'-er, *s.* one who recites or narrates.

Reich, rich, *s.* the old German empire (Ger.)

Reichsrath, richs'-rat, *s.* the German parliament (Ger. *Reich* and *Rath*, counsel).

Reigle, re'-gl, *s.* a hollow cut or channel for guiding anything (Fr. *règle*, a rule).

Reign, rane, *v.n.* to rule as a king; to prevail; to govern: *s.* royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty; the time during which a king, &c., reigns; dominion; influence (L. *regno*, to rule).

Reigning, rane'-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* exercising supreme power; predominating; prevailing.

Reillumination, re-il-lu-me-na'-shun, *s.* act of reillumining; the state of being reillumined.

Reillumine, re-il-lu'-mine, *v.a.* to enlighten again.

Reimbody, re-im-bod'-e, *v.n.* to imbody again.

Reimbursable, re-im-burs'-à-bl, *a.* that may be repaid.

Reimburse, re-im-burs', *v.a.* to refund (Fr. *re*, *en*, in, and *bourse*, a purse).

Reimbursement, re-im-burs'ment, *s.* repayment.

Reimburser, re-im-burs'-er, *s.* one who reimburses.

Reimport, re-im-poart', *v.a.* to import back what has been exported.

Reimportation, re-im-poart-a'-shun, *s.* the act of reimporting.

Rein, rane, *s.* the strap of a bridle; the instrument of curbing, restraining, or governing; government: *v.a.* to govern by a bridle; to restrain. *To give the reins*, to give license. *To take the reins*, to take the guidance. (L. *re*, and *teneo*, to hold.)

Reindeer.

Reindeer, rane'-deer, *s.* a species of deer, a native of the Arctic regions, which has been domesticated and rendered in many ways serviceable to man (Scand.)

Reindeer-moss, rane'-deer-mos, *s.* a lichen on which the reindeer subsists during winter, and which may yield food to man.

Reinforce, re-in-foars', *v.a.* See **Re-enforce.**

Reinless, rane'les, *a.* without restraint; unchecked.

Reins, ranes, *s.pl.* the kidneys; the lower part of the back; the inward parts; the heart (L. *renes*, kidneys).

Reinstate, re-in-state', *v.a.* to restore to a state from which one has been removed.

Reinstatement, re-in-state'-ment, *s.* re-establishment; the act of reinstating.

Reinsurance, re-in-shure'-ans, *s.* a second insurance of the same property; a transfer of the risks of insurance to others.

Reinsure, re-in-shure', *v.a.* to insure the same property a second time.

Reinsurer, re-in-shure'-er, *s.* one who reinsures.

Reintegration, re-in-te-gra'-shun, *s.* a renewing; restoration.

Reinthrone, re-in-throne', *v.a.* to replace on the throne.

Reinvestment, re-in-vest'-ment, *s.* act of investing anew.

Reinvigorate, re-in-vig'-o-rate, *v.a.* to reanimate; to revive in vigour.

Reis-Effendi, rees-ef-fen'-de, *s.* one of the chief ministers of state in Turkey, who is lord-chancellor and holds the bureau of foreign affairs.

Reissue, re-ish'-shu, *v.a.* to issue a second time: *s.* a second or repeated issue.

Reiterate, re-it'-er-ate, *v.a.* to repeat again and again (L. *re*: and *iterum*, again).

Reiterated, re-it'-er-at-ed-le, *ad.* repeatedly.

Reiteration, re-it-er-a'-shun, *s.* repetition.

Reiterative, re-it'-er-a-tiv, *s.* a word or part of word reduplicated: a verb denoting repetition or intensification of the act [Gram.]

Reject, re-jekt', *v.a.* to throw away; to cast off; to refuse to receive; to refuse to grant (L. *re*, and *jacio*, *jactum*, to throw).
Rejectable, re-jekt'-á-bl, *a.* that may be rejected.
Rejecter, re-jekt'-er, *s.* one who rejects or refuses.
Rejection, re-jek'-shun, *s.* act of rejecting; refusal to accept or grant.
Rejective, re-jek'-tiv, *a.* that tends to cast off.
Rejectment, re-jekt'-ment, *s.* matter thrown away.
Rejoice, re-joys', *v.n.* to experience joy and gladness in a high degree: *v.a.* to make joyful; to gladden.
Rejoicer, re-joys'-er, *s.* one who rejoices.
Rejoicing, re-joys'-ing, *s.* expression of joy and gladness; subject of joy; experience of joy. **Rejoicingly**, re-joys'-ing-le, *ad.* with joy or exultation.
Rejoin, re-joyn', *v.a.* to join again after separation; to reunite: *v.n.* to answer to a reply; to answer, as the defendant, to the plaintiff's replication [Law].
Rejoinder, re-joyn'-der, *s.* an answer to a reply; an answer; the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication [Law].
Rejoint, re-joynt', *v.a.* to reunite joints; to fill up old joints of walls with fresh mortar.
Rejointing, re-joynt'-ing, *s.* the filling up of the joints of stones in buildings.
Rejudge, re-juj', *v.a.* to judge again; to re-examine; to call to a new trial and decision.
Rejuvenate, re-jew'-ven-ate, *v.a.* to render young again (L. *re*, and *juvenis*, young).
Rejuvenescence, re-jew-ven-es'-sens, *s.* renewing of youth; the state of being young again.
Rejuvenescent, re-jew-ven-es'-sent, *a.* growing young again.
Rejuvenize, re-jew'-ven-ize, *v.n.* to render young again.
Rekindle, re-kin'-dl, *v.a.* to kindle again; to inflame or rouse anew.
Relais, re-la', *s.* a narrow walk without the rampart [Fort.] (Fr.)
Reland, re-land', *v.a.* to land again: *v.n.* to go on shore after having embarked.
Relapse, re-laps', *v.n.* to fall back; to return to a former state or practice: *s.* a sliding or falling back, particularly to a former bad state (L. *re*, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide or slip).
Relapser, re-laps'-er, *s.* one who relapses into vice or error.
Relate, re-late', *v.a.* to narrate the particulars of an event; to ally by connection or kindred: *v.n.* to have reference; to refer. See **Refer.**
Related, re-la'-ted, *a.* allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, specially by consanguinity. **Relatedness**, re-late'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being related.
Relater, re-late'-er, *s.* one who tells, or narrates.
Relating, re-la'-ting, *a.* having relation or reference; concerning.
Relation, re-la'-shun, *s.* the act of relating or telling; that which is related; reference; connection between things; connection by birth or marriage; a kinsman or kinswoman; resemblance of phenomena; analogy; ratio; proportion.
Relational, re-la'-shun-al, *a.* having relation or kindred.
Relationship, re-la'-shun-ship, *s.* the state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.
Relative, rel'-á-tiv, *a.* having, or implying, relation; having relation to something else; relating to a word, sentence, or clause [Gram.]; incident to man in society: *s.* a person connected by blood or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman; that which has relation to something else; a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent [Gram.] **Relatively**, rel'-á-tiv-le, *ad.* with or in relation. **Relativeness**, rel'-á-tiv-nes, *s.* state of having relation.
Relativity, rel-á-tiv'-e-te, *s.* relativeness.
Relax, re-laks', *v.a.* to slacken; to make less tense or rigid; to loosen; to make less strict or severe; to relieve from a state of strain or effort; to relieve from constipation; to make languid: *v.n.* to abate in severity or tension; to remit in close attention (L. *re*, and *laxus*, loose).
Relaxable, re-laks'-á-bl, *a.* that may be relaxed.
Relaxant, re-laks'-ant, *s.* a medicine that relaxes.
Relaxation, re-laks-a'-shun, *s.* the act of relaxing; the state of being relaxed; remission of tension or rigour; remission of attention or application.
Relaxative, re-laks'-á-tiv, *a.* having the quality of relaxing; laxative: *s.* that which relaxes or is laxative.
Relaxing, re-laks'-ing, *a.* tending to relax; calculated to weaken the solids of the body.
Relay, re-la', *s.* a supply of post-horses or of hunting dogs to relieve others; a supply of anything kept for relief. See **Relax.**
Relay, re-la', *v.a.* to lay a second time.
Releasable, re-lees'-á-bl, *a.* that may be released.
Release, re-lees', *v.a.* to set free from restraint, to free from pain, care, trouble, grief, &c.; to free from obligation or claim: *s.* liberation from restraint, pain, &c.; discharge from an obligation. *Deed of release*, a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another who has some estate in possession; a quitclaim [Law]. See **Relax.**
Releasee, re-lees-ee', *s.* one to whom a release is given.
Releasement, re-lees'-ment, *s.* the act of releasing.
Releaser, re-lees'-er, *s.* one who releases.
Relegate, rel'-e-gate, *v.a.* to banish; to send into exile; to consign (L. *re*, and *lego*, to send).
Relegation, rel-e-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of relegating.
Relent, re-lent', *v.n.* to soften in temper; to become less severe, or more tender (L. *re*, and *lentus*, pliant, from *lenis*, soft).
Relenting, re-lent'-ing, *s.* act of becoming more mild or compassionate.
Relentless, re-lent'-les, *a.* unmoved by pity; unrelenting; merciless: **Relentlessly**, re-lent'-les-le, *ad.* in a relentless manner: **Relentlessness**, re-lent'-les-nes, *s.* the being relentless.
Relessee, re'-les-see, *s.* the person to whom a release is executed [Law].
Relessor, re'-les-sor, *s.* the person who executes a release [Law].
Relet, re-let', *v.a.* to let anew, as a house.
Relevance, rel'-e-vans, } *s.* state of being relevant;
Relevancy, rel'-e-van-se, } pertinence; applicability; sufficiency to warrant the conclusion [Scots Law].
Relevant, rel'-e-vant, *a.* pertinent; applicable. **Relevantly**, rel'-e-vant-le, *ad.* pertinently.
Reliability, re-li-á-bil'-e-te, *s.* reliableness.
Reliable, re-li'-á-bl, *a.* that may be relied on or trusted. **Reliably**, re-li'-á-ble, *ad.* so as to be relied on. **Reliableness**, re-li'-á-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being reliable.
Reliance, re-li'-ans, *s.* rest or repose of mind due to confidence; trust; confidence. See **Rely.**
Reliant, re-li'-ant, *a.* having reliance.
Relic, rel'-ik, *s.* that which remains after loss or decay of the rest; the remains of a deceased person; a memorial; an object religiously cherished on account of its having belonged to some sacred person or saint. See **Relict.**
Relict, rel'-ikt, *s.* a widow (L. *re*, and *lictum*, to leave).
Relief, re-leef', *s.* alleviation of pain, grief, &c.; that which alleviates; release, as a sentinel, from his post; the one who takes his place; aid; redress; prominence in sculpture, beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed. See **Relieve.**
Relier, re-li'-er, *s.* one who relies.
Relievable, re-leev'-á-bl, *a.* capable of being relieved.
Relieve, re-leev', *v.a.* to set free from pain, grief, &c.; to ease; to alleviate; to release from a post of duty; to mitigate; to assist (L. *re*, and *levis*, light.)
Reliever, re-leev'-er, *s.* one who relieves.
Relieving, re-leev'-ing, *a.* helping to relieve. *Relieving officer*, an officer in a parish connected with the relief of the poor.
Relievo, re-lee'-vo, *s.* relief; prominence of figures in statuary, &c. (It.)
Relight, re-lite', *v.a.* to light anew; to rekindle: *v.n.* to rekindle.
Religieuse, re-leezh'-e-ěz, *s.* a nun.
Religieux, re-leezh'-e-ě, *s.* a monk or friar.
Religion, re-lij'-un, *s.* a habitual, all-pervading sense of dependence on, reverence for, and responsibility to, a higher power; or a mode of thinking, feeling, and acting which respects, trusts in, and strives after, the Divine, or God; any system of faith and worship (L. from *religens*, carefully pondering or considering, opposed to *negligens*, and coming from *re*, and *lego*, to gather or consider).
Religionary, re-lig'-on-ar-e, *a.* pertaining to religion.
Religionism, re-lij'-un-izm, *s.* profession of religion.
Religionist, re-lij'-un-ist, *s.* one more or less fanatically devoted or partial to a particular religion; one who affects religion.
Religionless, re-lig'-un-les, *a.* without religion.
Religiosity, re-lij-e-os'-e-te, *s.* religiousness; religious scrupulosity.
Religious, re-lij'-jus, *a.* pertaining or relating to religion; pious; godly; devoted to the practice of religion; teaching religion; set apart for religious purposes; scrupulously exact; bound by monastic vows: *s.* a person bound by monastic vows. **Religiously**, re-lij'-us-le, *ad.* in a religious manner. **Religiousness**, re-lij'-us-nes, *s.* quality or state of being religious.
Relinquent, re-ling'-kwent, *a.* relinquishing: *s.* one who relinquishes.
Relinquish, re-lingk'-wish, *v.a.* to withdraw from; to quit; to renounce a claim to (L. *re*, and *linquo*, to leave).
Relinquisher, re-ling'-kwish-er, *s.* one who relinquishes.

Relinquishment, re-ling'-kwish-ment, *s.* the act of relinquishing or giving up.
Reliquary, rel'-e-kwâ-re, *s.* a deposit for relics; a casket in which relics are kept. See **Relinquish.**
Relique, rel-eek', *s.* a relic (Fr.)
Reliquiæ, re-lik'-we-ee, *s.pl.* the fossil remains of plants and animals [Geol.] (L.)
Relish, rel'-ish, *v.a.* to give an agreeable taste to; to like the taste of; to be gratified with the enjoyment of: *v.n.* to have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavour: *s.* sensation of flavour; taste; taste which pleases; appreciation; liking; delight; power of appreciating; power of pleasing; a small quantity just perceptible; a sauce (Fr. *re*, and *lécher*, to lick).
Relishable, rel'-ish-â-bl, *a.* having an agreeable taste.
Relive, re-liv', *v.n.* to live again; to revive.
Reluctant, re-luk'-tant, *a.* striving against; much opposed in heart; unwilling; done or granted unwillingly (L. *re*, and *luctor*, to struggle). **Reluctantly**, re-luk'-tant-le, *ad.* with reluctance.
Relume, re-lume', } *va.* to light anew; to rekindle
Relumine, re-lu'-min, } (L. *re*, and *lumen*, light).
Rely, re-li', *v.n.* to rest on; to have confidence in; to trust (*re*, and *lie*).
Remain, re-mane', *v.n.* to continue in a place or state; to be left existing or left over; not to be lost; to be left (L. *re*, and *maneo*, to remain).
Remainder, re-mane'-der, *s.* anything left after the removal of a part; the quantity left after subtraction [Arith.]; an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined [Law]: *a.* remaining; left. *Remainder-man*, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined [Law].
Remains, re-manes', *s.pl.* a corpse; literary productions left by one deceased.
Remake, re-make', *v.a.* to make anew.
Remand, re-mând', *v.a.* to call or send back (L. *re*, and *mando*, to commit).
Remandment, re-mând'-ment, *s.* a remanding or ordering back.
Remanency, rem'-â-nen-se, *s.* a remaining.
Remanent, rem'-â-nent, *a.* remaining. See **Remain.**
Remark, re-märk', *s.* notice or observation, particularly in words or writing: *v.a.* to take notice of; to express by way of remark (*re*, and *mark*).
Remarkable, re-märk'-â-bl, *a.* worthy of notice; extraordinary. **Remarkably**, re-märk'-â-ble, *ad.* in a remarkable manner. **Remarkableness**, re-märk'-â-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being remarkable.
Remarker, re-märk'-er, *s.* one who makes remarks.
Remasticate, re-mas'-te-kate, *v.a.* to chew or masticate again, as in chewing the cud.
Remastication, re-mas-te-ka'-shun, *s.* chewing the cud.
Rembiai, rämg'-bia, *s.* the materials used or thrown up to form a rampart [Fort.] (Fr.)
Remediable, re-me'-de-â-bl, *a.* that may be remedied. **Remediably**, re-me'-de-â-ble, *ad.* in a way that may be remedied. **Remediableness**, re-me'-de-â-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being remediable.
Remedial, re-me'-de-al, *a.* affording a remedy; intended for a remedy. **Remedially**, re-me'-de-al-le, *ad.* by way of remedy.
Remediless, rem'-e-de-les, *a.* not admitting a remedy; incurable; irreparable; irreversible; irrecoverable. **Remedilessly**, rem'-e-de-les-le, *ad.* so as to prevent remedy. **Remedilessness**, rem'-e-de-les-nes, *s.* the state of being remediless.
Remedy, rem'-e-de, *s.* that which cures a disease; that which counteracts an evil of any kind; that which cures uneasiness; that which repairs loss or disaster: *v.a.* to cure; to heal; to repair (L. *re*, and *medeor*, to heal, to cure).
Remember, re-mem'-ber, *v.a.* to keep or bear in mind; to recall to mind; to think of and consider; to bear in mind with gratitude, regard, or reverence (L. *re*, and *memor*, mindful).
Rememberer, re-mem'-ber-er, one who remembers.
Remembrance, re-mem'-brans, *s.* retention in mind; memory; something to assist the memory; a memorial; the power of remembering; the limit of time within which a thing can be remembered; memorandum.
Remembrancer, re-mem'-bran-ser, *s.* one who or that which reminds, or revives the remembrance of anything; an officer in the Exchequer, whose office is to make certain records.
Remiges, rem'-e-jeez, *s.pl.* the quill feathers of a bird's wing (L. rowers).
Remigrate, re-mi'-grate, *v.n.* to migrate back.
Remind, re-mine'd', *v.a.* to bring to remembrance of; to bring to notice or consideration.
Reminder, re-mine'-der, *s.* one who or that which reminds.
Remindful, re-mine'd'-ful, *a.* tending to remind.
Reminiscence, rem-e-nis'-sens, *s.* the power of recollecting; recollection; remembrance; a narration or relation of recollections.
Reminiscent, rem-e-nis'-sent, *a.* having recollection; *s.* one who reminds or who records past events (L. *re*, and *mens*, the mind).
Reminiscential, rem-e-nis-sen'-shal, *a.* pertaining to reminiscence.
Remiped, rem'-e-ped, *a.* with oar-shaped feet: *s.pl.* crustaceans, or aquatic insects, whose feet serve as oars (L. *remus*, an oar, and *pes*, the foot).
Remise, re-mize', *v.a.* to give or grant back; to release a claim: *s.* a granting back or release [Law]. See **Remit.**
Remiss, re-mis', *a.* careless in performance of duty or business; dilatory; slack; languid. **Remissly**, re-mis'-le, *ad.* in a remiss manner. **Remissness**, re-mis'-nes, *s.* slackness; carelessness; negligence; want of punctuality.
Remissibility, re-mis-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being remissible.
Remissible, re-mis'-e-bl, *a.* that may be remitted.
Remission, re-mish'-un, *s.* abatement; relaxation; moderation; relinquishment; forgiveness; pardon.
Remissive, re-mis'-siv, *a.* relaxing; remitting; forgiving.
Remit, re-mit', *v.a.* to send back; to relax; to forgive; to pardon; to give up; to refer; to transmit money, bills, &c: *v.n.* to abate in force or violence (L. *re*, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send).
Remitment, re-mit'-ment, *s.* the act of remitting; forgiveness; pardon.
Remittal, re-mit'-al, *s.* a giving up; surrender; remittance.
Remittance, re-mit'-ans, *s.* the act of transmitting money, bills, &c., to a distant place in return or payment for goods purchased; the sum transmitted in payment.
Remittent, re-mit'-ent, *a.* having alternate increase and remission or abatement. *Remittent fever*, a variety of fever, arising from malaria, in which the fever only abates, but does not cease.
Remitter, re-mit'-er, *s.* one who remits or makes remittance; one who pardons.
Remnant, rem'-nant, *s.* that which is left after the separation, removal or destruction of a part; that which remains after a part is done, told, or passed (L. *re*, and *maneo*, to remain).
Remodel, re-mod'-el, *v.a.* to model or fashion anew.
Remollient, re-mol'-le-ent, *a.* mollifying; softening (L. *re*, and *mollis*, soft).
Remolten, re-moalt'n, *pp.* or *a.* melted again.
Remonstrance, re-mon'-strans, *s.* expostulation; strong representation of reasons against a measure; pressing suggestions in opposition to a measure or act.
Remonstrant, re-mon'-strant, *a.* expostulatory; urging strong reasons against: *s.* one who remonstrates; *pl.* the Arminians, who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort in 1618.
Remonstrate, re-mon'-strate, *v.n.* to urge strong reasons against; to expostulate (L. *re*, and *monstro*, to show).
Remonstration, re-mon-stra'-shun, *s.* the act of remonstrating.
Remonstrator, re-mon'-stra-tur, *s.* one who remonstrates.
Remora, rem'-ur-â, the sucking-fish, which is provided with a sucker, by which it attaches itself to objects (L. *re*, back, and *mora*, delay, as fabled to delay ships by adhering to them).
Remordency, re-mor'-den-se, *s.* compunction.
Remorse, re-mors', *s.* the keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed (L. *re*, and *mordeo*, *morsum*, to bite).
Remorseful, re-mors'-ful, *a.* full of remorse. **Remorsefully**, re-mors'-ful-le, *ad.* in a remorseful manner. **Remorsefulness**, re-mors'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being remorseful.
Remorseless, re-mors'-les, *a.* having no pity; unpitying; relentless. **Remorselessly**, re-mors'-les-le, *ad.* in a remorseless manner. **Remorselessness**, re-mors'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being remorseless.
Remote, re-mote', *a.* distant in place or time; not immediate or proximate; alien; distant in consanguinity or affinity; slight; inconsiderable. See **Remove.** **Remotely**, re-mote'-le, *ad.* in a remote degree. **Remoteness**, re-mote'-nes, *s.* state of being remote.
Remould, re-mould', *v.a.* to shape anew.

Remount, re-mownt', *v.a.* or *v.n.* to mount again; to reascend.
Removability, re-moov-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* the capacity of being removable.
Removable, re-moov'-à-bl, *a.* that may be removed.
Removal, re-moov'-al, *s.* the act of moving or displacing; the act of curing; the state of being removed; change of place; the act of putting an end to.
Remove, re-moov', *v.a.* to cause to change place; to displace from an office; to banish; to take away: *v.n.* to change place in any manner; *s.* removal; change of place; state of being removed; departure; an indefinite distance; a step in a scale of gradation (*L. re*, and *moveo*, *motum*, to move).
Removed, re-moovd', *a.* remote; separate from others.
Removedness, re-moov'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being removed; remoteness.
Remover, re-moov'-er, *s.* one who removes.
Remphan, rem'-fan, *s.* an idol star-image, worshipped by the Israelites in the wilderness.
Remugient, re-mew'-je-ent, *a.* rebellowing (*L. re*, and *mugio*, to bellow).
Remunerability, re-mew-ner-a-bil'-e-te, *s.* capacity of being rewarded.
Remunerable, re-mew'-ner-à-bl, *a.* that may be rewarded; fit or proper to be rewarded.
Remunerate, re-mew'-ner-ate, *v.a.* to render an equivalent for a service; recompense (*L. re*, and *munus*, a service).
Remuneration, re-mew-ner-a'-shun, *s.* act of remunerating; equivalent given for service; recompense.
Remunerative, re-mew'-ner-a-tiv, *a.* yielding a due return; exercised in rewarding.
Remuneratory, re-mew'-ner-a-tur-e, *a.* affording recompense; remunerating.
Remurmur, re-mur'-mur, *v.a.* to repeat in low hoarse sounds: *v.n.* to murmur back.
Renaissance, re-nays'-sangs, } *s.* revival; the revival of
Renascency, re-nas'-sen-se, } nascent.
Renascent, re-nas'-sent, *a.* rising into being again (*L. re*, and *nascor*, to be born).
Renascible, re-nas'-se-bl, *a.* that may be reproduced; that may spring into being again.
Rencontre, rang-kong-tr, *s.* a rencounter (Fr.)
Rencounter, ren-kown'-ter, *s.* a meeting in opposition; a casual sudden contest; a combat: *v.n.* to meet unexpectedly; to clash; to fight hand to hand (*re*, and *encounter*).
Rend, rend, *v.a.* to tear asunder; to split; to tear away with violence: *v.n.* to be rent (A.S. *rendan*).
Render, ren'-der, *s.* one that tears asunder with violence.
Render, ren'-der, *v.a.* to return; to pay back; to inflict; to give; to perform; to cause to be; to translate; to surrender: *s.* a surrender; an account given; a payment of rent (*L. re*, and *do*, to give).
Renderable, ren'-der-a-bl, *a.* that may be rendered.
Renderer, ren'-der-er, *s.* one who renders.
Rendering, ren'-der-ing, *s.* version; translation; delineation; the laying on of the first coat of plaster.
Rendezvous, rang-de-voo, *s.* a place for assembling, specially of troops or ships: *v.n.* or *v.a.* to assemble, as troops, ships, &c. (Fr. render yourselves, repair).
Rendible, ren'-de-bl, *a.* that may be yielded; that may be rent.
Rendition, ren-dish'-un, *s.* surrender; translation; rendering. See **Render**.
Renegade, ren'-e-gade, } *s.* an apostate from a faith; a
Renegado, ren-e-gä'-do, } deserter (Fr. *re*, and *nego*, to deny).
Renew, re-new', *v.a.* to renovate; to restore; to confirm; to make again; to repeat; to revive; to begin again; to make new; to make fresh or vigorous; to regenerate.
Renewability, re-new-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* the state of being renewable.
Renewable, re-new'-à-bl, *a.* that may be renewed.
Renewal, re-new'-al, *s.* the act of renewing; renovation; regeneration; revival; restoration to a former or to a good state.
Renewedness, re-new'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being renewed.
Renewer, re-new'-er, *s.* one who renews.
Reniform, ren'-e-form, *a.* having the form or shape of the kidneys [Bot.] (*L. renes*, kidneys, and *form*).
Renitence, re-ni'-tens, } *s.* the resistance of a body to
Renitency, re-ni'-ten-se, } pressure; the effect of elasticity; moral resistance; reluctance.
Renitent, re-ni'-tent, *a.* resisting pressure, or the effect of it; acting against an impulse by elastic force (*L. re*, and *nitor*, to strive).
Rennet, ren'-net, *s.* the inner membrane of a calf's stomach, which coagulates milk, &c. (A.S. *rennan*, to cause to run).
Rennet, ren'-net, *s.* a kind of apple (Fr. *reinette*, from *L. rana*, a frog, as spotted like a frog).
Renounce, re-nouns', *v.a.* to disown; to disclaim; to reject; to cast off; to forsake: *v.n.* in cards, not to follow suit: *s.* in cards, a not following suit (*L. re*, and *nuntio*, to tell).
Renouncement, re-nouns'-ment, *s.* renunciation.
Renouncer, re-nouns'-er, *s.* one who renounces.
Renovate, ren'-o-vate, *v.a.* to renew; to restore to the first state, or to a good state, after decay, &c. (*L. re*, and *novus*, new).
Renovation, ren-o-va'-shun, *s.* the act of renewing; a state of being renewed.
Renovator, ren'-o-va-tur, *s.* one who or that which renews.
Renown, re-nown', *s.* fame; celebrity; exalted reputation, derived from the wide-spread praise of great achievements or accomplishments (*L. re*, and *nomen*, a name).
Renowned, re-nownd', *a.* famous; celebrated; eminent.
Renownedly, re-noun'-ed-le, *ad.* with renown.
Renownless, re-noun'-les, *a.* without renown.
Rent, rent, *pp.* of **Rend**.
Rent, rent, *s.* an opening produced by rending or violent separation; a schism; a separation (*rend*).
Rent, rent, *s.* a sum of money issuing yearly from lands or tenements: *v.a.* to lease or hold in tenancy lands or tenements for a certain consideration: *v.n.* to be leased or let for rent (Fr. *rente*). See **Render**.
Rentable, rent'-à-bl, *a.* that may be rented.
Rental, rent'-al, *s.* a schedule or account of rents; rent-roll; amount of rent.
Rent-day, rent'-da, *s.* the day for paying rent.
Rente, rangt, *s.* French funds; an annuity derivable from the French funds (Fr.)
Renter, rent'-er, *s.* one who leases an estate, or holds premises on the payment of rent.
Renter, rent'-er, *v.a.* to fine-draw; to sew together the edges of two pieces of cloth without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible; to restore the design in damaged tapestry; to sew up artfully, as a rent (Fr. *re*, and *traire*, from L. *traho*, to draw.)
Renterer, ren'-ter-er, *s.* a fine drawer; one who renters.
Rent-roll, rent'-role, *s.* an account of rents or income.
Renuent, ren'-u-ent, *a.* throwing the head back, applied to muscles [Anat.] (*L. re*, and *nuo*, to nod).
Renumerate, re-new'-mer-ate, *v.a.* to recount.
Renunciation, re-nun-se-a'-shun, *s.* the act of renouncing; disownment. See **Renounce**.
Renverse, ren-vers', *v.a.* to reverse: *a.* inverted; with the head downward [Her.] (Fr. from *re*, *in*, and *versum*, to turn.)
Re-open, re-o'-pen, *v.a.* to open again: *v.n.* to be opened again.
Reorganisation, re-or-gan-e-za'-shun, *s.* act of organizing anew.
Reorganize, re-or'-gan-ize, *v.a.* to organize anew.
Re-orient, re-o'-re-ent, *a.* rising again. See **Orient**.
Rep, **Repp**, rep, *a.* having a close-corded surface: *s.* a dress fabric with a close-corded surface.
Repacify, re-pas'-e-fi, *v.a.* to pacify again.
Repack, re-pak', *v.a.* to pack a second time.
Repaid, re-pade', *pp.* of **Repay**.
Repair, re-pare', *v.a.* to restore to a sound or good state after decay, &c.; to rebuild a part decayed; to make amends or indemnify for: *s.* restoration to a sound state; reparation (*L. re*, and *paro*, to prepare.)
Repair, re-pare', *v.n.* to betake one's self; to resort: *s.* the act of betaking one's self to any place; a haunt (Fr. *repaire*, from L. *re*, and *patria*, one's country).
Reparable, re-pare'-à-bl, *a.* that may be repaired.
Repairer, re-pare'-er, *s.* one who or that which repairs or makes amends.
Repairment, re-pare'-ment, *s.* act of repairing.
Repand, re-pand', *a.* having an uneven, sinuous margin [Bot.] (*L. re*, and *pando*, to spread).
Repandous, re-pand'-us, *a.* bent upward; crooked.
Reparable, rep'-à-ra-bl, *a.* that may be repaired or recovered. **Reparably**, rep'-à-ra-ble, *ad.* in a reparable manner.
Reparation, rep-à-ra'-shun, *s.* act of repairing or restoring to soundness; supply of what is wasted; amends; indemnification; satisfaction.
Reparative, re-par'-a-tiv, *a.* repairing; restoring to a sound state: *s.* that which restores to a good state or which repairs.

Repartee, rep-ar-te', *s.* a smart, ready, and witty reply: *v.n.* to make repartees (Fr. from *re*, and *partir*, to set out).

Repass, re-päs', *v.a.* to pass again; to travel back: *v.n.* to go or move back.

Repast, re-päst', *s.* the act of taking food, or the food taken; a meal; food; victuals: *v.a.* to feed; to feast (Fr. from *re*, and *pastum*, to feed).

Repasture, re-päst'-yure, *s.* food; entertainment.

Repatriate, re-pat'-re-ate, *v.a.* to restore to one's own country (L. *re*, and *patria*, one's country).

Repay, re-pa', *v.a.* to pay back; to refund; to make return for; to recompense as for a loss; to compensate.

Repayable, re-pa'-à-bl, *a.* that is to be repaid.

Repayment, re-pa'-ment, *s.* the act of paying back; reimbursement; the money repaid.

Repeal, re-peel', *v.a.* to recall; to revoke; to abrogate: *s.* revocation; abrogation (L. *re*, and *appello*, to call).

Repealable, re-peel'-à-bl, *a.* capable of being repealed or revoked; revocable. **Repealableness**, re-peel'-à-bl-ness, *s.* the quality or state of being repealable.

Repealability, re-peel-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* repealableness.

Repealer, re-peel'-er, *s.* one who seeks a repeal; specially one who seeks a repeal of the union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Repeat, re-peet', *v.a.* to do or try again; to recite: *s.* repetition; a mark directing a part to be repeated [Mus.] (L. *re*, and *peto*, to seek).

Repeated, re-peet'-ed, *a.* done again. **Repeatedly**, re-peet'-ed-le, *ad.* with repetition; again and again.

Repeater, re-peet'-er, *s.* one who repeats; a watch that strikes the hours and parts of hours at will, on the compression of a spring; a decimal in which the same figure or figures regularly recur [Arith.]

Repeating, re-peet'-ing, *a.* striking the hours. *Repeating circle*, a mathematical instrument for diminishing the effects of errors of graduation.

Repel, re-pel', *v.a.* to drive back; to check advance; to repulse; to resist: *v.n.* to act with force in opposition to force impressed; to check an affiux to a part of the body [Med.] (L. *re*, and *pello*, *pulsum*, to drive.)

Repellency, re-pel'-len-se, *s.* the principle of repulsion; the quality that repels; repulsive quality.

Repellent, re-pel'-lent, *a.* driving back; able or tending to repel: *s.* a medicine which drives back morbid humours into the mass of the blood; that which prevents an affiux of blood to a part, such as would raise a tumour [Med.]

Repeller, re-pel'-er, *s.* he who or that which repels.

Repent, re'-pent, *a.* creeping [Bot. and Zool.] (L. *repo*, to creep).

Repent, re-pent', *v.n.* to feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or spoken; to sorrow for sin and amend one's ways; to change one's mind and amend one's ways: *v.a.* to remember with sorrow (L. *re*, and *pœna*, punishment, pain).

Repentance, re-pent'-ans, *s.* sorrow, pain, or grief for anything done or said, of a vicious or sinful nature, and a consequent change of conduct; penitence; contrition.

Repentant, re-pent'-ant, *a.* sorrowful for past conduct; sorrowful for sin; expressing sorrow for sin: *s.* one who repents; a penitent. **Repentantly**, re-pent'-ant-le, *ad.* in a penitent manner.

Repentingly, re-pent'-ing-le, *ad.* with repentance.

Repeople, re-pee'-pl, *v.a.* to people anew.

Repercuss, re-per-kus', *v.a.* to beat back (L. *re*, *per*, quite, and *quatio*, *quassum*, to strike).

Repercussion, re-per-kush'-un, *s.* the act of driving back; reverberation; frequent repetition of the same sound [Mus.]

Repercussive, re-per-kus'-iv, *a.* driving back; causing to reverberate; reverberated.

Repertoire, rep'-er-twawr, *s.* a repertory; stock of pieces readily at command (Fr.)

Repertory, rep'-er-tur-e, *s.* a place in which things are so arranged that they can be easily found; a treasury; a magazine (L. *reperio*, to find).

Reperusal, re-per-uze'-al, *s.* a second perusal.

Reperuse re-per-uze', *v.a.* to peruse again.

Repetend, rep-e-tend', *s.* that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually [Arith.]. See **Repeat.**

Repetition, rep-e-tish'-un, *s.* the act of doing or uttering a second time; act of reciting or rehearsing; recital; reiteration.

Repetitional, rep-e-tish'-un-al, } *a.* containing re-
Repetitionary, rep-e-tish'-un-à-re, } petition.
Repetitious, rep-e-tish'-us,

Repine, re-pine', *v.n.* to fret one's self; to be discontented; to feel an inward discontent that preys upon the spirits; to complain discontentedly; to murmur (L. *re*, and *pine*).

Repiner, re-pine'-er, *s.* one who repines or murmurs.

Repiningly, re-pine'-ing-le, *ad.* with repining.

Replace, re-plase', *v.a.* to put again in the former place; to put in a new place; to repay; to refund; to supply with a proper substitute; to take the place of.

Replacement, re-plase'-ment, *s.* the act of replacing; the removal of an angle or an edge [Min.].

Replait, re-plate', *v.a.* to plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again.

Repleader, re-pleed'-er, *s.* a second pleading; the power of pleading again [Law].

Replenish, re-plen'-ish, *v.a.* to fill again; to fill full; to stock with abundance: *v.n.* to recover former fulness (L. *re*, and *plenus*, full).

Replete, re-pleet', *a.* completely filled; full (L. *re*, and *pletus*, filled).

Repletion, re-ple'-shun, *s.* state of being completely filled; fulness of blood; plethora [Med.]

Repletive, re-ple'-tiv, *a.* replenishing. **Repletively**, re-ple'-tiv-le, *ad.* so as to render replete.

Repleviable, re-plev'-e-à-bl, *a.* that may be replevied [Law].

Replevin, re-plev'-in, *s.* an action to recover possession of what has been distrained, on promise to try the legality or illegality of the seizure [Law].

Replevisable, re-plev'-is-à-bl, *a.* that may be replevied.

Replevy, re-plev'-e, *v.a.* to take back what has been distrained upon giving security to try the right at law; to bail [Law]. (Fr. *re*, and *plevir*, to pledge.)

Replica, rep'-le-ká, *s.* a copy of a work of art by the author of the original (L. *re*, and *plico*, to fold).

Replicate, rep'-le-kate, *a.* doubled back or down [Bot.]

Replication, rep-le-ka'-shun, *s.* a reply; the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's plea [Law].

Replier, re-pli'-er, *s.* one who replies.

Reply, re-pli', *v.n.* to make answer in words or writing; to answer in any way; to answer a defendant's plea [Law]: *v.a.* to return for an answer: *s.* that which is said, written, or done, in answer; a book or pamphlet written in reply to another. See **Replica.**

Repolish, re-pol'-ish, *v.a.* to polish again.

Repone, re-pone', *v.a.* to restore to an office [Scots Law]. (L. *re*, and *pono*, *positum*, to place.)

Report, re-poart', *v.a.* to bring back, as an answer; to give an account of; to relate or recite: *v.n.* to make a statement of facts: *s.* a statement of facts given in reply to inquiry; rumour; common fame; repute; relation; sound; statement of a judicial decision; an official statement of facts (L. *re*, and *porto*, to carry).

Reporter, re-pore'-ter, *s.* one who reports; an officer or person who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates; one who reports proceedings or occurrences for the newspapers.

Reportorial, re-por-to'-re-al, *a.* connected with newspaper reporting.

Reposal, re-po'-zal, *s.* the act of reposing.

Repose, re-poze', *v.a.* to lay at rest; to lay; to place in confidence: *v.n.* to rest; to lie; to rest in confidence: *s.* a lying at rest; state of sleep; rest of mind; cause of rest; a rest or pause; quietude of colour and treatment in a work of art. See **Repone.**

Reposedness, re-poze'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being at rest.

Reposit, re-poz'it, *v.a.* to lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation.

Reposition, re-po-zish'-un, *s.* act of repositing or replacing.

Repository, re-poz'-e-tur-e, *s.* a place where things are deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a store.

Repossess, re-poz-zes', *v.a.* to possess again.

Repossession, re-poz-zesh'-un, *s.* the act of repossessing.

Repoussé, re-poo-sa, *a.* embossed by hammering from behind, and afterwards by chasing (Fr. *re*, and *pousser*, to push.

Reprehend, rep-re-hend', *v.a.* to censure; to reprove; to accuse (L. *re*, and *prehendo*, *prehensum*, to seize).

Reprehender, rep-re-hend'-er, *s.* one who blames or reproves.

Reprehensible, re-pre-hen'-se-bl, *a.* deserving reproof; blamable. **Reprehensibly**, re-pre-hen'-se-ble, *ad.* in a reprehensible manner. **Reprehensibleness**, re-pre-hen'-se-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being reprehensible.

Reprehension, rep-re-hen'-shun, *s.* reproof; censure; open blame.

Reprehensive, rep-re-hen'-siv, } *a.* containing re-
Reprehensory, re-pre-hen'-sur-e, } proof.

Represent, rep'-re-zent, *v.a.* to show or exhibit by resemblance; to describe; to exhibit; to personate; to stand and act for; to show by arguments, reasoning, or statements; to stand in the place of.

Re-present, re-pre-zent', *v.a.* to present anew.

Representable, rep-re-zent'-à-bl, *a.* that may be represented.

Representation, rep-re-zent-a'-shun, *s.* the act of repre-

senting; that which represents something; likeness; exhibition, as of a play on the stage; exhibition of a character in a play; statement or account; a standing in the place of another; appearance for another; the business or function of a representative; representatives collectively.

Representative, re-pre-zent'-a-tiv, *a.* representing; exhibiting similitude; bearing the character or power of another; conducted by delegates: *s.* one who or that which exhibits the likeness of another; an agent, deputy or substitute; one who stands in the place of another as heir [Law]. **Representatively**, re-pre-zent'-a-tiv-le, *ad.* in a representative manner. **Representativeness**, re-pre-zent'-a-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being representative.

Representer, rep-re-zent'-er, *s.* one who exhibits; a representative.

Representment, rep-re-zent'-ment, *s.* representation; an image.

Repress, re-pres', *v.a.* to put down; to crush; to check; to restrain (L. *re*, and *pressum*, to press).

Represser, re-pres'-er, *s.* one who crushes or checks.

Repressible, re-pres'-e-bl, *a.* capable of repression.

Repression, re-presh'-un, *s.* the act of repressing; check; restraint.

Repressive, re-pres'-siv, *a.* tending to subdue or restrain. **Repressively**, re-pres'-siv-le, *ad.* in a repressive manner.

Reprieval, re-pre'-val, *s.* respite; reprieve.

Reprieve, re-preev', *v.a.* to respite after sentence of death; to suspend the execution of for a time; to grant a respite to: *s.* the temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence; respite. See **Reprove**.

Reprimand, rep'-re-mand, *v.a.* to reprove severely; to reprove publicly and officially by way of sentence: *s.* severe reproof for a fault (L. *re*, and *premo*, to press).

Reprint, re-print', *v.a.* to print again.

Reprint, re'-print, *s.* a new impression or edition of a book.

Reprisal, re-pri'-zal, *s.* seizure by way of retaliation or indemnification; that which is taken from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity; recaption (Fr. *re*, and *pris*, taken).

Reprise, re-prize', *s.* a ship recaptured; deductions or payments out of the value of lands [Law].

Reproach, re-proatsh', *v.a.* to censure in terms of opprobrium; to charge severely with a fault; to upbraid: *s.* censure mingled with contempt; shame or disgrace; object of scorn or contempt (Fr. from *re*, and *proche*, L. *prope*, near).

Reproachable, re-proatsh'-a-bl, *a.* deserving reproach. **Reproachably**, re-proatsh'-a-ble, *ad.* with reproaches. **Reproachableness**, re-proatsh'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being reproachable.

Reproacher, re-proatsh'-er, *s.* one who reproaches.

Reproachful, re-proatsh'-ful, *a.* expressing reproach; bringing a lasting reproach; shameful; base. **Reproachfully**, re-proatsh'-ful-le, *ad.* in a reproachful manner. **Reproachfulness**, re-proatsh'ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being reproachful.

Reprobate, rep'-ro-bate, *a.* lost to virtue; wholly given up to sin; abandoned to error: *s.* a person abandoned to sin; *v.a.* to disapprove with detestation; to condemn; to disallow; to abandon to wickedness or fate (L. *re*, and *probo*, to approve). **Reprobateness**, rep'-ro-bate-nes, *s.* the state of being reprobate.

Reprobater, rep'-ro-ba-ter, *s.* one who reprobates.

Reprobation, re-pro-ba'-shun, *s.* act of reprobating; the state of being reprobated; state of being abandoned to eternal destruction, specially by Divine decree.

Reprobationer, rep-ro-ba'-shun-er, *s.* one who believes in the abandonment of men by Divine decree to eternal destruction.

Reproduce, re-pro-duse', *v.a.* to produce again.

Reproducer, re-pro-du'-ser, *s.* one who or that which reproduces.

Reproduction, re-pro-duk'-shun, *s.* the act or process of reproducing; something reproduced.

Reproductive, re-pro-duk'-tiv, *a.* pertaining or contributing to reproduction.

Reproof, re-proof', *s.* charge of misconduct or fault; reprehension.

Reprovable, re-proov'-a-bl, *a.* worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blamable. **Reprovably**, re-proov-a-ble, *ad.* in a reprovable manner. **Reprovableness**, re-proov'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being reprovable.

Reproval, re-proov'-al, *s.* reproof.

Reprove, re-proov', *v.a.* to blame or censure; to charge with a fault to the face; to reprehend or rebuke. See **Reprobate**.

Reprover, re-proov'-er, *s.* one who reproves.

Reprovingly, re-proov'-ing-le, *ad.* rebukably.

Reprune, re-proon', *v.a.* to prune a second time.

Reptation, rep-ta'-shun, *s.* act of creeping. See **Reptile**.

Reptile, rep'-til, *a.* creeping; moving on the belly or with very short legs; grovelling; low: *s.* a creeping with very short legs; grovelling; low: *s.* a creeping animal; a grovelling or mean person (L. *repo*, to creep).

Reptilia, rep-til'-e-a, *s.pl.* a class of the animal kingdom, embracing the tortoises, lizards, serpents, and crocodiles.

Reptilian, rep-til'-yun, *a.* belonging to the reptilia, or reptiles: *s.* a reptile.

Republic, re-pub'-lik, *s.* a commonwealth; a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people. *Republic of letters*, the collective body of literary or learned men (L. *res*, a thing, and *publica*, public).

Republican, re-pub'-le-kan, *a.* pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth; according to the spirit or manner of a republic: *s.* one who favours or prefers a republican form of government; one of a party in the United States who are strong on the side of central government.

Republicanism, re-pub'-le-kan-ism, *s.* a republican form or system of government; attachment to a republican form of government.

Republicanize, re-pub'-le-kan-ize, *v.a.* to convert to republican principles.

Republication, re-pub-le-ka'-shun, *s.* a new publication of something before published; renewal.

Republish, re-pub'-lish, *v.a.* to publish a new edition of a work before published; to publish anew.

Republisher, re-pub'-lish-er, *s.* one who republishes.

Repudiable, re-pew'-de-à-bl, *a.* that may be repudiated; fit or proper to be repudiated.

Repudiate, re-pew'-de-ate, *v.a.* to cast away; to reject; to discard; to put away; to divorce (L. *re*, and *pudet*, it shames).

Repudiation, re-pew-de-a'-shun, *s.* rejection; divorce.

Repudiator, re-pew'-de-a-tur, *s.* one who repudiates.

Repugnance, re-pug'-nans, } *s.* opposition of mind;
Repugnancy, re-pug'-nan-se, } reluctance; resistance; opposition of principles or qualities; inconsistency; contrariety.

Repugnant, re-pug'-nant, *a.* opposite; contrary; adverse; distasteful (L. *re*, and *pugno*, to fight). **Repugnantly**, re-pug'-nant-le, *ad.* in a repugnant manner.

Repullulate, re-pul'-lu-late, *v.n.* to bud again (L. *re*, and *pullulo*, to sprout).

Repullulation, re-pul-lu-la'-shun, *s.* act of budding again.

Repulse, re-puls', *s.* a being checked or repelled in advancing; refusal; denial: *v.a.* to repel; to beat back. See **Repel**.

Repulseless, re-puls'-les, *a.* that cannot be repelled.

Repulser, re-pul'-ser, *s.* one who drives back.

Repulsion, re-pul'-shun, *s.* the act of repelling; the state of being repelled; repulsive power.

Repulsive, re-pul'-siv, *a.* repelling; cold: forbidding. **Repulsively**, re-pul'-siv-le, *ad.* in a repulsive manner. **Repulsiveness**, re-pul'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being repulsive.

Repulsory, re-pul'-sur-e, *a.* repulsive; driving back.

Repurchase, re-pur'-tchase, *v.a.* to buy back or again: *s.* the act of buying again.

Reputable, rep'-u-tà-bl, *a.* being in good repute; held in esteem; honourable. **Reputably**, rep'-u-tà-ble, *ad.* in a reputable manner. **Reputableness**, rep'-u-tà-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being reputable.

Reputation, rep-u-ta'-shun, *s.* good name; the credit, honour, or character which is derived from a favourable public opinion or esteem; character by report; repute.

Reputatively, re-pew'-tà-tiv-le, *ad.* by repute.

Repute, re-pewt', *v.a.* to think; to account; to esteem: *s.* reputation; character by report; good character; established opinion (L. *re*, and *puto*, to think).

Reputed, re-pewt'-ed, *a.* generally regarded. **Reputedly**, re-pewt'-ed-le, *ad.* in the general regard.

Reputeless, re-pewt'-les, *a.* disreputable; disgraceful.

Request, re-kwest', *s.* the expression of desire for something to be granted or done; prayer; petition; the thing asked for or requested; the state of being much desired or esteemed: *v.a.* to express desire for; to ask. See **Require**.

Requester, re-kwest'-er, *s.* a petitioner; one who requests.

Requicken, re-kwik'-en, *v.a.* to reanimate.

Requiem, re'-kwe-em, *s.* a hymn or mass sung for the repose of the soul of the dead, beginning with this word; a musical composition in honour of some dead person (L. *re*, and *quies*, rest).

Requirable, re-kwi'-rà-bl, *a.* that may be required; fit or proper to be demanded.

Require, re-kwire' *v.a.* to ask, as of right or by autho-

rity; to claim; to request; to call to account for; to make necessary (L. *quæro, quæsitum,* to seek).

Requirement, re-kwire'-ment, *s.* demand; that which is required.

Requirer, re-kwi'-rer, *s.* one who requires.

Requisite, rek'-we-zit, *a.* required by the nature of things; necessary: *s.* that which is necessary; something indispensable. **Requisitely,** rek'-we-zit-le, *ad.* necessarily. **Requisiteness,** rek'-we-zit-nes, *s.* the state of being requisite; necessity.

Requisition, rek-we-zish'-un, *s.* demand; application made as of right; a written invitation: *v.a.* to request; to demand; to make a demand on.

Requisitionist, rek-we-zish'-un-ist, *s.* one who makes a requisition.

Requisitive, re-kwiz'-e-tiv, *a.* expressing or implying demand.

Requisitory, re-kwiz'-e-tur-e, *a.* sought for; demanded.

Requital, re-kwi'-tal, *s.* return for any office, good or bad; compensation; recompense; retaliation; punishment.

Requite, re-kwite', *v.a.* to repay either good or evil; to recompense; to retaliate; to punish; to do or give in return (*re,* and *quit*).

Requiter, re-kwi'-ter, *s.* one who requites.

Reredos, rere'-dos, *s.* the screen or wall at the back of the altar; the screen in front of the choir; a screen at the back of a seat; the back of a fireplace, all being usually more or less decorated (Fr. *arrière,* behind, and *dos,* back).

Rerefief, rere'-fefe, *s.* a fief held of a superior feudatory.

Reremouse, rere'-mous, *s.* a bat.

Rereward, rere'-ward, *s.* the rear-guard.

Resail, re-sale', *v.a.* or *v.n.* to sail back, or over again.

Resale, re-sale', *s.* a sale at second hand; a second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor.

Resalute, re-sa-lute', *v.a.* to salute anew or in return.

Rescind, re-sind', *v.a.* to annul; to revoke; to abrogate (L. *re,* and *scindo, scissum,* to cut).

Rescission, re-sizh'-un, *s.* act of rescinding.

Rescissory, re-sis'-ur-e, *a.* having power to rescind.

Rescribe, re-skribe', *v.a.* to write back; to write over again (L. *re,* and *scribo, scriptum,* to write).

Rescript, re'-skript, *s.* an edict or decree, specially of an emperor or pope, given in answer to some question in jurisprudence officially submitted to him.

Rescription, re-skrip'-shun, *s.* a writing back.

Rescriptively, re-skrip'-tiv-le, *ad.* by rescript.

Rescuable, res'-ku-a-bl, *a.* that may be rescued.

Rescue, res'ku, *v.a.,* to free from any confinement, danger, or evil; *s.* deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger; forcible seizure or release from the custody of the law [Law]. (L. *re, ex,* and *quatio,* to shake.)

Rescuer, res'-ku-er, *s.* one who rescues.

Research, re-sertch', *s.* diligent, careful search, or investigation: *v.a.* to search or examine with care; to search again (*re,* and *search*).

Researcher, re-sertch'-er, *s.* one who diligently examines.

Reseat, re-seet', *v.a.* to seat or set again.

Resection, re-sek'-shun, *s.* the act of cutting or paring off; the operation of cutting out, or the excision of, the diseased bone of a joint [Surg.]

Reseda, re-se'-dă, *s.* a genus of plants, of which mignonette is the type (L. *resedo,* to assuage).

Reseize, re-seez', *v.a.* to seize again; to take possession of disseized lands and tenements [Law].

Reseizer, re-sez'-er, *s.* one who seizes again.

Reseizure, re-se'-zhur, *s.* a second seizure.

Resell, re-sel,' *v.a.* to sell again.

Resemblable, re-zem'-blă-bl, *a.* that may be compared.

Resemblance, re-zem'-blans, *s.* state of being like; likeness; similitude; something similar; similarity.

Resemble, re-zem'-bl, *v.a.* to have the likeness of; to liken; to compare; to represent as like something else (L. *re,* and *similis,* like).

Resend, re-send', *v.a.* to send again.

Resent, re-zent', *v.a.* to take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to feel or express anger at (L. *re,* and *sentio,* to feel).

Resenter, re-zent'-er, *s.* one who resents.

Resentful, re-zent'-ful, *a.* easily provoked to anger; full of resentment. **Resentfully,** re-zent'-ful-le, *ad.* with resentment.

Resentingly, re-zent'-ing-le, *ad.* with a degree of anger.

Resentive, re-zen'-tiv, *a.* easily provoked; quick to feel an injury or affront.

Resentment, re-zent'-ment, *s.* a deep sense of injury or the indignation excited by it; anger.

Reservation, rez-er-va'-shun, *s.* the act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; something kept back; a clause by which something is reserved [Law]. *Mental reservation,* the withholding or failing to disclose something which, if stated, would materially alter an asseveration.

Reservative, re-zerv'-à-tiv, *a.* keeping; reserving.

Reservatory, re-zerv'-à-tur-e, *s.* a place in which things are reserved or kept.

Reserve, re-zerv', *v.a.* to keep in store; to withhold from present use for another purpose: *s.* that which is reserved or kept for other or future use; reservedness; modest diffidence; coldness; an exception; reservation [Law]; troops kept back in action, to give support when needed [Mil.]; a force to fall back upon when the regulars have failed, or are not equal to the emergency [Mil.]. (L. *re,* and *servo,* to keep.)

Reserved, re-zervd', *a.* not free or frank in words, actions, or social intercourse; shy. **Reservedly,** re-zervd'-le, *ad.* in a reserved manner. **Reservedness,** re-zervd'-nes, *s.* the quality of being reserved.

Reserver, re-zerv'-er, *s.* one who reserves.

Reservoir, rez-erv-wawr', *s.* a place where anything is kept in store; a place where water is collected and kept for use (Fr.)

Reset, re-set', *s.* the receiving and harbouring of an outlaw or criminal; the receiving of stolen goods [Scots law]: *v.n.* to receive an outlaw or stolen goods [Scots law]; to set again.

Resetter, re-set'-er, *s.* a receiver of stolen goods; one who resets.

Resettle, re-set'-tl, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to settle again.

Resettlement, re-set'tl-ment, *s.* the act of resettling; the act of settling or composing again; state of settling or subsiding again.

Reship, re-ship', *v.a.* to ship again; to ship what has been imported.

Reshipment, re-ship'-ment, *s.* the act of shipping a second time; the shipping for exportation what has been imported; that which is reshipped.

Resiant, re'-se-ant, *a.* resident [Law].

Reside, re-zide', *v.n.* to dwell permanently or for a length of time; to inhere (L. *re,* and *sedeo,* to sit).

Residence, rez'-e-dens, *s.* the act of residing or dwelling in a place; place where one dwells; residing where one's duties are.

Residency, rez'-e-den-se, *s.* residence; the official residence of a British Minister in India.

Resident, rez'-e-dent, *a.* dwelling in a place for a length of time; dwelling where one's duties are: *s.* one who resides in a place for some time; a public minister at a foreign court.

Residenter, rez-e-dent'-er, *s.* a resident.

Residential, rez-e-den'-shal, *a.* connected with residents or residence.

Residentiary, rez-e-den'-shar-e, *a.* having residence: *s.* a resident; an ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

Residentiaryship, rez-e-den'-shar-e-ship, *s.* the station of a residentiary.

Resider, re-zide'-er, *s.* one who resides in a particular place.

Residual, re-zid'-u-al, *a.* remaining after a part is taken, or as residue.

Residuary, re-zid'-u-à-re, *a.* pertaining to the residue or part remaining. *Residuary legatee,* the legatee to whom is bequeathed the part of the goods or estate which remains after deducting all debts and special legacies [Law].

Residue, rez'-e-du, *s.* the remaining part; that which is left; the remainder. See **Reside.**

Residuum, re-zid'-u-um, *s.* residue; what is left after any process of separation or purification (L.)

Resign, re-zine', *v.a.* to give up or back, as an office or commission; to withdraw, as a claim; to yield; to submit (L. *re,* and *signum,* a mark).

Resign, re-sine', *v.a.* to sign again.

Resignation, res-ig-na'-shun, *s.* the act of resigning; submission; submission with acquiescence or reconciled submission, specially to the dispensations or will of Providence.

Resigned, re-sine'd, *a.* submissive. pecially to the will of God. **Resignedly,** re-sine'd-le, *ad.* with resignation.

Resignee, re-zine'-ee, *s.* the person or party to whom a thing is resigned [Law].

Resigner, re-zine'-er, *s.* one who resigns.

Resignment, re-zine'-ment, *s.* act of resigning.

Resile, re-zile', *v.n.* to start back; to recede from an engagement (L. *re,* and *salio,* to leap).

Resilience, re-zil'-e-ens, } *s.* the act of springing back
Resiliency, re-zil'-e-en-se, } or rebounding.

Resilient, re-zil'-e-ent, *a.* leaping or starting back; rebounding.

Resilition, rez-e-lish'-un, *s.* act of springing back.

Resin, rez'-in, *s.* a solid inflammable substance, obtained from trees either by exudation or extraction. *Mineral resin,* a resin from minerals, as asphalt. *Resin-extractive,* extractive matter in which resin predominates (L. *resina*). See **Rosin.**

Resiniferous, rez-in-if'-er-us, *a.* yielding resin (L. *resina*, and *fero*, to bear).
Resiniform, rez'-in-e-form, *a.* in the form of resin.
Resino-electric, rez'-e-no-e-lek'-trik, *a.* having or exhibiting negative electricity, or that kind which is produced by the friction of resinous substances.
Resinous, rez'-in-us, *a.* partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin. *Resinous electricity*, that modification of electricity excited by the friction of resinous substances. **Resinously**, rez'-e-nus-le, *ad.* like or by resin. **Resinousness**, rez'-e-nus-nes, *s.* the quality of being resinous.
Resiny, rez'-e-ne, *a.* like resin; resinous.
Resipiscence, res-e-pis'-sens, *s.* wisdom derived from severe experience; repentance (L. *re*, and *sapio*, to be wise).
Resist, re-zist', *v.a.* to withstand; to act in opposition to; to strive against; to baffle: *v.n.* to make opposition: *s.* a substance to preserve the parts white in calico-printing (L. *re*, and *sisto*, to stand).
Resistance, re-zist'-ans, *s.* the act of resisting; opposition; that power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse or pressure of another, or which prevents the effect of another power [Mech.]
Resistant, re-zist'-ant, *s.* he who or that which resists: *a.* resisting.
Resister, re-zist'-er, *s.* one who resists.
Resistibility, re-zist-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* resistibleness.
Resistible, re-zist'-e-bl, *a.* that may be resisted. **Resistibly**, re-zist'-e-ble, *ad.* in a resistible manner. **Resistibleness**, re-zist'-e-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being resistible.
Resistive, re-zist'-iv, *a.* having the power to resist.
Resistless, re-zist'-les, *a.* irresistible; that cannot be opposed. **Resistlessly**, re-zist'-les-le, *ad.* in a resistless manner. **Resistlessness**, re-zist'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being resistless.
Resoluble, rez'-o-lu-bl, *a.* that may be melted or dissolved. **Resolubleness**, rez'-o-lu-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being resoluble.
Resolute, rez'-o-lute, *a.* having fixedness of purpose; determined; constant in pursuing a purpose. See **Resolve**. **Resolutely**, rez'-o-lute-le, *ad.* in a resolute manner. **Resoluteness**, rez'-o-lute-nes, *s.* the quality of being resolute.
Resolution, rez-o-lu'-shun, *s.* the act or process of resolving or of separating the parts of anything; analysis; dissolution; firmness of purpose; fixed determination; constancy; a declaration passed by the legislature or any public assembly; solution [Math]. *Resolution of an equation*, its reduction, to ascertain the value of the unknown quantity [Alg.] *Resolution of forces*, the dividing of a force into two or more, which would have the same effect [Mech.]
Resolutioner, rez-o-lu'-shun-er, *s.* one who joins in the declaration of others.
Resolutive, rez'-o-lu-tiv, *a.* having the power to dissolve or relax.
Resolvability, re-zolv-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* resolvableness.
Resolvable, re-zolv'-à-bl, *a.* that may be resolved. **Resolvableness**, re-zolv'-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being resolvable.
Resolve, re-zolv', *v.a.* to separate a complex body or idea into simple parts or elements; to analyse; to unravel; to solve; to explain; to determine; to settle in an opinion; to make certain; to melt; to form or constitute by resolution; to determine on; to disperse, as an inflammation or tumour [Med.]; *v.n.* to determine; to determine by vote; to dissolve; to separate into its elements; to be settled in opinion: *s.* fixed purpose of mind; settled determination; legal determination; resolution of a corporation or association (L. *re*, and *solvo*, *solutum*, to loose).
Resolved, re-zolvd', *a.* determined in purpose. **Resolvedly**, re-zolvd'-le, *ad.* in a resolved manner. **Resolvedness**, re-zolvd'-ness, *s.* fixedness of purpose.
Resolvent, re-zolv'-ent, *a.* having the power of resolving; causing solution: *s.* that which has the power of resolving or dispersing, as an inflammation or tumour [Med.]; a solvent.
Resolver, re-zolv'-er, *s.* one who or that which resolves.
Resonance, rez'-o-nans, *s.* return or reverberation of sound.
Resonant, rez'-o-nant, *a.* resounding; returning sound; echoing back. See **Resound**.
Resorb, re-sorb', *v.a.* to swallow up (L. *re*, and *sorbeo*, to suck in).
Resorbent, re-sorb'-ent, *a.* swallowing up.
Resort, re-zort', *v.n.* to have recourse; to betake; to repair: *s.* a betaking one's self; assembly; meeting; concourse; the place frequented. *Dernier* or *last resort*, ultimate means of relief; final tribunal (L. *re*, and *sors*, lot).
Resorter, re-zort'-er, *s.* one who resorts or frequents.
Resound, re-zownd', *v.a.* to send back sound; to echo; to sound; to spread the fame of: *v.n.* to be sent back, as sound; to reverberate: *s.* return of sound; echo (L. *re*, and *sono*, to sound).
Resound, re-sound', *v.a.* to sound again.
Resource, re-sorse', *s.* any source of aid or support; expedient to which one may resort; means yet untried: *pl.* money or any property convertible into supplies; means of raising money (L. *re*, and *surgo*, to rise).
Resourceless, re-sorse'-les, *a.* destitute of resources.
Resp, resp, *s.* a disease incident to sheep.
Respeak, re-speek', *v.n.* to repeat; to reply.
Respect, re-spekt', *v.a.* to regard; to relate to; to honour or esteem: *s.* regard; attention; esteem, or its expression; respectful demeanour; due attention; favour; partiality; respected character; relation (L. *re*, and *specio*, to look).
Respectability, re-spekt-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* respectableness; a respectable person.
Respectable, re-spekt'-à-bl, *a.* possessing the qualities which command respect; held in respect; moderate in excellence or number, but not despicable. **Respectably**, re-spekt'-à-ble, *ad.* in a respectable manner. **Respectableness**, re-spekt'-à-bl-nes, *s.* state or quality of being respectable.
Respecter, re-spekt'-er, *s.* one who respects. *Respecter of persons*, one who favours a person to the prejudice of justice and equity.
Respectful, re-spekt'-ful, *a.* characterized by respect. **Respectfully**, re-spekt'-ful-le, *ad.* in a respectful manner. **Respectfulness**, re-spekt'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being respectful.
Respecting, re-spekt'-ing, *prep.* in regard to; concerning.
Respective, re-spek'-tiv, *a.* relative; not absolute; relating to a particular person or thing; several. **Respectively**, re-spekt'-iv-le, *ad.* as each belongs to each; as relating to each; relatively.
Respectless, re-spekt'-less, *a.* having no respect; without regard.
Respersion, re-sper'-shun, *s.* act of sprinkling (L. *re*, and *spergo*, to sprinkle).
Respirability, re-spi-rà-bil'-e-te, *s.* respirableness.
Respirable, re-spi'-rà-bl, *a.* that may be breathed; fit for respiration. **Respirableness**, re-spi'-rà-bl-nes, *s.* quality of being respirable.
Respiration, re-spi-ra'-shun, *s.* the act or function of breathing.
Respirator, res'-pe-ra-tur, *s.* a contrivance of network which covers the mouth, and protects the lungs from the sudden inspiration of cold air.
Respiratory, res-pi'-rà-tur-e, *a.* serving for respiration; connected with respiration.
Respire, re-spire', *v.n.* to breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it; to rest from toil: *v.a.* to exhale; to breathe out (L. *re*, and *spiro*, to breathe).
Respite, res'-pite, *s.* temporary intermission of labour, process, or operation; interval of rest; pause; temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal; the prolongation of time for the payment of a debt: *v.a.* to relieve by an interval of rest; to suspend the execution of; to postpone (old Fr. from L. *respectus*). See **Respect**.
Resplendence, re-splen'-dens, } *s.* brilliant lustre;
Resplendency, re-splen'-den-se, } vivid brightness.
Resplendent, re-splen'-dent, *a.* very bright; shining with brilliant lustre (L. *re*, and *splendeo*, to shine). **Resplendently**, re-splen'-dent-le, *ad.* in a resplendent manner.
Respond, re-spond', *v.n.* to reply; to correspond; to suit; to be answerable [U.S]: *v.a.* to answer; to satisfy by payment [U.S.]: *s.* a short anthem chanted in the interval of reading a chapter in a religious service (L. *respondeo*, *responsum*, to answer, from *re*, and *spondeo*, to promise).
Respondence, re-spond'-ens, *s.* an answering.
Respondent, re-spond'-ent, *a.* that answers to demand or expectation: *s.* one who answers to a suit at law; in the schools, one who maintains a thesis in reply.
Respondentia, re-spon-den'-she-à, *s.* a loan upon goods in a ship [Comm.]
Responsal, re-spon'-sal, *a.* answerable: *s.* response.
Response, re-spons', *s.* reply; a reply; in the litany, the answer of the people or congregation to the priest; in the Rom. Cath. Church, a kind of anthem sung after the morning lesson.
Responsibility, re-spons-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* the state of being responsible for a trust, office or debt; what one is responsible for; ability to answer in payment.
Responsible, re-spon'-se-bl, *a.* answerable; liable to account; able to discharge an obligation. **Responsibly**, re-spon'-se-ble, *ad.* in a responsible manner. **Responsibleness**, re-spon'-se-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being responsible; responsibility.

Responsion, re-spon'-shun, *s.* the first examination at Oxford; the Little Go.
Responsive, re-spon'-siv, *a.* answering; making reply; correspondent. **Responsively**, re-spon'-siv-le, *ad.* in a responsive manner. **Responsiveness**, re-spon'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being responsive.
Responsory, re-spon'-sur-e, *a.* containing answer: *s.* a response; the answer of the people to the priest in the Church Service.
Rest, rest, *s.* cessation from motion or action of any kind; repose; quiet; sleep; peace; place of quiet or repose; that on which anything rests; a short pause; a pause or interval of time, during which there is an intermission of the voice or sound [Mus.]: *v.n.* to cease from action or motion of any kind; to be quiet; to repose; to sleep; to be dead; to lean; to stand on; to acquiesce; to rely; to abide: *v.a.* to place; to quiet; to lay to rest (A.S.)
Rest, rest, *s.* that which is left; the remainder; the others; the undivided profits remaining at the time of balancing [Banking]: *v.n.* to remain (L. *re*, and *sto*, to stand).
Restagnant, re-stag'-nant, *a.* stagnant.
Restagnate, re-stag'-nate, *v.n.* to stand stagnant.
Restant, rest'-ant, *a.* persistent [Bot.] (L. *re* and *sto*, to stand.)
Restaurant, res'-to-rang, *s.* an establishment for the provision of refreshments (Fr.) See **Restore.**
Restaurateur, res-to'-ra-tèr, *s.* the keeper of a restaurant.
Restauration, res-to-ra'-shun, *s.* restoration.
Restem, re-stem', *v.a.* to force back a current.
Restful, rest'-ful, *a.* giving rest; being at rest. **Restfully**, rest'-ful-le, *ad.* in a restful manner. **Restfulness**, rest'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being restful.
Rest-harrow, rest'-har-ro, *s.* a prickly European plant, allied to the brooms, with tough and woody roots that arrest the harrow.
Restif, rest'-if, *a.* See **Restive.**
Resting-place, res'-ting-plase, *s.* a place for rest.
Restinguish, re-sting'-gwish, *v.a.* to quench or extinguish.
Restitution, res-te-tu'-shun, *s.* act of restoring some right of which a person has been unjustly deprived; indemnification; compensation; state of restoration (L. *re*, and *statuo*, to place).
Restive, rest'-iv, *a.* unwilling to go or move forward; obstinate; stubborn; restless or impatient under restraint. **Restively**, rest'-iv-le, *ad.* in a restless manner. **Restiveness**, rest'-iv-nes, *s.* the quality of being restive.
Restless, rest'-les, *a.* continually moving; sleepless; uneasy; not satisfied to remain at rest; turbulent; unsettled. **Restlessly**, rest'-les-le, *ad.* in a restless manner. **Restlessness**, rest'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being restless.
Restorable, re-sto'-rà-bl, *a.* that may be restored. **Restorableness**, re-sto'-rà-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being restorable.
Restoration, res-to-ra'-shun, *s.* act of replacing in a former state; renewal; recovery; the final recovery of all men from sin to a state of salvation [Theol.]; the return of Charles II. in 1660 after the Commonwealth and the re-establishment of monarchy.
Restorationist, res-to-ra'-shun-ist, *s.* one who believes in the final restoration of all men.
Restorative, re-sto'-rà-tiv, *a.* that has power to renew strength: *s.* a medicine for restoring strength and vigour. **Restoratively**, re-sto'-rà-tiv-le, *ad.* so as to restore strength.
Restore, re-store', *v.a.* to bring back to a former state; to heal; to rebuild; to revive; to recover; to give back; to return; to replace (L. *restauro*, from *re*, and *sto*, to stand).
Restore, re-store', *v.n.* to store again.
Restorer, re-sto'-rer, *s.* one who or that which restores.
Restrain, re-strayn', *v.a.* to hold back or check; to repress; to hinder; to abridge; to withhold (L. *re*, and *stringo*, *strictum*, to draw tight).
Restrainable, re-strayn'-à-bl, *a.* capable of being restrained.
Restrainedly, re-strayn'-ed-le, *ad.* with restraint.
Restrainer, re-strayn'-er, *s.* he who or that which restrains.
Restraining, re-strayn'-ing, *a.* abridging; limiting; that which checks or hinders from sin.
Restrainment, re-strayn'-ment, *s.* act of restraining.
Restraint, re-strayn't, *s.* the act of restraining; abridgment of liberty; that which restrains; a check.
Restrict, re-strikt', *v.a.* to limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds. See **Restrain.**
Restriction, re-strik'-shun, *s.* limitation; restraint.
Restrictive, re-strik'-tiv, *a.* having the quality of limiting; imposing restraint. **Restrictively**, re-strik'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a restrictive manner.
Restringent, re-strin'-jent, *a.* astringent; styptic: *s.* a medicine that operates as an astringent. See **Restrain.**
Resty, res'-te, *a.* indolent; restive, which see.
Result, re-zult', *v.n.* to follow as a consequence; to issue; to come to a determination: *s.* consequence; conclusion; effect; decision (L. *re*, and *salio*, to leap).
Resultance, re-zult'-ans, *s.* the act of resulting; result.
Resultant, re-zult'-ant, *a.* following as a result; resulting from the combination of two or more forces: *s.* the force which is the combined effect of two or more forces acting in different directions [Dynamics].
Resulting, re-zult'-ing, *a.* following as a consequence.
Resultless, re-zult'-les, *a.* without result.
Resumable, re-zume'-à-bl, *a.* that may be resumed.
Résumé, ra-zu-ma, *s.* a summing up; a condensed statement (Fr.)
Resume, re-zume', *v.a.* to take back; to take again what has been given; to begin again (L. *re*, and *sumo*, to take).
Resummon, re-sum'-mon, *v.a.* to summon or call again.
Resumption, re-zum'-shun, *s.* the act of resuming. See **Resume.**
Resumptive, re-zum'-tiv, *a.* taking back or again.
Resupinate, re-su'-pe-nate, *a.* inverted [Bot.]
Resupination, re-su-pe-na'-shun, *s.* state of lying on the back.
Resupine, re-su-pine', *a.* lying on the back (L. *re*, and *supine*).
Resurgent, re-surj'-ent, *a.* rising again from death (L. *re*, and *surgo*, *surrectum*, to rise).
Resurrection, rez-ur-rek'-shun, *s.* a rising again from the dead or a state of death; the risen life. See **Resurgent.**
Resurrectionist, rez-ur-rek'-shun-ist, *s.* one who stealthily exhumes dead bodies for dissection.
Resurvey, re-sur-va', *v.a.* to review; to survey again.
Resurvey, re-sur'-va, *s.* a second survey.
Resuscitable, re-sus'-e-tà-bl, *a.* that may be resuscitated.
Resuscitant, re-sus'-e-tant, *s.* he who or that which resuscitates.
Resuscitate, re-sus'-se-tate, *v.a.* to revivify; to revive; to recover from apparent death: *v.n.* to revive (L. *re*, and *suscito*, to raise).
Resuscitation, re-sus-se-ta'-shun, *s.* act of reviving from a state of apparent death; the state of being resuscitated.
Resuscitative, re-sus'-se-ta-tiv, *a.* revivifying; raising from apparent death.
Resuscitator, re-sus'-se-ta-tur, *s.* one who resuscitates.
Ret, ret, *v.a.* to destroy cohesion among the fibres of flax by rotting (*rot*).
Retail, re-tale', *v.a.* to sell in small quantities; to tell in broken parts; to tell to many: *s.* the sale of commodities in small quantities; *a.* dealing in small quantities (Fr. *re*, and *tailler*, to cut).
Retailer, re-tale'-er, *s.* one who retails; one who sells goods by small quantities.
Retailment, re-tale'-ment, *s.* act of retailing.
Retain, re-tane', *v.a.* to hold or keep in possession; to detain; to keep back; to keep in pay; to engage by a fee paid (L. *re*, and *teneo*, to hold).
Retainable, re-tane'-à-bl, *a.* capable of being retained.
Retainer, re-ta'-ner, *s.* one who or that which retains; an attendant; a dependant. Among lawyers, a fee paid to engage a lawyer to maintain a cause, usually termed a retaining fee.
Retaining, re-ta'-ning, *a.* keeping in possession; engaging by a fee. *Retaining wall*, a wall to prevent a bank of earth slipping.
Retake, re-take', *v.a.* to take again; to recapture.
Retaker, re-ta'-ker, *s.* a recaptor.
Retaliate, re-tal'-e-ate, *v.a.* to return the like for: *v.n.* to return like for like (L. *re* and *talio*, a punishment similar and equal to the injury sustained, from *talis*, such like).
Retaliation, re-tal-e-a'-shun, *s.* the return of like for like; requital of evil; at one time, returning of good for good.
Retaliative, re-tal'-e-a-tiv, } *a.* returning like for
Retaliatory, re-tal'-e-a-tur-e, } like.
Retard, re-tärd', *v.a.* to diminish the velocity of; to render more late: *s.* retardation (L. *re*, and *tardus*, slow).
Retardation, re-tärd-a'-shun, *s.* act of retarding; hinderance; delay.
Retardative, re-tärd'-à-tiv, *a.* that retards.
Retarder, re-tärd'-er, *s.* one who retards or delays.
Retardment, re-tärd'-ment, *s.* act of delaying.
Retch, retsh, *v.n.* to make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting (A.S. *hræcan*).
Retecious, re-te'-shus, *a.* resembling network (L. *rete*, a net).
Retent, re-tent', *s.* that which is retained. See **Retain.**

Retention, re-ten'-shun, *s.* the act of retaining; the power of retaining, specially ideas in the mind; restraint.

Retentive, re-ten'-tiv, *a.* having the power to retain. **Retentively**, re-ten'-tiv-le, *ad.* with retentiveness. **Retentiveness**, re-ten'-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being retentive.

Retiary, re'-she-ar-e, *a.* net-like; net-weaving (L. *rete*, a net).

Reticence, ret'-e-sens, **Reticency**, ret'-e-sen-se, } *s.* reservation of speech, specially about one's own affairs; aposiopesis, which see.

Reticent, ret'-e-sent, *a.* reserved in speech (L. *re*, and *tacco*, to be silent).

Reticle, ret'-e-kl, *s.* a small net; a reticule, which see.

Reticular, re-tik'-u-lar, *a.* having the form of network; formed with interstices. **Reticularly**, re-tik'-u-lar-le, *ad.* in a reticular manner.

Reticulate, re-tik'-u-late, **Reticulated**, re-tik'-u-la-ted, } *a.* netted; resembling network. *Reticulated work*, a species of masonry formed of small square stones or bricks placed lozenge-wise.

Reticulation, re-tik-u-la'-shun, *s.* the state of being reticulated; network.

Reticule, ret'-e-kule, *s.* a little bag, originally of network: a contrivance of network of a very fine fibre, dividing the field of view in telescopes to measure small distances (L. *rete*, a net).

Retiform, ret'-e-form, *a.* having the form of a net in texture.

Retina, ret'-e-nà, *s.* a retiform expansion of the optic nerve in the eye, which receives the impressions that give rise to vision (L.)

Retinal, ret'-e-nal, *a.* pertaining to the retina.

Retinalite, re-tin'-al-ite, *s.* a mineral of compact texture and splintery fracture (Gr. *retine*, resin, and *lithos*, a stone).

Retinite, ret'-in-ite, *s.* a fossil resinous substance (Gr. *retine*).

Retinitis, ret-e-ni'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the retina.

Retinoid, ret'-in-oyd, *a.* resin-like or resiniform (Gr. *retine*, and *eidos*, like).

Retinue, ret'-e-nu, *s.* the attendants of a prince or distinguished personage; a train of persons. See **Retain.**

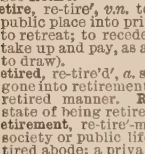
Retirade, ret'-e-rade, *s.* a kind of retrenchment, made of two faces, forming a re-entrant angle, to which the garrison may retreat and prolong the defence [Fort.] See **Retire.**

Retire, re-tire', *v.n.* to go from company or from a public place into privacy; to withdraw; to break up; to retreat; to recede: *v.a.* to cause to withdraw; to take up and pay, as a bill, when due (Fr. *re*, and *tirer*, to draw).

Retired, re-tire'd', *a.* secluded from society; private; gone into retirement. **Retiredly**, re-tire'd'-le, *ad.* in a retired manner. **Retiredness**, re-tire'd-nes, *s.* the state of being retired.

Retirement, re-tire'-ment, *s.* the withdrawing from society or public life; the state of being retired; retired abode; a private way of life.

Retiring, re-ti'-ring, *a.* reserved; not forward or obtrusive; on retiring.



Retort.

Retort, re-tort', *v.a.* to throw back; to return, as an argument, a charge, &c; to bend or curve back: *v.n.* to make a severe reply: *s.* a sharp reply; a vessel used in distilling and decomposing substances (L. *re*, and *torquco*, *tortum*, to twist).

Retorter, re-tort'-or, *s.* one who retorts.

Retortion, re-tor'-shun, *s.* the act of retorting.

Retortive, re-tor'-tiv, *a.* containing retort.

Retossed, re-tost', *a.* tossed back.

Retouch, re-tutsh', *v.a.* to touch again; to improve by new touches, as a picture: *s.* the act of retouching.

Retrace, re-trase', *v.a.* to trace back; to renew the outline of, as a drawing.

Retract, re-trakt', *v.a.* to draw back; to take back; to recall; to recant: *v.n.* to withdraw concession or declaration (L. *re*, and *traho*, *tractum*, to draw).

Retract, re-trakt', *s.* the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.

Retractable, re-trakt'-à-bl, *a.* that may be retracted.

Retractation, re-trak-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of retracting; recantation.

Retractible, re-trak'-te-bl, *a.* that may be drawn back or retracted.

Retractile, re-trakt'-ile, *a.* retractable.

Retraction, re-trak'-shun, *s.* act of drawing back; act of retracting; recantation; disavowal.

Retractive, re-trak'-tiv, *a.* retracting: *s.* that which withdraws or takes from.

Retractor, re-trak'-tur, *s.* a muscle or an instrument for drawing back.

Retransform, re-trans-form', *v.a.* to transform anew.

Retranslate, re-trans-late', *v.a.* to translate anew.

Retraxit, re-traks'-it, *s.* the withdrawing of a suit and consequent loss of the action [Law.] (L. he has withdrawn.)

Retreat, re-treet', *s.* the act of retiring; retirement or seclusion; place of retirement; place of safety or security; the retiring of an army from the face of an enemy or an advanced position; a signal for retiring to quarters or from an engagement [Mil.]: *v.n.* to retire from any position or place; to withdraw to seclusion or safety; to retire; to retire from an enemy. See **Retract.**

Retrench, re-trensh', *v.a.* to cut off; to pare away; to lessen; to curtail; to furnish with an entrenchment [Mil.]: *v.n.* to live at less expense (Fr. *re*, and *trancher*, to cut).

Retrenchment, re-trensh'-ment, *s.* the act of lopping off or removing what is superfluous; curtailment; reduction of expense; a work constructed within another to prolong the defence [Mil.]

Retribute, re-trib'-ute, *v.a.* to pay back; to compensate (L. *re*, and *tribuo*, to give).

Retributer, re-trib'-u-ter, *s.* one who makes retribution.

Retribution, ret-re-bu'-shun, *s.* return accommodated to the action; reward or punishment; distribution of rewards and punishments at the judgment.

Retributive, re-trib'-u-tiv, **Retributory**, re-trib'-u-tur-e, } *a.* rewarding for good deeds and punishing for offences.

Retrievable, re-tre'-và-bl, *a.* that may be retrieved or recovered. **Retrievably**, re-tre'-và-ble, *ad.* in a retrievable manner. **Retrievableness**, re-tre'-và-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being retrievable.

Retrival, re-tre'-val, } *s.* act of retrieving.

Retrievement, re-treve'-ment, }

Retrieve, re-treev', *v.a.* to restore; to recover; to repair; to regain (Fr. *re*, and *trouver*, to find).

Retriever, re-treev'-er, *s.* a dog, generally of a cross-breed, trained to fetch game that has been shot.

Retro, a Latin prefix, signifying backward.

Retroact, ret-ro-akt', *v.n.* to act in opposition.

Retroaction, ret-ro-ak'-shun, *s.* action returned or action backwards; operation on something past or preceding.

Retroactive, re-tro-ak'-tiv, *a.* operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective. **Retroactively**, re-tro-ak'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a retroactive manner.

Retrocede, ret'-ro-sede, *v.a.* to cede or grant back: *v.n.* to go back (L. *retro*, and *cedo*, to yield, to go).

Retrocedent, ret-ro-se'-dent, *a.* disposed to retrocede; moving about from one part of the body to another [Med.]

Retrocession, re-tro-sesh'-un, *s.* a ceding or granting back; the act of going back.

Retroduction, re-tro-duk'-shun, *s.* a bringing back.

Retroflex, ret'-ro-fleks, *a.* bent this way and that [Bot.] (L. *retro*, and *flexus*, bent).

Retrofract, ret'-ro-frakt, **Retrofracted**, ret'-ro-frak-ted, } *a.* bent back, so as to appear as if broken [Bot.] (L. *retro*, and *fractum*, to break).

Retrogradation, re-tro-grà-dà'-shun, *s.* the act of moving backward; decline in excellence.

Retrograde, ret'-ro-grade, *a.* going or moving backward; apparently moving backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs [Astron.]; declining from a better to a worse state: *v.n.* to go or move backward: *v.a.* to cause to go backward (L. *retro*, and *gradior*, to go or step)

Retrogression, re-tro-gresh'-un, *s.* the act of going backward; retrogradation.

Retrogressive, re-tro-gres'-siv, *a.* going or moving backward; declining in excellence. **Retrogressively**, re-tro-gres'-siv-le, *ad.* in a retrogressive manner. **Retrogressiveness**, re-tro-gres'-siv-nes, *s.* the state of being retrogressive.

Retromingent, re-tro-min'-jent, *a.* discharging the urine backwards: *s.* an animal that discharges its urine backwards (L. *retro*, and *mingo*, to make water).

Retropulsive, re-tro-pul'-siv, *a.* driving back; repelling (L. *retro*, and *pulsum*, to drive).

Retrorsely, re-trors'-ly, *ad.* in a backward direction (L. *retro*, and *versus*, turned).

Retrospect, ret'-ro-spekt, *s.* a looking back on things past; review (L. *retro*, and *specio*, to look).

Retrospection, ret-ro-spek'-shun, *s.* the act of looking back on things past; the faculty of doing so.

Retrospective, ret-ro-spek'-tiv, *a.* looking back on past events; affecting things past. **Retrospectively**, ret-ro-spek'-tiv-le, *ad.* by way of retrospect.

Retroversion, re-tro-ver'-shun, *s.* a turning or falling backward.
Retrovert, ret'-ro-vert, *v.a.* to turn back (L. *retro*, and *verto, versum*, to turn).
Retrude, re-trood', *v.a.* to thrust back (L. *re*, and *trudo, trusum*, to thrust.)
Retruse, re-truse', *a.* hidden; abstruse.
Retund, re-tund', *v.a.* to blunt; to dull (L. *re*, and *tundo, tusum*, to beat).
Return, re-turn', *v.n.* to come back to the same place or state; to answer; to revert; to recur: *v.a.* to bring or send back; to repay; to give back in requital; to give back in reply; to relate; to retort; to give in an account of an official report; to transmit; to elect: *s.* the act of going back; the act of giving back; periodical coming back; periodical renewal; profit of business; repayment; restitution; the rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution [Law]; an official report.
Return, re-turn', *v.a.* and *v.n.* to turn again.
Returnable, re-turn'-à-ble, *a.* that may be returned or restored; that is legally to be returned or rendered [Law].
Return-day, re-turn'-da, *s.* the day when the defendant is to appear in court, and the sheriff has to make his return [Law].
Returner, re-turn'er, *s.* one who returns; one who repays or remits money.
Returning-officer, re-turn'-ing of'-fis-er, *s.* the officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, &c.; the presiding officer at an election.
Returnless, re-turn'-less, *a.* admitting no return.
Return-ticket, re-turn'-tik-et, *s.* a ticket at a reduced rate for a journey to a place and back.
Retuse, re-tuse', *a.* blunt; terminating in a round end, the centre of which is depressed [Bot. and Conch.] See **Retund**.
Reunion, re-yu'-ne-un, *s.* union formed anew after separation; a meeting or an assembly of friends or associates.
Reunite, re-yu-nite', *v.a.* to join after a separation; to reconcile after variance: *v.a.* to be united again.
Reunition, re-yu-nish'-un, *s.* second uniting.
Reurge, re-urje', *v.a.* to urge again.
Reussite, roys'-site, *s.* a mineral occurring in mealy efflorescences, sometimes crystallized (*Reuse*, a mineralogist).
Revaccinate, re-vak'-sin-ate, *v.a.* to vaccinate a second time.
Revalenta, re-va-len'-tá, *s.* a preparation of lentil meal, so called from its alleged restorative virtues (L. *re*, and *valeo*, to be well).
Reveal, re-veel', *v.a.* to make known something before unknown or kept secret; to disclose (L. *re*, and *velum*, a veil).
Reveal, re-veel', *s.* the vertical side of an opening for a window or doorway.
Revealable, re-veel'-à-bl, *a.* that can be revealed. **Revealableness**, re-veel'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being revealable.
Revealer, re-veel'-er, *s.* one who makes known.
Revealment, re-veel'-ment, *s.* act of revealing.
Reveille, re-vale'-ya, *s.* the sound of drum, bugle, &c., about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging [Mil.] (Fr. *re*, and *éveiller*, to awake.)
Revel, rev'-el, *v.n.* to feast with loose and clamorous merriment; to carouse; to wanton: *s.* a loose and noisy feast.
Revelation, rev-e-la'-shun, *s.* the act of revealing; that which is revealed; the act of revealing or that which is revealed on the part of God to man; the Apocalypse. See **Reveal**.
Revellent, re-vel'-lent, *a.* causing revulsion (L. *re*, and *vello*, to pull).
Reveller, rev'-el-er, *s.* one who indulges in revelry.
Revelment, rev'-el-ment, *s.* act of revelling.
Revel-rout, rev'-el-rout, *s.* tumultuous festivity; an unlawful assembly (*rebel* or *rave*).
Revelry, rev'-el-re, *s.* noisy festivity.
Revendicate, re-ven'-de-kate, *v.a.* to reclaim what has been taken away (L. *re*, and *vindicate*).
Revendication, re-ven-de-ka'-shun, *s.* act of reclaiming abstracted property.
Revenge, re-venj', *v.a.* to inflict pain or injury in return for injury; to inflict injury from feelings of malice for a wrong: *s.* the act of revenging; a malicious or spiteful infliction of pain or injury in return for injury; the passion to inflict revenge (L. *re*, and *vindico*, to lay claim to).
Revengeful, re-venj'-ful, *a.* full of revenge or a desire to inflict pain for injury received; vindictive. **Revengefully**, re-venj'-ful-le, *ad.* in a revengeful manner. **Revengefulness**, re-venj'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being revengeful.
Revengeless, re-venj'-les, *a.* unrevenged.
Revengement, re-venj'-ment, *s.* return of an injury; revenge.
Revenger, re-venj'-er, *s.* one who revenges.
Revengingly, re-venj'-ing-le, *ad.* with revenge.
Revenue, rev'-e-nu, *s.* income; the general income of a state, being the annual produce of taxes, excise, customs, &c.; return; reward (L. *re*, and *venio*, to come).
Revenue-officer, rev'-e-nu-of'-fis-er, *s.* a customs or excise officer.
Reverberant, re-verb'-e-rant, *a.* reverberating; resounding.
Reverberate, re-verb'-e-rate, *v.a.* to send back, as sound; to echo; to send, or strike back, or reflect, as light, heat, or flame: *v.n.* to be driven back, as light or sound; to resound (L. *re*, and *verbero*, to lash, to beat).
Reverberation, re-verb-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act of reverberating, as light, heat, or sound; sound echoed back.
Reverberative, re-verb'-er-a-tiv, *a.* reverberating.
Reverberatory, re-verb'-er-a-tur-e, *a.* reverberating: *s.* a furnace with a kind of dome that reflects the flame upon a vessel placed within it.
Revere, re-veer', *v.a.* to regard with veneration; to reverence (L. *re*, and *vereor*, to feel awe).
Reverence, rev'-er-ens, *s.* fear mingled with respect and esteem; veneration; an act of respect or obeisance; a title of the clergy: *v.a.* to regard with reverence.
Reverencer, rev'-er-en-ser, *s.* one who reverences.
Reverend, rev'-er-end, *a.* worthy of reverence; entitled to respect, mingled with fear and affection; a title of respect given to the clergy generally; *very reverend* being applied to a dean, *right reverend* to a bishop, and *most reverend* to an archbishop (L. *reverendus*, to be revered).
Reverent, rev'-er-ent, *a.* expressing reverence or submission; submissive. **Reverently**, rev'-er-ent-le, *ad.* in a reverent manner.
Reverential, rev-e-ren'-shal, *a.* proceeding from reverence, or expressing it. **Reverentially**, rev-er-en'-shal-le, *ad.* in a reverential manner.
Reverer, re-ve'-rer, *s.* one who reveres and venerates.
Reverie, rev'-er-e, *s.* a state of waking dreaminess; a loose irregular train of thoughts occurring in musing or meditation; extravagant conceit of the fancy (Fr. from *rêver*, to dream).
Reversal, re-vers'-al, *s.* the act of reversing; a change or overthrowing.
Reverse, re-vers', *v.a.* to turn in a contrary direction; to turn upside down; to subvert; to revoke; to make void, as a sentence: *s.* change or turn of affairs for the better or for the worse; a misfortune: the opposite; the back surface; a thing reversed; a partial defeat: *a.* turned backward; having an opposite direction. See **Revert**. **Reversely**, re-vers'-le, *ad.* in a reverse manner.
Reversed, re-verst', *pp.* turned side for side; changed to the contrary; overthrown or annulled: *a.* resupinate [Bot.]; with volutions the reverse way of the common cork-screw [Conch]. **Reversedly**, re-verst'-le, *ad.* in a reversed manner.
Reverseless, re-vers'-les, *a.* not to be reversed.
Reversible, re-vers'-e-bl, *a.* that may be reversed.
Reversion, re-ver'-shun, *s.* right of property which remains after some particular estate has ceased, which had been granted by the owner [Law]; right of succession to an estate.
Reversionary, re-ver'-shun-à-re, *a.* pertaining to a reversion.
Reversioner, re-ver'-shun-er, *s.* the person who has a reversion.
Revert, re-vert', *v.a.* to turn back; to reverse: *v.n.* to return; to fall back; to return to the proprietor, after the determination of a particular estate [Law]: *s.* recurrence [Mus.] (L. *re*, and *verto, versum*, to turn.)
Revertent, re-vert'-ent, *s.* a medicine which restores the natural order of the inverted irritative motions in the animal system [Med.]
Revertible, re-vert'-e-bl, *a.* that may revert or return.
Revertive, re-vert'-iv, *a.* reversing. **Revertively**, re-vert'-iv-le, *ad.* by reversion.
Revery, rev'-er-e, *s.* See **Reverie**.
Revest, re-vest', to clothe again; to reinvest: *v.n.* to take effect again; to return to a former owner (L. *re*, and *vestio*, to clothe).
Revestiary, re-ves'-te-à-re, *s.* the vestry of a church or temple.
Revetment, re-vet'-ment, *s.* a strong wall on the outside of a rampart; a retaining wall [Fort.] (Fr.) See **Revest**.
Revictual, re-vit'-l, *v.a.* to furnish again with provisions.

Review, re-vew', *v.a.* to look back on; to see again; to view and examine again; to revise; to inspect, specially troops; to write a critical estimate of: *s.* a second examination; revision, with a view to improvement; inspection of troops under arms or of ships of war [Mil.]; a periodical publication containing essays and criticisms; a critical examination of a new publication; a retrospect (L. *re*, and *video*, to see).

Reviewable, re-vew'-à-bl, *a.* that may be reviewed.

Reviewer, re-vew'-er, *s.* one who reviews; the writer of a review.

Revigorate, re-vig'-ur-ate, *v.a.* to give new vigour to.

Revile, re-vile', *v.a.* to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language; to reproach (L. *re*, and *vile*).

Revilement, re-vile'-ment, *s.* contemptuous language; reproach.

Reviler, re-vi'-ler, *s.* one who reviles another.

Revilingly, re-vi'-ling-le, *ad.* with reviling.

Revindicate, re-vin'-de-kate, *v.a.* to vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back what has been lost.

Revisal, re-vi'-zal, *s.* revision.

Revise, re-vize', *v.a.* to review; to look over for correction: *s.* review; a proof-sheet taken after the first correction.

Reviser, re-vi'-zer, *s.* one who revises for correction.

Revising barrister, re-vize'-ing-bar'-is-ter, *s.* a barrister appointed to revise the list of persons in a district entitled to vote for a member of parliament.

Revision, re-vizh'-un, *s.* the act of reviewing or re-examining for correction; that which is revised.

Revisional, re-vizh'-un-al, } *a.* pertaining to re-
Revisionary, re-vizh'-un-à-re, } vision.

Revisit, re-viz'-it, *v.a.* to visit again.

Revisitation, re-viz-it-a'-shun, *s.* act of revisiting.

Revisory, re-vi'-zo-re, *a.* revising; having power to revise.

Revivable, re-vive'-à-bl, *a.* that may be revived.

Revival, re-vi'-val, *s.* return or recovery to life; recall or return to activity from a state of languor or neglect; a religious spiritual awakening.

Revivalism, re-vi'-val-izm, *s.* an interest in revivals of religion or religious awakenings, or the spirit of such.

Revivalist, re-vi'-val-ist, *s.* one who promotes and is concerned in revivals of religion.

Revive, re-vive', *v.n.* to recover life; to recover new life; to recover from a state of neglect or depression; to receive its natural state, as a metal [Chem.]: *v.a.* to bring to life again; to raise from languor, depression, or discouragement; to rouse; to renew; to refresh; to recall; to recover from neglect or depression; to quicken; to restore to its natural or metallic state [Chem.] (L. *re*, and *vivo*, to live.)

Reviver, re-vi'-ver, *s.* he who or that which revives.

Revivification, re-viv-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* restoration of life.

Revivify, re-viv'-e-fi, *v.a.* to recall to life; to reanimate; to give new life or vigour to (L. *revivo*, and *facio*, to make).

Revivingly, re-vi'-ving-le, *ad.* in a reviving manner.

Reviviscence, rev-e-vis'-sens, *s.* renewal of life; return to life.

Reviviscent, rev-e-vis'-sent, *a.* restoring life; reviving.

Revivor, re-vi'-vor, *s.* the reviving of a suit which has been abated by death [Law].

Revocable, rev'-o-kà-bl, *a.* that may be revoked. **Revocably**, rev'-o-kà-ble, *ad.* in a revocable manner. **Revocableness**, rev'-o-kà-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being revocable.

Revocation, rev-o-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of recalling; the state of being recalled; repeal; reversal of a decree, edict, or deed.

Revocatory, rev'-o-kà-tur-e, *a.* revoking; recalling.

Revoke, re-voke', *v.a.* to recall; to repeal; to declare void: *v.n.* to renounce at cards; *s.* act of revoking at cards (L. *re*, and *voco*, to call).

Revokement, re-voke'-ment, *s.* revocation; reversal.

Revolt, re-volt', *v.n.* to renounce allegiance; to feel disgust: *v.a.* to shock; to do violence to; *s.* desertion; renunciation of allegiance; rebellion; insurrection; gross departure from duty (It. from L. *re*, and *volvo*, to roll).

Revolter, re-volt'-er, *s.* one who renounces allegiance.

Revolting, re-volt'-ing, *a.* doing violence to the feelings; exciting abhorrence; offensive. **Revoltingly**, re-volt'-ing-le, *ad.* offensively.

Revoluble, rev'-ol-u-bl, *a.* that may revolve.

Revolute, rev'-o-lute, *a.* rolled or curled back [Bot. and Zool.] See **Revolve.**

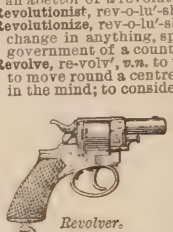
Revolution, rev-o-lu'-shun, *s.* rotation; circular motion of a body on its axis; the motion of a body round a centre; motion returning to the same point or state; continued course, marked regular return; space marked by some revolution; change, specially in the constitution of a government. *The Revolution*, that which issued on the expulsion of the Stuarts from the throne of England.

Revolutionary, rev-o-lu'-shun-ar-e, *a.* pertaining to or tending to produce a revolution in government: *s.* an abettor of a revolution.

Revolutionist, rev-o-lu'-shun-ist, *s.* a revolutionary.

Revolutionize, rev-o-lu'-shun-ize, *v.a.* to effect a radical change in anything, specially in the constitution or government of a country.

Revolve, re-volv', *v.n.* to turn or roll round; to rotate; to move round a centre: *v.a.* to turn over and over in the mind; to consider attentively (L. *re*, and *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll).



Revolver.

Revolvency, re-volv'-en-se, *s.* state, act, or principle of revolving.

Revolver, re-volv'-er, *s.* a fire-arm which, by means of revolving barrels or a revolving breach, can be fired several times without reloading.

Revolving, re-volv'-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* turning about.

Revomit, re-vom'-it, *v.a.* to vomit or pour forth again; to reject from the stomach.

Revulsion, re-vul'-shun, *s.* a holding or drawing back; diversion of the cause of a disease from one part of the body to another; recoil (L. *re*, and *vulsum*, to pull).

Revulsive, re-vul'-siv, *a.* having the power of revulsion: *s.* that which has the power of withdrawing; a medicine with the power of diverting the cause of a disease from one part of the body to another [Med.]

Reward, re-wawrd', *v.a.* to give in return either good or evil; to recompense; to punish: *s.* equivalent return for good or service done; recompense.

Rewardable, re-wawrd'-à-bl, *a.* worthy of reward. **Rewardably**, re-wawrd'-à-ble, *ad.* in a rewardable manner. **Rewardableness**, re-wawrd'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being rewardable.

Rewarder, re-wawrd'-er, *s.* one who rewards.

Rewardless, re-wawrd'-les, *a.* having no reward.

Reword, re-wurd', *v.a.* to repeat in the same words.

Rewrite, re-rite', *v.a.* to write over again.

Rex, reks, *s.* a king (L.)

Reynard, ra'-nard, *s.* renard, the fox.

Rhabarbarate, rà-bàr'-bà-rate, *a.* impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

Rhabarbarine, rà-bàr'-ba-rine, *s.* a proximate principle of rhubarb. See **Rhubarb.**

Rhabdoidal, rab-doy'-dal, *a.* like a rod (Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *eidos*, like).

Rhabdology, rab-dol'-o-je, *s.* the art of computing by means of Napier's rods or bones (Gr. *rhabdos*, and *logos*, science).

Rhabdomancy, rab'-do-man-se, *s.* divination by means of rods, specially to find out the locality of minerals, springs, &c., underground (Gr. *rhabdos*, and *manteia*, divination).

Rhadamanthine, rad-à-man'-thin, *a.* rigorous; inflexible (*Rhadamanthus*, one of the three judges of the souls of the dead in the netherworld).

Rhapsodical, rap-sod'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of rhapsody; unconnected.

Rhapsodist, rap'-so-dist, *s.* one who recites or sings rhapsodies; one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets; one who has a confused, incoherent, and excited style of writing.

Rhapsodize, rap'-so-dize, *v.n.* to utter rhapsodies.

Rhapsody, rap'-so-de, *s.* a rambling composition, conceived in a confused and excited state of mind; originally recitation or chanting of poems, specially from Homer (Gr. *rhapto*, to sew, and *ode*, a song).

Rhatany, rat'-an-e, *s.* the root of a S. American shrub, with astringent and tonic properties.

Rheinberry, rane'-ber-re, *s.* buckthorn, a plant.

Rheine, re'-in, *s.* a proximate principle of the officinal rhubarb. See **Rheum.**

Rhenish, ren'-ish, *a.* pertaining to the Rhine.

Rheometer, re-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current (Gr. *rheo*, to flow, and *meter*).

Rheometry, re-om'-e-tre, *s.* the art of measuring the strength and velocity of electric currents.

Rheomotor, re-o-mo'-tor, *s.* an apparatus by which an electric or galvanic current is originated.

Rheophore, re'-o-fore, *s.* a connecting electric wire (Gr. *rheo*, and *phero*, to bear).

Rheoscope, re'-o-skope, *s.* an instrument to determine the pressure or presence of an electric current (L. *rheo*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Rheostat, re'-o-stat, *s.* an instrument for regulating the electric current (Gr. *rheo*, and *statos*, that stands).

Rheotome, re'-o-tome, *s.* an instrument for interrupting an electric current (Gr. *rheo*, and *tome*, cutting).

Rheotrope, re'-o-trope, *s.* an instrument for changing the direction of an electric current (Gr. *rheo*, and *tropos*, turning).

Rhesus, re'-sus, *s.* an Indian monkey of gregarious habits, and held in awe by the natives.

Rhetoric, ret'-o-rik, *s.* the science or art of persuasive or effective speech; the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; the power of persuasion or attraction (Gr. *rheo*, to speak).

Rhetorical, re-tor'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical. **Rhetorically**, re-tor'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a rhetorical manner.

Rhetorician, ret-o-rish'-an, *s.* one who teaches rhetoric; an expert in rhetoric or oratory.

Rhetorize, ret'-o-rize, *v.n.* to play the orator; *v.a.* to represent by a figure of oratory.

Rheum, room, *s.* an increased action of the mucous glands, attended with increased discharge; a thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands, &c., as in catarrh (Gr. *rheo*, to flow).

Rheum, re'-um, *s.* a genus of plants, of which the rhubarb is the principal.

Rheumatic, roo-mat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to rheumatism; due to rheumatism.

Rheumatism, roo'-mă-tizm, *s.* a painful affection of the muscles of the body, the fibrous tissues being in an inflammatory state (Gr. *rheuma*, humour, the floating of this in the body having been supposed to be the cause of the affection).

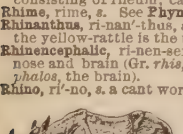
Rheumy, roo'-me, *a.* full of rheum or watery matter; consisting of rheum; causing rheumatism.

Rhime, rime, *s.* See **Rhyme.**

Rhinanthus, ri-nan'-thus, *s.* a genus of plants, of which the yellow-rattle is the type.

Rhinencephalic, ri-nen-sef'-a-lik, *a.* pertaining to the nose and brain (Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, and *engkephalos*, the brain).

Rhino, ri'-no, *s.* a cant word for money.



Rhinoceros.

Rhinoceral, ri-no-se'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to or resembling the rhinoceros.

Rhinoceros, ri-nos'-e-ros, *s.* a large pachydermatous quadruped with one or two horns on his nose (Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, and *keras*, a horn).

Rhinoceros-bird, ri-nos'-e-ros-bĕrd, *s.* a species of horn-bill.

Rhinoplastic, ri-no-plas'-tik, *a.* forming a nose (Gr. *rhis*, and *plasso*, to fashion).

Rhizoma, ri-zo'-mă, } *s.* a species of creeping stem which
Rhizome, riz'-om, } grows under ground, sending out shoots above and roots below [Bot.] (Gr. *rhiza*, a root).

Rhizomatose, ri-zo'-mă-tose, *a.* having creeping stems, as the carrot.

Rhizophagous, ri-zof'-ă-gus, *a.* feeding on roots (Gr. *rhiza*, and *phago*, to eat).

Rhizophorous, ri-zof'-o-rus, *a.* root-bearing (Gr *rhiza*, and *phero*, to bear).

Rhizopods, riz'-o-pods, *s.pl.* a class of simple animal organisms of gelatinous structure and moving by processes (Gr. *rhiza*, and *pous*, a foot).

Rhodanic, ro-dan'-ic, *a.* producing a red colour with salts of iron (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose).

Rhodian, ro'-de-an, *a.* issuing from Rhodes: *s.* a native of Rhodes.

Rhodium, ro'-de-um, *s.* a metal of an extremely hard and brittle nature, belonging to the platinum group.

Rhododendron, ro-do-den'-dron, *s.* a genus of ornamental evergreen plants, with brilliant flowers (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree).

Rhodomontade, rod-o-mon-tade', *s.* See **Rodomontade.**

Rhodonite, ro'-don-ite, *s.* a variety of manganese spar.

Rhomb, rom, } *s.* an oblique-angled equilateral
Rhombus, rom'-bus, } parallelogram, (Gr. *rhombos*, from *rhembo*, to whirl round).

Rhombic, rom'-bik, *a.* having the figure of a rhomb.

Rhombohedral, rom-bo-he'-dral, *a.* relating to the rhombohedron.

Rhombohedron, rom-bo-he'-dron, *s.* a solid contained by six equal rhombic planes (Gr. *rhombos*, and *hedra*, a side).

Rhomboid, rom'-boyd, *s.* a figure approaching to a rhomb; a quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular: *a.* rhomboidal (Gr. *rhombos*, and *eidos*, like).

Rhomboidal, rom-boyd'-al, *a.* having the shape of a rhomboid.

Rhomb-spar, rom'-spär, *s.* a mineral resembling calc-spar, consisting mainly of carbonates of lime and magnesia.

Rhubarb, roo'-bärb, *s.* a plant of the genus rheum, whose roots are medicinal, and whose leaf-stalks, which contain a mixture of citric and malic acids, are used for making tarts, &c. (*Rha*, the Volga, and *barbarus*, barbarous).

Rhubarby, roo'-bärb-e, *a.* like rhubarb.

Rhumb, rum, *s.* a circle on the earth's surface making a given angle with the meridian of a place; a point of the compass; a rhumb-line (*rhomb*).

Rhumb-line, rum'-line, *s.* the track of a vessel which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

Rhyme, rime, *s.* the correspondence of sounds in the terminating words or syllables of two verses in poetry; a harmonical succession of sounds; poetry; a poem; a word answering in sound to another: *v.n.* to accord in sound; to make verses: *v.a.* to put into rhyme. *Rhyme or reason*, number or sense. *Without rhyme or reason*, without consideration. *Male rhymes*, rhymes in which only the final syllables agree. *Female rhymes*, rhymes in which the two final syllables agree, the accent being on the first. (A.S. *rim*, number, reckoning.)

Rhymeless, rime'-les, *a.* destitute of rhyme.

Rhymer, ri'-mur, }
Rhymist, ri'-mist, } *s.* one who makes rhymes; a
Rhymester, rime'-ster, } versifier; a poor poet.

Rhymic, ri'-mik, *a.* pertaining to rhyme.

Rhyncholite, rin'-ko-lite, *s.* the petrified beak of a bird (Gr. *rhynchos*, a beak, and *lithos*, a stone).

Rhynchophera, rin-kof'-e-rà, *s.* the weevil insect (Gr. *rhinchos*, and *phero*, to bear).

Rhynchops, rin'-kops, *s.* the skimmer bird (Gr. *rhynchos*, and *ops*, the eye).

Rhythm, rithm, *s.* measured or timed movement in the succession of sound; metre; verse; number; disposition of notes as regards time or measure [Mus.] (Gr. *rhythmos*, regulated recurring motion, from *rheo*, to flow).

Rhythmic, rith'-mik, } *a.* pertaining to rhythm;
Rhythmical, rith'-mik-al, } agreeable to rhythm.
Rhythmically, rith'-mik-al-le, *ad.* in a rhythmical manner.

Riancy, ri'-an-se, *s.* gaiety.

Riant, ri'-ant, *a.* gay; smiling; cheerful (Fr. *rire*, to laugh).

Rib, rib, *s.* a side-bone of animal bodies; anything like a rib; a piece of timber for strengthening the side of a ship; the continuation of the petiole along the middle of a leaf [Bot.]; something long, thin, and narrow; a strip: *v.a.* to furnish with ribs; to inclose with ribs (A.S. *ribb*).

Ribald, rib'-ald, *s.* a low, vulgar, lewd fellow: *a.* low; base, obscene (It. *ribaldo*, a low profligate).

Ribaldish, rib'-ald-ish, *a.* disposed to ribaldry.

Ribaldrous, rib'-ald-rus, *a.* containing ribaldry.

Ribaldry, rib'-ald-re, *s.* low, vulgar or obscene language.

Riband, rib'-and, *s.* See **Ribbon.**

Ribbed, ribd, *a.* furnished with ribs; marked with rising lines and channels.

Ribbing, rib'-bing, *s.* an assemblage of ribs, as for a vault or coved ceiling.

Ribbon, rib'-bon, *s.* a fillet or silk band worn by way of ornament; a narrow strip of anything: *v.a.* to adorn with ribbons (Celt).

Ribbon-grass, rib'-bon-gras, *s.* canary grass.

Ribbonism, rib'-bon-izm, *s.* the principles of a secret association among the lower Irish opposed to the Orange confederation and having a similar organization.

Ribbonman, rib'-bon-man, *s.* a member of a secret society in Ireland. See **Ribbonism.**

Rib-grass, rib'-gras, *s.* a species of plantago.

Ribless, rib'-les, *a.* having no ribs.

Ribston-pippin, rib'-ston-pip-in, *s.* a variety of apple.

Ric, rik, a termination, denoting jurisdiction or rich.

Rice, rice, *s.* grain, extensively cultivated and used as food (Fr. *riz*, from Pers.)

Rice-bird, rise'-bird, *s.* the bobolink; a beautiful Asiatic bird of the finch family.

Rice-biscuit, rise'-bis-ket, *s.* a sweet biscuit made of flour mixed with rice.

Rice-milk, rise'-milk, *s.* milk boiled up and thickened with rice.

Rice-paper, rise'-pa-per, *s.* a material prepared from the pith of a plant and used for manufacturing fancy articles.

Rice-pudding, rise'-pood-ing, *s.* pudding made of rice.

Rice-weevil, rise'-weev-il, *s.* an insect, resembling the common wheat-weevil.

Rich, rish, *a.* wealthy; abounding in money or possessions; splendid; costly; abundant; abundant in valuable materials or qualities; full of beauty; fer-

tile; vivid; sumptuous; abounding with a variety of delicious food; full of sweet or harmonious sounds (A.S. *rice*). **Richly**, ritsh'-le, *ad.* in a rich manner. **Richness**, ritsh'-nes, *s.* opulence; wealth; finery; splendour; fertility; abundance of anything.

Riches, ritsh'-ez, *s.* possession of land, goods, or money in abundance; wealth; abundance.

Rick, rik, *s.* a heap or pile of grain or hay: *v.a.* to pile in a rick (A.S. *hreac*).

Rickets, rik'-ets, *s.pl.* a disease of children, characterized by bodily distortion, due to a weakness in the bones (*wring*).

Rickety, rik'-et-e, *a.* affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; tottering; shaky.

Ricochet, rik'-o-shē, *s.* rebounding of round shot, fired along the ground like a stone thrown from the hand to skim over the water: *v.a.* to operate upon by ricochet firing: *v.n.* to be thrown away or wasted; to skim (Fr.)

Rid, rid, *pret.* of **Ride**.

Rid, rid, *v.a.* to free; to drive away; to clear; to disencumber; to destroy: *a.* free; clear (A.S. *hreddan*, to take away).

Riddance, rid'-dans, *s.* the act of ridding; deliverance; disencumbrance.

Ridden, rid'-den, *pp.* of the verb to **Ride**.

Riddle, rid'-dl, *s.* a large sieve with meshes for separating grosser materials from finer: *v.a.* to separate with a riddle, as grain from the chaff; to perforate with balls (A.S. *hriddel*).

Riddle, rid'-dl, *s.* an enigmatic proposition or puzzle; anything ambiguous or puzzling: *v.a.* to solve; to explain: *v.n.* to speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically (A.S. *rædan*, to read, to guess).

Riddler, rid'-dler, *s.* one who speaks ambiguously or propounds riddles.

Riddling, rid'-dling, *s.* that which is deposited by sifting.

Riddlingly, rid'-dling-le, *ad.* in the manner of a riddle; enigmatically.

Ride, ride, *v.n.* to be borne, as on horseback or in a vehicle; to float; to practise riding; to manage a horse well; to sit; *v.a.* to sit on; to manage insolently at will: *s.* act of riding; an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; a road for the amusement of riding; a district under an excise officer. *To ride easy*, is when a ship does not feel a great strain on her cables [Naut.] *To ride hard*, is when a ship pitches violently [Naut.] *To ride out a gale*, is said of a ship that does not drive during the storm [Naut.] (A.S. *ridan*.)

Rideau, ree'-do, *s.* a small mound of earth to cover an approach [Fort.] (Fr. a curtain.)

Rider, ri'-der, *s.* one who rides on a horse; one who breaks or manages a horse; an addition made to a document; an additional clause.

Riderless, ri'-der-les, *a.* having no rider.

Ridge, rij, *s.* a long continuous range of hills or mountains, or the back of such; a long crest; the crest of a roof: *v.a.* to form a ridge; to form into ridges; to wrinkle (A.S. *hrycg*).

Ridgel, rij'-el, } *s.* an animal half castrated.
Ridgeling, rij'-el-ing }

Ridgy, rij'-e, *a.* rising in a ridge, or ridges.

Ridicule, rid'-e-kule, *s.* contemptuous laughter, or that which provokes it; that species of writing which excites contempt with laughter: *v.a.* to treat with ridicule; to deride; to expose to contempt or derision (L. *rideo*, to laugh).

Ridiculer, rid'-e-ku-ler, *s.* one who ridicules.

Ridiculous, re-dik'-u-lus, *a.* fitted to excite ridicule or contemptuous laughter. **Ridiculously**, re-dik'-u-lus-le, *ad.* in a ridiculous manner. **Ridiculousness**, re-dik'-u-lus-nes, *s.* the quality of being ridiculous.

Riding, ri'-ding, *a.* employed to travel on any occasions; employed to ride on: *s.* a road cut through a wood or ground for riding in.

Riding, ri'-ding, *s.* a county division in Yorkshire (A.S. *thrithing*, a third, from *thri*, three).

Riding-clerk, ri'-ding-klirk, *s.* one of the six clerks in Chancery; a commercial traveller.

Riding-habit, ri'-ding-hab-it, *s.* a garment worn by females when riding.

Riding-hood, ri'-ding-hood, *s.* a hood formerly used by females when they rode.

Riding-master, ri'-ding-mās-ter, *s.* a teacher of the art of riding; an officer whose duty it is to instruct officers and men in managing their horses [Mil.]

Riding-rhyme, ri'-ding-rime, *s.* a rhyme in a couplet.

Riding-school, ri'-ding-skool, *s.* a place where the art of riding is taught.

Riding-whip, ri'-ding-hwip, *s.* a whip used on horseback.

Ridotto, re-dot'-to, *s.* a public assembly: a public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing, in the latter of which the whole company join (It.)

Rifacimento, re-fä-tshe-men'-to, *s.* the recasting of a literary composition to adapt it to changed circumstances (It. from L. *re*, and *facio*, to make).

Rife, rife, *a.* prevailing; abundant (A.S. *rif*). **Rifely**, rife'-le, *ad.* in a rife manner. **Rifeness**, rife'-nes, *s.* the state of being rife.

Riffraff, rif'-raf, *s.* sweepings; refuse; the rabble. See **Raff**.

Rifle, ri'-fl, *v.a.* to seize and bear away by force; to strip; to plunder (Ger. *raffen*, to snatch away).

Rifle, ri'-fl, *s.* a musket, whose barrel is spirally grooved; *pl.* troops armed with rifles: *v.a.* to groove, as a rifle (Ger. *riefeln*, to groove).

Rifle-bird, ri'-fl-bird, *s.* a beautifully-plumaged bird of the Australian bush.

Rifle-man, ri'-fl-man, *s.* a man armed with a rifle; one of a rifle-corps.

Rifle-pit, ri'-fl-pit, *s.* a trench for two riflemen.

Rifler, ri'-fler, *s.* one who rifles; a robber.

Rift, rift, *s.* a cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving: *v.a.* to cleave; to rive: *v.n.* to burst open; to split (*rive*).

Rig, rig, *v.a.* to dress; to put on; to furnish with apparatus; to fit with tackling; to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their respective masts and yards [Naut.]: *s.* dress, specially gay and flaunting; style of fitting the masts and sails [Naut.] (Scand.)

Rig, rig, *s.* a romp; a wanton; a strumpet; a frolic: *v.n.* to play the wanton. *To run the rig*, to play a wanton trick. *To run the rig upon*, to practise a sportive trick on (*wring*).

Rigadoon, rig-à-doon', *s.* a brisk dance, performed by one couple, said to have been borrowed from Provence (Fr.)

Rigation, re-gā'-shun, *s.* the act of watering (L. *rigo*, to water).

Rigel, ri'-gel, *s.* a star of the first magnitude, in Orion.

Rigger, rig'-er, *s.* one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship; a cylindrical pulley or drum [Mech.]

Rigging, rig'-ing, *s.* dress; tackle; the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship, being partly standing and partly running.

Riggish, rig'-ish, *a.* wanton; lewd.

Right, rite, *a.* straight; just; according to truth and justice; fit; proper; lawful; true; correct; most convenient or dexterous; well-performed; most direct; on the right hand; on the right with the face looking down: *ad.* in a right or straight line; rightly; justly; correctly; very: *int.* well done. *Right-angle*, an angle of 90 degrees, or one-fourth of a circle [Geom.] *Right ascension.* See **Ascension** (A.S. *riht*). **Rightly**, rite'-le, *ad.* in a right manner. **Rightness**, rite'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being right.

Right, rite, *s.* conformity to truth and justice; rectitude; justice; propriety; freedom from error; just claim; legal title; prerogative; privilege; authority; property; the side opposed to the left; the ministerial side in a legislative assembly; the conservative side in philosophy. *To put to rights*, to put in good order; to adjust. *Bill of rights*, a declaration of rights, specially as granted by William III. in 1688. *Writ of right*, a writ which lies to recover lands in fee simple, unjustly withheld from the true owner. *Right-about*, summary dismissal.

Right, rite, *v.a.* to do justice to; to relieve from wrong; to set upright [Naut.]: *v.n.* to rise with the masts erect, as a ship. *To right the helm*, to place it in the middle of a ship.

Right-angled, rite'-ang-gld, *a.* having a right angle.

Righteous, rite'-yus, *a.* holy; upright; just; equitable; merited (A.S. *riht*, and *wis*, way or wise). **Righteously**, rite'-yus-le, *ad.* in a righteous manner. **Righteousness**, rite'-yus-nes, *s.* the quality of being righteous; holiness; purity of heart and rectitude of life; uprightness; justice; the active and passive obedience of Christ [Theol.]; perfection of moral character [Theol.]; justification [Theol.]; integrity.

Rightful, rite'-ful, *a.* having a just claim; being by right; just; consonant to justice. **Rightfully**, rite'-ful-le, *ad.* in a rightful manner. **Rightfulness**, rite'-ful-nes, *s.* justice; moral rectitude.

Right-hand, rite'-hand, *a.* on or to the right hand; as one's right hand.

Right-handed, rite'-hand-ed, *a.* using the right hand more easily than the left; to the right. **Right-handedness**, rite'-hand-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being right-handed; dexterity.

Right-hearted, rite'-härt-ed, *a.* having right disposition.

Rightless, rite'-les, *a.* destitute of right.

Right-minded, rite'-minde-ed, *a.* having a right mind, well disposed. **Right-mindedness**, rite'-minde-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being right-minded.

Rigid, rij'-id, *a.* stiff; not pliant; not easily bent; strict; inflexible; severely just. See **Rigour**. **Rigidly**,

rij'-id-le, *ad.* in a rigid manner. **Rigidness**, rij'-id-nes, *s.* the quality of being rigid; rigidity.

Rigidity, re-jid'-e-te, *s.* stiffness; want of pliability; resistance to change of form [Mech.]; stiffness of manner.

Riglet, rig'-let, *s.* a flat thin piece of wood used for picture-frames, also in printing. See **Reglet.**

Rigmarole, rig'-ma-role, *s.* a long confused rambling silly story: *a.* consisting of rigmarole (*ragman's-roll*, which see).

Rigol, ri'-gol, *s.* a circle; a diadem.

Rigorism, rig'-or-izm, *s.* austerity; severity.

Rigorist, rig'-ur-ist, *s.* one very rigorous.

Rigorous, rig'-ur-us, *a.* strict; severe; exact; inflexible; scrupulously accurate; very cold. **Rigorously**, rig'-ur-us-le, *ad.* in a rigorous manner. **Rigorousness**, rig'-ur-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being rigorous; exactness; severity.

Rigour, rig'-ur, *s.* rigidness; stiffness; strictness; severity; austerity; asperity; a sense of chilliness with shivering [Med.] (L. *rigeo*, to be stiff.)

Rig-veda, rig-ve'-da, *s.* the principal of the four vedas, including the body of the sacred hymns of the Hindus (Sans. *rich*, praise, and *vid*, to know).

Rile, rile, *v.a.* to irritate. See **Roil.**

Rill, ril, *s.* a small brook; a rivulet: *v.n.* to run in a small stream (Celt.)

Rillet, ril'-let, *s.* a small stream; a rivulet.

Rim, rim, *s.* a border or margin; a brim: *v.a.* to put on a rim; to form a rim round (A.S.)

Rime, rime, *s.* hoar frost or congealed dew: *v.n.* to congeal into hoar frost (A.S. *hrim*).

Rime, rime, *s.* rhyme, which see.

Rimose, ri'-mose, } *a.* chinky; abounding with clefts.
Rimous, ri'-mus, }

cracks, or chinks, as the bark of trees (L. *rima*, a cleft).

Rimosity, ri-mos'-e-te, *s.* state of being chinky.

Rimple, rim'pl, *s.* a fold or wrinkle; a rumple: *v.a.* to rumple; to wrinkle; to ripple. See **Rumple.**

Rimy, ri'-me, *a.* abounding with rime; frosty.

Rind, rine'-d, *s.* the outer coating of trees, fruit, &c., that may be peeled off: *v.a.* to strip the rind from (A.S. *rinde*, the bark of a tree).

Rinderpest, rin'-der-pest, *s.* a malignant and contagious cattle plague (Ger. *Rinder*, horned cattle, and *Pest*, plague).

Rindle, rin'-dl, *s.* a small watercourse or gutter (*run*).

Ring, ring, *s.* a circle, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop; a circular course or area; a group round; a combination for private ends; the pugilistic class: *v.a.* to encircle; to fit with a ring or rings (A.S. *hring*).

Ring, ring, *s.* a sound, particularly the sound of metals; any loud sound, or sound continued, repeated, or reverberated; a chime or set of bells harmonically tuned; *v.a.* to cause to sound, particularly by striking a metallic body; to sound aloud: *v.n.* to sound, as a bell or other sonorous body; to practise the art of ringing bells: to tinkle; to be filled with talk. *To ring the changes upon*, to use in various senses. (A.S. *hringan.*)

Ring-bolt, ring'-boalt, *s.* an iron bolt having a ring in one end of it.

Ring-bone, ring'-bone, *s.* a callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of the horse.

Ring-dial, ring'-di-al, *s.* a pocket sun-dial in the form of a ring.

Ring-dove, ring'-duv, *s.* the wood-pigeon, so-called from a ring round the neck.

Ringent, rin'-jent, *a.* said of flowers or their corollæ, irregular and gaping [Bot.] (L. gaping.)

Ringer, ring'-er, *s.* one who rings, specially chimes.

Ring-fence, ring'-fens, *s.* a fence encircling an estate.

Ring-finger, ring'-fing-ger, *s.* the third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.

Ring-formed, ring'-formd, *a.* formed like a ring.

Ringing, ring'-ing, *a.* sounding like metal when struck: *s.* the act of sounding as a bell; a sound as of a bell ringing.

Ringleader, ring'-leed-er, *s.* the leader of an association engaged in some illegal violent enterprise.

Ringlet, ring'-let, *s.* a small ring; a curl; a circle.

Ring-mail, ring'-male, *s.* armour of small rings sewed on leather, &c.

Ring-ousel, ring'-oo-zel, *s.* a British bird of the thrush family, with a white collar on the throat.

Ring-streaked, ring'-streekt, *a.* having circular streaks or lines on the body.

Ring-tail, ring'tale, *s.* a bird having a white tail, the female of the hen-harrier; a small quadrilateral sail, set on a small mast on a ship's tafferel.

Ring-tailed, ring'-taled, *a.* having a tail striped as if surrounded by a ring.

Ring-worm, ring'-wurm, *s.* a contagious disease, commonly on the scalp, characterized by an eruption on the skin in small vesicles with a reddish base.

Rink, rink, *n.* a space on the ice measured off for curling; a place in which people skate on small wheels (*ring*).

Rinse, rins, *v.a.* to cleanse lightly with clean water; to cleanse, with a second or repeated application of water after washing (Ger. *rein*, clean, pure).

Rinser, rin'-ser, *s.* one who or that which rinses.

Riot, ri'-ut, *s.* uproar; tumult; tumultuous disturbance of the peace; noisy festivity: *v.n.* to revel; to run to excess in sensual indulgence; to luxuriate; to raise an uproar. *To run riot*, to act or move without restraint (Fr.)

Rioter, ri'-ut-er, *s.* one who revels; one guilty of disturbing the peace.

Rioting, ri'-ut-ing, *s.* a revelling; disturbance.

Riotous, ri'-ut-us, *a.* indulging in riot or excess; tumultuous; seditious; guilty of riot. **Riotously**, ri'-ut-us-le, *ad.* in a riotous manner. **Riotousness**, ri'-ut-us-nes, *s.* the state of being riotous.

Rip, rip, *v.a.* to cut or tear asunder, open, or away; to tear up for search, disclosure, or alteration: *s.* a tearing; a rent; laceration; anything worthless (A.S. *rypan*).

Rip, rip, *s.* a wicker basket to carry fish in.

Riparian, re-pa'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to the bank of a river (L. *ripa*, a bank).

Ripe, ripe, *a.* brought to perfection in growth; mature; fit for use; matured; finished; ready; prepared; fully qualified; resembling ripe fruit; suppurated: *v.n.* to grow ripe: *v.a.* to mature; to ripen (A.S. *ripe*). **Ripely**, ripe'-le, *ad.* as in a ripe manner. **Ripeness**, ripe'-nes, *s.* the state of being ripe; full growth: completeness.

Ripen, ri'pn, *v.n.* to grow ripe: *v.a.* to mature; to make ripe; to bring to maturity or perfection.

Ripper, rip'-per, *s.* one who tears or cuts open.

Ripple, rip'pl, *s.* the fretting of the surface of water; little curling waves: *v.n.* to curl in ripples; to sound as ripples in water: *v.a.* to raise as in ripples; to curl (*rimple*).

Ripple, rip'pl, *s.* a large comb for cleaning flax: *v.a.* to clean away seeds from flax (Ger. *riffeln*).

Ripple-grass, ripp'-pl-gras, *s.* a species of plantain, ribgrass.

Ripple-mark, rip'pl-märk, *s.* small undulations on the surface of a sea-beach, left by the receding waves; similar undulations on the surface of rocks [Geol.]

Ripple-marked, rip'-pl-märkt, *a.* having ripple marks.

Rippling, rip'-pling, *s.* the breaking of ripples; act of cleaning flax; a hatchelling. **Ripplingly**, rip'-pling-le, *ad.* in a rippling manner.

Riprap, rip'-rap, *s.* a loose foundation of stones in deep water on a soft bottom.

Ript, ript, *pp.* of **Rip.**

Riptowel, rip'-tow-el, *s.* a gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn.

Rise, rize, *v.n.* to ascend; to get up; to grow; to swell; to appear above; to spring; to begin to stir; to increase; to be promoted; to be roused; to be raised; to amount; to close a session: *s.* the act of rising; ascent; elevation; origin; appearance above; increase; advance in rank, honour, or fame (A.S. *risan*).

Risen, riz'-en, *pp.* of **Rise.**

Riser, ri'-zer, *s.* one who rises; the upright board of a stair [Carp.]

Rishi, rish'-e, *s.* a poet or inspired singer in the Vedic hymns; a person inspired; a seer. The *seven rishis*, the stars of the Great Bear (Sans. properly, a son of the light, who, though gone down to hades, still enlightens the world by his wisdom, who "being dead yet speaketh," from *dric*, to see).

Risibility, riz-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* risibleness; proneness to laugh.

Risible, riz'-e-bl, *a.* having the faculty of laughing; capable of exhibiting laughter; laughable (L. *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh). **Risibly**, riz'-i-ble, *ad.* in a risible manner. **Risibleness**, riz'-e-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being risible; risibility.

Rising, ri'-zing, *a.* increasing in wealth, power, or distinction; growing to manhood: *s.* act of getting up or ascending; insurrection; a tumour; act of closing a session; resurrection.

Risk, risk, *s.* exposure to injury; hazard; danger; the chances of loss [Comm.]: *v.a.* to expose to injury or loss; to dare to undertake. *To run a risk*, to encounter danger. (Fr. *risque*, from L. *re*, and *seco*, to cut.)

Risker, risk'-er, *s.* one who hazards.

Risky, ris-ke, *a.* full of risk; hazardous.

Risorial, ri-zo'-re-al, *a.* connected with laughter. See **Risible.**

Risotto, ri-zot'-to, *s.* an Italian dish, consisting of rice mingled with onions fried in butter (It.)

Rissole, ris'-ole, *s.* meat or fish minced and mixed with bread crumbs and eggs and enclosed in paste (Fr.)

Rite, rite, *s.* a religious ceremony (L. *ritus*).

Ritornello, rit-or-nel'-lo, *s.* a repetition; the burden of a song; a short introduction; symphony [Mus.] (It.)

Ritual, rit'-u-al, *a.* pertaining to rites; consisting of rites; prescribing rites: *s.* a book of rites; the manner of performing divine service. **Ritually,** rit'-u-al-le, *ad.* in a ritual manner. See **Rite.**

Ritualism, rit'-u-al-ism, *s.* the system of ritual or prescribed forms of religious worship; the observance of these; a more than usual respect for and observance of ritual or religious forms.

Ritualist, rit'-u-al-ist, *s.* one skilled in ritual, one who attaches great importance to ritual.

Ritualistic, rit-u-al-is'-tik, *a.* pertaining to ritual; agreeable to ritual; specially observant of ritual.

Rivage, riv'-aje, *s.* a bank, shore, or coast (Fr.)

Rival, ri'-val, *s.* one who competes with another in any pursuit or strife; a competitor or antagonist: *a.* having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority; *v.a.* to stand in competition with; to strive to equal or excel; to emulate (L. *rivalis*, one living near and contending for the same river as another).

Rivalry, ri'-val-re, *s.* a strife for the same object or for superiority; competition; emulation.

Rivalship, ri'-val-ship, *s.* state of a rival; strife; contention for superiority.

Rive, rive, *v.a.* to rend asunder by force: *v.n.* to be rent; *s.* a rent or tear (Scand.)

Rivel, riv'-el, *v.a.* to wrinkle; to shrink (*ruffle*).

Riven, riv'n, *pp.* of **Rive**; rent or burst asunder.

River, ri'-ver, *s.* one who rives or splits.

River, riv'-er, *s.* a large stream of water flowing in a channel on land towards the ocean, a lake, or another river; a large stream; copious flow; abundance (L. *ripa*, a bank).

River-bed, riv'-er-bed, *s.* the bed or bottom of a river.

River-course, riv'-er-koars, *s.* the course of a river.

River-crab, riv'-er-krab, *s.* a fresh-water crab.

River-craft, riv'-er-kraft, *s.* small vessels or boats.

River-god, riv'-er-god, *s.* the god of a river.

River-horse, riv'-er-hors, *s.* the hippopotamus.

Rivet, riv'-et, *s.* a bolt clinched at both ends by being hammered; *v.a.* to fasten with rivets; to clinch; to make firm (Scand.)

Riveter, riv'-et-er, *s.* one who rivets.

Rivose, re-voze', *a.* marked with sinuate furrows [Zool.] (L. *rivus*, a stream).

Rivulet, riv'-u-let, *s.* a small stream or brook (L. *rivus*).

Rixation, rik-sa'-shun, *s.* a brawl or quarrel (L. *rixa*).

Rixdollar, riks-dol'-lar, *s.* a silver coin of Germany and other Continental states, worth about 4s. 6d. (Ger. *Reich*, empire, and *Thaler*, a dollar).

Roach, roatsh, *s.* a fresh-water fish of the carp family.

Road, rode, *s.* a public way for travelling; a way; a place for ships to ride at anchor; a roadstead; the highway. *On the road*, travelling. (A.S. *rad*, a riding.)

Road-bed, rode'-bed, *s.* the bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railroad rests.

Road-book, rode'-book, *s.* a traveller's guide-book of roads and distances of places.

Roadman, rode'-man, *s.* one who keeps a road in repair.

Road-metal, rode-met'-al, *s.* granite to macadamize roads.

Roadstead, rode'-sted, *s.* a place where ships may ride at anchor.

Roadster, rode'ster, *s.* a horse fitted for or accustomed to travelling; one accustomed to driving; a vessel riding at anchor in a roadstead [Naut.]

Roadway, rode'-way, *s.* a highway; the part of a road travelled by carriages.

Roam, rome, *v.n.* to move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction; to ramble about; to rove: *v.a.* to range; to wander over.

Roamer, rome'-er, *s.* a wanderer; a rover.

Roan, rone, *a.* of a bay or dark colour, with gray or white spots; of a mixed colour, with a decided shade of red: *s.* a roan colour; a roan-coloured animal or horse; a leather of sheep-skin stained (Fr.)

Roan-tree, rone'-tree, *s.* the mountain-ash.

Roar, rore, *v.n.* to cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow; to cry aloud; to make a loud noise: *v.a.* to shout out; *s.* any loud continuous sound; the cry of a beast; the loud cry of a child or a person in distress; outcry of mirth; a continued or tempestuous sound (A.S. *rarian*, to bellow).

Roarer, rore'-er, *s.* one who or that which roars; a horse broken in wind.

Roaring, rore'-ing, *a.* noisy; disorderly; brisk: *s.* the loud cry of a lion or other beast; outcry of distress; continued sound as of the billows of the sea; a disease in the air-passages of horses, accompanied with a grating sound. **Roaringly,** rore'-ing-le, *ad.* in a roaring manner.

Roast, roast, *v.a.* to cook by exposure to heat or fire; to heat to excess; to parch by exposure to heat; to torment severely; to dissipate the volatile parts of ore by heat [Metal.]: *s.* that which is roasted: *a.* roasted. *To rule the roast*, to rule or manage matters (Ger.)

Roaster, roast'-er, *s.* one who roasts meat; a gridiron; a pig, &c. for roasting.

Roasting, roast'-ing, *s.* the act of roasting, as meat; a severe teasing or bantering.

Roasting-jack, roast'-ing-jak, *s.* a contrivance for turning a spit.

Rob, rob, *s.* the inspissated juice of ripe fruit mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve. (Ar.)

Rob, rob, *v.a.* to seize and carry from by violence and with felonious intent; to plunder or strip unlawfully; to take by force or oppression; to deprive; to steal; to withhold what is due; to take from the person of another feloniously, forcibly, and by putting him in fear [Law]. (A.S. *reafian*; Ger. *rauben*).

Robber, rob'-ber, *s.* one who takes goods or money by force; one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence.

Robbery, rob'-ber-e, *s.* the act of robbing; a plundering or pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression.

Robe, robe, *s.* a long loose outer garment, as a dress of state or dignity; an elegant dress: *v.a.* to put on a robe: to dress with a robe; to array (Ger. *rauben*, to rob, garments being originally among the chief articles of plunder).

Robin, rob'-in, *s.* a bird with a reddish breast; the robin red-breast (*Robert*).

Robin-goodfellow, rob-in-good'-fel-lo, *s.* a roguish merry-making domestic spirit or fairy, immortalized in Shakespeare's Puck.

Robinia, ro-bi'-ne-à, *s.* a shrub or tree of the leguminous family, including the locust-tree (Jean *Robin*, a botanist).

Robin-redbreast, rob'-in-red'-brest, *s.* the robin.

Roborant, rob'-o-rant, *a.* strengthening: *s.* a medicine that strengthens (L. *robur*, strength).

Roboreous, ro-bo'-re-us, *a.* made of oak; strong.

Robust, ro-bust', *a.* possessing great strength and vigour; muscular; vigorous; rough; requiring strength (L. *robustus*, oaken, from *robur*, oak). **Robustly,** ro-bust'-le, *ad.* in a robust manner. **Robustness,** ro-bust'-nes, *s.* the quality of being robust.

Robustious, ro-bust'-yus, *a.* robust; sinewy; boisterous.

Roc, rok, *s.* a fabulous bird of immense size and strength.

Rocambole, rok'-am-bole, *s.* a sort of wild garlic (Ger.)

Roccella, rok-sel'-là, *s.* the lichen, archil (Port. *roccha*, a rock).

Roccellic-acid, rok-sel'-lik-as'-id. *s.* an acid obtained from archil.

Roche alum, roch-al'-lum, *s.* rock alum.

Rochelle-salt, ro-shel'-sawlt, *s.* a tartrate of potash and soda.

Rochet, rok'-et, *s.* a linen garment worn by bishops and other dignitaries, resembling the surplice (A.S. *rocc.*; Ger. *Rock*, a coat)

Rochet, rok'-et, *s.* a fish, the roach.

Rock, rok, *s.* a large mass of stony matter, bedded in the earth or resting on it; any mineral deposit: a firm or immovable foundation; strong defence (Celt.)

Rock, rok, *s.* a distaff used in spinning (Scand.)

Rock, rok, *s.* a roc [which see].

Rock, rok, *v.a.* to move backward and forward; to lull to quiet: *v.n.* to move backwards and forwards; to reel (Ger. *rücken*, to move).

Rock-alum, rok'-al-um, *s.* the purest kind of alum.

Rockaway, rok'-à-wa, *s.* a four-wheeled two-seated carriage.

Rock-basin, rok'-ba-sin, *s.* a cavity or artificial basin cut in a rock.

Rock-bound, rok'-bownd, *a.* hemmed in by rocks.

Rock-butter, rok'-but-ter, *s.* a soft mineral substance, consisting of alum mixed with alumina and oxide of iron.

Rock-cod, rok'-kod, *s.* a cod found on a rocky bottom.

Rock-cork, rok'-kork, *s.* a variety of asbestos, resembling cork.

Rock-crowned, rok'-krownd, *a.* crowned with rocks.

Rock-crystal, rok'-kris-tal, *s.* limpid quartz.

Rock-doe, rok'-do, *s.* an Alpine deer.

Rocker, rok'-er, *s.* one who rocks the cradle; the curving piece of wood on which a cradle rocks.

Rockery, rok'-er-e, *s.* a pile of earth and rocks for plants growing on.

Rocket, rok'-et, *s.* an artificial firework, composed of

saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, which is tied to a stick and projected through the air (*rochet*, a distaff).

Rocket, rok'-et, *s.* a popular name of some species of brassica, and other cruciferæ.

Rock-fish, rok'-fish, *s.* a species of goby; a species of the wrasse genus.

Rocking, rok'-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* moving backward and forward.

Rocking-chair, rok'-ing-tchare, *s.* a chair mounted on rockers.

Rocking-horse, rok'-ing-hors, *s.* a wooden horse on rockers.

Rocking-stone, rok'-ing-stone, *s.* a great stone resting upon another stone, and so exactly poised as to rock to and fro.

Rockless, rok'-les, *a.* being without rocks.

Rockling, rok'-ling, *s.* a fish of the cod and haddock family.

Rock-oil, rok'-oyl, *s.* petroleum.

Rock-pigeon, rok'-pij-un, *s.* a pigeon inhabiting rocks and caves.

Rock-rose, rok'-roze, *s.* a plant of the genus cistus.

Rock-ruby, rok'-ru-be, *s.* a fine bluish-red variety of garnet.

Rock-salt, rok'-sawlt, *s.* mineral salt or chloride of sodium.

Rock-soap, rok'-soap, *s.* a soft greasy mineral consisting of silica, alumina, and peroxide of iron, used for crayons.

Rock-temple, rok-tem'-pl, *s.* a temple hewn out of a solid rock.

Rock-wood, rok'-wood, *s.* ligniform asbestos.

Rock-work, rok'-wurk, *s.* stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks; a rockery; a natural wall of rock.

Rocky, rok'-e, *a.* full of rocks; resembling a rock; very hard: stony; unfeeling. **Rockiness**, rok'-e-nes, *s.* state of being rocky.

Rococo, ro-ko'-ko, *s.* a tasteless, senseless profusion of architectural ornamentation; bad taste in design and ornament (Fr. *rocaille*, rock-work).

Rod, rod, *s.* a long twig; a wand; instrument of correction; punishment; a pole for angling; an implement about five yards long for measuring; a measure of 5½ yards; a pole; a perch; power; a race (A.S. *rod*).

Rode, rode, *pret.* of **Ride**.

Rodent, ro'-dent, *a.* gnawing; *s.* an animal that gnaws (L. *rodo*, to gnaw).

Rodentia, ro-den'-she-à, *s.* an order of quadrupeds with two large incisor teeth in each jaw, adapted for gnawing, as rats, mice, squirrels, &c.

Rodiyas, rod'-e-yas, *s.* a degraded race in Ceylon.

Rodomont, rod'-o-mont, *s.* a vain boaster; *a.* bragging; vainly boasting (It. *Rodomonte*, a boastful personage in Ariosto's Orlando Furioso).

Rodomontade, rod-o-mon-tade', *s.* vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant: *v.n.* to boast; to brag; to bluster.

Roe, ro, *s.* a small species of deer, elegant in form and nimble of movement, frequenting hilly districts in herds; the female of the hart (A.S. *rah*).

Roe, ro, *s.* the eggs or spawn of fishes (Scand.)

Roebuck, ro'-buk, *s.* the male of the roe.

Roe-stone, ro'-stone, *s.* oolite, which see, so called as formed of small globules like the roe of fishes [Geo.]

Rogation, ro-ga'-shun, *s.* litany; supplication (L. *rogo*, to ask).

Rogation-week, ro-ga'-shun-week, *s.* the week containing the *rogation-days*, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension-day.

Rogue, rogue, *s.* a knave; a dishonest person; a term of endearment; a wag; a vagrant [Law]. *Rogue's twist*, a yarn of different twist and colour from the rest (Fr. *rogue*, proud).

Roguery, ro'-gur-e, *s.* knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; arch tricks; waggery; mischievousness.

Rogueship, rogue'-ship, *s.* the qualities or personage of a rogue.

Roguish, rogue'-ish, *a.* knavish; fraudulent; dishonest; waggish. **Roguishly**, rogue'-ish-le, *ad.* in a roguish manner. **Roguishness**, rogue'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being roguish.

Roil, royl, *v.a.* to render turbid by stirring up dregs; to excite some degree of anger; to rile (Fr.)

Roister, royst'-er, *v.n.* to bluster; to swagger; to bully (*rustic*).

Roisterer, royst'-er-er, *s.* a bold, blustering, turbulent fellow.

Rôle, role, *s.* the part an actor performs; the part one acts in life (Fr. a list).

Roll, role, *v.a.* to move along by turning; to turn on its axis, or move in a circular direction; to wrap round on itself; to drive forward with a circular motion; to spread or level with a roller: *v.n.* to move on by turning; to revolve; to move circularly; to move as waves; to form into a ball; to spread under a roller; to rock or move from side to side; to beat a drum with rapid strokes: *s.* the act of rolling, or state of being rolled; the thing rolling; a mass rolled; a roller; an official writing; a register; the beating of a drum with rapid strokes; a volume; a chronicle. *Rolls* of court, of parliament, or any other public body, the parchments on which are engrossed the acts and proceedings of the body. (L. *rotula*, a little wheel, from *rota*, a wheel.)

Roll-call, role'-kawl, *s.* the calling over of a list of names at muster.

Roller, role'-er, *s.* that which rolls or turns on its own axis; a cylinder of wood, stone, or metal for rolling, &c.; a long broad bandage: *pl.* heavy waves that set in after a storm: a bird of the crow or the bee-eater family, so called from its habit of tumbling in the air.

Rollick, rol'-lik, *v.n.* to move in a careless, swaggering manner (*roll*).

Rollicking, rol'-lik-ing, *a.* careless; swaggering.

Rolling, role'-ing, *a.* moving on wheels; undulating; used for rolling: *s.* the motion of a ship from side to side.

Rolling-mill, role'-ing-mil, *s.* machinery for rolling out heated metal.

Rolling-pin, role'-ing-pin, *s.* a round piece of wood with which paste is moulded.

Rolling-press, role'-ing-pres, *s.* a press for calendering cloth, &c.

Rolling-stock, role'-ing-stok, *s.* the locomotives, carriages, wagons, &c., of a railway.

Rolly-poly, ro'-le-po'-le, *s.* a game, in which a ball wins by rolling into a certain place; paste spread out, covered with jam, and rolled up (*roll*).

Romaic, ro-ma'-ik, *s.* modern vernacular Greek: *a.* pertaining to Romaic.

Romal, ro'-mal, *s.* an East India silk handkerchief.

Roman, ro'-man, *a.* pertaining to Rome, the Roman people, or the Roman Catholic religion; in letters, not in figures: *s.* a native or citizen of Rome; the ordinary character in use, as distinguished from italic. *Roman indiction*, a cycle or revolution of fifteen years. *Roman candle*, a particular kind of firework, which throws up jets of sparks and brilliant stars at intervals. *Roman cement*, an excellent water cement for building purposes. *Roman Catholic*, one who professes the religion of Rome. (L. *Roma*, Rome.)

Romance, ro-mans', *s.* a fabulous relation or story of wonderful adventures, usually connected with war or love; a fiction full of extravagant fancies and situations; a fiction; a falsehood; dialects sprung from Latin spoken in the districts of S. Europe that had been provinces of Rome: *a.* belonging to these dialects: *v.n.* to forge and tell fictitious stories.

Romancer, ro-man'-ser, *s.* one who romances; a writer of romance.

Romancist, ro-man'-sist, *s.* a romancer.

Romanesque, ro-man-esk', *s.* that which appertains to romance; the debased style adopted in architecture, specially subsequent to and imitative of the Roman; the dialect of Languedoc and elsewhere in the South of France.

Romanic, ro-man'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the Romanic dialects, or those speaking Romance.

Romanism, ro'-man-izm, *s.* the tenets of the Church of Rome.

Romanist, ro'-man-ist, *s.* a Roman Catholic.

Romanize, ro'-man-ize, *v.a.* to Latinize; to convert to the Roman Catholic religion: *v.n.* to use Latin words; to conform to Roman Catholic opinions.

Romanizer, ro-man-ize'-er, *s.* one who romanizes.

Romansch, ro-mansh', *s.* the language of the Grisons in Switzerland.

Romantic, ro-man'-tik, *a.* pertaining to romance; resembling romance; wild; fanciful; extravagant; chimerical; full of wild or fantastic scenery; anti-classical. **Romantically**, ro-man'-tik-al-le, *ad.* in a romantic manner. **Romanticness**, ro-man'-tik-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being romantic; wildness; extravagance; wildness of scenery.

Romanticism, ro-man'-te-sizm, *s.* romanticness; a romantic notion or feeling; a reactionary movement in literature against a cold, spiritless, prevailing formalism that originated in Germany about the beginning of this century.

Romany, rom'-an-e, *s.* a gipsy; gipsy speech.

Romanzovite, ro-man'-zo-vite, *s.* a variety of garnet (Count *Romanzoff*.)

Romeine, ro'-me-in, *s.* a mineral consisting of antimony and lime.

Romepenny, rome'-pen-ne, *s.* Rome-scot.

Rome-scot, rome'-skot, *s.* an annual tribute of one penny formerly paid to the see of Rome.

Romish, ro'-mish, *a.* relating to Rome, or to the Rom. Cath. Church.
Romp, romp, *s.* a rude, boisterous girl; rough play or frolic: *v.n.* to play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play (*ramp*).
Rompish, romp'-ish, *a.* given or inclined to romp. **Rompishly,** romp'-ish-le, *ad.* in a rompish manner. **Rompishness,** romp'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being rompish.
Rompu, rom'-pu, *s.* an ordinary that is broken, or a chevron or bend whose upper points are cut off [Her.] (L. *rumpo*, to break.)
Ronde, rongd, *s.* round-hand type (Fr.)
Rondeau, ron-do', *s.* a kind of poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme and five another; a piece of music, vocal or instrumental, consisting of three strains; a kind of jig, which ends with the first strain repeated (Fr. *rond*, round).
Rondle, ron'-dle, *s.* a small round tower erected at the foot of a bastion [Fort.]
Rondo, ron'-do, *s.* a rondeau.
Ronion, ron'-yun, *s.* a fat woman.
Rood, rood, *s.* the fourth part of an acre; a measure of 5½ yards; a figure of the cross, and generally of the crucifix (*rod*).
Rood-loft, rood'-loft, *s.* a gallery in a church where the rood was fixed.
Roody, rood'-e, *a.* coarse; luxuriant.
Roof, roof, *s.* the covering of a house or building; a vault or arch in the interior; a house or dwelling; the upper part of the mouth; the palate: *v.a.* to cover with a roof; to shelter (A.S. *hrof*).
Roofer, roof'-er, *s.* one who roofs.
Roofing, roof'-ing, *s.* covering with a roof; materials for a roof; a roof.
Roofless, roof'-less, *a.* having no roof; unsheltered.
Roof-tree, roof'-tree, *s.* a roof-beam; the roof.
Roofy, roof'-e, *a.* having roofs.
Rook, rook, *s.* a bird resembling the common crow, but distinguishable from it by its colour and habits, and specially by a naked, warty skin at the base of the bill; a cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow: *v.n.* or *v.a.* to cheat; to defraud (A.S. *hroc*).
Rook, rook, *s.* a piece at chess, the castle (Pers.)
Rookery, rook'-er-e, *s.* a group of nests on trees occupied by rooks; the rooks forming the colony; a brothel; a resort for thieves.
Rooky, rook'-e, *a.* inhabited by rooks.
Room, room, *s.* space; space unoccupied: place of another; opportunity; scope; an apartment; a seat: *v.n.* to occupy an apartment; to lodge (U.S.) *To make room*, to open a way or passage. *To give room*, to withdraw (A.S.)
Room, room, *s.* a deep-blue dye.
Roomful, room'-ful, *a.* abounding with rooms: *s.* as many as a room will contain.
Roomy, room'-e, *a.* having ample room; spacious. **Roomily,** room'-e-le, *ad.* spaciously. **Roominess,** room'-e-nes, *s.* spaciousness; large extent of space.
Roop, roop, *s.* hoarseness.
Roopy, roop'-e, *a.* hoarse.
Roost, roost, *s.* the pole or other support on which fowls rest at night; a number of these roosting together: *v.n.* to sit, rest, or sleep, as birds on a pole; to lodge. *At roost*, in a state for rest and sleep. (A.S. *hrost.*)
Rooster, roost'-er, *s.* the male of the domestic fowl.
Root, root, *s.* that part of a plant which fixes itself in the earth and draws nourishment from the soil; an edible root; what resembles a root; the bottom or lower part of anything; the original or cause of anything; the primitive of a derivative word; the quantity which, multiplied by itself, produces a given quantity [Alg. and Arith.]; the fundamental note of any chord [Mus.]: *v.n.* to fix the root; to be firmly fixed: *v.a.* to fix by the root; to plant deeply. *Root of bitterness*, any error, sin, or evil, considered with reference to its fruit. *To take root*, to become planted or fixed. (Ice. *rot*).
Root, root, *v.a.* and *v.n.* to turn up the earth with the snout, as swine; to eradicate (A.S. *wrot*, a snout).
Root-bound, root'-bound, *a.* fixed to the earth by roots.
Root-crop, root'-krop, *s.* a crop of esculent roots.
Root-eater, root'-eat-er, *s.* an animal that feeds on roots.
Rooted, root'-ed, *a.* having its roots fixed in the earth; deep. **Rootedly,** root'-ed-le, *ad.* in a rooted manner; deeply. **Rootedness,** root'-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being rooted.
Rooter, root'-er, *s.* one who tears up by the roots.
Rootery, root'-er-e, *s.* a pile of roots for plants being planted on.
Root-leaf, root'-leef, *s.* a leaf growing immediately from the root.
Rootless, root'-les, *a.* without root.
Rootlet, root'-let, *s.* a radicle; the fibrous part of a root.
Rootstock, root'-stok, *s.* a prostrate rooting stem, which yearly produces young branches or plants [Bot.]
Rooty, root'-e, *a.* full of roots.
Ropalic, ro-pal'-ik, *a.* club-formed, and increasing toward the end (Gr. *rhopalon*, a club).
Rope, rope, *s.* a thick cord of several strands twisted together; a row of things strung together: *v.n.* to draw out in a filament, as any viscous matter: *v.a.* to fasten with a rope; to bridle in. *Rope of sand*, a band easily broken. (A.S. *rap.*)
Rope-dancer, rope'-dans-er, *s.* one who performs feats on a rope extended above the ground.
Rope-ladder, rope'-lad-der, *s.* a ladder made of ropes.
Rope-maker, rope'-ma-ker, *s.* one whose occupation is to make ropes.
Rope-making, rope'-ma-king, *s.* the business of making ropes.
Ropery, ro'-pe-re, *s.* a place where ropes are made.
Rope-walk, rope'-wawk, *s.* a long covered walk where ropes are manufactured.
Rope-yarn, rope'-yärn, *s* yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread.
Ropy, ro'-pe, *a.* stringy: adhesive; viscous. **Ropiness,** ro'-pe-nes, *s.* stringiness; viscosity.
Roquelaure, rok'-e-lor, *s.* a short cloak worn at the beginning of last century (Duc de *Roquelaure*).
Roral, ro'-ral, *a.* pertaining to dew; dewy (L. *ros*, *roris*, dew).
Roric, ro'-rik, *a.* like dew in appearance; dewy.
Roriferous, ro-rif'-e-rus, *a.* generating or producing dew (L. *ros*, and *fero*, to bring or bear).
Rorqual, ror'-kwal, *s.* a large whale, characterized by a dorsal fin (Norw.)
Rosaceous, ro-za'-shus, *a.* rose-like; composed of several petals arranged in a circular form; belonging to the rose family.
Rosary, ro'-za-re, *s.* a chaplet; a string of beads which Roman Catholics use, on which they count their prayers; the prayers they repeat; also a collection of choice extracts (L. *rosarium*, a bed of roses).
Roscid, ros'-sid, *a.* containing or consisting of dew. See **Roral.**
Rose, roze, *s.* a fragrant flower of the genus rosa, of many species and varieties; a rose colour; a knot of ribbons; a rosette [Arch.]; a perforated nozzle; erysipelas; the card of the compass. *Under the rose*, in secret; in a manner that forbids disclosure (L. *rosa*).
Rose, roze, *pret.* of **Rise.**
Rose-acacia, roze-a-ka'-she-a, *s.* a robinia.
Roseal, ro'-ze-al, *a.* like a rose in smell or colour.
Roseate, ro'-ze-ate, *a.* rosy; full of roses; blooming; of a rose colour.
Rose-bug, roze'-bug, *s.* a diurnal beetle which feeds on rose blossoms.
Rose-bush, roze'-boosh, *s.* the shrub that bears the rose.
Rose-colour, roze'-kul-lur, *s.* colour of the rose; deceptive beauty.
Rose-coloured, roze'-kul-urd, *a.* having a rose colour; deceptively fine.
Rose-diamond, roze'-di-a-mond, *s.* a diamond cut into twenty-four triangular planes.
Rose-drop, roze'-drop, *s.* an ear-ring; a lozenge flavoured with essence of roses; a pimple due to drinking.
Rose-faced, roze'-faced, *a.* having a rosy or red face.
Rose-gall, roze'-gaul, *s.* an excrescence on the dog rose.
Rose-hued, roze'-hewd, *a.* rose-coloured.
Rose-knot, roze'-not, *s.* a rosette.
Roselite, ro'-ze-lite, *s.* a native arseniate of cobalt.
Rose-mallow, roze'-mal-lo, *s.* a plant, the hollyhock.
Rosemary, roze'-ma-re, *s.* an aromatic labiate plant (L. *ros*, dew, and *mare*, the sea).
Rose-noble, roze'-no-bl, *s.* an ancient English gold coin, current at 6*s.* 8*d.*
Roseola, ro-ze'-o-la, *s.* a sort of rash; a non-contagious inflammatory affection of the skin.
Rose-quartz, roze'-kwartz, *s.* a rose-red variety of quartz.
Rose-rash, roze'-rash, *s.* roseola.
Rosery, roze'-er-e, *s.* a rose-nursery.
Roset, ro'-zet, *s.* a red colour used by painters.
Rosetta-stone, ro-zet'-ta-stone, *s.* a stone found at Rosetta, in Egypt, by which archæologists found the key to Egyptian hieroglyphics.
Rosetta-wood, ro-zet'-ta-wood, *s.* an Indian wood of a bright orange-red colour with dark veins.

Rosette, ro-zet', *s.* an imitation of a rose made of ribbons; an ornament in the form of a rose [Arch.] (Fr.)

Rose-window.

Rose-water, roze'-waw-ter, *s.* water tinctured with roses by distillation: *a.* merely sentimental.

Rose-window, roze'-win-do, *s.* a circular window, with compartments branching from the centre.

Rosewood, roze'-wood, *s.* the fragrant wood of a tree growing in warm climates.

Rosicrucian, roz-e-krew'-she-an, *s.* one of a fraternity who in the beginning of the 15th century affected an intimate acquaintance with the secrets of nature, and pretended, by the study of alchemy and other occult sciences, to be possessed of sundry wonder-working powers (L. *ros*, dew, and *crux*, a cross).

Rosicrucianism, roz-e-krew'-she-an-izm, *s.* the principles and practices of the Rosicrucians.

Rosin, roz'-in, *s.* See **Resin**, and its cognates.

Rosland, ros'-land, *s.* heathy or moorish land (W.)

Rosmarine, roz'-ma-rene, *s.* rosemary, which see.

Rossignol, ross'-in-yol, *s.* the nightingale (Fr.)

Rostel, ros'-tel, *s.* that part of the heart of a seed which descends into the earth and becomes a root [Bot.]; a beak-shaped process [Anal.] (L. *rostrum*).

Rostellate, ros'-tel-late, *a.* having a rostel.

Roster, ros'-ter, *s.* a prescribed order regulating the rotation in which individuals, companies, and regiments, are to be called to serve [Mil.] (*register*).

Rostral, ros'-tral, *a.* resembling or pertaining to a rostrum or beak.

Rostrate, ros'-trate, } *a.* having a process resem-
Rostrated, ros'-tra-ted, } bling the beak of a bird [Bot. and Conch.]

Rostriform, ros'-tre-form, *a.* having the form of a beak.

Rostrum, ros'-trum, *s.* the beak or bill of a bird; the beak or head of a ship; in ancient Rome, a stage in the Forum for orators to speak from, so called as being adorned with the beaks of ships taken in a naval engagement; a platform from which a speaker addresses his audience; a pipe for conveying distilled liquor into its receiver [Chem.]; a crooked pair of scissors for dilating wounds [Surg.] (L.)

Rosulate, ro'-zu-late, *a.* having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters [Bot.]

Rosy, ro'-ze, *a.* resembling a rose; blooming. **Rosiness**, ro'-ze-nes, *s.* the quality of being rosy.

Rot, rot, *v.n.* to putrefy; to become decomposed: to go to corruption: *v.a.* to make putrid; to bring to corruption: *s.* a fatal distemper incident to sheep; a disease of the potato; putrefaction. *Dry rot*, in timber, the decay of the wood without the access of water (A.S. *rotian*).

Rota, ro'-tá, *s.* an ecclesiastical court in Rome composed of 12 prelates; a club of politicians in the time of Charles I., who contemplated an equal government by rotation; a list regulating the order of service (L. a wheel).

Rotary, ro'-tá-re, *a.* turning like a wheel (L. *rota*, a wheel).

Rotate, ro'-tate, *v.n.* to revolve round a centre; to go by rotation: *v.a.* to cause to revolve like a wheel; *a.* wheel-shaped, monopetalous, spreading flat, without any tube [Bot.]

Rotation, ro-ta'-shun, *s.* act of turning, as a wheel; regular succession.

Rotative, ro'-ta-tiv, *a.* turning, as a wheel.

Rotator, ro'-ta-tur, *s.* that which gives a circular motion; a muscle which does so.

Rotatory, ro'-ta-tur-e, *a.* turning on an axis, like a wheel; going in a circle; following in succession: *s.* a wheel animalcule.

Rote, rote, *s.* a frequent repetition of words without attending to the meaning or the principles and rules (*routine*).

Rother-nails, roth'-er-naylz, *s.pl.* among shipwrights, nails with very full heads, used for fastening the rudder irons of ships (*rudder-nails*).

Rothoffite, ro'-to-fite, *s.* a variety of garnet.

Rotifer, ro'-te-fer, *s.* one of the rotifera.

Rotifera, ro-tif'-er-à, *s.pl.* the wheel animalcules, so called from their seeming rotary movement.

Rotten, rot'n, *a.* decaying; decomposed; putrid; unsound; treacherous; fetid. **Rottenly**, rot'-n-le, *ad.* in a rotten manner. **Rottenness**, rot'n-nes, *s.* state of being rotten.

Rotten-stone, rot'-n-stone, *s.* a soft stone used in polishing metals, &c.

Rotund, ro-tund', *a.* round; spherical (L. from *rota*, a wheel).

Rotunda, ro-tun'-dà, } *s.* round building, such as the
Rotundo, ro-tun'-do, } Pantheon at Rome (It. from L.)

Rotundifolious, ro-tun-de-fo'-le-us, *a.* having round leaves (L. *rotundus*, and *folium*, a leaf).

Rotundity, ro-tund'-e-te, *s.* roundness; sphericity.

Rouble, roo'-bl, *s.* See **Ruble**.

Roucou, roo'-koo, *s.* a substance used in dyeing. See **Anotto**.

Roué, roo-a, *s.* in the fashionable world, one devoted to a life of sensual pleasure; a rake: a debauchee (Fr. broken on the wheel).

Rouge, roozh, *s.* a pigment of a red colour used for painting the cheeks and lips: *v.n.* or *v.a.* to paint or tinge with rouge (Fr. from L. *rubeus*, red).

Rouge-et-noir, roozh-a-nwär, *s.* a game at cards, so called because it is played on a table marked with two black and two red diamond-shaped spots (Fr. red and black).

Rough, ruf, *a.* not smooth or plane; abounding with stones or stumps; not polished; stormy; harsh to the taste or the ear; grating; unharmonious; rugged of temper; coarse in manners; violent; hard-featured; rugged; shaggy: *v.a.* to roughen; to break in; to do roughly; *ad.* roughly; *s.* unwrought state; the gross; a rowdy. *To rough it*, to submit to hardships. **Roughly**, ruf'-ly, *ad.* in a rough manner. **Roughness**, ruf'-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being rough. (A.S. *ruh*).

Rough-cast, ruf'-kast, *s.* the form of a thing in its first rudiments; a kind of coarse plastering applied to the exterior of walls: *v.a.* to fashion or mould roughly; to plaster roughly.

Rough-draught, ruf'-draft, *s.* a draught not perfected; a sketch.

Rough-drawn, ruf'-draun, *a.* coarsely drawn.

Roughen, ruf'n, *v.a.* to make rough: *v.n.* to grow rough.

Rough-hew, ruf'-hew, *v.a.* to hew coarsely; to give the first form or shape to.

Rough-hewn, ruf'-hewn, *a.* rugged; unpolished.

Roughish, ruf'-ish, *a.* in some degree rough.

Rough-rider, ruf'-ri-der, *s.* one who breaks horses, specially for cavalry use.

Rough-shod, ruf'-shod, *a.* shod with shoes armed with points: *ad.* regardlessly of all consequences.

Rough-wrought, ruf'-wrawt, *a.* done coarsely.

Roulade, roo'-lade, *s.* a quavering or rapid movement [Mus.] (Fr.)

Rouleau, roo-lo', *s.* a little roll, specially of coins in paper. *Rouleaux*, round bundles of fascines which serve to cover the soldiers [Mil.] (Fr.)

Roulette, roo-let', *s.* a game of chance played with a revolving disc and ball; a wheeled instrument for making a dotted line (Fr.)

Rounce, rouns, *s.* the handle of a printing-press.

Round, rownd, *a.* having the form of a circle, arch, sphere, or cylinder; full; large; smooth; flowing; plain; candid; brisk; plump; positive; said of a number that ends with a cipher, and is divisible by ten: *ad.* on all sides; circularly; from one side or party to another; not in a direct line; *prep.* on every side of; about. *To come or get round one*, to gain advantage by flattery or deception. **Roundly**, rownd'-le, *ad.* in a round form or manner; openly; plainly. **Roundness**, rownd'-nes, *s.* quality of being round; smoothness; openness. See **Rotund**.

Round, rownd, *s.* that which is round; a circle or a sphere; that which goes or passes round or the passage round; a recurring series; rotation; the step of a ladder; walk round of an officer or guard [Mil.]; beat; a short composition in three or more parts [Mus.]; a returning dance; a general discharge of fire-arms, in which each soldier fires once. *A round of cartridges*, one cartridge to each man. *A round of beef*, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

Round, rownd, *v.a.* to make round; to make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; to encircle; to move round or about; to make full, smooth, and flowing: *v.n.* to grow or become round; to go round. *To round to*, to turn to the wind [Naut.]

Roundabout, rownd'-a-bowt, *a.* indirect; loose; ample; encompassing: *s.* a merry-go-round; anything that is or goes round.

Round-backed, rownd'-bakt, *a.* having a round back.

Roundel, rown'-del, *s.* a circle; a round Norman shield; a semi-circular bastion; a roundelay.

Roundelay, rown'-de-lay, *s.* a sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme and five in another (*round*, modified by *lay*).

Round-hand, round'-hand, *s.* writing in well-rounded letters.

Round-head, round'-hed, *s.* a name of contempt formerly

given to the Puritans by the Cavaliers from their close-cropt hair.

Round-house, rownd'-hows, *s.* a constable's prison; in a ship of war, a certain accommodation for the use of particular officers; a cabin under the poop.

Rounding, rownd'-ing, *a.* roundish; nearly round: *s.* spun-yarn wound round a rope to prevent its chafing [Naut.]

Roundish, rownd'-ish, *a.* somewhat round. **Roundishness**, rownd'-ish-nes, *s.* the state of being roundish.

Roundlet, rownd'-let, *s.* a little circle; a roundel.

Roundridge, rownd'-ridj, *v.a.* to form round ridges in ploughing [Agr.]

Round-robin, rownd'-rob-in, *s.* a written petition or memorial signed by names in a ring so that it may not be known who originated it (*round* and *ribbon*).

Round-towers, rownd'-tow-ers, *s.pl.* ancient towers, found chiefly in Ireland, of a tall tapering structure, and with a conical top, erected in the neighbourhood of some church or monastery, and presumably of Christian origin.

Roup, roop, *s.* a disease in poultry.

Roup, roup, *s.* an auction [Scotch].

Rouse, rowz, *v.a.* to wake up; to stir up to thought or action; to agitate; to drive forth: *v.n.* to awake; to be excited to thought or action (*rise*).

Rouse, rowz, *s.* a carouse.

Rousette, roo-set', *s.* a fruit-eating bat (Fr. *rousse*, red).

Rouser, rowz'-er, *s.* one who or that which rouses.

Rousing, rowz'-ing, *a.* having power to awaken or excite; great; violent. **Rousingly**, rowz'-ing-le, *ad.* in a rousing manner.

Rout, rowt, *s.* a clamorous multitude; a tumultuous crowd; uproar; a large evening party; the assembly and attempt of three or more people to avenge some common wrong [Law]; the defeat and flight of an army, or the resulting disorder or confusion: *v.a.* to defeat and put to disorderly flight (L. *rumpo*, to break).

Route, root, *s.* the course or way traversed or to be traversed; march; order to march [Mil.] (Fr. from *rupta*, broken or cut, and *via*, road.)

Routine, roo-teen', *s.* a round or course of duties regularly or frequently returning; rigid habit of proceeding, acquired and grown familiar by mere force of repetition (Fr. from L. *rota*, a wheel).

Routinist, roo-teen'-ist, *s.* one who goes by routine.

Roux, roo, *s.* a preparation of butter and flour stewed together, used to thicken soups and gravies (Fr. red.)

Rove, rove, *v.n.* to wander, range, or stray about at large: *v.a.* to wander over. See **Rob.**

Rove, rove, *v.a.* to draw, as a thread or cord through an eye or aperture.

Rover, ro'-ver, *s.* a wanderer; a fickle person; a robber or pirate; a freebooter. *a rovers*, at random.

Roving, ro'-ving, *s.* rambling; the operation which gives the first twist to cotton thread by drawing it through an aperture. **Rovingly**, ro'-ving-le, *ad.* in a roving manner. **Rovingness**, ro'-ving-nes, *s.* the state of roving.

Row, ro, *s.* a series of persons or things arranged in line; a line; a rank; a file (A.S. *rawa*).

Row, ro, *v.a.* to impel with oars; to transport by rowing: *v.n.* to labour with the oar; to be impelled by oars: *s.* an excursion taken in a boat with oars (A.S. *rowan*).

Row, row, *s.* a noisy disturbance; tumult.

Rowan-tree, row'-an-tree, *s.* a mountain-ash.

Rowdy, row'-de, *s.* a riotous, turbulent fellow.

Rowdyism, row'-de-izm, *s.* rude, riotous, turbulent conduct.

Rowel, row'-el, *s.* the little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points; a flat ring on horses' bits; a seton made of hair or silk to pass through the flesh of horses: *v.a.* to insert a rowel in the skin as a seton (Fr. from L. *rota*, a wheel).

Rowen, row'-en, *s.* a second growth of grass; a field kept till after Michaelmas for its herbage (*rough*).

Rower, ro'-er, *s.* one who manages an oar in rowing.

Rock, rol'-ok, *s.* that part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing.

Row-port, ro'-port, *s.* a port-hole on a small vessel for working an oar.

Royal, roy'-al, *a.* pertaining to a king or the crown; becoming a king; magnificent; noble; patronized by royalty. See **Regal. Royally**, roy'-al-le, *ad.* in a royal manner.

Royal, roy'-al, *s.* a large kind of paper; a small sail above the top-gallant sail; one of the shoots of a stag's head; a small mortar: *pl.* the first regiment of foot in the British army.

Royalism, roy'-al-izm, *s.* attachment to the principles or cause of royalty or kingly government.

Royalist, roy'-al-ist, *s.* an adherent to a king, line of kings, or a kingly government.

Royalize, roy'-al-ize, *v.a.* to make royal.

Royal-mast, roy'-al-mast, *s.* the fourth mast from the deck.

Royalty, roy'-al-te, *s.* the character, state, office, or person of a king; royal domains; proprietary right of part profit: *pl.* the rights or prerogatives of a king or superior; emblems of royalty.

Rub, rub, *v.a.* to move something along a surface with pressure; to wipe; to clean; to scour; to spread over; to polish. *To rub down*, to clean by rubbing. *To rub off*, to clean by rubbing; to separate by friction. *To rub out*, to erase. *To rub upon*, to touch hard. *To rub up*, to burnish; to excite (Gael.)

Rub, rub, *v.n.* to move along with pressure; to fret; to chafe; to move or pass with difficulty.

Rub, rub, *s.* act of rubbing; friction; that which rubs and renders motion difficult; obstruction; difficulty; a sarcasm; a jibe.

Rubasse, roo-bas', *s.* rock-crystal filled with bright red spangles. See **Ruby.**

Rubato, roo-bä'-to, *a.* lengthening some notes and proportionally curtailing others [Mus.] (It. stolen.)

Rubber, rub'-ber, *s.* one who or that which rubs; the instrument or thing used in rubbing or cleaning; a whetstone; in gaming, two games out of three deciding the contest; a coarse file.

Rubbish, rub'-bish, *s.* fragments of buildings or any structure; ruins; waste matter; anything worthless (*rub*).

Rubbishy, rub'-bish-e, *a.* composed of rubbish; trashy.

Rubble, rub'-bl, *s.* rough undressed stones; rubble-stone; a mass of fragments of rock [Geol.] (*rub*).

Rubble-stone, rub'-bl-stone, *s.* the upper fragmentary and decomposed portions of a mass of stone.

Rubble-work, rub'-bl-wurk, *s.* coarse walling, constructed of rough stones.

Rubbly, rub'-ble, *a.* pertaining to or containing rubble.

Rubefacient, ru-be-fa'-she-ent, *a.* making red: *s.* a substance or application which produces redness of the skin [Med.] (L. *ruber*, red, and *facio*, to make.)

Rubefaction, ru-be-fak'-shun, *s.* the action or effect of a rubefacient.

Rubellite, roo'-bel-lite, *s.* a red variety of tourmaline (L. *rubus*, Gr. *lithos*, a stone).

Rubeola, ru-be'-o-lä, *s.* the measles [Med.] (L. *ruber.*)

Rubescent, ru-bes'-sent, *a.* growing or becoming red.

Rubezahl, roo'-be-tsäl, *s.* a mischievous mountain spirit celebrated in German fairy-lore.

Rubia, roo'-be-ä, *s.* a genus of plants, including madder.

Rubian, roo'-be-an, *s.* the colouring principle of madder.

Rubican, roo'-be-kan, *a.* of a bay or gray-black colour.

Rubicel, roo'-be-sel, *s.* a variety of ruby.

Rubicon, roo'-be-kon, *s.* a river in Italy, the crossing of which by Cæsar, on a certain occasion, amounted to a declaration of war against the Republic. To *cross the Rubicon*, to take an irrevocable step.

Rubicund, roo'-be-kund, *a.* inclining to redness.

Rubicundity, ru-be-kund'-e-te, *s.* inclination to redness.

Rubidium, roo-bid'-e-um, *s.* an alkaline metal discovered by spectrum analysis in 1860 (L. *rubeo*, to be red).

Rubied, roo'-bid, *a.* red as a ruby.

Rubific, roo-bif'-ik, *a.* making red.

Rubification, roo-be-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of making red.

Rubiform, roo'-be-form, *a.* having a red appearance.

Rubify, roo'-be-fi, *v.a.* to make red. See **Rubefacient.**

Rubiginous, ru-bij'-e-nus, *a.* mildewed.

Rubigo, ru-bi'-go, *s.* mildew, rust on plants (L.)

Ruble, roo'-bl, *s.* a silver coin of Russia, worth about 2s. 10d.; also a money of account.

Rubric, roo'-brik, *s.* the title or heading of a statute written in red; directions printed in prayer-books, formerly in red letters; appointed or settled place: *v.a.* to adorn with red (L. *ruber*).

Rubric, roo'-brik, } *a.* red; marked with red; placed
Rubrical, roo'-bre-kal, } in rubrics.

Rubricate, roo'-brik-ate, *v.a.* to distinguish with red: *a.* marked with red.

Rubrician, roo'-brish-e-an, *s.* one versed in the rubric; an advocate of the rubric.

Rubstone, rub'-stone, *s.* a whetstone for sharpening instruments.

Rubus, roo'-bus, *s.* a genus of shrubs, including the bramble (L.)

Ruby, roo'-be, *s.* a precious stone, of a carmine-red colour; anything red; redness; a carbuncle; a small-sized type: *v.a.* to make red: *a.* of the colour of the ruby. *Ruby of zinc*, red blende. *Rock ruby*, a fine red variety of garnet (L. *ruber*).

Ruck, ruk, *v.a.* to wrinkle; to crease: *s.* a wrinkle or plait (L. *ruga*).

Ruck, ruk, *s.* a heap; the horses that come in a heap at the tag-end of a race (*rick*).

Ructation, ruk-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of belching wind from the stomach (L. *ructo*, to belch).

Rudd, rud, *s.* a fresh-water fish, the red-eye.

Rudder, rud'-der, *s.* the implement at the stern of a ship by which it is steered; that which guides or governs the course of anything (*row*, a rudder being originally an oar).

Ruddle, rud'dl, *s.* red chalk: *v.a.* to mark with ruddle.

Ruddle-man, rud'-dl-man, *s.* one who digs ruddle.

Ruddock, rud'-duk, *s.* the English robin, or redbreast.

Ruddy, rud'-de, *a.* of a red colour; of a lively flesh colour. **Ruddiness,** rud'-de-nes, *s.* the state of being ruddy; redness.

Rude, rood, *a.* rough; rugged; unformed by art; of coarse manners; clownish; uncivil; violent; tumultuous; fierce; impetuous; untaught; savage; untrained (L. *rudis*, connected with *crudus*, raw). **Rudely,** rood'-le, *ad.* in a rude manner. **Rudeness,** rood'-nes, *s.* the quality of being rude; coarseness; ignorance; unskilfulness; violence.

Rudenture, roo'-den-ture, *s.* the figure of a rope or staff, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled [Arch.] (*L. rudens*, a rope).

Rudesheimer, roo'-dis-hi-mer, *s.* a Rhine wine (*Rudesheim*, in Nassau).

Rudiment, roo'-de-ment, *s.* a thing in its rude or unformed state; a first principle, element, or step: *v.a.* to furnish with or settle in first principles (*rude*).

Rudimental, roo-de-ment'-al, } *a.* pertaining to,
Rudimentary, roo-de-ment'-a-re, } containing, or consisting of first principles: in an unformed or undeveloped state.

Rudolphine, ru-dol'-fin, *a.* an epithet applied to a set of astronomical tables, computed by Kepler (*Rudolf* II. of Bohemia, a patron of Kepler's).

Rue, roo, *v.a.* to lament; to regret sorrowfully (A.S. *hreow*, grief).

Rue, roo, *s.* a strong-smelling plant, of repute formerly as a charm, and still in use as a stimulant (Gr. *rhyte*).

Rueful, roo'-ful, *a.* expressing sorrow; mournful. **Ruefully,** roo'-ful-le, *ad.* in a rueful manner. **Ruefulness,** roo'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being rueful.

Ruff.

Ruelle, ru-el', *s.* a private circle; a coterie (Fr.)

Rufescent, ru-fes'-sent, *a.* reddish; tinged with red (L. *rufus*, red).

Ruff, ruf, *s.* a plaited linen collar worn round the neck; something puckered or plaited; a pride; a bird allied to the woodcock, with its feathers raised in ruff round its neck at season; a species of pigeon, with a ruff of feathers: *v.a.* to ruffle; to disorder (*rough*).

Ruff, ruf, *v.a.* to trump at whist instead of following suit: *s.* the act of trumping.

Ruffe, ruf, *s.* a little fish of the perch family.

Ruffian, ruf'-e-an, *s.* a boisterous brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a murderer: *a.* brutal; savagely boisterous: *v.n.* to play the ruffian; to rage (Fr. from Ger.)

Ruffianly, ruf'-e-an-le, } *a.* like a ruffian; violent.
Ruffianish, ruf'-e-an-ish, }

Ruffianism, ruf'-e-an-izm, *s.* ruffianly conduct.

Ruffle, ruf'l, *v.a.* to disorder by disturbing a smooth or a calm state; to agitate; to disturb; to throw into disorder; to furnish with ruffles: *v.n.* to grow rough or turbulent; to flutter; to parade; to beat the ruffle of a drum: *s.* a strip of fine cloth plaited and attached to some border of a garment; disturbance; agitation; a low beat of the drum. See **Ruff.**

Rufflement, ruf'l-ment, *s.* act of ruffling.

Ruffler, ruf'-ler, *s.* a bully; a swaggerer.

Ruffling, ruf'-ling, *s.* commotion; disturbance; a low rolling of the drum.

Rufous, roo'-fus, *a.* of a brownish-red colour (L. *rufus*, red).

Rug, rug, *s.* a nappy woollen cloth, used for a bed-cover, for covering the hearth, or for the legs; a rough, woolly, or shaggy dog (*rough*).

Rugate, roo'-gate, *a.* wrinkled; having ridges (L. *ruga*, a wrinkle).

Rugged, rug'-ged, *a.* rough; full of asperities on the surface; ragged; shaggy; rough in temper; harsh; surly; tempestuous; boisterous (*rough*). **Ruggedly,** rug'-ged-le, *ad.* in a rugged manner. **Ruggedness,** rug'-ged-nes, *s.* the quality of being rugged; roughness; coarseness; boisterousness.

Rugose, roo'-gose, } *a.* wrinkled; full of wrinkles [Bot.
Rugous, roo'-gus, } and Zool.] (L. *ruga*, a wrinkle.)

Rugosity, ru-gos'-e-te, *s.* a state of being wrinkled; a wrinkle.

Ruin, roo'-in, *s.* destruction; overthrow; that which destroys; cause of destruction; ruined state; a ruined structure; *pl.* the remains of anything demolished or decayed: *v.a.* to demolish; to pull down, destroy, subvert, or defeat; to impoverish; to bring to everlasting misery: *v.n.* to fall into ruins or ruin (L. *ruina*, from *ruo*, to fall, rush, or tumble down).

Ruinate, roo'-in-ate, *v.a.* to demolish; to subvert.

Ruination, roo-in-a'-shun, *s.* subversion; overthrow; demolition.

Ruined, roo'-ind, *pp.* or *a.* demolished; destroyed.

Ruiner, roo'-in-er, *s.* one who ruins or destroys.

Ruiniform, roo'-in-e-form, *a.* having the appearance of ruins [Min.]

Ruinous, roo'-in-us, *a.* fallen to ruin; decayed; composed of ruins; bringing to ruin. **Ruinously,** roo'-in-us-le, *ad.* in a ruinous manner. **Ruinousness,** roo'-in-us-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being ruinous.

Rule, rool, *s.* government; sway; established principle, standard, or directory; established or regular mode of proceeding; a maxim or canon; an instrument for drawing lines; in monasteries, corporations, or societies, that which is established for the direction of the society; a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing certain results [Alg. and Arith.]; an established form of construction in a particular class of words [Gram.]; an order made either between parties to a suit on motion, or to regulate the practice of the court [Law]. *Rule of Three*, that which teaches how to find a fourth proportional number to three others which are given. (L. *regula*, from *rego*, to make and keep straight.)

Rule, rool, *v.a.* to govern; to manage; to settle as by rule; to determine, as a court; to mark lines by a ruler: *v.n.* to have power or command; to decide [Law]; to stand or maintain a level [Comm.]

Ruler, rool'-er, *s.* one who rules; one who makes or executes laws; an instrument of wood or metal by which straight lines are drawn.

Ruling, rool'-ing, *a.* governing; determining; marking by a ruler; predominant. **Rulingly,** rool'-ing-le, *ad.* by way of rule.

Rum, rum, *s.* spirit distilled from the juice of the sugar cane, from molasses, &c.

Rum, rum, *a.* old-fashioned; queer.

Rumble, rum'bl, *v.n.* to make a low, heavy, continued sound: *v.a.* to jingle: *s.* a rumbling sound; a seat for servants behind a carriage (from the sound).

Rumbler, rum'-bler, *s.* the person or thing that rumbles.

Rumbling, rum'-bling, *a.* making a low, heavy, continuous sound: *s.* a sound of this sort. **Rumblingly,** rum'-bling-le, *ad.* with a rumbling sound.

Rum-bud, rum'-bud, *s.* a redness on the nose or face arising from hard drinking.

Rumen, roo'-men, *s.* the first stomach of a ruminant; the cud (L.)

Ruminant, roo'-me-nant, *a.* chewing the cud: *s.* an animal that chews the cud. **Ruminantly,** roo'-me-nant-le, *ad.* by chewing the cud.

Ruminantia, ru-me-nan'-she-ă, *s.pl.* an order of herbivorous animals, with four stomachs, which chew the cud, as the ox, camel, deer, goat, &c.

Ruminate, roo'-me-nate, *v.n.* to chew the cud; to meditate: *v.a.* to chew again; to muse on.

Rumination, ru-me-na'-shun, *s.* the act of ruminating; meditation.

Ruminator, roo'-me-na-tur, *s.* one who muses deliberatively on any subject.

Rummage, rum'-maje, *s.* a careful searching: *v.a.* or *v.n.* to search closely by looking into every corner and tumbling things about (*room*).

Rummer, rum'-mer, *s.* a glass or drinking cup.

Rummy, rum'-me, *a.* as of rum; queer.

Rumour, roo'-mur, *s.* flying or popular report; a current story, for the truth of which there is no known authority; report of a fact; fame: *v.a.* to circulate a report (L. *rumor*).

Rumourer, roo'-mur-er, *s.* a reporter; a teller of news.

Rump, rump, *s.* the end of the backbone of an animal with the parts adjacent; the fag-end; the buttocks. *Rump Parliament*, a name of contempt given to the remnant of the Long Parliament in 1659. (Ice. *rumpr.*)

Rumple, rum'-pl, *s.* a fold or plait: *v.a.* to wrinkle; to make uneven (A.S.)

Rumpless, rump'-les, *a.* destitute of a tail.

Rumpus, rum'-pus, *s.* a disturbance.

Rum-shrub, rum'-shrub, *s.* a cordial of which the alcoholic base is rum.

Run, run, *v.n.* to move or pass swiftly on the ground with the legs; to use the legs in moving; to move in a hurry; to spread; to extend; to rush violently; to

sail; to slide; to move; to contend in a race; to flee for escape; to flow in any manner; to move as a fluid; to melt; to turn; to go; to pass; to fall; to have a course; to be carried; to shoot; to discharge matter; to continue in time; to press with numerous demands. *To run after*, to pursue or follow. *To run at*, to attack. *To run in trust*, to get credit. *To run down a coast*, to sail along it. *To run on*, to talk incessantly. *To run over*, to overflow. *To run out*, to come to an end; to be wasted or exhausted. *To run riot*, to go to the utmost excess (A.S. *rennan*).

Run, run, *v.a.* to drive; to force; to cause to be driven; to fuse; to cast; to incur; to venture; to smuggle; to break through; to pursue in thought; to thrust; to draw; to cause to ply; to cause to pass; to discharge; to pursue. *To run down a vessel*, to run against and sink her [Naut.] *To run hard*, to press with sarcasm or ridicule; to urge importunately. *To run over*, to narrate or run the eye over hastily. *To run through*, to expend. *To run up*, to increase.

Run, run, *s.* act of running; course; flow; successful course; clamour; an uncommon pressure on a bank for payment; distance sailed over; a voyage; a pair of mill stones; a brook; a large grazing ground: *a.* melted; smuggled. *In the long run*, in the final result. *The run of mankind*, the generality of people.

Runagate, run'-á-gate, *s.* a fugitive: an apostate.

Runaway, run'-á-way, *s.* one who flies from danger or restraint; a deserter; a fugitive: *a.* fleeing as a runaway.

Runcinate, run'-se-nate, *a.* pinnatifid, with the lobes convex before and straight behind [Bot.] (L. *runcina*, a plane.)

Rundle, run'-dl, *s.* a round; a step of a ladder; something put round an axis.

Rundlet, rund'-let, *s.* a small barrel.

Rune, roon, *s.* a character of the earliest alphabet in use among the ancient people of Europe: *pl.* poetry in runes (A.S. *run*, a mysterious communication).

Runer, roon'-er, *s.* a Gothic bard.

Rung, rung, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Ring**.

Rung, rung, *s.* a floor-timber in a ship; a step or round of a ladder.

Runic, roo'nik, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of runes. *Runic-knot*, a twisted ornamentation among the Norse.

Runlet, run'-let, *s.* a little stream; a runnel.

Runnel, run'-nel, *s.* a rivulet or small brook.

Runner, run'-ner, *s.* one that runs; a racer; a messenger; a prostrate shooting sprig; the moving stone of a mill; one of the cursores; a rope to increase the mechanical power of a tackle; the keel of a slide.

Runnet, run'-net, *s.* rennet.

Running, run'-ning, *a.* kept for a race; in succession; flowing; discharging pus: *s.* act of passing with speed; that which runs or flows; discharge from a sore. *Running-fight*, a battle in which one party flees and the other pursues. *Running-fire*, a constant firing of arms. *Running-rigging*, the rigging or rope passing through blocks, &c. [Naut.] *Running-title*, the title of a book that is continued from page to page [Printing].

Runt, runt, *s.* any animal stunted in growth; a dwarf; a stump.

Rupee, roo-pee', *s.* an East Indian coin and money of account, usually estimated at 2*s.*

Rupert's drops, roo'-perts-drops, *s.pl.* drops of glass with a long tail which fly into dust when the tail-tip is broken off (Prince *Rupert*).

Rupia, roo'-pe-à, *s.* a severe non-contagious skin disease, generally syphilic (Gr. *rypos*, filth).

Ruption, rup'-shun, *s.* a breaking or bursting open.

Rupture, rupt'-yur, *s.* the act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted; hernia; breach or interruption of peace: *v.a.* to burst: *v.n.* to suffer a breach or disruption (L. *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break).

Rural, roo'-ral, *a.* pertaining to the country, as distinguished from the city or town; pertaining to agriculture; suiting or resembling the country (L. *rus*, *ruris*, the country). **Rurally**, roo'-ral-le, *ad.* as in the country. **Ruralness**, roo'-ral-ness, *s.* the quality of being rural.

Rural Dean, roo'-ral-deen, *s.* an ecclesiastic who has, or rather had, the supervision of the churches and their belongings in a district.

Ruralist, roo'-ral-ist, *s.* one who leads a rural life.

Ruralize, roo'ral-ize, *v.a.* to render rural: *v.n.* to rusticate.

Rusa, roo'-sà, *s.* a large-sized Indian deer.

Ruscus, rus'-kus, *s.* the butcher's broom, a plant (L.)

Ruse, rooz, *s.* a trick; artifice; strategem. *Ruse de guerre*, a stratagem of war (Fr.)

Rush, rush, *s.* a plant growing mostly in wet ground; anything proverbially worthless (A.S. *risce*).

Rush, rush, *v.n.* to press forward with impetuosity; to enter with undue eagerness: *s.* a driving forward with eagerness and haste; a run (A.S. *hriscian*).

Rush-bottomed, rush'-bot-tumd, *a.* having a bottom made with rushes.

Rush-candle, rush'-kan-dl, *s.* a small blinking taper made of the pith of a rush dropped in tallow.

Rusher, rush'-er, *s.* one who rushes forward.

Rush-light, rush'-lite, *s.* the light of a rush candle; a small feeble light.

Rush-like, rush'-like, *a.* resembling a rush; weak.

Rush-mat, rush'-mat, *s.* a mat made of rushes.

Rushy, rush'-e, *a.* abounding with rushes; made of rushes. **Rushiness**, rush'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being rushy.

Rusk, rusk, *s.* a kind of light cake; hard bread for stores.

Russ, rus, *a.* pertaining to Russia or Russians: *s.* the language of the Russians; a Russian.

Russet, rus'-set, *a.* of a reddish-brown colour; coarse; homespun: *s.* a coarse homespun dress; a rough-skinned kind of apple of a russet colour (L. *russus*, red).

Russety, rus'-set-e, *a.* of a russet colour.

Russia Leather, rush'-e-à leth'-er, *s.* a soft kind of leather, prepared with birch-oil, made in Russia, and much used in book-binding.

Russian, rush'-e-an, *a.* pertaining to Russia: *s.* a native or the language of Russia.

Russophobia, rus-o-fo'-be-á, *s.* dread of Russia; jingoism (*Russ*, and Gr. *phobos*, fear).

Rust, rust, *s.* the red incrustation on iron, caused by its oxigenation under exposure to air and moisture; anything like rust; a disease on grasses, including cereals, due to fungi, and consisting of brown orange-coloured spots; any foul matter contracted; foul extraneous matter: *v.n.* to contract rust; to degenerate in idleness: *v.a.* to cause to contract rust (A.S.) See **Russet**.

Rustic, rus'-tik, *s.* an inhabitant of the country; a clown: *a.* pertaining to the country; rural; rude; unpolished; awkward; coarse; plain; simple; artless. *Rustic work*, in a building, when the stones, &c., in the face of it are hacked and pecked, so as to be rough (L. *rus*, the country). **Rustically**, rus'-tik-al-le, *ad.* in a rustic manner. **Rusticalness**, rus'-tik-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being rustic: rudeness; coarseness.

Rusticate, rus'-te-kate, *v.n.* to dwell in the country: *v.a.* to compel to reside in the country; to banish for a time from college.

Rustication, rus-te-ka'-shun, *s.* residence in the country; temporary banishment from college.

Rusticity, rus-tis'-e-te, *s.* rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity.

Rustle, rus'l, *v.n.* to make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves: *s.* a rustling (from the sound).

Rustler, rus'-ler, *s.* one who rustles.

Rusty, rust'-e, *a.* covered or affected with rust; as if covered with rust; inexpert from inaction; harsh. **Rustily**, rust'-e-le, *ad.* in a rusty state. **Rustiness**, rust'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being rusty.

Rut, rut, *s.* the copulation or sexual desire in deer: *v.n.* to lust, as deer: *v.a.* to cover in copulation (L. *rugio*, to roar).

Rut, rut, *s.* a wheel-track: *v.a.* to cut in ruts. See **Route**.

Ruta, roo'-tà, *s.* a genus of plants, including the rue (L.)

Ruth, rooth, *s.* mercy; pity; tenderness; misery (*rue*).

Ruthless, rooth'-les, *a.* without ruth; cruel; pitiless; barbarous. **Ruthlessly**, rooth'-les-le, *ad.* in a ruthless manner. **Ruthlessness**, rooth'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being ruthless.

Rutilant, roo'-til-ant, *a.* shining (L. *rutilo*, to shine).

Rutile, roo'-til, *s.* red oxide of titanium (L. *rutilus*, red).

Ruttish, rut'-tish, *a.* lustful; libidinous. **Ruttishness**, rut'-tish-nes, *s.* the state of being ruttish.

Rye, ri, *s.* an esculent grain, allied to that of barley; a disease in a hawk (A.S. *ryge*).

Rye-grass, ri'-gras, *s.* a grass extensively cultivated for fodder for cattle.

Ryot, ri'-ot, *s.* a Hindu cultivator of the soil.

S.

S, the nineteenth letter in the English alphabet, has two sounds, as in *miss* and *rose* (roze).

Sabaism, sa'-bà-izm. } See **Sabianism**.
Sabæism, sa-be'-izm. }

Sabaoth, sa-ba'-oth, *s.pl.* armies (Heb.)

Sabbatarian, sab-bā-ta'-re-an, *s.* one who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath; a strict observer of the Sabbath: *a.* pertaining to the Sabbatarians or Sabbatarianism.

Sabbatarianism, sab-bā-ta'-re-an-izm, *s.* the doctrine or practice of the Sabbatarians.

Sabbath, sab'-bath, *s.* a day of the week set apart for rest and divine worship; Saturday being the Sabbath of the Jews, and Sunday that of the Christians; time of rest; the sabbatical year (Heb. *shabbath*, rest).

Sabbath-breaker, sab'-bath-brake-er, *s.* one who profanes the Sabbath.

Sabbath-breaking, sab'-bath-brake-ing, *s.* profanation of the Sabbath.

Sabbathless, sab'-bath-les, *a.* having no sabbath; without intermission of daily labour.

Sabbatic, sab-bat'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to or resem-
Sabbatical, sab-bat'-ik-al, } bling the Sabbath. *Sabbatical year*, in the Jewish economy, every seventh year, during which the lands were to rest or lie without tillage.

Sabbatism, sab'-bat-izm, *s.* rest; intermission of labour.

Sabean, sa-be'-an, *s.* See **Sabian.**

Sabellian, sa-bel'-le-an, *a.* pertaining to Sabellianism: *s.* a follower of *Sabellius*, who maintained that there was but one person in the Godhead, and that the Trinity was only a trinity of function and manifestation.

Sabellianism, sa-bel'-e-an-izm, *s.* the doctrine of Sabellius. See **Sabellian.**

Sabian, sa'-be-an, *a.* pertaining to Sabianism.

Sabianism, sa'-be-an-izm, *s.* the worship of the heavenly hosts, as at once embodiments and symbols of the deity.

Sabine, sab'-ene, *s.* a plant, the savin (Fr.)

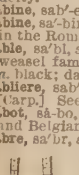
Sabine, sa'-bine, *s.* one of an ancient Italian race merged in the Roman.

Sable, sa'bl, *s.* a small carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, whose fur is highly valued; its fur: *a.* black; dark: *v.a.* to make sable [Slav.]

Sabliere, sab'-le-are, *s.* a sand-pit; a piece of timber [Carp.] See **Sabulous.**

Sabot, sā-bo, *s.* a wooden shoe used by the French and Belgian peasantry (Fr.)

Sabre, sa'br, *s.* a cavalry sword with a thick back, and sometimes curved at the point: *v.a.* to strike, cut, or kill with a sabre (Fr.)



Sabre-tasche.

Sabre-tasche, sa'-br-täsh, *s.* a leather case suspended from the sword-belt of a cavalry officer (*sabre*, and Ger. *tasche*, a pocket).

Sabulosity, sab-u-los'-e-te, *s.* sandiness; grittiness.

Sabulous, sab'-u-lus, *a.* sandy; gritty (L. *sabulum*, sand).

Sac, sak, *s.* a cyst; a receptacle for liquid (L. *saccus*, a bag).

Sacbut, sak'-but, *s.* a wind instrument of music resembling the trombone.

Saccade, sak-kade', *s.* a sudden check of a horse with the reins (Fr.)

Saccate, sak'-kate, *a.* having the form of a bag [Bot.]

Saccharic acid, sak-kar'-ik a'-sid, *s.* a product of the action of nitric acid on sugar, starch, &c. (L. *saccharum*, sugar).

Saccharriferous, sak-kā-rif'-er-us, *a.* producing sugar (L. *saccharum*, and *fero*, to yield).

Saccharify, sak-kar'-e-fi, *v.a.* to convert into sugar (L. *saccharum*, and *facio*, to make).

Saccharine, sak'-kar-ine, *a.* pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar.

Saccharize, sak'-kar-ize, *v.a.* to form into sugar.

Saccharoid, sak'-kar-oyd, *a.* like loaf-sugar (L. *saccharum*, and *eidos*, like).

Saccharometer, sak-kā-rom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for determining the quantity of saccharine matter in liquids (L. *saccharum*, and *meter*).

Saccharometry, sak-kā-rom'-e-tre, *s.* the process of determining the quantity of saccharine matter in a solution.

Saccholactic, sak-ko-lak'-tik, *a.* obtained from the sugar of milk (L. *saccharum*, and *lac*, milk).

Saccular, sak'-u-lar, *a.* like a sac.

Saccule, sak'-kule, *s.* a little sack or sac.

Sacerdotal, sas-er-do'-tal, *a.* pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly (L. *sacerdos*, a priest). **Sacerdotally,** sas-er-do'-tal-le, *ad.* in a sacerdotal manner.

Sacerdotalism, sas-er-do'-tal-izm, *s.* a priestly system, one which professes to mediate divine benefit by the ministry of priests.

Sachel, satsh'-el, *s.* a satchel.

Sachem, sa'-kem, *s.* a Red-Indian chief.

Sachemship, sa'-kem-ship, *s.* the office or jurisdiction of a sachem.

Sack, sak, *s.* a large coarse cloth bag for holding corn, wool, cotton, &c.; the quantity a sack contains: *v.a.* to put in a sack or bags (A.S. *sac*).

Sack, sak, *s.* a dry Spanish wine (Fr. *sac*, from L. *siccus*, dry).

Sack, sak, *s.* a loose garment or cloak.

Sack, sak, *s.* the plunder or pillage of a town: *v.a.* to plunder a town when taken by storm (Fr. *sac*).

Sackage, sak'-aje, *s.* act of taking by storm; pillaging.

Sackbut, sak'-but, *s.* See **Sacbut.**

Sackcloth, sak'-kloth, *s.* cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth, anciently worn in expression of mourning, distress, or penitence.

Sacker, sak'-er, *s.* one who sacks a town.

Sackful, sak'-ful, *s.* a full sack; as much as a sack will hold.

Sacking, sak'-ing, *s.* cloth of which sacks or bags are made; the coarse canvas that supports a bed.

Sackless, sak'-les, *a.* quiet; peaceable; simple (Scotch).

Sack-posset, sak-pos'-set, *s.* a posset made of sack, milk, &c.

Sacrament, sak'-rā-ment, *s.* a ceremonial observance in the Christian Church, divinely instituted as either really or symbolically a means, and anyhow a pledge, of grace; the Lord's Supper (L. *sacramentum*, a military oath of fidelity).

Sacramental, sak-rā-ment'-al, *a.* pertaining to or constituting a sacrament; bound by oath. **Sacramentally,** sak-rā-men'-tal-le, *ad.* in a sacramental manner.

Sacramentarian, sak-rā-ment-a'-re-an, *a.* sacramentary: *s.* one who rejects the doctrine of the real presence, as taught in the Rom. Cath. and Lutheran Churches.

Sacramentary, sak-rā-ment'-ā-re, *a.* pertaining to a sacrament or sacramentarians: *s.* an ancient book of the Rom. Cath. Church used in celebration of the sacraments; a sacramentarian.

Sacred, sa'-kred, *a.* consecrated to a religious purpose; connected with religion or a religious service; consecrated; venerable; inviolable (L. *sacer*). **Sacredly,** sa'-kred-le, *ad.* in a sacred manner. **Sacredness,** sa'-kred-nes, *s.* state of being sacred; sanctity; inviolableness.

Sacrifical, sā-krif'-e-kal, *a.* employed in sacrifice.

Sacrificant, sā-krif'-e-kant, *s.* one who offers a sacrifice.

Sacrificatory, sā-krif'-e-ka-tur-e, *a.* offering sacrifice.

Sacrifice, sak'-re-fize, *v.a.* to offer up, as a victim, to God, by killing and consuming it upon an altar; to give up for something else; to devote with loss; to destroy; to kill: *v.n.* to make offerings to God: *s.* the act of sacrificing; that which is sacrificed; the giving up of one thing for another; that which is so given up (L. *sacer*, and *facio*, to make).

Sacrificer, sak'-re-fi-ser, *s.* one who sacrifices.

Sacrificial, sak-re-fish'-al, *a.* connected with sacrifice; performing or consisting in sacrifices.

Sacrilege, sak'-re-lej, *s.* the crime of profaning sacred things; alienation to a common purpose of what has been consecrated to a sacred; breaking into a church and stealing from it (L. *sacer*, and *lego*, to gather).

Sacrilegious, sak-re-le'-jus, *a.* violating sacred things; polluted with sacrilege; profane. **Sacrilegiously,** sak-re-le'-jus-le, *ad.* in a sacrilegious manner. **Sacrilegiousness,** sak-re-le'-jus-nes, *s.* the quality of being sacrilegious; disposition to sacrilege.

Sacrilegist, sak'-re-le-jist, *s.* one guilty of sacrilege.

Sacring, sa'-kring, *s.* consecration.

Sacring-bell, sa'-kring-bel, *s.* the bell in the Rom. Cath. service at the elevation of the host in the celebration of the Eucharist.

Sacrist, sa'-krist, *s.* a sacristan; a person in a cathedral who copies out music for the choir and has charge of the books.

Sacristan, sak'-ris-tan, *s.* one who has charge of the sacred vessels and movables of a church.

Sacristy, sak'-rist-e, *s.* an apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept; the vestry.

Sacrosanct, sa'-kro-sangkt, *a.* holy; inviolable (L. *sacer*, and *sanctus*, holy).

Sacrum, sa'-krum, *s.* a triangular bone at the base of the vertebral column (L.)

Sad, sad, *a.* weighed or cast down with grief; melancholy; downcast; serious or grave; calamitous; bad (A.S. *sæd*, sated, tired). **Sadly,** sad'-le, *ad.* in a sad manner. **Sadness,** sad'-nes, *s.* the state of being sad; a melancholy look; seriousness.

Sadda, sad'-dā, *s.* an abridgement of the Zendavesta in the modern Persian language (Per.)

Sadden, sad'n, *v.a.* to make sad or sorrowful; to tone down, as a colour: *v.n.* to grow sad.

Saddle, sad'l, *s.* a seat on a horse's back for the rider to sit on; something like a saddle: *v.a.* to put a saddle on; to load (A.S. *sadel*).

Saddle-backed, sad'l-bakt, *a.* having a low back and elevated neck and head, as a horse.

Saddle-bags, sad'l-bags, *s.pl.* bags united by straps for carriage on horseback.

Saddle-bow, sad'l-bo, *s.* the bows of a saddle or the pieces which form the front.

Saddle-cloth, sad'l-kloth, *s.* a cloth under a saddle.

Saddler, sad'-ler, *s.* a maker of saddles.

Saddlery, sad'-ler-e, *s.* the trade of a saddler; the articles he deals in; their materials.

Saddle-tree, sad'l-tree, *s.* the frame of a saddle.

Sadducean, sad-u-se'-an, *a.* pertaining to the Sadducees.

Sadducee, sad'-du-see, *s.* one of a moderate rationalistic party of the old school among the Jews, who held by the written word to the exclusion of tradition, and denied the doctrine of immortality or the separate existence of the spirit.

Sadduceism, sad-u-se'-izm, *s.* the doctrines of the Sadducees.

Sadiron, sad'-i-urn, *s.* a smoothing iron.

Safe, safe, *a.* free from danger of any kind; free from hurt, injury, or damage; secure or securing from harm; no longer dangerous: *s.* a place of safety; a chest secure against thieves or fire; a cupboard for provisions (L. *salvus*). **Safely**, safe'-le, *ad.* in a safe manner. **Safeness**, safe'-nes, *s.* the state of being safe, or conferring safety.

Safe-conduct, safe'-kon-dukt, *s.* a convoy, guard, or passport, which ensures a safe passage.

Safeguard, safe'-gärd, *s.* one who or that which guards safely; defence; a protection; a protective convoy; protective warrant granted to a foreigner.

Safe-keeping, safe'-keep-ing, *s.* act of preserving in safety from injury or escape.

Safety, safe'-te, *s.* freedom from danger, hurt, injury, or loss; close custody.

Safety-fuse, safe'-te-fewz, *s.* a fuse, consisting often of a hollow cord of gutta-percha, tanned on the outside and rammed full of gunpowder, so that it takes some time to burn down and cause explosion.

Safety-lamp, safe'-te-lamp, *s.* a lamp covered with wire gauze, to give light in mines without danger.

Safety-valve, safe'-te-valv, *s.* a valve fitted to the boiler of a steam-engine, which opens and lets out the surplus steam so as to avert the risk of explosion.

Safflower, saf'-flow-er, *s.* a composite plant, allied to the thistle, yielding a red dye.

Saffron, saf'-frun, *s.* a bulbous plant of the genus crocus; a colouring material from its flower: *a.* having the colour of saffron flowers; deep yellow: *v.a.* to tinge with saffron; to make yellow (Ar.)

Saffrony, saf'-run-e, *a.* having the colour of saffron.

Sag, sag, *v.n.* to yield; to incline from an upright or a horizontal position; to sink down; to incline to leeward [Naut.]: *v.a.* to cause to bend or give away (Scand.)

Saga, sä'-gä, *s.* an old heroic Scandinavian tale; a general name of those ancient compositions which comprise the history and mythology of the northern European races (Ice. a tale).

Sagacious, sä-ga'-shus, *a.* quick of scent; quick or acute in discernment (L. *sagax*, of quick perception). **Sagaciously**, sä-ga'-shus-le, *ad.* in a sagacious manner. **Sagaciousness**, sä-ga'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being sagacious.

Sagacity, sä-gas'-e-te, *s.* quickness of scent or discernment; readiness of apprehension; discriminative intelligence.

Sagamore, sag'-a-more, *s.* an American Indian chief or king.

Sagan, sa'-gan, *s.* the suffragan or deputy of the Jewish high priest.

Sagapenum, sag-ä-pe'-num, *s.* a Persian gum-resin of service in medicine.

Sage, saje, *a.* wise; sagacious; grave; proceeding from wisdom: *s.* a wise man; a man of gravity and tried wisdom of venerable age (Fr. from *sapio*, to be wise). **Sagely**, saje'-le, *ad.* in a sage manner. **Sageness**, saje'-nes, *s.* the quality of being sage; sagacity; wisdom.

Sage, saje, *s.* an aromatic plant of the genus salvia, of medicinal qualities (L. *salvus*, safe).

Sagger, sag'-ger, *s.* a cylindrical case of fire-clay, in which fine stoneware is enclosed while baking.

Sagittarius, saj-e-ta'-re-us, *s.* one of the signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters 22 Nov. (L. an archer).

Sagittal, saj'-e-tal, *a.* pertaining to or resembling an arrow (L. *sagitta*, an arrow).

Sagittary, saj'-e-tä-re, *s.* an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver: *a.* pertaining to an arrow.

Sagittate, saj'-e-tate, *a.* shaped like the head of an arrow; triangular [Bot.]

Sago, sa'-go, *s.* a starch obtained from the pith of several palms.

Sagoin, sa-goyn', } *s.* a S. American monkey with
Sagouin, sag'-oo-in, } a long hairy but not prehensile tail.

Sagum sa'-gum, *s.* a Roman military cloak (L.)

Sagy, sa'-je, *a.* full of sage; seasoned with sage.

Sahib, sä'-ib, *s.* an Indian term of address to a European gentleman.

Sahlite, sah'-lite, *s.* a variety of dingy green augite.

Saic, sa'-ik, *s.* a Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant (Turk).

Said, sed, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Say**, declared; reported; before mentioned.

Saiga, sa'-gä, *s.* an antelope of the Russian steppes.

Sail, sale, *s.* a spread of canvas for receiving the impulse of the wind by which a ship is driven; a ship or other vessel; an excursion in some vessel; *v.n.* to be impelled by the action of wind upon sails; to go by water; to swim; to set sail; to glide through the air; to pass smoothly along; *v.a.* to pass over in a ship; to navigate. *To make sail*, to extend an additional quantity of sail. *To set sail*, to expand or spread the sails; to begin a voyage. *To shorten sail*, to reduce the extent of sail. *To strike sail*, to lower the sails suddenly. (A.S. *segel*)

Sailable, sale'-à-bl, *a.* navigable; that may be passed by ships.

Sail-cloth, sale'-kloth, *s.* duck or canvas used in making sails.

Sailer, sa'-ler, *s.* one who sails; a ship or other vessel, with reference to her speed or manner of sailing.

Sailing, sa'-ling, *s.* the act of sailing; the act or art of navigating; the act of moving on water, or of setting sail.

Sailing-master, sale'-ing-mäs-ter, *s.* an officer in a ship of war who superintends all the details of navigating the ship.

Sailless, sale'-les, *a.* destitute of sails.

Sailor, sa'-lur, *s.* a mariner; seaman; one of the crew of a ship.

Sailor-like, sale'-er-like, *a.* like a sailor.

Sail-loft, sale'-lo-t, *s.* a loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made.

Sail-maker, sale'-ma-ker, *s.* one whose occupation is to make or repair sails.

Sail-room, sale'-room, *s.* an apartment in a vessel where the sails are stowed.

Sail-yard, sale'-yärd, *s.* the yard or spar on which sails are extended.

Sally, sa'-le, *a.* like a sail.

Sainfoin, sane'-foyn, *s.* a leguminous plant extensively cultivated, particularly on calcareous soils, for fodder (Fr. *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay).

Saint, saynt, *s.* a sanctified or holy person; one eminent for piety and virtue; a beatified holy person; one canonized by the Roman Catholic Church: *v.a.* to canonize: *v.n.* to act with a show of piety. *St. Andrew's cross.* See **Cross**. *St. Anthony's fire*, erysipelas. *St. Vitus's dance.* See **Chorea**. *Saint's-bell*, the sacring-bell, which see. (Fr. from L. *sanctus*, holy, sacred.)

Sainted, saynt'-ed, *pp.* canonized: *a.* holy; pious; gone to heaven.

Saintfoin, saynt'-foyn, *s.* See **Sainfoin**.

Saint-like, saynt'-like, *a.* saintly.

Saintly, saynt'-le, *a.* like a saint; becoming a saint. **Saintliness**, saynt'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being saintly.

Saintship, saynt'-ship, *s.* the character or qualities of a saint.

Saint Simonian, saynt-si-mo'-ne-an, *s.* a follower of the Count de St. Simon, who recommended a just division of the fruits of common labour as a solution of the social problem.

Saint Simonianism, saynt-si-mo'-ne-an-izm, *s.* the principles of the St. Simonians.

Saiva, si'-vâ, *s.* a votary of Siva.

Sajene, sa-jene', *s.* a Russian measure of length, about seven feet.

Sajou, sa'-joo, *s.* the weeping monkey of America.

Sake, sake, *s.* final cause; end; purpose; account; regard (A.S. *sacu*, strife).

Saker, sa'-ker, *s.* a hawk; a small piece of artillery (Fr).

Saki, sa'-ki, *s.* a Japanese rice beer.

Saki, sa'-ki, *s.* an American monkey with a hairy tail, which is not prehensile.

Sal, sal, *s.* salt. *Sal-alembroth*, a compound of the corrosive sublimate of mercury and sal ammoniac. *Sal ammoniac*, the hydrochlorate of ammonia. *Sal prunella*, nitrate of potash fused, cast into cakes or balls. *Sal seignette*, rochelle salt. (L.)

Salaam, sa-läm', *s.* a ceremonious Oriental salutation (Ar. peace).

Salacious, sä-la'-shus, *a.* lustful; lecherous (L. *salax*, from *salio*, to leap). **Salaciously**, sä-la'-shus-le, *ad.* in a salacious manner. **Salaciousness**, sä-la'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being salacious.

Salacity, sä-las'-e-te, *s.* strong propensity to venery.

Salad, sal'-ad, *s.* a food of raw herbs, usually dressed

with salt, vinegar, &c., eaten to give a relish to other food (Fr. from L. *sal*, salt).

Salad oil, sal'-ad-oyl, *s.* olive oil.

Salading, sal'-ad-ing, *s.* vegetables for salad.

Salæratus, sal-e-ra'-tus, *s.* carbonate of soda and salt.

Salamander, sal-à-man'-der, *s.* an amphibious animal, allied to the newts, and fabled to be able to live in fire. *Salamander's hair* or *wool*, a name given to a species of asbestos or mineral flax (Gr.)

Salamandrine, sal-à-man'-drin, *a.* resembling a salamander; enduring fire.

Salaried, sal'-à-rid, *a.* enjoying a salary.

Salary, sal'-à-re, *s.* a recompense paid at stipulated times for services rendered; a stipend; wages (L. *salarium*, salt money).

Sale, sale, *s.* the act of selling; the exchange of a commodity for money of equivalent value; market; auction. See **Sell**.

Saleable, sale'-à-bl, *a.* that may be sold; in good demand. **Saleably**, sale'-a-ble, *ad.* in a saleable manner. **Saleableness**, sale'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being saleable.

Salebrosity, sal-e-bros'-e-te, *s.* ruggedness of a place or road.

Salebrous, sal'-e-brus, *a.* rough; rugged (L. *salebra*, an uneven road).

Salep, sal'-ep, *s.* the dried root of different species of orchids.

Saleratus, sal-e-ra'-tus, *s.* See **Salæratus**.

Sale-room, sale'-room, *s.* a room in which goods are sold, specially by auction.

Salesman, salez'-man, *s.* one who sells merchandise, especially wholesale.

Sale-work, sale'-wurk, *s.* work or things made for sale.

Salian, sal'-le-an, *a.* in honour of Mars (L. *Salii*, priests of Mars).

Salic, sal'-ik, *a.* relating to the ancient Salii, a tribe of Franks. *The Salic law*, a custom which excludes females from the crown of France.

Salicin, sal'-e-cin, *s.* a bitter substance, obtained from the bark of several species of willow and poplar (L. *salix*).

Salicylic, sal-e-sil'-ik, *a.* obtained from salicin. *Salicylic acid*, an acid which is antiseptic (L. *salix*, and Gr. *hyle*, matter).

Salience, sa'-le-ans, *s.* the state of being salient.

Salient, sa'-le-ent, *a.* leaping; springing; in a leaping posture (Her.); projecting outward; prominent (L. *salio*, to leap). **Saliently**, sa'-le-ent-le, *ad.* in a salient manner.

Saliferous, sà-lif'-er-us, *a.* producing or bearing salt (L. *sal*, and *fero*, to bear). *Saliferous rocks*, the new red sandstone system [Geol.]

Salifiable, sal'-e-fi-à-bl, *a.* capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

Salification, sal-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of salifying.

Salify, sal'-e-fi, *v.a.* to form into salt by combining an acid with a base (L. *sal*, and *facio*, to make).

Saligot, sal'-e-got, *s.* the water-thistle (Fr.)

Salina, sa-li'-nà, *s.* a salt-marsh; salt-works (Sp.)

Salination, sal-e-na'-shun, *s.* the act of washing with salt water.

Saline, sà-line', *a.* consisting or partaking of the qualities of salt: *s.* a repository of salt; a salt-spring **Salineness**, sà-line'-nes, *s.* state of being saline.

Saliniferous, sal-e-nif'-er-us, *a.* producing salt.

Salinometer, sal-e-nom'-e-ter, *s.* an apparatus for testing the density of sea-water in marine steam-boilers (L. *saline*, and *meter*).

Salino-terrene, sà-li'-no-ter-rene', *a.* compounded of salt and earth (L. *sal*, and *terra*, earth).

Salique, sal'-ik, *a.* See **Salic**.

Saliva, sà-li'-và, *s.* the fluid secreted by the salivary glands, which serves to moisten the mouth (L.)

Salival, sà-li'-val, } *a.* pertaining to saliva; secret-
Salivary, sal'-e-và-re, } ing saliva.

Salivant, sal'-e-vant, *a.* producing salivation: *s.* that which produces salivation.

Salivate, sal'-e-vate, *v.a.* to produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva, usually by mercury.

Salivation, sal-e-và'-shun, *s.* the act of producing an increased secretion of saliva; ptyalism; an abnormally abundant flow of saliva.

Salix, sa'-lix, *s.* the willow (L.)

Sallet, sal'-let, *s.* a light head-piece or helmet.

Sallow, sal'-lo, *s.* a willow of several species (A.S. *sealh*).

Sallow, sal'-lo, *a.* of a pale, sickly, yellow colour (A.S. *salu*.) **Sallowness**, sal'-lo-nes, *s.* the quality of being sallow.

Sallowish, sal'-lo-ish, *a.* somewhat sallow.

Sally, sal'-le, *s.* a rushing forth of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; sprightly outburst; flight; excursion; act of levity; frolic: *v.n.* to issue or rush out suddenly (Fr. from *salio*, to leap).

Sallyport, sal'-le-port, *s.* a postern gate or other passage for the troops to sally out by [Fort.]

Salmagundi, sal-má-gun'-de, *s.* a mixture of chopped meat and various ingredients with seasonings; an olio or medley (Fr.)

Salmis, sal'-mee, *s.* a ragout of game roasted with sundry ingredients (Fr.)

Salmo, sal'-mo, *s.* a fish of the salmon type (L.)

Salmon, sam'-mun, *s.* a fish of the genus salmo, found in all northern seas, whence it ascends the rivers in the spring to spawn (L. *salio*, to leap).

Salmon-trout, sam'-mun-trowt, *s.* a trout like a salmon.

Salon, sà-long, *s.* a saloon; *pl.* fashionable circles (Fr.)

Saloon, sà-loon', *s.* a spacious apartment for the reception of company, works of art, &c. (Fr.)

Salop, sal'-op, } *s.* a decoction prepared from the
Saloop, sà-loop', } dried root of a species of orchis (Ar.)

Salpicon, sal'-pe-kon, *s.* stuffing; chopped meat, bread, &c. (Sp.)

Salpinx, sal'-pingks, *s.* the Eustachian tube [Anat.] (L.)

Salprunella, sal-pru-nel'-là, *s.* fused nitrate of potash cast into balls.

Salsify, sal'-se-fe, *s.* a meadow plant, cultivated for its root (Fr.)

Salsilla, sal-sil'-la, *s.* a plant with tuberous roots eaten like a potato (L. *salsus*, salted).

Salt, sawlt, *s.* chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning food, for the preservation of meat, &c.; a body composed of an acid and a base [Chem.]; taste; anything like salt; smack; wit; piquancy; a salter-cellar; a sailor: *a.* having the taste of salt; impregnated or abounding with salt; overflowed with or growing among salt; salacious; pungent or bitter; dear: *v.a.* to sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; to fill with salt: *v.n.* to deposit salt from a saline substance. (A.S. *salt*.) **Saltly**, sawlt'-le, *ad.* with taste of salt. **Saltness**, sawlt'-nes, *s.* the quality of being salt; taste of salt.

Saltant, sal'-tant, *a.* leaping; dancing. See **Salient**.

Saltarello, sal-tà-rel'-lo, *s.* an Italian dance or jig; the music (It.)

Saltation, sal-ta'-shun, *s.* a leaping or jumping; a beating or palpitation.

Saltatory, sal'-tà-tur-e, } *a.* for leaping or danc-
Saltatorious, sal-tà-to'-re-us, } ing.

Salt-box, sawlt'-boks, *s.* a small box with a lid, used for holding salt.

Salt-butter, sawlt'-but-ter, *s.* butter salted for preservation.

Salt-cake, sawlt'-kake, *s.* crude sulphate of soda.

Salt-cellar, sawlt'-sel-ler, *s.* a small vessel used for holding salt on the table (L. *salt*, and Fr. *salière*, a salt-cellar).

Salter, sawlt'-er, *s.* one who salts; one who sells salt.

Saltern, sal'-tern, *s.* a salt-work.

Salt fish, sawlt'-fish, *s.* a fish which has been salted.

Saltigrada, sal-te-gra'-da, *s.pl.* a family of spiders that leap to seize their prey.

Saltigrade, sal'-te-grade, *a.* leaping; formed for leaping: *s.* one of the saltigrada (L. *saltio*, to leap, and *gradior*, to walk).

Salting, sawlt'-ing, *s.* a salt-water marsh; the process of applying salt to the preservation of animal and vegetable substances for food.

Saltire, sawl'-teer, *s.* an ordinary, representing a bend sinister conjoined with a bend dexter, in the form of an X (Her.)

Saltish, sawlt'-ish, *a.* somewhat salt. **Saltishly**, sawlt'-ish-le, *ad.* with a moderate degree of saltness. **Saltishness**, sawlt'-ish-nes, *s.* a moderate degree of saltness.

Salt-junk, sawlt'-jungk, *s.* dry salt beef.

Saltless, sawlt'-les, *a.* destitute of salt; insipid.

Salt-lick, sawlt'-lik, *s.* a salt-spring.

Salt-marsh, sawlt'-märsh, *s.* land covered with grass, which is subject to the overflow of salt-water.

Salt-mine, sawlt'-mine, *s.* a mine where rock-salt is obtained.

Salt-pan, sawlt'-pan, *s.* a pan, basin, or pit where salt is obtained from brine by evaporation.

Saltpetre, sawlt-pe'-ter, *s.* a neutral salt, the nitrate of potash (L. *sal*, and *petra*, a rock).

Saltpetrous, sawlt-pe'-trus, *a.* pertaining to saltpetre; of the nature of saltpetre; impregnated with saltpetre.

Salt-pit, sawlt'-pit, *s.* a place where salt is obtained.

Salt-rheum, sawlt'-room, *s.* a cutaneous eruption: herpes.

Salts, sawlts, *s.pl.* the popular name of various chemical salts, as Glauber's salt, Epsom salts, &c.

Salt-spring, sawlt'-spring, *s.* a spring of salt water.

Salt-water, sawlt'-wawter, *s.* sea-water; water impregnated with salt.

Salt-work, sawlt'-work, *s.* a house or place where salt is made.

Salt-wort, sawlt'-wurt, *s.* a plant of various species growing in salt marshes and on sea-shores.

Salty, sawlt'-e, *a.* somewhat salt.

Salubrious, sȧ-lu'-bre-us, *a.* favourable to health; healthful. See **Salute.** **Salubriously**, sȧ-lu'-bre-us-le, *ad.* so as to promote health. **Salubriousness**, sȧ-lu'-bre-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being salubrious.

Salubrity, sȧ-lu'-bre-te, *s.* salubriousness.

Salutary, sal'-u-tar-e, *a.* wholesome; promoting health; contributing to some beneficial purpose. **Salutarily**, sal'-u-tar-e-le, *ad.* in a salutary manner. **Salutariness**, sal'-u-tar-e nes, *s.* the quality of being salutary or contributing to health or prosperity.

Salutation, sal-u-tȧ'-shun, *s.* the act or style of saluting or paying respect; a greeting.

Salutatory, sa-lu'-ta-tur-e, *a.* greeting. **Salutatorily**, sa-lu'-ta-tur-e-le, *ad.* by way of salutation.

Salute, sa-lute', *v.a.* to address with expressions of kind wishes; to greet with a kiss, bow, or otherwise; to honour by a discharge of cannon, by striking colours, by shouts, &c.; *s.* an expression of kind wishes or respect; a kiss; a discharge of cannon or other mark of respect in honour of some one (L. *salus*, health).

Saluter, sa-lu'-ter, *s.* one who salutes.

Salutiferous, sal-u-tif'-er-us, *a.* bringing health; healthy (L. *salus*, and *fero*, to bring).

Salvability, sal-vȧ-bil'-e-te, *s.* salvableness.

Salvable, sal'-vȧ-bl, *a.* admitting of salvation. **Salvableness**, sal'-vȧ-bl-nes, *s.* state of being salvable.

Salvage, sal'-vaje, *s.* a recompense allowed by law for the saving of a ship or goods from loss at sea; that which is so saved; also the act of saving (L. *salvus*, safe).

Salvation, sal-vȧ'-shun, *s.* the act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity; the redemption of man from sin and death [Theol]; deliverance.

Salvation army, sal-vȧ'-shun-är-me, *s.* a quasi-military organization for the revival of religion among the masses.

Salvationist, sal-vȧ'-shun-ist, *s.* one of the salvation army.

Salve, salv, *v.a.* to save. See **Salvage.**

Salve, sȧlv, *s.* an adhesive composition or an ointment applied to wounds or sores; help; remedy (A.S.)

Salver, sal'-ver, *s.* a tray or waiter on which anything is presented.

Salvo, sal'-vo, *s.* an exception; a reservation (L. *salvo jure*, right reserved).

Salvo, sal'-vo, *s.* a military or naval salute; discharge of a number of pieces of artillery concentrated simultaneously on one spot; general simultaneous outburst by way of salute (L. *salve*, hail).

Salvor, sal'-vur, *s.* one who saves a ship or goods from destruction at sea or by fire.

Samara, sam'-a-rȧ, *s.* an indehiscent superior fruit, furnished with wings (L.)

Samaritan, sa-mar'-e-tan, *a.* pertaining to Samaria; in use among the Samaritans; specially noting certain characters used by the Hebrews before the Babylonish captivity: *s.* the language of Samaria, an inhabitant of Samaria.

Samaveda, sȧ-mȧ-ve'-dȧ, *s.* the Veda which contains the chants, the texts of which are mainly verses from Rigveda.

Sambo, sam'-bo, *s.* the offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

Samboo, sam'-boo, *s.* a species of rusa, or deer, natives of the forests of India.

Sambuca, sam'-bu-kȧ, *s.* an ancient instrument of music (L.)

Same, same, *a.* identical; not different; of the identical kind, sort, or degree; exactly similar; mentioned before. **Sameness**, same'-nes, *s.* state of being the same; identity; near resemblance.

Samian, sa'-me-an, *a.* pertaining to the Grecian island of *Samos*. *Samian earth*, a kind of marl found in Samos, formerly used as an astringent. *Samian stone*, a Samian polishing stone used by goldsmiths.

Samiel, sa'-me-el, *s.* the simoon.

Samite, sa'-mite, *s.* a silk stuff (Fr.)

Samlet, sam'-let, *s.* a little salmon; a parr.

Samoyed, sȧ-mo'-yed, *s.* one of an uncivilized race in the extreme north of Europe and Asia, forming one of the four families of the Altaian stock.

Samp, samp, *s.* boiled crushed maize and milk.

Sampan, sam'-pan, *s.* a Chinese river boat, often used for habitation.

Samphire, sam'-fire, *s.* an herb growing usually on cliffs by the sea, and used for pickles and salads (*St. Peter*).

Sample, sam'-pl, *s.* a specimen; part shown as evidence of the quality of the whole: *v.a.* to put in samples. See **Example.**

Sampler, sam'-pler, *s.* a pattern of work; a piece of needlework for practice (*exemplar*).

Samson's-post, sam'-sun's-poste, *s.* a strong post resting on the keelson, and supporting a beam of the deck over the hold [Naut.]

Sanability, san-ȧ-bil'-e-te, *s.* sanableness.

Sanable, san'-a-bl, *a.* that may be healed; curable. **Sanableness**, san'-ȧ-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being sanable.

Sanative, san'-ȧ-tiv, *a.* having the power to heal; tending to heal. See **Sane.** **Sanativeness**, san'-ȧ-tiv-nes, *s.* the power of healing.

Sanatorium, san-ȧ--to'-re-um, *s.* a station for health in hot seasons.

Sanatory, san'-ȧ-tur-e, *a.* healing; healthful.

San-benito, san'-ben-e'-to, *s.* a robe painted with hideous figures, worn on their way to execution by persons condemned to death by the Inquisition (Sp. *saco*, a sack, and *bendito*, blessed).

Sanctification, sangk-te-fe-kȧ'-shun, *s.* act or process of sanctifying; sanctified state; consecration.

Sanctified, sangk'-te-fide, *a.* made holy; consecrated; affectedly holy.

Sanctifier, sangk'-te-fi-er, *s.* he who sanctifies; the Holy Spirit.

Sanctify, sangk'-te-fi, *v.a.* to make holy; to consecrate; to purify for divine service; to purify from sin; to make the means of holiness; to secure from violation; to own or to vindicate as holy (L. *sanctus*, holy, and *facio*, to make).

Sanctifying, sangk'-te-fi-ing, *a.* tending to sanctify; adapted to increase holiness.

Sanctimonious, sangk-te-mo'-ne-us, *a.* having the appearance of sanctity; affecting sanctity. **Sanctimoniously**, sangk-te-mo'-ne-us-le, *ad.* with sanctimony. **Sanctimoniousness**, sangk-te-mo'-ne-us-nes, *s.* the state of being sanctimonious; sanctity or the appearance of it.

Sanctimony, sangk'-te-mo-ne, *s.* devoutness; the affectation of devoutness.

Sanction, sangk'-shun, *s.* ratification on the part of a superior; confirmation; penalty: *v.a.* to give validity or authority to; to ratify; to confirm (L. *sancio*, to render sacred).

Sanctionary, sangk'-shun-ar-e, *a.* relating to or implying a sanction.

Sanctitude, sangk'-te-tude, *s.* holiness; sacredness.

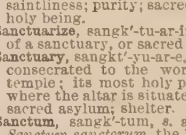
Sanctity, sangk'-te-te, *s.* state of being sacred or holy; saintliness; purity; sacredness; solemnity; a saint or holy being.

Sanctuarize, sangk'-tu-ar-ize, *v.a.* to shelter by means of a sanctuary, or sacred privileges.

Sanctuary, sangkt'-yu-ar-e, *s.* a sacred place; a house consecrated to the worship of God; the Jewish temple; its most holy place; that part of a church where the altar is situated; a place of protection; a sacred asylum; shelter.

Sanctum, sangk'-tum, *s.* a sacred or private place. *Sanctum sanctorum*, the holy of holies. (L.)

Sand, sand, *s.* any mass of fine particles of silicious stone, not strictly reduced to powder or dust; *pl.* tracts of sand, like those forming the sea-shore or the deserts of Arabia; moments or hours: *v.a.* to sprinkle with sand; to drive upon the sand (A.S.)



Sandal.

Sandal, san'-dal, *s.* a kind of shoe consisting of a sole fastened to the foot by straps; a shoe worn by prelates when officiating (Pers.)

Sandalled, san'-dald, *a.* wearing sandals; like sandals.

Sandal-wood, san'-dal-wood, *s.* the wood of a low tree resembling the privet, remarkable for its fragrance, and much used for cabinet-work, &c.

Sandarach, san'-dȧ-rak, *s.* a resinous substance which exudes from a tree of the same name in N. Africa; realgar [Min.] (Ar.)

Sand-bag, sand'-bag, *s.* a bag filled with sand, and used in fortifications.

Sand-bath, sand'-bath, *s.* a bath made by warm sand, to envelope something.

Sand-blind, sand'-blinde, *a.* having a defect of sight due to specks floating in the eye. **Sand-blindness**, sand'-blinde-nes, *s.* the state of being sand-blind.

Sand-box, sand'-boks, *s.* a box filled with sand, specially one with a perforated top for sprinkling paper with sand; a tree of the genus hura, the seeds of which, when the pericarp bursts, are scattered about with a loud report.

Sand-crack, sand'-krak, *s.* a fracture of the horny fibres of a horse's hoof, extending mostly from above downwards.

Sanded, san'-ded, *a.* sprinkled or covered with sand; of a sandy colour.

Sand-eel, sand'-eel, *s.* a fish of the eel family, which buries itself in the moist sand after the retiring of the tide.

Sandemanian, san-de-ma'-ne-an, *s.* a follower of Robert Sandeman, a rigid antinomian.

Sanderling, san'-der-ling, *s.* a small wading bird of the plover or snipe family.

Sanders, san'-ders, *s.* the red sandal-wood.

Sandever, **Sandiver**, } san'-de-ver, { *s.* glass-gall, a whitish salt scum cast up from glass in a state of fusion (Fr. *sand de verre*, sand of glass).

Sand-flood, sand'-flud, *s.* a vast body of sand borne along the deserts of Arabia.

Sand-heat, sand'-heet, *s.* the heat of warm sand, in chemical operations.

Sand-hopper, sand'-hop-per, *s.* a small leaping crustacean, abundant on sandy shores.

Sandish, san'-dish, *a.* approaching the nature of sand; not compact.

Sandix, san'-diks, *s.* a kind of minium, or red-lead.

Sand-martin, sand'-mär-tin, *s.* a small swallow, building on sand banks, &c.

Sand-paper, sand'-pa-per, *s.* paper covered with a fine gritty substance for polishing.

Sand-piper, sand'-pi-per, *s.* a wading bird belonging to the woodcock and snipe family.

Sand-pipes, sand'-pipes, *s.pl.* cylindrical hollows tapering down into chalk-deposits, and filled with sand, clay, &c.

Sandstone, sand'-stone, *s.* a stone or rock compacted chiefly of grains of quartz.

Sandwich, sand'-witsh, *s.* two pieces of bread and butter with a thin slice of seasoned ham or other meat between them: anything of similar arrangement (Earl of *Sandwich*.)

Sandy, sand'-e, *a.* abounding with or full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; like sand; not firm or solid; of the colour of sand. **Sandiness**, san'-de-nes, *s.* state of being sandy.

Sane, sane, *a.* sound; sound in mind; not disordered (L. *sanus*, sound). **Saneness**, sane'-nes, *s.* state of being sane.

Sang, sang, *pret.* of **Sing**.

Sangaree, sang'-gä-ree, *s.* a West Indian beverage consisting of wine and water, sweetened and spiced.

Sangha, sang'-há, *s.* the Buddhist church or hierarchy, being the third member of the Buddhist trinity or **Triratna**, which see.

Sangraal, sang-ra'-al, *s.* See **Grail**.

Sanguiferous, sang-gwif'-er-us, *a.* conveying blood (L. *sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, to bear).

Sanguification, sang-gwif-e-ka'-shun, *s.* the conversion of chyle into blood.

Sanguifier, sang'-gwe-fi-er, *s.* a producer of blood.

Sanguifluous, sang-gwif'-lu-us, *a.* running with blood (L. *sanguis*, and *fluo*, to flow).

Sanguify, sang'-gwe-fi, *v.n.* to produce blood (L. *sanguis*, and *facio*, to make).

Sanguinary, sang'-gwin-á-re, *a.* attended with much bloodshed; bloodthirsty. **Sanguinarily**, sang'-gwin-á-re-le, *ad.* in a sanguinary manner. **Sanguinariness**, sang'-gwin-á-re-nes, *s.* the quality of being sanguinary.

Sanguine, sang'-gwin, *a.* having the colour of blood; abounding with blood: ardent; confident: *v.a.* to stain with blood; to varnish with a blood colour (L. *sanguis*, blood). **Sanguinely**, sang'-gwin-le, *ad.* in a sanguine manner. **Sanguineness**, sang'-gwin-nes, *s.* the state of being sanguine; the colour of blood; fulness of blood; ardour.

Sanguineous, sang-gwin'-e-us, *a.* abounding with blood; sanguine; blood-red.

Sanguinivorous, sang-gwin-iv'-or-us, *a.* subsisting on blood (L. *sanguis*, and *voro*, to devour).

Sanguisuge, sang'-gwe-suje, *s.* the blood-sucker; a leech or horse-leech (L. *sanguis*, and *sugo*, to suck).

Sanhedrim, san'-he-drim, *s.* the great council of the Jews, consisting of an equal number of priests, scribes, and elders, in all 72, generally presided over by the high priest (Gr. *syn*, and *hedra*, a seal).

Sanicle, san'-e-kl, *s.* self-heal, a plant (L. *sanus*, sound).

Sanies, sa'-ne-eez, *s.* a serous matter, or thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores, less thick and white than pus (L.)

Sanious, sa'-ne-us, *a.* pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature: thin and serous; running sanies.

Sanitarium, sane-e-ta'-re-um, *s.* a sanatorium.

Sanitary, san'-e-tar-e, *a.* pertaining to or designed to secure health.

Sanitation, san-e-ta'-shun, *s.* sanitary science, or its application.

Sanity, san'-e-te, *s.* saneness.

Sank, sank, *pret.* of **Sink**.

Sankhya, sang'-khya, *s.* one of the three systems of Hindu philosophy, allied to Buddhistic teaching, inculcating a system of morality which aims at the same result, and achieves it in the same way as that of Buddha (Sans). See **Buddhism**.

Sanngasin, san-gas'-in, *s.* a Hindu anchorite, or man who has renounced everything.

Sans, sans, *prep.* without (Fr.)

Sanscrit, san'-skrit, *s.* the ancient language of the Hindus, long since dead, but still preserved in their literature, and the parent stock of many other languages (Sans. thoroughly done).

Sanscritist, sans'-krit-ist, *s.* a Sanscrit scholar.

Sans-culotte, säng-ku-lot', *s.* a ragged fellow; a name of reproach applied by the aristocratic to the extreme republican party of the French Revolution, and adopted by the latter as a title of honour; one who scorns the pretension of rank and stands or insists on the right of a presumed natural equality (Fr. without breeches).

Sans-culottic, säng-ku-lot'-ik, *a.* proceeding from sans-culottism.

Sans-culottism, säng-ku-lot'-izm, *s.* extreme republicanism, founded on the doctrine of universal equality.

Santaline, san'-tà-lin, *s.* the colouring matter of red sandal wood.

Santon, san'-ton, *s.* an Eastern dervish priest.

Santonine, san'-to-nin, *s.* a proximate vegetable principle, obtained from southernwood.

Sap, sap, *s.* the circulating juice of plants; vital fluid; the alburnum of a tree (A.S. *sæp*).

Sap, sap, *s.* a trench for undermining: *v.a.* to undermine; to subvert by digging or wearing away; to subvert by removing the foundation of: *v.n.* to proceed by secretly undermining (Fr.)

Sapajou, sap'-á-ju, *s.* a S. American monkey with a prehensile tail.

Sapan-wood, sap-an'-wood, *s.* an Asiatic dye-wood, yielding a red colour.

Sap-colour, sap'-kul-er, *s.* an expressed vegetable juice, inspissated by evaporation, used as paint.

Sap-green, sap'-green, *s.* a light green pigment from inspissated juice.

Sapid, sap'-id, *a.* affecting the taste; savoury (L. *sapio*, to taste). **Sapidness**, sap'-id-nes, *s.* the quality of being sapid.

Sapidity, sa-pid'-e-te, *s.* sapidness.

Sapience, sa'-pe-ens, *s.* wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

Sapient, sa'-pe-ent, *a.* wise; sage (L. *sapio*, to be wise). **Sapiently**, sa'-pe-ent-le, *ad.* in a sapient manner.

Sapindus, sa-pin'-dus, *s.* the soap berry.

Sapless, sap'-less, *a.* destitute of sap; dry.

Sapling, sap'-ling, *s.* a young tree.

Sapodilla, sap-o-dil'-lá, *s.* a large W. Indian tree, whose seeds are diuretic.

Saponaceous, sap-o-na'-she-us, *a.* soapy; resembling or having the qualities of soap (L. *sapo*, soap).

Saponification, sá-pon-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* conversion into soap.

Saponify, sá-pon'-e-fi, *v.a.* to convert into soap by combination with an alkali (L. *sapo*, and *facio*, to make).

Saponine, sap'-o-nin, *s.* a vegetable principle from the root of soap-wort, &c.

Saporific, sap-o-rif'-ik, *a.* producing taste (L. *sapor*, taste, and *facio*, to make).

Saporosity, sap-o-ros'-e-te, *s.* the quality in a body that excites the sensation of taste.

Saporous, sap'-o-rus, *a.* having taste; yielding some kind of taste (L. *sapor*).

Sapper, sap'-per, *s.* one who saps: a private in the Royal Engineers.

Sapphic, saf'-fik, *a.* pertaining to *Sappho*, a Grecian poetess, from whom was derived the Sapphic verse, of five feet, and the Sapphic strophe of three verses, followed by an Adonic.

Sapphire, saf'-fire, *or* saf'-fir, *s.* a precious stone, next in value to the diamond, and generally of a blue colour, being pure crystallized ammina (Heb. *shaphar*, to shine).

Sapphirine, saf'-fir-in, *a.* having the qualities of sapphire: *s.* a pale-blue mineral resembling sapphire.

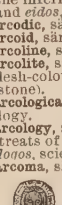
Sappy, sap'-pe, *a.* abounding with sap; juicy; weak. **Sappiness**, sap'-pe-ness, *s.* succulence; juiciness.

Saprophagans, sap-rof'-á-ganz, *s.pl.* a tribe of coleopterous insects feeding on putrid animal and vegetable substances (Gr. *sapros*, putrid, and *phago*, to eat).

Saprophyte, sap'-ro-fite, *s.* a plant that lives on decaying vegetable matter (Gr. *sapros*, and *phyton*, a plant).

Sap-sago, sap'-sá-go, *s.* a kind of cheese made in Switzerland (Ger.)

Sap-tube, sap'-tube, *s.* a vessel that conveys sap.
Sap-wood, sap'-wood, *s.* the external part of wood, newly formed under the bark.
Saraband, sar'-a-band, *s.* a slow Spanish dance; a short piece of music of a grave nature (Sp.)
Saracen, sar'-a-sen, *s.* a Mohammedan, specially in the Middle Ages, as an enemy of the cross (Ar.)
Saracenic, sar-a-sen'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the Saracens.
Sarcasm, sär'-kasm, *s.* a keen reproachful expression; a satirical remark or expression uttered with scorn or contempt (Gr. *sarcazo*, to tear flesh from the bones, as dogs).
Sarcastic, sär-kas'-tik, *a.* bitterly satirical or ironical. **Sarcastically**, sär-kas'-tik-al-le, *ad.* in a sarcastic vein.
Sarcenet, särs'-net, *s.* a fine, thin woven silk (*Saracen*).
Sarcina, sar-si'-na, *s.* a plant of a fungous nature found in animal ejections (L. a bundle).
Sarcine, sar'-sin, *s.* a nitrogenous substance obtained from certain muscular and glandular tissues (Gr. *sarx*, flesh).
Sarcocarp, sär'-ko-kärp, *s.* the fleshy part of some fruit (Gr. *sarx*, flesh, and *karpos*, fruit).
Sarcocele, sär'-ko-sele, *s.* a fleshy tumour of a testicle (Gr. *sarx*, and *kele*, a tumour).
Sarcocol, sär'-ko-kol, *s.* an inspissated sap from Arabia (Gr. *sarx*, and *kolla*, glue).
Sarcode, sär'-kode, *s.* animal protoplasm, an albuminous, structureless, gelatinous substance, of which the inferior animal organisms are composed (Gr. *sarx*, and *eidos*, like).
Sarcodic, sär-kode'-ik, *a.* consisting of sarcode.
Sarcoid, sär'-koid, *a.* flesh-like. See **Sarcode**.
Sarcoline, sär'-ko-lin, *a.* flesh-coloured [Min.]
Sarcolite, sär'-ko-lite, *s.* a variety of analcime of a rose flesh-colour from Vesuvius (Gr. *sarx*, and *lithos*, a stone).
Sarcological, sär-ko-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to sarcology.
Sarcology, sär-kol'-o-je, *s.* that part of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body (Gr. *sarx*, and *logos*, science).
Sarcoma, sär-ko'-mä, *s.* a fleshy tumour.


Sarcophagus.

Sarcophagous, sär-kof'-a-gus, *a.* feeding on flesh (Gr. *sarx*, and *phago*, to eat).
Sarcophagus, sär-kof'-a-gus, *s.* a species of stone used in sepultures, and so called because it was alleged to consume bodies deposited in it within a few weeks; a stone coffin in which the ancients deposited dead bodies (Gr. flesh-eater).
Sarcosis, sär-ko'-sis, *s.* a fleshy tumour.
Sarcotic, sär-kot'-ik, *a.* generating flesh: *s.* a medicine which promotes the growth of flesh.
Sard, särd, **Sardine**, sär'-din, **Sardius**, sär'-de-us, } *s.* a precious stone, a variety of cornelian, of a deep blood-red colour (*Sardis*).
Sardachate, sär'-da-kate, *s.* a sort of agate containing layers of sard.
Sardine, sär'-dine, *s.* a delicate fish of the herring family, abundant in the Mediterranean, and exported preserved in oil (*Sardinia*).
Sardonic, sär-don'-ik, *a.* said of a laugh, smile, or grin, which is forced, and expressing bitter irony and contempt. *Sardonic smile*, a convulsive affection of the muscles of the face (Gr. *sardonion*, a plant, the eating of which produced the effect).
Sardonyx, sar'-do-niks, *s.* an agate with sard and white chalcedony in alternate layers (*Sardis*).
Sarlac, sär'-lak, *s.* the grunting ox of Tartary.
Sarmatian, sär-ma'-she-an, *a.* pertaining to Sarmatia or Poland and its inhabitants.
Sarmentose, sär-men'-toze, **Sarmentous**, sär-men'-tus, } *a.* having runners.
Sarmentum, sär-men'-tum, *s.* a runner (L.)
Sarong, sä'-rong, *s.* a petticoat worn in the East.
Sarplar, sär'-plar, *s.* a sack of wool containing 80 tods.
Sarplier, sär'-plee-er, *s.* canvas, or packing cloth (Fr.)
Sarracenia, sar-ra-se'-ne-ä, *s.* a genus of N. American marsh plants.
Sarsaparilla, sar-sä-pä-ril'-lä, *s.* a species of smilax, whose root is valued in medicine.
Sarse, särs, *s.* a fine sieve (L. *seta*, a bristle).
Sartorial, sär-to'-re-al, *a.* belonging to a tailor (L. *sartor*, a tailor).
Sartorius, sär-to'-re-us, *s.* the muscle which throws one leg across the other, called the tailor's muscle [Anat.]
Sash, sash, *s.* a belt worn for ornament round the waist or over the shoulder (Pers.)
Sash, sash, *s.* the frame of a window; *v.a.* to provide with sashes (*case*).
Sasin, sä'-sin, *s.* the Indian antelope.
Sassafras, sas'-sä-fras, *s.* a laurel tree or shrub, one species of which has several medicinal virtues. See **Saxifrage**.
Sassenach, sas'-sen-ach, *s.* a Celtic name for a Saxon.
Sassoline, sas'-so-lin, *s.* native boracic acid.
Sastra, säs'-trä, *s.* the Shaster.
Sat, sat, *pret.* of **Sit**.
Satan, sa'-tan, *s.* the devil or prince of darkness, considered as the spiritual enemy of mankind (Heb. adversary).
Satanic, sä-tan'-ik, *a.* having the qualities of Satan; infernal; extremely malicious. **Satanically**, sä-tan'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a Satanic manner.
Satanism, sa'-tan-izm, *s.* the evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit.
Satchel, satsh'-el, *s.* a little sack or bag, specially for a school-boy (*sack*).
Sate, sate, *v.a.* to satiate; to satisfy the appetite of (L. *satis*, enough).
Sate, sat, *pret.* of **Sit**.
Sateen, sä-teen', *s.* a woollen or cotton fabric with a glossy surface (*satin*).
Sateless, sate'-les, *a.* insatiable.
Satellite, sat'-el-lite, *s.* a secondary planet or moon; an obsequious follower or dependant (L. *satelles*, an attendant).
Satiable, sa'-she-a-bl, *a.* that may be satiated.
Satiate, sa'-she-ate, *v.a.* to fill or fully gratify; to glut; to surfeit: *a.* filled to satiety; glutted (L. *satis*).
Satiation, sa-she-a'-shun, *s.* the state of being filled.
Satiety, sa-ti'-e-te, *s.* fulness of gratification beyond desire; an excess of gratification which excites loathing; satiation.
Satin, sat'-in, *s.* a species of glossy silk cloth of a thick close texture: *a.* made of satin (Fr.)
Satinet, sat'-e-net, *s.* a thin species of satin; a glossy cloth woven with cotton and wool.
Satin-paper, sat'-in-pa-per, *s.* a glossy writing-paper.
Satin-spar, sat'-in-spär, *s.* a fine fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, having a pearly lustre.
Satin-wood, sat'-in-wood, *s.* a hard, lemon-coloured wood, of a fragrant odour, used in cabinet-work.
Satiny, sat'-e-ne, *a.* like satin.
Satire, sat'-ire, *s.* a composition, generally in verse, in which the vices or follies of the time are held up to reprobation or ridicule; severity of remark or denunciation; sarcasm; ridicule (L. *satur*, full, originally as a dish with a medley of ingredients, then a dramatic medley).
Satirical, sä-tir'-ik-al, *a.* belonging to or conveying satire; given to satire; severe in language. **Satirically**, sä-tir'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a satirical manner.
Satirist, sat'-ir-ist, *s.* one who satirizes or writes satire.
Satirize, sat'-ir-ize, *v.a.* to censure or ridicule with keenness or severity.
Satisfaction, sat-is-fak'-shun, *s.* state of being satisfied; the act of satisfying; that which satisfies; gratification; amends; payment.
Satisfactory, sat-is-fak'-tur-e, *a.* giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; particularly relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty; making amends; atoning. **Satisfactorily**, sat-is-fak'-tur-e-le, *ad.* in a satisfactory manner. **Satisfactoriness**, sat-is-fak'-tur-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being satisfactory or giving content.
Satisfiable, sat'-is-fi-a-bl, *a.* that may be satisfied.
Satisfier, sat'-is-fi-er, *s.* one who gives satisfaction.
Satisfy, sat'-is-fi, *v.a.* to gratify fully; to supply fully; to pay to the full extent of claims; to free from doubt, suspense, &c.; to convince; to discharge: *v.n.* to give content; to supply fully; to make payment (L. *satis*, enough, and *facio*, to make).
Sative, sa'-tiv, *a.* sown, as in gardens (L. *sero*, *satum*, to sow).
Satrap, sa'-trap, *s.* anciently the governor of a Persian province, ruling it with the power of an absolute monarch (Pers.)
Satrapy, sat'-rap-e, *s.* government or province of a satrap
Saturable, sat'-u-ra-bl, *a.* that may be saturated.
Saturant, sat'-u-rant, *a.* impregnating to the full: *s.* substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach [Med.]
Saturate, sat'-u-rate, *v.a.* to impregnate to the full; to fill to fulness (L. *satur*, full).
Saturation, sat-u-ra'-tion, *s.* the act of saturating; the state of being saturated; impregnation of one body with another till the receiving body can contain no more.
Saturday, sat'-ur-day, *s.* the seventh day of the week (A.S. *Sæter-dæg*, Saturn's day).
Saturn, sat'-urn, *s.* an ancient Italian god of field husbandry, afterwards mistakenly identified with the Greek Kronos [Myth.]; one of the planets next in magnitude to Jupiter (L. *satum*, to sow).

Saturnalia, sat-ur-na'-le-a, *s.pl.* a Roman festival in honour of Saturn, connected originally with the ingathering, in which all distinction of rank was for the time abolished, and often inverted, and all classes gave themselves up to unrestrained mirthful indulgence; similar revelry.

Saturnalian, sat-ur-na'-le-an, *a.* pertaining to the saturnalia; loose: dissolute; sportive.

Saturnian, sat-turn'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to Saturn, whose reign is called the golden age; golden; happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity; of an old-fashioned metre.

Saturnine, sat'-ur-nin, *a.* supposed to be under the influence of Saturn; dull; heavy; phlegmatic; not easily susceptible of excitement.

Saturnist, sat'-urn-ist, *s.* a person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

Satyr, sat'-èr, *s.* a sylvan deity represented as part man and part goat, with a snub nose and pointed ears [Myth.] (Gr. and L.)

Satyriasis, sat-e-rī'-a-sis, *s.* lascivious madness; immoderate venereal appetite [Med.]

Sauce, saws, *s.* a mixture for improving the relish of food; pertness: *v.a.* to put sauce into; to gratify with rich tastes; to render pungent: to treat with pert or tart language (L. *salsum*, to salt).

Sauce-box, saws'-box, *s.* a saucy impudent fellow.

Sauce-pan, saws'-pan, *s.* a small pan for sauce; a stew-pan.

Saucer, saw'-ser, *s.* a piece of china or other ware, in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set; formerly, a sauce-pan for the table.

Saucisse, saw'-sis, } *s.* a long pipe or bag filled with
Saucisson, saw'-sis-son, } powder for mining purposes; also a long bundle of fascines for raising batteries, &c. (Fr. *saucisse*, a sausage).

Saucy, saw'-se, *a.* impudent; rude; treating superiors with contempt; expressive of impudence (*sauce*).
Saucily, saw'-se-le, *ad.* impudently; petulently.
Sauciness, saw'-se-nes, *s.* the quality of being saucy; impertinent boldness.

Sauer-kraut, sour'-krout, *s.* chopped cabbage pressed in layers with salt between, till it ferments (Ger. *sauer*, sour, and *Kraut*, cabbage).

Saunter, sän'-ter, *v.a.* to wander or stroll about idly; to loiter: *s.* a sauntering; place for sauntering.
Saunterer, sän'-ter-èr, *s.* one who wanders about idly.

Sauria, saw'-re-à, *s.pl.* a group of reptiles comprehending those with four limbs and covered with scales, as the lizards, alligators, &c. (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard).

Saurian, saw'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to or like the sauria or lizards: *s.* one of the sauria.

Sauroid, saw'-royd, *a.* like a saurian reptile: *s.* a fish approaching a saurian in structure (Gr. *sauros*, and *eidos*, like).

Saury-pike, saw'-re-pike, *s.* a fish with an elongated body and covered with very small scales.

Sausage, saw'-saje, *s.* the gut of an animal prepared and stuffed with minced meat seasoned. See **Sauce.**

Saussurite, saws'-sur-ite, *s.* a mineral of a greenish-grey colour (*Saussure*, the discoverer).

Sauterne, so-tern', *s.* a French wine (Fr.)

Savable, saʹ-và-bl, *a.* capable of being saved. **Savableness,** saʹ-và-bl-nes, *s.* state of being savable.

Savage, savʹ-aje, *a.* wild; uncultivated; untamed; uncivilized; unpolished; cruel; barbarous: *s.* a human being uncivilized; a barbarian; one of a brutal unfeeling disposition (L. *silva*, a wood). **Savagely,** savʹ-aje-le, *ad.* in a savage manner. **Savageness,** savʹ-aje-nes, *s.* wildness; the state or quality of being savage.

Savagery, savʹ-aje-re, *s.* the savage or wild state; cruelty; barbarity.

Savagism, savʹ-aje-izm, *s.* the state of rude uncivilized men.

Savanna, sȧ-vanʹ-nà, *s.* an extensive open plain or meadow (Sp. *sabana*, a sheet for a bed).

Savant, sȧ-vängʹ, *s.* a man of science or learning (Fr. *savoir*, to know).

Save, save, *v.a.* to rescue from danger; to rescue from spiritual ruin and death; to hinder from being spent or lost; to prevent; to lay by; to spare; to keep up: *v.n.* to hinder expense: *pret.* except (L. *salvus*, safe).

Save-all, saveʹ-awl, *s.* a small pan inserted in a candlestick to save the ends of candles; a small sail set to catch the escaping wind [Naut.]

Saveloy, savʹ-e-loy, *s.* a highly seasoned sausage of salted young pork, originally of brains (Fr. *cervelle*, brains).

Saver, saʹ-ver, *s.* one who saves; one that is thrifty; an economist.

Savin, } savʹ-in, { *s.* an evergreen shrub which yields a
Savine, } { volatile oil of medicinal value (Fr.)

Saving, saʹ-ving, *a.* effecting salvation [Theol.]; frugal; thrifty; incurring no loss, though yielding no gain; excepting: *prep.* excepting: *s.* something kept from being expended; reservation. **Savingly,** saʹ-ving-le, *ad.* in a saving manner. **Savingness,** saʹ-ving-nes, *s.* the quality of being saving.

Savings-bank, saʹ-vingz-bank, *s.* a bank in which the savings of industry are deposited, and placed at interest for the benefit of the depositors.

Saviour, saveʹ-yur, *s.* one who saves or delivers from danger. *The Saviour*, Jesus Christ, as the Redeemer of lost men from sin and misery.

Savory, saʹ-vèr-e, *s.* an aromatic plant of the nature of thyme.

Savour, saʹ-vur, *s.* taste; flavour; scent; odour; distinctive quality; character: *v.n.* to have a particular smell or taste; to exhibit tokens of: *v.a.* to taste or smell with pleasure; to like; to delight in (L. *sapio*, to taste).

Savourless, saʹ-vur-les, *a.* destitute of smell or taste.

Savoury, saʹ-vur-e, *a.* pleasing to the smell or taste; pleasant. **Savourily,** saʹ-vur-e-le, *ad.* in a savoury manner. **Savouriness,** saʹ-vur-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being savoury.

Savoy, sa-voyʹ, *s.* a variety of cabbage much cultivated for winter use.

Saw, saw, *pret.* of **See.**

Saw, saw, *s.* a cutting instrument of steel with a toothed edge: *v.a.* to cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; to form by cutting with a saw: *v.n.* to practise sawing; to cut with a saw; to be cut with a saw (A.S. *saga*).

Saw, saw, *s.* a saying or maxim (*say*).

Sawder, sawʹ-der, *s.* flattery (*solder*).

Saw-dust, sawʹ-dust, *s.* dust or small fragments of wood or stone made by the attrition of a saw.

Saw-fish, sawʹ-fish, *s.* a fish whose upper jaw is prolonged into a flattened snout set with spines or teeth.

Saw-fly, sawʹ-fli, *s.* a genus of flies with a perforating apparatus to bore holes with for their eggs.

Saw-mill, sawʹ-mil, *s.* a mill for sawing logs and large pieces of timber.

Sawney, sawʹ-ne, *s.* a nickname for a Scotchman (*Sandy*, the Scotch for Alexander).

Saw-pit, sawʹ-pit, *s.* a pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber, and another above.

Saw-set, sawʹ-set, *s.* an instrument used to wrest or turn the teeth of saws alternately outward.

Saw-wort, sawʹ-wurt, *s.* a plant having its leaves edged with cutting teeth.

Saw-wrest, sawʹ-rest, *s.* a saw-set.

Sawyer, sawʹ-yer, *s.* one who saws timber into planks; a tree in a river, whose branches sway up and down with the current [U.S.]

Saxatile, saksʹ-à-til, *a.* of or among rocks (L. *saxum*, a rock).

Saxicavous, saks-e-kaʹ-vus, *a.* rock-boring [Zool.] (L. *saxum*, a rock, and *cavo*, to hollow.)

Saxifrage, saksʹ-e-fraje, *s.* one of a numerous genus of plants, London pride being one of the species, growing among rocks, and so called as at one time thought good for stone in the bladder (L. *saxum*, and *frango*, to brake).

Saxifragous, saks-ifʹ-rà-gus, *a.* dissolving the stone.

Saxon, saksʹ-un, *s.* one of, or one sprung from, a people that formerly occupied part of N. Germany, and invaded and conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; their language: *a.* pertaining to the Saxons, their country or language (Old Ger. *sahs*, a knife, a dagger).

Saxon-blue, saksʹ-un-blu, *s.* a solution of the sulphato of indigo, used in dyeing.

Saxondom, saksʹ-un-dum, *s.* regions ruled by the Saxons; nations of Saxon origin.

Saxonism, saksʹ-un-izm, *s.* a Saxon idiom.

Saxonist, saksʹ-un-ist, *s.* one versed in Saxon.

Say, sa, *v.a.* to utter in words; to speak; to declare; to utter; to allege; to repeat; to pronounce; to report; to answer: *v.n.* to assert: *s.* a speech; something said (A.S. *sagian*).

Saying, saʹ-ing, *s.* something said; an expression; a proverb; an apophthegm.

Scab, skab, *s.* a rough and dry incrustation formed over a sore in healing; a contagious disease in sheep; a mean, dirty, paltry fellow (A.S. *scæb*, from L. *scabo*, to scratch.)

Scabbard, skabʹ-bard, *s.* the sheath of a sword: *v.a.* to put in a scabbard (Old Fr. *escale*, a case, and Ger. *bergen*, to hide).

Scabbed, skab-ed, *a.* diseased with scabs; mean; paltry; worthless. **Scabbedness,** skabʹ-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being scabbed.

Scabby, skabʹ-be, *a.* rough; itchy; leprous; affected

with scabs; mangy. **Scabbiness**, skab'-be-nes, *s.* quality of being scabby.

Scabies, ska'-be-eez, *s.* a troublesome contagious skin disease, attended by itchiness, which is increased by warmth (L.)

Scabious, ska'-be-us, *a.* consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous.

Scabious, ska'-be-us, *s.* a genus of herbaceous plants, so called as deemed efficacious in scaly eruptions (L. *scabies*).

Scabrous, ska'-brus, *a.* rough; rugged; having sharp points. **Scabrousness**, ska'-brus-nes, *s.* the quality of being scabrous.

Scad, skad, *s.* the chad; the horse-mackerel.

Scaffold, skaf'-fold, *s.* a temporary structure to support workmen in the erection of a building; a temporary stage raised for shows or spectators: an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal: *v.a.* to furnish with a scaffold; to sustain (Sp. *catar*, to view, and It. *balco*, a stage).

Scaffolding, skaf'-fold-ing, *s.* a temporary structure for support in an elevated place; a frame; materials for scaffolds.

Scaglia, skal'-ye-a, *s.* a reddish variety of chalk (It.)

Scagliola, skal-ye-o'-la, *s.* a coloured plaster, made of pure gypsum, in imitation of marble (It.)

Scalable, ska'-la-bl, *a.* that may be scaled.

Scalade, ska-lade', } *s.* a storm or assault on a fortified
Scalado, ska-la'-do, } place by means of ladders; an escalade (L. *scala*, a ladder).

Scalariform, ska-la'-re-form, *a.* like a ladder (L. *scala*, and *form*).

Scald, skawld, *v.a.* to burn with a boiling liquid; to expose to a violent heat over a fire or in a liquid: *s.* a burn or injury by hot liquor or vapour (L. *ex*, and *caldus*, hot).

Scald, skawld, *s.* scurf on the head: *a.* scurvy; paltry; poor (Scand.)

Scald, skawld, *s.* an ancient Scandinavian poet, whose occupation was to compose poems in honour of heroes and their deeds, and to recite or sing them on public occasions (Ice.)

Scalder, skawld'-er, *s.* a scald.

Scaldhead, skawld'-hed, *s.* a fungous parasitic disease of the scalp.

Scaldic, skawl'-dik, *a.* pertaining to the Norse poets; composed by a Norse poet.

Scalding-hot, skawld'-ing-hot, *a.* so hot as to scald.

Scale, skale, *s.* the dish of a balance; a balance; the sign Libra in the zodiac; the small shell or crust on a fish; any thin layer or lamina: *v.a.* to pare off a surface: *v.n.* to come off in thin layers (*shell*).

Scale, skale, *s.* a ladder; series of steps; act of storming a place by ladders; an escalade; a mathematical instrument on which are marked lines and figures at regular intervals; regular gradation; anything graduated or marked with degrees at equal distances; a gamut, consisting of a graduated scale of musical notes [Mus.]: *v.a.* to climb by ladders; to mount by steps (L. *scala*, a ladder.)

Scale-armour, skale'-ar-mur, *s.* armour of steel plates overlapping each other like the scales of a fish.

Scaled, skaled, *a.* having scales like a fish; squamous.

Scaleless, skale'-les, *a.* destitute of scales.

Scalene, ska-lene', *a.* oblique. *A scalene triangle*, one whose sides and angles are unequal (Gr. *skalenos*, limping, uneven.)

Scaler, skale'-er, *s.* one that scales.

Scaling-ladder, skale'-ing-lad-der, *s.* a ladder for enabling troops to scale a wall.

Scall, skawl, *s.* scab; leprosy (Scand).

Scallop.

Scallion, 'skal'-yun, *s.* a kind of onion (It.)

Scallop, skol'-lop, *s.* a shell-fish of the genus pecten; a scallop-shell, the badge of a pilgrim; a recess or curving of the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle: *v.a.* to mark or cut the edge or border of anything into segments of circles (*scale*, a shell).

Scalp, skalp, *s.* the skin of the top of the head; this skin, or part of it, with the hair on, torn off as a trophy: *v.a.* to deprive of the scalp (Scand).

Scalpel, skal'-pel, *s.* a knife used in anatomical and surgical operations (L. *scalpo*, to cut).

Scalper, skal'-per, *s.* a surgical instrument used in scraping foul and carious bones.

Scalping-iron, skalp'-ing-i-urn, *s.* a scalper.

Scalping-knife, skalp'-ing-nife, *s.* a knife used by American Indians in scalping their prisoners.

Scaly, ska'-le, *a.* covered or abounding with scales; resembling scales; composed of scales lying over each other [Bot.]; mean. **Scaliness**, ska'-le-nes, *s.* the state of being scaly.

Scaly-winged, ska'-le-wingd, *a.* having wings with scales.

Scamble, skam'-bl, *v.n.* to be busy; to scramble: *s.* a scramble: *v.a.* to mangle; to maul (Dut.)

Scambler, skam'-bler, *s.* one who scambles: a bold intruder upon the generosity or the hospitality of others.

Scamblingly, skam'-bling-le, *ad.* with turbulence and noise; with bold intrusiveness.

Scamillus, ska-mil'-us, *s.* a small plinth at the base of a column [Arch.] (L. from *scando*, to climb.)

Scammoniate, skam-mo'-ne-ate, *a.* made with scammony.

Scammony, skam'-mo-ne, *s.* a plant of the genus convolvulus: an inspissated sap run from the plant, used in medicine as a cathartic (Gr.)

Scamp, skamp, *s.* a dishonest knave: originally a runaway: *v.a.* to execute a work in a careless, superficial style. See **Scamper**.

Scamper, *v.n.* to run off in flight with haste: *s.* flight in haste (L. *ex*, and *campus*, a battlefield).

Scan, skan, *v.a.* to examine with critical care; to scrutinize; to count the feet in a verse (L. *scando*, *scansum*, to climb).

Scandal, skan'-dal, *s.* offence given by the faults of others; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation; disgrace: *v.a.* to defame; to asperse (Gr. *skandalon*, a stumbling-block).

Scandalize, skan'-dal-ize, *v.a.* to offend or shock by some action supposed criminal; to reproach; to disgrace; to defame.

Scandalous, skan'-dal-us, *a.* giving offence; shameful; defamatory. **Scandalously**, skan'-dal-us-le, *ad.* in a scandalous manner. **Scandalousness**, skan'-dal-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being scandalous.

Scandalum magnatum, skan'-da-lum-mag-na'-tum, *s.* a defamatory speech or writing injurious to a person of dignity (L. an offence against magnates).

Scandent, skan'-dent, *a.* climbing, as a stalk or tendril [Bot.] (L. *scando*, to climb.)

Scandinavian, skan-de-na'-ve-an, *a.* relating to Scandinavia; relating to the ancient language and literature of Scandinavia and Iceland: *s.* a native or the language of Scandinavia.

Scansion, skan'-shun, *s.* the act of scanning.

Scansores, skan-so'-reez, *s.pl.* climbers; an order of birds comprehending the woodpeckers and parrots (L. *scansum*, to climb).

Scansorial, scan-so'-re-al, *a.* adapted to climbing: *s.* a climbing bird.

Scant, skant, *v.a.* to limit; to straiten: *v.n.* to fail or become less: *a.* not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; deficient (Ice. *skamt*, short). **Scantly**, skant'-le, *ad.* not fully or sufficiently. **Scantness**, skant'-nes, *s.* narrowness; smallness.

Scantle, skan'tl, *v.a.* to divide into small pieces (L. *ex*, and Dut. *cant*, an edge, a corner).

Scantling, skant'-ling, *s.* a pattern; a quantity cut for a particular purpose; a small quantity; a certain proportion; timber cut into small pieces.

Scanty, skant'-e, *a.* wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; not ample; hardly sufficient; sparing. **Scantily**, skant'-e-le, *ad.* in a scanty measure. **Scantiness**, skant'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being scanty; want of sufficiency.

Scape, skape. See **Escape**.

Scape, skape, *s.* a radical stem, bearing the fructification without leaves; the spring of a column [Arch.] (L. *scapus*, a shaft.)

Scape-gallows, skape'-gal-loze, *s.* one who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes.

Scape-goat, skape'-goat, *s.* a goat which was brought to the door of the Jewish Tabernacle, and on which the high priest laid the sins of the people, sending it thereafter away with its burden into the wilderness; one who is made to answer or suffer for another's crimes.

Scape-grace, skape'-grase, *s.* a graceless, hare-brained fellow.

Scapeless, skape'-les, *a.* destitute of a scape [Bot.]

Scapement, skape'-ment, *s.* escapement, which see.

Scaphism, skaf'-izm, *s.* among the Persians, a capital punishment by confinement in the hollow of a tree, the head and limbs being smeared with honey and exposed to the tortures of wasps, &c. (Gr. *skapto*, to dig).

Scaphite, skaf'-ite, *s.* a fossil of the ammonite genus (L. *scapha*, a boat).

Scaphoid, skaf'-oyd, *a.* resembling a boat in form. *Scaphoid bone*, a bone of the wrist and of the tarsus. (L. *scapha*, and *eidos*, like.)

Scapolite, skap'-o-lite, *s.* a mineral of lime and alumina

in rod-like crystals (Gr. *skapos*, a rod, and *lithos*, a stone).

Scapple, skap'-pl, *v.a.* to reduce a stone to a straight surface.

Scapula, skap'-u-là, *s.* the shoulder-blade (L.)

Scapular, skap'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to the shoulder or scapula: *s.* the name of two pairs of arteries and veins near the shoulder-blade [Anat.]; a feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing and lies along the side of the back [Ornith.]

Scapular, skap'-u-lar, } *s.* a part of the habit of cer-
Scapulary, skap'-u-là-re, } tain religious orders in the Romish Church, consisting of a narrow piece of stuff hanging over the shoulders.

Scar, skar, *s.* a mark left by a wound or sore; a blemish; a steep bank or rock: *v.a.* to mark with a scar (Gr. *eschara*, a fire-place).

Scar, skär, *s.* a fish of the wrasse family.

Scarabæus, skar-à-bē'-us, *s.* a genus of beetles; specially a species regarded with veneration among the ancient Egyptians; an amulet habitually worn by the Egyptians and Etruscans, with the form of the scarabæus engraved on it (L.)

Scaramouch, skar'-à-mowtsh, *s.* a buffoon in the old comedy, representing one who is at once a poltroon and a braggard; a poltroon and braggard (It.)

Scarce, skayrs, *a.* not plentiful: rare; deficient: *ad.* hardly; with difficulty (L. *ex*, and *carpo*, to pick). **Scarcely**, skayrs'-le, *ad.* hardly; with difficulty. **Scarceness**, skayrs'-nes, *s.* the state of being scarce.

Scarcity, skare'-se-te, *s.* scarceness; deficiency; dearth.

Scare, skare, *v.a.* to strike with sudden fright; to terrify: *s.* a panic (Ice.)

Scare-crow, skare'-cro, *s.* anything set up to frighten crows or other birds from corn-fields; a vain terror.

Scarf, skärf, *s.* a loose covering for the shoulders: *v.a.* to throw loosely on (Fr. *écharpe*).

Scarf, skärf, *v.a.* to unite two pieces of timber into one by the ends: *s.* a joint to unite two pieces of timber (Scand.)

Scarfing, skärf'-ing, *s.* the formation of a beam out of two pieces of timber.

Scarf-skin, skärf'-skin, *s.* the cuticle or epidermis (*scurf*, and *skin*).

Scarification, skar-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of scarifying.

Scarificator, skar'-e-fe-ka-tur, *s.* an instrument used in scarification or cupping.

Scarifier, skar'-e-fi-er, *s.* the person who scarifies; the instrument used.

Scarify, skar'-e-fi, *v.a.* to scratch or cut the skin so as to draw blood (Fr. *scarifus*, from Gr. *skariphos*, a graver's tool, and L. *facio*, to make).

Scarious, skâ'-re-us, *a.* tough, thin, and semi-transparent [Bot.]

Scarlatina, skär-là-te'-nâ, *s.* scarlet fever, which see.

Scarlet, skär'-let, *s.* a bright-red colour; cloth of a scarlet colour: *a.* of the colour called scarlet (Fr. from Pers.)

Scarlet-bean, skär'-let-been, *s.* a red bean, called also scarlet runner.

Scarlet-fever, skär'-let-fe-vr, *s.* an infectious fever, characterised by a scarlet efflorescence of the skin and the mucous membrane of the fauces and the tonsils, and ending with a shedding of the skin.

Scarp, skärp, *s.* the interior slope of the ditch at the foot of a rampart [Fort.] (Fr. *escarpe*.)

Scarp, skärp, *s.* the representation of a military scarf [Her.]

Scarped, skärpt, *a.* cut down, like the scarp of a fortification.

Scarred, skärd, *a.* marked with scars.

Scarus, ska'-rus, *s.* the parrot-fish.

Scatch, skatsh, *s.* a kind of horse-bit for bridles (Fr.)

Scatches, skatsh'-ez, *s.pl.* stilts for walking on in dirty places (Fr.)

Scath, skath, }
Scathe, skayth, } *s.* damage; injury (A.S. *sceth*).

Scatheful, skayth'-ful, } *a.* injurious; harmful. **Scathe-**
Scathful, skath'-ful, } **fulness**, skayth'-ful-nes, *s.* injuriousness.

Scathing, skayth'-ing, *a.* withering; destroying.

Scatheless, skayth'-les, *a.* without scathe or damage.

Scatter, skat'-ter, *v.a.* to throw loosely about; to disperse: *v.n.* to be dispersed or dissipated (A.S. *scateran*).

Scatter-brained, skat'-ter-brane'd, *a.* thoughtless; flighty.

Scattered, skat'-terd, *a.* irregular in position [Bot.]

Scatteringly, skat'-ter-ing-le, *ad.* in a scattered manner.

Scatterings, skat'-ter-ings, *s.pl.* things scattered.

Scatterling, skat'-ter-ling, *s.* a vagabond.

Scaup, skawp, *s.* a species of pochard or diving duck (Ice.)

Scaur, skawr, *s.* a steep river bank (*scar*).

Scavage, skav'-aje, *s.* an ancient toll exacted of merchant strangers for goods offered for sale in a place (*showage*).

Scavenger, skav'-en-jer, *s.* a person who cleans the streets by sweeping up and carrying off the filth; originally one who took scavage.

Scene, seen, *s.* a stage; the place where dramatic pieces and other shows are exhibited; the place in which anything is exhibited; a series of actions and events, or groups of objects exhibited; a spectacle; the division of an act; the picture of the place of action; any remarkable exhibition; an exhibition of passion (Gr. *skene*, a tent).

Scene-painter, seen'-payn-ter, *s.* one who makes it his employment to paint scenes for theatres.

Scenery, se'-ner-e, *s.* the appearance of a place or of the various objects presented to view; the disposition of the scenes of a play; the paintings representing the scenery of a play.

Scenic, sen'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to the stage; dra-
Scenical, sen'-e-kal, } matic; theatrical.

Scenographic, se-no-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective. **Scenographically**, se-no-graf'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in perspective.

Scenography, se-nog'-rà-fe, *s.* representation of an object on a perspective plane (*scene*, and Gr. *grapho*, to write).

Scent, sent, *s.* odour; sense of smell; chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit; track: *v.a.* to smell; to perfume (L. *sentio*, to perceive by the senses).

Scentful, sent'-ful, *a.* odorous; yielding much smell; of quick smell.

Scentless, sent'-les, *a.* inodorous; destitute of smell.

Sceptic, skep'-tik, } *a.* doubting; hesitating to
Sceptical, skep'-te-kal, } admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; denying the truth of revelation. **Sceptically**, skep'-te-kal-le, *ad.* with doubt. **Scepticalness**, skep'-te-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being sceptical.

Scepticism, skep'-te-sizm, *s.* doubt, specially in regard to the supersensible or transcendental either on the evidence of thought or on the evidence of revelation; a sceptical principle or system.

Scepticize, skep'-te-size, *v.n.* to doubt of everything.

Sceptre, sep'-ter, *s.* a staff or baton, borne by a king as an emblem of authority; royal power or authority: *v.a.* to invest with the ensign of royal authority (Gr. *skeptron*, a staff).

Sceptred, sep'-terd, *a.* bearing a sceptre.

Sceptreless, sep'-ter-les, *a.* having no sceptre.

Schedule, shed'-ule, *s.* a piece of paper containing some writing, as a will, deed, lease, inventory, or catalogue; a list; *v.a.* to place in a list or catalogue (L. *schedula*, a small leaf of paper).

Scheele's-green, sheelz'-green, *s.* a green pigment consisting of arsenite of copper (*Scheele*, a chemist).

Scheelin, she'-lin, *s.* a calcareous ore.

Schelium, she'-le-um, *s.* tungsten, a hard, brittle metal, so called in honour of *Scheele*, who discovered it.

Schematist, ske'-mà-tist, *s.* one given to form schemes.

Scheme, skeme, *s.* a plan; a system; a project or contrivance; a diagram: *v.a.* to contrive: *v.n.* to form a plan (Gr. *schema*, form or bearing).

Schemer, skeme'-er, *s.* a projector; a contriver.

Scheming, skeme'-ing, *a.* given to forming schemes; intriguing. **Schemingly**, skeme'-ing-le, *ad.* by scheming.

Schemist, skeme'-ist, *s.* a schemer: a projector.

Schene, skeen, *s.* an Egyptian lineal measure of 7½ miles.

Scherif, sher'-if, *s.* a title given in the East to the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter, Fatima and Ali; a chief of Mecca; an emir.

Scheroma, ske-ro'-mà, *s.* a dryness of the eye [Med.] (Gr. *xeros*, dry.)

Schesis, ske'-sis, *s.* habitude; disposition of one thing with regard to other things (Gr. habit).

Schetic, sket'-ik, *a.* habitual; constitutional.

Schism, sizm, *s.* division or separation, specially in a Christian church on a matter of dogma; the sin of causing schism (Gr. *schizo*, to split).

Schismatic, siz-mat'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to, tending
Schismatical, siz-mat'-ik-al, } to, or implying schism. **Schismatically**, siz-mat'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a schismatic manner. **Schismaticalness**, siz-mat'-ik-al-nes, *s.* the state of being schismatic.

Schismatic, siz-mat'-ik, *s.* one who separates from an

established church or religious faith on the ground of diversity of opinion.

Schismatize, siz'-mă-tize, *v.n.* to commit or practise schism.

Schist, shist, *s.* a rock having a slaty structure [Geol.] (Gr. *schistos*, split.)

Schistic, shis'-tik, *a.* schistose.

Schistose, shist'-oze, } *a.* slaty or fissile in structure

Schistous, shis'-tus, } [Geol.]

Scholar, skol'-ar, *s.* a pupil; a disciple; a man of learning; an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college.

Scholarlike, skol'-ar-like, } *a.* like a scholar; becoming

Scholarly, skol'-ar-le, } a scholar.

Scholarship, skol'-ar-ship, *s.* attainments in science or literature; erudition; maintenance for a scholar; foundation for the support of a student.

Scholastic, sko-las'-tik, *a.* pertaining to a scholar or to schools, specially those of the schoolmen; scholarlike; pedantic: *s.* one who adheres to the subtleties of the schools or schoolmen. **Scholastically**, sko-las'-tik-al-le, *ad.* in a scholastic manner.

Scholasticism, sko-las'-te-sizm, *s.* scholastic philosophy or learning; adherence to the subtleties of the schools.

Scholiast, sko'-le-ast, *s.* a commentator; a writer of explanatory notes.

Scholiastic, sko-le-as'-tik, *a.* that pertains to a scholiast.

Scholium, sko'-le-um, *s.*; *pl.* **Scholiums**, **Scholia**, annotation, specially on a passage in a Greek or Latin classic; an explanatory observation.

School, skool, *s.* a place or an establishment for education or instruction; the pupils of a school; instruction; a scholastic seminary; the system of a master or his sect; any place of improvement or learning: *v.a.* to instruct; to tutor; to reprove (Gr. *schole*, leisure, occupation of leisure time).

School-board, skool'-board, *s.* a public body elected to provide for and see to the education of every child in a district.

School-boy, skool'-boy, *s.* a boy at school.

School-divine, skool'-de-vine, *s.* one who espouses the scholastic theology.

School-divinity, skool'-div-in-e-te, *s.* divinity as reasoned by the schoolmen; argumentative theology.

School-fellow, skool'-fel-lo, *s.* one bred at the same school.

School-house, skool'-hows, *s.* a house appropriated for the use of a school.

Schooling, skool'-ing, *s.* instruction in school; tuition; reproof; reprimand.

Schoolman, skool'-man, *s.* a man versed in the niceties of academical disputation, or of school philosophy or divinity; a philosopher of the middle ages.

School-master, skool'-mas-ter, *s.* one who presides over and teaches a school; one who or that which acts as a schoolmaster.

School-mistress, skool'-mis-tres, *s.* a female teacher.

School-teacher, skool'-teetsh-er, *s.* one who teaches a school.

Schooner, skoon'-er, *s.* a vessel with two masts and fore-and-aft sails, generally with a square foretop-sail and foretop-gallant-sail (A.S. *scunian*, to scud or skip along).

Schorl, shorl, *s.* a mineral; a variety of tourmaline (Ger.)

Schottishe, shot-tish', *s.* a dance like a polka (Ger. *schottisch*, Scotch.

Schwärmerei, shver'-mer-i, *s.* an enthusiasm with which one or a mass of people is infected (Ger.)

Schweinfurth-green, shvine'-foort-green, *s.* a green salt of copper used as a pigment.

Sciagraph, si'-ă-graf, *s.* a section of a building exhibiting its interior (Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *grapho*, to write).

Sciagraphical, si-ă-graf'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to sciagraphy.

Sciagraphy, si-ag'-ră-fe, *s.* the art of delineating shadows; the profile or vertical section of a building, exhibiting its interior [Arch.]; the art of finding the hour by the shadows of the sun or moon; the art of dialling [Astron.]

Sciatic, si-at'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or affecting the hip.

Sciatica, si-at'-ik-ă, *s.* rheumatism in the sciatic nerve (Gr. *ischion*, the hip).

Science, si'-ens, *s.* knowledge; knowledge reduced to system; a department of knowledge so reduced. The *seven terrestrial sciences*, grammar, rhetoric, logic, music, astronomy, geometry, arithmetic, as studied in this order. The *seven celestial sciences*, civil law, Christian law, practical theology, devotional theology, dogmatic theology, mystic theology, and polemical theology, studied in this order. (L.)

Sciential, si-en'-shal, *a.* producing science.

Scientific, si-en-tif'-ik, *a.* containing science; employed in science; according to science; well versed in science. **Scientifically**, si-en-tif'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a scientific manner.

Scientism, si'-ent-izm, *s.* the views of scientists.

Scientist, si'-ent-ist, *s.* one skilled in science, specially natural science.

Scilicet, sil'-e-set, to wit; namely (L. contracted from *scire licet*, you may know).

Scilla, sil'-la, *s.* the squill. (Gr.)

Scillitine, sil'-e-tin, *s.* the active principle of the squill.

Scimitar, sim'-e-tar, *s.* an short curved sword with a convex edge, and broadest at the point (Pers.)

Scintillant, sin'-til-lant, *a.* emitting sparks (L. *scintilla*, a spark).

Scintillate, sin'-til-late, *v.n.* to emit sparks; to sparkle.

Scintillation, sin-til-la'-shun, *s.* the act of sparkling or twinkling.

Sciography, si-og'-rā-fe, *s.* See **Sciagraphy.**

Sciolism, si'-o-lizm, *s.* superficial knowledge (L. *sciolus*, a smatterer, from *scio*, to know).

Sciolist, si'-o-list, *s.* a smatterer, or one who knows little or who knows many things superficially.

Sciolous, si'-o-lus, *a.* knowing superficially or imperfectly.

Sciomancy, si'-o-man-se, *s.* divination by shadows (Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *manteia*, divination).

Scion, si'-on, *s.* a twig for grafting; a young branch or descendant (L. *seco*, to cut).

Scioptic, si-op'-tik, } *a.* pertaining to the camera ob-

Scioptric, si-op'-trik, } scura, or to the art of exhibiting through a hole in a darkened room. The *Scioptric-ball*, a mechanical contrivance used in the camera obscura.

Sciopticks, si-op'-tiks, *s.* the science of exhibiting images of external objects, received through a double convex glass into a darkened room (L. *skia*, a shadow, and *optomai*, to see).

Scirocco, se-rok'-ko, *s.* the sirocco.

Scirrhosity, skir-ros'-e-te, *s.* induration of the glands.

Scirrhous, skir'-rus, *a.* proceeding from scirrhus; indurated; knotty.

Scirrhus, skir-rus, *s.* a tumour, proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in cancer; a variety of cancer (Gr. *skirrhos*, hard).

Scissel, sis'-el, *s.* the clippings of metals; what is left of a metal plate after the coins are cut out (L. *scissum*, to cut).

Scissible, sis'-se-bl, } *a.* that may be cut or divided by

Scissile, sis'-sil, } a sharp instrument.

Scission, sizh'-un, *s.* the act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument.

Scissors, siz'-zurz, *s.pl.* a small two-bladed cutting instrument, resembling shears.

Scissure, sizh'-ur, *s.* a longitudinal opening in a body made by cutting.

Sciurine, si'-u-rine, *a.* pertaining to the squirrel tribe.

Sciurus, si-u'-rus, *s.* the squirrel genus (Gr. *sciuros*, from *skia*, a shadow, and *oura*, a tail).

Sclave, slav, *s.* See **Slav.**

Sclavonian, skla-vo'-ne-an, } *a.* pertaining to the Slavs,

Sclavonic, skla-von'-ik, } or their language.

Scleroderms, skler'-o-derms, *s.pl.* a family of plectognathic fishes, having skins covered with hard scales (Gr. *skleros*, hard, and *derma*, a skin).

Sclerogen, skler'-o-jen, *s.* lignine, which deposits itself in the cells of plants (Gr. *skleros*, and *gennao*, to produce).

Sclerotic, skle-rot'-ik, *a.* hard or firm, applied to the tunic of the eye: *s.* the firm white outer coat of the eye; a medicine which hardens the parts to which it is applied (Gr. *skleros*).

Sclerotitis, skle-ro-ti'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Scobiform, skob'-e-form, *a.* having the form of sawdust or raspings (L. *scobs*, sawdust, and *form*).

Scobs, skobz, *s.* raspings of ivory, hartshorn, or other hard substance (L. *scabo*, to scrape).

Scoff, skof, *v.n.* to manifest contempt by derision: *v.a.* to treat with derision or scorn: *s.* derision; expression of scorn or contempt (Ice.) See **Shove.**

Scoffer, skof'-fer, *s.* one who scoffs; a scorner.

Scoffingly, skof'-fing-le, *ad.* in a scoffing manner; by way of derision.

Scold, skoald, *v.n.* to find fault or rail with rude clamour: *v.a.* to chide with rudeness and clamour; to rate: *s.* a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman; a scolding (Ger. *scholten*).

Scolder, skoald'-er, *s.* one who scolds or rails.

Scolding, skoald'-ing, *a.* given to scolding: *s.* a rating; railing language.

Scolecite, skol'-e-site, *s.* a mineral akin to natrolite.

Scolex, sko'-leks, *s.* the larva of the tape-worm (Gr.)

Scoliosis, sko-li-o'-sis, *s.* distortion of the spine to one side (Gr. *skolios*, bent).

Scollop, skol'-lop, *s.* See **Scallop.**

Scolopax, skol'-o-pax, *s.* the woodcock genus of birds (Gr.)

Scolopendra, skol-o-pen'-drà, *s.* a centipede venomous insect (Gr. a milliped).

Scolytus, skol'-e-tus, *s.* a coleopterous insect, destructive to trees.

Scomber, skom'-ber, *s.* the mackerel fish (Gr.)

Sconce, skons, *s.* a cover; a fort or bulwark; a head-piece; the head; sense; judgment; discretion; tube of a candlestick for inserting the candle; a hanging or projecting candlestick, generally with a reflector (L. *abscondo*, to hide).

Scoop, skoop, *s.* a large ladle; an instrument for scooping out; a bucket; a hollow; a swoop: *v.a.* to lade out; to empty by baling; to make hollow; to excavate (Scand.)

Scooper, skoop'-er, *s.* one who or that which scoops; a water-fowl, the avocet.

Scoop-net, skoop'-net, *s.* a hand-net, so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.

Scoop-wheel, skoop'-hweel, *s.* a wheel with buckets round it, used in dredging.

Scope, skope, *s.* aim; intention; drift; room; range; license; length (Gr. *skopeo*, to view).

Scopiform, skó'-pe-form, *a.* in the form of a broom (L. *scopa*, a broom, and *forma*).

Scopiped, skó'-pe-ped, *s.* a broom-footed insect (L. *scopa*, and *pes*, a foot).

Scorbutic, skor-bew'-tik, *a.* affected or diseased with scurvy (Low Ger. *schorbock*, scurvy.)

Scorch, skortch, *v.a.* to burn superficially; to affect painfully with heat: *v.n.* to be parched or dried up (L. *ex*, and *cortex*, bark).

Score, skore, *s.* a notch or incision: the number twenty, as having been represented by a notch; a line drawn; an account or reckoning; ground or reason; sake; the draught of any composition, or its transcript, in parts [Mus.]: *v.a.* to notch; to cut; to engrave; to mark by a line; to set down, as a debt; to set down or take, as an account; to form a score in music [A.S. *scor*).

Scoria, skó'-re-à, *s.*; *pl.* **Scoriæ**. Dross; the recrement of metals in fusion: *pl.* volcanic ashes (Gr.)

Scoriaceous, skó-re-a'-shus, *a.* pertaining to or like scoria; of the nature of scoria.

Scorification, skó-re-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria [Metal].

Scoriform, skó'-re-form, *a.* like scoria; in the form of dross.

Scorify, skó'-re-fi, *v.a.* to reduce to scoria (Gr. *scoria*, and L. *facio*, to make).

Scorn, skorn, *s.* extreme contempt; a feeling of disdain due to one's own superiority or sense of the meanness of an object; derision; an object of extreme contempt: *v.a.* to hold in extreme contempt; to disdain; to slight. *To think scorn*, to disdain. *To laugh to scorn*, to deride. (Old Fr. *escorner*, to affront, from L. *ex*, and *cornu*, a horn).

Scorner, skorn'-er, *s.* one who scorns; a derider, specially of sacred things.

Scornful, skorn'-ful, *a.* full of scorn; disdainful. **Scornfully**, skorn'-ful-le, *ad.* in a scornful manner. **Scornfulness**, skorn'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being scornful.

Scorodite, skor'-o-dite, *s.* a native compound of arsenic acid and oxide of iron (Gr. *skorodon*, garlic).

Scorpio, skor'-pe-o, *s.* the scorpion (L.)

Scorpion, skor'-pe-un, *s.* an arachnid with claws like a lobster and a sting in its tail; a painful scourge, being a whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail; the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters on the Oct. 23 (Gr.)

Scorpion-fly, skor'-pe-un-fli, *s.* an insect with a tail like a scorpion's.

Scortatory, skor'-tà-tur-e, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of lewdness (L. *scortum*, a prostitute).

Scorza, skor'-zà, *s.* a variety of epidote (It. bark, from L. *ex*, and *cortex*, bark).

Scot, skot, *s.* a tax [Law]. *Scot and lot*, parish payments; tax according to lot or ability (*shot*).

Scot, skot, *s.* a native of Scotland.

Scotch, skotch, *a.* pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants: *s.* the Scottish dialect; the Scottish people. *Scotch mist*, a dense mist.

Scotch, skotch, *v.a.* to cut or wound slightly: *s.* a slight cut or shallow incision.

Scotch-barley, skotch'-bär-le, *s.* pot-barley.

Scotch-collops, skotch'-col-lops, *s.* beef cut into small pieces.

Scotch-hopper, skotch'-hop-per, *s.* a play in which children hop over scotches or lines in the ground.

Scotchman, skotch'-man, *s.* a Scot.

Scotch-thistle, skotch'-thisl, *s.* a thistle, the emblem of Scotland.

Scoter, skó'-ter, *s.* a marine diving duck with a plumage generally very dark.

Scot-free, skot'-free, *a.* free from payment; untaxed; unhurt; safe.

Scotia, skó'-she-à, *s.* Scotland personified.

Scotia, skó'-she-à, *s.* a hollow moulding in the base of a column [Arch.] (Gr. darkness.)

Scotomy, skot'-o-me, *s.* dizziness of the head with dimness of sight (Gr. *skotoma*, dizziness).

Scots, skots, *a.* Scotch.

Scotsman, skots'-man, *s.* a Scotchman.

Scotticism, skot'-te-sizm, *s.* a Scotch idiom.

Scottish, skot'-tish, *a.* See **Scotch.**

Scoundrel, skown'-drel, *s.* a low, unprincipled, worthless fellow: *a.* low; mean; unprincipled (L. *abscondo*, to hide).

Scoundrelism, skown'-drel-izm, *s.* baseness; rascality.

Scoundrelly, skown'-drel-le, *a.* like a scoundrel.

Scour, skowr, *v.a.* to clean by rubbing with something rough; to rub clean or bright; to remove by scouring; to purge violently; to range over; to clear; to brush along: *v.n.* to clean; to be purged to excess; to range about; to scamper (L. *ex*, very, and *curo*, to take care).

Scourer, skowr'-er, *s.* one who scours; a drastic cathartic: one who runs with speed; a rover.

Scourge, skurj, *s.* a whip of thongs; an instrument of punishment; a punishment; means of affliction or punishment; any continued evil or calamity: *v.a.* to whip severely; to punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict greatly (L. *ex*, and *corium*, a hide).

Scourger, skurj'-er, *s.* one who scourges or punishes; one that afflicts severely.

Scout, skowt, *s.* one sent to observe the motions of an enemy: *v.n.* to act as a scout (Old Fr. *escouter*, to listen).

Scout, skowt, *v.a.* to sneer at; to treat with disdain (*shoot*).

Scovel, skuv'l, *s.* a mop for sweeping ovens.

Scow, skow, *s.* a large flat-bottomed boat: *v.a.* to transport in a scow.

Scowl, skowl, *v.n.* to wrinkle the brows in frowning or displeasure; to frown; to look sullen or angry: *v.a.* to drive with a frown: *s.* a frowning or sullen displeased look; a look of displeasure or anger (Scand.)

Scrabble, skrab'-bl, *v.n.* to make irregular unmeaning marks; to scribble: *v.a.* to mark with irregular lines or letters (*scrape*).

Scrag, skrag, *s.* anything thin or lean with roughness; a thing of mere skin and bone.

Scragged, skrag'-ed, *a.* scraggy. **Scraggedness**, skrag'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being scragged.

Scraggy, skrag'-e, *a.* rugged; lean with roughness. **Scraggily**, skrag'-e-le, *ad.* in a scraggy manner. **Scragginess**, skrag'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being scraggy.

Scramble, skram'-bl, *v.n.* to move or climb by catching hold with the hands; to catch eagerly and unceremoniously at anything: *s.* a rude, eager struggle for something; the act of scrambling (*scrape*).

Scrambler, skram'-bl-er, *s.* one who scrambles.

Scrambling, skram'-bling, *a.* straggling. **Scramblingly**, skram'-bling-le, *ad.* in a scrambling manner.

Scranch, skränsh, *v.a.* to grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to craunch (from the sound).

Scrannel, skran'-nel, *a.* slight; slender.

Scrap, skrap, *s.* a small piece; a fragment; a detached piece (*scrape*).

Scrap-book, skrap'-book, *s.* a blank book for the preservation of extracts, prints, &c.

Scrape, skrape, *v.a.* to rub with something sharp or rough; to clean by scraping; to remove by scraping; to gather laboriously by small gains or savings: *v.n.* to make a harsh noise; to play awkwardly on the violin; to make an awkward bow (from the sound). *To scrape acquaintance*, to make one's self acquainted.

Scrape, skrape, *s.* a rubbing; the sound of the foot drawn over the floor; a bow; difficulty; perplexity.

Scraper, skrape'-er, *s.* an instrument for scraping; one who accumulates money by small savings; a miser; an awkward fiddler.

Scraping, skrape'-ing, *s.* anything scraped off.

Scratch, skratsh, *v.a.* to mark by drawing something sharp over a surface; to scrape or rub with the nails; to excavate with the claws; to erase: *v.n.* to use the nails or claws in tearing or hollowing; *s.* a mark by scratching; a slight wound with the nails; a wig to cover a bald part of the head; a line across the prize-ring, up to which the pugilists are brought when they join fight; the test: *a.* collected at random; allowed no handicap (Scand.)

Scratcher, skratsh'-er, *s.* he who or that which

scratches; a bird which scratches for food; one of the rasores.

Scratches, skratsh'-ez, *s.pl.* cracked ulcers on a horse's foot.

Scratchingly, skratsh'-ing-le, *ad.* with the action of scratching.

Scratch-wig, skratsh'-wig, *s.* a wig covering only part of the head.

Scrawl, skrawl, *v.a.* to draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly; to write awkwardly: *v.n.* to scribble: *s.* unskilful or inelegant writing; a piece of hasty bad writing (*scrabble.*)

Scrawler, skrawl'-er, *s.* one who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

Scray, skra, *s.* the sea-swallow (W.)

Screak, skreek, *v.n.* to utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound; to scream; to creak: *s.* a creaking; a screech. See **Screech.**

Scream, skreem, *v.a.* to shriek from terror or pain; to utter a sudden harsh or shrill cry or sound: *s.* a sudden harsh or shrill cry (from the sound).

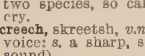
Screamer, skreem'-er, *s.* a S. American wading bird of two species, so called from their loud and harsh cry.

Screech, skreetsh, *v.n.* to cry out with a sharp, shrill voice: *s.* a sharp, shrill cry, as of pain (from the sound).

Screech-owl, skreetsh'-oul, *s.* an owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry at night, and is regarded as a bird of evil omen.

Screed, skreed, *s.* a name given to wooden rules for running mouldings [Arch.]

Screen, skreen, *s.* that which shelters from danger, or prevents inconvenience; something movable, used to intercept heat, cold, or light; a partition in a church carried up to a certain height; a riddle or sieve: *v.a.* to shelter from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to pass through a coarse sieve; to riddle (Old Fr. *escran*).



Screw.

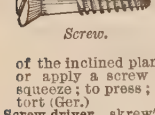
Screw, skrew, *s.* a cylinder of wood or metal grooved spirally; one of the six mechanical powers, being a modification of the inclined plane; a screw-propeller: *v.a.* to turn or apply a screw to; to fasten by a screw; to squeeze; to press; to oppress by exactions; to distort (Ger.)

Screw-driver, skrew'-dri-ver, *s.* a tool for turning screw-nails.

Screwer, skrew'-er, *s.* one who or that which screws.

Screw-nail, skrew'-nale, *s.* a nail grooved as a screw.

Screw-pine, skrew'-pine, *s.* a tree of the genus pandanus, which grows in the East Indies, &c.



Screw-propeller.

Screw-propeller, skrew'-pro-pel'-ler, *s.* a modification of the screw for propelling ships.

Scribble, skrib'-bl, *v.a.* to write with haste or without care or regard to correctness; to fill with worthless writing: *v.n.* to scrawl; *s.* hasty or careless writing; writing of no value. See **Scribe.**

Scribbler, skrib'-bler, *s.* one who scribbles; a petty author.

Scribbling, skrib'-bling, *s.* act of one who scribbles.

Scribblingly, skrib'-bling-le, *ad.* in a scribbling manner.

Scribe, skribe, *s.* a writer; a notary; a clerk; a secretary; in Scripture, one learned in the law: *v.a.* to mark by a rule or compasses; to mark so as to fit one piece to another; to adjust [Carp.] (L. *scribo*, to write.)

Scrimmage, skrim'-aje, *s.* a close, confused struggle (*skirmish*).

Scrimp, skrimp, *v.a.* to reduce, shorten, or stint too much: *a.* scanty; narrow; *s.* a miser [U.S.] (Scotch, scanty.) **Scrimply**, skrimp'-le, *ad.* in a scrimp manner.

Scrimpness, skrimp'-nes, *s.* the state of being scrimp; scantiness.

Scrip, skrip, *s.* a small bag or wallet (Ice.)

Scrip, skrip, *s.* a small writing, certificate, or schedule; a piece of paper containing a writing; certificate of stock subscribed to a bank, &c., or of a share in a joint-stock concern (L. *scriptum*, to write).

Scrip-holder, skrip'-hold-er, *s.* one who holds scrip.

Script, skript, *s.* type in the form of written letters. See **Scrip.**

Scriptory, skrip'-tur-e, *a.* written; not verbally delivered.

Scriptural, skrip'-tu-ral, *a.* contained in or according to the Scriptures. **Scripturally**, skrip'-tu-ral-le, *ad.* in a Scriptural manner. **Scripturalness**, skrip'-tu-ral-nes, *s.* the quality of being Scriptural.

Scripturalism, skrip'-tu-ral-izm, *s.* Scripturalness; adherence to the letter of Scripture.

Scripturalist, skrip'-tu-ral-ist, *s.* one who adheres literally to the Scriptures.

Scripture, skript'-yur, *s.* the Bible; the Old and New Testament; what is written in Scripture: *a.* Scriptural. See **Scrip.**

Scripture-reader, skript'-yur-reed'-er, *s.* one employed to read the Scriptures to the poor.

Scripturist, skrip'-tu-rist, *s.* one versed in the Scriptures.

Scrivener, skriv'-ner, *s.* one who draws up contracts or other writings; a money-broker; one whose business is to place money at interest (It. from L. *scribo*).

Scrobiculate, skro-bik'-u-late, *a.* pitted; having depressions or hollows [Bot.] (L. *scrobs*, a trench.)

Scrofula, skrof'-u-lă, *s.* a defect of constitution tending to the formation and deposition of tubercle in the tissues and organs of the body; king's evil (L. *scrofa*, a breeding sow, swine being supposed subject to something similar).

Scrofulous, skrof'-u-lus, *a.* pertaining to scrofula; of the nature of scrofula; affected with scrofula. **Scrofulously**, skrof'-u-lus-le, *ad.* in a scrofulous manner. **Scrofulousness**, skrof'-u-lus-nes, *s.* the state of being scrofulous.

Scrog, skrog, *s.* a stunted shrub or bush.

Scroll, skrole, *s.* a roll of paper or parchment; a writing in the form of a roll; a convolved spiral ornament [Arch.]

Scrophularia, skrof-u-la'-re-ă, *s.* figwort, so called from its supposed virtues in curing scrofula.

Scrotal, skro'-tal, *a.* pertaining to the scrotum.

Scrotiform, skro'-te-form, *a.* purse-shaped.

Scrotocele, skro'-to-sele, *s.* a hernia in the scrotum [Med.] (L. *scrotum*, and Gr. *kele*, a tumour.)

Scrotum, skro'-tum, *s.* the bag which contains the testicles (L.)

Scroyle, skroyl, *s.* a mean fellow.

Scrub, skrub, *v.a.* to rub hard with something hard and coarse, for the purpose of cleansing, scouring, and making bright: *v.n.* to be diligent and penurious: *s.* one who labours hard and lives meanly; something small and mean; a worn-out brush (*scrape*).

Scrubby, skrub'-be, *a.* small and mean; stunted in growth.

Scrubbed, skrub'-ed, *a.* stunted in growth.

Scruple, skru'-pl, *s.* 20 grains; the third part of a drachm; a very small quantity; hesitation, specially from conscientious motives: *v.a.* to doubt: to hesitate to believe: *v.n.* to hesitate (L. *scrupulus*, a small sharp stone).

Scrupulize, skru'-pu-lize, *v.a.* to perplex with scruples of conscience.

Scrupulosity, skru-pu-los'-e-te, *s.* scrupulousness; niceness; preciseness.

Scrupulous, skru'-pu-lus, *a.* having scruples; cautious; careful; exact; strict. **Scrupulously**, skru'-pu-lus-le, *ad.* in a scrupulous manner. **Scrupulousness**, skru'-pu-lus-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being scrupulous.

Scrutable, skru'-ta-bl, *a.* discoverable by inquiry or critical examination.

Scrutator, skru-ta'-tor, *s.* one who scrutinizes; an inquirer.

Scrutineer, skru'-te-neer, *s.* one who scrutinizes or examines.

Scrutinize, skru'-te-nize, *v.a.* to search closely; to examine into minutely or critically.

Scrutinizer, skru'-te-ni-zer, *s.* one who scrutinizes.

Scrutinous, skru'-te-nus, *a.* closely examining; captious. **Scrutinously**, skru'-te-nus-le, *ad.* with scrutiny.

Scrutiny, skru'-te-ne, *s.* close search; minute inquiry; critical examination; an examination of the votes given at an election by a committee (L. *scrutor*, to search carefully).

Scrutoire, skrew'-twawr, *s.* an escritoire.

Scud, skud, *v.n.* to run quickly; to run before a gale of wind with little or no sail: *v.a.* to pass over quickly: *s.* a driving along; a rushing with precipitation; loose, vapoury clouds driven along by the wind (A.S. *scudan*).

Scuddle, skud'-dl, *v.n.* to run with affected haste.

Scudo, skoo'-do, *s.*; *pl.* **Scudi**, skoo'-de, an Italian silver coin, corresponding to the crown or the dollar (It. a shield, from L. *scutum*).

Scuffle, skuf'-fl, *s.* a struggle for mastery with close grappling; a confused contest: *v.n.* to struggle closely; to fight confusedly (*shove*).

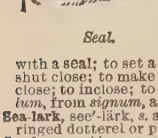
Scuffler, skuf'-fler, *s.* one who scuffles; a kind of hoe.

Sculk, skulk, *v.n.* See **Skulk.**

Scull, skul, *s.* a boat; a cock-boat; one who sculls a boat; a short oar; an oar to scull with: *v.a.* to propel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern; to propel a boat by means of short oars in pairs.

Sculler, skul'-ler, *s.* one who sculls; a boat rowed by one man with two sculls.
Scullery, skul'-ler-e, *s.* a place where dishes, kettles, and other culinary utensils are kept. See **Swill.**
Scullion, skul'-yun, *s.* a servant that cleans pots and kettles, and does other drudgery in the kitchen (old Fr. *escouillon*, a dish-clout).
Scullionly, skul'-yun-le, *a.* like a scullion; low.
Sculptile, skulp'-til, *a.* formed by carving.
Sculptor, skulp'-tur, *s.* a carver of figures in wood, stone, or other material.
Sculptural, skulp'-tu-ral, *a.* pertaining to sculpture. **Sculpturally**, sculp'-tu-ral-le, *ad.* by sculpture.
Sculpture, skulpt'-yur, *s.* the art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood or stone into images of men, beasts, or other things; carved work: *v.a.* to carve; to fashion, as in sculpture (L. *sculpo*, *sculptum*, to carve).
Sculptured stones, skulp'-tyurd-stones, *s.pl.* monumental stones, abounding in a certain district of Scotland especially, inscribed over with a combination of Pagan and Christian symbols of a mysterious origin.
Sculpturesque, skulpt-yur-esk', *a.* in the style of sculpture; as in sculpture.
Scum, skum, *s.* the extraneous matter which rises to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation; the refuse; that which is vile or worthless: *v.a.* to take the scum from; to skim (Scand. froth).
Scumble, skum'-bl, *v.a.* to rub over with a semi-transparent colour (*scumm*).
Scumbling, skum'-bling, *s.* in oil painting, the act of thinly rubbing semi-opaque colours over others, to modify or soften the effect.
Scummer, skum'-mer, *s.* a skimmer.
Scummings, skum'-mingz, *s.pl.* matter skimmed from boiling liquors.
Scupper, skup'-per, *s.* the channel, lined with lead, cut through the water-ways and sides of a ship, for carrying off the water [Naut.] (*scoop.*)
Scupper-hose, skup'-per-hoze, *s.* a pipe of leather, canvas, &c., attached to the mouth of the scuppers on the outside of a vessel.
Scupper-plug, skup'-per-plug, *s.* a plug to stop a scupper.
Scurf, skurf, *s.* a dry miliary scab formed on the skin; anything adhering to the surface (A.S.)
Scurfy, skurf, *s.* the bull-trout.
Scurfy, skurf'-e, *a.* covered with scurf; resembling scurf. **Scurfiness**, skurf'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being scurfy.
Scurrile, skur'-ril, *a.* such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; abusive; scurrilous (L. *scurra*, a buffoon).
Scurrility, skur-ril'-e-te, *s.* scurrilousness; that which is scurrilous; low vulgar abuse.
Scurrilous, skur'-ril-us, *a.* using the low and indecent language of the vulgar; containing low indecency or abuse; foul; abusive. **Scurrilously**, skur'-ril-us-le, *ad.* in a scurrilous manner. **Scurrilousness**, skur'-ril-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being scurrilous.
Scurvy, skur'-ve, *s.* a depraved state of the blood, caused by long continued privation of fresh succulent vegetables, or their preserved juices: *a.* scurfy; scabby; diseased with scurvy; vile; low; worthless (*scurf*). **Scurvily**, skur'-ve-le, *ad.* in a scurvy manner. **Scurviness**, skur'-ve-nes, *s.* state or quality of being scurvy.
Scurvy-grass, skur'-ve-gras, *s.* a plant allied to the horse-radish, with an acrid, biting taste, so called, as employed in remedy of scurvy.
Scut, skut, *s.* the tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short.
Scutage, skew'-taje, *s.* a tax levied upon those who held lands by knight service, as a substitute for the personal services of the vassal. See **Escuage.**
Scutate, skew'-tate, *a.* having the form of a round buckler [Bot.]; protected by large scales [Zool.] (L. *scutum*, a shield.)
Scutch, skutsh, *v.a.* to beat or whip slightly.
Scutcheon, skutsh'-on, *s.* an escutcheon; the ornamental bit of brass plate on a key hole.
Scutellated, skew'-tel-la-ted, *a.* divided into surfaces like little plates (L. *scutella*, a salver).
Scutiform, skew'-te-form, *a.* having the form of a shield (L. *scutum*, a shield, and *form*).
Scuttle, skut'-tl, *s.* a broad shallow basket; a pan for holding coals (L. *scutra*, a flat dish).
Scuttle, skut'-tl, *s.* a small hatchway or opening in a deck, provided with a lid to cover it [Naut.]; a hole in the side or the bottom of a ship; a square hole in a roof with a lid: *v.a.* to cut large holes through the bottom of a ship; to sink by doing so (O. Fr.)
Scuttle, skut'-tl, *s.* a quick pace or short run: *v.n.* to run with affected precipitation; to hurry (*scud*, or *shoot*).
Scuttle-cask, skut'-tl-kask, *s.* a butt or cask with a hole in its bilge to hold water for daily use.
Scylla and **Charybdis**, sil'-là, *and* kar-ib'-dis, *s.* a rocky cape and a whirlpool, represented by Homer as opposite to it, at the entrance to the Straits of Messina, and as so dangerous to the navigator that in shunning the one he incurred the risk of being wrecked on the other.
Scythe, sithe, *s.* an implement with a long, curving, sharp-edged blade, for mowing grass, cutting grain, &c. (A.S. *sithe*).
Scytheman, sithe'-man, *s.* one who uses a scythe.
Scythian, sith'-e-an, *a.* belonging to Scythia: *s.* a native of Scythia.
Se, a Latin prefix signifying without, aside, apart.
Sea, see, *s.* the expanse of salt water that covers the more depressed portion of the earth's surface; a definite part of this expanse; the ocean; a wave; a surge; the swell of the ocean in a tempest; a large quantity of a fluid substance; a rough or agitated place or element; a large basin or laver in the Temple. *At sea*, on the main ocean; wrong. *Half-seas over*, half tipsy. *On the high seas*, in the open sea. *To go to sea*, to become a sailor. (A.S. *sæ.*)
Sea-anemone, see'-à-nem'-o-ne, *s.* a popular name of the actinia.
Sea-ape, see'-ape, *s.* a marine animal which plays tricks like a monkey; the sea-otter; the sea-fox.
Sea-bank, see'-bank, *s.* the sea-shore; a bank in defence against the sea.
Sea-bar, see'-bär, *s.* the sea-swallow.
Sea-bat, see'-bat, *s.* a sort of flying-fish.
Sea-bear, see'-bare, *s.* a species of seal; the polar bear.
Sea-beaten, see'-beet-n, *a.* beaten by the waves of the sea.
Sea-board, see'-board, *s.* the sea shore; region adjoining the sea: *a.* adjoining the sea.
Sea-boat, see'-boat, *s.* a vessel in reference to its sea-going qualities.
Sea-born, see'-born, *a.* born of or on the sea.
Sea-borne, see'-borne, *a.* carried on the sea.
Sea-breach, see'-breetch, *s.* irruption of the sea by breaking the banks; a breach in the banks.
Sea-breeze, see'-breeze, *s.* a breeze blowing, usually in the day-time, from the sea upon the land.
Sea-calf, see'-kaf, *s.* the common seal.
Sea-card, see'-kärd, *s.* the card of the mariners' compass.
Sea-coal, see'-kole, *s.* pit-coal, so called, as originally brought to London by sea.
Sea-coast, see'-koast, *s.* the shore of the sea; land near it.
Sea-cob, see'-kob, *s.* the sea-gull.
Sea-cow, see'-kow, *s.* the manatee; the walrus.
Sea-crow, see'-kro, *s.* the pewit gull.
Sea-cucumber, see'-ku-kum-ber, *s.* an echinoderm, including the trepang.
Sea-devil, see-dev'-il, *s.* a large cartilaginous fish of the ray family.
Sea-dog, see'-dog, *s.* the common seal; an old sailor.
Sea-dragon, see'-drag-on, *s.* a marine monster, represented as somewhat like an alligator.
Sea-ear, see'-eer, *s.* a gasteropodous mollusc in a shell resembling an ear.
Sea-egg, see'-egg, *s.* the sea-hedgehog.
Sea-elephant, see'-el-e-fant, *s.* an animal of the seal family, with a proboscis like an elephant.
Sea-farer, see'-fa-rer, *s.* a mariner.
Sea-faring, see'-fa-ring, *a.* following the seaman's occupation.
Sea-fennel, see'-fen-nel, *s.* samphire.
Sea-fight, see'-fite, *s.* a naval action.
Sea-fish, see'-fish, *s.* any fish that lives usually in the sea.
Sea-fowl, see'-fowl, *s.* fowl living on sea-coasts and procuring its food from the sea.
Sea-fox, see'-foks, *s.* a species of shark.
Sea-gage, Sea gauge, see'-gaje, *s.* the depth that a vessel sinks in the water; a gauge for sounding the depths of the sea.
Sea-girt, see'-girt, *a.* surrounded by the sea.
Sea-god, see'-god, *s.* a divinity presiding over the sea.
Sea-going, see'-go-ing, *a.* sailing on the deep sea, as opposed to coasting merely.
Sea-green, see'-green, *a.* of a faint bluish green: *s.* a faint bluish green; the saxifrage.
Sea-hare, see'-hare, *s.* a marine gasteropodous mollusc.
Sea-hog, see'-hog, *s.* the porpoise.
Sea-horse, see'-hors, *s.* the walrus or morse; a fabulous animal, half horse half fish [Her.]
Sea-kale, see'-kale, *s.* a plant of the cabbage tribe.
Sea-king, see'-king, *s.* a Norse pirate king.

Seal, seel, *s.* an aquatic carnivorous mammal, valuable for its skin and oil (A.S.)



Seal.

Seal, seel, *s.* a stamp or die, engraved with some image or device, or its impression; the wax set to an instrument, and stamped with a seal; the wax that fastens a letter; any act of confirmation; that which confirms or ratifies; that which makes fast: *v.a.* to fasten with a seal; to set a seal to; to ratify or confirm; to shut close; to make fast; to mark with a stamp; to close; to inclose; to impress; to catch seals (L. *sigellum*, from *signum*, a mark).

Sea-lark, see'-lärk, *s.* a bird of the sandpiper kind; the ringed dotterel or plover.

Sea-legs, see'-legz, *s.* ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling.

Sea-lemon, see'-lem-on, *s.* a marine gasteropodous mollusc of the genus doris.

Sea-leopard, see'-lep-ard, *s.* an animal of the seal family.

Sealer, seel'-er, *s.* one who affixes a seal; a sealing ship.

Sea-letter, see'-let-tr, *s.* a paper from the custom house in certificate of the nature of the cargo of a ship when liable to be searched in time of war.

Sealing, seel'-ing, *s.* the act of affixing a seal; the operation of taking seals and curing their skins.

Sealing-wax, seel'-ing-waks, *s.* a resinous composition capable of hardening, for receiving impressions, sealing letters, &c.

Sea-lion, see'-li-un, *s.* a name given to various large seals; a fabulous animal, half lion and half fish [Her.]

Seam, seem, *s.* the suture of two edges of cloth by the needle; a cicatrix or scar; the juncture of planks in a ship's side or deck; a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal, &c. [Min.]; a thin layer separating strata of greater magnitude [GeoL]; a measure of eight bushels of corn, tallow, or lard: *v.a.* to form a seam in; to sew or otherwise unite; to mark with a cicatrix; to scar (A.S. *seam*).

Seaman, see'-man, *s.* a sailor; a mariner; a merman.

Seamanlike, see'-man-like, *a.* like a skilful seaman.

Seamanship, see'-man-ship, *s.* skill of a good seaman; acquaintance with the art of managing a ship.

Sea-mark, see'-mark, *s.* an object on shore serving as a beacon to sailors.

Sea-mew, see'-mew, *s.* a species of gull.

Seamless, seem'-les, *a.* having no seam.

Sea-moss, see'-mos, *s.* a species of coral.

Sea-mouse, see'-mows, *s.* a dorsibranchiate annelid.

Seam-rent, seem'-rent, *s.* the rent of a seam, or separation of a suture.

Seamstress, sem'-stres, *s.* a female whose business is sewing.

Seamy, seem'-e, *a.* containing seams or showing them.

Sean, seen, *s.* a drag net; a seine.

Séance, sa-ängs, *s.* a sitting, as for spiritualistic interviews; a session of a deliberative body (Fr.)

Sea-needle, see'-nee-dl, *s.* the garfish.

Sea-nettle, see'-net-tl, *s.* a medusa which has the property of stinging.

Sea-onion, see'-un-yun, *s.* the squill.

Sea-owl, see'-owl, *s.* the lump-fish.

Sea-ooze, see'-ooz, *s.* the soft mud near the sea shore.

Sea-pad, see'-pad, *s.* the star-fish.

Sea-pheasant, see'-fez-ant, *s.* the pin-tail duck.

Sea-pie, see'-pi, *s.* a sea fowl, the oyster-catcher; a dish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together, so named because common at sea.

Sea-piece, see'-pees, *s.* a picture representing a sea-view.

Sea-pike, see'-pike, *s.* a fish of the perch family, resembling a pike in form.

Seaport, see'-port, *s.* a harbour near the sea; a town with a harbour near the sea.

Sear, seer, *v.a.* to burn to dryness and hardness the surface of a thing; to cauterize; to wither; to make callous or insensible: *a.* dry; withered. *To sear up*, to close by searing. (A.S. *searian*, to dry).

Search, sertch, *v.a.* to explore; to examine; to inquire; to probe: *v.n.* to seek; to look for; to make inquiry: *s.* a seeking or looking for something; a seeking; inquiry; pursuit for finding. *Right of search*, the right claimed by a nation to authorize her naval commanders to examine the merchant vessels of other nations in time of war. (Fr. *chercher*, from L. *circum*, round).

Searchable, sertch'-à-bl, *a.* that may be searched or explored. **Searchableness**, sertch-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being searchable.

Searcher, sertch'-er, *s.* one who or that which searches or examines.

Searching, sertch'-ing, *a.* penetrating; trying; close: *s.* examination; close inquiry. **Searchingly**, sertch'-ing-le, *ad.* in a searching manner. **Searchingness**, sertch'-ing-nes, *s.* the quality of being searching.

Searchless, sertch'-les, *a.* inscrutable; eluding search.

Search-warrant, sertch'-wär-rant, *s.* a warrant issued by a magistrate authorizing the search of houses for stolen property.

Sear-cloth, seer'-kloth, *s.* a cloth to cover a sore; a sticking plaster.

Seared, seerd, *a.* cauterized; hardened; callous. **Seared-ness**, seerd'-nes, *s.* the state of being seared; hardness; insensibility.

Sea-risk, see'-risk, *s.* hazard at sea.

Sea-robber, see'-rob-ber, *s.* a pirate.

Sea-room, see'-room, *s.* ample space or distance from land or rocks for a vessel to move in.

Sea-rover, see'-ro-ver, *s.* a pirate; a pirate ship.

Searwood, seer'-wood, *s.* dry wood.

Seascape, see'-skape, *s.* a sea-piece.

Sea-scorpion, see'-skorp-e-on, *s.* a voracious salt-water fish.

Sea-serpent, see'-ser-pent, *s.* a small tropical or sub-tropical marine serpent; a huge serpent-like monster, reported to have been often seen at sea, but always at a distance.

Sea-shore, see'-shore, *s.* the shore of the sea; land lying adjacent to the sea.

Sea-sick, see'-sik, *a.* affected with sickness or nausea due to the pitching or rolling of a vessel. **Sea-sickness**, see'-sik-nes, *s.* the state of being sea-sick.

Sea-side, see'-side, *s.* land adjacent to the sea.

Season, se'-zn, *s.* a fit or suitable time; the usual or appointed time; any time; a period of time; one of the four divisions of the year. *To be in season*, to be in good time. *To be out of season*, to be too late (Fr. *saison*, from L. *satio*, sowing or sowing time).

Season, se'-zn, *v.a.* to fit; to prepare; to mature; to accustom; to prepare for use; to render palatable, or to give a relish to; to render more agreeable; to render less severe; to temper; to imbue: *v.n.* to become mature; to become inured; to become seasoned.

Seasonable, se'-zn-à-bl, *a.* that comes, happens, or is done, in good time or in due season; opportune. **Seasonably**, se'-zn-à-ble, *ad.* in a seasonable manner. **Seasonableness**, se'-zn-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being seasonable.

Seasoner, se'-zn-er, *s.* that which seasons or gives a relish.

Seasoning, se'-zn-ing, *s.* that which is added to give a relish or piquancy to food; something added to enhance enjoyment.

Seasonless, se'-zn-les, *a.* without succession of the seasons.

Seat, seet, *s.* that on which one sits; a chair, bench, stool, &c.; the place of sitting; throne; tribunal; abode; residence; mansion; situation; posture in sitting; a pew in a church: *v.a.* to place on a seat; to cause to sit down; to instal; to settle; to fix in a place; to set firm; assign seats to; to provide with seats (*sic*).

Seating, seet'-ing, *s.* material for seats.

Sea-unicorn, see'-yu-ne-korn, *s.* the narwhal.

Sea-urchin, see'-ur-tchin, *s.* a marine radiate animal, the echinus.

Seaward, se'-ward, *a.* directed toward the sea: *ad.* toward the sea.

Sea-weed, see'-weed, *s.* a marine plant.

Sea-wolf, see'-wolf, *s.* a large voracious fish of the northern seas.

Sea-worthy, see'-wur-*the*, *a.* fit for a voyage; that may be trusted to transport a cargo with safety. **Sea-worthiness**, see'-wur*th*-e-nes, *s.* state of being sea-worthy.

Sebaceous, se-ba'-shus, *a.* pertaining to or like fat; consisting of, or secreting, fat (L. *sebum*, tallow).

Sebacic, se-bas'-ik, *a.* obtained from fat. *Sebacic-acid*, one of the acids obtained from fat.

Sebate, se'-bate, *s.* a salt of sebacic acid.

Sebiferous, se-bif'-er-us, *a.* producing fat or matter like fat (L. *sebum*, and *fero*, to bear.)

Secale, se-ka'-le, *s.* the rye genus of plants (L.)

Secancy, se'-kan-se, *s.* intersection.

Secant, se'-kant, *a.* cutting; dividing into two parts: *s.* a line that cuts another [Geom.]; a right line drawn from the centre of a circle, which, cutting the circumference, proceeds till it meets with a tangent to the same circle [Trig.]; the secant of an arc is a right line drawn from the centre, through one end of the arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end [Trig.] (L. *seco*, to cut).

Secco, sek'-ko, *s.* a fresco in which the colours have a dry look, being sunk into the plaster (It. from L. *siccus*, dry).

Secede, se-seed', *v.n.* to withdraw from fellowship or association; to separate one's self (L. *se*, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go).

Seceder, se-seed'-er, *s.* one who secedes: *pl.* a body who seceded from the Established Church of Scotland in 1733.

Secern, se-sern', *v.a.* to secrete [Physiol.]; to discriminate (L. *se*, and *cerno*, *cretum*, to separate).

Secernent, se-sern'-ent, *a.* secretory; *s.* that which promotes secretion; a secretory vessel.

Secernment, se-sern'-ment, *s.* the process of secreting.

Secession, se-sesh'-un, *s.* act of seceding; departure; the body founded by the Seceders.

Seclude, se-klood', *v.a.* to separate from society, and keep apart for a time; to shut out (L. *se*, and *claudo*, *clausum*, to shut).

Secluded, se-klood'-ed, *a.* separated from others; living in retirement. **Secludedly**, se-klood'-ed-le, *ad.* in a secluded manner.

Secludedness, se-kloos'-nes, *s.* seclusion from society.

Seclusion, se-kloo'-zhun, *s.* separation from society; retirement; privacy. See **Seclude.**

Seclusive, se-kloo'-siv, *a.* that secludes or sequesters.

Second, sek'-und, *a.* the next following the first in order of place or time; next in value, power, dignity, &c.; inferior: *s.* one or that next the first; one who attends another in a duel; a supporter; the sixtieth part of a minute, or a degree: *pl.* coarse flour; *v.a.* to follow; to support; to encourage; to support, as a motion or the mover (L. *secundus*, from *sequor*, to follow). **Secondly**, sek'-und-le, *ad.* in the second place.

Secondary, sek'-und-à-re, *a.* succeeding next in order to the first; not primary; not of the first order or rate; revolving around a primary planet; acting by deputation; subordinate: *s.* one who acts in subordination to another. **Secondarily**, sek'-und-à-re-le, *ad.* in a secondary manner. **Secondariness**, sek'-und-à-re-nes, *s.* the state of being secondary.

Second-cousin, sek'-und-kuz-n, *s.* the name given to the children of cousins.

Seconder, sek'-und-er, *s.* one that supports what another attempts; the supporter of a motion.

Second-hand, sek'-und-hand, *a.* not original or primary; not new; that has been used by another; dealing in what is second-hand.

Second-rate, sek'-und-rate, *a.* inferior in value.

Second-sight, sek'-und-site, *s.* the power of seeing things future or distant, a power superstitiously ascribed to certain people in the Highlands of Scotland.

Secrecy, se'-kre-se, *s.* concealment from the observation of others; privacy; retirement; seclusion; fidelity to a secret; the habit of keeping secrets.

Secret, se'-kret, *a.* concealed from notice; private; unknown; occult; not apparent; known to God only: *s.* something studiously concealed; a thing not discovered; a silent spoken prayer in the service of the mass. *In secret*, in a private place. See **Secern.**

Secretly, se'-kret-le, *ad.* without the knowledge of others; privately. **Secretness**, se'-kret-nes, *s.* state of being secret.

Secretarial, sek-re-ta'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a secretary.

Secretariship, sek'-re-tà-re-ship, *s.* the office of a secretary.

Secretary, sek'-re-tà-re, *s.* a person employed by a public body, a company, or an individual to write orders, letters, despatches, &c.; one who conducts the affairs of a public company or a particular department of Government.

Secretary-bird, sek'-re-tà-re-bird, *s.* a S. African bird of prey with long legs, and a crest of feathers resembling, when depressed, pens stuck in the ear.

Secrete, se-kreet', *v.a.* to hide; to conceal; to retire from notice; to abscond; to separate from the blood; to separate from the sap [Physiol.] See **Secern.**

Secretion, se-kre'-shun, *s.* the act of secreting, specially from the blood; the fluid or matter secreted.

Secretitious, se-kre-tish'-us, *a.* separated by secretion.

Secretive, se-kre'-tiv, *a.* connected with secretion; keeping secrets. **Secretiveness**, se-kre'-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being secretive; the organ which induces secrecy [Phren.]

Secretory, se'-kre-tur-e, *a.* performing the office of secretion.

Sect, sekt, *s.* a body of persons united in the same tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, and constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different from those of others; a school; a dissenting denomination (L. *seco*, *sectum*, to cut).

Sectarian, sek-ta'-re-an, *a.* pertaining or peculiar to a sect: *s.* one of a sect, specially of a religious party which has separated itself from the Established Church.

Sectarianism, sek-ta'-re-an-izm, *s.* a sectarian spirit or tendency; sectarian views; adherence or devotion to a sect.

Sectarianize, sek-ta'-re-an-ize, *v.a.* to affect with sectarianism.

Sectary, sek'-tà-re, *s.* one who belongs to a dissenting sect; a sectarian.

Sectile, sek'-tile, *a.* capable of being cut into slices with a knife.

Section, sek'-shun, *s.* the act of cutting or separating by cutting; a part separated from the rest; a division; a distinct portion; the subdivision of a chapter; a distinct part of a city, country, or people; the representation of an object, as a building, machine, &c., cut asunder vertically; the intersection of one surface with another, or of a surface with a solid [Geom.]

Sectional, sek'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to a section; made up of sections. **Sectionally**, sek'-shun-al-le, *ad.* in a sectional manner.

Sector, sek'-tur, *s.* the part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the intercepted arc; or a mixed triangle, formed by two radii and the arc of a circle [Geom.]; a mathematical instrument for determining a fourth proportional.

Secular, sek'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual; worldly; temporal; nonregular; not bound by monastic vows or rules; coming or observed once in a century or an age: *s.* an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic vows; a church officer whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir (L. *seculum*, an age, a generation). **Secularly**, sek'-u-lar-le, *ad.* in a secular manner. **Secularness**, sek'-u-lar-nes, *s.* the quality of being secular.

Secularism, sek'-u-lar-izm, *s.* secularity; the principles of the Secularists, which are founded on an exclusive regard to the interests of this life.

Secularist, sek'-u-lar-ist, *s.* one who, discarding as irrelevant all theories and observances bearing upon the other world and its interests, holds that we ought to confine our attention solely to the immediate problems and duties of this.

Secularity, sek-u-lar'-e-te, *s.* worldliness; supreme attention to things of the present life.

Secularize, sek'-u-lar-ize, *v.a.* to make secular; to convert from spiritual appropriation to secular or common use; to convert that which is regular or monastic into secular; to make worldly or unspiritual.

Secularization, sek-u-lar-ize-a'-shun, *s.* the act of secularizing.

Secund, sek'-und, *a.* unilateral [Bot.]

Secundin, sek'-un-din, *s.* the second coat of an ovule [Bot.]; the after-birth.

Secure, se-kewr', *a.* free from danger of being taken; free from fear or danger; safe; undisturbed; unalarmed; confident; careless; certain: *v.a.* to guard effectually from danger; to make safe; to ensure the payment of a debt, or the fulfilment of a bond; to make certain; to confine effectually; to insure; to make fast (L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, care). **Securely**, se-kewr'-le, *ad.* in a secure manner. **Secureness**, se-kewr'-nes, *s.* the state of being secure; safety; security.

Securer, se-kewr'-rer, *s.* he who or that which secures.

Securiform, se-kewr'-re-form, *a.* having the form of an axe (L. *securis*, an axe, and *form*).

Security, se-kewr'-re-te, *s.* state of being or feeling secure; protection; effectual defence or safety from danger of any kind; freedom from fear; confidence of safety; safety; certainty; a pledge; one who becomes surety; an evidence of debt or of property; something given or done to secure peace or good behaviour.

Sedan-chair.

Sedan-chair, se-dan'-tshayr, *s.* a covered chair for a single person, borne on two poles by two men (invented at *Sedan*).

Sedate, se-date', *a.* composed; calm; unruffled by passion (L. *sedo*, to allay, to calm). **Sedately**, se-date'-ly, *ad.* in a sedate manner. **Sedateness**, se-date'-nes, *s.* calmness of mind; composure; tranquility.

Sedative, sed'-à-tiv, *a.* moderating irritation; assuaging pain: *s.* a medicine which allays irritability and assuages pain [Med.]

Sedent, se'-dent, *a.* sitting; inactive; quiet (L. *sedeo*, to sit).

Sedentary, sed'-en-tâ-re, *a.* accustomed to sit much; requiring much sitting; passed for most part in sitting; inactive; sluggish: *s.* one of a tribe of spiders which rest motionless until their prey is entangled in their web. **Sedentarily**, sed'-en-tâ-re-le, *ad.* in a sedentary manner. **Sedentariness**, sed'-en-tâ-re-nes, *s.* the quality of being sedentary.

Sederunt, sed-e'-runt, *s.* a sitting of a court; a meeting (L. they sat).

Sedge, sej, *s.* a coarse grass growing in swamps (A.S. *secg*).

Sedge-warbler, sej'-wawr-bler, *s.* a warbler which inhabits the reedy banks of rivers.

Sedgy, sej'-e, *a.* overgrown with sedge.

Sediment, sed'-e-ment, *s.* the matter which subsides to the bottom of liquor; lees; dregs (L. *sedeo*, to settle).

Sedimentary, sed-e-ment'-â-re, *a.* pertaining to or formed by sediment.

Sedition, se-dish'-un, *s.* a factious commotion, or a tumultuous assembly of people in opposition to law; anything tending to provoke such opposition (L. *se*, and *eo*, *itum*, to go).

Seditionary, se-dish'-un-â-re, *s.* an inciter of sedition.

Seditious, se-dish'-us, *a.* pertaining to or of the nature of sedition; tending to excite sedition; guilty of sedition. **Seditiously**, se-dish'-us-le, *ad.* in a seditious manner. **Seditiousness**, se-dish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being seditious.

Seduce, se-duse', *v.a.* to draw aside or entice from rectitude and duty; to entice to a surrender or chastity (L. *se*, and *duco*, to lead).

Seducement, se-duse'-ment, *s.* the act of seducing; seduction; the means employed to seduce.

Seducer, se-dew'-ser, *s.* one who seduces; specially one who induces a female to surrender her chastity; that which seduces.

Seducible, se-dew'-se-bl, *a.* capable of being seduced.

Seducingly, se-dew'-sing-le, *ad.* in a seducing manner.

Seduction, se-duk'-shun, *s.* the act of seducing; the crime of inducing a female to surrender her chastity.

Seductive, se-duk'-tiv, *a.* tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances. **Seductively**, se-duk'-tiv-le, *ad.* in a seductive manner.

Sedulity, se-dew'-le-te, *s.* sedulousness.

Sedulous, sed'-u-lus, *a.* assiduous; steadily industrious; steady and persevering in business and endeavour (L. *sedeo*, to sit). **Sedulously**, sed'-u-lus-le, *ad.* in a sedulous manner. **Sedulousness**, sed'-u-lus-nes, *s.* the quality of being sedulous.

See, se, *s.* a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop; the authority of the pope or court of Rome (L. *sedes*, a seat).

See, se, *v.a.* to perceive by the eye; to observe; to take care; to discover; to converse or have intercourse with; to visit; to attend; to feel; to experience; to perceive: *v.n.* to have the power of sight or of perceiving; to discern; to examine; to be attentive; to have full understanding (A.S. *seon*).

Seed, seed, *s.* the organism, animal or vegetable, which nature prepares for the reproduction and conservation of the species; that from which anything springs; first principle; original; principle of production; progeny; offspring; race; generation: *v.a.* to sow; to sprinkle with seed: *v.n.* to grow to maturity; to bring forth or shed seed (A.S. *sæd*).

Seed-bud, seed'-bud, *s.* the germ of the fruit.

Seed-cake, seed'-kake, *s.* a sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

Seed-coat, seed'-kote, *s.* the outer coat of a seed.

Seed-corn, seed'-korn, *s.* corn for seed.

Seeded, seed'-ed, *a.* bearing seed; scattered with seed.

Seed-field, seed'-field, *s.* field in which to sow, specially spiritual seed.

Seed-grain, seed'-grain, *s.* corn or grain for seed.

Seed-lac, seed'-lak, *s.* the resin lac dried.

Seed-leaf, seed'-leef, *s.* the primary leaf [Bot.]

Seedling, seed'-ling, *a.* reared from the seed: *s.* a plant reared from the seed.

Seed-lobe, seed'-lobe, *s.* the lobe of a seed.

Seed-lop, seed'-lop, *s.* a vessel in which a sower carries the seed to be dispersed.

Seed-pearl, seed'-perl, *s.* small grain of pearl.

Seed-plot, seed'-plot, *s.* the ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplantation; a nursery.

Seedsman, seedz'-man, *s.* a person who deals in seeds; one who sows them.

Seed-time, seed'-time, *s.* the season proper for sowing.

Seed-vessel, seed'-ves-sel, *s.* the pericarp which contains the seeds.

Seedy, seed'-e, *a.* abounding with seeds; run to seed; having the flavour of weeds; poor and miserable-looking; shabby.

Seeing, se'-ing, *conj.* since; it being so.

Seek, seek, *v.a.* to go in search of; to look for; to ask for; to resort to: *v.n.* to make search or inquiry; to endeavour (A.S. *secan*).

Seeker, seek'-er, *s.* one who seeks; an inquirer; one of a sect which professed to have no determinate religion, but to be in quest of one.

Seel, seel, *v.a.* to close the eyes of (L. *cilium*, an eyelash).

Seem, seem, *v.n.* to appear; to have a show; to have the appearance of truth or fact (A.S. *seman*, to suit).

Seemer, seem'-er, *s.* one who carries an appearance or semblance.

Seeming, seem'-ing, *a.* appearing; having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not; specious: *s.* appearance; show; semblance; fair appearance; opinion. **Seemingly**, seem'-ing-le, *ad.* in appearance. **Seemingness**, seem'-ing-nes, *s.* fair appearance; plausibility.

Seemly, seem'-le, *ad.* in a suitable manner: *a.* becoming; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; suitable. **Seemliness**, seem'-le-nes, *s.* the state of being seemly; comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety.

Seen, seen, *pp.* of **See**.

Seer, se'-er, *s.* one who sees; one gifted with special spiritual prophetic vision or insight

Seership, se'-er-ship, *s.* the rank of a seer.

See-saw, se'-saw *s.* a reciprocating motion; a play among children, in which two, seated each on an end of a board supported in the centre, move alternately up and down: *a.* moving up and down or to and fro: *v.n.* to move with a reciprocating motion.

Seethe, seeth, *v.a.* to boil; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor; to soak: *v.n.* to be in a state of ebullition (A.S. *seothan*).

Seether, seeth'-er, *s.* a pot for boiling things.

Seg, seg, } *s.* a castrated bull.
Segg, seg, }

Seggar, seg'-gar, *s.* a case of fire-clay used by potters to protect delicate articles from the violent action of the fire (*safe-guard*).

Segment, seg'-ment, *s.* a piece cut off; a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane [Geom.] (L. *seco*, to cut.)

Segment, seg-ment', *v.n.* to divide into segments.

Segmental, seg-ment'-al, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like a segment.

Segmentation, seg-men-ta'-shun, *s.* a dividing into segments.

Segno, seg'-no, *s.* a mark of repetition, thus 𝄋 [Mus.] (It. from L. *signum*, a sign).

Segregate, seg'-re-gate, *v.a.* to separate from others; to set apart: *v.n.* to separate: *a.* separate or select (L. *se*, and *grex*, *gregis*, a flock).

Segregation, seg-re-ga'-shun, *s.* separation from others.

Seidlitz-powder, side'-litz-pow'-der, *s.* a mixture composed of tartrate of potash and soda, with bi-carbonate of soda in one paper and tartaric acid in another.

Seidlitz-water, side'-litz-waw'-ter, *s.* a saline mineral water from *Seidlitz*, in Bohemia.

Seigneurial, se-new'-re-al, *a.* manorial; independent.

Seignior, seen'-yur, *s.* an Italian title of honour; the lord of the manor. *The Grand Seignior*, the Sultan (It. from L. *senior*, older).

Seigniorage, seen'-yur-aje, *s.* a royal prerogative by which the sovereign anciently claimed a percentage on the gold and silver brought to the Mint for coinage; the profit derived from issuing coins at a rate above their intrinsic value [Com.]: a royalty.

Seignorial, seen-yo'-re-al. See **Seigneurial**.

Seigniorize, seen'-yur-ize, *v.a.* to lord over.

Seigniory, seen'-yo-re, *s.* a lordship; a manor.

Seine, seen, *s.* a large net for catching fish (Fr. from Gr. *sagine*).

Seiner, seen'-er, *s.* one who fishes with a seine.

Seismal, sise'-mal, } *a.* pertaining to earthquakes (Gr.
Seismic, sise'-mik, } *seismos*, from *seio*, to shake).

Seismograph, sise'-mo-graf, *s.* an earthquake register (Gr. *seismos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Seismographic, sise-mo-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to seismography.

Seismography, sise-mog'-raf-e, *s.* an account of earthquakes.

Seismologist, sise-mol'-o-gist, *s.* one versed in seismology.

Seismology, sise-mol'-e-je, *s.* the science of earthquakes (Gr. *seismos*, and *logos*, science).

Seismometer, sise-mom'-e-ter, } *s.* an instrument for
Seismoscope, sise'-mo-skop, } rendering visible the movements of an earthquake (Gr. *seismos*, *meter*, and *scopeo*, to view).

Seizable, seez'-â-bl, *a.* liable to be taken.

Seize, seez, *v.a.* to grasp suddenly; to take possession of by force, with or without right; to take hold of;

to fasten; to apprehend. *To be seized of*, to have possession. (Fr. *saisir.*)

Seizer, seez'-er, *s.* one who seizes.

Seizin, } seez'-in, } *s.* possession; the act of taking
Seisin, } possession; the thing possessed [Law].

Seizor, se'-zur, *s.* one who takes possession [Law.]

Seizure, seez'-yur, *s.* the act of seizing; taking possession by force; the act of taking by warrant; the thing seized; grasp; possession.

Sejant, se'-jant, *a.* sitting like a cat, with the fore feet straight [Her.] (L. *sedes*, to sit.)

Sejugous, se-joo'-gus, *a.* having six pairs of leaflets, as a pinnate leaf [Bot.] (L. *sex*, six, and *jugum*, a yoke.)

Sejunction, se-jungk'-shun, *s.* the act of disjoining; separation (L. *se* and *junction*).

Selah, se'-lä, *s.* in the Psalms, a word supposed to signify silence, or to denote a pause (Heb.)

Seldom, sel'-dum, *ad.* rarely; not often (A.S. *seldum*).

Seldomness, sel'-dum-nes, *s.* rareness; infrequency.

Select, se-lekt', *v.a.* to choose; to take by preference from among others; to pick out: *a.* choice; preferable; more valuable or excellent than others (L. *se*, and *lego*, *lectum*, to gather). **Selectedly**, se-lekt'-ed-le, *ad.* with care in selection. **Selectness**, se-lekt'-nes, *s.* the state of being select.

Selection, se-lek'-shun, *s.* the act of selecting; a number of things selected. *Natural selection*, the process by which Nature selects for survival the animals and plants that are fitted to live on under changed conditions of existence; called also the survival of the fittest.

Selective, se-lek'-tiv, *a.* tending to select.

Selector, se-lekt'-ur, *s.* one who chooses from a number.

Selenate, sel'-e-nate, *s.* a salt of selenic acid.

Selenic, se-len'-ik, *a.* pertaining to selenium. *Selenic acid*, a compound of one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen. *Selenious acid*, a compound with only two of oxygen.

Seleniferous, sel-en-if'-er-us, *a.* containing selenium (L. *selenium*, and *fero*, to bear).

Selenite, sel'-en-ite, *s.* a variety of sulphate of lime.

Selenitic, sel-e-nit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to selenite.

Selenium, se-le'-ne-um, *s.* an elementary substance, allied to sulphur (Gr. *selene*, the moon, as *tellurium*, an allied metal, from *tellus*, the earth).

Seleniuret, } se-len'-yu-ret, } *s.* a compound of sele-
Selenuret, } nium with some other element.

Selenographic, se-le-no-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to selenography.

Selenography, sel-e-nog'-rä-fe, *s.* a description or a delineation of the moon (Gr. *selene*, the moon, and *grapho*, to write).

Selenology, sel-e-nol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the moon (Gr. *selene*, and *logos*, science).

Self, self, *s.*: **Selves**, *pl.* one's own person; personal interest; selfishness: *a.* very; particular; same; united by present usage to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction, as *myself*, *himself*, &c. (A.S.)

Self-abuse, self-ä-buse', *s.* abuse of one's self; masturbation.

Self-acting, self-ak'-ting, *a.* acting of itself.

Self annihilation, self-an-ni-he-la'-shun, *s.* annihilation of self before God.

Self-assertion, self-as-ser'-shun, *s.* presumptuous assertion of one's self or claims.

Self-command, self-kom-mand', *s.* self-control.

Self-complacent, self-kom-pla'-sent, *a.* having an air of satisfaction with one's self.

Self-conceit, self-kon-seet', *s.* a high opinion of one's self.

Self-conscious, self-kon'-shus, *a.* conscious of self; conscious of self as regarded by others.

Self-consciousness, self-kon'-shus-nes, *s.* consciousness of self; self-conscious state.

Self-contained, self-kon-tained', *a.* wrapped in self.

Self-control, self-con-trol', *s.* restraint over self.

Self denial, self-de-ni'-al, *s.* the not gratifying one's own desires.

Self-evident, self-ev'-e-dent, *a.* evident of itself; evident without proof.

Self-existent, self-egz-ist'-ent, *a.* existing by itself and independently of others.

Self-existence, self-egz-ist'-ens, *s.* the quality of being self-existent.

Self-government, self-guv'-ern-ment, *s.* government of self; specially the government of a people by themselves.

Selfish, sel'-fish, *a.* regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely; influenced in one's action by regard to private advantage. **Selfishly**, sel'-fish-le, *ad.* in a selfish manner. **Selfishness**, *s.* the quality of being selfish; the exclusive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness.

Selfless, self'-les, *a.* having no regard to self.

Self-love, self'-luv, *s.* an instinct which prompts to the preservation of one's being and well-being.

Self-possessed, self'-poz-zest, *a.* composed in mind.

Self-possession, self-poz-zesh'-un, *s.* the state of being self-possessed; composure of mind.

Self-righteous, self-ri'-tyus, *a.* righteous in one's own regard. **Self-righteousness**, self-ri'-tyus-nes, *s.* the quality of being self-righteous.

Self-sufficient, self-suf-fish'-ent, *a.* having perfect confidence in one's own abilities or resources; haughty.

Self-sufficiency, self-suf-fish'-en-se, *s.* the quality of being self-sufficient.

Sell, sel, *v.a.* to transfer property to another for an equivalent in money; to part with for a price; to betray or deliver up for reward; to part with: *v.n.* to practise selling; to be sold (A.S. *sellan*, to deliver.)

Sellander, sel'-an-der, *s.* a skin disease in a horse's hock.

Seller, sel'-ler, *s.* the person who sells; a vender.

Seltzer-water, sel'-terz-waw-ter, *s.* a mildly stimulant water, containing several carbonates and carbonic acid (*Selters*, in Nassau).

Selvage, sel'-vaje, } *s.* the edge of cloth where it is
Selvedge, sel'-vedj, } closed by complicating the threads; a woven border (*self*, and *edge*).

Selvagee, sel'-vä-jee, *s.* a kind of skein of rope yarns used for stoppers (&c.) [Naut.]

Selvedged, sel'-vejd, *a.* having a selvedge.

Selves, selvz, *pl.* of **Self.**

Semaphore, sem'-ä-fore, *s.* a telegraphic apparatus of signalling boards or lights (Gr *sema*, a sign, and *phero*, to bear).

Semblance, sem'-blans, *s.* likeness; resemblance; appearance; show.

Semblant, sem'-blant, *a.* only seeming (Fr. *sembler*, to seem).

Semé, sem'-a, *a.* applied to a field or charge strewed with different objects, as stars, crosses, &c. [Her.] (Fr. sown.)

Semeiography, se-mi-og'-ra-fe, *s.* a description of symptoms (Gr. *semeion*, a sign, and *grapho*, to write).

Semeiology, se-mi-ol'-o-je, *s.* the doctrine of symptoms [Med.] (Gr. *semeion*, and *logos*, science.)

Semeiological, se-mi-o-loj'-e-kal. *a.* pertaining to semeiology or symptoms.

Semeiotic, se-mi-ot'-ik, *a.* relating to signs or symptoms: *pl.* the science of signs or symptoms (Gr. *semeion*).

Semen, se'-men, *s.* seed (L.)

Semencine, se'-men-sine, *s.* a drug composed of flower-buds of artemisia.

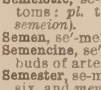
Semester, se-mes'-ter, *s.* a period of six month (L. *sex*, six, and *mensis*, a month).

Semi, sem'-e, a Latin prefix, signifying half.

Semi-Arian, sem-e-ä'-re-an, *s.* an Arian who, while denying that the Son was of the same nature with the Father, admitted that he was of like nature.

Semi-Arianism, sem-e-a're-an-izm, *s.* the doctrine of the Semi-Arians.

Semibreve, sem'-e-breve, *s.* the longest note now in general use [Mus.] (L. *semi*, and *breve*).



Semicircle.

Semicircle, sem'-e-ser-ku-lar, *a.* having the form of half a circle.

Semicolon, sem'-e-ko-lon, *s.* the mark [;] used in punctuation.

Semi-fluid, sem-e-flu'-id, *a.* imperfectly fluid, as treacle.

Semi-lunar, sem-e-lu'-nar, *a.* having the shape of a half-moon.

Semi-metal, sem'-e-met-al, *s.* a metal not malleable, as bismuth.

Semi-metallic, sem'-e-me-tal'-ik, *a.* of the nature of a semi-metal.

Seminal, sem'-e-nal, *a.* pertaining to seed; contained in seed; having the virtue of seed; radical; rudimental; original (L. *semen*, seed).

Seminality, sem-e-nal'-e-te, *s.* the power of being produced.

Seminarist, sem'-in-ä-rist, *s.* a Romish priest educated in a seminary.

Seminary, sem'-in-ar-e, *s.* a place of education; an academy, college, or university; originally a nursery for rearing plants: *a.* seminal.

Seminate, sem'-in-ate, *v.a.* to sow: to propagate.

Semination, sem-in-a'-shun, *s* the act of sowing; the natural dispersion of seeds [Bot.]

Seminiferous, sem-in-if'-e-rus, *a.* producing seed (L. *semen*, and *fero*, to bear).

Seminific, sem-in-if'-ik, *a.* forming or producing seed (L. *semen*, and *facio*, to make).
Semiology, se-mi-ol'-o-je, *s.* See **Semeiology.**
Semiped, sem'-e-ped, *s.* half a foot [Pros.] (L. *semi*, and *pes*, a foot).
Semipedal, sem-e-pe'-dal, *a.* containing half a foot.
Semi-Pelagian, sem-e-pe-la'-je-an, *s.* one who holds semi-Pelagian ideas.
Semi-Pelagianism, sem-e-pe-la'-je-an-ism, *s* a modification of Pelagianism, which credits man with a natural ability to repent and relate himself to the grace of God, which latter, however, is regarded as necessary to salvation, though free to all men.
Semiquaver, sem'-e-kwa-ver, *s.* a note of half the duration of the quaver; *v.a.* to sound or sing in semiquavers [Mus.]
Semitic, sem-it'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the family of languages to which Hebrew and Arabic belong, which consist of words with a preponderance of consonants, derived from triliteral roots; derived from the Semitic or Hebrew race or religion (*Shem*).
Semitone, sem'-e-tone, *s.* half a tone [Mus.]
Semi-tonic, sem-e-ton'-ik, *a.* consisting of a semitone.
Semi-vocal, sem'-e-vo'-kal, *a.* pertaining to a semivowel: imperfectly sounding (L. *semi*, and *vocal*).
Semivowel, sem'-e-vow'-el, *s.* a half vowel; an articulation accompanied with an imperfect sound, as *l*.
Semnopithecus, sem-no-pe-the'-kus, *s.* a genus of monkeys with long but not prehensile tails.
Semolina, sem-o-li'-na, *s.* a substance consisting of grains found in certain wheats too hard to crush into flour and too coarse to pass through the sieve in the bolting (It.)
Sempervirent, sem-per-vi'-rent, *a.* always green or fresh (L. *semper*, always, and *vireo*, to be green).
Sempervivum, sem-per-vi'-vum, *s.* the house-leek genus of plants (L. *semper*, and *vivus*, living).
Sempiternal, sem-pe-ter'-nal, *a.* everlasting; endless (L. *semper*, and *eternal*).
Sempiternity, sem-pe-ter'-ne-te, *s.* duration without end.
Semplice, sem'-ple-tche, *ad.* with simplicity and chasteness [Mus.] (It.)
Sempster. See **Seamstress.**
Senary, sen'-a-re, *a.* belonging to or containing six (L. *seni*, six each).
Senate, sen'-ate, *s.* an assembly or council of senators; the upper house of legislature; any legislative or deliberative body; the governing body of Cambridge University (L. *senex*, an old man).
Senate-house, sen'-ate-hows, *s.* the house in which a senate meets.
Senator, sen'-à-tur, *s.* a member of a senate; a counsellor.
Senatorial, sen-à-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a senate; becoming a senator; entitled to elect a senator [U.S.]
Senatorially, sen-à-to'-re-al-le, *ad.* in a senatorial manner.
Senatorship, sen'-à-tor-ship, *s.* the office or dignity of a senator.
Senatus, se-na'-tus, *s.* a governing body in a university.
Send, send, *v.a.* to throw, cast, or impel; to cause to be conveyed or transmitted; to cause to go; to dispatch; to commission; *v.n.* to dispatch a messenger; to cause to come, or to do. *To send for*, to require by message to be brought. *To send forth*, to put forth; to emit (A.S. *sendan*).
Sendal, sen'-dal, *s.* a kind of thin silk or linen (Gr. *sindon*).
Sender, sen'-der, *s.* one who sends.
Senecio, se-ne'-she-o, *s.* a genus of composite plants, including groundsel and ragwort.
Senega, sen'-e-gà, } *s.* an expectorant from the rattle-
Seneka, sen'-e-kà, } snake root.
Senescence, se-nes'-sens, *s.* the state of growing old (L. *senex*, old).
Seneschal, sen'-e-shal, *s.* a steward or officer in the house of princes and dignitaries who arranged matters of ceremony, &c., as well as judged in certain cases (Goth. *wins*, old, and *skalk*, a servant).
Sengreen, sen'-green, *s.* a plant, the houseleek (Ger.)
Senile, se'-nile, *a.* pertaining to old age; proceeding from age (L. *senex*, old).
Senility, se-nil'-e-te, *s.* old agedness; dotage.
Senior, seen'-yur, *a.* elder; older in office: *s.* one older than another; one older in office; an aged person (L. comparative of *senex*, old).
Seniority, seen-e-or'-e-te, *s.* priority of birth or in office.
Senna, sen'-nà, *s.* the leaves of various species of cassia, used as a cathartic (Ar.)
Se'nnight, seen'-nite, *s.* seven nights and days; a week.
Sennit, sen'-nit, *s.* a flat braided cord [Naut.]
Senocular, se-nok'-u-lar, *a.* having six eyes (L. *seni*, six each, and *oculus*, an eye).
Sensation, sen-sa'-shun, *s.* perception by the senses; an impression on the mind or the brain by means of the senses; a feeling; a state of excited interest or feeling, or that which produces it.
Sensational, sen-sa'-shun-al, *a.* due to sensation or sense-perception; producing a sensation or an excited interest.
Sensationalism, sen-sa'-shun-al-izm, *s.* the derivation of all ideas from sense-impressions.
Sensationalist, sen-sa'-shun-al-ist, *s.* an upholder of sensationalism.
Sense, sens, *s.* the faculty of perceiving what is external by means of impressions on an organ; sensation; perception by the senses; perception by the intellect; apprehension; discernment; sensibility; understanding; reason; conviction; moral perception; meaning (L. *sentio*, *sensum*, to perceive by the senses).
Senseless, sens'-les, *a.* wanting the faculty of perception; unfeeling; unreasonable; foolish; stupid; contrary to reason; unconscious; wanting sensibility. **Senselessly**, sens'-les-le, *ad.* in a senseless manner. **Senselessness**, sens'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being senseless; stupidity; absurdity.
Sensibility, sen-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* susceptibility of impressions, of sensation, or of feeling; delicacy of feeling; actual feeling; capacity of being sensitive or easily affected.
Sensible, sen'se-bl, *a.* perceptible by the senses or by the mind; having sense or perception; having moral perception; easily affected; intelligent; discerning; containing good sense or sound reason. **Sensibly**, sens'-e-ble, *ad.* in a sensible manner; affected by the least impression. **Sensibleness**, **sens'-e-bl-nes**, *s.* the quality of being sensible.
Sensific, sen-sif'-ik, *a.* producing sensation (L. *sensum*, and *facio*, to make).
Sensitive, sen'-se-tiv, *a.* having sense or feeling; easily affected; having feelings easily affected; pertaining to the senses or to sensation; that affects the senses. **Sensitively**, sen'-se-tiv-le, *ad.* in a sensitive manner. **Sensitiveness**, sen'-se-tiv-nes, *s.* the state of being sensitive.
Sensitive-plant, sen'-se-tiv-plant, *s.* a plant of the genus mimosa, so called from the shrinking of its leaves on being touched.
Sensitivity, sen-se-tiv'-e-te, *s.* sensitiveness.
Sensitize, sen'-se-tize, *v.a.* to render sensitive [Phot.]
Sensorial, sen-so'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to the sensorium.
Sensorium, sen-so'-re-um, *s.* the seat of sense and perception; the organ of sensation.
Sensory, sen'-so-re, *a.* pertaining to the sensorium.
Sensual, sen'-shu-al, *a.* pertaining to the senses; consisting in sense or depending on it; affecting the senses or derived from them; carnal; not spiritual; devoted to the gratification of sense; voluptuous; lewd. **Sensually**, sen'-shu-al-le, *ad.* in a sensual manner. **Sensualness**, sen'-shu-al-nes, *s.* the state of being sensual.
Sensualism, sen'-shu-al-izm, *s.* a state of subjection to sensual feelings or passions; the derivation of the intellect from sense.
Sensualist, sen'-shu-al-ist, *s.* one given to the indulgence of appetite; a voluptuary; one who believes in sensualism.
Sensualistic, sen-shu-al-is'-tik, *a.* pertaining to sensualism.
Sensuality, sen-shu-al'-e-te, *s.* indulgence in sensual or carnal pleasures.
Sensualization, sen-shu-al-e-za'-shun, *s.* state of being sensualized.
Sensualize, sen'-shu-al-ize, *v.a.* to make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications.
Sensuous, sen'-shu-us, *a.* pertaining to the senses as such; appealing to the senses; affected and moved by affections of the senses. **Sensuously**, sen'-shu-us-le, *ad.* in a sensuous manner. **Sensuousness**, sen'-shu-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being sensuous.
Sent, sent, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Send.**
Sentence, sen'-tens, *s.* an opinion; a judgment pronounced by a judge; judicial decision; a maxim; a number of words containing complete sense [Gram.]; *v.a.* to pronounce judgment on; to doom. See **Sense.**
Sentential, sen-ten'-shal, *a.* comprising sentences; pertaining to a sentence or full period. **Sententially**, sen-ten'-shal-le, *ad.* by means of sentences.
Sententious, sen-ten'-shus, *a.* abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; terse and pithy in expression. **Sententiously**, sen-ten'-shus-le, *ad.* in a sententious manner. **Sententiousness**, sen-ten'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being sententious; pithiness of expression with brevity.
Sentiency, sen'-she-en-se, *s.* the state of being sentient.

Sentient, sen'-she-ent, *a.* having the faculty of perception: *s.* one who perceives; a sentient being. **Sentiently**, sen'-she-ent-le, *ad.* in a sentient manner.

Sentiment, sen'-te-ment, *s.* thought prompted by feeling; sensibility; feeling; prevailing or pervading feeling; the sense contained in words; a toast conveying some wish, &c.; a toast; opinion; notion; judgment.

Sentimental, sen-te-ment'-al, *a.* abounding with sentiment or reflections; swayed by sentiment, generally to excess; affecting sensibility. **Sentimentally**, sen-te-ment'-al-le, *ad.* in a sentimental manner.

Sentimentalism, sen-te-ment'-al-ism, } *s.* affectation of
Sentimentality, sen-te-ment-al'-e-te, } fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

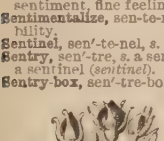
Sentimentalist, sen-te-men'-tal-ist, *s.* one who affects sentiment, fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility.

Sentimentalize, sen-te-ment'-al-ize, *v.n.* to affect sensibility.

Sentinel, sen'-te-nel, *s.* a soldier on guard (Fr.)

Sentry, sen'-tre, *s.* a sentinel; a watch; guard; duty of a sentinel (*sentinel*).

Sentry-box, sen'-tre-box, *s.* a box to shelter a sentinel at his post.



Sepals.

Senza, sen'-za, *prep.* without; as *senza rigore*, not in strict time [Mus.] (It.)

Sepal, se'-pal, *s.* a division of the calyx [Bot.] (Fr. invented to correspond with *petal.*)

Sepaline, sep'-al-ine, *a.* relating to a sepal.

Sepaloid, sep'-a-loyd, *a.* like a sepal (*sepal*, and Gr. *eidos*, like).

Separability, sep-a-ra-bil'-e-te, *s.* separableness.

Separable, sep'-a-ra-bl, *a.* that may be separated or rent. **Separably**, sep'-a-ra-ble, *ad.* in a separable manner. **Separableness**, sep'-a-ra-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being separable.

Separate, sep'-a-rate, *v.a.* to part; to set apart from a number for a particular service; to disunite or disconnect; *v.n.* to part; to be disunited; to withdraw from each other; *a.* divided from the rest; disconnected; distinct; disconnected from the body (L. *se*, and *pars*, a part). *Separate estate*, the property of a married woman which she holds independently of her husband. **Separately**, sep'-a-rate-le, *ad.* in a separate manner. **Separateness**, sep'-a-rate-nes, *s.* the quality of being separate.

Separation, sep-a-ra'-shun, *s.* the act of separating; disjunction; the state of being separate; disunion; divorce.

Separatism, sep'-a-ra-tizm, *s.* secession from the church on separatist principles; the principles of the Separatists.

Separatist, sep'-a-ra-tist, *s.* one who withdraws from a church, or rather from the church as a whole, on the profession of greater purity.

Separator, sep'-a-ra-ter, *s.* one who divides or disjoins.

Separatory, sep'-a-ra-tur-e, *a.* that separates: *s.* a chemical vessel for separating liquors.

Sepawn, se-pawn', *s.* maize-meal boiled in water [U.S.]

Sepia, se'-pe-a, *s.* the cuttle-fish; a pigment prepared from the ink of the sepia (Gr.)

Sepic, se'-pik, *a.* done in sepia.

Sepiment, sep'-e-ment, *s.* a hedge; a fence (L. *sepes*).

Sepoy, se'-poy, *s.* a native Indian serving as a soldier in the service of Britain (Hindu, lit. a bowman).

Seps, seps, *s.* a genus of saurian reptiles (Gr. *sepo*, to render putrid).

Sept, sept, *s.* in Ireland, a clan or family branch.

Septangular, sept-ang'-gu-lar, *a.* having seven angles (L. *septem*, seven, and *angular.*)

Septaria, sep-ta'-re-a, *s.pl.* spheroidal masses of argillaceous lime-stone [Geol.]; a genus of acephalous molluscs [Zool.]; a genus of fungi, so called from the septa of the sporidia [Bot.] (*septum.*)

September, sep-tem'-ber, *s.* the ninth month of the year, so called as the seventh from March (L. *septem*, seven).

Septembrist, sep-tem'-brist, *s.* a name given to the agents of the massacre in Paris, Sept., 1792.

Septempartite, sep-tem-par'-tite, *a.* divided into seven parts (L. *septem*, and *pars*, a part).

Septenary, sep'-ten-ar-e, *a.* consisting of seven.

Septenate, sep'-ten-ate, *a.* having seven parts [Bot.]

Septennial, sep-ten'-ne-al, *a.* lasting seven years; returning every seven years (L. *septem*, and *annus*, a year). **Septennially**, sep-ten'-e-al-le, *ad.* once in seven years.

Septentrion, sep-ten'-tre-un, *s.* the north or northern regions; *a.* northern (L. *septentrio*, the north)

Septentrional, sep-ten'-tre-o-nal, *a.* northern. **Septentrionally**, sep-ten'-tre-o-nal-le, *ad.* northerly.

Septfoil, sept'-foyl, *s.* a plant, the tormentilla; a figure composed of seven equal segments of a circle used in the Rom. Cath. Church in symbol of the seven sacraments. See **Septifolious.**

Septic, sep'-tik, *a.* having power to promote putrefaction: *s.* a substance with this effect (Gr. *sepo*, to putrify).

Septicæmia, sep-te-se'-me-a, *s.* contamination of the blood with putrefying matters (Gr. *sepo*, and *haima*, blood).

Septicity, sep-tis'-e-te, *s.* tendency to promote putrefaction.

Septifarious, sep-te-fa'-re-us, *a.* directed seven different ways [Bot.]

Septiferous, sep-tif'-er-us, *a.* bearing septa (L. *septum*, and *fero*, to bear).

Septifluous, sep-tif'-lu-us, *a.* flowing in seven streams (L. *septem*, and *fluo*, to flow).

Septifolious, sep-te-fo'-le-us, *a.* having seven leaves (L. *septem*, and *folium*, a leaf).

Septilateral, sep-te-lat'-e-ral, *a.* having seven sides (L. *septem*, and *latus*, a side).

Septillion, sep-til'-yun, *s.* the seventh power of a million.

Septimole, sep'-te-mole, *s.* the division of a note into seven instead of four [Mus.]

Septinsular, sep-tin'-su-lar, *a.* consisting of seven isles.

Septon, sep'-ton, *s.* that which promotes putrefaction.

Septuagenarian, sep-tu-a-je-na'-re-an, *s.* a person seventy or over seventy years of age.

Septuagenary, sep-tu-aj'-e-nar-e, *a.* consisting of seventy or seventy years: *s.* a septuagenarian (L. *septuaginta*, seventy).

Septuagesima, sep-tu-a-jes'-e-ma, *s.* the third Sunday before Lent, so called as roundly seventy days before Easter.

Septuagesimal, sep-tu-a-jes'-se-mal, *a.* consisting of seventy.

Septuagint, sep'-tu-a-jint, *s.* a Greek version of the Old Testament, executed at Alexandria by, it is said, *seventy* translators, about 270 or 280 years B.C.: *a.* pertaining to the Septuagint.

Septum, sep'-tum, *s.*; *pl.* **Septa**, a partition that separates the cells of the fruit [Bot.]; a partition which separates two cavities [Anat.] (L. an inclosure.)

Septuple, sep'-tu-pl, *a.* seven-fold.

Sepulchral, se-pul'-kral, *a.* pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to funeral monuments; as if spoken from a sepulchre; deep, hollow, solemn in sound.

Sepulchre, sep'-ul-ker, *s.* a grave; a tomb: *v.a.* to bury; to entomb. (L. *sepelio*, *sepultum*, to bury.)

Sepulture, sep'-ul-ture, *s.* burial; interment.

Sequacious, se-kwa'-shus, *a.* following; attendant; consecutive. **Sequaciousness**, se-kwa'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being sequacious; a disposition to follow.

Sequacity, se-kwas'-e-te, *s.* a following, or disposition to follow. See **Sequel.**

Sequel, se'-kwel, *s.* that which follows; a succeeding part; consequence (L. *sequor*, to follow).

Sequence, se'-kwens, *s.* a following, or that which follows; order of succession; a series; a regular alternate succession of similar chords [Mus.]

Sequent, se'-kwent, *a.* following; succeeding.

Sequential, se-kwen'-shal, *a.* succeeding. **Sequentially**, se-kwen'-shal-le, *ad.* in succession.

Sequester, se-kwes'-ter, *v.a.* to separate from the owner for a time; to seize possession of property belonging to another till some claim is paid; to put aside; to remove; to withdraw or seclude: *v.n.* to decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of a husband [Law]. (L. *sequester*, a depositary.)

Sequestered, se-kwes'-terd, *a.* secluded; retired.

Sequestrable, se-kwes'-tra-bl, *a.* that may be sequestered or separated.

Sequestrate, se-kwes'-trate, *v.a.* to sequester.

Sequestration, se-kwes-tra'-shun, *s.* the act of sequestering; specially the seizing of property by the state or by creditors; retirement; seclusion from society.

Sequestrator, sek'-wes-tra-tur, *s.* one who sequesters property; one to whose keeping sequestered property is committed.

Sequin, se'-kwin, *s.* a Venetian gold coin, the average value of which was 9*s.* 4*d.* (It. *zecchino*, from *zecca*, the Venetian Mint).

Sequoia, see-kwoi'-a, *s.* the Wellingtonia.

Seraglio, se-ral'-yo, *s.* the palace of the Sultan at Constantinople; a harem (It. an inclosure, from L. *sera*, a bar for fastening).

Serai, see'-rā, *s.* in the East, a place for the accommodation of travellers (Pers. a palace).

Seralbumen, se'ral-bew-men, *s.* albumen contained in the blood (L. *serum* and *albumen*).

Seraph, ser'-af, *s.*; *pl.* **Seraphs**, or **Seraphim**. An angel of the highest order (Heb.)

Seraphic, se-raf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a seraph: pure; angelic; sublime; burning or inflamed with love. **Seraphically**, se-raf'-ek-al-le, *ad.* in a seraphic manner.

Seraphim, ser'-a-fim, *s.*; *pl.* of **Seraph**.

Seraphine, ser'-a-fin, *s.* a musical wind instrument, consisting of a key-board, wind-chest, and bellows (*seraph*).

Seraskier, se-ras'-keer, *s.* a Turkish general or commander of land forces, specially the commander-in-chief or the war minister.

Serbonian, ser-bo'-ne-an, *a.* presenting a treacherous surface in which one sinks and is lost, and applied to a situation out of which it is difficult to free oneself; originally a quagmire in Egypt, in which whole armies were fabled to have been swallowed up.

Sere, seer, *a.* dry; withered. See **Sear.**

Serenade, ser-e-nade', *s.* music performed in the open-air in a calm night, specially by a lover to his mistress under her window, or in honour of some one; a piece of soft music: *v.a.* to entertain with nocturnal music (*serene*).

Serenader, ser-e-nade'-er, *s.* one who serenades.

Serenata, ser-e-na'-ta, *s.* a piece of vocal music on an amorous or pastoral subject.

Serene, se-reen', *a.* clear and calm; placid; quiet; calm; unruffled; a form of address applied to German princes: *v.a.* to make clear and calm (L. *serenus*, clear). **Serenely**, se-reen'-le, *ad.* calmly. **Sereneness**, se-reen'-nes, *s.* the state of being serene.

Serenity, se-ren'-e-te, *s.* sereneness; calmness; quietness; stillness; calmness of mind; evenness of temper.

Serf, serf, *s.* a slave, in some cases the personal property of his master, in others attached to the soil, and transferable along with it (L. *servus*, a slave).

Serfage, serf'-age, } *s.* the condition of a serf.
Serfdom, serf'-dum, }

Serge, serj, *s.* a kind of thin woollen cloth. *Silk Serge*, a twilled silk fabric (L. *serica*, silk.)

Sergeancy, sär'-jen-se, *s.* the office of a sergeant.

Sergeant, sär'-jent, *s.* a non-commissioned officer in the army, in rank next above a corporal; a lawyer of the highest rank next to a judge (Fr. *sergent*, from L. *servio*, to serve).

Sergeant-at-arms, sär'-jent-at-arms, *s.* an officer whose duty it is to preserve order in a legislative assembly and punish offenders.

Sergeant-major, sär'-jent-ma-jur, *s.* the highest non-commissioned officer, who acts as assistant to the adjutant.

Sergeantship, sär'-jent-ship, *s.* the office of a sergeant.

Sergeanty, sär'-jent-e, *s.* a particular kind of knight-service, due to the king only, called *grand sergeanty;* while *petit sergeanty* was a tenure by which the tenant was bound to render to the king annually some small implement of war, as a bow, a pair of spurs, a lance, &c.

Serial, se'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of a series: *s.* a periodical; a composition issued in parts periodically. **Serially**, se'-re-al-le, *ad.* in a series.

Seriate, se'-re-ate, *a.* arranged in a series. **Seriately**, se'-re-ate-le, *ad.* in a regular series.

Seriatim, ser-e-a'-tim, *ad.* in regular order (L.)

Sericeous, se-rish'-e-us, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of silk; silky. See **Serge.**

Sericulture, se-re-kul'-tyur, *s.* the culture of silkworms. See **Serge.**

Series, se'-re-eez, *s.* a connected succession of things having certain properties in common; succession; sequence; order; a number of terms in succession increasing or diminishing in a certain ratio [Arith. and Alg.] (L. from *sero*, to join).

Serin, ser'-in, *s.* a song-bird of the finch family.

Serio-comic, se'-re-o-kom'-ik, *a.* having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

Serious, se'-re-us, *a.* grave in manner or disposition; in earnest; of weight or importance; attended with danger; gravely attentive to religious concerns. **Seriously**, se'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a serious manner. **Seriousness**, se'-re-us-nes, *s.* gravity of manner or mind; earnest attention, particularly to religious concerns. (L. *serius*, grave).

Serjeant, sär'-jent, *s.* See **Sergeant.**

Sermon, ser'-mun, *s.* a discourse on a Scripture text for the purpose of spiritual awakening or edification (L. *sermo*, discourse, from *sero*, to join).

Sermoneer, ser'-mun-eer, *s.* a sermonizer.

Sermoning, ser'-mun-ing, *s.* preaching; discoursing.

Sermonize, ser'-mun-ize, *v.n.* to preach; to inculcate rigid rules; to make sermons.

Sermonizer, ser'-mun-ize-er, *s.* one who sermonizes.

Seroon, se-roon', *s.* a bale or package; a quantity of variable amount (Sp. *seron*, a basket).

Serosity, se-ros'-e-te, *s.* the state of being serous; serum; a fluid obtained from the coagulated serum of the blood.

Serotine, ser'-o-tene, *s.* a species of bat.

Serotinous, se-rot'-e-nus, *a.* appearing late (L. *serus*, late).

Serous, se'-rus, *a.* pertaining to water; thin; watery; pertaining to serum.

Serpent, ser'-pent, *s.* a reptile with a very elongated scaly body, and without limbs, which moves by means of its ribs and scales; serpentarius; a bass wind instrument of serpentine form; a subtle or malicious person (L. *serpo*, to creep).

Serpentaria, ser-pen-ta'-re-a, *s.* a genus of plants, snake-root.

Serpentarius, ser-pen-ta'-re-us, *s.* a constellation in the northern hemisphere (L.)

Serpentiform, ser-pen'-te-form, *a.* serpentine; having the form of a serpent.

Serpentine, ser'-pen-tine, *a.* resembling a serpent; winding like a moving serpent; spiral; having the qualities of a serpent: *v.n.* to wind like a serpent; to meander: *s.* a species of magnesian stone with often serpent-like veins. *Serpentine verse*, a verse which begins and ends with the same word. **Serpentinely**, ser'-pen-tine-le, *ad.* in a serpentine manner.

Serpent-like, ser'-pent-like, *a.* resembling a serpent.

Serpentry, ser'-pen-tre, *s.* a winding like the serpent; a nest of serpents.

Serpiginous, ser-pig'-e-nus, *a.* affected with serpigo; creeping from one part to another.

Serpigo, ser-pi'-go, *s.* ringworm (L.)

Serpula, ser'-pu-la, *s.* a genus of annelides inhabiting a calcareous tube secreted by them and attached to rocks, &c.

Serpulite, ser'-pu-lite, *s.* the fossil shell of a serpula.

Serrate, ser'-rate, } *a.* notched on the edge like a
Serrated, ser'-ra-ted, } saw (L. *serra*, a saw).

Serration, ser-ra'-shun, *s.* formation in the shape of a saw.

Serrature, ser'-ra-ture, *s.* a notching in the edge like a saw.

Serried, ser'-rid, *a.* crowded; compacted (Fr. *serrer*, to press close).

Serrulate, ser'-ru-late, *a.* finely serrate; having very minute teeth or notches.

Sertularia, ser-tu-la'-re-a, *s.* a plant-like zoophyte (L. *sertum*, a wreath).

Serum, se'-rum, *s.* the thin transparent part of the blood; the thin part of milk; whey (L.)

Serval, ser'-val, *s.* the tiger-cat of South Africa.

Servant, ser'-vant, *s.* one who is in the service of another; one in domestic service; one in a state of subjection; a slave; a subject; a minister; a tool; a word of civility.

Serve, serv, *v.a.* to work for; to perform official duties to; to wait on; to submit to; to obey; to be subservient to; to promote; to be sufficient for; to requite; to manage; to assist; to render homage or obedience and worship. *To serve up*, to prepare and present in a dish. *To serve out*, to distribute in portions. *To serve a writ*, to read it to the defendant. *To serve an attachment*, to levy it on the person or goods by seizure. *To serve an execution*, to levy it on lands, goods, or person. *To serve a warrant*, to seize the person against whom it is issued. *To serve an office*, to discharge a public duty (L. *servus*, a slave).

Serve, serv, *v.n.* to be a servant or slave; to be employed in labour or other business for another; to be in subjection; to perform domestic offices or public duties; to accomplish an end; to suit; to conduce; to officiate.

Server, serv'-er, *s.* one who serves.

Service, serv'-is, *s.* labour for another; the business of a servant; employment as a servant; duty; worship; business; use; useful office; public worship, or office of devotion; official religious duty; a musical composition for church use; order of dishes at table; set of vessels used together. *To see service*, to come into actual contact with the enemy.

Serviceable, serv'-vis-a-bl, *a.* able or ready to be of service; beneficial; advantageous. **Serviceably**, serv'-vis-a-ble, *ad.* in a serviceable manner. **Serviceableness**, serv'-vis-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being serviceable; usefulness in promoting good of any kind.

Service-book, serv'-is-book, *s.* a book of prayers, &c., for public worship.

Service-pipe, serv'-is-pipe, *s.* a pipe from a main into a house.

Service-tree, serv'-is-tree, *s.* a tree with a pear-like

fruit, and valuable for its timber, which is fine-grained and durable.

Servile, ser'-vil, *a.* such as beseems a slave; slavish; mean; dependent; cringing; fawning; not belonging to the original root [Gram.]; subserving sound, but not sounded [Gram.]: *s.* a letter that is servile [Gram.] **Servilely**, ser'-vil-le, *ad.* in a servile manner. **Servileness**, ser'-vil-nes, *s.* the quality of being servile; mean submission; slavish deference.

Servility, ser-vil'-e-te, *s.* servileness; slavishness; mean obsequiousness.

Serving-maid, serv'-ing-made, *s.* a female servant; a menial.

Serving-man, serv'-ing-man, *s.* a male servant; a menial.

Servitor, ser'-ve-tur, *s.* a servant; an attendant; an adherent; in the University of Oxford, an undergraduate partly supported by the college funds, who had formerly to do certain servile duties in return, corresponding to a sizar at Cambridge.

Servitorship, ser'-ve-tur-ship, *s.* the office of a servitor.

Servitude, ser'-ve-tewd, *s.* the condition of a slave; bondage; enforced labour; a state of slavish dependence.

Sesame, ses'-sâ-me, *s.* an annual with oily seeds: the first word of a magic formula, "Sesame, open," occurring in the Arabian Nights. *Open Sesame*, a ready means of resolving a difficulty; a key to unlock and penetrate a mystery (Gr.)

Sesamoid, ses'-à-moyd, *a.* like sesame-grains; applied to the small bones found at the articulations of the great toes (Gr. *sesame*, and *eidos*, like).

Sesban, ses'-ban, *s.* a leguminous plant (Ar.)

Sesell, ses'-e-le, *s.* meadow saxifrage.

Sesqui, ses'-kwe, a Latin prefix signifying a whole and a half, and specially used in chemistry to describe a compound in which one and a half of one element is combined with one of another.

Sesquialtera, ses-kwe-al'-te-ra, *s.* a compound stop on the organ.

Sesquialteral, ses-kwe-al'-ter-al, *a.* designating a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more [Math.] (L. *sesqui*, and *alter*, another.)

Sesquiduplicate, ses-kwe-dew'-ple-kate, *a.* designating the ratio of two and a half to one (L. *sesqui*, and *duplicatio*).

Sesquipedalian, ses-kwe-pe-da'-le-an, *a.* containing a foot and a half; very long, said of words (L. *sesqui*, and *ped*, a foot).

Sesquiplicate, ses-kwip'-le-kate, *a.* designating the ratio of one and a half to one (L. *sesqui*, and *plico*, to fold).

Sesquitertian, ses-kwe-ter'-she-an, *a.* designating the ratio of one and one third (L. *sesqui*, and *tertius*, third).

Sessile, ses'-sil, *a.* without a stalk [Bot.]

Session, sesh'-un, *s.* a sitting; the actual sitting or assembling of a court, council, or legislative body; the time or term of a sitting; the time between the first meeting and the prorogation of Parliament. *The Court of Session*, the supreme civil court of Scotland. *Kirk Session*, the lowest judicial court of the Presbyterian Church. *Quarter Sessions*, magisterial courts held in England for the trial of minor felonies and misdemeanours. (L. *sedeo*, *sessum*, to sit.)

Sessional, sesh'-un-al, *a.* pertaining to a session.

Sess-pool, ses'-pool, *s.* See **Cess-pool**.

Sesterce, ses'-ters, *s.* a Roman coin, worth about 2d. The *sestertium* was equal to 1,000 sesterces (L.)

Sestetto, ses-tet'-to, *a.* composed of six parts [Mus.] (It.)

Set, set, *v.a.* to place in any situation; to locate; to put; to fix; to regulate; to adapt; to plant; to stud; to point; to replace; to appoint; to bring to a fine edge; to spread. *To set before*, to exhibit. *To set by the compass*, to observe the bearing or situation of a distant object by the compass [Naut.] *To set about*, to begin, or apply to. *To set one's self against*, to place one's self in a state of opposition. *To set against*, to oppose. *To set apart*, to separate from the rest. *To set aside*, to omit for the present; to reject. *To set abroach*, to spread. *To set agoing*, to cause to begin to move. *To set by*, to set apart. *To set down*, to place upon the ground; to register. *To set forth*, to manifest; to exhibit. *To set forward*, to advance. *To set off*, to adorn; to enlogize. *To set upon*, to incite. *To set out*, to assign; to adorn; to state at large. *To set up*, to erect; to institute. *To set at naught*, to undervalue. *To set in order*, to reduce to method. *To set eyes on*, to behold. *To set the teeth on edge*, to affect the teeth with a painful sensation. *To set over*, to appoint or constitute. *To set right*, to put in order. *To set sail*, to commence sailing. *To set at ease*, to tranquillize. *To set free*, to release from confinement. *To set at work*, to cause to enter on work. *To set on fire*, to communicate fire to; to irritate. *To set before*, to propose. (A.S. *settan*).

Set, set, *v.n.* to pass below the horizon; to be fixed hard; to fix music to words; to congeal or concrete; to plant; to flow; to point at, as a dog; to apply one's self. *To set one's self about*, to enter upon. *To set one's self*, to apply one's self. *To set about*, to fall on. *To set in*, to begin. *To set forward*, to begin to march. *To set on* or *upon*, to assault. *To set out*, to begin a journey. *To set to*, to apply one's self to. *To set up*, to begin business.

Set, set, *a.* regular; formal; fixed in opinion; determined; pre-determined; prescribed: *s.* a number of things of the same kind, or fitted to be used together; a number of persons associated; a number of particular things united in the formation of a whole; a young plant for growth; descent below the horizon; flow; a permanent twist. *A dead set*, the act of a setter dog when it discovers the game; a concerted scheme to defraud; a determined stand.

Setaceous, se-ta'-shus, *a.* bristly; set with bristles; consisting of bristles; like a bristle (L. *seta*, a bristle).

Set-down, set'-down, *s.* a humiliating rebuke.

Setiferous, se-tif'-er-us, *a.* producing bristles (L. *seta* and *fero*, to bear).

Setiform, se'-te-form, *a.* bristle-shaped.

Setigerous, se-tij'-er-us, *a.* bearing bristles (L. *seta* and *gero*, to bear.)

Set-off, set'-off, *s.* something which adorns; a counter demand; the amount which the defendant is entitled to, in reduction of the plaintiff's claim [Law.]

Seton, se'-ton, *s.* a skein of cotton or silk, or a slip of india-rubber or gutta-percha, inserted in a wound to provoke and keep up an issue [Surg.]; an issue. (L. *seta*, a bristle.)

Setose, se'-toze, } *a.* bristly; having the surface set
Setous, se'-tus, } with bristles. See **Setaceous**.

Sett, set, *s.* a number of mines taken upon lease; a screw or other power used in jointing masts of ships; a piece placed temporarily on the head of a pile which is beyond the reach of the pile-driver.

Settee, set-tee', *s.* a long seat with a back to it; a single decked vessel, with a very long sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails.

Setter, set'-ter, *s.* one who sets, as types, or music to words; a dog for starting game, setting or crouching when it perceives the scent; one who performs the office of a setting dog, by finding persons to be plundered.

Setter-wort, set'-ter-wurt, *s.* the stinking hellebore, or bear's-foot.

Setting, set'-ting, *s.* the act of setting; the direction of a current; the hardening of plaster or cement; that which sets or holds, as a jewel.

Settle, set'-tl, *s.* a long bench with a high back.

Settle, set'-tl, *v.a.* to place in a permanent condition; to establish; to establish in business; to marry, as a daughter; to determine; to render fixed; to make compact; to fix by gift or grant; to fix firmly; to cause to sink or subside; to compose; to ordain; to colonize; to adjust; to liquidate: *v.n.* to fall to the bottom of liquor; to subside; to deposit; to fix one's habitation: to marry and establish a domestic state; to become fixed, stationary, or permanent; to become calm; to adjust differences or accounts. (A.S. *settlan*.)

Settlement, set'-tl-ment, *s.* the act of settling; a state of being settled; subsidence; a jointure; place settled; adjustment; a colony; legal residence. *Act of Settlement*, the statute of the 12th and 13th of William III., by which the crown was limited to the royal house of Hanover.

Settler, set'-tler, *s.* one who settles in a colony; something finally decisive.

Settling, set'-tling, *s.* the act of adjusting; a planting or colonizing; subsidence: *pl.* lees.

Set-to, set'-too, *s.* a warm debate or argument; a slang term for a fight.

Seven, sev'n, *a.* and *s.* six and one. *Seven stars*, the Pleiades. *Seven dolours*, seven sorrowful experiences in the life of the Virgin Mary. *Seven sleepers*, seven Christians of Ephesus, who were immured in a cave near the city where they fell asleep and awoke again after 200 years. *Seven wise men*, seven Grecian sages including Periander of Corinth, Solon, and Thales. *Seven wonders of the world*, the Pyramids, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Mausoleum, the Colossus, the Pharos at Alexandria, and Phidias' Statue of Jupiter. (A.S. *seofon*.) See **Science** and **Rishi**.

Seven-fold, sev'n-foald, *a.* repeated seven times; with seven folds.

Seventeen, sevn'-teen, *a.* seven and ten: *s.* the number seven and ten.

Seventeenth, sev'n-teenth, *a.* the next after the six-

teenth; *s.* the ordinal of seventeen; one of seventeen equal parts.

Seventh, sev'nth, *a.* the ordinal of seven: *s.* one part in seven; a dissonant interval [Mus.] **Seventhly**, sev'nth-le, *ad.* in the seventh place.

Seventieth, sev'n-te-eth, *a.* the ordinal of seventy: *s.* one part in seventy.

Seventy, sev'n-te, *a.* seven times ten: *s.* the Seventy; the Septuagint or its translators.

Sever, sev'-er, *v.a.* to part or divide by violence; to separate; to disjoin; to disunite: *v.n.* to make a separation or distinction; to suffer disjunction (*separate*).

Severable, sev'-er-à-bl, *a.* separable.

Several, sev'-er-al, *a.* separate; distinct; not common to two or more; single; consisting of a number: *s.* each particular, or a small number, taken singly; an inclosed or separate place. **Severally**, sev'-er-al-le, *ad.* separately; apart from others.

Severality, sev-er-al'-e-te, *s.* each particular, singly taken.

Severalty, sev'-er-al-te, *s.* a state of separation from the rest or from all others.

Severance, sev'-er-ans, *s.* separation; the act of separating.

Severe, se-veer', *a.* rigid; harsh; not mild or indulgent; rigorous; very strict; often, over-strict; grave; rigidly exact; sharp; biting; concise; critical. (L. *severus*.) **Severely**, se-vere'-le, *ad.* in a severe manner; sharply; rigorously; painfully.

Severity, se-ver'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being severe; harshness; rigour; austerity; extreme degree; extreme coldness.

Sew, so, *v.a.* to unite or fasten together with a needle and thread: *v.n.* to practise sewing; to join things with stitches (A.S. *scowian*).

Sewage, sew'-aje, *s.* refuse carried off by sewers. See **Sewerage.**

Sewel, sew'-el, *s.* among hunters, something hung up to scare or prevent deer from entering a place.

Sewer, sew'-er, *s.* a drain or passage underground to convey off water and filth (old verb, *sew*, to drain).

Sewer, so'-er, *s.* one who uses the needle.

Sewerage, sew'-er-aje, *s.* a system of draining by sewers; the drainage conveyed through them.

Sewing, so'-ing, *s.* the occupation of using a needle, or that which is sewed with it.

Sewing-machine, so'-ing-mà-sheen', *s.* a machine for sewing or stitching.

Sex, sex, *s.* the distinction between male and female; one of the two divisions of animals founded on the distinction; womankind; the structure in plants which corresponds to male and female among animals [Bot.] (L. *sexus*, from *seco*, to cut.)

Sexagenarian, seks-à-je-naf-re-an, *a.* sixty years old: *s.* a person sixty years of age (L. *sexaginta*, sixty).

Sexagenary, sek-saj'-e-nà-re, *a.* designating the number sixty: *s.* something composed of sixty; a sexegenarian.

Sexagesima, seks-à-jes'-se-mà, *s.* the second Sunday before Lent, so called as being about sixty days before Easter.

Sexagesimal, seks-à-jes'-se-mal, *a.* sixtieth; pertaining to sixty. *Sexagesimal arithmetic*, computation by sixties, as that which is used in dividing minutes into seconds.

Sexangle, seks-ang'-gl, *s.* a figure having six angles [Geom.]

Sexangular, seks-ang'-gu-lar, *a.* having six angles; hexagonal. **Sexangularly**, seks-ang'-gu-lar-le, *ad.* hexagonally.

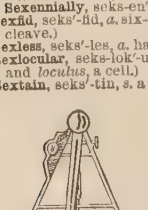
Sexennial, seks-en'-ne-al, *a.* lasting six years; happening once in six years (L. *sex*, six, and *annus*, a year). **Sexennially**, seks-en'-ne-al-le, *ad.* every six years.

Sexfid, seks'-fid, *a.* six-cleft [Bot.] (L. *sex*, and *findo*, to cleave.)

Sexless, seks'-les, *a.* having no sex.

Sexlocular, seks-lok'-u-lar, *a.* six-celled [Bot.] (L. *sex*, and *loculus*, a cell.)

Sextain, seks'-tin, *s.* a stanza of six lines.



Sextant.

Sextant, seks'-tant, *s.* the sixth part of a circle [Math.]; an instrument for measuring angular distances, like a quadrant, of which the limb comprehends only 60 degrees, or the sixth of a circle; a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

Sextile, seks'-til, *s.* denoting the aspect or position of two planets when 60 degrees distant from each other.

Sextillion, seks-til'-yun, *s.* the product of a million raised to the sixth power (L. *sex*, and *million*).

Sexto, seks'-to, *s.* a book with the leaf folded six times.

Sexton, seks'-tun, *s.* an under-officer of a church who has charge of the vessels, vestry, &c.; a gravedigger (*sacristan*).

Sextonship, seks'-tun-ship, *s.* the office of sexton.

Sextuple, seks'-tu-pl, *a.* six-fold; six times as much.

Sexual, seks'-yu-al, *a.* pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing the sex; founded on sex; pertaining to the organs of the sexes. **Sexually**, seks'-yu-al-le, *ad.* in a sexual manner.

Sexualist, seks'-yu-al-ist, *s.* one who maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants, or who classifies them by this distinction.

Sexuality, seks-yu-al'-e-te, *s.* the state of being distinguished by sex.

Sforzato, sfor-zà'-to, *ad.* to be played forcibly [Mus.] (It.)

Sgraffitto, sgraf-fe'-to, *s.* an impression on dark stucco by chipping away a picture on it in white (It.)

Shabby, shab'-be, *a.* ragged; worn threadbare; in a threadbare dress; mean; paltry; despicable (*scab*). **Shabbily**, shab'-be-le, *ad.* in a shabby manner. **Shabbiness**, shab'-be-nes, *s.* the quality of being shabby; meanness; paltriness.

Shabrack, shab'-rak, *s.* the cloth covering of an officer's charger.

Shack, shack, *s.* an ancient liberty of winter pasturage: *v.n.* to shed, as corn at harvest; to feed in stubble, or on the waste corn of the field.

Shackle, shak'l, *v.a.* to chain; to fetter; to confine so as to prevent or embarrass motion; to link (A.S.)

Shackles, shak'lz, *s.pl.* fetters; manacles; chains; obstruction to free action.

Shad, shad, *s.* fish of the herring family (W.)

Shaddock, shad'-dok, *s.* a species of orange.

Shade, shade, *s.* obscurity, due to the interception of the rays of light; darkness; obscurity; a shady place; degree or gradation of light; a spirit or ghost; a secluded retreat; something that intercepts light or heat; shelter; the dark part of a picture [Painting]: *pl.* the place or abode of the ghosts of the dead: *v.a.* to screen from light or heat; to obscure; to shelter; to darken; to paint with gradations of colour (A.S. *sceadu*).

Shading, sha'-ding, *s.* the act of making a shade; the representation of light and shade.

Shadow, shad'-o, *s.* shade within defined limits; shade, representing the form of a body, which intercepts the rays of light; darkness; obscurity; shade; shelter; the dark part of a picture; an imperfect and faint representation; an inseparable companion; a type; a slight or faint appearance; a reflection: *v.a.* to shade; to cloud; to darken; to conceal; to screen; to paint in obscure colours; to represent faintly; to represent typically (*shade*).

Shadowing, shad'-o-ing, *s.* shade or gradation of light and colour; shading.

Shadowless, shad'-o-les, *a.* having no shadow.

Shadowy, shad'-o-e, *a.* full of shade; dark; gloomy; unsubstantial; faintly light; typical. **Shadowiness**, shad'-o-e-nes, *s.* state of being shadowy.

Shady, sha'-de, *a.* abounding with shade; overspread with shade; sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat. **Shadily**, sha'-de-le, *ad.* in a shady manner; unbrageously. **Shadiness**, sha'-de-nes, *s.* state of being shady.

Shaft, shaft, *s.* an arrow; a missile weapon; a long, narrow entrance into a mine; anything long and straight; the body of a column between the base and the capital; the stem of a feather; the pole of a carriage; the handle of a weapon (A.S. *sceaft*).

Shafted, shaft'-ed, *a.* having a handle [Her.]; having a shaft.

Shag, shag, *s.* rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth with a long coarse nap; an aquatic fowl, a species of cormorant: *v.a.* to make rough or hairy; to deform (Scand.)

Shagged, shag'-ed, } *a.* rough with long hair or wool.
Shaggy, shag'-ge, }

Shaggedness, shag'-ed-nes, } *s.* the quality of being
Shagginess, shag'-ge-nes, } shaggy.

Shagreen, shà-green', *s.* a kind of grained leather prepared from the skins of the horse, ass, &c., also of sharks and seals: *a.* made of shagreen (Pers.)

Shah, shà, *s.* the monarch of Persia [Pers.]

Shake, shake, *v.a.* to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to cause to shiver; to drive off or away; to weaken the stability of; to cause to waver or doubt; to trill. *To shake hands*, to agree or contract with; to join hands at meeting or parting. *To shake off*, to drive off. (A.S. *sceacan*.)

Shake, shake, *v.n.* to be agitated; to tremble; to shiver; to totter: *s.* concussion; rapid motion one way and another; agitation; a motion of hands clasped; a trill.

Shake-down, shake'-down, *s.* a temporary substitute for a bed.

Shaken, shake'n, *pp.* or *a.* agitated; cracked or split.
Shaker, shake'-er, *s.* a person or thing that shakes; one of a religious communistic fraternity, so called from a kind of dancing movement they practise in worship.
Shako, shak'-o, *s.* a kind of military cap.
Shakespearian, shake-spe'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to or like Shakespeare.
Shaky, shake'-e, *a.* in a shaking or weak condition; full of slits or clefts, as timber; of uncertain capability or solvency. **Shakiness**, shake'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being shaky.
Shale, shale, *s.* indurated slaty clay, often occurring in beds in the coal measures, and often containing a considerable quantity of bitumen; a shell (*shell*).
Shall, shal, *v. aux.*; *pret.* **Should**, must; ought; a defective verb, usually denoting promise, obligation, determination, or command (A.S. *sceal*, to owe.)
Shalloon, shal-loon', *s.* a slight woollen stuff (*Châlons* in France).
Shallop, shal'-lop, *s.* a large boat with two masts, schooner-rigged (*sloop*).
Shallot, shâ-lot', *s.* a bulbous plant, a kind of onion.
Shallow, shal'-lo, *a.* having little depth; not deep; not penetrating deeply; not profound; superficial; *s.* a shoal; a sandbank (Scand.) **Shallowly**, shal'-lo-le, *ad.* with little depth; superficially. **Shallowness**, shal'-lo-nes, *s.* the quality of being shallow; superficiality of intellect.
Shallow-brained, shal'lo-brane'd, *a.* weak in intellect; empty-headed.
Shalm, shaum, *s.* a shawm.
Shalt, shalt, *v. aux.* the second person singular of **Shall**.
Shaly, shal'-le, *a.* partaking of the qualities of shale.
Sham, sham, *s.* that which deceives expectation; imposture: *a.* false; counterfeit; pretended: *v.a.* to deceive; to trick; to cheat; to feign: *v.n.* to make false pretences. *To sham Abraham*, to feign sickness.
Shaman, sham'-an, *s.* a priest, wizard, or conjuror among the Finnish race.
Shamanism, sham'-an-izm, *s.* the religion of the Finns and other races of Northern Asia, the chief feature of which is a belief in the agency of good and evil spirits and the power of certain magic rites to propitiate them.
Shamble, sham'-bl, *v.n.* to shuffle.
Shambles, sham'-blz, *s.pl.* butchers' stalls; a slaughter-house; place of slaughter; niches or shelves in mines by which from one to another the ore is raised to the top (A.S. *scamel*).
Shambling, sham'-bling, *a.* moving with an awkward, irregular, clumsy pace: *s.* an awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.
Shame, shame, *s.* a painful sensation due to a sense of guilt or dishonour; the cause of shame; disgrace; reproach: *v.a.* to make ashamed; to cause to blush; to disgrace; to mock at: *v.n.* to be ashamed (A.S. *scamu*).
Shamefaced, shame'-fayst, *a.* bashful; easily put out of countenance. **Shamefacedly**, shame'-fayst-le, *ad.* in a shamefaced manner. **Shamefacedness**, shame'-fayst-nes, *s.* bashfulness.
Shameful, shame'-ful, *a.* that which brings shame; disgraceful; causing shame in others; indecent. **Shamefully**, shame'-ful-le, *ad.* in a shameful manner. **Shamefulness**, shame'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being shameful.
Shameless, shame'-les, *a.* destitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazen-faced; indicating want of shame. **Shamelessly**, shame'-les-le, *ad.* in a shameless manner. **Shamelessness**, shame'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being shameless.
Sham-fight, sham'-fite, *s.* a pretended engagement.
Shammer, sham'-mer, *s.* one who shams; an impostor.
Shammoying, sham'-oy-ing, *s.* a process of preparing leather with oil.
Shammy, } sham'-me, } *s.* a species of antelope or wild
Shamois, } goat; leather prepared from its skin. See **Chamois**.
Shampoo, sham-poo', *v.a.* to rub and percuss the limbs in a warm bath; to rub, as the hair of the head, with soap and water in order to cleanse it (Hind.)
Shamrock, sham'-rok, *s.* a trefoil clover plant, the national emblem of Ireland [Celt.]
Shank, shangk, *s.* the leg from the knee to the ankle; the tibia; the long part or lever portion of an instrument (A.S. *sceanca*).
Shank, shangk, *v.n.* to be affected with gangrene in the foot-stalks.
Shanked, shangkt, *a.* having a shank.
Shanker, shangk'-er, *s.* a chancre, which see.
Shanklin Sand, shank'-lin-sand, *s.* a marine deposit of the cretaceous group [Geol.]
Shank-painter, shangk'-paynt-er, *s.* a short rope and chain which sustains the anchor against the ship's side [Naut.]
Shanty, shan'-te, *s.* a hut or mean dwelling (Ir.)
Shapable, shape'-à-bl, *a.* capable of being shaped.
Shape, shape, *v.a.* to form or create; to make into a particular form; to adapt to a purpose; to direct; to conceive: *v.n.* to square; to suit; *s.* form or figure; external appearance; a definite form; a pattern (A.S. *sceapian*). **Shapely**, shape'-le, *a.* well-formed; symmetrical. **Shapeliness**, shape'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being shapely; beauty or proportion of form.
Shapeless, shape'-les, *a.* destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry. **Shapelessness**, shape'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being shapeless.
Shard, shärd, *s.* a fragment of earthenware; an egg- or a snail-shell; a wing-case (*shear*).
Shardborne, shärd'-boarn, *a.* borne on shards or wings, like a beetle.
Sharded, shärd'-ed, *a.* having hard-sheathed wings.
Share, share, *s.* a part; a portion; a part of a thing owned by a number in common; allotment; a dividend; a plough-share: *v.a.* to divide in parts; to partake with others; to distribute; to apportion, or participate in: *v.n.* to have a part or dividend. *To go shares*, to be equally concerned. (A.S. *sceran.*) See **Shear**.
Sharebroker, share'-bro-ker, *s.* one who deals in railway or other shares.
Shareholder, share'-hoald-er, *s.* one who holds a share in a joint property.
Sharer, sha'-rer, *s.* one who participates with another.
Shark, shärk, *s.* a large voracious fish of several species; a greedy artful fellow: *v.a.* to pick up hastily or slily: *v.n.* to play the petty thief; to live by shifts; to cheat.
Sharker, shärk'-er, *s.* one who lives by sharking.
Sharp, shärp, *a.* having a very thin edge or fine point; terminating in an edge or point; peaked; acute-angled; not obtuse; acute of mind; ready at invention; witty; of quick nice perception; sour; shrill; severe; harsh; sarcastic; severely rigid; keen; fierce; very painful; very vigilant; piercing; subtle; thin: *ad.* exactly; *s.* an acute sound; ♯ a note artificially raised a semitone, marked thus ♯; the mark itself [Mus.]: *v.a.* to make keen or acute; to mark with a sharp: *v.n.* to play tricks in bargaining (A.S. *scearp*). **Sharply**, sharp'-le, *ad.* in a sharp manner. **Sharpness**, sharp'-nes, *s.* the quality of being sharp.
Sharp-cut, shärp'-kut, *a.* clearly outlined or defined.
Sharpen, shärp'n, *v.a.* to make sharp or keen; to make more eager, pungent, sarcastic, acid, shrill, or distressing: *v.n.* to grow sharp.
Sharper, shärp'-er, *s.* a shrewd man in making bargains; a tricking fellow; a cheat in bargaining or gaining.
Sharp-set, shärp'-set, *a.* eager in appetite or desire of gratification.
Sharp-shooter, shärp'-shoot-er, *s.* one skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; one skilled in the use of the rifle, &c.
Sharp-shooting, shärp'-shoot-ing, *s.* shooting with great accuracy.
Sharp-sighted, shärp'-site-ed, *a.* of quick sight or discernment.
Sharp-witted, shärp'-wit-ted, *a.* having an acute or nicely discerning mind.
Shaster, shas'-ter, } *s.* a sacred book of the Hindus
Shastra, shas'-trâ, } containing the institutes of their religion, and considered to be of divine authority.
Shatter, shat'-ter, *v.a.* to break at once into pieces; to rend; to crack; to rive into splinters; to dissipate; to derange: *v.n.* to be broken into fragments (*scatter*).
Shatter-brained, shat'-ter-braned, } *a.* disordered in
Shatter-pated, shat'-ter-pa-ted, } intellect.
Shatters, shat'-terz, *s.pl.* broken fragments.
Shattery, shat'-ter-e, *a.* brittle; not compact.
Shave, shave, *v.a.* to cut or pare off with a razor or other edged instrument; to cut in thin slices; to sweep along; to fleece; to oppress by extortion: *s.* a getting shaved; a slice; an instrument with a long blade and a handle at each end, for shaving hoops, &c. *Close shave*, a narrow escape. (A.S. *scafan*, L. *scabo*, to scrape.)
Shave-grass, shave'-gras, *s.* a plant of the genus equisetum.
Shaveling, shave'-ling, *s.* a man shaved; a friar or religious, in contempt.
Shaver, sha'-ver, *s.* a barber; a sharp dealer; one who fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer; a droll fellow; a youngster.
Shaving, sha'-ving, *s.* the act of shaving; a thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

Shaw, shaw, *s.* a small wood or grove (Scand.)
Shaw-fowl, shaw'-foul, *s.* an artificial fowl to shoot at for practice.
Shawl, shawl, *s.* a loose covering for the neck and shoulders (Pers.)
Shawm, shawm, *s.* an ancient wind instrument.
She, she, *pron. pers.* the female before mentioned: *a.* female, as *she-bear* (A.S. *seo*, the fem. of the definite article).
Shea, she'-a, *s.* a tropical tree yielding a sort of butter.
Sheading, sheed'-ing, *s.* a territorial division in the Isle of Man (A.S. *sceadan*, to divide).
Sheaf, sheef, *s.*: *pl.* **Sheaves**, a bundle of new-cut corn bound together; any bundle or collection: *v.a.* to make sheaves of (A.S. *sceaf*).
Sheafy, sheef'-e, *a.* consisting of sheaves.
Shealing, sheel'-ing *s.* a Highland hut.
Shear, sheer, *v.a.* to clip or cut off with shears; to separate by shears; to reap: *v.n.* to pierce by cutting (A.S. *sceran*). See **Shears.**
Shear-bill, sheer'-bil, *s.* a water-fowl, the black skimmer.
Shearer, sheer'-er, *s.* one who shears; a reaper (Scotch).
Shearing, sheer'-ing, *s.* the act of shearing; what is sheared off; reaping.
Shearling, sheer'-ling, *s.* a sheep that has been but once sheared.
Shearman, sheer'-man, *s.* one whose occupation is to shear cloth.
Shears, sheerz, *s.pl.* a double-bladed instrument for cutting, like scissors, but larger; something in the form of the blades of shears; an engine for raising heavy weights. Spelt also **Sheers.**
Shear-steel, sheer'-steel, *s.* a steel formed of short bars heated together and welded.
Shear-water, sheer'-waw-ter, *s.* a web-footed water-fowl; a puffin.
Sheat-fish, sheet'-fish, *s.* a fish with a long slimy scaleless body and the back dusky like that of an eel.
Sheath, sheeth, *s.* a sword-case; a scabbard; the wing-case of an insect; a membrane investing a stem [Bot.] (A.S. *sceath.*)
Sheathe, sheeth, *v.a.* to put into a case or scabbard; to cover with a sheath or case; to cover or line; to case or cover with boards or sheets of copper. *To sheathe the sword*, to make peace.
Sheathed, sheeth'd, *a.*, lined or invested with a membrane; invested with a sheath [Bot.]
Sheathing, sheeth-ing, *s.* the casing or covering of a ship's bottom, or the material used.
Sheathless, sheeth'-less, *a.* without a sheath or covering.
Sheath-winged, sheeth'-wingd, *a.* having cases for covering the wings.
Sheathy, sheeth'-e, *a.* forming or like a sheath.
Sheave, sheev, *s.* a grooved wheel of a pulley on which the rope works: *v.a.* to bring together; to collect (Ger. *scheibe*, a disc).
Sheave-hole, sheev'-hole, *s.* a channel in which to fix a sheave.
Shebeen, she-been', *s.* a low house where excisable liquors are sold without a licence.
Shechinah, she-ki'-na. See **Shekinah.**
Shed, shed, *v.a.* to pour or suffer to flow out; to cast off; to emit; to diffuse: *v.n.* to let fall its part (A.S. *sceddan*).
Shed, shed, *s.* a slight building; a hovel; effusion, as in bloodshed.
Shedder, shed'-der, *s.* one who sheds or causes to flow out.
Shedding, shed'-ding, *s.* the act of shedding; that which is cast off.
Sheen, sheen, *s.* brightness; splendour (*shine*).
Sheen, sheen, } *a.* bright; glittering; showy.
Sheeny, sheen'-e, }
Sheep, sheep, *s.* a well-known ruminant animal, valuable for its flesh and wool; a silly fellow; God's people, with reference to the Divine Shepherd (A.S. *sceap*).
Sheep-cot, sheep'-kot, *s.* a small inclosure for sheep; a sheepfold.
Sheep-faced, sheep'-fayst, *a.* bashful.
Sheep-fold, sheep'-foald, *s.* a place where sheep are collected or confined; a church.
Sheep-hook, sheep'-hook, *s.* a shepherd's crook; a hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.
Sheepish, sheep'-ish, *a.* like a sheep; bashful; timorous. **Sheepishly**, sheep'-ish-le, *ad.* bashfully. **Sheepishness**, sheep'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being sheepish; bashfulness.
Sheep-louse, sheep'-lows, *s.* a sheep tick.
Sheep-market, sheep'-mar-ket, *s.* a place where sheep are sold.
Sheep-run, sheep'-run, *s.* a tract for sheep-pasture.
Sheep's-eye, sheeps'-i, *s.* a modest, diffident look; a wistful look.
Sheep's-head, sheeps'-hed, *s.* a fish caught on certain parts of the N. American coast, so called from the resemblance of its head to that of a sheep.
Sheep-shearing, sheep'-sheer-ing, *s.* the act or the time of shearing sheep.
Sheep-skin, sheep'-skin, *s.* the skin of a sheep or the leather prepared from it.
Sheep-tick, sheep'-tik, *s.* an insect troublesome to sheep.
Sheep-walk, sheep'-wawk, *s.* a tract where sheep feed; pasture for sheep.
Sheer, sheer, *a.* pure; clear; unmingled; simple; thin; precipitous (A.S. *scir*).
Sheer, sheer, *v.n.* to slip or move aside. *Sheer off*, to move to a distance (*shear*).
Sheer, sheer, *s.* the longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides; the position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, to keep her clear of it [Naut.]
Sheer-hulk, sheer'-hulk, *s.* an old ship of war fitted with shears to fix or take out the masts of other ships.
Sheers, sheerz, *s.pl.* See **Shears.**
Sheer-water, sheer'-waw-ter, *s.* the scissor-bill.
Sheet, sheet, *s.* a broad piece of cloth to cover a bed; a large broad piece of paper; anything expanded; a sail; rope to extend a sail (A.S. *sceta*). See **Shoot.**
Sheet-anchor, sheet'-angk-er, *s.* the largest anchor of a ship; the last refuge for safety; the chief stay.
Sheet-copper, sheet'-kop-per, *s.* copper in broad thin plates.
Sheeting, sheet'-ing, *s.* cloth for sheets.
Sheet-iron, sheet'-i-urn, *s.* iron in sheets or plates.
Sheet-lead, sheet'-led, *s.* lead in sheets.
Sheik, sheek *or* shake, *s.* an Arab chief; a lord; a Mohammedan priest.
Shekel, shek'-el, *s.* a Jewish weight; a Jewish coin, valued at about 2s. 6d. (Heb.)
Shekinah, she-ki'-na, *s.* a radiancy of glory issuing from the mercy-seat and reflected from the overshadowing Cherubim as a symbol and token of the Divine presence (Heb. *shakan*, to rest).
Sheldrake, shel'-drake, *s.* an aquatic fowl of the duck kind (*shield*, and *drake*).
Shelduck, shel'-duk, *s.* the female of the sheldrake.
Shelf, shelf, *s.*: *pl.* **Shelves**, a board for holding vessels, books, &c.; a sand-bank or ledge of rocks near the surface in the sea; a flat projecting layer of rock (A.S. *scylfe*).
Shelfy, shelf'-e, *a.* full of shelves; abounding with sand-banks or rocks near the surface of the sea, and rendering navigation dangerous.
Shell, shel, *s.* the hard covering or outer coat of a nut, a testaceous animal, or an egg; the outer part of a house unfinished; a rough kind of coffin; the outer or superficial parts; an instrument of music, as a lyre; a bomb-shell: *v.a.* to break off the shell; to take out of the shell; to separate from the ear; to throw bomb-shells on: *v.n.* to fall off, as a shell; to cast the shell (A.S. *scell*).
Shellac, shel'-lak, *s.* the resin lac spread into thin plates.
Shell-bark, shel'-bärk, *s.* a species of hickory whose bark is loose and peeling.
Shelled, sheld, *a.* deprived of its shell.
Shell-fish, shel'-fish, *s.* testaceous mollusc.
Shell-jacket, shel'-jak-et, *s.* an undress military jacket.
Shell-lime, shel'-lime, *s.* lime obtained from burning shells.
Shell-marl, shel'-märl, *s.* a deposit of shells which have been disintegrated into a mass.
Shell-proof, shel'-proof, *a.* proof against bomb-shell.
Shell-work, shel'-wurk, *s.* work composed of shells or adorned with them.
Shelly, shel'-le, *a.* abounding with, or consisting of shells.
Shelter, shel'-ter, *s.* that which shields or defends from injury; protection; a protector: *v.a.* to shield from violence or injury; to defend; to harbour; to place under cover; to cover from notice: *v.n.* to take shelter (*shield*).
Shelterless, shel'-ter-les, *a.* destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.
Sheltery, shel'-ter-e, *a.* affording shelter.
Sheltie, shel'-te, *s.* a Shetland pony.
Shelve, shelv, *v.a.* to place on a shelf or on shelves; to put aside: *v.n.* to incline; to be sloping.
Shelving, shelv'-ing, *a.* inclining; sloping: *s.* furnishing with shelves; placing upon shelves; materials for shelves; shelves. **Shelvingly**, shel'-ving-le, *ad.* in a shelving manner.
Shelvy, shel'-ve, *a.* full rocks or sand-banks; shelfy.

Shemitic, shem-it'-ik, *a.* See **Semitic.**

Sheol, she'-ol, *s.* the name given to the place of departed spirits or the dead in the Hebrew Scriptures, rendered grave, hell, or pit.

Shepherd, shep'-ėrd, *s.* one who tends sheep; a swain; a pastor: *v.a.* to tend as a shepherd (*sheep* and *herd*).

Shepherdess, shep'-ėrd-es, *s.* a female shepherd; a rural lass.

Shepherdism, shep'-ėrd-izm, *s.* pastoral life or occupation.

Shepherdly, shep'-ėrd-le, *a.* pastoral; rustic.

Shepherd's-crook, shep'-ėrdz-krook, *s.* a long staff bent at the end into a hook; a sheep hook.

Shepherd's-dog, shep'-ėrdz-dog, *s.* a variety of dog employed by shepherds; a collie.

Shepherd's-needle, shep'-ėrdz-nee-dl, *s.* an annual plant of the genus scandix.

Shepherd's-pouch, shep'-ėrdz-powtch, *s.* a cruciferous plant.

Shepherd's-staff, shep'-ėrdz-staf, *s.* a plant of the teasel kind.

Sherbet, sher'-bet, *s.* a drink composed of water, lemon-juice, and sugar (Ar.)

Sherd, shėrd, *s.* a fragment.

Shereef, } sher-eef', { *s.* a title of honour given in
Sheriff, } Arabia, Egypt, and Barbary, to the descendants of Mohammed, through his daughter Fatima and Ali.

Sheriff, sher'-if, *s.* a county officer entrusted with the execution of the laws (*shire* and *gerefa*, a governor).

Sheriffalty, sher'-if-al-te, } *s.* the office or jurisdiction
Sheriffdom, sher'-if-dum, } of a sheriff.

Sheriff-clerk, sher'-if-klärk, *s.* the clerk of a sheriff's court in Scotland.

Sherry, sher'-re. *s.* a strong wine, so called from *Xeres*, in Spain, where it is made.

Sherry-cobbler, sher'-re-kob-ler, *s.* sweetened iced sherry sucked through a tube or a straw.

Shew, sho. See **Show**, and its derivatives.

Shibboleth, shib'-bo-leth, *s.* a word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites, the former, not being able to pronounce *sh*, pronouncing it *sibboleth*; the criterion or watchword of a party; that which distinguishes one party from another [Heb.]

Shield, sheeld, *s.* a broad piece of defensive armour; a buckler; defence; protection; the escutcheon or field of a coat-of-arms [Her.]: *v.a.* to cover, as with a shield; to protect (A.S. *scyld*).

Shieldless, sheeld'-les, *a.* destitute of protection.

Shieldlessly, sheeld'-les-le, *ad.* in a shieldless manner.

Shieldlessness, sheeld'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being shieldless.

Shift, shift, *v.n.* to move; to change place or direction; to give place to other things; to change clothes; to resort to expedients; to practise indirect methods; to change position or quarters [Mil.]: *v.a.* to change; to alter; to change clothes. *To shift about*, to turn quite round. *To shift off*, to defer; to put away. (A.S. *sciftan*, to divide.)

Shift, shift, *s.* a change; a turning from one thing to another; an expedient tried in difficulty; a last resource; fraud; artifice; a chemise.

Shifter, shift'-er, *s.* one who shifts; one who plays tricks or practises artifice.

Shifting, shift'-ing, *a.* changing position: *s.* act of shifting or of resorting to shifts; resorting from one expedient to another. **Shiftingly**, shift'-ing-le, *ad.* by shifts and changes.

Shiftless, shift'-les, *a.* destitute of expedients; wanting means to live. **Shiftlessly**, shift'-les-le, *ad.* in a shiftless manner. **Shiftlessness**, shift'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being shiftless.

Shifty, shift'-e, *a.* fertile in resources.

Shiites, shi'-ites, *s.pl.* that sect of the Mohammedans to which the Persians belong, who reject the Sunna, or body of traditions respecting Mohammed (Ar. sectaries).

Shillalah, shil-la'-lä, *s.* an oaken sapling or cudgel (Ir.)

Shilling, shil'-ling, *s.* silver coin, equal to 12 pence (A.S. *scilling*).

Shilly-Shally, shil'-le-shal'-le, *s.* foolish trifling; irresolution: *v.n.* to act irresolutely.

Shimmer, shim'-mer, *v.n.* to gleam; to glisten (A.S. *scimian*, to shine).

Shin, shin, *s.* the fore part of the bone of the leg (*skin*, and *ban*, *bone*).

Shine, shine, *v.n.* to emit rays of light; to be bright; to glitter; to sparkle; to be lively and animated; to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; to be conspicuously displayed: *s.* fair weather; brightness; lustre (A.S. *scinan*).

Shingle, shing'-gl, *s.* a thin board sawed for covering buildings; water-worn loose pebbles on shores and coasts: *v.a.* to cover with shingle (L. *scindo*, to split).

Shingles, shing'-glz, *s.pl.* an eruptive disease which spreads round the body like a girdle (L. *cingulum*, a girdle).

Shingly, shing'-gle, *a.* abounding with shingles.

Shining, shi'-ning, *ppr.* gleaming; resplendent; illustrious: *s.* effusion of light; brightness.

Shinty, shin'-te, *s.* the Scotch name for hockey.

Shiny, shi'-ne, *a.* bright; luminous; unclouded; glossy.

Ship, ship, *s.* a large vessel adapted to navigation; a vessel with three masts, square-rigged, and tops to each: *v.a.* to put on board ship; to convey by water; to engage to serve in a ship; to receive into a ship; to place, as oars, in their proper place: *v.n.* to go aboard ship; to serve on board ship. *To go on ship-board*, to embark. *A ship of the line*, a large ship of war. (A.S. *scip*.)

Ship-boy, ship'-boy, *s.* a boy who serves on board of a ship.

Ship-broker, ship-bro'-ker, *s.* a broker who procures cargoes for or insurance on ships.

Ship-builder, ship'-bild-er, *s.* a naval architect; a shipwright.

Ship-carpenter, ship'-kär-pen-ter, *s.* a shipwright.

Ship-chandler, ship'-tshand-ler, *s.* one who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

Ship-chandlery, ship'-tshand-ler-e, *s.* the business or stores of a ship-chandler.

Ship-holder, ship'-hoald-er, *s.* a ship-owner.

Shipless, ship'-les, *a.* destitute of ships.

Ship-master, ship'-mäs-ter, *s.* the captain, master, or commander of a ship.

Shipmate, ship'-mate, *s.* a sailor who serves in the same ship.

Shipment, ship'-ment, *s.* the act of putting anything on board ship; embarkation; goods shipped or put on board of a ship.

Ship-money, ship'-mun-ne, *s.* an impost formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties of England for providing ships for the king's service.

Ship-owner, ship-o'-ner, *s.* the owner of ships.

Shipper, ship'-per, *s.* one who ships goods.

Shipping, ship'-ping, *a.* relating to ships: *s.* ships or vessels of any kind for navigation; body of ships. *Shipping articles*, articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board. *To take shipping*, to embark.

Ship's-husband, ships'-huz-bund, *s.* one who attends to the repairs, provisioning, and other requisites of a ship.

Ship-shape, ship'-shape, *a.* in a seamanlike manner; in good trim.

Shipwreck, ship'-rek, *s.* the destruction of a ship by being cast ashore or otherwise; any similar destruction: *v.a.* to cause to suffer shipwreck; to cast ashore.

Shipwright, ship'-rite, *s.* a wright who constructs ships.

Shire, shire, *s.* a division of territory; a county. See **Shear.**

Shire-mote, shire'-mote, *s.* anciently in England, the county court (*shire*, and *mote*, meeting).

Shirk, shirk, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to avoid or slink away from: *s.* one who lives by shifts and tricks (*shark*).

Shirley, shir'-le, *s.* the greater bullfinch.

Shirr, shir, *s.* an elastic cord inserted between two pieces of cloth.

Shirt, shurt, *s.* a loose garment of cotton or linen worn next the skin by men and boys: *v.a.* to cover, as with a shirt; to change the shirt (*short*).

Shirting, shurt'-ing, *s.* cloth for shirts.

Shirtless, shurt'-les, *a.* wanting a shirt.

Shittah, shit'-tä, } *s.* a precious wood, used in the con-
Shittim, shit'-tim, } struction of the Jewish Tabernacle and its furniture, presumed to be a species of acacia.

Shive, shive, *s.* a slice; a thin cut; a little piece or fragment (Ice.)

Shiver, shiv'-er, *s.* a variety of blue slate; shale; a sheave [Naut.]

Shiver, shiv'-er, *v.a.* to shatter; to dash to pieces: *v.n.* to fall into shivers: *s.* a fragment into which a thing breaks (*sheave*).

Shiver, shiv'-er, *v.n.* to quake; to tremble: *v.a.* to cause to shake.

Shivering, shiv'-er-ing, *s.* act of dashing to pieces; a shaking with cold or fear. **Shiveringly**, shiv'-er-ing-le, *ad.* with trembling.

Shiver-spar, shiv'-er-spär, *s.* a carbonate of lime, so called from its slaty structure.

Shivery, shiv'-er-e, *a.* like shivering; easily falling into pieces; incompact.

Shoad, shode, *s.* a train of metallic stones serving to direct to the discovery of veins [Min.]

Shoal, shole, *s.* a great multitude together; a crowd; a throng: *v.n.* to crowd together (A.S. *scolu*, a crowd).

Shoal, shole, *s.* a shallow; a sandbank or bar: *v.n.* to become more shallow: *a.* shallow (*shallow*).

Shoaly, shole'-e, *a.* full of shallow places. **Shoaliness**, shole'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being shoaly; little depth of water.

Shoat, shote, *s.* a young hog.

Shock, shok, *s.* a violent collision or its effect; a concussion; a violent onset; external violence; offence; the effect on the animal system of an electric discharge [Elect.]: *v.a.* to shake by sudden collision; to encounter; to offend; disgust (*shake*).

Shock.

Shock, shok, *s.* a pile of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c.; the number of sixteen sheaves of wheat, &c. [U.S.]: *v.n.* to pile sheaves in shocks.

Shock-headed, shok'-hed-ed, *a.* having a bushy head of hair.

Shocking, shok'-ing, *a.* striking, as with horror; disgusting; extremely offensive. **Shockingly**, shok'-ing-le, *ad.* in a shocking manner. **Shockingness**, shok'-ing-nes, *s.* the state of being shocking.

Shod, shod, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Shoe**.

Shoddy, shod'-de, *s.* originally waste of wool in the manufacture of woollens; now the wool obtained from tearing down old worn-out fabrics for the purpose of being re-woven; coarse, inferior cloth made of this wool: *a.* made of shoddy; of shoddy quality; worthless.

Shoe, shoo, *s.*; *pl.* **Shoes**; a covering for the foot, usually of leather, of a thick species for the sole and a thinner for the uppers; a plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse to preserve it from injury; anything like a shoe in shape or use: *v.a.* to furnish with or put on shoes; to cover at the bottom (A.S. *sco*).

Shoe-black, shoo'-blak, *s.* one who cleans boots or shoes.

Shoe-brush, shoo'-brush, *s.* a brush to clean shoes.

Shoe-buckle, shoo'-buk-l, *s.* a buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot.

Shoe-horn, shoo'-horn, *s.* a horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a light shoe; a tool, in contempt.

Shoe-leather, shoo'-le*th*-er, *s.* leather for shoes.

Shoeless, shoo'-les, *a.* destitute of shoes.

Shoemaker, shoo'-ma-ker, *s.* a maker of shoes and boots.

Shoer, shoo'-er, *s.* one who shoes horses; a farrier.

Shoe-string, shoo'-string, *s.* a string to fasten a shoe to the foot.

Shoe-tie, shoo'-ti, *s.* a string or ribbon used for fastening a shoe.

Shog, shog, *v.a.* to shake; to agitate: *v.n.* to move off; to be gone: *s.* a shock.

Shone, shone, *pp.* of **Shine**.

Shoo, shoo, *int.* begone, used in scaring away.

Shook, shook, *pp.* of **Shake**.

Shook, shook, *s.* a bundle of staves for a cask; also of boards for boxes: *v.a.* to pack staves in shooks (*shock*).

Shoon, shoon, old *pl.* of **Shoe**.

Shoot, shoot, *v.a.* to let fly or drive with force; to discharge and let off; to strike with anything shot; to send out; to thrust forth; to propel; to kill by a ball, arrow, or other thing shot; to pass through with swiftness: *v.n.* to perform the act of shooting; to germinate; to send forth branches; to form by shooting; to be emitted; to project; to pass as an arrow or pointed instrument; to grow rapidly; to move with velocity; to feel a quick darting pain: *s.* the discharge of a fire-arm or bow: a young branch. *To shoot ahead*, to outstrip in running or sailing. (A.S. *sceotan*.)

Shooter, shoot'-er, *s.* one who shoots; an instrument for shooting.

Shooting, shoot'-ing, *s.* the act of discharging fire-arms or arrows; the act or practice of killing game with the gun; a game-preserve; sensation of a quick glancing pain.

Shooting-box, shoot'-ing-boks, *s.* a sportsman's house during the shooting season.

Shooting-star, shoot'-ing-stär, *s.* a fire-ball or meteor which darts across the sky with a transient light.

Shop, shop, *s.* a building in which goods are sold by retail; a building in which mechanics work: *v.n.* to visit shops for purchasing goods (A.S. *sceoppa*, a booth).

Shop-board, shop'-board, *s.* a bench on which work is performed.

Shop-book, shop'-book, *s.* a book in which a shopman keeps his accounts.

Shop-keeper, shop'-keep-er, *s.* a trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail.

Shop-lifter, shop'-lift-er, *s.* one who enters a shop pretending to purchase, and takes occasion to steal.

Shop-lifting, shop'-lift-ing, *s.* the stealing of anything from a shop.

Shopman, shop'-man, *s.* a petty trader; one who serves in a shop.

Shopping, shop'-ping, *s.* act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods.

Shop-walker, shop'-wawk-er, *s.* one who walks about a shop to direct customers, and see that they are attended to.

Shore, shore, *s.* the coast or land adjacent to the sea, a large lake or a river (A.S. *sceran*, to shear).

Shore, shore, *s.* a prop or support for a building or a ship on the stocks: *v.a.* to support by a prop or shoar (*shear*).

Shoreless, shore'-les, *a.* having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.

Shoreling, shore'-ling, } *s.* the skin of a living sheep

Shorling, shor'-ling } shorn; a sheep just shorn.

Shorl, shorl, *s.* See **Schorl**.

Shorlaceous, shor-la'-she-us, *a.* like shorl; of the nature of shorl.

Shorn, shorn, *pp.* of **Shear**; *a.* cut off; having the hair or wool sheared off: deprived.

Short, short, *a.* not long; not of long duration; not of sufficient length or range; defective; scanty; brief; concise; brittle; friable; abrupt; petulant: *s.* a summary account; *ad.* not long: *v.a.* to shorten. *To be short*, to be scantily supplied. *To come short*, to fail. *To cut short*, to abridge. *To fall short*, to fail; to be less. *To stop short*, to stop at once, or without reaching the point intended. *To turn short*, to turn without making a compass. *To be taken short*, to be seized with urgent necessity. *In short*, briefly. (A.S. *sceort*). **Shortly**, short'-le, *ad.* in a short time or manner; briefly. **Shortness**, short'-nes, *s.* the quality of being short.

Short-allowance, short'-al-low'-ans, *s.* allotment of provisions short of the regulated quantity.

Shortbread, short'-bred, *s.* short-cake.

Short-breathed, short'-bretht, *a.* having quick respiration.

Short-coming, short'-kum-ing, *s.* a failure in produce or in duty.

Short-cake, short'-kake, *s.* a rich friable cake of flour, butter, and sugar.

Short-dated, short'-date-ed, *a.* having little time to run.

Shorten, short'n, *v.a.* to make short in measure, extent, or time; to abridge; to curtail; to contract; to confine; to lop: *v.n.* to become short or shorter; to contract.

Short-hand, short'-hand, *s.* an abbreviated method of writing.

Short-horned, short'-hornd, *a.* having short horns.

Short-lived, short'-livd, *a.* being of short continuance; not living or lasting long.

Shortner, short'-ner, *s.* he who or that which shortens.

Short-rib, short'-rib, *s.* one of the lower ribs; a false rib.

Shorts, shorts, *s.pl.* the bran and coarse part of meal in mixture.

Short-sighted, short'-site-ed, *a.* not able to see far; not able to see far into the future; of limited penetration. **Short-sightedness**, short'-site-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being short-sighted.

Short-winded, short'-wind-ed, *a.* affected with shortness of breath.

Short-witted, short'-wit-ed, *a.* having little wit; of scanty judgment or intellect.

Shot, shot, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Shoot**.

Shot, shot, *s.* discharge of a missile weapon; a missile, particularly a ball or bullet; small balls of lead or iron for fowling-pieces; the flight of a missile; a marksman; a tavern reckoning: *v.a.* to load with shot. *Shot of a cable*, the splicing of two cables together, or the whole length of two thus spliced (*shoot*).

Shot-belt, shot'-belt, *s.* a shoulder belt for holding shot.

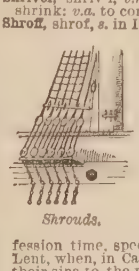
Shot-belted, shot'-belt-ed, *a.* wearing a shot belt.

Shot-free, shot'-free, *a.* Scot free.

Shot-gauge, shot'-gaje, *s.* an instrument for measuring the diameter of round shot.

Shot-hole, shot'-hole, *s.* a hole made by a bullet.
Shot-silk, shot'-silk, *s.* silk so woven with different coloured threads as to present different shades of colour.
Shotten, shot'n, *a.* having ejected the spawn; dislocated; curdled and sour.
Shough, shok, *s.* a species of shaggy dog.
Should, shood, *pret.* of **Shall.**
Shoulder, shole'-der, *s.* the joint, or parts about the joints, by which the arm of a man or the foreleg of a quadruped is connected with the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of an animal cut for the market; anything resembling a shoulder; a prominence; the angle of a bastion [Fort.]: *pl.* the upper part of the back; that which elevates and sustains: *v.a.* to push with the shoulder or with violence; to take upon the shoulder. *Shoulder of mutton sail,* a triangular sail. (A.S. *sculdor*).
Shoulder-belt, shole'-der-belt, *s.* a belt that passes across the shoulder.
Shoulder-blade, shole'-der-blade, *s.* the bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone, broad and triangular, covering the hind part of the ribs.
Shouldered, shole'-derd, *a.* having shoulders.
Shoulder-knot, shole'-der-not, *s.* an epaulet or ornamental knot worn on the shoulders.
Shoulder-shotten, shole'-der-shot-ten, *a.* strained in the shoulder, as a horse.
Shoulder-slip, shole'-der-slip, *s.* dislocation of the shoulder.
Shout, showt, *s.* a loud and sudden outcry or outburst of joy, triumph, or encouragement: *v.n.* to utter a shout; *v.a.* to utter with a shout.
Shouter, showt'-er, *s.* one who shouts.
Shove, shuv, *v.a.* to push before one; to press against; *v.n.* to drive forward; to push off: *s.* the act of pushing or a push (A.S. *sceofan*).
Shovel, shuv'l, *s.* an instrument with a broad flat scoop and a long handle, for throwing earth, coals, or other loose substances; *v.a.* to take up and throw with a shovel; to gather in great quantities (*shove*).
Shovel-board, shuv'l-bored, *s.* a board on which persons play by shoving wooden discs at a mark; the game itself.
Shovelful, shuv'-le-fool, *s.* as much as a shovel will hold.
Shovel-hat, shuv'l-hat, *s.* an English Church clerical hat with a shovel-shaped front.
Shoveller, shuv'-ler, *s.* one who shovels; a species of broad-billed duck.
Show, sho, *v.a.* to present to the view; to enable to see or perceive; to teach or inform; to prove; to manifest; to point out; to bestow: *v.n.* to appear; to be in appearance; to make known; *s.* the act of showing; exhibition to view; appearance; ostentatious display; semblance; plausibility; pretence. *Show of hands,* a raising of hands as a vote. *To show off,* to exhibit in an ostentatious manner. *To show forth,* to proclaim. *To show up,* to expose. (A.S. *sceawian.*)
Show-bill, sho'-bil, *s.* a broad sheet containing an advertisement of goods, books, &c.
Show-box, sho'-boks, *s.* a box containing some object of curiosity for exhibition.
Show-bread, sho'-bred, *s.* among the Jews, the twelve loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord on the golden table in the sanctuary, in name of the twelve tribes and in acknowledgment of the Divine bounty in providence and grace.
Show-case, sho'-kase, *s.* a case or box in a shop, containing articles for exhibition.
Shower, show'-er, *s.* a fall of rain or hail, of short duration; a copious fall of things in quick succession; liberal distribution: *v.a.* to wet with a shower; to wet copiously with rain; to bestow liberally: *v.n.* to rain in showers (A.S. *scúr*).
Shower-bath, show'-er-bath, *s.* a bath in which water is showered upon a person from above.
Showerless, show'-er-les, *a.* without showers.
Showery, show'-er-e, *a.* raining in showers; abounding in showers. **Showeriness,** show'-re-nes, *s.* state of being showery.
Showing, sho'-ing, *s.* a presentation to view; representation.
Showman, sho'-man, *s.* the exhibitor of a travelling show.
Shown, shone, *pp.* of **Show.**
Show-place, sho'-plase, *s.* a place for public shows or exhibitions.
Show-room, sho'-room, *s.* a room for the exhibition of wares for sale.
Showy, sho'-e, *a.* making a show; ostentatious. **Showily,** sho'-e-le, *ad.* in a showy manner. **Showiness,** sho'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being showy; pompousness; great parade.

Shrank, shrank, *pret.* of **Shrink.**
Shrapnel-shell, shrap'-nel-shel, *a.* a bomb-shell filled with musket-balls, constructed so as to burst within a hundred yards of the enemy (Col. *Shrapnel*).
Shred, shred, *v.a.* to cut into small strips: *s.* a long narrow piece cut off; a strip; a fragment (A.S. *screade*).
Shredding, shred'-ding, *s.* that which is cut off; a piece.
Shredless, shred'-les, *a.* having no shreds.
Shrew, shroo, *s.* an ill-tempered, brawling, turbulent, vexatious woman; a scold; a shrew-mouse.
Shrewd, shrood, *a.* of acute judgment; of nice discernment; sagacious; showing sagacity; originally, shrewish; vexatious (*shrew*). **Shrewdly,** shrood'-le, *ad.* in a shrewd manner. **Shrewdness,** shrood'-nes, *s.* the quality of being shrewd; sly cunning; sagacity.
Shrewish, shroo'-ish, *a.* having the qualities of a shrew; ill-natured, brawling, and vexatious. **Shrewishly,** shroo'-ish-le, *ad.* in a shrewish manner. **Shrewishness,** shroo'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being shrewish.
Shrew-mole, shroo'-mole, *s.* an insectivorous animal, nearly allied to the mole.
Shrew-mouse, shroo'-mows, *s.* a small insectivorous animal resembling a mouse, burrowing in the ground (A.S. *screawa,* and *mouse*).
Shriek, shreek, *s.* a sharp shrill outcry or scream from sudden pain or terror: *v.n.* to utter a shriek; to scream (*screech*).
Shrieker, shreek'-er, *s.* one who shrieks.
Shrievalty, shreev'-al-te, *s.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
Shrift, shrift, *s.* confession made to a priest; absolution. See **Shrive.**
Shrike, shrike, *s.* the butcher-bird, a bird which preys on insects and small birds, impaling them on thorns (*shriek*).
Shrill, shril, *a.* sharp; piercing; uttering an acute sound: *v.n.* to utter an acute piercing sound: *v.a.* to express shrilly (Ger.) **Shrilly,** shril'-le, *ad.* in a shrill manner: also *a.* somewhat shrill. **Shrillness,** shril'-nes, *s.* acuteness of sound.
Shrill-tongued, shril'-tungd, *a.* having a shrill voice.
Shrimp, shrimp, *s.* a small crustacean allied to the lobster, in high esteem as an article of food; a little wrinkled man; a dwarf (*shrink*).
Shrine, shrine, *s.* a case; a reliquary; a tomb; a sacred place: *v.a.* to enshrine (L. *scrinium,* a chest for papers).
Shrink, shringh, *v.n.* to contract spontaneously; to shrivel; to become wrinkled; to draw back, as from danger; to recoil, as in fear or horror; to express fear or pain by shrugging or contracting the body.: *v.a.* to cause to contract: *s.* contraction; a withdrawing from fear (A.S. *scrincan*).
Shrinkage, shringk'-aje, *s.* a shrinking or contraction into less compass.
Shrinker, shringk'-er, *s.* one who shrinks; one who withdraws from danger.
Shrinkingly, shringk'-ing-le, *ad.* with shrinking.
Shrivalty, shriv'-al-te, *s.* See **Shrievalty.**
Shrive, shrive, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to administer confession to, as a priest; to confess; to absolve (L. *scribo,* to write).
Shrivel, shriv'l, *v.n.* to contract into wrinkles; to shrink: *v.a.* to contract into wrinkles (*shrink*).
Shroff, shrof, *s.* in India, a money-changer or banker.


Shrouds.

Shroffage, shrof'-aje, *s.* the examination of coins, and separation of the good from the bad.
Shroud, shrowd, *s.* that which covers, protects, or conceals; a winding-sheet; a set of ropes extending from the head of a mast to the sides of a ship, to support the mast: *v.a.* to cover; to shelter; to dress for the grave; to conceal; to overwhelm: *v.n.* to take shelter or harbour (A.S. *scrud*).
Shroudless, shrowd'-les, *a.* without shroud.
Shrove-tide, shrove'-tide, *s.* confession time, specially the days immediately before Lent, when, in Catholic times, the people confessed their sins to the parish priest, and afterwards gave themselves up to sports, and dined on pancakes (*shrive*).
Shroving, shrov'-ving, *s.* the festivity of Shrove-tide.
Shrub, shrub, *s.* a low dwarf tree; a plant with woody stems branching from the root, and of no great height (A.S. *scrobb*).
Shrub, shrub, *s.* a liqueur of lemon or other juice and sugar, with an addition of rum (Ar.)

Shrubbery, shrub'-ber-e, *s.* a plantation of shrubs; shrubs.

Shrubby, shrub'-be, *a.* full of shrubs; like a shrub; consisting of shrubs. **Shrubbiness**, shrub'-be-nes, *s.* the quality of being shrubby.

Shrubless, shrub'-les, *a.* having no shrubs.

Shruff, shruf, *s.* the refuse of metals; dross.

Shrug, shrug, *v.a.* to draw up; to contract, as the shoulders, in expression of dislike, dissatisfaction, &c.: *v.n.* to raise or draw up the shoulders: *s.* a drawing up of the shoulders (*shrink*).

Shrunk, shrugnk, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Shrink**.

Shrunken, shrungk'n, *pp.* of **Shrink**: *a.* shrivelled.

Shuck, shuck, *s.* a shell or husk.

Shudder, shud'-der, *v.n.* to quake; to tremble; to shiver: *s.* a tremor; a shaking with fear or horror (Ger. *schaudern*).

Shuddering, shud'-der-ing, *a.* shaking with fear or horror. **Shudderingly**, shud'-der-ing-le, *ad.* with quaking.

Shuffle, shuf'-fl, *v.a.* to change the relative positions of; to remove or introduce by artificial confusion: *v.n.* to change the relative position of cards in a pack; to shift ground; to evade fair questions; to move with an irregular gait: *s.* the act of shuffling; an evasion; a trick. *To shuffle off*, to push off; to rid one's self of. *To shuffle up*, to throw together in haste (*shove*).

Shuffle-cap, shuf'-fi-kap, *s.* a play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap.

Shuffler, shuf'-fler, *s.* one who shuffles.

Shuffling, shuf'-fling, *a.* evasive. **Shufflingly**, shuf'-fling-le, *ad.* evasively.

Shun, shun, *v.a.* to avoid; to keep clear of; not to mix or associate with; not to practise; to escape; to neglect (A.S. *scunian*).

Shunless, shun'-les, *a.* not to be avoided; inevitable.

Shunt, shunt, *v.a.* to move as a railway carriage or train from the main line to a side rail: *s.* a turning off to a siding; a short side rail (*shun*).

Shunter, shunt'-er, *s.* one who shunts.

Shut, shut, *v.a.* to close; to bar; to exclude: *v.n.* to close itself; to be closed: *a.* rid; dull; stopped: *s.* the act of closing; a shutter. *To shut in*, to confine. *To shut out*, to exclude. *To shut up*, to close; to obstruct; to confine; to conclude. (A.S. *scittan*, to bar or lock.)

Shutter, shut'-ter, *s.* a close cover for a window; one who shuts.

Shuttle, shut'-tl, *s.* an instrument used by weavers for shooting the thread of the woof through the warp (*shoot*).

Shuttle-cock, shut'-tl-kok, *s.* a cork stuck with feathers, and struck by a battledore in play; the game played with it.

Shy, shi, *a.* shunning approach; reserved; cautious; suspicious: *v.n.* to start suddenly aside from fear: *s.* the starting suddenly aside of a horse (A.S. *sceoh*, Ger. *scheu*, timid). **Shyly**, shi'-le, *ad.* in a shy manner. **Shyness**, shi'-nes, *s.* the quality of being shy.

Si, se, *s.* the seventh note in the musical scale.

Sialogogue, si-al'-o-gog, *s.* a medicine that promotes the salivary discharge (Gr. *sialon*, spittle, and *ago*, to lead).

Siamese, si-â-meez', *a.* belonging to Siam.

Siberite, sib'-er-ite, *s.* red tourmaline.

Sibilance, sib'-e-lans, } *s.* the quality of being sibi-
Sibilancy, sib'-e-lan-se, } lant.

Sibilant, sib'-il-ant, *a.* making a hissing sound: *s.* a letter uttered with a hissing sound, as *s* (L. *sibilo*, to hiss).

Sibilation, sib-e-la'-shun, *s.* utterance with a hissing sound; a hissing sound.

Sibyl, sib'-il, *s.* a woman, or rather a number of women, much fabled of in antiquity, and defined as "representing the voice of God in nature," and, as such, endowed with visionary power; a prophetess inspired by nature; a sorceress (Gr. *sibylla*).

Sibylline, sib'-il-ine, *a.* pertaining to the sibyls; uttered, written, or composed by the sibyls; prophetic. *Sibylline books*, books brought by the Sibyl of Cumæ to King Tarquin, and alleged to contain oracles respecting the fortunes of Rome.

Sic, sik, *ad.* so written or printed (L. so).

Sicca, sik'-kâ, *s.* in India, a weight for gold and silver, equivalent to nearly 180 grains Troy.

Siccation, sik-kâ'-shun, *s.* the act or process of drying.

Siccative, sik'-kâ-tiv, *a.* drying; causing to dry: *s.* that which promotes drying (L. *siccus*, dry).

Siccity, sik'-se-te, *s.* dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture.

Sice, sise, *s.* the number six at dice (Fr. six).

Sich, sitsh, *a.* the old form of *such*.

Sicilian, se-sil'-e-an, *a.* pertaining to Sicily. *Sicilian Vespers*, a massacre of the French in Sicily on the day after Easter in 1282, the signal for its commencement being the vesper bell.

Siciliana, se-sil'-e-â'-nâ, } *s.* a composition performed in
Siciliano, se-sil-e-â'-no, } a slow and graceful manner [Mus.] (It.)

Sick, sik, *a.* affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; disgusted; not in health; ill; for sick people (A.S. *sioc*). **Sickness**, sik'-nes, *s.* state of being sick; illness; a disease or malady; a morbid state of a plant or animal in which the organs do not perform their natural functions.

Sick-berth, sik'-berth, *s.* an apartment for the sick [Naut.]

Sick-brained, sik'-braynd, *a.* disordered in the brain.

Sicken, sik'n, *v.a.* to make sick; to make squeamish; to disgust: *v.n.* to become sick; to fall into disease; to be filled to disgust; to languish.

Sickening, sik'n-ing, *a.* making sick; disgusting.

Sickish, sik'-ish, *a.* somewhat sick or diseased; nauseating; exciting disgust. **Sickishly**, sik'-ish-le, *ad.* in a sickish manner. **Sickishness**, sik'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of exciting disgust.

Sickle, sik'l, *s.* a reaping-hook (L. *seco*, to cut).

Sickled, sik'-ld, *a.* furnished with a sickle.

Sick-list, sik'-list, *s.* a list containing the names of the sick.

Sickly, sik'-le, *a.* somewhat affected with sickness or disease; habitually indisposed: marked with sickness; inducing sickness; unhealthy; languid. **Sickliness**, sik'-le-nes, *s.* the state of being sickly; the state of producing sickness or disease extensively.

Sida, si'-dâ, *s.* a genus of plants of the mallow family.

Side, side, *s.* the broad and long part or surface of a thing; margin or edge; the rib part of an animal; the part between the top and bottom, as the slope of a hill; one part of a thing; quarter; region; party; faction; sect; separate line of descent: *a.* lateral; being on or toward the side; oblique; indirect; *v.n.* to embrace the opinions of a party, or engage in its interest: *v.a.* to stand at the side of. *To take sides*, to attach one's self to the interest of a party. *To choose sides*, to select parties for competition. (A.S.)

Side-arm, side'-arm, *s.* a weapon worn at the left side.

Side-board, side'-board, *s.* a piece of furniture or cabinet-work placed at the side of a room, used to hold dining utensils, &c.

Side-box, side'-boks, *s.* a box or inclosed seat in the side of a theatre.

Side-cut, side'-kut, *s.* a road or a canal branching out from the main one.

Sided, si'-ded, *a.* having a side; as, one-sided.

Side-light, side'-lite, *s.* a subsidiary light; a light on a ship's side to show her course.

Sideling, side'-ling, *ad.* sidewise: *a.* sloping: *s.* a slope.

Sidelong, side'-long, *a.* lateral; oblique: *ad.* laterally; obliquely; on the side.

Sider si'-der, *s.* one who joins a party or takes a side.

Sidereal, si-de'-re-al, } *a.* pertaining to the stars; con-
Sideral, si'-der-al, } taining stars; measured by the seeming movements of the stars [Astrol.] *Sidereal year*, the period in which the earth makes one revolution in its orbit with respect to the stars. (L. *sidus*, *sideris*, a star.)

Siderite, sid'-er-ite, *s.* the loadstone; a phosphate of iron; ironwork; a labiate plant.

Siderographic, sid-er-o-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or done by siderography.

Siderographist, sid-er-og'-rà-fist, *s.* one who engraves steel plates or performs work by means of them.

Siderography, sid-er-og'-rà-fe, *s.* an art or practice of engraving on steel (Gr. *sideros*, steel, and *grapho*, to write).

Siderolite, sid'-er-o-lite, *s.* a meteoric stone of iron; a nummulite which has a stellated appearance (Gr. *sideros*, L. *sidus*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone).

Sideroscope, sid'-er-o-skope, *s.* an instrument for detecting iron in any substance (Gr. *sideros*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Sideroxylon, sid'-er-oks-e-lon, *s.* a genus of trees remarkable for the hardness as well as heaviness of their wood (Gr. *sideros*, and *xylon*, wood).

Side-saddle, side'-sad-dl, *s.* a saddle for a woman.

Sidesman, sidez'-man, *s.* an assistant to a churchwarden: a party man.

Side-table, side'-ta-bl, *s.* a table at the side of a room.

Side-view, side'-vew, *s.* an oblique view.

Sidewalk, side'-wawk, *s.* a raised footway.

Sideways, side'-wayz, } *ad.* toward, or on one side;
Sidewise, side'-wize, } laterally; inclining.

Siding, si'-ding, *s.* the attaching of one's self to a party; a short line of rails to shunt carriages on.

Sidle, si'-dl, *v.n.* to go or move side foremost (*side*).

Siege, seej, *s.* the setting of an army round or before a fortified place, to compel surrender; a continued endeavour to gain possession (Fr. *siège*, from L. *sedes*, a seat).

Sienite, si'-en-ite, *s.* See **Syenite.**

Sienna, si-en'-nâ, *s.* a fine yellow pigment (*Sienna*, in Italy).

Sierra, se-er'-rà, *s.* a mountain range with a saw-like ridge (Sp. from L. *serra*, a saw).

Siesta, se-es'-tà, *s.* a short midday sleep (Sp. from L. *sexta*, sixth, *i.e.*, hour from sunrise).

Sieve, siv, *s.* a reticulated utensil for separating the finer particles of any substance from the coarser (A.S. *sife*).

Sift, sift, *v.a.* to separate by a sieve; to separate; to examine critically; to scrutinize (*sieve*).

Sifter, sift'-er, *s.* one who sifts; a sieve.

Sigh, si, *s.* a single deep respiration; the involuntary inhaling of a large quantity of air, under some overpowering emotion, and the sudden emission of it: *v.n.* to utter a sigh: *v.a.* to lament; to mourn; to express by sighs (from the sound).

Sigher, si'-er, *s.* one who sighs.

Sighingly, si'-ing-le, *ad.* with sighs.

Sight, site, *s.* the act of seeing; perception; view; the faculty of vision; an open view; inspection; the eye; aperture to see through, or something directing the vision; that which is beheld; a spectacle; something remarkable or wonderful. *To take sight*, to take aim. *At sight*, on presentation for payment (*see*).

Sighted, si'-ted, *a.* seeing in a particular manner; as, short-sighted.

Sightless, site'-les, *a.* wanting sight; blind; offensive to the eye. **Sightlessly**, site'-les-le, *ad.* in a sightless manner. **Sightlessness**, site'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being sightless.

Sightly, site'-le, *a.* pleasing to the eye; striking to the view; open to the view. **Sightliness**, site'-le-nes, *s.* agreeableness to the eye.

Sight-seeing, site'-see-ing *a.* going about to view objects of interest or curiosity: *s.* the act of so doing; viewhunting.

Sight-seer, site'-see-er, *s.* one occupied in sight-seeing; a view-hunter.

Sightsman, sites'-man, *s.* one who reads music at first sight.

Sigil, sij'-il, *s.* a seal; a signature (*L. sigillum*).

Sigillaria, sij-il-la'-re-à, *s.* certain large fossil plants found in the coal formation.

Sigma, sig'-mà, *s.* the name of the Greek letter Σ, σ, ς, equal to our S.

Sigmoid, sig'-moyd, } *a.* curved like the Greek
Sigmoidal, sig-moyd'-al, } sigma [Anat.] *Sigmoid flexure*, the double turn of the colon before it enters the rectum [Anat.] (Gr. *sigma*, and *eidos*, like.)

Sign, sine, *s.* that by which anything is shown, indicated or represented; a token; nod or gesture indicative of a wish or command; a wonder; a miracle; evidence or proof; something hung out for notice; a memorial; a visible representation; a mark of distinction; a symbol; a constellation in the zodiac; a mark indicative of operation [Alg.]; a signature; a symptom; a character [Mus.]: *v.a.* to mark with characters or one's name; to subscribe; to signify; to mark (L. *signum*).

Signable, sine'-à-bl, *a.* that may be signed.

Signal, sig'-nal, *s.* a sign intended to give notice or communicate intelligence; the notice given: *a.* distinguished from what is ordinary; eminent; remarkable; *v.a.* to announce by signal; to make signals to: *v.n.* to give signals. **Signally**, sig'-nal-le, *ad.* in a signal manner.

Signal-fire, sig'-nal-fi-er, *s.* a fire intended for a signal.

Signalize, sig'-nal-ize, *v.a.* to make signal or eminent; to render distinguished from what is common.

Signatory, sig'-nà-tur-e, *a.* relating to a seal; used in sealing; signing: *s.* one who signs, specially as representing a state.

Signature, sig'-nà-ture, *s.* a sign, stamp, or mark impressed; sign-manual; the name of a person written or subscribed by himself; a letter or figure by which the sheets are distinguished and their order designated, as a direction to the binder, or the sheet so distinguished [Printing.]

Sign-board, sine'-board, *s.* a board on which a man sets a notice of his occupation.

Signer, si'-ner, *s.* one who subscribes his name.

Signet, sig'-net, *s.* a seal; in England, a seal for the authentication of royal grants; the privy seal.

Signet-ring, sig'-net-ring, *s.* a ring which contains a seal.

Significance, sig-nif'-e-kans, } *s.* meaning; import;
Significancy, sig-nif'-e-kan-se, } force; impressiveness; importance.

Significant, sig-nif'-e-kant, *a.* expressive of something; beyond the external sign; bearing a meaning; betokening something; indicative of some fact of importance. **Significantly**, sig-nif'-e-kant-le, *ad.* in a significant manner; with meaning; with force of expression.

Signification, sig-ne-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of signifying; that which is signified; meaning.

Significative, sig-nif'-e-kà-tiv, *a.* betokening or representing by an external sign; having signification or meaning. **Significatively**, sig-nif'-e-kà-tiv-le, *ad.* in a significant manner; so as to represent by an external sign. **Significativeness**, sig-nif'-e-kà-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being significant.

Significator, sig-nif'-e-kà-tur, *s.* he who or that which signifies.

Significatory, sig-nif'-e-kà-tur-e, *a.* having meaning: *s.* that which betokens, signifies, or represents.

Signify, sig'-ne-fi, *v.a.* to make known either by signs or words; to declare; to mean; to import; to matter; to make known (*L. signum*, a sign, and *facio*, to make).

Signior, seen'-yur, *s.* an Italian title of address equal to our Mr. See **Seignior.**

Signiory, seen'-yur-e, *s.* See **Seigniory.**

Sign-manual, sine-man'-yu-al, *s.* one's own signature; a royal signature (*sign*, and *manual*).

Sign-post, sine'-poast, a post on which a sign hangs.

Sike, sike, *s.* a small stream or rill (Ice.)

Sikh, seek, *s.* one of a sect embracing a monotheistic Hinduism, which eventually took shape as a national religion, or rather gave birth to a nation, in the Punjaub, with a military organisation in defence of its faith (Sans. disciple).

Silence, si'-lens, *s.* stillness or the entire absence of sound; forbearance of speech or noise; habitual taciturnity; secrecy; quiet; absence of mention; oblivion: *v.a.* to restrain from noise or speaking; to still; to quiet; to cause to cease firing; to stop; to restrain from preaching; to put an end to: *int.* be silent.

Silent, si'-lent, *a.* not speaking; taciturn: still; noiseless; not mentioning; calm; not acting; having no sound, as a letter (*L. silco*, to be silent). **Silently**, si'-lent-le, *ad.* in a silent manner; without speech, noise, or mention. **Silentness**, si'-lent-nes, *s.* the state of being silent.

Silentiary, si-len'-she-à-re, *s.* one appointed to keep silence in court; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Silenus, si-le'-nus, *s.* the foster-father and teacher of Bacchus, and afterwards his constant attendant (Myth.)

Silesia, si-le'-zhe-à, *s.* a species of linen cloth, originally made in Silesia.

Silex, si'-leks, *s.* flint. See **Silica.**

Silhouette, sil-loo-et, *s.* a profile represented as filled in with black (*Silhouette*, a French economist, whose name became a synonym for cheap).

Silica, sil'-e-kà, *s.* oxide of silicon; a substance which enters into the composition of most earthy minerals, and forms some of the mountainous masses of the globe's surface, rock crystal, flint and other varieties of quartz being nearly pure silica (*L. silex*).

Silicate, sil'-e-kate, *s.* a salt of silicic acid.

Silicated, sil'-e-kate-ed, *a.* combined with silica.

Siliceous, se-lish'-us, *a.* See **Silicious.**

Silicic, sil-lis'-ik, *a.* pertaining to silica.

Silicicalcareous, sil-lis'-e-kal-ka'-re-us, *a.* consisting of silicious and calcareous matter.

Siliciferous, sil-e-sif'-er-us, *a.* producing silica (*L. silex*, and *fero*, to produce).

Silicify, sil-lis'-e-fi, *v.a.* to convert into silica: *v.n.* to become silica (*L. silex* and *facio*, to make).

Silicimurite, sil-lis-e-mew'-rit, *s.* an earth composed of silica and magnesia (*L. silex*, and *muria*, brine).

Silicious, se-lish'-us, *a.* pertaining to silica; partaking of its nature and qualities.

Silicited, se-lis'-it-ed, *a.* impregnated with silica.

Silicium, se-lish'-e-um, *s.* See **Silicon.**

Silicle, sil'-se-kl, *s.* a short broad pod. See **Siliqua.**

Silicon, sil'-e-kon, *s.* a non-metallic elementary substance, which, when oxidized, becomes silica, and bearing chemically a great resemblance to carbon.

Siliculose, se-lik'-u-lose, *a.* having or pertaining to silicles.

Siliqua, sil'-e-kwà, *s.* the seed vessel or pod of a cruciferous plant; a carat, of which six make a scruple (L.)

Silique, si-leek', *s.* a siliqua.

Siliquiform, si-lik'-we-form, *a.* having the form of a siliqua.

Siliquose, sil'-e-kwose, } *a.* having a pod or capsule of
Siliquous, sil'-e-kwus, } the nature of a siliqua.

Silk, silk, *s.* the fine lustrous thread produced by an

insect of the genus bombyx; cloth made of silk; a dress of silk: *a.* silken. (Gr. *serikos*, belonging to the *Seres*, or Chinese, who were the first to manufacture silk.)

Silk-cotton, silk'-kot-tn, *s.* a silky fibre of various kinds produced by tropical trees of the genus bombax and others.

Silk-cotton-tree, silk'-kot-tn-tree, *s.* a tropical tree of the genus bombax.

Silken, silk'n, *a.* made of silk: like silk; soft to the touch; delicate; tender: *v.a.* to render soft or smooth.

Silkman, silk'-man, } *s.* a dealer in silks.
Silk-mercer, silk'-mer-ser, }

Silk-mill, silk'-mill, *s.* a mill for spinning and manufacturing silk.

Silk-thrower, silk'-thro-er, } *s.* one who spins and
Silk-throwster, silk'-thro-ster, } prepares silk for weaving.

Silk-weaver, silk'-weev-er, *s.* a weaver of silk fabrics.

Silk-worm, silk'-wurm, *s.* the caterpillar bombyx mori, which produces silk.

Silk-worm-gut, silk'-wurm-gut, *s.* a substance prepared from the entrails of silk-worms.

Silky, silk'-e, *a.* made of silk; consisting of silk; like silk; silken. **Silkiness**, silk'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being silky.

Sill, sil, *s.* the piece of timber on which a structure rests; the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window. (A.S. *syll.*)

Sillabub, sil'-la-bub, *s.* a liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk and sugar, and thus forming a soft curd.

Sillimanite, sil'-le-man-ite, *s.* a mineral, chiefly composed of silica and alumina (Prof. *Silliman*).

Sillon, sil'-lun, *s.* a mound raised in the middle of a moat for defence when it is too wide (Fort.) (Fr.)

Silly, sil'-le, *a.* weak in intellect; witless; foolish; simple; proceeding from want of judgment; characterised by weakness or folly; unwise (A.S. *sælig*, Ger. *selig*, happy, innocent, simple). **Sillily**, sil'-le-le, *ad.* in a silly manner. **Silliness**, sil'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being silly.

Silo, si'-lo, *s.* See **Ensilage.**

Silt, silt, *s.* a deposit in water of mud or sand: *v.n.* to choke or obstruct with silt: *v.a.* to ooze (*silt*, to strain).

Silurian, se-lew'-re-an, *a.* a term applied to the fossiliferous strata below the old red sandstone (*Siluria* in S. Wales, where the system is best developed).

Silurus, se-lew'-rus, *s.* the sheat-fish or shad.

Silvan, sil'-van, *a.* See **Sylvan.**

Silvanus, sil-va'-nus, *s.* a forest-god, protector of fruits and flocks [Myth.] (L. *silva*, a wood.)

Silver, sil'-ver, *s.* a valuable metal of a brilliant white colour; coin made of silver; money; a silver vessel; anything like silver: *a.* made of silver; like silver; white like silver; of a pale lustre; bright; soft: *v.a.* to cover with silver; to cover with tinfoil amalgamated with quicksilver; to make smooth and bright; to make hoary. (A.S. *silfer.*)

Silver-beater, sil'-ver-beet-er, *s.* one who foliates silver or forms it into leaf.

Silver-fir, sil'-ver-fur, *s.* a species of fir, valuable for its resin.

Silver-fish, sil'-ver-fish, *s.* a fish of the size of a small carp, of a white colour, striped with silvery lines.

Silver-fox, sil'-ver-foks, *s.* a black fox, distinguished for its rich fur.

Silver-haired, sil'ver-hare'd, *a.* having hair of the colour of silver.

Silvering, sil'-ver-ing, *s.* the art or process of covering the surface of anything with silver; a silver coating.

Silver-leaf, sil'-ver-leef, *s.* silver beaten into a thin leaf.

Silverling, sil'ver-ling, *s.* a silver coin.

Silverly, sil'-ver-le, *ad.* with the appearance of silver.

Silvern, sil'-vern, *a.* of silver.

Silversmith, sil'-ver-smith, *s.* a workman in silver.

Silver-weed, sil'-ver-weed, *s.* a perennial plant of the genus potentilla.

Silvery, sil'-ver-e, *a.* like silver; white; of a mild lustre; besprinkled or covered with silver.

Simaruba, sim-a-ru'-ba, *s.* a genus of tropical plants, one of which yields the simaruba bark, valuable as a tonic.

Simeonite, sim'-e-on-ite, *s.* a Low Churchman, so called from Charles *Simeon*, of Cambridge, a clergyman distinguished for his zeal in the propagation of evangelical principles.

Simia, sim'-e-a, *s.* the monkey or ape genus (L. *simus*, flat-nosed).

Simial, sim'-e-al, *a.* like an ape.

Similar, sim'-e-lar, *a.* like; resembling; having a like form or appearance: *s.* that which is like (L. *similis*). **Similarly**, sim'-e-lar-le, *ad.* in a similar manner; with resemblance.

Similarity, sim-e-lar'-e-te, *s.* state of being similar; likeness; resemblance.

Simile, sim'-e-le, *s.* a similitude; a comparison which asserts the resemblance of one thing to another.

Similitive, se-mil'-e-tiv, *a.* expressing likeness.

Similitude, se-mil'-e-tewd, *s.* likeness; resemblance; simile; image.

Similitudinary, se-mil-e-tew'-den-a-re, *a.* similar; employing similes.

Similor, sim'-e-lur, *s.* an alloy of copper and zinc made to imitate gold.

Simious, sim'-e-us, *a.* pertaining to or like a monkey (L. *simia*).

Simmer, sim'-mer, *v.n.* to boil gently (from the sound).

Simnel, sim'-nel, *s.* a sweet cake; a cracknel (Ger.)

Simoniac, se-mo'-ne-ak, *s.* one guilty of simony.

Simoniacal, se-mo-ni'-a-kal, *a.* guilty of simony; involving simony. **Simoniacally**, se-mo-ni'-a-kal-le, *ad.* with the guilt of simony.

Simonious, se-mo'-ne-us, *a.* partaking of simony; given to simony.

Simonian, si-mo'-ne-an, *s.* a follower of Simon Magus.

Simony, sim'-o-ne, *s.* the crime of buying or selling church preferment (*Simon* Magus, who sought to purchase the power of conferring spiritual benefit, Acts viii. 18.)

Simoom, si-moom', } *s.* a hot, dry, suffocating wind,
Simoon, si-moon', } which blows in Africa and Arabia from the interior deserts (Ar. *samma*, to poison).

Simous, sī'-mus, *a.* having a flat or snub nose; concave (L. *simus*, flat-nosed).

Simper, sim'-per, *v.n.* to smile in a silly manner: *s.* a silly-looking or affected smile (Scand.)

Simperer, sim'-per-er, *s.* one who simpers.

Simperingly, sim'-per-ing-le, *ad.* with simpering.

Simple, sim'-pl, *a.* consisting of one thing; uncompounded; pure; plain; artless; unaffected; unadorned; not complex; silly; weak in intellect; unsuspecting; undivided [Bot.]; not decomposed [Chem.]: *s.* something not mixed or compounded: *pl.* herbs that have a medicinal value: *v.n.* to gather simples or plants. (L. *simplex*, one-fold, from *semel*, once, and *plico*, to fold.) **Simply**, sim'-ple, *ad.* in a simple manner; by itself; merely; weakly. **Simpleness**, sim'-pl-nes, *s.* state or quality of being simple; artlessness; weakness of intellect.

Simple-hearted, sim'-pl-hart-ed, *a.* having a simple heart.

Simple-minded, sim'-pl-minde-ed, *a.* artless; undesigning; unsuspecting.

Simpler, sim'-pler, *s.* one who collects simples; an herbalist.

Simpleton, sim'-pl-tun, *s.* a simple person; a person of weak intellect.

Simplicity, sim-plis'-e-te, *s.* the state of being simple; artlessness of mind; sincerity; plainness; freedom from artificial ornament; freedom from subtilty or abstruseness; weakness of intellect; silliness.

Simplification, sim-ple-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* act of simplifying.

Simplify, sim'-ple-fi, *v.a.* to make simple; to reduce what is complex to simplicity; to make plain or easy (L. *simplex*, and *facio*, to make).

Simplist, sim'-plist, *s.* one skilled in simples.

Simulacrum, sim-ul-a'-krum, *s.* a mere resemblance; a sham. (L. an image.)

Simulate, sim'-u-late, *v.a.* to feign; to counterfeit; to assume the mere appearance of something, without the reality (L. *similis*, like).

Simulate, sim'-u-late, *a.* feigned; pretended.

Simulation, sim-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act of feigning to be that which is not; the assumption of a deceitful appearance or character.

Simultaneity, sim'-ul-ta-ne'-e-te, *s.* simultaneousness.

Simultaneous, sim-ul-ta'-ne-us, *a.* existing or happening at the same time (L. *simul*, at the same time). **Simultaneously**, sim-ul-ta'-ne-us-le, *ad.* at the same time. **Simultaneousness**, sim-ul-ta'-ne-us-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being simultaneous.

Sin, sin, *s.* want of conformity to, or more properly, positive wilful transgression of, the divine law; wickedness; iniquity; an offence; a sin-offering: *v.n.* to violate divine law; to offend against. *Original sin*, native sinfulness or disposition to sin. (A.S. *synn.*)

Sinaitic, si-na-it'-ik, *a.* pertaining to Mount *Sinai.*

Sinapine, sin'-a-pin, *s.* an alkali from white mustard (Gr. *sinapi*).

Sinapis, sin-a'-pis, *s.* mustard (Gr.)

Sinapisine, sin'-a-pis-ine, *s.* a principle extracted from mustard seed.
Sinapism, sin'-a-pizm, *s.* a mustard poultice.
Since, sins, *conj.* because that: *ad.* before this; ago: *prep.* after; from the time that. (**A.S.** *sith*, after, *than*, that.)
Sincere, sin-seer', *a.* pure; unmixed; being what it appears to be; not simulated: honest; undissembling; true. (L. *sincerus*, pure.) **Sincerely**, sin-seer'-le, *ad.* in a sincere manner; honestly; unfeignedly. **Sincereness**, sin-seer'-nes, *s.* the quality of being sincere.
Sincerity, sin-ser'-e-te, *s.* sincereness; honesty of mind or intention; freedom from hypocrisy, disguise, or false pretence.
Sincipital, sin-sip'-e-tal, *a.* pertaining to the sinciput [Anat.]
Sinciput, sin'-se-put, *s.* the fore-part of the head from the forehead to coronal suture (L. *semi*, half, and *caput*, the head).
Sine, si'-ne, a Latin prefix signifying without.
Sine, sine, *s.* a straight line drawn from the end of an arc perpendicular to the diameter drawn through the other end [Geom.] (L. *sinus*, a bending.)
Sinecure, sin'-e-kewr, *s.* a benefice without cure of souls; an office with a salary without employment (L. *sine*, and *cura*, a cure).
Sinecurism, sin'-e-kewr-izm, *s.* possession of a sinecure.
Sinecurist, sin'-e-kewr-ist, *s.* one who holds a sinecure; an advocate for sinecures.
Sinew, sin'-nu, *s.* that which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon; muscle; nerve: *pl.* that which supplies strength; *v.a.* to knit as by sinews: (A.S. *sinu*).
Sinewed, sin'-nude, *a.* consisting of sinews; furnished with sinews: strong; vigorous.
Sinewless, sin'-nu-les, *a.* having no vigour.
Sinew-shrunk, sin'-nu-shrunk, *a.* gaunt bellied; having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excess of fatigue, said of a horse.
Sinewy, sin'-nu-e, *a.* consisting of sinews; nervous; strong; well-braced with sinews; vigorous.
Sinfonia, sin-fo'-ne-a, *s.* symphony [Mus.] (It.)
Sinful, sin'-ful, *a.* tainted with sin; iniquitous; wicked; involving sin. **Sinfully**, sin'-ful-le, *ad.* in a sinful manner. **Sinfulness**, sin'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being sinful; iniquity; wickedness.
Sing, sing, *v.n.* to utter sweet or melodious sounds; to make a small shrill sound; to relate in verse: *v.a.* to utter with musical modulations; to celebrate in song; to relate in poetic numbers (A.S. *singan*).
Singe, sinj, *v.a.* to burn slightly the surface of: *s.* a slight burning of the surface (*sing*).
Singer, sing'-er, *s.* one who sings; one whose occupation is to sing; a bird that sings.
Singing-bird, sing'-ing-berd, *s.* a bird that sings.
Singing-book, sing'-ing-book, *s.* a music book; a book containing tunes.
Singingly, sing'-ing-le, *ad.* in a singing manner: with sounds like singing.
Singing-man, sing'-ing-man, *s.* a man employed to sing.
Singing-master, sing'-ing-mas-ter, *s.* one who teaches vocal music.
Singing-woman, sing'-ing-woo-man, *s.* a woman employed to sing.
Single, sing'gl, *a.* separate; consisting of one only; individual; unmarried; uncompounded; alone; not double; with one on each side; undivided; pure; simple: *v.a.* to separate; to select; to choose one from others. *Single flower*, when there is only one on a stem. (L. *singulus*.) **Singly**, sing-le, *ad.* individually; alone; by one's self; sincerely. **Singleness**, sing'gl-nes, *s.* the state of being one only; simplicity; sincerity.
Single-entry, sing'gl-en-tre, *s.* entry of a transaction into one account only [Comm.]
Single-handed, sing'gl-hand-ed, *a.* having one hand or workman only; alone.
Single-hearted, sing'gl-härted, *a.* having no duplicity.
Single-minded, sing'gl-minde-ed, *a.* having a single purpose.
Singles, sing'glz, *s.pl.* the reeled filaments of silk.
Single-stick, sing'gl-stik, *s.* a game at cudgels; the cudgel itself.
Singsong, sing'-song, *s.* bad singing; drawling singing: *a.* drawling.
Singular, sing'-gu-lar, *a.* not complex or compound; particular; peculiar; unusual; expressing one person or thing [Gram.]; not common; being alone: *s.* the singular number [Gram.] See **Single**. **Singularly**, sing'-gu-lar-le. *ad.* in a singular manner; peculiarly; strangely.
Singularist, sing'-gu-lar-ist, *s.* one who affects singularity.
Singularity, sing-gu-lar'-e-te, *s.* peculiarity; uncommon character or form; peculiar privilege; oddity.
Singultous, sin-gul'-tus, *a.* affected with hiccough [Med].
Singultus, sin-gul'-tus, *s.* hiccough [Med.] (L.)
Sinic, sin'-ik, *a.* Chinese (Gr. *Sina*, China).
Sinical, sin'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to a sine. See **Sine.**
Sinister, sin'-is-ter, *a.* on the left hand; evil; dishonest; unlucky; inauspicious (L.) **Sinisterly**, sin'-is-ter-le, *ad.* in a sinister manner.
Sinistral, sin'-is-tral, *a.* to the left; sinistrous. **Sinistrally**, sin'-is-tral-le, *ad.* to the left.
Sinistrorsal, sin-is-tror'-sal, *a.* rising from left to right, as a spiral line.
Sinistrorse, sin'-is-trors, *a.* turning to the left (L. *sinister*, and *versus*, turned).
Sinistrous, sin'-is-trus, *a.* being on the left side; inclined to the left; wrong; absurd; perverse. **Sinistrously**, sin'-is-trus-le, *ad.* in a sinistrous manner; perversely; with a tendency to use the left as the stronger hand.
Sink, singk, *v.n.* to fall towards the bottom; to subside; to fall gradually; to penetrate; to become lower; to settle to a level; to be overwhelmed; to enter deeply; to decline: *v.a.* to cause to sink; to immerse in a fluid; to make by digging; to depress; to degrade; to reduce; to diminish; to waste: *s.* a drain to carry off filthy water; a basin of stone or wood to receive filthy water; a place of filth (A.S. *sencan*).
Sinker, singk'-er, *s.* a weight on some body to sink it.
Sink-hole, singk'-hole, *s.* a hole for dirty water to run through.
Sinking, singk'-ing, *a.* falling; subsiding. *Sinking fund*, a fund created for the reduction of a public debt.
Sinless, sin'-les, *a.* free from sin; pure; perfect; innocent. **Sinlesaly**, sin'-les-le, *ad.* in a sinless manner. **Sinlessness**, sin'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being sinless; freedom from sin.
Sinnamine, sin'-nä-min, *s.* a substance obtained from the oil of mustard.
Sinner, sin'-ner, *s.* one who sins or is sinful; one who is still in sin; an offender; a criminal: *v.n.* to act as a sinner.
Sinnet, sin'-net: *s.* yarn bound round ropes to prevent galling [Naut.]
Sin-offering, sin'-of-fer-ing, *s.* a sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin.
Sinological, sin-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to sinology.
Sinologist, sin-ol'-o-jist, } *s.* one versed in sinology.
Sinologue, sin'-o-log, }
Sinology, sin-ol'-o-je, *s.* knowledge of Chinese literature, laws, &c. (Gr. *Sina*, China, and *logos*, science).
Sinopia, si-no'-pe-a, } *s.* a red pigment (*Sinope*, on the
Sinopis, sin-o'-pis, } Black Sea).
Sinoper, sin'-o-per, *s.* sinople.
Sinople, sin'-o-pl, *s.* red ferruginous quartz; the colour green (Her.)
Sinter, sin'-ter, *s.* a crystalline rock precipitated from mineral water.
Sintooism, sin'-too-izm, *s.* a form of nature worship prevailing in Japan, being a deification of natural forces and dead ancestors.
Sinuate, sin'-u-ate, *v.a.* to wind; to bend in and out (L. *sinus*).
Sinuate, sin'-u-ate, } *a.* applied to a leaf that has
Sinuated, sin'-u-a-ted, } large curved breaks in the margin [Bot.]
Sinuation, sin-u-a'-shun, *s.* a bending in and out.
Sinuosity, sin-u-os'-e-te, *s.* the quality of curving in and out; a series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.
Sinuous, sin'-u-us, } *a.* bending in and out; winding;
Sinuose, sin'-u-ose, } undulating.
Sinuously, sin'-u-us-le, *ad.* in a sinuous manner.
Sinus, si'-nus, *s.* an opening; a hollow; a bay; a cavity in a bone or other part [Anat.]; a fistula; a groove or cavity [Conch.] (L. a bent surface.)
Sip, sip, *v.a.* to take into the mouth in small quantities by the lips; to drink or imbibe in small quantities, to draw into the mouth; to drink out of: *v.n.* to drink a small quantity: to take a fluid with the lips: *s.* the taking of liquor with the lips; a small draught taken with the lips (A.S.)
Sipe, sipe, *v.n.* to ooze; to issue slowly (A.S.)
Siphilis, sif'-e-lis, *s.* See **Syphilis.**
Siphon, si'-fun, *s.* a bent tube or pipe, with one end longer than the other, used for drawing off fluids from one vessel to another; a tube by which the chambers of a shell communicate: *v.a.* to draw off by a siphon. *Wurtemberg siphon*, one with both legs equal and bent upwards at the extremities. (Gr. a tube).
Siphonage, si'-fon-aje, *s.* the action of a siphon.
Siphonic, si-fon'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a siphon.

Siphonifers, si-fon'-e-fers, *s.pl.* an order of testaceous molluscs with siphuncles, by which the chambers of the shell communicate (Gr. *siphon*, and L. *fero*, to bear).

Siphuncle, si'-fung-kl, *s.* the opening which runs through the partitions of nautiloid shells [Conch.] (diminutive of *siphon*).

Siphuncular, si-fung'-ku-lar, *a.* pertaining to a siphuncle.

Siphunculated, si-fung'-ku-la-ted, *a.* having a little siphon or spout, as a valve.

Sipper, sip'-per, *s.* one who sips.

Sippet, sip'-pet, *s.* a small sop.

Sir, sur, *s.* a word of respect used in addressing a man; the title of a knight or baronet (Fr. *sire*, from L. *senior*, elder).

Sircar, ser'-kär, *s.* a Hindoo clerk or writer.

Sirdar, ser-där', *s.* a native chief in Hindostan.

Sire, sire, *s.* a father; a title in addressing sovereign majesty; the male parent of a beast; an ancestor: *v.a.* to procreate, as beasts. See **Sir.**

Siren, si'-ren, *s.* a mermaid; one of a class of sea-nymphs who were fabled to lure the passing sailor to his ruin by the fascination of their music [Myth.]; an enticing woman; a woman dangerous from her enticing arts; a lizard of an eel-like form; a sirene: *a.* pertaining to a siren; bewitching (Gr. *seiren*, an entangler, from *seira*, a cord).

Sirene, si-reen', *s.* an instrument for measuring aërial vibrations; also, for emitting shrill sounds.

Sirenize, si'-ren-ize, *v.n.* to use the enticements of a siren.

Siriasis, se-ri'-a-sis, *s.* an affection due to the excessive heat of the sun; sun-stroke. See **Sirius.**

Sirius, sir'-e-us, *s.* a bright star of the first magnitude, called the dog-star (Gr. *seirios*, glowing, burning).

Sirloin, sur'-loyn, *s.* a loin of beef (Fr. *sur*, over, and *loin*).

Sirocco, si-rok'-ko, *s.* an oppressive relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts (Ar. from *scharq*, the east).

Sirrah, sir'-rä, *s.* a word of reproach and contempt, used in address.

Sirup, sir'-up, *s.* a vegetable juice or liquid saturated with sugar (Ar.)

Sirupy, sir'-up-e, *a.* like sirup.

Siskin, sis'-kin, *s.* a bird, the aberdevine.

Siskiwit, sis'-ke-wit, *s.* a species of salmon found in Lake Superior.

Sismondine, sis-mon'-din, *s.* a deep green mineral.

Sison, si'-son, *s.* an umbelliferous plant.

Sist, sist, *v.a.* to stop; to summon [Scots Law]. (L. *sisto*, to cause to stand.)

Sister, sis'-ter, *s.* a female born of the same parents as another; a female fellow-Christian; a female of the same society, as a nun; one of the same kind (A.S. *swcoster*).

Sisterhood, sis'-ter-hood, *s.* sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; a society of females united in one faith or order.

Sister-in-law, sis'-ter-in-law, *s.* a husband's or wife's sister; a brother's wife.

Sisterly, sis'-ter-le, *a.* like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate.

Sistrum, sis'-trum, *s.* a kind of timbrel used in the worship of Isis (Gr. *sceo*, to shake).

Sisyphean, sis-e-fe'-an, *a.* vainly toilsome.

Sisyphus, sis'-e-fus, *s.* a Titan whose punishment in the infernal world was to roll a stone up a hill, which no sooner reached the top than it came bounding back again and had to be rolled up anew.

Sit, sit, *v.n.* to rest upon the haunches; to perch; to occupy a seat; to rest; to lie; to hold a session; to exercise authority; to incubate; to be placed; to be suited: *v.a.* to keep the seat upon; to seat. *To sit down*, to place one's self on a seat; to begin a siege; to fix a permanent abode. *To sit up*, not to go to bed. (A.S. *sittan.*)

Sitar, se-tär', *s.* an Indian musical instrument resembling the guitar.

Site, site, *s.* situation; local position; ground plot (L. *situs*).

Sitfast, sit'-fäst, *a.* stationary: *s.* an ulcer on a horse's back under the saddle.

Sith, sith, *conj.* since.

Sitiology, si-te-ol'-o-je, } *s.* a treatise on food or the re-
Sitology, si-tol'-o-je, } gulation of diet (Gr. *sitos*, food, and *logos*, account).

Sitophobia, sit-o-fo'-be-a, *s.* repugnance to food or particular kinds of it (Gr. *sitos*, and *phobos*, fear).

Sitta, sit'-tä, *s.* the nut-hatcher.

Sitter, sit'-ter, *s.* one who sits, specially to an artist; a bird that incubates.

Sitting, sit'-ting, *a.* resting on the haunches; perching; incubating; holding court; sessile [Bot.]: *s.* the posture of being on a seat; the setting one's self on a seat; the time of sitting; a seat in the pew of a church; a session; incubation.

Situate, sit'-u-ate, *a.* placed with respect to any other object; placed (*site*).

Situated, sit'-u-a-ted, *a.* seated, placed, or standing with respect to any other object; placed or being in any state or condition with regard to others or other things.

Situation, sit-u-a'-shun, *s.* position; state; condition; place; office.

Sitz-bath, sits'-bath, *s.* a bath for bathing in a sitting attitude; a bath in a sitting posture (Ger. *sitzen*, to sit, and *bath*).

Siva, se'-vä, *s.* the Supreme Being in the Hindu trinity in the character of destroyer, killing that he may make alive (Sans. the propitious).

Sivan, siv'-an, *s.* the third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, partly in May and partly in June (Heb.)

Sivatherium, siv-a-the'-re-um, *s.* an extinct ruminant, larger than the rhinoceros, with four horns and a proboscis, discovered in N. India (*Siva*, and Gr. *ther*, a wild beast).

Six, siks, *a.* twice three: *s.* the number of twice three; the figure representing it. *At sixes and sevens*, in disorder. (A.S.)

Sixfold, siks'-fole'd, *a.* six times repeated; six times as much.

Sixpence, siks'-pens, *s.* a silver coin of the value of six pennies; the value of six pennies.

Sixpenny, siks'-pen-ne, *a.* worth sixpence.

Sixteen, siks'-teen, *a.* and *s.* six and ten.

Sixteenth, siks'-teenth, *a.* and *s.* the ordinal of sixteen; one of sixteen equal parts.

Sixth, siksth, *a.* the ordinal of six: *s.* the sixth part; a hexacord [Mus.] **Sixthly**, siksth'-le, *ad.* in the sixth place.

Sixtieth, siks'-te-eth, *a.* the ordinal of sixty: *s.* one of sixty equal parts.

Sixty, siks'-te, *a.* ten times six: *s.* the sum of this or the figure.

Sizable, size'-à-bl, *a.* of considerable size; of reasonable or suitable size.

Sizar, si'-zar, *s.* a student at Cambridge and Dublin of a corresponding grade with the servitor at Oxford (*size*, a small allowance of food).

Size, size, *s.* bulk; magnitude; settled quantity or allowance, specially of food and drink, as to sizars at Cambridge: *v.a.* to adjust or arrange according to size; to increase the bulk of; in mining, to separate by a sieve: *v.n.* at Cambridge University, to order food or drink from the buttery (*assize*, a fixed quantity).

Size, size, *s.* a kind of weak glue; anything of a gluey nature: *v.a.* to prepare or cover with size (It. *sisa*).

Sized, size'd, *a.* having a particular magnitude, used in compound words.

Sizel, si'-zel, *s.* in coining, the residue of plates of silver after pieces are cut out for coins.

Sizer, si'-zer, *s.* See **Sizar.**

Sizy, si'-ze, *a.* glutinous; having the adhesiveness of size. **Siziness**, size'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being sizy.

Sizing, size'-ing, *s.* covering with size; size.

Skald, skald, *s.* an ancient Scandinavian bard.

Skate, skate, *s.* a sort of sandal fitted on the boot, and furnished with a steel runner to slide over ice with: *v.n.* to slide on skates (Dut.)

Skate, skate, *s.* a cartilaginous fish of the ray kind (Ice. *skata*).

Skater, skate'-er, *s.* one who skates.

Skean, ske'-an, *s.* a short sword or knife (Gael. *sgian*).

Skean-dhu, ske'-an-dew, *s.* a Highlander's dirk or knife, usually stuck in the stocking (Gael. black knife).

Skedaddle, ske-dad'l, *v.n.* to scamper off or run away, as in a panic.

Skeel, skeel, *s.* a shallow wooden vessel for holding milk.

Skeet, skeet, *s.* a long scoop used to wet the sides of ships or the sails of small vessels, in order to keep them cool [Naut.]

Skeg, skeg, *s.* a sort of wild plum: *pl.* a sort of oats (Scand.)

Skegger, skeg'-ger, *s.* a little salmon.

Skein, skane, *s.* a quantity of thread, yarn, or silk taken off the reel (Fr. from Celt).

Skeletology, skel-e-tol'-o-je, *s.* the anatomy of the solid or bony parts of the body (*skeleton*, and *logos*, science).

Skeleton, skel'-e-tun, *s.* the bones of an animal body in their natural arrangement separated from the flesh; the general supporting framework of anything; outline; a very lean person (Gr. *skeletos*, dried up).

Skeleton-key, skel'-e-tun-kee, *s.* a thin light key for picking locks, with the bits filed away.
Skelp, skelp, *s.* a blow; a smart stroke (Scotch).
Skep, *s.* a bee-hive (A.S. a basket).
Skerry, sker'-re, *s.* a rocky isle (Ice.).
Sketch, sketsh, *s.* an outline or general delineation of anything; a first rough draught: *v.a.* to draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught of; to plan by giving the principal points or ideas of: *v.n.* to practise sketching (Fr. *esquisse*, from Gr. *schedios*, offhand).
Sketch-book, sketsh'-book, *s.* a book for sketches.
Sketcher, sketsh'-er, *s.* one who sketches.
Sketchy, sketsh'-e, *a.* containing an outline; incomplete. **Sketchily**, sketsh'-e-le, *ad.* in a sketchy manner. **Sketchiness**, sketsh'-e-nes, *s.* quality of being sketchy.
Skew, skew, *a.* oblique: *ad.* awry; obliquely (Ice.)
Skew-bridge, skew'-bridj, *s.* a bridge which crosses a road or river at oblique angles.
Skewer, skew'-er, *s.* a pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit: *v.n.* to fasten with skewers.
Skid, skid. *s.* a curving timber to preserve a ship's side from injury; a drag to check the wheel of a wagon when descending a hill; a piece of timber to keep one object from resting on another: *v.a.* to check with a skid. (Scand. *scid*, a slip of wood.)
Skiff, skif, *s.* a small light boat: *v.a.* to pass over in a light boat (*ship*).
Skilful, skil'-ful, *a.* well versed in any art; dexterous; expert; showing skill. **Skilfully**, skil'-ful-le, *ad.* in a skilful manner. **Skilfulness**, skil'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being skilful.
Skill, skil, *s.* familiar knowledge of any art, united with dexterity in the practice of it; expertness in execution: *v.a.* to understand: *v.n.* to make a difference; to matter or boot. (Scand. discernment.)
Skilled, skild, *a.* having skill; familiarly acquainted with.
Skilless, skil'-les, *a.* wanting skill or knowledge.
Skillet, skil'-let, *s.* a small vessel, of iron or other metal, with a long handle, used for boiling or heating water, &c.
Skilling, skil'-ling, *s.* a bay of a barn; a slight addition to a cottage.
Skim, skim, *s.* scum; the thick matter on the surface of a liquor: *v.a.* to take of the scum; to take off by skimming; to brush the surface off lightly; to scan superficially: *v.n.* to pass over lightly; to glide along near the surface; to hurry over superficially (*scowl*).
Skimble-scamble, skim'bl-skamb'l, *a.* confused; wandering.
Skim-coulter, skim'-kole-ter, *s.* a coulter for paring off the surface of land.
Skimmer, skim'-mer, *s.* a scoop used for skimming: one who skims over a subject; the scissor-bill, or cutwater.
Skim-milk, skim'-milk, *s.* milk from which the cream has been skimmed.
Skimmingly, skim'-ming-le, *ad.* in a skimming manner.
Skimmings, skim'-mingz, *s.pl.* matters skimmed from the surface of liquors.
Skin, skin, *s.* the natural outer covering of an animal; a hide; the bark of a plant; *v.a.* to strip off the skin or hide; to flay; to peel; to cover with skin; to cover the surface of: *v.n.* to be covered with skin. (A.S. *scinn.*)
Skin-deep, skin'-deep, *a.* superficial; not deep.
Skinflint, skin'-flint, *s.* a very niggardly person.
Skinful, skin'-ful, *s.* as much as a skin will hold.
Skink, skingk, *s.* a small species of lizard (Gr.)
Skinless, skin'-less, *a.* having little or no skin; having a thin skin.
Skinner, skin'-ner, *s.* one who skins; one who deals in skins.
Skinny, skin'-ne, *a.* consisting of skin or of skin only; wanting flesh. **Skinniness**, skin'-ne-nes, *s.* the quality of being skinny.
Skin-wool, skin'-wool, *s.* wool pulled from the dead sheep.
Skip, skip, *v.n.* to leap; to bound; to spring lightly; to pass without notice: *v.a.* to pass over or by; to omit: *s.* a leap; a bound; a spring. (Celt.)
Skip, skip, *s.* a leather-lined basket used in spinning-mills.
Skip-jack, skip'-jak, *s.* an upstart.
Skip-kennel, skip'-ken-el, *s.* a lackey; a footboy
Skipper, skip'-per, *s.* the master of a merchant ship (*ship*).
Skipper, skip'-per, *s.* a dancer; a young thoughtless person; the cheese maggot; a jerking insect.
Skipping, skip'-ping, *a.* leaping; bounding. **Skippingly**, skip'-ping-le, *ad.* in a skipping manner.
Skipping-rope, skip'-ping-rope, *s.* a small rope used by young persons in skipping.
Skirl, skurl, *v.n.* to scream out [Scotch].
Skirmish, skér'-mish, *s.* a light combat between small parties; a contest: *v.n.* to fight slightly or in small parties. (Ger. *Schirm*, a shield, a screen.)
Skirmisher, skér'-mish-er, *s.* one who skirmishes.
Skirmishing, skér'-mish-ing, *s.* the act of fighting in loose or slight encounter.
Skirret, skir'-ret, *s.* the water-parsnip (*sugar-root*).
Skirt, skurt, *s.* the lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the edge of any part of a dress; border; margin; a woman's garment, like a petticoat; the diaphragm or midriff in animals: *v.a.* to border; to run along the edge: *v.n.* to be on the border; to live near the extremity (*shirt*).
Skirting, skurt'-ing, } *s.* the narrow ver-
Skirting-board, skurt'-ing-board, } tical board placed round the margin of a floor.
Skit, skit, *s.* a wanton girl; a jeer or jibe.
Skittish, skit'-tish, *a.* shy; easily frightened; wanton; volatile; fickle. **Skittishly**, skit'-tish-le, *ad.* in a skittish manner. **Skittishness**, skit'-tish-nes, *s.* the quality of being skittish (Ice.)
Skittles, skit'-tlz, *s.* the game of nine-pins.
Skiver, ski'-ver, *s.* a sheep-skin split or divided for bookbinding (*shive*).
Skua, skuʻ-a, *s.* a kind of gull.
Skulk, skulk, *v.n.* to lurk; to withdraw into a corner for concealment. (Scand.)
Skulker, skulk'-er, *s.* one who skulks.
Skulkingly, skulk'-ing-le, *a.* in a skulking manner.
Skull, skul, *s.* the bony case that incloses the brain (Dan. *skal*, shell).
Skull-cap, skul'-kap, *s.* a cap fitting closely to the skull; a head-piece; a plant of the genus scutellaria.
Skunk, skungk, *s.* a N. American carnivorous quadruped, nearly allied to the weasel and the otter, which defends itself when pursued by the ejection of offensively foetid matter.
Skunk-bird, skungk'-berd, *s.* the bobolink.
Skurry, skur'-re, *s.* haste; impetuosity.
Sky, ski, *s.* the aërial region which surrounds the earth; the apparent vault of heaven; the heavens; the weather (Scand.)
Sky-blue, ski'-bloo, *a.* of the blue colour of the sky.
Sky-born, ski'-born, *a.* heaven-born.
Sky-colour, ski'-kul-ler, *s.* the colour of sky; azure.
Skyey, ski'-e, } *a.* like the sky; ethereal.
Skyish, ski'-ish, }
Sky-high, ski'-hi, *a.* as high as the sky.
Sky-lark, ski'-lärk, *s.* a species of lark that mounts and sings as it flies.
Sky-larking, ski'-lärk-ing, *s.* frolicking.
Sky-light, ski'-lite, *s.* a window placed in the roof of a building or room.
Sky-rocket, ski'-rok-et, *s.* a rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fireworks.
Sky-sail, ski'-sale, *s.* a square sail set next above a royal.
Sky-scraper, ski'-skrape-er, *s.* a sky-sail.
Skyward, ski'-ward, *ad.* toward the sky.
Slab, slab, *s.* a thin, flat piece of marble or other stone; an outside piece taken from timber in sawing it into planks. *Slab of tin*, a mass into which melted tin is cast.
Slab-line, slab'-line, *s.* a line by which seamen haul up the foot of the main-sail or fore-sail (W.)
Slabber, slab'-ber, *v.n.* to let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to slaver: *a.* to sup up hastily; to slobber; *s.* slaver (from the sound).
Slabberer, slab'-ber-er, *s.* one who slabbers; a driveller; an idiot.
Slabbery, slab'-er-e, *a.* sloppy.
Slabby, slab'-be, *a.* thick; viscous, wet; dirty; sloppy. **Slabbiness**, slab'-be-nes, *s.* the state of being slabby.
Slack, slak, *a.* not tense; not hard drawn; not holding fast; remiss; not earnest or eager; not violent; not rapid; not brisk: *ad.* in a slack manner; partially; insufficiently; *s.* the part of a rope that hangs loose; a dull season in trade; small coal. *Slack-water*, the interval between the ebb and flow of the tide. *Slack in stays*, slow in going about [Naut.] (A.S. *sleac.*)
Slackly, slak'-le, *ad.* not tightly; negligently. **Slackness**, slak'-nes, *s.* looseness; remissness; slowness; weakness.
Slack, slak, } *v.n.* to become less tense; to be re-
Slacken, slak'n, } miss; to lose cohesion; to abate; to become slower; to languish: *v.a.* to lessen the tension of; to relax; to mitigate; to cause to become slower; to abate; to withhold; to deprive of cohesion; to repress.
Slacken, slak'n, *s.* among miners, a spongy semi-vitri-

fied substance, mixed with the ores of metals, to prevent their fusion.

Slade, slade, *s.* a little dell or valley; a flat piece of low moist ground [A.S. *slæd*].

Slag, slag, *s.* the scoria or the dross of a metal; the scoria of a volcano (Scand.)

Slaggy, slag'-ge, *a.* pertaining to or like slag.

Slale, sla, *s.* a weaver's reed.

Slain, slane, *pp.* of **Slay**.

Slake, slake, *v.a.* to quench; to extinguish; to mix with water, as lime: *v.n.* to become mixed with water; to go out; to become extinct; to abate (*slack*).

Slakin, slak'-in, *s.* See **Slacken**.

Slam, slam, *v.a.* to shut with violence; to win all the tricks in a hand at cards: *s.* a violent shutting of a door; the noise produced; at cards, the winning of all the tricks; the refuse of alum-works (from the sound).

Slamkin, slam'-kin, } *s.* a slut; a slatternly
Slammerkin, slam'-mer-kin, } woman.

Slander, slan'-der, *s.* a malicious false report uttered to damage one; a defamation: *v.a.* to defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting. See **Scandal**.

Slanderer, slan'-der-er, *s.* one who slanders; a defamer.

Slanderous, slan'-der-us, *a.* uttering slander; containing slander; defamatory; calumnious. **Slanderously**, slan'-der-us-le, *ad.* with slander. **Slanderousness**, slan'-der-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being slanderous or defamatory.

Slang, slang, *s.* a conversational expression of an irregular, more or less vulgar, type, familar to and in vogue among a class.

Slant, slänt, *a.* sloping; oblique; inclined from the direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular: *v.a.* to turn from a direct line; to give an oblique direction to; *v.n.* to slope: *s.* a slope; an oblique reflection or gibe. *Slant of wind*, a transitory breeze.

Slantingly, slänt'-ing-le, *ad.* with a slope or inclination.

Slantly, slänt'-le, } *ad.* obliquely; in an inclined
Slantwise, slänt'-wize, } direction.

Slap, slap, *s.* a blow with the open hand or with something flat: *v.a.* to give a slap to; *ad.* with a sudden and violent blow (from the sound).

Slapdash, slap'-dash, *ad.* all at once; carelessly and rashly.

Slapjack, slap'-jak, *s.* a sort of pancake.

Slash, slash, *s.* a long cut; a cut made at random; a large slit in old costumes: *v.a.* to cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts; to lash; *v.n.* to strike violently and at random with an edged instrument; to lay about one with blows (from the sound).

Slashing, slash'-ing, *a.* severe; very large.

Slat, slat, *s.* a narrow piece or slip of timber, used to fasten together larger pieces.

Slatch, slatch, *s.* the period of a transitory breeze; an interval of fair weather [Naut.] (*slack*).

Slate, slate, *s.* an argillaceous stone, which readily splits into plates; a piece of such for roofing buildings; a piece for writing on: *v.a.* to cover with slate (Ger. *schleissen*, to split).

Slate-axe, slate'-aks, *s.* a mattock with an ax-end, used in slating.

Slate-pencil, slate'-pen-sil, *s.* a piece of soft slate for writing on a slate with.

Slater, sla'-ter, *s.* one whose occupation is to slate buildings.

Slating, sla'-ting, *s.* the act of covering with slates; a covering of slates; materials for slating; slates.

Slatt, slat, *s.* a thin slab of stone, used instead of slate for covering buildings.

Slatter, slat'-ter, *v.n.* to be careless of dress and dirty; to waste; to spill carelessly (*slut*).

Slattern, slat'-tern, *s.* a woman who is negligent of dress or untidy; one who suffers her clothes and furniture to be in disorder.

Slatternly, slat'-tern-le, *a.* like a slattern: *ad.* slovenly; untidy; negligently. **Slatternliness**, slat'-tern-le-nes, *s.* state of being slatternly.

Slaty, sla'-te, *a.* resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate. **Slatiness**, sla'-te-nes, *s.* the quality of being slaty.

Slaughter, slaw'-ter, *s.* killing; wholesale destruction of life by violence; carnage; butchery: *v.a.* to kill; to slay; to destroy by violence in great numbers; to kill for the market (*slay*).

Slaughter-house, slaw'-ter-hous, *s.* a place where beasts are killed for the market; scene of slaughter or carnage.

Slaughterman, slaw'-ter-man, } *s.* one engaged in kill-
Slaughterer, slaw'-ter-er, } ing or slaughtering; a slayer.

Slaughterous, slaw'-ter-us, *a.* destructive; murderous
Slaughterously, slaw'-ter-us-le, *ad.* in a slaughterous manner.

Slav, slav, *s.* one of a race inhabiting E. Europe, including the Russians and the Poles.

Slave, slave, *s.* a person who is wholly subject to the will of another; a bond-servant; one who has lost the power of resisting some passion: one in the lowest condition; one who drudges or labours like a slave: *v.n.* to drudge; to labour as a slave (a *Slav*, taken captive).

Slave-born, slave'-born, *a.* born in slavery.

Slave-driver, slave'-dri-ver, *s.* one who oversees slaves and keeps them at their work; a hard taskmaster.

Slave-grown, slave'-groan, *a.* produced by slave labour.

Slave-holder, slave'-hoald-er, *s.* one who has property in slaves.

Slave-holding, slave-hoald'-ing, *a.* holding others in slavery.

Slave-like, slave'-like, *a.* like a slave; becoming a slave.

Slaver, sla'-ver, *s.* a ship employed in the slave trade; one who trades in slaves.

Slaver, slav'-er, *s.* saliva dribbling from the mouth; *v.n.* to let the spittle flow from the mouth: *v.a.* to smear with saliva (*slabber*).

Slaverer, slav'-er-er, *s.* a driveller; an idiot.

Slavery, sla'-ver-e, *s.* the condition of a slave; entire subjection to the will of another; bondage; slave-holding; drudgery.

Slave-trade, slave'-trade, *s.* the trade of buying and selling slaves.

Slavic, slav'-ik, *a.* Slavonic.

Slavish, sla'-vish, *a.* pertaining to or like slaves; servile; mean; laborious; consisting in drudging. **Slavishly**, sla'-vish-le, *ad.* in a slavish manner. **Slavishness**, sla'-vish-nes, *s.* slavish character; the state of being slavish.

Slavonic, slä-von'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to the Slavs or
Slavonian, slä-vo'-ne-an, } their language.

Slay, sla, *v.a.* to put to death with a weapon or by violence; to destroy (A.S. *slean*, Ger. *schlagen*, to strike).

Slay, sla, *s.* a weaver's reed.

Slayer, sla'-er, *s.* one who slays; a murderer; a destroyer of life.

Sleave, sleev, *s.* soft floss or unwrought silk: *v.a.* to separate or divide a collection of threads.

Sleaved, sleevd, *a.* raw; not spun or wrought.

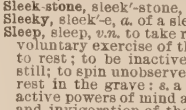
Sleazy, sle'-ze, *a.* thin; flimsy; wanting firmness of texture or substance (Ger.) **Sleaziness**, sle'-ze-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being sleazy.

Sled, sled, *s.* a carriage or vehicle, moved on runners for transporting loads over snow; a sledge: *v.a.* to convey or transport on a sled (*slide*).

Sledded, sled'-ed, *a.* conveyed or mounted on a sled.

Sledding, sled'-ding, *s.* the act of transporting on a sled; the means of conveying on sleds; snow sufficient for the running of sleds.

Sledge, slej, *s.* a large heavy hammer, used chiefly by iron-smiths. See **Slay**.



Sledge.

Sledge, slej, *s.* a vehicle moved on runners to slide over snow; a sleigh: *v.a.* to convey in a sledge: *v.n.* to travel in a sledge (*slide*).

Sledge-hammer, slej'-hammer, *s.* See **Sledge**.

Sleek, sleek, *a.* smooth; glossy; not rough or harsh: *v.a.* to make even and smooth; to render smooth and glossy; to smooth down: *ad.* with ease and dexterity (Ger.) **Sleekly**, sleek'-le, *ad.* in a sleek manner. **Sleekness**, sleek'-nes, *s.* the quality of being sleek; smoothness of surface.

Sleek-stone, sleek'-stone, *s.* a smoothing stone.

Sleeky, sleek'-e, *a.* of a sleek or smooth appearance.

Sleep, sleep, *v.n.* to take rest by the suspension of the voluntary exercise of the bodily and mental powers; to rest; to be inactive or motionless; to lie or be still; to spin unobservedly; to live thoughtlessly; to rest in the grave: *s.* a temporary suspension of the active powers of mind and body for the refreshment and invigoration of the system; rest from physical action (A.S. *slæpan*).

Sleeper, sleep'-er, *s.* a person who sleeps; a lazy person; an animal that lies dormant in winter; the foundation timber; the support of a railway, &c.; a large iron bar crossing the smaller ones [glass-making]. See **Seven**.

Sleepful, sleep'-ful, *a.* strongly inclined to sleep.

Sleeping, sleep'-ing, *s.* reposing in sleep; given to sleep; for sleeping in; inducing sleep; state of rest-

ing in sleep; a being at rest. A *sleeping partner*, one who has a share in a business, but takes no part in the practical management.

Sleepless, sleep'-les, *a.* having no sleep; wakeful; having no rest; perpetually agitated. **Sleeplessly**, sleep'-les-le, *ad.* in a sleepless manner. **Sleeplessness**, sleep'-les-nes, *s.* want or destitution of sleep.

Sleep-walker, sleep'-waw-ker, *s.* a somnambulist.

Sleep-walking, sleep'-waw-king, *s.* somnambulism.

Sleepy, sleep'-e, *a.* drowsy; inclined to sleep; tending to induce sleep; dull; lazy. **Sleepily**, sleep'-e-le, *ad.* in a sleepy manner. **Sleepiness**, sleep'-e-nes, *s.* inclination to sleep.

Sleet, sleet, *s.* rain mingled with hail or snow: *v.n.* to snow or hail with mixture of rain (Ger.)

Sleets, sleets, *s.pl.* the parts of a mortar from the chamber to the trunnions.

Sleety, sleet'-e, *a.* bringing or consisting of sleet. **Sleetiness**, sleet'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being sleety.

Sleeve, sleev, *s.* the part of a garment that covers the arm: *v.a.* to furnish with sleeves. *To laugh in the sleeve*, to laugh privately or unperceived, perhaps originally by hiding the face under the sleeve. *To hang on the sleeve*, to be or make dependent on others. (A.S. *slefe.*)

Sleeve-button, sleev'-but-ton, *s.* a button to fasten the sleeve.

Sleeved, sleevd, *a.* having sleeves.

Sleeveless, sleev'-less, *a.* having no sleeves; without excuse; uncalled for; fruitless.

Sleigh, sla, *s.* a sled or sledge, which see.

Sleighing, sla'-ing, *s.* the state of the snow which admits of sledging; the act of sledging.

Sleight, slite, *s.* an artful trick; a trick or feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation; dexterity. *Sleight of hand*, legerdemain (*sly*).

Slender, slen'-der, *a.* thin; small in circumference compared with the length; small in the waist; not strong; small; inconsiderable; slight; weak; insufficient; spare; abstemious. (Dut. *slinder.*) **Slenderly**, slen'-der-le, *ad.* to a slender degree. **Slenderness**, slen'-der-nes, *s.* the quality of being slender; thinness; weakness; spareness.

Slept, slept, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Sleep.**

Slew, slue, *pret.* of **Slay.**

Slice, slise, *v.a.* to cut into thin pieces, or cut off a thin broad piece; to cut into parts; to divide: *s.* a thin broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a fire-shovel; a spatula; a knife for serving fish (*slut*).

Slicer, slise'-er, *s.* one who or that which slices.

Slich, slitsh, } *s.* the ore of a metal, particularly of
Slick, slik, } gold, prepared for further working (*q.v.*).

Slick, slik, *ad.* at once (U.S.)

Slickensides, slick'-en-sidez, *s.pl.* a variety of galena in Derbyshire; smooth polished surfaces of fissures or faults in rocks; a vein of clay producing dislocation (*sleek* and *side*).

Slid, slid, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Slide.**

Sliddery, slid'-der-re, *a.* slippery.

Slide, slide, *v.n.* to pass along smoothly; to pass inadvertently; to pass unobserved; to pass silently and gradually; to glide; to slip; to fall: *v.a.* to slip; to thrust along: *s.* a smooth and easy passage; flow; a surface of ice to slide on; a smooth declivity; a grace consisting of two small notes moving by degrees [Mus.]; something which slides. (A.S. *slidan.*)

Slider, slī'-der, *s.* one who slides; the part of an instrument or machine that slides.

Sliding, slī'-ding, *s.* act of sliding; lapse; falling.

Sliding-keel, slī'-ding-keel, *s.* a narrow frame or platform let down through the bottom of a small vessel.

Sliding-rule, slī'-ding-rule, *s.* an instrument for working arithmetical and mathematical calculations on logarithmic principles, and composed of parts sliding by one another.

Sliding-scale, slī'-ding-skale, *s.* a scale of duties, wages, or charges according to market price; a sliding rule.

Slight, slite, *a.* weak; inconsiderable; not deep; not violent; trifling; not strong or firm: *s.* a moderate degree of contempt, manifested by neglect; neglect; artifice; dexterity: *v.a.* to neglect; to disregard (Ger. *schlicht*, plain, smooth). **Slightly**, slite'-le, *ad.* in a slight manner. **Slightness**, slite'nes, *s.* state of being slight. See **Sleight.**

Slightingly, slī'-ting-le, *ad.* with neglect; with disrespect.

Slighty, slī'-te, *a.* superficial; slight; inconsiderable.

Slily, slī'-le, *ad.* See **Slyly.**

Slim, slim, *a.* slender; of small diameter; weak; slight (Dut. sloping). **Slimness**, slim'-nes, *s.* state or quality of being slim.

Slime, slime, *s.* soft, moist, adhesive earth; viscous mud; bitumen; any viscous substance (A.S. *slim*, L. *limus*).

Slime-pit, slime'-pit, *s.* a pit of slime.

Slimy, slime'-e, *a.* abounding with slime; consisting of slime; overspread with slime; viscous. **Sliminess**, slī'-me-nes, *s.* the quality of being slimy.

Sling, sling, *s.* an instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings; a throw; a hanging bandage for a wounded arm; a rope or band by which anything is suspended and swung out or in: *v.a.* to throw with a sling; to throw; to hurl; to hang so as to swing; to swing by a rope which suspends the thing (A.S. *slingan*).

Sling, sling, *s.* a drink of equal parts of rum, gin, or spirit and water sweetened [U.S.] (Ger. *schlingen*, to swallow.)

Slinger, sling'-er, *s.* one who slings or uses a sling.

Slink, slingk, *v.n.* to sneak; to creep away meanly; to miscarry, as a beast: *v.a.* to cast prematurely, as the female of a beast (A.S. *slincan*).

Slip, slip, *v.n.* to slide; to glide; to move out of place; to slink; to err; to enter by oversight; to escape: *v.a.* to convey secretly; to omit; to part from a branch or stem; to escape from; to leave slily; to let loose; to throw off; to miscarry. *To slip a cable*, to veer out and let go to the end. *To slip on*, to put on in haste. (A.S. *slupan.*)

Slip, slip, *s.* act of slipping; an unintentional error; a twig from a stock; a leash for a dog; an escape; a long narrow piece; an incline for ship-building.

Slip-board, slip'-board, *s.* a board sliding in grooves.

Slip-knot, slip'-not, *s.* a knot which will not bear a strain, but slips along the rope.

Slipper, slip'-per, *s.* a loose shoe easily slipped on, and worn in undress; a child's apron easily slipped on over the clothes to keep them clean.

Slippered, slip'-ērd, *a.* wearing slippers.

Slippery, slip'-per-e, *a.* smooth; apt to slip; not affording a firm footing; uncertain; changeable; lubricous. **Slipperily**, slip'-per-e-le, *ad.* in a slippery manner. **Slipperiness**, slip'-per-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being slippery; lubricity; uncertainty; lubricity of character.

Slipshod, slip'-shod, *a.* wearing shoes down at heel like slippers; slovenly.

Slipslop, slip'-slop, *a.* feeble; poor; jejune: *s.* bad liquor; feeble composition (*slop*).

Slit, slit, *v.a.* to cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; to rend; to split: *s.* a long cut; a narrow opening (A.S. *slitan*).

Slitter, slit'-ter, *s.* one who or that which slits.

Slitting-mill, slit'-ting-mil, *s.* a mill where iron bars are slit into nail rods, &c.; a machine for slitting gems, &c.

Sliver, sliv'-er *or* slī'-ver, *v.a.* to cut or divide into long thin pieces; to cut lengthwise: *s.* a long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise. (A.S. *slifan*, to cleave.)

Sloam, slome, *s.* layer of clay between coal.

Sloat, slote, *s.* a narrow piece of timber which holds together larger pieces (Dut.)

Slobber, slob'-ber, *v.n.* See **Slabber.**

Sloe, slo, *s.* a small wild plum, the fruit of the blackthorn; the blackthorn (A.S. *sla*).

Slogan, slo'-gan, *s.* the war-cry or gathering word of a Highland clan (Gael).

Sloop, sloop, *s.* a cutter-rigged vessel with one mast. *Sloop of war*, a vessel of war, intermediate between a gunboat and a corvette (Dut.)

Slop, slop, *s.* water carelessly thrown about on a table or floor; a puddle; mean liquor; poor liquid food: *pl.* dirty water: *v.a.* to soil by spilling a liquid on (from the sound).

Slop-basin, slop'-basin, } *s.* a bowl for emptying the
Slop-bowl, slop'-bole, } dregs of cups into.

Slope, slope, *s.* an oblique direction; inclination, or an incline downwards; a declivity; an acclivity: *v.a.* to form with a slope; to direct obliquely; to incline: *v.n.* to take an oblique direction: *ad.* in a sloping manner (*slip*).

Slopewise, slope'-wize, *ad.* obliquely.

Sloping, slo'-ping, *a.* oblique; declivous; inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line. **Slopingly**, slo'-ping-le, *ad.* in a sloping manner.

Sloppy, slop'-pe, *a.* wet; muddy. **Sloppiness**, slop'-penes, *s.* the state of being sloppy.

Slops, slops, *s.pl.* a loose lower garment; trousers; ready-made clothes, bedding, &c.

Slop-seller, slop'-sel-ler, *s.* one who sells ready-made clothes.

Slop-shop, slop'-shop, *s.* a shop where ready-made clothes are sold.

Slot, slot, *s.* a broad, flat wooden bar, to hold larger pieces together (Dut.)

Slot, slot, *s.* the track of a deer (Ice).

Sloth, sloath *or* sloth, *s.* tardiness; sluggishness; laziness; an edentate quadruped of S. America, of two species, living and feeding on trees, so called from its slow, awkward movement on the ground (*slow*).

Slothful, sloath'-ful *or* sloth'-ful, *a.* inactive; sluggish; indolent. **Slothfully**, sloath'-ful-le *or* sloth'-ful-le, *ad.* in a slothful manner. **Slothfulness**, sloath'-ful-nes *or* sloth'-ful-nes, *s.* the indulgence of sloth; laziness.

Slottery, slot'-ter-e, *a.* squalid; dirty; wet.

Slouch, slowtsh, *s.* a hanging down, as of the head or other part of the body; an ungainly, clownish gait; an awkward clownish fellow: *v.n.* to hang down; to have a clownish look or gait: *v.a.* to depress; to cause to hang down (Scand.)

Slouch-hat, slowtsh'-hat, *s.* a hat with a slouching brim.

Slouching, slowtsh'-ing, *a.* hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly.

Slough, slou, *s.* a place of deep mud or mire (A.S. *slog*).

Slough, sluf, *s.* the cast skin of a serpent; the part that separates from a foul sore: *v.n.* to separate from the sound flesh; to come off, as the matter formed over a sore. *To slough off*, to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification (Ger. *Schlauch*).

Sloughy, slou'-e, *a.* full of sloughs; miry.

Sloughy, sluf'-fe, *a.* of the nature of slough, or cast-off matter.

Sloven, sluv'-n, *s.* a man careless of his dress or negligent of cleanliness; one habitually negligent of neatness and order (Dut.)

Slovenly, sluv'n-le, *a.* negligent of dress or neatness; untidy; disorderly: *ad.* in a careless, inelegant manner. **Slovenliness**, sluv'n-le-nes, *s.* the habit of being slovenly; negligence of dress; neglect of order and neatness.

Slow, slo, *a.* not quick in motion; not ready; dull; inactive; tardy; not hasty; behind in time; not advancing rapidly (A.S. *slaw*). **Slowly**, slo'-le, *ad.* in a slow manner. **Slowness**, slo'-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being slow; dulness; caution in deciding; tardiness.

Slowback, slo'-bak, *s.* a lubber; an idle fellow.

Slow-match, slo'-matsh, *s.* a match formed of hemp, cotton, &c., dipped in a solution of saltpetre, and extended into a rope for explosive purposes.

Slow-sighted, slo'-site-ed, *a.* slow to discern.

Slow-winged, slo'-wingd, *a.* flying slowly.

Slow-worm, slo'-wurm, *s.* the blind worm.

Slubber, slub'-ber, *v.a.* to do lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely; to daub; to stain; to cover carelessly.

Slubberdegullion, slub'-ber-de-gul'-yun, *s.* a mean, dirty, fellow.

Slubberingly, slub'-ber-ing-le, *ad.* in a slovenly manner.

Sludge, sluj, *s.* mud; mire.

Sludgy, sluj'-e, *a.* slushy; muddy.

Slue, slew, *v.a.* to turn anything conical or cylindrical, &c., about its axis without removing it [Naut.]; to turn round (Ice.)

Slug, slug, *s.* a slow, heavy, lazy fellow; a snail without a shell, very destructive to plants (*slack*).

Slug, slug, *s.* a cylindrical or oval piece of metal to fire from a gun (*slay*).

Slugabed, slug'-a-bed, *s.* one who indulges in lying abed.

Sluggard, slug'-gard, *s.* a person habitually lazy: *a.* sluggish; lazy. See **Slug**.

Sluggardize, slug'-gard-ize, *v.a.* to make lazy.

Sluggish, slug'-gish, *a.* indolent or lazy; slothful; slow; inert; inactive. **Sluggishly**, slug'-gish-le, *ad.* in a sluggish manner. **Sluggishness**, slug'-gish-nes, *s.* indolence; slowness; inertness.

Slugs, slugz, *s.* among miners, half-roasted ore.

Sluice, sloos, *s.* a vent for water; a floodgate; a stream of water issuing through a floodgate; a source of supply (L. *ex*, and *clausum*, to shut).

Sluicy, sloo'-se, *a.* falling in streams, as from a sluice.

Slum, slum, *s.* a low dirty street or district in a large city occupied by a vagabond class.

Slumber, slum'-ber, *v.n.* to sleep lightly; to doze; to sleep; to be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness or inactivity: *s.* light sleep; repose (A.S. *sluma*).

Slumberer, slum'-ber-er, *s.* one who slumbers.

Slumbering, slum'-ber-ing, *a.* dozing. **Slumberingly**, slum'-ber-ing-le, *ad.* in a slumbering manner.

Slumberless, slum'-ber-les, *a.* sleepless.

Slumberous, slum'-ber-us, } *a.* inviting or causing
Slumbery, slum'-ber-e, } sleep; soporiferous; sleepy; not waking.

Slump, slump, *v.n.* to fall or sink suddenly into water or mud when walking on a hard surface, as on frozen ground, not strong enough to bear one.

Slump, slump, *s.* the gross amount: *v.a.* to throw into a slump or one lot (*lump*).

Slung, slung, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Sling**

Slung-shot, slung'-shot, *s.* a missile consisting of a ball attached to a thong or strap.

Slunk, slungk, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Slink**.

Slur, slur, *v.a.* to soil; to sully; to disparage; to pass over lightly; to sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style [Mus.]; *s.* slight reproach or disgrace; a stigma; a mark or arch connecting notes that are to be played or sung glidingly [Mus.] (Ger.)

Slurred, slurd, *a.* marked with a slur [Mus.]

Slush, slush, *s.* watery mud or snow; a soft greasy mixture (*sludge*).

Slushy, slush'-e, *a.* consisting of slush.

Slut, slut, *s.* a dirty, slovenly, untidy woman; a name of slight contempt for a woman [Dan.]

Sluttery, slut'-ter-e, *s.* neglect of cleanliness and order; disorder; dirtiness of clothes, rooms, furniture, or provisions.

Sluttish, slut'-tish, *a.* careless of dress or cleanliness; untidy and dirty. **Sluttishly**, slut'-tish-le, *ad.* in a sluttish manner. **Sluttishness**, slut'-tish-nes, *s.* the quality of being sluttish.

Sly, sli, *a.* artfully cunning; crafty; artfully dexterous in performing things secretly and escaping observation; done with artful and dexterous secrecy; marked with artful secrecy (Ger. *schlau*). **Slyly**, sli'-le, *ad.* in a sly manner; with artful secrecy. **Slyness**, sli'-nes, *s.* the quality of being sly; artful secrecy.

Sly-boots, sli'-boots, *s.* a sly, cunning or waggish person.

Smack, smak, *v.n.* to kiss with a close compression of the lips and a sharp noise; to make a noise by separation of the lips after tasting; to have a taste; to have a tincture: *v.a.* to kiss with a sharp noise: to make a sharp noise with the lips; to crack; *s.* a loud kiss; a quick, sharp noise; a quick, smart blow; a taste; a tincture; pleasing taste; a small quantity (from the sound).

Smack, smak, *s.* a small vessel like a sloop used in the coasting and fishing trade (A.S. *snacc*).

Small, smawl, *a.* little in size, quantity, amount, degree, quality, &c.; minute; slender; of little moment; of little genius; weak; gentle; mean: *s.* the slender part of a thing (A.S. *smæl*). **Smallness**, smawl'-nes, *s.* the quality of being small; littleness in size, quantity, degree, force, amount, or importance.

Smallage, smawl'-aje, *s.* a plant, celery.

Small-arms, smawl'-armz, *s.pl.* a general name of muskets, carbines, &c., in distinction from the great guns.

Small-beer, smawl'-beer, *s.* a species of weak beer.

Small-clothes, smawl'-kloaths, *s.pl.* trousers.

Small-coal, smawl'-kol, *s.* coals not in lumps, but small pieces.

Small-craft, smawl'-kraft, *s.* vessels in general of a small size.

Small-hand, smawl'-hand, *s.* writing in ordinary correspondence.

Smallish, smawl'-ish, *a.* somewhat small.

Small-pox, smawl'-poks, *s.* a continued infectious fever, attended with an eruption, due to the absorption of a specific poison. See **Variola**.

Small-wares, smawl'-warez, *s.pl.* the name of various small textile articles, as tapes, braid, &c.

Smalt, smawlt, *s.* glass tinged of a fine deep blue (*smelt*).

Smaltine, smawl'-teen, *s.* tin-white cobalt.

Smaragd, smar'-agd, *s.* the emerald (Gr.)

Smaragdine, smâ-rag'-deen, *a.* pertaining to an emerald; consisting of or resembling emerald; of an emerald green dialiage.

Smaragdite, smâ-rag'-dite, *s.* a mineral, called also green diallage.

Smart, smärt, *s.* quick pungent pain, either of body or mind: *v.n.* to feel a smart: to feel sharp pain; to endure punishment: *a.* causing a sharp pain; pricking sharp; severe; brisk; active; acute and pertinent; witty; vivacious; spruce (Ger. *Schmerz*, pain). **Smartly**, smärt'-le, *ad.* in a smart manner; keenly; briskly; vigorously; sprucely. **Smartness**, smärt'-nes, *s.* the quality of being smart; poignancy; quickness; wittiness.

Smarten, smärt'n, *v.a.* to make smart.

Smart-money, smärt'-mun-ne, *s.* money paid by a person to buy himself off from enlistment or an engagement; money allowed to soldiers or sailors who have been wounded or injured.

Smart-ticket, smärt'-tik-et, *s.* a certificate given to wounded seamen, entitling them to smart-money.

Smart-weed, smärt'-weed, *s.* a plant so called on account of its acrimony.

Smash, smash, *v.a.* to break in pieces by violence; to crush: *v.n.* to bankrupt; *s.* the act of smashing.

Smatter, smat'-ter, *v.n.* to talk superficially; to have a slight knowledge of: *s.* slight superficial knowledge (*smack*).

Smatterer, smat'-ter-er, *s.* one who has only a smattering.

Smattering, smat'-ter-ing, *s.* a slight superficial knowledge.

Smear, smeer, *v.a.* to overspread with anything viscous or oily; to besmear; to daub; to soil; to contaminate: *s.* a stain (A.S. *smeru*, fat).

Smeary, smeer'-e, *a.* that smears or soils; adhesive.

Smeath, smeeth, *s.* a smew.

Smectite, smek'-tite, *s.* a sort of fuller's earth (Gr. *smecho*, to wipe off).

Smegmatic, smeg-mat'-ik, *a.* soapy; cleansing; detersive (Gr. *smegma*, a detersive).

Smell, smel, *v.a.* to perceive by the nose. *To smell out*, to find out by sagacity. *To smell a rat*, to suspect strongly.

Smell, smel, *v.n.* to affect the nose; to have an odour; to smack: to exercise the sense of smell.

Smell, smel, *s.* the power or faculty of smelling; scent; odour.

Smell-feast, smel'-feest, *s.* an epicure; a parasite.

Smelling, smel'-ling, *s.* the sense or the act by which odours are perceived.

Smelling-bottle, smel'-ling-bot-tl, *s.* a bottle containing something calculated to stimulate the olfactory nerves.

Smelt, smelt, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Smell**.

Smelt, smelt, *s.* a small fish of the salmon family (A.S.)

Smelt, smelt, *v.a.* to melt ore, so as to separate the metal from extraneous substances (*melt*).

Smelter, smelt'-er, *s.* one who smelts ore.

Smeltery, smelt'-er-e, *s.* a house or place for smelting.

Smelting, smelt'-ing, *s.* the operation of melting ores to obtain the metal.

Smelting-furnace, smelt'-ing-fur-nas, *s.* a furnace in which ores are smelted.

Smerlin, smer'-lin, *s.* a fish of the loach family.

Smew, smew, *s.* a migratory aquatic fowl, of the duck family, allied to the goosander and merganser.

Smicker, smik'-er, *v.a.* to look amorously or wantonly.

Smiddy, smid'de, *s.* a smithery or smith's workshop [Scotch.]

Smift, smift, *s.* a fuse.

Smilacine, smil'-á-sin, *s.* a white crystallizable compound, found in smilax sarsaparilla.

Smilax, smi'-laks, *s.* a climbing plant, the root of several species of which yield sarsaparilla (Gr.)

Smile, smile, *v.n.* to express pleasure, love, or kindness by the countenance, by contraction of the features of the face; to look gay and joyous; to express slight contempt; to sneer; to countenance: *v.a.* to express with a smile; to drive away with a smile: *s.* a look of pleasure, or kindness, or slight contempt; gay or joyous appearance; favour (Sans. *smi*, to smile).

Smileless, smile'-les, *a.* not having a smile.

Smiler, smi'-ler, *s.* one who smiles.

Smiling, smile'-ing, *a.* with a smile. **Smilingly**, smile'-ing-le, *ad.* with a smile of pleasure. **Smilingness**, smile'-ing-nes, *s.* state of smiling.

Smirch, smurtsh, *v.a.* to cloud; to soil (*smear*).

Smirk, smurk, *v.n.* to look affectedly soft or kind: *s.* an affected smile (A.S. *smercian*, to smile).

Smite, smite, *v.a.* to strike; to kill; to blast; to afflict; to chasten; to strike or affect with passion: *v.n.* to strike; to collide (A.S. *smitan*).

Smiter, smi'-ter, *s.* one who smites or strikes.

Smith, smith, *s.* one who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; one who makes or effects anything (A.S.) See **Smooth**.

Smithery, smith'-er-e, *s.* the work-shop of a smith; work done by a smith; smithing.

Smithing, smith'-ing, *s.* the art or act of working iron into shape.

Smithy, smith'-e, *s.* the work-shop of a smith.

Smitt, smit, *s.* a clayey ore made into balls for marking sheep (Ger.)

Smitten, smit'n, *pp.* of **Smite**; *a.* affected with some passion.

Smock, smok, *s.* a woman's shift; a chemise; smock-frock; a female (A.S. *smocc*).

Smock-faced, smok'-fased, *a.* having a feminine countenance or complexion.

Smock-frock, smok'-frok, *s.* a coarse linen frock worn by farm-labourers over the other clothes.

Smockless, smok'-les, *a.* wanting a smock.

Smock-mill, smok'-mil, *s.* a windmill whose top is the only part which turns to meet the wind.

Smock-race, smok'-rase, *s.* a race formerly run by women for the prize of a fine smock.

Smoke, smoke, *s.* the sooty exhalation that escapes from burning materials; vapour; failure: *v.n.* to emit smoke; to fume tobacco in a pipe; to raise dust by rapid motion; to burn; to rage: *v.a.* to apply smoke to; to scent, dry, or medicate by smoke; to drive out by smoke; to inhale the smoke of (A.S. *smoca*).

Smoke-black, smoke'-blak, *s.* a sooty substance obtained from the fumes of certain resinous bodies.

Smoke-board, smoke'-board, *s.* a board before the upper part of a fire-place to increase the draught, and prevent the chimney smoking.

Smoke-cloud, smoke'-klowd, *s.* a cloud of smoke.

Smoke-consuming, smoke'-kon-sew-ming, *a.* consuming smoke.

Smoke-dried, smoke'-dride, *a.* dried in smoke.

Smoke-jack, smoke'-jak, *s.* an apparatus for turning a spit driven by the current of air ascending the chimney.

Smokeless, smoke'-les, *a.* having no smoke.

Smoker, smo'-ker, *s.* one who dries by smoke; one who smokes tobacco.

Smoke-sail, smoke'-sale, *s.* a small sail set forward of the funnel of a vessel's galley.

Smoking, smo'-king, *a.* emitting smoke; to smoke in: *s.* the act of emitting smoke; the practice of inhaling and emitting tobacco fumes.

Smoky, smo'-ke, *a.* emitting smoke; having the appearance or nature of smoke; filled with smoke; subject to be filled with smoke from a chimney; tarnished with smoke. **Smokily**, smo'-ke-le, *ad.* in a smoky manner. **Smokiness**, smo'-ke-nes, *s.* the state of being smoky.

Smolt, smolt, *s.* a salmon after it assumes its silvery hue (Gael.)

Smooth, smooth, *a.* having an even surface; not rough; glossy; gently flowing; not ruffled; bland in manners; mild; flattering: *s.* the smooth part of a thing: *v.a.* to make smooth; to make easy; to make flowing; to palliate; to calm; to ease; to flatter (A.S. *smoethe*, flattened with a hammer). **Smoothly**, smooth'-le, *ad.* in a smooth manner. **Smoothness**, smooth'-nes, *s.* the quality of being smooth; evenness; softness; mildness; blandness.

Smooth-chinned, smooth-tshind, *a.* beardless.

Smooth-faced, smooth'-fased, *a.* having a mild, soft look.

Smoothing, smooth'-ing, *a.* making smooth.

Smoothing-iron, smooth'-ing-i-urn, *s.* a polished iron instrument for smoothing clothes.

Smoothing-plane, smooth-ing-plane, *s.* a fine plane used for smoothing and finishing work.

Smooth-tongued, smooth'-tungd, *a.* plausible; flattering.

Smorzato, smord-zä'-to, *ad.* an expression to indicate a gradual diminution of tone to its dying away [Mus.] (lt. dying away).

Smote, smote, *pret.* of **Smite**.

Smother, smuth'-er, *v.a.* to suffocate; to stifle; to suppress: *v.n.* to be suffocated; to smoke without vent *s.* smoke; thick dust (A.S. *smorian*).

Smothered, smuth'-erd, *a.* suffocated; stifled.

Smothery, smuth'-er-e, *a.* tending to smother. **Smotheriness**, smuth'-er-e-nes, *s.* state of being smothery.

Smoulder, smole'-der, *v.n.* to burn and smoke without vent; to burn or exist in a stifled state (*smother*).

Smudge, smuj, *v.a.* to stain with black: *s.* a black stain (*smut*).

Smudge, smuj, *s.* a suffocating smoke: a smouldering fire to suffocate mosquitoes (U.S.). (*smother*).

Smug, smug, *a.* neat; spruce; affectedly nice in dress [Dan.] **Smugly**, smug'-le, *ad.* in a smug manner; neatly. **Smugness**, smug'-nes, *s.* the quality of being smug; neatness; spruceness.

Smuggle, smug'-gl, *v.a.* secretly to import or export goods without paying the custom-house duties; to convey clandestinely [Scand.]

Smuggler, smug'-gler, *s.* one who smuggles; a vessel employed in running goods.

Smuggling, smug'-gling, *s.* the offence of clandestinely importing or exporting prohibited goods or other goods without paying the custom duties.

Smut, smut, *s.* a spot made with soot or coal, or the foul matter itself; a parasitic fungus on grain; obscene language: *v.a.* to stain or mark with smut; to taint with mildew; to blacken; to tarnish; *v.n.* to gather smut; to be converted into smut (Scand.)

Smutch, smutsh, *v.a.* to blacken with smoke, soot, or coal: *s.* smut.

Smutty, smut'-te, *a.* soiled with smut; tainted with mildew; obscene. **Smuttily**, smut'-te-le, *ad.* in a smutty manner. **Smuttiness**, smut'-te-nes, *s.* the state of being smutty.

Snack, snak, *s.* a share; a slight hasty repast (*snatch*).
Snacol, snak'-ol, *s.* the garfish or sea-needle.
Snaffle, snaf'l, *s.* a bridle consisting of a slender bitmouth: *v.a.* to bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle (*snap*).
Snag, snag, *s.* a short branch; a shoot; a knot; a projecting tooth; a tooth, in contempt [Celt.]
Snagged, snag'd, } *a.* full of snags; abounding with
Snaggy, snag'-ge, } knots.
Snail, snale, *s.* a slimy, slow-creeping, gasteropodous mollusc; a drone; a slow-moving person (A.S. *snægl*). See **Snake.**
Snail-clover, snale'-klover, *s.* snail-trefoil.
Snail-flower, snale'-flow-er, *s.* a plant allied to the kidney-bean.
Snail-like, snale'-like, *a.* like a snail in motion: *ad.* in the manner of a snail.
Snail-trefoil, snale'-tre-foyl, *s.* a plant of the genus medicago.
Snake, snake, *s.* a species of serpent: *v.a.* to wind a small rope round a large one spirally [Naut.] (A.S. *snaca*, a creeper.)
Snake-bird, snake'-bêrd, *s.* the darter, so called from the length of its neck.
Snake-eel, snake'-eel, *s.* a species of eel, with a tail ending like that of a serpent.
Snake-root, snake'-root, *s.* the common name of several plants.
Snake's-head iris, snakes'-hed-i-ris, *s.* a bulbous plant of Arabia, iris tuberosa.
Snake-stone, snake'-stone, *s.* an ammonite; a small piece of rounded stone or other hard substance, alleged to be efficacious in curing snake bites.
Snake-weed, snake'-weed, *s.* the plant bistort.
Snake-wood, snake'-wood, *s.* a wood supposed to be a remedy for the bite of snakes; letter wood.
Snakish, sna'-kish, *a.* having the qualities of a snake; snaky.
Snaky, sna'-ke, *a.* pertaining to or resembling a snake: serpentine; winding; sly; insinuating; deceitful, having snakes.
Snap, snap, *v.a.* to break short or at once; to strike with a sharp sound; to catch at suddenly with the teeth; to crack: *v.n.* to break short; to part asunder suddenly; to try to bite; to catch. *To snap off*, to bite off suddenly. *To snap one up*, to treat with sharp words (*snip*).
Snap, snap, *s.* a sudden breaking or rupture of any substance; a sudden eager bite, or effort to bite; a crack, as of a whip; a catch or small fastening; a sudden turn of cold weather; a small gingerbread cake.
Snap-dragon, snap'-drâ-gon, *s.* a plant with a personate corolla, which shuts with a snap when opened; a play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy and put into the mouth; the raisins snatched up.
Snaphaunce, snap'-hâns, *s.* an old-fashioned gun with a spring lock.
Snapper, snap'-per, *s.* one who snaps
Snappish, snap'-pish, *a.* apt to snap; eager to bite; sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly. **Snappishly**, snap'-ish-le, *ad.* in a snappish manner. **Snappishness**, snap'-pish-nes, *s.* the quality of being snappish.
Snare, snare, *s.* a contrivance, such as a string, with a noose for catching animals; that by which one is entangled: *v.a.* to catch with a snare; to entangle (A.S. *snear*, a string).
Snarer, sna'-rer, *s.* one who lays snares or entangles.
Snarl, snärl, *v.n.* to growl, as an angry or surly dog; to speak roughly or surlily; *s.* an angry contention or quarrel (from the sound).
Snarl, snarl, *v.a.* to entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots: *s.* entanglement; a complication, specially of hair, thread, &c., difficult to disentangle (*snare*).
Snarler, snärl'-er, *s.* one who snarls; a surly growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.
Snarling, snärl-ing, *pp.* or *a.* growling; grumbling angrily; snappish; entangling.
Snary, sna'-re, *a.* entangling; insidious.
Snatch, snatsh, *v.a.* to seize hastily or abruptly; to seize without permission or ceremony; to seize and transport away: *v.n.* to catch at; *s.* a hasty catching or seizing; an attempt to seize suddenly; a short fit of exertion; a short fit; a fragment (*snap*).
Snatch-block, snatsh'-blok, *s.* a particular kind of block used in ships with an opening on one side to receive the bight of a rope.
Snatcher, snatsh'-er, *s.* one who snatches or takes abruptly.
Snatchingly, snatsh'-ing-le, *ad.* by snatching; hastily; abruptly.
Snathe, snathe, *s.* the handle of a scythe [U.S.]
Sneak, sneek, *v.n.* to creep or steal away privately, or meanly, as afraid or ashamed to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle: *s.* a mean fellow (A.S. *snican*, to creep).
Sneaker, sneek'-er, *s.* one who sneaks; a small vessel of drink.
Sneaking, sneek'-ing, *a.* acting like a sneak; mean; servile; crouching; niggardly. **Sneakingly**, sneek'-ing-le, *ad.* in a sneaking manner. **Sneakingness**, sneek'-ing-ness, *s.* the quality of being sneaking; meanness; niggardliness.
Sneer, sneer, *v.n.* to show contempt by turning up the nose or by a particular cast of countenance; to insinuate contempt by a covert expression; to treat with contempt: *s.* a look of contempt, disdain, derision, or ridicule; an expression of contemptuous scorn (*snarl*).
Sneerer, sneer'-er, *s.* one who sneers.
Sneeringly, sneer'-ing-le, *ad.* in a sneering manner; with a look of contempt or scorn.
Sneeze, sneez, *s.* to emit air through the nose audibly and convulsively, in consequence of irritation in the inner membrane of the nose: *s.* the act of sneezing (A.S. *fneosan*).
Sneeze-wood, sneez'-wood, *s.* a S. African tree yielding a timber of a valuable quality, so called from its sternutatory properties.
Sneeze-wort, sneez'-wurt, *s.* a plant with a pungent odour.
Sneezing, sneez'-ing, *s.* the act of one who sneezes.
Snicker, snik'-er, *v.n.* to laugh with small audible catches of voice, as when one attempts to suppress loud laughter (from the sound).
Sniff, snif, *v.n.* to draw air audibly up the nose: *v.a.* to draw in with the breath; to smell: *s.* perception by the nose; what is snuffed in (*snuff*).
Sniff, snift, *v.n.* to snort; to sniff.
Sniffing-valve, snif'-ing-valv, *s.* a valve in the cylinder of a steam engine for the escape of air.
Snig, snig, *s.* a kind of eel.
Snigger, snig'-ger, *v.n.* to snicker.
Sniggle, snig'-gl, *v.a.* to snare; to catch; to fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their holes.
Snip, snip *v.a.* to clip; to cut off at once with shears or scissors: *s.* a clip; a single cut with scissors; a small shred; a snipper (*snap*).
Snipe, snipe, *s.* a fen fowl with a long straight bill; a blockhead (*nob*).
Snipper, snip'-per, *s.* one who snips or clips; a tailor.
Snippet, snip'-pet, *s.* a small part or share (*snip*).
Snip-snap, snip'-snap, *a.* smart: *s.* a smart sharp dialogue.
Snivel, sniv'-el, *s.* mucus running from the nose: *v.n.* to run at the nose; to cry as children with snuffling or snivelling; to draw up the snivel (*sniff*).
Sniveller, sniv'-el-er, *s.* one who snivels; one who cries with snivelling; one who weeps for slight causes.
Snivelly, sniv'-el-e, *a.* running at the nose; pitiful; whining.
Snob, snob, *s.* a shoemaker; a vulgar person who apes gentility; in the Universities, a townsman as opposed to a gownsman; one who works during a strike for lower wages.
Snobbery, snob'-er-e, *s.* snobbishness.
Snobbish, snob'-bish, *a.* belonging to, or resembling a snob. **Snobbishly**, snob'-bish-le, *ad.* like a snob. **Snobbishness**, snob'-bish-nes, *s.* the quality of being a snob.
Snobbism, snob'-ism, *s.* snobbishness.
Snobby, snob'-be, *a.* snobbish.
Snooze, snooze, *s.* a short sleep or nap: *v.n.* to slumber; to take a nap.
Snoozer, snooz'-er, *s.* one who snoozes.
Snore, snore, *v.n.* to breathe with a rough hoarse noise in sleep: *s.* a hoarse breathing in sleep (from the sound).
Snorer, sno'-rer, *s.* one who snores.
Snort, snort, *v.n.* to force the air with violence through the nostrils like a horse: *s.* the sound produced by snorting (*snore*).
Snorter, snort'-er, *s.* one who snorts.
Snorting, snort'-ing, *s.* the act of forcing the air violently through the nose.
Snot, snot, *s.* mucus discharged from the nose (*snout*).
Snotty, snot'-te, *a.* foul with mucus; mean; dirty.
Snout, snowt, *s.* the long projecting nose of a beast, as of swine; the nose of a man, in contempt; a nozzle: *v.a.* to furnish with a nozzle or point (Ger. *Schnauze*).
Snouted, snow'-ted, *a.* having a snout.
Snouty, snow'-te, *a.* resembling a beast's snout.
Snow, sno, *s.* the watery particles in the atmosphere frozen into small white crystalline flakes and falling to the earth: *v.n.* to fall in snow: *v.a.* to scatter like snow (A.S. *snaw*).
Snow, sno, *s.* a vessel equipped with two masts like a

brig, and a third small mast abaft the mainmast, carrying a trysail.

Snow-ball, sno'-bawl, *s.* a round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together: *v.a.* to pelt with snow-balls: *v.n.* to throw snow-balls.

Snow-ball-tree, sno'-bawl-tree, *s.* the guelder rose.

Snow-berry, sno'-ber-re, *s.* a shrub with snow-white berries.

Snow-bird, sno'-bêrd, *s.* a bird which appears in the time of snow.

Snow-broth, sno'-broth, *s.* snow and water mixed; very cold liquor.

Snow-bunting, sno'-bunt-ing, *s.* an arctic bird of the bunting family.

Snow-capt, sno'-kapt, *a.* crowned with snow.

Snow-drift, sno'-drift, *s.* a bank of snow driven together by the wind.

Snow-drop, sno'-drop, *s.* a bulbous plant bearing a white flower, which appears in early spring.

Snowless, sno'-les, *a.* destitute of snow.

Snowlike, sno'-like, *a.* resembling snow.

Snow-line, sno'-line, *s.* the lowest limit of perpetual snow.

Snow-plough, sno'-plow, *s.* a machine for clearing away the snow from roadways.

Snow-shoe, sno'-shoo, *s.* a shoe or racket to prevent the feet from sinking into the snow.

Snow-slip, sno'-slip, *s.* a large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain.

Snow-storm, sno'-storm, *s.* a storm with falling snow.

Snow-wreath, sno'-reeth, *s.* a heap of drifted snow.

Snowy, sno'-e, *a.* white like snow; abounding or covered with snow; pure; unblemished.

Snub, snub, *s.* a knot or protuberance in wood; a snag; a check or rebuke; a snub nose: *v.a.* to nip; to clip off; to check; to reprimand; to check, stop, or rebuke with a tart sarcastic remark or reply. *To snub a cable*, to check it suddenly in running out. [Naut.] (Dan. to nip).

Snub-nose, snub'-noze, *s.* a short or flat nose.

Snub-nosed, snub'-nozed, *a.* having a short, flat nose.

Snudge, snuj, *s.* a miser or a sneaking fellow.

Snuff, snuf, *v.a.* to draw in through the nose; to scent; to smell; to take the snuff off: *v.n.* to snort; to inhale the air with violence or with noise; to take offence: *s.* the charred part of a candlewick; a candle almost burnt out; pulverized tobacco or other substance, inhaled by the nose; resentment; huff, expressed by a snuffing of the nose (*sniff*, and *snub*).

Snuff-box, snuf'-boks, *s.* a box for carrying snuff about the person.

Snuffer, snuf'-fer, *s.* one who takes snuff.

Snuffers, snuf'-ferz, *s.pl.* an instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

Snuffle, snuf'-fl, *v.n.* to breathe hard or speak through the nose, when obstructed.

Snuffler, snuf'-fler, *s.* one who snuffles.

Snuffles, snuf'-flz, *s.* obstruction of the nose by mucus.

Snuffling, snuf'-fling, *s.* a speaking through the nose.

Snuff-taker, snuf'-ta-ker, *s.* one who takes snuff or inhales it into the nose.

Snuffy, snuf'-fe, *a.* like snuff; soiled with snuff.

Snug, snug, *v.n.* to lie close; *a.* lying close; closely pressed; close; concealed; in good order; compact, tidy, and comfortable (Scand.) **Snugly**, snug'-le, *ad.* in a snug manner. **Snugness**, snug'-nes, *s.* state of being snug.

Snuggery, snug'-ger-e, *s.* a snug, comfortable place.

Snuggle, snug'-gl, *v.n.* to lie close for comfort and warmth.

So, so, *ad.* in like manner; in such manner; to such degree; thus: *conj.* therefore; provided that. *So much as*, however much. *So so*, much as it was; indifferently. *So then*, therefore. (A.S. *swa*).

Soak, soke, *v.a.* to steep; to wet thoroughly; to drench; to imbibe by the pores, as the skin: *v.n.* to lie steeped in fluid; to enter into pores or interstices; to drink intemperately (A.S. *socian*, *suck*).

Soaker, soke'-er, *s.* one who or that which soaks in a liquid; a hard drinker.

Soaking, soke'-ing *a.* that wets thoroughly.

Soap, sope, *s.* an alkaline or unctuous substance used in washing and cleansing: *v.a.* to rub or wash over with soap (A.S. *sapo*).

Soapberry-tree, sope'-ber-re-tree, *s.* an evergreen tropical tree, bearing red saponaceous berries, used as a substitute for soap.

Soap-boiler, sope'-boyl-er, *s.* a maker of soap; a soap-pan.

Soap-bubble, sope'-bub-bl, *s.* an inflated filmy sphere of soapy water.

Soap-pan, sope'-pan, *s.* a boiler for the manufacture of soap.

Soap-stone, sope'-stone, *s.* a magnesian mineral.

Soap-suds, sope'-sudz, *s.pl.* water impregnated with soap.

Soap-work, sope'-work, *s.* a soap manufactory.

Soap-wort, sope'-wurt, *s.* a plant of the genus saponaria.

Soapy, so'-pe, *a.* like soap; having the qualities of soap; soft and smooth; covered with soap.

Soar, sore, *v.n.* to fly aloft; to rise high; to mount; to tower in imagination; to rise in ambition or heroism; to rise aloft: *s.* a towering flight (L. *ex*, and *aura*, air).

Soaring, sore'-ing, *s.* the act of mounting on the wing; intellectual flight.

Soave, so-á'-va, *ad.* with sweetness [Mus.] (It. from L. *suavis*, sweet).

Sob, sob, *s.* a convulsive sigh or act of respiration obstructed by sorrow: *v.n.* to sigh or utter deep sobs (*sigh*).

Sobbing, sob'-bing, *s.* a convulsive respiration due to sorrowful emotion.

Sober, so'-ber, *a.* not drunk; temperate; specially in the use of spirituous liquors; not excited or heated with passion; calm; grave; serious: *v.a.* to make sober: *v.n.* to become sober. (L. *sobrius*, from *se*, not, and *ebrius*, drunk). **Soberly**, so'-ber-le, *ad.* in a sober manner. **Soberness**, so'-ber-nes, *s.* the quality of being sober.

Sober-minded, so'-ber-minde-ed, *a.* having a disposition or temper habitually sober, temperate and calm. **Sober-mindedness**, so'-ber-minde-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being sober-minded.

Sobriety, so-brí'-e-te, *s.* habitual temperance, especially in drinking spirituous liquors; freedom from intoxication; habitual freedom from passion; seriousness; gravity.

Sobriquet, sob-ree'-ka, *s.* a nickname; a derisive surname (Fr.).

Soc, sok, *s.* power or privilege of holding a court in a district; privilege of tenants secured from customary burdens; a miller's privilege to grind all the corn in a district. (A.S. *soc*, the exercise of judicial powers).

Socage, sok'-aje, *s.* a tenure of lands by certain or determinate service.

Socager, sok'-á-jer, *s.* a tenant by socage.

So-called, so'-kawld, *a.* so named.

Sociability, so-she-á-bil'-e-te, *s.* disposition to associate and converse with others; or the practice of familiar intercourse.

Sociable, so'-she-á-bl, *a.* fit to be conjoined; inclined to associate; disposed to converse; free in conversation: *s.* a kind of phaeton with two seats facing each other. **Sociably**, so'-she-á-ble, *ad.* in a sociable manner. **Sociableness**, so'-she-á-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being sociable; disposition to associate; inclination to company and converse.

Social, so'-shal, *a.* pertaining to society or men living in society; inclined to friendly converse; consisting in mutual converse; disposed to unite in society; convivial (L. *socius*, a companion). **Socially**, so'-shal-le, *ad.* in a social manner. **Socialness**, so'-shal-nes, *s.* the quality of being social.

Socialism, so'-shal-izm, *s.* a system which, in opposition to the competitive system at present prevailing, seeks to re-organize society on the basis, in the main, of a certain secularism in religion, of community of interest, and of co-operation in labour for the common good.

Socialist, so'-shal-ist, *s.* an advocate of socialism: *a.* pertaining to socialism.

Socialistic, so-shal-ist'-ik, *a.* pertaining to socialism.

Sociality, so-she-al'-e-te, *s.* socialness.

Socialize, so'-she-al-ize, *v.a.* to render social; to reduce to a social or socialistic state.

Societary, so-sí'-e-ta-re, *a.* pertaining to society.

Society, so-sí'-e-te, *s.* a number of persons united in community; an association for the promotion of some common object; a fraternity; company; fellowship; partnership.

Socinian, so-sin'-e-an, *s.* a follower of Socinus, who, in the 16th century, denied the Trinity, the divinity and atonement of Christ, and the doctrine of original depravity: *a.* pertaining to Socinianism.

Socinianism, so-sin'-e-an-izm, *s.* the doctrine of the Socinians.

Sociological, so-she-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to sociology.

Sociologist, so-she-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one learned in sociology.

Sociology, so-she-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science which treats of the nature and development of society and social institutions (L. *socius*, a companion, and *logos*, science).

Sock, sok, *s.* the shoe of the ancient actors of comedy; comedy; a short stocking (L. *soccus*, a low-heeled, light shoe).

Sock, sok, *s.* a ploughshare [Celt.]

Socket, sok'-et, *s.* any hollow which receives and holds something else; the hollow of a candlestick in which the candle is fixed (*sock*).

Socket-chisel, sok'-et-tshizel, *s.* a strong chisel used by carpenters for mortising.

Socket-pole, sok'-et-pole, *s.* a pole armed with an iron socket, and used to propel boats, &c.

Sockless, sok'-les, *a.* destitute of socks or shoes.

Socle, so'kl, *s.* a plain block or plinth, forming a low pedestal to a statue, column, &c.; also a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall [Arch.] (*sock*).

Socman, sok'-man, *s.* one who holds lands by socage; a socager.

Socotrine, sok'-o-treen, *s.* a kind of aloes from *Socotra*.

Socratic, so-krat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to Socrates, or to his manner of teaching and philosophizing. **Socratically**, so-krat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a Socratic manner.

Socratism, so'-krat-izm, *s.* a principle of Socrates.

Sod, sod, *s.* earth on the surface held together with the roots of the grass; turf; sward: *v.a.* to cover with sod: to turf.

Sod, sod, *pret.* of **Seethe**.

Soda, so'-dâ, *s.* the protoxide of sodium; the carbonate of soda, an article of great importance in the manufacture of glass, soap, &c. (Ar.)

Sodalite, so'-dâ-lite, *s.* a mineral containing a large proportion of soda.

Sodality, so-dal'-e-te, *s.* fellowship or fraternity (L. *sodalis*, a companion).

Soda-salt, so'-dâ-sawlt, *s.* a salt having soda for base.

Soda-water, so'dâ-waw-ter, *s.* a weak solution of soda in water charged with carbonic acid.

Sodden, sod'-dn, *pp.* of **Seethe**: *a.* boiled; as if boiled.

Sodden, sod'-den, *v.n.* to settle down: *v.a.* to soak.

Soddy, sod'-de, *a.* turfy; consisting of sod; covered with sod.

Sodium, so'-de-um, *s.* the metallic base of soda.

Sodomite, sod'-o-mite, *s.* an inhabitant of Sodom; one guilty of sodomy.

Sodomy, sod'-o-me, *s.* a crime against nature (*Sodom*).

Soever, so-ev'-er, *s.* a compound affixed to such words as who, what, where, &c., to render them emphatic.

Sofa, so'-fâ, *s.* a long seat with a stuffed bottom (Ar.)

Sofa-bed, so'-fâ-bed, *s.* a bed within a frame beneath a sofa.

Sofett, so-fet', *s.* a small sofa.

Soffit, sof'-fit, *s.* a small ceiling formed into panels, as over windows [Arch.]; the under part of a cornice presenting a flat surface [Arch.]

Sofi, so'-fe, *s.* in Persia, a religious person; a dervise.

Sofism, so'-fizm, *s.* the mystical doctrines of the Mohammedan priests or sofis.

Soft, soft, *a.* not hard; easily worked; smooth to the touch; delicate; yielding easily; weak; tender; courteous; gentle; placid; effeminate; smooth and gently flowing: *ad.* softly; gently; quietly; *int.* be soft; hold; stop (A.S. *sefte*). **Softly**, soft'-le, *ad.* in a soft manner. **Softness**, soft'-nes, *s.* quality of being soft.

Soften, sof'n, *v.a.* to make soft or softer; to mollify; to make less harsh, severe, or offensive; to palliate; to alleviate; to make calm and placid; to tone down; to enervate: *v.n.* to become soft or softer; to become less rude; to relent; to become more mild or less harsh.

Softener, sof'n-er, *s.* one who or that which softens.

Softening, sof'n-ing, *s.* the act of making or becoming softer; the blending of colours with harmony; a decrease of the consistency of a tissue [Med.]

Soft-hearted, soft'-hart-ed, *a.* tender-hearted; gentle; meek; susceptible of pity. **Soft-heartedness**, soft'-hart-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being soft-hearted.

Softish, soft'-ish, *a.* somewhat soft.

Softling, soft'-ling, *s.* an effeminate person.

Soft-voiced, soft'-voysd, *a.* having a soft voice.

Soggy, sog'-ge, *a.* wet; filled or soaked with water.

Soho, so'-ho, *int.* a form of calling to one afar off; a sportsman's halloo.

Soil, soyl, *s.* the ground on the surface of the earth which yields nourishment to plants; land; country (L. *solum*).

Soil, soyl, *v.a.* to make dirty; to stain; to tarnish; to manure: *s.* dirt; dung; foulness; stain; tarnish. *To soil cattle*, to feed them with grass mowed for them, instead of pasturing them. *To soil a horse*, to purge him by feeding him upon fresh grass. *To take soil*, to run into water when pursued, as a deer. (Fr. *souiller*, from L. *sus*, a sow.)

Soilless, soyl'-les, *a.* destitute of soil.

Soil-pipe, soyl'-pipe, *s.* a waste-pipe.

Soilure, soyl'-ure, *s.* stain; pollution (Fr.)

Soirée, swâ-ra, *s.* an evening party for conversation and friendly intercourse; an evening entertainment of a social kind, accompanied with refreshments (Fr. from *soir*, evening, from L. *serus*, late).

Sojourn, so'-jurn, *v.n.* to dwell for a time: *s.* a temporary residence, as that of a traveller in a foreign land (Fr. *séjourner*, from L. *sub* and *diurnus*, belonging to a day).

Sojourner, so'-jurn-er, *s.* a temporary resident.

Sojourning, so'-journ-ing, *s.* staying for a time; the time for so staying.

Sojournment, so'-jurn-ment, *s.* sojourning; sojourn.

Sol, sol, *s.* the sun; gold (L.)

Sol, sol, *s.* the fifth note of Guido's gamut [Mus.]

Sol, sol, *s.* a French penny. See **Sou**.

Solace, sol'-ase, *v.a.* to cheer in grief; to console; to assuage: *s.* comfort in grief; consolation; recreation (L. *solor*, to comfort).

Solacement, sol'-ase-ment, *s.* act of solacing; state of being solaced.

Solanaceous, so-là-na'-shus, *a.* relating to plants of the potato order (L.)

Solander, so-lan'-der, *s.* a disease in horses.

Solan-goose, so'lan-goos, *s.* the gannet (Ice. *sula*).

Solanine, so'-là-nine, *s.* a vegetable alkaloid obtained from several species of solanum.

Solano, so-là'-no, *s.* a hot oppressive wind in the Mediterranean (Sp.)

Solanum, so-là'-num, *s.* an extensive genus of plants, comprehending the potato, egg-plant, and nightshade (L. nightshade).

Solar, so'-lar, *a.* pertaining to the sun; proceeding from the sun; measured by the progress of the sun. *Solar flowers*, flowers that open and shut at certain determinate hours. *Solar system*, the group of celestial bodies comprehending the planets and comets which revolve round the sun. *Solar spots*, spots of various sizes on the disk of the sun. *Solar microscope*, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by the concentrated light of the sun.

Solarization, so'-lar-ize-a'-shun, *s.* the effect of solarizing.

Solarize, so'-lar-ize, *v.n.* to be injured by too long exposure in the camera to the sun's light: *v.a.* to injure by means of too long exposure in the camera [Phot.]

Solatium, so-la'-she-um, *s.* a compensation for loss; compensation for wounded feelings [Scots law].

Sold, sole'd, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Sell**.

Solder, sol'-der, *v.a.* to unite by metallic cement in fusion; to cement: *s.* an easily fusible metallic cement (L. *solidus*, solid).

Soldering, sol'-der-ing, *s.* the process of uniting metals by solder.

Soldering-bolt, sol'-der-ing-boalt, *s.* a tool for applying solder.

Soldier, sole'-jur, *s.* a man engaged in military service; a private or common soldier; a man of military experience or distinguished valour (Old Fr. *soldier*, one who fights for pay, from L. *solidus*, a piece of money).

Soldier-crab, sole'-jur-krab, *s.* the hermit crab.

Soldiering, sole'-jur-ing, *s.* the business of a soldier.

Soldierly, sole'-jur-le, *a.* like or becoming a soldier; brave; martial; heroic; honourable.

Soldiership, sole'jur-ship, *s.* military qualities; martial character or state; martial skill; soldierly behaviour.

Soldiery, sole'-jur-e, *s.* the body of military men; soldiers collectively.

Soldo, sol'-do, *s.* an Italian coin, the same as the French sou.

Sole, sole, *s.* the underside of the foot; the foot itself; the bottom of a shoe or boot; the part that forms the bottom of anything; a marine fish allied to the flounder: *v.a.* to furnish with a sole (L. *solea*, a sandal).

Sole, sole, *a.* alone; single; being or acting without another; unmarried [Law.] (L. *solus*.) **Solely**, sole'-le, *ad.* singly; alone. **Soleness**, sole'-ness, *s.* singleness.

Solecism, sol'-e-sizm, *s.* impropriety in language, in violation of syntax or idiom; any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety (Gr. *Soloikos*, an Athenian colonist of *Soloi*, who, in his expatriation, had lost the pure Greek).

Solecist, sol'-e-sist, *s.* one who commits solecisms.

Solecistical, sol-e-sist'-e-kal, *a.* incorrect; incongruous. **Solecistically**, sole-e-sist'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a solecistical manner.

Solecize, sol'-e-size, *v.n.* to commit solecism.

Solemn, sol'-em, *a.* marked with religious gravity, pomp, or sanctity; religiously grave or serious; affecting with seriousness, grave; affectedly grave; formal; attended with a serious appeal to God; marked with solemnities (L. *solemnis*, taking place every year, from *sollus*, every, and *annus*, a year).

Solemnly, sol'-em-le, *ad.* in a solemn manner.
Solemnness, sol'-em-nes, *s.* qualitiy of being solemn.
Solemnity, so-lem'-ne-te, *s.* a ceremony performed with religious reverence; a religious ceremony; a ritual performance; a ceremony adopted to impress awe; gravity; seriousness; impressiveness; affected gravity.
Solemnization, sol-em-ne-za'-shun, *s.* the act of solemnizing.
Solemnize, sol'-em-nize, *v.a.* to celebrate; to perform with ritual ceremonies; to render grave, serious and reverential.
Solemnizer, sol'-em-ni-zer, *s.* one who solemnizes; one who performs a solemn rite.
Solen, so'-len, *s.* the razor-shell, a mollusc with a shell gaping wide at both ends (Gr.)
Solenite, sol'-len-ite, *s.* a petrified razor-shell.
Sol-fa, sol'-fâ, *v.n.* to sing the notes of the gamut, do, re, mi, fa, &c.
Solfatara, sol-fâ-tâ'-râ, *s.* a volcanic vent which emits sulphurous and other gases (It.)
Solfeggio, sol-fej'-e-o, *s.* an arrangement or an exercise in the syllables do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si [Mus.] (It.)
Solicit, so-lis'-it, *v.a.* to ask with earnestness; to seek by petition; to summon or invite; to try to obtain (L. *sollicitus*, wholly moved, from *sollus*, whole, and *cieo*, to stir up).
Solicitant, so-lis'-it-ant, *s.* one who solicits.
Solicitation, so-lis-e-ta'-shun, *s.* earnest request; excitement; invitation.
Solicitor, so-lis'-e-tur, *s.* one who asks with earnestness; an attorney; one qualified to act for another in a court of law.
Solicitor-General, so-lis'-e-tur-jen'-er-al, *s.* one of the legal officers of the crown.
Solicitorship, so-lis'-e-tur-ship, *s.* the office of solicitor.
Solicitous, so-lis'-e-tus, *a.* careful; anxious; very desirous; concerned. **Solicitously**, so-lis'-e-tus-le, *ad.* anxiously. **Solicitousness**, so-lis'-e-tus-nes, *s.* the state of being solicitous.
Solicitude, so-lis'-e-tewd, *s.* solicitousness; concern; anxiety.
Solid, sol'-id, *a.* having its particles so close as to resist impression; firm; compact; not hollow; cubic; strong; sound; valid; grave; profound; *s.* a firm compact body; a body with length, breadth, and thickness; *pl.* the bones, flesh, and vessels of animal bodies as distinct from the fluids (L. *solidus*). **Solidly**, sol'-id-le, *ad.* in a solid manner. **Solidness**, sol'-id-nes, *s.* the quality of being solid; solidity; soundness.
Solidarity, so-li-dar'-e-te, *s.* that community of being which binds humanity into one whole, so that each affects and is affected by all (Fr. *solidarité*, joint and several liability).
Solidifiable, so-lid'-e-fi-â-bl, *a.* capable of being solidified.
Solidification, so-lid-e-fi-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of solidifying.
Solidify, so-lid'-e-fi, *v.a.* to make solid: *v.n.* to become solid (L. *solidus*, and *facio*, to make).
Solidism, sol'-e-dizm, *s.* the doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body.
Solidist, sol'-e-dist, *s.* one who believes in solidism.
Solidity, so-lid'-e-te, *s.* firmness; compactness; fulness of matter; strength; moral firmness; validity; solid content.
Solidungulate, sol-e-dung'-gu-late, *s.* a quadruped, such as the horse, the foot of which terminates in a single toe encased in a single undivided hoof (L. *solidus*, and *ungula*, a hoof).
Solidungulous, sol-e-dung'-gu-lus, *a.* having a single undivided hoof.
Solidian, sol-e-fid'-e-an, *s.* one who holds the doctrine that mere faith is sufficient for salvation (L. *solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith).
Solifidianism, sol-e-fid'-e-an-ism, *s.* the doctrine of the Solifidians.
Soliloquize, so-lil'-o-kwize, *v.n.* to utter a soliquy.
Soliloquy, so-lil'-o-kwe, *s.* a talking or discourse to one's self; a written composition reciting what a person speaks to himself (L. *solus*, alone, and *loquor*, to speak).
Soliped, sol'-e-ped, *s.* a quadruped whose hoof is not cloven: a solidungulate (L. *solus*, and *pes*, the foot).
Solipedous, so-lip'-e-dus, *a.* solidungulous.
Solitaire, sol-e-tare', *s.* a person who lives in solitude; a recluse; an ornament for the neck; a game which a person can play alone on a round board, with 33 or 37 hollows, and as many balls (Fr.)
Solitarian, sol-e-ta'-re-an, *s.* a hermit.
Solitary, sol'-e-tâ-re, *a.* living alone; retired; remote from society; lonely; gloomy; single: *s.* one who lives alone or in solitude; a hermit (L. *solus*, alone).
Solitarily, sol'-e-tâ-re-le, *ad.* in a solitary manner.
Solitariness, sol'-e-tâ-re-nes, *s.* the state of being solitary.
Solitude, sol'-e-tewd, *s.* state of being alone; loneliness; a solitary place; a desert.
Solivagant, so-liv'-â-gant, *a.* wandering alone (L. *solus*, and *vagus*, wandering).
Sollecito, sol-le-se'-to, *ad.* pensively [Mus.] (It.)
Solmization, sol-me-za'-shun, *s.* a recital of the notes of the gamut; sol-faing [Mus.] (*sol*, *mi*).
Solo, so'-lo, *s.* a tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice (It. from L. *solus*).
Solomon's Seal, sol'-o-mun-seel, *s.* a plant of the lily family; a masonic emblem.
Solstice, sol'-stis, *s.* the point in the ecliptic at which the sun ceases to recede from the equator, either north in summer, or south in winter; the time when it stops (L. *sol*, the sun, and *sto*, to stand).
Solstitial, sol-stish'-al, *a.* pertaining to the solstice; happening at a solstice, specially at the summer solstice, or midsummer.
Solubility, sol-u-bil'-e-te, *s.* solubleness.
Soluble, sol'-u-bl, *a.* capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution. **Solubleness**, sol'-u-bl-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being soluble.
Solution, so-lu'-shun, *s.* the act of separating the parts, specially the connected parts, of any body; the melting of solid in a fluid or the result of this process; an explanation; removal of a difficulty or doubt; the resolving of a problem proposed [Math.] release; deliverance (L. *solvo*.) See **Solve.**
Solutive, sol'-u-tiv, *a.* tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.
Solvability, sol-vâ-bil'-e-te, *s.* solvableness; ability to pay debts.
Solvable, sol'-vâ-bl, *a.* that may be solved, resolved, or explained; that may be paid. **Solvableness**, sol'-vâ-bl-nes, *s.* quality of being solvable; solvability.
Solve, solv, *v.a.* to explain; to clear up; to resolve; to remove (L. *solvo*, *solutum*, to loosen).
Solvency, sol'-ven-se, *s.* ability to pay all debts.
Solvend, sol'-vend, *s.* a substance to be dissolved.
Solvent, sol'-vent, *a.* having the power of dissolving; able or sufficient to pay all just debts: *s.* a fluid that dissolves any substance; a menstruum.
Solver, sol'-ver, *s.* one who or that which solves.
Soma, so'-mâ, *s.* the inebriating juice of a plant offered in libation to a Hindu god to strengthen him in his war with the demons, and identified with the invigorating and immortalizing principle in nature.
Somatic, so-mat'-ik, *a.* corporeal; pertaining to the body (Gr. *soma*, a body).
Somatist, so'-mâ-tist, *s.* a materialist; one who does not believe in purely spiritual existences.
Somatology, so-mâ-tol'-o-je, *s.* the doctrine of material substances or of matter (Gr. *soma*, and *logos*, science).
Somatotomy, so-mâ-tot'-o-me, *s.* anatomy (Gr. *soma*, and *tome*, cutting).
Sombre, som'-br, *a.* dark; dull; dusky; gloomy; melancholy (L. *sub*, and *umbra*, a shade). **Sombreness**, som'-br-nes, *s.* the state of being sombre.
Sombrous, som'-brus, *a.* gloomy. **Sombrously**, som'-brus-le, *ad.* in a sombrous manner. **Sombrousness**, som'-brus-nes, *s.* the quality of being sombre.
Some, sum, *a.* denoting an indeterminate quantity, number, person, or thing; more or less; one or other (A.S. *sum*).
Somebody, sum'-bod-e, *s.* a person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate; a person of consideration.
Somehow, sum'-how, *ad.* one way or other; in some way not yet known.
Somersault, sum'-mer-sawlt, } *s.* a leap in which a per-
Somerset, sum'-mer-set, } son turns with his heels over his head (L. *supra*, and *salio*, to leap).
Somervillite, som'-er-vil-lite, *s.* a Vesuvian mineral.
Something, sum'-thing, *s.* an indeterminate or unknown event; a substance unknown, undeterminate, or unspecified; a portion; an indefinite quantity: *ad.* in some degree.
Sometime, sum'-time, *ad.* formerly; at one time or other hereafter.
Sometimes, sum'-timez, *ad.* at times; at intervals; at one time.
Somewhat, sum'-hwot, *s.* something, though uncertain what; more or less: *ad.* in some degree or quantity.
Somewhere, sum'-hware, *ad.* in some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another.
Somewhither, sum'-hwith-er, *ad.* to some indeterminate place.
Somnambulate, som-nam'-bu-late, *v.n.* to walk in sleep; to go about pretending to be awake when one is as

good as asleep (L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, to walk).

Somnambulation, som-nam-bu-la'-shun, *s.* somnambulism.

Somnambulism, som-nam'-bu-lizm, *s.* the practice of walking and performing actions of various kinds in sleep.

Somnambulist, som-nam'-bu-list, *s.* a person who walks in his sleep.

Somnambulistic, som-nam'-bu-lis'-tik, *a.* pertaining to somnambulism.

Somniferous, som-nif'-er-us, *a.* causing or inducing sleep (L. *somnus*, and *fero*, to bring).

Somnific, som-nif'-ik, *a.* tending to induce sleep (L. *somnus*, and *facio*, to make).

Somniloquous, som-nil'-o-kwus, *a.* apt to talk in sleep.

Somniloquy, som-nil'-o-kwe, *s.* a talking or speaking in sleep (L. *somnus*, and *loquor*, to speak).

Somniloquism, som-nil'-o-kwizm, *s.* talking in sleep.

Somniloquist, som-nil'-o-kwist, *s.* one who talks in sleep.

Somnipathy, som-nip'-à-the, *s.* sleep from sympathy, or from the process of mesmerism (L. *somnus*, and Gr. *pathos*, suffering).

Somnolence, som'-no-lens, } *s.* drowsiness; inclination
Somnolency, som'-no-len-se, } to sleep.

Somnolent, som'-no-lent, *a.* sleepy; drowsy (L. *semno*, *lentus*). **Somnolently**, som'-no-lent-le, *ad.* in a somnolent manner.

Son, sun, *s.* a male child; a male descendant; the compellation of an old man to a young one; a term of affection; the native of a country; the produce of anything; one adopted into a family; a pupil; offspring (A.S. *sunu*).

Sonant, so'-nant, *a.* sounding: *s.* a sonant letter (L. *sono*, to sound).

Sonata, so-nä'-ta, *s.* a tune intended for a solo instrument (It. from L. *sono*).

Sonatina, son-à-te'-nà, *s.* a short and simple sonata.

Sonchus, song'-kus, *s.* a sow-thistle (Gr.)

Song, song, *s.* that which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice; a little poem to be sung; a ballad; a hymn; a strain; poetry in general; the notes of birds; a mere trifle. *Song of Solomon*, a canonical book of the Old Testament (*sing*).

Song-bird, song'-bèrd, *s.* a bird that sings.

Song-craft, song'-kraft, *s.* the art of song-making.

Songless, song'-les, *a.* unable to sing; not singing.

Songster, song'-ster, *s.* one skilled in singing; a bird that sings.

Songstress, song'-stres, *s* a female singer.

Soniferous, so-nif'-er-us, *a.* producing or conveying sound (L. *sonus*, and *fero*, to bring).

Son-in-law, sun'-in-law, *s.* a man married to one's daughter.

Sonnet, son'-net, *s.* a short lyric poem of fourteen lines only, dealing with one idea; a short poem: *v.a.* to compose sonnets.

Sonneteer, son-net-teer', *s.* a composer of sonnets: *v.n.* to compose sonnets.

Sonnite, son'-nite, *s.* a Sunnite, which see.

Sonometer, so-nom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for illustrating sound or for testing its effects (L. *sonus*, and *meter*).

Sonorific, son-o-rif'-ik, *a.* producing sound (L. *sonus*, and *facio*, to make).

Sonorous, so-nō'-rus, *a.* giving sound when struck; loud-sounding; yielding sound; high-sounding. **Sonorously**, so-nō'-rus-le, *ad.* in a sonorous manner. **Sonorousness**, so-nō'-rus-nes, *s.* the quality of being sonorous; having or giving a loud or clear sound.

Sonship, sun'-ship, *s.* state of being a son; filiation; the character of a son.

Soodra, soo'-drà, *s.* See **Sudra.**

Soofeeism, soo-fe'-izm, *s.* See **Sofism.**

Soon, soon, *ad.* in a short time; presently; early; readily; willingly (A.S. *sona*).

Sooshong, soo'-shong, *s.* black tea. See **Souchong.**

Soosoo, soo'-soo, *s.* a cetaceous mammal, of the dolphin family, found in the river Ganges.

Soot, soot, *s.* a black substance disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, and which has escaped combustion: *v.a.* to cover or foul with soot (A.S. *sot*).

Sooterkin, soot'-er-kin, *s.* a false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

Sooth, sooth, *s.* truth; reality (A.S. *soth*, true).

Soothe, sooth, *v.a.* to please with soft words; to flatter; to calm; to mollify; to gratify. See **Sooth.**

Soother, sooth'-er, *s.* a flatterer; he who or that which soothes.

Soothing, sooth'-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* flattering; softening; assuaging. **Soothingly**, sooth-ing-le, *ad.* in a soothing manner.

Soothsay, sooth'-sa, *v.n.* to foretell (*sooth*, and *say*).

Soothsayer, sooth'-sa-er, *s.* a prognosticator.

Soothsaying, sooth'-sa-ing, *s.* foretelling, but without inspiration.

Sootish, soot'-ish, *a.* partaking of or like soot.

Sooty, soot'-e, *a.* producing soot; consisting of soot; foul with soot; black as soot. **Sootiness**, soot'-te-nes, *s.* quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.

Sop, sop, *s.* anything steeped or dipped and softened in liquor, specially in soup, in order to be eaten; anything given to pacify, so called from the sop given to Cerberus for the purpose: *v.a.* to steep or dip in liquor (*sup*, *soup*).

Soph, sof, *s.* a sophister; a sophomore.

Sophi, so'-fe, *s.* a title of the King of Persia; a sofi.

Sophism, sof'-izm, *s.* a specious but fallacious argument; a fallacy (Gr. *sophisma*, a skilful device, from *sophos*, wise, clever).

Sophist, sof'-ist, *s.* a captious or fallacious reasoner; originally, a wise man; ultimately, a class of philosophers in ancient Greece, of the type of the so-called advanced thinkers of modern times, who assailed the conventional on merely subjective grounds.

Sophister, sof'-is-ter, *s.* at Cambridge, a student advanced beyond the first year of his residence; a sophistical reasoner.

Sophistical, so-fis'-te-kal, *a.* containing sophistry; fallaciously subtle. **Sophistically**, so-fis'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a sophistical manner. **Sophisticalness**, so-fis'-te-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being sophistical.

Sophisticate, so-fis'-te-kate, *v.a.* to adulterate; to corrupt by something spurious or foreign; to render spurious.

Sophisticate, so-fis'-te-kate, *a.* adulterated; not pure; not genuine.

Sophistication, so-fis-te-ka'-shun, *s.* act of adulterating, or of debasing the purity of anything by foreign admixture.

Sophisticator, so-fis'-te-ka-tur, *s.* one who adulterates or injures the purity of anything by foreign admixture.

Sophistry, sof'-is-tre, *s.* fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.

Sophomore, sof'-o-more, *s.* a student in his second year [U.S.] (Gr. *sophos*, wise, and *moros*, foolish).

Sophomoric, sof-o-mor'-ik, *a.* bombastic.

Soporiferous, so-po-rif'-er-us, *a.* soporific (L. *sopor*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring). **Soporiferously**, so-po-rif'-er-us-le, *ad.* so as to induce sleep. **Soporiferousness**, so-po-rif'-er-us-nes, *s.* the quality of causing sleep.

Soporific, so-po-rif'-ik, *a.* causing or tending to produce sleep: *s.* a medicine which induces sleep (L. *sopor*, and *facio*, to make).

Soporous, so'-po-rus, *a.* causing sleep; sleepy.

Sopper, sop'-per, *s.* one who dips in liquor something to be eaten.

Soppy, sop'-pe, *a.* sopped in liquid.

Sopranist, so-prà'-nist, *s.* a treble singer.

Soprano, so-prà'-no, *s.* the highest kind of female voice (It. from L. *supra*, above).

Sorb, sorb, *s.* the service-tree or its fruit (L. *sorbus*).

Sorbate, sor'-bate, *s.* a salt of sorbic acid.

Sorbefacient, sor-be-fa'-she-ent, *a.* producing absorption: *s.* that which produces absorption [Med.] (L. *sorbeo*, to absorb, and *facio*, to make).

Sorbent, sor'-bent, *s.* an absorbent.

Sorbic, sor'-bik, *a.* pertaining to the service-tree. *Sorbic acid*, malic acid.

Sorbine, sor'-bin, *s.* a saccharine substance from the berries of the mountain ash.

Sorbonical, sor-bon'-e-kal, *a.* belonging to the Sorbonne.

Sorbonist, sor'-bon-ist, *s.* a doctor of the Sorbonne.

Sorbonne, sor'-bon, *s.* an ancient theological institution connected with the University of Paris; the theological faculty in that university (Robert de *Sorbon*, its founder, in 1282).

Sorcerer, sor'-ser-er, *s.* one who practises sorcery; a magician.

Sorceress, sor'-ser-es, *s.* a female sorcerer.

Sorcerous, sor'-ser-us, *a.* pertaining to sorcery.

Sorcery, sor'-ser-e, *s.* divination by the assistance of evil spirits, or the power of commanding them; magic; witchcraft (L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot).

Sordavalite, sord'-à-val-ite, *s.* a black mineral from Sordavala, in Finland.

Sordes, sor'-deez, *s.* foul matter; excretions; dregs; filthy, useless, or rejected matter of any kind (L.)

Sordid, sor'-did, *a.* filthy; foul; vile; base; niggardly; meanly avaricious (L. *sordes*). **Sordidly**, sor'-did-le, *ad.* in a sordid manner. **Sordidness**, sor'-did-nes, *s.* the quality of being sordid; filthiness; meanness.

Sordine, sor'-deen, *s.* a contrivance for muffling the sound of a musical instrument (It. from L. *surdus*, deaf).

Sore, sore, *a.* painful in body or mind; violent with pain; severe: distressing; tender and susceptible of pain from pressure; easily pained, grieved or vexed; affected with inflammation: *s.* a sore and tender place in the animal body; an ulcer; a boil; grief; affliction: *ad.* intensely; greatly (A.S. *sar*, painful). **Sorely**, sore'-le, *ad.* in a sore manner; severely; greatly. **Soreness**, sore'-nes, *s.* the state of being sore; painfulness; tenderness.

Sore, sore, *s.* a hawk of the first year; also a buck of the fourth year.

Sorehon, sore'-hon, *s.* a tenure in Ireland which bound a tenant to maintain a chief and his retinue gratuitously, whenever it was required.

Sorel, sor'-el, *s.* a buck of the third year.

Sorex, so'-reks, *s.* a genus of insectivorous animals, including the shrew-mice (L.)

Sorites, so-ri'-teez, *s.* a syllogistic argument in the premises of which each term occurs twice, except the first and last, which appear in the conclusion as respectively subject and predicate (Gr. *soros*, a heap).

Sorn, sorn, *v.n.* to obtrude on friends for the sake of board and lodging (Scotch.)

Sororicide, so-ro'-re-side, *s.* the murder of a sister; the murderer of a sister (L. *soror*, a sister, and *cædo*, to kill).

Sorrel, sor'-rel, *a.* of a reddish brown colour: *s.* a reddish brown colour.

Sorrel, sor'-rel, *s.* a plant of the genus rumex, so named from its acid taste (*sour*).

Sorrel-tree, sor'-rel-tree, *s.* a species of andromeda.

Sorrow, sor'-ro, *s.* uneasiness or pain of mind due to loss or misfortune; grief; affliction; regret: *v.n.* to feel sorrow or pain of mind; to grieve (A.S. *sorg*, care, sorrow).

Sorrowful, sor'-ro-ful, *a.* full of sorrow; producing sorrow; accompanied with sorrow. **Sorrowfully**, sor'-ro-ful-le, *ad.* in a sorrowful manner. **Sorrowfulness**, sor'-ro-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being sorrowful; grief.

Sorrowless, sor'-ro-les, *a.* free from sorrow.

Sorry, sor'-re, *a.* grieved at some loss or misfortune; chagrined: poor; mean; vile; worthless. **Sorrily**, sor'-re-le, *ad.* in a sorry manner; meanly; pitiably; in a wretched manner. **Sorriness**, sor'-re-nes, *s.* the state of being sorry; meanness; despicableness.

Sort, sort, *s.* a kind or species; class or order; manner; degree of any quality. *Out of sorts*, out of order; unwell. (L. *sors*, *sortis*, lot.)

Sort, sort, *v.a.* to separate into classes; to reduce to order from a state of confusion; to put together in distribution; to select: *v.n.* to be joined with; others of the same species; to consort; to suit; to fit.

Sortable, sort'-à-bl, *a.* that may be sorted; suitable; befitting.

Sorter, sort'-er, *s.* one who separates and sorts.

Sortie, sort'-ee, *s.* a sally; the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers (Fr. *sortir*, to go out).

Sortilege, sor'-te-lej, *s.* the act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots (L. *sors*, a lot, and *lego*, to select).

Sortition, sor-tish'-un, *s.* selection or appointment by lot.

Sortment, sort'-ment, *s.* the act of sorting; distribution into classes or kinds: a parcel sorted.

Sorus, so'-rus, *s.*; *pl.* **Sori**; a cluster of capsules on the fronds of ferns (Gr. *soros*, a heap).

Sory, so're, *s.* sulphate of iron.

So-so, so'-so, *a.* indifferent.

Sospiro, sos-pe'-ro, *s.* a breathing rest [Mus.] (It.)

Sostenuto, sos-te-nu'-to, *ad.* to be sustained [Mus.] (It. from L. *sub*, and *teneo*, to hold.)

Sot, sot, *s.* a stupid person; a habitual drunkard: *v.a.* to stupify; to infatuate; to besot; *v.n.* to tippie to stupidity (A.S.)

Soteriology, so-te-re-ol'-o-je, *s.* a discourse on health; the science of health; the doctrine of salvation (Gr. *soter*, saving, saviour, and *logos*, account).

Sottish, sot'-tish, *a.* stupid; like a sot; given to drinking; besotted with intemperance. **Sottishly**, sot'-tish-le, *ad.* in a sottish manner. **Sottishness**, sot'-tish-nes, *s.* state of being sottish; dulness; stupidity from intoxication.

Sotto voce, sot'-to vo'-tcha, *ad.* with a softened or under voice [Mus.] (It. under voice.)

Sou, soo, *s.*; *pl.* **Sous**; a French money of account, and a copper coin, in value the twentieth part of a franc (Fr. from L. *solidus*, a coin).

Soubrette, soo-bret', *s.* a chamber-maid (Fr.)

Sough, sooch, *s.* a low, continuous moaning sound as of the wind through an aperture: *v.a.* to emit such.

Souchong, soo'-shong, *s.* a kind of black tea.

Soufflé, soo'-fla, *s.* a light dish, consisting chiefly of the whites of eggs whisked, spiced, and baked (Fr.)

Sought, sawt, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Seek**.

Soul, sole, *s.* the spiritual part of man, the seat of reason and conscience; the intellectual principle, or understanding; the vital principle; spirit; essence; life; internal power; a person; animal life: active power; courage; heart; a familiar compellation (A.S. *sawel*).

Soul-bell, sole'-bel, *s.* the passing-bell.

Souled, soled, *a.* furnished with a soul.

Soulless, sole'-les, *a.* without a soul; without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.

Soul-scot, sole'-skot, *s.* a mortuary formerly given to the priest for a requiem.

Soul-sick, sole'-sik, *a.* diseased in mind or soul; morally diseased.

Sound, sownd, *a.* entire; whole; unbroken; undecayed; perfect; healthy; hearty; solid; valid; right; stout; lusty; not deranged (A.S. *sund*). **Soundly**, sownd'-le, *ad.* heartily; evenly; lustily; truly; firmly. **Soundness**, sownd'-nes, *s.* the state of being sound.

Sound, sownd, *s.* an impression produced on the ear by vibrations in the air; that which affects the ear; noise; report; noise without signification; empty noise: *v.a.* to cause to make a noise; to utter audibly; to play on; to signal by a sound; to celebrate or honour by sounds; to publish: *v.n.* to make a noise; to utter a voice; to exhibit by sound; to be spread or published (L. *sono*, to sound).

Sound, sownd, *s.* a narrow passage of water; a shallow sea or strait connecting two seas (A.S. *sund*).

Sound, sownd, *s.* the air-bladder of a fish; the cuttle-fish (A.S. *sund*, swimming).

Sound, sownd, *v.a.* to sink a plummet or lead to ascertain the depth of water; to introduce a sound into the bladder of a patient; to try; to examine; to endeavour to discover that which lies concealed in another's breast: *v.n.* to use the line and lead in searching the depth of water: *s.* a surgical instrument for feeling what is beyond the reach of the fingers (Fr. *sonder*, from L. *sub*, under, and *aqua*, water).

Sounding, sownd'-ing, *a.* sonorous; making a noise.

Sounding, sownd'-ing, *s.* ascertaining the depth of water by the plummet; the act of endeavouring to discover the opinions or desires; introducing the sound into the bladder: *s.pl.* any place or part of the ocean where a deep sounding line will reach the bottom.

Sounding-board, sownd'-ing-board, *s.* a board or structure suspended over a pulpit to assist the sound of the preacher's voice.

Sounding-post, sownd'-ing-poast, *s.* a small post in a violin and violoncello, for propagating the sound.

Sounding-rod, sownd'-ing-rod, *s.* a rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.

Soundless, sownd'-les, *a.* that cannot be fathomed.

Soundless, sownd'-les, *a.* having no sound.

Soup, soop, *s.* broth; a decoction of flesh for food (Fr.)

Soup-kitchen, soop'-kitsh-en, *s.* a public establishment for supplying soup gratuitously to the poor.

Soup-maigre, soop-ma'-gr, *s.* soup from vegetables chiefly (Fr. thin soup).

Soup-ticket, soop'-tik-et, *s.* a ticket to entitle one to obtain soup from a public kitchen.

Sour, sowr, *a.* acid; sharp to the taste; acid and astringent; harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; expressing peevishness; harsh to the feelings; rancid; turned, as milk: *v.a.* to make acid; to make harsh, cold, or unkindly; to make cross, peevish, or discontented: *v.n.* to turn acid; to become peevish or crabbed (A.S.) **Sourly**, sowr'-le, *ad.* with acidity; discontentedly. **Sourness**, sowr'-nes, *s.* acidity; tartness; asperity.

Source, sorse, *s.* the spring or fountain from which a stream of water flows; first cause; original; the first producer (L. *surgo*, *sursum*, to rise).

Sour-dock, sowr'-dok, *s.* sorrel.

Sour-gourd, sowr'-goord, *s.* an evergreen tree of the genus adansonia.

Souring, sowr'-ing, *s.* that which makes acid.

Sourish, sowr'-ish, *a.* somewhat sour; moderately acid.

Sour-sop, sowr'-sop, *s.* a small evergreen tree of the W. Indies, of the same genus as the custard apple.

Sous, soo, *s.*; *pl.* of **Sou** or **Sol**. See **Sou**.

Souse, sous, *s.* pickle made with salt; something kept or steeped in pickle; sauce; the ears, feet, &c., of swine, pickled: *v.a.* to steep in pickle; to plunge into water (*sauce*).

Souse, sous, *v.a.* to strike with sudden violence: *v.n.* to

fall suddenly on; *ad.* with sudden violence (Ger. *sausen*, to rush.

Souter, soot'-er, *s.* a shoemaker; a cobbler (L. *sutor*).

South, sowth, *s.* one of the four cardinal points; the part of the heavens where the sun is at noon; the southern regions; *a.* being in a southern direction: *ad.* from or toward the south: *v.n.* to move southward or reach the south (A.S. *suth*).

South-down, south'-down, *a.* from the South Downs of England; *s.* a sheep bred there.

South-east, sowth'-eest, *s.* the point of the heavens between the south and east: *a.* in the direction or coming from the south-east.

South-easterly, south-ees'-ter-le, } *a.* south-east.
South-eastern, sowth-ees'-tern, }

Southerly, *suth'*-er-le, *a.* lying in the south; proceeding from the south.

Southern, *suth'*-ern, *a.* belonging to the south; lying towards the south; coming from the south.

Southernly, *suth'*-ern-le, *ad.* toward the south.

Southernmost, *suth'*-ern-moast, *a.* farthest south.

Southern-wood, sowth'-ern-wood, *s.* an aromatic plant allied to wormwood.

Southing, sowth'-ing, *a.* going towards the south: *s.* tendency or motion to the south; the time when a heavenly body passes the meridian: course or distance south.

Southmost, sowth'-moast, *a.* furthest towards the south.

Southward, sowth'-wawrd, *a.* and *ad.* towards the south.

South-west, sowth'-west, *s.* the point of the heavens between the south and west: *a.* lying in the direction or coming from the south-west.

South-wester, sowth-west'-er, *s.* a strong wind from the south-west; a sailor's water-proof hat of canvas, with a flap over the back of the neck.

South-westerly, sowth-west'-er-le, } *a.* south-west.
South-western, sowth-west'-ern, }

Souvenir, soov-e-neer', *s.* a remembrancer; a keepsake (Fr. from L. *sub*, and *venio*, to come).

Sovereign, suv'-er-in, *a.* possessing supreme dominion; superior to all others; supreme; effectual: *s.* a supreme ruler; a king, queen, or emperor; a gold coin, value 20s. (L. *super*, over, and *regno*, to rule).

Sovereignty, suv'-er-in-te, *s.* supreme power; supreme dominion.

Sovran, sov'-ran, *a.* and *s.* sovereign.

Sow, sow, *s.* a female pig; an oblong piece of metal; a milleped (A.S. *su*).

Sow, so, *v.a.* to scatter seed for growth; to scatter seed over; to propagate; to scatter over: *v.n.* to scatter seed for growth (A.S. *sawan*).

Sowans, } sow'-ens, *s.pl.* flummery made from the husk
Sowens, } of oats.

Sow-bread, sow'-bred, *s.* a tuberous-rooted plant of the genus cyclamen.

Sow-bug, sow'-bug, *s.* a milleped.

Sower, so'-er, *s.* one who scatters seed for propagation; one who disseminates; a breeder; a promoter.

Sowing-machine, so'-ing-ma-sheen, *s.* a machine for sowing seed in rows.

Sow-thistle, sow'-this-l, *s.* a plant of the genus sonchus.

Soy, soy, *s.* a sauce used in Japan and China, prepared from a bean; the bean itself.

Spa, spä, *s.* a spring of mineral water; the place of such (*Spa*, in Belgium).

Space, spase, *s.* room; extension; any quantity of extension; interval between lines; quantity of time; interval between two points of time; a while: *v.a.* among printers, to make intervals between words or lines (L. *spatium*).

Spacial, spa'-she-al, *a.* pertaining to space.

Spacious, spa'-shus, *a.* having large or ample room; wide; extensive; vast in extent. **Spaciously,** spa'-shus-le, *ad.* extensively. **Spaciousness,** spa'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being spacious; largeness or vastness of extent.

Spadassin, spä-das'-in, *s.* a bravo; a bully (Fr.)

Spaddle, spad'-dl, *s.* a little spade.

Spade, spade, *s.* an instrument with a broad palm and a handle for digging; one of a suit of cards marked with a spade; a hart three years old: *v.a.* to dig with a spade (A.S. *spadu*).

Spade, spade, *s.* a gelded beast (L. *spado*).

Spade-bone, spade'-bone, *s.* the shoulder-blade.

Spadeful, spade'-ful, *s.* as much as a spade will hold.

Spadiceous, spa-dish'-us, *a.* of a light-red colour; bay; resembling a spadix [Bot.]

Spadille, spä-dil', *s.* the ace of spades at ombre (Fr.)

Spadix, spa'-diks, *s.* a succulent spike with numerous flowers included in a spathe [Bot.] (L.)

Spado, spa'-do, *s.* a gelding; one who has no generative power [Law.] (L.)

Spadroon, spa-droon', *s.* a cut and thrust sword.

Spahi, spä'-e, *s.* a Turkish or an Algerian cavalryman.

Spake, spake, *old pret.* of **Speak.**

Spalt, spawlt, *s.* a whitish scaly mineral, used in the fusion of metals.

Spalt, spawlt, *a.* liable to break or split; brittle.

Span, span, *s.* the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; a short space of time; the spread or extent of an arch between its abutments [Arch.]; a yoke of animals, specially of horses, like each other, harnessed side by side: *v.a.* to measure, as by the fingers extended: *v.n.* to agree in colour and size [U.S.] (A.S. *spann*).

Span, span, *pret.* of **Spin.**

Spanæmia, spä-ne'-mie-ä, *s.* thin or poor blood [Med.] (Gr. *spanos*, rare, and *haima*, blood.)

Spancel, span'-sel, *s.* a rope to tie a cow's hind legs.

Span-counter, span'-kownt-er, *s.* a play in which a piece of money is won if another piece be thrown within a span of it.

Spandrel, span'-drel, *s.* the irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it [Arch.] (*span.*)

Spang, spang, *s.* a spangle or shining ornament.

Spangle, spang'gl, *s.* a small plate or boss of shining metal; any little thing sparkling and brilliant: *v.a.* to set or adorn with spangles (A.S. *spange*, a clasp of metal).

Spangler, spang'-gler, *s.* one who or that which spangles.

Spaniard, span'-yard, *s.* a native of Spain.

Spaniel, span'-yel, *s.* a dog used to the sports of the field; a mean cringing person: *a.* like a spaniel; mean; fawning (Sp. *español*, Spanish).

Spanish, span'-ish, *a.* pertaining to Spain: *s.* the language of Spain.

Spanish-bayonnet, span'-ish-ba'-on-et, *s.* a species of yucca with rigid, sharp-pointed leaves.

Spanish-black, span'-ish-blak, *s.* a soft black from burnt cork.

Spanish-broom, span'-ish-broom, *s.* a leguminous shrub of the genus spartium.

Spanish-brown, span'-ish-brown, *s.* a species of reddish-brown earth used in paints.

Spanish-chalk, span'ish-tshawk, *s.* a species of steatite obtained from Arragon, Spain.

Spanish-fly, span'-ish-fli, *s.* a coleopterous insect, the cantharis vesicatoria, used for raising blisters.

Spanish-grass, span'-ish-gras, *s.* Esparto grass.

Spanish-juice, span'-ish-juse, *s.* the extract of liquorice root.

Spanish-nut, span'-ish-nut, *s.* a bulbous plant of Southern Europe.

Spanish-red, span'-ish-red, *s.* an ochre somewhat like Venetian red.

Spanish-white, span'-ish-hwite, *s.* a white earth obtained from chalk used in paints.

Spank, spank, *v.a.* to strike with the open hand; to slap; *s.* a blow; a slap (*span*).

Spanker, spank'-er, *s.* one who takes long strides in walking; a stout person; the after-sail of a ship or barque [Naut.]

Spanking, spank'-ing, *a.* dashing; free-going; large; stout.

Span-long, span'-long, *a.* of the length of a span.

Spanner, span'-ner, *s.* one who spans; an instrument used to tighten the nuts upon screws.

Span-new, span'-new, *a.* quite new (Ice. *spann*, a chip).

Span-roof, span'-roof, *s.* a common roof with eaves on the two sides.

Span-worm, span'-wurm, *s.* a canker-worm.

Spar, spär, *s.* an easily and regularly frangible mineral; a lustrous crystalline mineral (A.S.)

Spar, spär, *s.* a general term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs; a long piece of timber (*bar*).

Spar, spär, *v.n.* to fight like cocks; to box, or fling out the arms as in boxing; to dispute; to wrangle (Old Fr. *esparer*).

Sparable, spar'-á-bl, *s.* a nail driven into shoe soles.

Sparadrap, spar'-á-drap, *s.* cerecloth (Fr.)

Spare, spare, *v.a.* to use frugally; not to waste; to withhold; to do without; to omit; to treat tenderly; to forbear to afflict, punish, or destroy; to allow: *v.n.* to live frugally; to forbear; to forgive; to be tender: *a.* scanty; parsimonious; superfluous; lean (A.S. *sparian*). **Sparely,** spare'-le, *ad.* sparingly. **Spareness,** spare'-nes, *s.* state of being lean or thin; leanness.

Sparer, spa'-rer, *s.* one who is sparing; one who avoids unnecessary expense.

Spareribs, spare'-rib, *s.* a rib of meat with little flesh on it.

Sparge, spärj, *v.a.* to sprinkle (L. *spargo*).
Sparger, spär'-jer, *s.* a vessel used in sprinkling.
Spar-hung, spär'-hung, *a.* hung with spar, like a cave.
Sparing, spa'-ring, *a.* scarce; scanty; not plentiful; frugal; parsimonious. **Sparingly**, spa'-ring-le, *ad.* in a sparing manner. **Sparingness**, spa'-ring-nes, *s.* the quality of being sparing.
Spark, spärk, *s.* a small particle of fire or ignited substance thrown off in combustion; a small shining body or transient light; a very small portion of anything active or vivid; a very small portion; a brisk showy young fellow; a lover (A.S. *spearca*, a spark).
Sparkful, spärk'-ful, *a.* lively; brisk; gay.
Sparkish, spärk'-ish, *a.* airy; gay; showy; well-dressed; fine.
Sparkle, spärk'l, *s.* a spark; a luminous particle: *v.n.* to emit sparks; to glitter; to twinkle; to glisten; to exhibit an appearance of animation; to emit little bubbles, as spirituous liquors (*spark*).
Sparkler, spärk'-ler, *s.* he who or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle.
Sparklet, spärk'-let, *s.* a small sparkle.
Sparkliness, spärk'-le-nes, *s.* vivacity.
Sparkling, spärk'-ling, *a.* emitting sparks; glittering; lively; brilliant. **Sparklingly**, spärk'-ling-le, *ad.* in a sparkling manner. **Sparklingness**, spärk'-ling-nes, *s.* the quality of being sparkling.
Sparling, spär'-ling, *s.* a smelt.
Sparring, spär'-ring, *s.* prelusive strokes in boxing, &c.
Sparrow, spar'-ro, *s.* a small bird of the passerine family (A.S. *spearwa*).
Sparrow-bill, spar'-ro-bil, *s.* a sparable.
Sparrow-grass, spar'-row-gras, *s.* asparagus, a corruption of the word.
Sparrow-hawk, spar'-ro-hawk, *s.* a small species of short-winged hawk.
Sparrow-wort, spar'-ro-wurt, *s.* the common name of plants belonging to the genus passerina.
Sparry, spär'-re, *a.* resembling or consisting of spar. *Sparry-iron*, carbonate of iron.
Sparse, spärs, *a.* thinly scattered; set or planted here and there (L. *spargo*, *sparsum*, to scatter). **Sparsely**, spärs'-le, *ad.* in a sparse manner. **Sparseness**, spärs'-nes, *s.* thinness; scattered state.
Sparsedly, spärs'-ed-le, *ad.* in a scattered manner.
Spartan, spar'-tan, *a.* pertaining to *Sparta;* severe; hardy; undaunted.
Sparterie, spar'-ter-e, *s.* spun or woven work of Esparto grass.
Spasm, spazm, *s.* a sudden, involuntary, and violent contraction of the muscles; a fit (Gr. from *spao*, to draw).
Spasmodic, spaz-mod'-ik, *a.* relating to or consisting in spasm; convulsive; implying great but futile effort: *s.* a medicine good for removing spasm. **Spasmodically**, spaz-mod'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a spasmodic manner.
Spasmology, spas-mol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on convulsions (Gr. *spasma*, and *logos*, science).
Spastic, spas'-tik, *a.* relating to spasm.
Spasticity, spas-tis'-e-te, *s.* state of spasm; tendency to spasm.
Spat, spat, *s.* a spatterdash.
Spat, spat, *s.* the young of shell-fish.
Spatangus, spa-tang'-gus, *s.* a genus of heart-shaped echinodermatous animals. (Gr. a sea-urchin).
Spathaceous, spa-tha'-shus, *a.* having a spathe.
Spathe, spathe, *s.* the calix of a spadix opening longitudinally [Bot.] (Gr.)
Spathic, spath'-ik, *a.* foliated or lameller (Ger. *Spath*, spar).
Spathiform, spath'-e-form, *a.* resembling spar in form (Ger. *Spath*, spar, and *form*).
Spathose, spath'-oze, } *a.* spathaceous.
Spathous, spa'-thus, }
Spatter, spat'-ter, *v.a.* to scatter about; to sprinkle with anything wet or dirty; to asperse: *v.n.* to throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner; to sputter (*spit*).
Spatterdashes, spat'-ter-dash-ez, *s.* coverings for the legs, to protect them from mud.
Spatula, spat'-u-lä, *s.* a broad thin knife for spreading plasters, &c. (L.)
Spatulate, spat'-u-late, *a.* shaped like a spatula; elliptical [Bot.]
Spavin, spav'-in, *s.* a swelling in some of the joints of a horse, producing lameness.
Spavined, spav'-ind, *a.* affected with spavin.
Spawl, spawl, *v.n.* to scatter saliva from the mouth: *s.* saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly (*spit*).
Spawn, spawn, *s.* the eggs of fish or frogs when ejected; any product or offspring, in contempt; offsets; shoots; the white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced: *v.a.* to produce or deposit, as fishes or frogs; to bring forth; to generate, in contempt: *v.n.* to deposit eggs, as fish or frogs; to issue, as offspring, in contempt.
Spawner, spawn'-er, *s.* the female fish.
Spay, spa, *v.a.* to castrate female animals by removing the ovary (L. *spado*).
Speak, speek, *v.n.* to utter words or articulate sounds; to utter a speech or discourse; to talk; to dispute; to make mention of; to converse: *v.a.* to utter articulately; to declare; to celebrate; to talk in; to communicate. *To speak a ship*, to hail and speak to her commander. (A.S. *specan.*)
Speakable, speek'-a-bl, *a.* that can be spoken; having the power of speech.
Speaker, speek'-er, *s.* one who speaks; one who pronounces a discourse; the president of a deliberative assembly, especially of the House of Commons.
Speakership, speek'-er-ship, *s.* the office of speaker.
Speaking, speek'-ing, *a.* used for speaking with; lifelike; slightly intimate.
Speaking-trumpet, speek'-ing-trump-et, *s.* a trumpet by means of which the sound of the human voice may be heard at a greater distance.
Spear, speer, *s.* a long pointed weapon; a lance; a large pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals; a shoot, as of grass: *v.a.* to pierce or kill with a spear: *v.n.* to shoot into a long stem (A.S. *spere*).
Spear-foot, speer'-foot, *s.* the off-foot behind, as of a horse.
Spear-grass, speer'-gras, *s.* long stiff grass.
Spearman, speer'-man, *s.* one armed with a spear.
Spearmint, speer'-mint, *s.* a species of mint, with spear-shaped leaves.
Spear-thistle, speer'-this-l, *s.* the plant carduus lanceolatus, a troublesome weed.
Spear-wort, speer'-wurt, *s.* a ranunculus.
Special, spesh'-al, *a.* designating a species or sort; particular; peculiar; designed for a particular purpose; extraordinary; for a particular subject; chief in excellence: *s.* a person or thing specially appointed. *Special grace*, the renewing and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit. *Special pleading*, the allegation of special new matter; pleading to gain a special point. *Special verdict*, one in which the facts of the case are found by the jury, and the law is submitted to the judges. **Specially**, spesh'-al-le, *ad.* in a special manner; for a particular purpose; especially.
Specialist, spesh'-al-ist, *s.* one who devotes himself to a special branch of a science or an art.
Speciality, spesh-e-al'-e-te, *s.* special quality; special department.
Specialization, spesh-al-ize-a'-shun, *s.* application to a special function or use.
Specialize, spesh'-al-ize, *v.a.* to mention specially; to apply to special use.
Specialty, spesh'-al-te, *s.* speciality; a special contract; an obligation or bond.
Specie, spe'-she, *s.* coin; copper, silver, or gold used as a circulating medium.
Species, spe'-shez, *s.* a class of natural objects having common qualities; a class of plants or animals such as has been or may be derived by germination or generation from a common root or stock; the subdivision of a genus; sort; kind; appearance to the senses or the mind (L. outward appearance, look, from *specio*, *spectum*, to look).
Specific, spe-sif'-ik, *a.* constituting or distinguishing a species; that specifies, or particularizes, or tends to do so; efficacious for the cure of a particular disease: *s.* a remedy for a particular disease; an unfailing agency or means. *Specific gravity*, see **Gravity.** *Specific heat*, the quantity required to raise equal weights of different bodies through equal intervals of temperature. **Specifically**, spe-sif'-e-kal-e, *ad.* in a specific manner. **Specificness**, spe-sif'-ik-nes, *s.* the state of being specific.
Specificate, spe-sif'-e-kate, *v.a.* to specify.
Specification, spes-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of specifying; designation or statement of particulars; particular mention; an article or thing specified.
Specify, spes'-e-fi, *v.a.* to mention or name particularly; to designate in words, so as to distinguish a thing from every other (L. *species*, and *facio*, to make)
Specimen, spes'-e-men, *s.* a sample; a part of anything intended to exhibit the quality of the whole, or of something not exhibited.
Speciosity, spe-she-os'-e-te, *s.* fair outward show.
Specious, spe'-shus, *a.* showy; pleasing to view; apparently right; plausible. **Speciously**, spe'-shus-le, *ad.* with a fair or plausible appearance. **Speciousness**, spe'-shus-nes, *s.* plausible appearance; speciosity.

Speck, spek, *s.* a spot; a stain; a blemish; a very small thing: *v.a.* to spot; to stain in spots or drops (A.S. *specca*).

Speck, spek, *s.* blubber, as of whales.

Speckle, spek'l, *s.* a speck or stain: *v.a.* to mark with small spots of different colour (*speck*).

Speckled, spek'-ld, *a.* marked with specks; variegated with spots of different colour from the ground. **Speckledness**, spek'ld-nes, *s.* the state of being speckled.

Spectacle, spek'-tà-kl, *s.* a show; something exhibited to view; a pageant; a representation; a sight: *pl.* an optical instrument, consisting of two lenses, for assisting the sight; something that aids the intellectual sight; scientific helps. See **Species.**

Spectacled, spek'-tà-kld, *a.* furnished with spectacles.

Spectacular, spek-tak'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to shows; of the nature of a show.

Spectator, spek-ta'-tur, *s.* a looker-on; a beholder; one personally present.

Spectatorial, spek-ta-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a spectator.

Spectatress, spek-ta'-tres, *s.* a female spectator.

Spectral, spek'-tral, *a.* pertaining to or resembling a spectre; by means of the spectrum. **Spectrally**, spek'-tral-le, *ad.* in a spectral manner.

Spectre, spek'-tr, *s.* an apparition; a ghost; a phantom. See **Species.**

Spectre-bat, spek'-tr-bat, *s.* a species of bat with two membranes in the nose, one like a horse-shoe, another like a leaf.

Spectrological, spek-tro-loj'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to or by help of spectrology.

Spectrology, spek-trol'-o-je, *s.* the science which determines the constituents of bodies from the analysis of their spectra (L. *spectrum*, and Gr. *logos*, science).

Spectroscope, spek'-tro-skope, *s.* an instrument for examining the spectra formed by passing the light from a luminous body through a prism (L. *spectrum*, and Gr. *skopeo*, to view).

Spectroscopic, spek-tro-skop'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or by means of the spectroscope.

Spectroscopist, spek'-tro-skop-ist, *s.* one skilled in spectroscopy.

Spectroscopy, spek'-tro skop-e, *s.* the science connected with the use of the spectroscope.

Spectrum, spek'-trum, *s.* an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed; the colours formed on a screen in a darkened chamber by the resolution of light from a luminous body through means of a prism or otherwise (L. something seen).

Specular, spek'-u-lar, *a.* having the qualities of a speculum or mirror; having a smooth reflecting surface. *Specular-iron*, an ore of iron occurring frequently in crystals of a brilliant metallic lustre.

Speculate, spek'-u-late, *v.n.* to meditate: to consider a subject by turning it in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; to buy up land, goods or stock, in the expectation of gain from a rise in the price. See **Species.**

Speculation, spek-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act of speculating; consideration of anything in its various aspects and relations; train of thoughts formed in this way; mere thinking; purchasing articles of commerce in expectation of gain from a rise in the price; a venture of this kind.

Speculatist, spek'-u-là-tist, *s.* a speculator; a theorizer.

Speculative, spek'-u-là-tiv, *a.* given to speculation; contemplative; formed by speculation; theoretical; not verified by fact, experiment or practice; adventurous in business. **Speculatively**, spek'-u-la-tiv-le, *ad.* theoretically; in speculation. **Speculativeness**, spek'-u-la-tiv-nes, *s.* state of being speculative.

Speculator, spek'-u-la-tur, *s.* one who speculates or forms theories; one who speculates in trade.

Speculatory, spek'-u-la-tur-e, *a.* exercising speculation; intended or adapted for viewing or espying.

Speculum, spek'-u-lum, *s.* a mirror or looking-glass; a metallic or other reflector; a surgical instrument for dilating a passage with a speculum attached to reflect the the interior.

Sped, sped, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Speed.**

Speech, speetsh, *s.* the faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; language; that which is spoken; formal discourse in public; an oration (*speak*).

Speechify, speetsh'-e-fi, *v.n.* to make a speech; to harangue (*speech*, and L. *facio*, to make).

Speechless, speetsh'-les, *a.* deprived of the faculty or power of speech; dumb; silent. **Speechlessness**, speetsh'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being speechless; muteness.

Speech-maker, speetsh'-ma-ker, *s.* one who makes speeches; one who speaks much in public assemblies.

Speed, speed, *v.n.* to move with celerity; to prosper; to succeed; to fare: *v.a.* to dispatch; to send away in haste; to hasten; to hasten to a conclusion; to aid; to cause to succeed; *s.* quickness; celerity; haste; dispatch; rapid pace; success; prosperity (A.S. *sped*).

Speeder, speed'-er, *s.* one who or that which speeds.

Speedful, speed'-ful, *a.* serviceable; useful; full of speed; hasty. **Speedfully**, speed'-ful-le, *ad.* with speed; with success.

Speedwell, speed'-wel, *s.* a herbaceous plant or small shrub of the genus veronica.

Speedy, speed'-e, *a.* quick; swift; nimble; quick in performance. **Speedily**, speed'-e-le, *ad.* with speed. **Speediness**, speed'-e-nes, *s.* quality of being speedy; dispatch.

Speiss, spise, *s.* a residue of nickel, arsenic, &c., found in crucibles in which cobalt glass has been melted (Ger.)

Spelding, spel'-ding, *s.* a dried haddock.

Spelk, spelk, *s.* a splinter; a small stick used in thatching.

Spell, spel, *s.* a charm consisting of words of some occult power: *v.a.* to charm (A.S. a saying).

Spell, spel, *s.* a turn at work or duty: a short period; *v.a.* to take another's place or turn temporarily in any labour or service.

Spell, spel, *v.a.* to tell the letters of a word; to write or print with the proper letters; to read: *v.n.* to form words with the proper letters (A.S.)

Speller, spel'-ler, *s.* one skilled in spelling; a spelling-book.

Spelling, spel'-ling, *s.* the act of naming the letters of a word; orthography.

Spelling-book, spel'-ling-book, *s.* a book for teaching children to spell and read.

Spelt, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Spell.**

Spelt, spelt, *s.* a species of grain; German wheat (A.S.)

Spelter, spel'-ter, *s.* a commercial name for zinc (Ger.)

Spence, spens, *s.* a buttery; a larder; a place where provisions are kept (*dispense*).

Spencer, spen'-ser, *s.* one who has care of the spence.

Spencer, spen'-ser, *s.* a short over-jacket worn by men or women, introduced by an Earl *Spencer*.

Spencer, spen'-ser, *s.* a fore-and-aft sail [Naut.]

Spend, spend, *v.a.* to lay out; to dispose of; to part with; to consume; to waste; to pass, as time; to exhaust: *v.n.* to make expense; to vanish; to be dissipated; to be consumed (L. *ex* or *dis*, and *pendo*, to weigh or pay).

Spender, spend'-er, *s.* one who spends; a prodigal; a lavisher.

Spendthrift, spend'-thrift, *s.* one who spends his means lavishly: *a.* like a spendthrift.

Spent, spent, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Spend**: *a.* exhausted; having spawned.

Sperm, sperm, *s.* animal seed; spermaceti; spawn of fishes and frogs (Gr. seed).

Spermaceti, sper-mà-se'-te, *s.* a waxy matter obtained chiefly from the head of the spermaceti whale (Gr. *sperma*, and *ketos*, a whale).

Spermaceti-whale, sper-mà-se'-te-hwale, *s.* the whale which yields spermaceti.

Spermaphore, sper'-mà-fore, *s.* that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise [Bot.] (Gr. *sperma*, and *phero*, to bear).

Spermatic, sper-mat'-ik, *a.* consisting of seed; pertaining to or conveying seed.

Spermatism, sper'-mà-tizm, *s.* emission of semen; the doctrine that the animal germ is produced by spermatic animalcules.

Spermatocele, sper'-mat-o-seel, *s.* a swelling of the spermatic vessels (Ger. *sperma*, and *kele*, a tumour).

Spermatogenous, sper-mà-toj'-e-nus, *a.* producing sperm (Gr. *sperma*, and *gennao*, to produce).

Spermatoid, sper'-mà-toyd, *a.* like seed (Gr. *sperma*, and *eidos*, like).

Spermatology, sper-mà-tol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the sperm (Gr. *sperma*, and *logos*, science).

Spermatorrhœa, sper-mà-to-re'-a, *s.* involuntary profuse emission of semen (Gr. *sperma*, and *rheo*, to flow).

Spermatozoa, sper-mà-to-zo'-à, *s.pl.* spermatic animalcula (Gr. *sperma*, and *zoa*, animals).

Sperm-cell, sperm'-sel, *s.* a cell containing sperm.

Spermoderm, sperm'-o-derm, *s.* the integument of a seed [Bot.] (Gr. *sperma*, and *derma*, skin).

Sperm-oil, sperm'-oyl, *s.* oil obtained from the spermaceti whale.

Spermologist, sper-mol'-o-jist, *s.* one who treats of seeds or sperm.

Spermology, sper-mol'-o-je, *s.* the science of or a treatise on seeds or sperm (Gr. *sperma*, and *logos*, science).

Sperm-whale, sperm'-hwale, *s.* the spermaceti whale.

Spew, spew, *v.a.* to eject from the stomach; to eject; to cast out with abhorrence: *v.n.* to vomit (A.S. *spiwan*, and L. *spuo*).

Spewy, spew'-e, *a.* wet; boggy. **Spewiness**, spew'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being spewy.

Sphacelate, sfas'-e-late, *v.n.* to mortify; to become gangrenous, as flesh; to become carious, as bone: *v.a.* to affect with gangrene. See **Sphacelus.**

Sphacelation, sfas-e-la'-shun, *s.* mortification; the process of becoming or making gangrenous.

Sphacelus, sfas'-e-lus, *s.* gangrene; caries [Med.] (Gr. from *sphazo*, to kill).

Sphærularia, sfe-ru-la'-re-à, *s.* a very remarkable parasitic worm in various species of bees, the female being about an inch in length, and the male 28,000 times smaller than the female.

Sphærulite, sfe'-ru-lite, *s.* a brittle mineral chiefly composed of silica and alumina (Gr. *sphaira*, a ball, and *lithos*, a stone).

Sphagnous, sfag'-nus, *a.* pertaining to bog-moss; mossy (Gr. *sphagnos*, a moss).

Sphene, sfene, *s.* a mineral of foliated texture composed of silicic acid, titanic acid, and lime (Gr. *sphen*, a wedge).

Sphenogram, sfe'-no-gram, *s.* a cuneiform character (Gr. *sphen*, and *gramma*, a letter).

Sphenographer, sfe-nog'-rà-fer, *s.* one skilled in sphenography.

Sphenographical, sfe-no-graf'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to sphenography.

Sphenography, sfe-nog'-rà-fe, *s.* the art of reading sphenograms (Gr. *sphen*, and *grapho*, to write).

Sphenoid, sfe'-noyd; } *a.* resembling a wedge.

Sphenoidal, sfe-noyd'-al, } The *sphenoid bone*, the pterygoid bone at the anterior part of the basis of the skull, and wedging the other cranial bones firmly together. (Gr. *sphen*, and *eidos*, like).

Spheral, sfe'-ral, *a.* inhabiting the spheres; like a sphere.

Sphere, sfeer, *s.* a solid body contained under a single surface, each point in which is equidistant from a central point [Geom.]; an orb or globe of the mundane system; an orbicular body representing the earth or the heavens; circuit; orbit; the vast orbicular expanse in which the heavenly orbs appear; circuit of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; employment; order of society: *v.a.* to form into roundness. *A right sphere*, a sphere whose poles are in the horizon; a *parallel sphere*, one whose poles are in the zenith and nadir; an *oblique sphere*, one in any other position [Astron. and Geog.] *Armillary sphere*, see **Armillary.** *Projection of the sphere*, see **Projection.** (Gr. *sphaira*, a ball.)

Spheremelody, sfeer'-mel-o-dy, *s.* the music of the spheres, or such as pervades the universe, or is cosmic.

Spheric, sfer'-ik, } *a.* globular; orbicular; relating

Spherical, sfer'-e-kal, } to the orbs of the planets. *Spherical angle*, an angle formed on the surface of a sphere by the arcs of two great circles. *Spherical triangle*, a figure bounded by the arcs of three great circles which intersect each other. *Spherical geometry*, that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes. *Spherical trigonometry*, the resolution and calculation of the sides and angles of spherical triangles. **Spherically**, sfer'-e-kal-e, *ad.* in the form of a sphere. **Sphericalness**, sfer'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being spherical.

Sphericity, sfer-is'-e-te, *s.* sphericalness; roundness.

Sphericle, sfer'-e-kl, *s.* a small sphere.

Spherics, sfer'-iks, *s.* spherical geometry.

Spherograph, sfe'-ro-graf, *s.* a contrivance for the mechanical solution of problems in geography and navigation (Gr. *sphaira*, and *grapho*, to write).

Spheroid, sfe'-royd, *s.* a figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical (Gr. *sphaira*, and *eidos*, like).

Spheroidal, sfer-oyd'-al, } *a.* having the form of a

Spheroidical, sfer-oyd'-e-kal, } spheroid; bounded by several convex faces [Crystal.]

Spheroidity, sfer-oyd'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being spheroidal.

Spherometer, sfe-rom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies, the curviture of round bodies, &c. (Gr. *sphaira*, and *meter*).

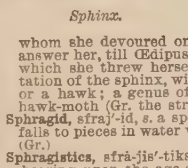
Spherosiderite, sfer-o-sid'-er-ite, *s.* carbonate of iron in spheroidal masses (Gr. *sphaira*, and *sideros*, iron).

Spherule, sfer'-ule, *s.* a little sphere or globe.

Spherulite, sfer'-u-lite, *s.* a variety of pearl-stone, found in rounded grains (Gr. *sphaira*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Sphery, sfe'-re, *a.* belonging to the spheres; spherical; round.

Sphincter, sfingk'-tur, *s.* a muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or aperture round which it is placed [Anat.] (Gr. *sphingo*, to constrict.)



Sphinx.

Sphinx, sfinks, *s.* a fabulous monster, of Egyptian origin, usually represented as having the body of a lion and the face of a young woman, who sat by the wayside propounding riddles to the passers-by, whom she devoured on the spot if they could not answer her, till Œdipus found out her secret, upon which she threw herself into the sea; a representation of the sphinx, with the head of a man, a ram, or a hawk; a genus of lepidopterous insects, the hawk-moth (Gr. the strangler).

Sphragid, sfraj'-id, *s.* a species of ochreous clay which falls to pieces in water with the emission of bubbles (Gr.)

Sphragistics, sfrà-jis'-tiks, *s.* the science of seals, as bearing upon the age of documents to which they are attached (Gr. *sphragis*, a seal).

Sphygmic, sfig'-mik, *a.* pertaining to the pulse (Gr. *sphygmos*, the pulse).

Sphygmograph, sfig'-mo-graf, *s.* a contrivance for indicating and registering the state of the pulse (Gr. *sphygmos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Sphygmometer, sfig-mom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring pulsations (Gr. *sphygmos*, and *meter*).

Spicate, spi'-kate, *a.* having a spike or ear [Bot.] (L. *spica*, an ear of corn).

Spiccato, spik-kà'-to, *s.* a term indicating that every note is to have its distinct sound [Mus.] (It. separated).

Spice, spise, *s.* a vegetable production, aromatic and pungent, used for seasoning food; a small quantity or tincture: *v.a.* to season with spice; to tincture (Fr. *épice*). See **Species.**

Spicer, spi'-ser, *s.* one who spices or deals in spice.

Spicery, spi'-ser-e, *s.* spices in general; a repository of spices.

Spice-wood, spise'-wood, *s.* the laurus benzoin.

Spiciform, spi'-se-form, *a.* in the form of a spike (L. *spica*, an ear of corn, and *form*).

Spick and Span, spik and span, *a.* quite or altogether new (*spick*, nail, and *span*, chip).

Spicknel, spik'-nel, *s.* the herb maldmony.

Spicosity, spi-kos'-e-te, *s.* the state of having or being full of ears, like corn. See **Spicate.**

Spicular, spik'-u-lar, *a.* resembling a dart; having sharp points (L. *spiculum*, a sting, a dart).

Spiculate, spik'-u-late, *v.a.* to sharpen to a point: *a.* covered with spicules.

Spicule, spik'-ule, *s.* a slender granule or point (L. *spicula*).

Spiculiform, spik'-u-le-form, *a.* having the form of a spicule.

Spiculigenous, spik-u-lij'-e-nus, *a.* producing or containing spicules (L. *spicula*, and *gigno*, to produce).

Spicy, spi'-se, *a.* producing or abounding with spice; having the qualities of spice; fragrant; aromatic; hot; keen. **Spicily**, spi'-se-le, *ad.* in a spicy manner. **Spiciness**, spi'-se-nes, *s.* quality of being spicy.

Spider, spi'-der, *s.* an apterous insect which catches its prey in nets which it weaves for the purpose; something like a spider (*spin*).

Spider-catcher, spi'-der-katsh-er, *s.* one who catches spiders; a wood-pecker, so called.

Spider-fly, spi'-der-fli, *s.* a parasitic dipterous insect.

Spider-like, spi'-der-like, *a.* like a spider.

Spider-line, spi'-der-line, *s.* a thread of a spider's web.

Spider-monkey, spi'-der-mung-ke, *s.* a small American monkey, with long slender limbs, and sensitive prehensile tail.

Spigot, spig'-ot, *s.* a pin or peg to stop a faucet or a small hole in a cask of liquor (*spike*).

Spike, spike, *s.* a large nail or peg; an ear of corn or grain; a species of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile round an axis; *v.a.* to fasten with spikes; to stop the vent of a cannon with a spike (A.S.) See **Spicate.**

Spike, spike, *s.* a species of lavender.

Spike-lavender, spike'-la-ven-der, *s.* common lavender.

Spikelet, spike'-let, *s.* a small spike [Bot.]

Spike-nail, spike'-nayl, *s.* a long nail.

Spikenard, spike'-nard, *s.* perfume from a fragrant Indian plant, with a spike inflorescence; also the plant (*spike* and *nard*).

Spiky, spi'-ke, *a.* having a sharp point; furnished with spikes.

Spile, spile, } *s.* a small peg, used to stop a hole; a stake
Spill, spil, } driven into the ground to protect a bank (Dut.)

Spill, spil, *v.a.* to suffer to run out of a vessel; to suffer to be shed; to shed; to throw away: *v.n.* to waste; to be shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost, or wasted (A.S. *spillan*).

Spiller, spil'-ler, *s.* one who spills or sheds; a kind of fishing-line.

Spilling-lines, spil'-ling-lines, *s.pl.* ropes for furling more conveniently the square sails [Naut.]

Spilt, spilt, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Spill.**

Spilth, spilth, *s.* anything spilt.

Spin, spin, *v.a.* to draw out and twist into threads; to draw out tediously; to extend to a great length; to protract; to cause to whirl: *v.n.* to practise spinning; to perform the act of drawing and twisting threads; to move round rapidly; to issue in a thread or small current (A.S. *spinnan*).

Spinaceous, spi-na'-shus, *a.* pertaining to spinach.

Spinach, } spin'-aje, { *s.* a plant, with a prickly fruit,
Spinage, } whose leaves are boiled and eaten as greens (L. *spina*, a thorn).

Spinal, spi'-nal, *a.* pertaining to the spine. *Spinal column*, the vertebral column or back-bone. *Spinal cord*, an elongated part of the cerebro-spinal axis contained in the canal of the spinal column.

Spindle, spin'dl, *s.* a pin used in spinning for twisting the thread, on which when twisted it is wound; a slender-pointed rod or pin on which anything turns; any long, slender thing: *v.n.* to shoot or grow on a long slender stalk or body.

Spindle-legs, spin'-dl-legs, } *s.* a tall, slender
Spindle-shanks, spin'-dl-shanks, } person.

Spindle-shanked, spin'-dl-shankt, *a.* having long slender legs.

Spindle-shaped, spin'-dl-shaped, *a.* having the shape of a spindle.

Spindle-tree, spin'-dl-tree, *s.* a shrub of the genus euonymus, the wood of which is good for making spindles.

Spine, spine, *s.* the back-bone of an animal; a thorn; a sharp process (L. *spina*, a thorn).

Spinel, } spi-nel', { *s.* a mineral, allied to corundum,
Spinelle, } occurring in crystals, and of various colours (L. *spina*).

Spinescent, spi-nes'-sent, *a.* becoming hard and thorny.

Spinet, spin'-et, *s.* a musical instrument, resembling a harpsichord, but smaller (L. *spina*, a thorn, the quills used in playing it being pointed).

Spiniferous, spi-nif'-e-rus, *a.* producing spines; bearing thorns (L. *spina*, and *fero*, to bear).

Spinigerous, spi-nij'-e-rus, *a.* bearing a spine (L. *spina*, and *gero*, to bear).

Spink, spingk, *s.* a bird, the chaffinch.

Spinner, spin'-ner, *s.* one who spins; one skilled in spinning; a spider.

Spinneret, spin'-er-et, *s.* an organ with which insects, such as silkworms, form their silk or webs.

Spinnery, spin'-er-e, *s.* a spinning mill.

Spinning, spin'-ning, *s.* the operation of drawing out and twisting into threads; the act of forming webs: *a.* used in spinning.

Spining-jenny, spin'-ning-jen'-ne, *s.* a machine invented by James Hargreaves, by which at first eight threads and then eighty could be spun out at once.

Spinning-mill, spin'-ning-mil, *s.* a mill where spinning goes on.

Spinning-wheel, spin'-ning-hweel, *s.* a wheel for spinning by the hand wool, cotton, or flax.

Spinny, spin'-ne, *s.* a small thicket with underwood (from *spine*, a thorn).

Spinose, spine'-ose, *a.* spinous.

Spinosist, spi'-no-zist, *s.* an upholder of Spinozism.

Spinosity, spi-nos'-e-te, *s.* the state of being thorny or crabbed.

Spinous, spi'-nus, *a.* full of spines; thorny.

Spinozism, spi-no'-zism, *s.* the form of pantheism taught by Benedict *Spinoza* in the 17th century, who resolved all being into extension and thought, which he regarded as attributes of the one substance, God, in whom all things, as modes of extension, and all ideas, as modes of thought, are viewed as comprehended and having place, the conception underlying the whole being a mathematical one; a philosophical Calvinism.

Spinster, spin'-ster, *s.* a woman whose occupation is to spin; the title by which an unmarried woman is designated [Law.]

Spinstry, spin'-stre, *s.* the business of spinning.

Spinthere, spin'-theer, *s.* a greenish-grey variety of sphene.

Spinule, spin'-ule, *s.* a minute spine.

Spinulous, spin'-u-lus, *a.* covered with spines [Bot.]

Spiny, spi'-ne, *a.* full of spines; like a spine; thorny; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

Spiracle, spi'-ra-kl, *s.* a breathing hole; a pore. See **Spirit.**

Spiræa, spi-re'-a, *s.* a genus of plants, including meadow sweet.

Spire.

Spiral, spi'-ral, *a.* winding like a screw; pointed like a spire: *s.* a curve which continually recedes from a centre, round which it revolves [Geom.]

Spirally, spi'-ral-le, *ad.* in a spiral manner; in the manner of a screw.

Spirality, spi-ral'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being spiral.

Spire, spire, *s.* a winding line, like the threads of a screw; a curl; a wreath; a tapering body; a steeple; a stalk or blade of grass; top: *v.n.* to shoot up pyramidically; to sprout, as grain in malting (Gr. *speira*, a winding line).

Spired, spired, *a.* having a spire.

Spirifer, spi'-re-fer, *s.* an extinct genus of molluscs (L. *spira*, and *fero*, to bear).

Spirit, spir'-it, *s.* spiritual substance or being, or self-conscious life; a spiritual being; a supernatural being; the spiritual part in man or soul; a disembodied soul or ghost; animal excitement; ardour; elevation or vehemence of mind; vigour of intellect; genius; disposition; turn of mind; temper; a man of vigour and enterprise; a man of superior ability; essential quality; active quality or essence of a thing; meaning; a strong distilled liquor: *pl.* alcoholic liquors: *v.a.* to animate; to excite; to encourage; to kidnap, or bear away surreptitiously. *The Spirit*, the Divine Being, as animating, especially man, in a spiritual manner; the Holy Spirit. *Spirit of wine*, pure alcohol. (L. *spiritus*, breath, from *spiro*, to breathe.)

Spirited, spir'-it-ed, *a.* animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire; vigorous. **Spiritedly**, spir'-it-ed-le, *ad.* in a spirited manner. **Spiritedness**, spir'-it-ed-nes, *s.* state of being spirited; disposition of mind.

Spiritful, spir'-it-ful, *a.* lively; full of spirit.

Spiritism, spir'-it-izm, *s.* spiritualism.

Spiritist, spir'-e-tist, *s.* a spiritualist.

Spirit-lamp, spir'-it-lamp, *s.* a lamp in which spirit of wine is burned.

Spiritless, spir' it-les, *a.* destitute of spirits; wanting animation; depressed; wanting life, courage, or fire; having no breath; extinct. **Spiritlessly**, spir'-it-les-le, *ad.* in a spiritless manner. **Spiritlessness**, spir'-it-les-nes, *s.* the state of being spiritless.

Spirit-level, spir'-it-lev'l, *s.* an instrument for obtaining an exact horizontal line, by means of a bubble of air.

Spiritosa, spir-e-to'-za, *ad.* with spirit [Mus.] (It.)

Spiritous, spir'-e-tus, *a.* like spirit; refined; active. **Spiritousness**, spir'-it-us-nes, *s.* refined state; fineness and activity of parts.

Spirit-rapper, spir'-it-rap-per, *s.* one who professes spirit-rapping.

Spirit-rapping, spir'-it-rap-ping, *s.* the pretended power of calling up the spirits of deceased persons, who manifest their presence and answer questions by rapping, &c.

Spiritual, spir'-it-u-al, *a.* consisting of or of the nature of spirit; not material; intellectual; mental; relative to mind only; not sensual; in reference to the spirit; affecting the moral life; determinative of the moral life; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical. *Spiritual-court*, an ecclesiastical court. **Spiritually**, spir'-it-u-al-le, *ad.* in a spiritual manner; with spiritual affection: by the spirit. **Spiritualness**, spir'-it-u-al-nes, *s.* spirituality.

Spiritualism, spir'-it-u-a-lizm, *s.* the state of being spiritual; the doctrine of the existence of spirit independently of matter; belief in communication with the unseen world of the departed through the impressibility of certain media to so-called spiritual influence; the doctrine that all which exists is spirit or soul.

Spiritualist, spir'-it-u-al-ist, *s.* a believer in spiritualism in either of its senses.

Spiritualistic, spir-it-u-al-is'-tic, *a.* pertaining to spiritualism; due to the presumed agency of spirits.

Spirituality, spir-it-u-al'-e-te, *s.* immateriality; intellectual nature; spiritual nature; spiritual state of mind; that which belongs to the Church.

Spiritualization, spir-it-u-al-e-za'-shun, *s.* act of spiritualizing.

Spiritualize, spir'-it-u-al-ize, *v.n.* to render spiritual; to infuse spiritual attributes into; to interpret spiritually; to extract spirit from.

Spiritualizer, spir'-it-u-al-ÿ-zer, *s.* one whospiritualizes.

Spirituous, spir-it-u-us, *a.* containing spirit; alcoholic; ardent; having the quality of spirit; fine; pure; active. **Spirituousness**, spir'-it-u-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being spirituous.

Spiritus, spir'-e-tus, *s.* a breathing. *Spiritus asper*, the rough or *h* breathing in Greek, represented by ' *Spiritus lenis*, the soft-breathing, represented by ' [Gram.] (L.)

Spirketing, spir'-ket-ing, *s.* the planks from the waterways to the port-sills [Naut.]

Spirometer, spi-rom'-e-ter, *s.* an apparatus for ascertaining the volume of air which the lungs can contain (L. *spiro*, and *meter*).

Spirt, spert, *v.a.* and *n.* See **Spurt.**

Spirtle, spir'-tl, *v.a.* to spirt out.

Spirula, spi'-ru-là, *s.* a genus of cephalopods, having a discoid, multilocular shell (L. *spira*, a spire).

Spiry, spi'-re, *a.* of a spiral form; like a spire; pyramidical.

Spissitude, spis'-se-tewd, *s.* thickness or denseness belonging to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid (L. *spissus*, thick).

Spit, spit, *s.* an iron prong or bar pointed, on which meat is roasted; a small point of land or a long narrow shoal running into the sea: *v.a.* to thrust a spit through; to thrust through; to pierce (A.S. *spitan*).

Spit, spit, *v.a.* to eject from the mouth, as saliva: to eject with violence: *v.n.* to throw out saliva from the mouth; *s.* what is ejected from the mouth; saliva (A.S. *spittan*).

Spitchcock, spitsh'-kok, *s.* an eel split and broiled: *v.a.* to split an eel and broil it.

Spite, spite, *s.* a malicious disposition to thwart another; grudge; hatred; malice: *v.a.* to treat maliciously; to vex. *In spite of*, in defiance (*despite*).

Spiteful, spite'-ful, *a.* filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious. **Spitefully**, spite'-ful-le, *ad.* in a spiteful manner. **Spitefulness**, spite'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being spiteful.

Spitfire, spit'-fire, *s.* a violent or passionate person, in contempt.

Spitted, spit'-ed, *a.* put upon a spit; shot out into length.

Spitter, spit'-ter, *s.* one who puts meat on a spit; one who ejects saliva; a young deer whose horns begin to shoot.

Spittle, spit'tl, *s.* saliva spit out of the mouth.

Spittle, spit'-tl, *s.* a small spade.

Spittoon, spit-toon', *s.* a spitting box.

Spit-venom, spit'-ven-om, *s.* poison ejected from the mouth.

Splanchnic, splangk'-nik, *a.* pertaining to the entrails (Gr. *splanghna*, the bowels).

Splanchnology, splangk-nol'-o-je, *s.* that department of the science of medicine which treats of the viscera (Gr. *splanghna*, and *logos*, science).

Splanchnotomy, splangk-not'-o-me, *s.* anatomy of the viscera (Gr. *splanghna*, and *tome*, cutting).

Splash, splash, *v.a.* to spatter with water or mud: *v.n.* to dash water about: *s.* water, or water and dirt, thrown upon anything (*plash*).

Splash-board, splash'-board, *s.* a guard in front of a vehicle to prevent the occupants being splashed with mud.

Splasher, splash'er, *s.* a guard over the wheels of a locomotive engine.

Splashy, splash'-e, *a.* full of dirty water; wet and muddy.

Splatter, splat'-ter, *v.n.* to splash.

Splay, spla, *v.a.* to dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone; to slant [Arch.]: *s.* a slanted or sloped surface: *a.* displayed; turned outward (*display*).

Splay-foot, spla'-foot, *s.* a foot turned outward; a flat-soled foot.

Splay-footed, spla'-foot-ed, *a.* having the foot turned outward; broad-footed.

Splay-mouth, spla'-mowth, *s.* a wide mouth; a mouth stretched by design.

Splay-mouthed, spla'-mowtht, *a.* having a wide mouth.

Spleen, spleen, *s.* the milt, a highly vascular gland, situated on the left hypochondriac region, and supposed by the ancients to be the seat of vexation, anger, and melancholy; anger; ill-humour; melancholy (Gr. *splen*).

Spleened, spleend, *a.* deprived of the spleen.

Spleenful, spleen'-ful, *a.* angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy.

Spleenish, spleen'-ish, *a.* spleeny; affected with spleen. **Spleenishly**, spleen'-ish-le, *ad.* in a spleenish manner. **Spleenishness**, spleen'-ish-nes, *s.* the state of being spleenish.

Spleenless, spleen'-les, *a.* kind; gentle; mild.

Spleen-wort, spleen'-wurt, *s.* a species of fern, milt-wort.

Spleeny, spleen'-e, *a.* angry; fretful; melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

Spleget, splej'-et, *s.* a cloth to wash a sore.

Splendent, splen'-dent, *a.* shining; beaming with light; illustrious (L. *splendeo*, to shine).

Splendid, splen'-did, *a.* showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous; brilliant; illustrious. **Splendidly**, splen'-did-le, *ad.* in a splendid manner. **Splendidness**, splen'-did-nes, *s.* the quality of being splendid.

Splendour, splen'-dur, *s.* great brightness; magnificence; pomp; parade; brilliancy.

Splenetic, sple-net'-ik, *a.* affected with spleen; morose; peevish; *s.* a person affected with spleen.

Splenetical, sple-net'-e-kal, *a.* splenetic. **Splenetically**, sple-net'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a splenetic manner.

Splenic, splen'-ik, *a.* belonging to the spleen. See **Spleen.**

Splenitis, sple-ni'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the spleen.

Splenius, sple'-ne-us, *s.* a cervical muscle [Anat.]

Splenization, splen-e-za'-shun, *s.* a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, in which the tissue resembles that of the spleen.

Splenocele, splen'-o-sele, *s.* hernia of the spleen (Gr. *splen*, and *kele*, a tumour).

Splenology, sple-nol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on the spleen (Gr. *splen*, and *logos*, account).

Splenotomy, sple-not'-o-me, *s.* dissection of the spleen.

Splent, splent, *s.* a splint.

Splent-coal, splent'-kole, *s.* an inferior kind of cannel coal from the Scotch collieries.

Splice, splise, *v.a.* to unite the ends of two ropes by interweaving the strands: *s.* the union of ropes by interweaving the strands. *Splice the main-brace*, an extra allowance of spirits [Naut.] (Dan.)

Splint, splint, *s.* a piece of wood split off; a thin piece of wood, used to hold or confine a broken bone when set, or to keep any part in a fixed position [Surg.]; a hard excrescence growing on the shank-bones of horses: *v.a.* to confine with splints (*split*).

Splinter, splin'-ter, *s.* a splint: *v.a.* to split into splinters; to confine with splinters: *v.n.* to be split into splinters.

Splinter-bar, splin'-ter-bär, *s.* a cross-bar in a coach, which supports the springs; also one to which the traces are fastened.

Splinter-proof, splint'-er-proof, *a.* strong enough to resist the splinters of bursting shells.

Splintery, splin'-ter-e, *a.* consisting of or resembling splinters; discovering scales arising from splits or fissures, parallel to the line of fracture [Min.]

Split, split, *v.a.* to divide lengthwise; to rive; to cleave; to rend; to divide; to break into discord; to strain and pain with laughter: *v.n.* to burst; to burst with laughter; to be dashed to pieces: *s.* a crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure; a breach or separation: *a.* divided. *To split on a rock*, to err fatally. (Dut.)

Split-pease, split'-peez, *s.* husked pease split.

Splitter, split'-ter, *s.* one who or that which splits.

Splotch, splotsh, *s.* a daub; a patch.

Splutter, splut'-ter, *s.* a bustle; a stir.

Splutter, splut'-ter, *v.n.* to scatter saliva from the mouth when speaking or ink from the pen when writing.

Spodomancy, spod'-o-man-se, *s.* divination by ashes (Gr. *spodos*, ashes, and *manteia*, divination).

Spodumene, spod'-u-mene, *s.* a mineral, of a foliated structure, chiefly composed of silica, alumina, and lithia (Gr. *spodoo*, to reduce to ashes).

Spoil, spoyl, *v.a.* to plunder; to strip by violence; to seize by violence; to corrupt; to vitiate; to ruin by indulgence; to render useless by injury; to injure fatally: *v.n.* to practise plunder or robbery; to decay: *s.* that which is taken by violence; pillage; booty; that which is gained by effort; that which is taken from another without license; robbery; corruption; the cast skin of a serpent or other animal (L. *spolium*).

Spoiler, spoyl'-er, *s.* a plunderer; one who corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

Spoke, spoke, *pret.* of **Speak.**

Spoke, spoke, *s.* the radius or ray of a wheel; the spar or round of a ladder (A.S. *spaca*).

Spoken, spoke'n, *pp.* of **Speak**: *a.* speaking.

Spokeshave, spoke'-shave, *s.* a sort of plane used in dressing curved work.

Spokesman, spokes'-man, *s.* one who speaks for others.

Spoliate, spo'-le-ate, *v.a.* to plunder; to pillage: *v.n.* to practise plunder; to rob. See **Spoil**.

Spoliation, spo-le-a'-shun, *s.* act of plundering, particularly of plundering in time of war.

Spondaic, spon-da'-ic *a.* pertaining to a spondee; consisting of spondees.

Spondee, spon'-dee, *s.* a poetic foot of two long syllables (Gr. *sponde*, a libation, the melody accompanying which being slow and solemn).

Spondias, spon'-de-as, *s.* the hog-plum.

Spondyle, spon'-dile, *s.* a joint of the back-bone; a vertebra (Gr. *spondylos*).

Sponge, spunj, *s.* a porous substance of animal formation found adhering to rocks, &c., in water, remarkable for its imbibing properties; an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge; the extremity or point of a horse-shoe [Man.]; a sponger; something like a sponge, as a mass of bread pulp under fermentation: *v.a.* to wipe with a sponge; to wipe out or cleanse with a sponge; to wipe out completely: *v.n.* to suck in, as a sponge; to hang on others for maintenance (L. and Gr.)

Sponge-cake, spunj'-kake, *s.* a very light sweet cake.

Spongelet, spunj'-let, *s.* a spongiole.

Spongeous, spunj'-us, *a.* spongy.

Sponger, spunj'-er, *s.* one who uses a sponge; a hanger-on.

Spongiform, spunj'-e-form, *a.* resembling a sponge; soft and porous.

Sponging-house, spunj'-ing-hows, *s.* a bailiff's house, to put debtors in before final committal to prison.

Spongiole, spunj'-e-ole, *s.* the absorbent cellular tissue at the extremities of roots [Bot.]

Spongiopiline, spun-je-op'-e-lin, *s.* a spongy tissue backed with gutta percha or india rubber used in fomentations (Gr. *spongion*, and *pilos*, hair).

Spongiose, sponj'-e-ose, *a.* full of small cavities, like a sponge.

Spongy, spun'-je, *a.* like a sponge; soft and full of cavities; having the quality of imbibing wet; drenched. **Sponginess**, spunj'-e-nes, *s.* state of being spongy.

Sponsal, spon'-sal, *a.* relating to marriage or to a spouse.

Sponsion, spon'-shun, *s.* the act of becoming surety for another; an engagement pending ratification.

Sponsor, spon'-sor, *s.* a surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default; a godfather or godmother at baptism as representing and engaging for the child (L. *spondeo*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly).

Sponsorial, spon-so'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a sponsor.

Sponsorship, spon'-sur-ship, *s.* state of being a sponsor.

Spontaneity, spon-ta-ne'-e-te, *s.* spontaneousness; action, specially muscular, of purely internal suggestion, and independent of all stimulus from without.

Spontaneous, spon-ta'-ne-us, *a.* of one's own free accord; purely self-suggested, originated, or derived; of itself, without external interference or constraint. *Spontaneous combustion*, a taking fire of itself. **Spontaneously**, spon-ta'-ne-us-le, *ad.* in a spontaneous manner. **Spontaneousness**, spon-ta'-ne-us-ness, *s.* the quality of being spontaneous (L. *sponte*, of free will).

Spontoon, spon-toon', *s.* a kind of military half pike, used for signalling orders.

Spool, spool, *s.* a piece of cane or reed used by weavers for winding yarn on: *v.a.* to wind on spools (Ger.)

Spool-stand, spool'-stand, *s.* an article holding spools of fine thread, used by ladies at their work.

Spoom, spoom, *v.n.* to be driven swiftly before the wind [Naut.]

Spoon, spoon, *s.* a small domestic utensil, for dipping in liquids, and supping with: *v.a.* to take up with a spoon (A.S. *spoon*, a chip of wood).

Spoon-bill, spoon'-bil, *s.* a wading bird of the heron family, so called from the shape of its bill, which is somewhat like a spoon.

Spoon-drift, spoon'-drift, *s.* a showery sprinkling of sea-water, swept from the surface in a tempest [Naut.]

Spooney, **Spoony**, spoon'-e, { *a.* soft; silly; softly affected: *s.* a weak-minded person. **Spoonily**, spoon'-e-le, *ad.* in a spoony manner.

Spoonful, spoon'-ful, *s.* as much as a spoon contains; a small quantity.

Spoon-meat, spoon'-meet, *s.* food that is or must be eaten or taken with a spoon.

Spoon-wort, spoon'-wurt, *s.* scurvy-grass.

Sporadic, spo-rad'-ic, *a.* separate; single; scattered. *Sporadic disease*, a disease, usually epidemic, attacking only a few in a district and not spreading, (Gr. *sporas*, scattered, from *speiro*, to sow). **Sporadically**, spo-rad'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a sporadic manner; separately.

Sporangium, spo-ran'-ge-um, *s.* a spore-case (Gr. *sporos*, seed, and *angos*, a vessel).

Spore, spore, *s.* that part of a flowerless plant which performs the function of the seed [Bot.] (Gr. *sporos*).

Spore-case, spore'-kase, *s.* the covering of spores.

Sporran, spor'-ran, *s.* a pouch worn in front of a Highlander's kilt (Gael.)

Sport, sport, *s.* mirth; diversion; contemptuous mirth; plaything; play; diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, or fishing: *v.a.* to divert; to represent by any kind of play: *v.n.* to play; trifle (*disport*).

Sporter, sport'-er, *s.* one who sports.

Sportful, sport'-ful, *a.* merry; frolicsome; full of jesting; playful; done in jest. **Sportfully**, sport'-ful-le, *ad.* in a sportful manner. **Sportfulness**, sport'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being sportful; a playful disposition; playfulness.

Sporting, sport'-ing, *a.* indulging in sports; connected with sport.

Sportive, sport'-iv, *a.* gay; merry; playful. **Sportively**, *ad.* in a sportive manner. **Sportiveness**, sport'-iv-nes, *s.* the quality of being sportive; playfulness; disposition to mirth.

Sportless, sport'-less, *a.* without sport or mirth; joyless.

Sportsman, sports'-man, *s.* one who pursues the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes, or fowls; one skilled in the sports of the field.

Sportsmanship, sports'-man-ship, *s.* practice or skill in field sports.

Sporule, spor'-ule, *s.* a small spore, which see.

Sporuliferous, spo-ru-lif'-er-us, *a.* bearing sporules (Gr. *sporos*, and *fero*, to bear).

Spot, spot, *s.* a mark made by foreign matter; a stain; a stain on character or reputation; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish; small extent of space; a place; a place of a different colour from the ground; a dark place on a luminous disk: *v.a.* to stain; to discolour; to patch; to blemish; to single out. *Upon the spot*, immediately (*spit*).

Spotless, spot'-les, *a.* free from spots, foul matter, or discolouration; pure; untainted. **Spotlessness**, spot'-les-nes, *s.* freedom from spot, stain, or reproach.

Spotted, spot'-ted, *pp.* or *a.* marked with spots or places of different colour from the ground. **Spottedness**, spot'-ted-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being spotted.

Spotter, spot'-ter, *s.* one who makes spots.

Spotty, spot'-te, *a.* full of spots; marked with discoloured places. **Spottiness**, spot'-te-nes, *s.* the state of being spotty.

Spousal, spow'-zal, *a.* pertaining to marriage; nuptial; connubial: *s.pl.* marriage; nuptials.

Spouse, spowz, *s.* a married person, husband, or wife. See **Sponsor**.

Spouseless, spowz'-les, *a.* unwedded; destitute of a husband or wife.

Spout, spowt, *s.* the projecting mouth of a vessel, from which a liquid issues; a pipe for conducting water, specially from a roof; a waterspout: *v.a.* to throw out, as liquids through a pipe; to mouth; to speechify: *v.n.* to issue with violence, as water through an orifice (*spit*).

Spouter, spow'-ter, *s.* one who spouts speeches.

Sprack, sprak, *a.* vigorous; sprightly; alert.

Sprag, sprag, *s.* a young salmon.

Sprag, sprag, *s.* a stout bar of wood; *v.a.* to stop with a sprag (*sprig*).

Sprain, sprane, *v.a.* to overstrain the muscles or ligaments of a joint, so as to injure them: *s.* an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation (L. *ex*, and *premo*, to press).

Sprained, sprane'd, *a.* injured by a sprain.

Spraints, spraynts, *s.pl.* the dung of an otter.

Sprang, sprang, *pret.* of **Spring**.

Sprat, sprat, *s.* a small fish, allied to the herring [Dut.]

Sprawl, sprawl, *v.n.* to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling; to stretch or toss out the limbs or move awkwardly; to widen or open irregularly, as a body of horse [Ger.]

Spray, spra, *s.* a small shoot or branch of a tree; the extremity of a branch; arrangement of branches (*sprig*).

Spray, spra, *s.* water flying or dashed about in small white particles (A.S. *spregan*, to pour).

Spread, spred, *v.a.* to extend in length and breadth; to stretch out; to extend; to pitch; to cover over; to

propagate: to diffuse; to prepare; to unfurl: *v.n.* to be extended or stretched; to be propagated; *s.* extent; compass; expansion; a cover; a table spread or furnished with a meal (A.S. *sprædan*).

Spread-eagle, spred'-ee-gl, *s.* the figure of an eagle with its wings elevated and its legs extended [Her.]: *a.* inflated.

Spreader, spred'-er, *s.* one who or that which propagates; one who divulges.

Spreading, spred'-ing, *a.* extending over a large space.

Spree, spree, *s.* a merry, specially a drinking, frolic.

Sprig, sprig, *s.* a small shoot or twig; a scion; a brad or nail without a head; a representation of a sprig in embroidery: *v.a.* to adorn with sprigs; to drive sprigs into (*spray*).

Sprig-crystal, sprig'-krys-tal, *s.* a cluster of pointed prismatic crystals of quartz.

Spriggy, sprig'-ge, *a.* full of sprigs or small branches.

Spright, sprite, *s.* a sprite.

Sprightful, sprite'-ful, *a.* lively; brisk; vivacious; sprightly.

Sprightless, **sprite'-les**, *a.* destitute of life; dull; sluggish.

Sprightly, sprite'-le, *a.* full of life and activity; lively; brisk (*sprite*). **Sprightliness**, sprite'-le-nes, *s.* the state of being sprightly; liveliness; briskness; activity.

Spring, spring, *v.n.* to vegetate; to begin to grow; to proceed; to arise; to appear; to issue forth; to grow; to leap; to fly or start back; to start; to shoot; to warp. *To spring at*, to leap forward. *To spring in*, to rush in. *To spring forth*, to rush out. *To spring on*, to assault. (A.S. *springan*.)

Spring, spring, *v.a.* to start or rouse; to cause to explode; to burst; to crack; to cause to close suddenly. *To spring a leak*, to commence leaking. *To spring a rattle*, to put a policeman's rattle in motion.

Spring, spring, *s.* a leap; a bound; a flying back with elastic force; elastic force; an elastic body; any active power; an issue of water from the earth; a fountain; a source; rise; original cause; the vernal season; a crack or fissure in a mast or yard [Naut.]; a rope or hawser by which a ship is held [Naut.]

Springal, spring'-awl, *s.* an ancient missile engine, acting by force of a spring.

Spring-back, spring'-bak, *s.* in book-binding, the cover of a book which has a loose springing back.

Spring-balance, spring'-bal-ans, *s.* a balance consisting of a coiled spring provided with an index that moves on a graduated plate.

Spring-bok, spring'-bok, *s.* a S. African antelope allied to the gazelle.

Spring-box, spring'-boks, *s.* a barrel containing the mainspring of a watch.

Spring-carriage, spring'-kar-rij, *s.* a carriage supported by springs.

Spring-cart, spring'-kärt, *s.* a cart supported on springs.

Springe, sprinj, *s.* a gin; a noose: *v.a.* to catch in a springe; to ensnare (*spring*).

Springer, spring'-er, *s.* one who springs; one who rouses game; the grampus; the spring-bok; the impost, or point at which an arch unites with its support; the rib of a groined roof [Arch.]

Spring-gun, spring'-gun, *s.* a gun with a spring by which the gun is discharged.

Spring-halt, spring'-hawlt, *s.* a lameness in horses.

Spring-head, spring'-hed, *s.* a fountain or source.

Springing, spring'-ing, *a.* shooting up; leaping: *s.* act or process of leaping; growth; increase; the impost, or point at which an arch unites with its support.

Spring-tide, spring'-tide, *s.* the tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon.

Spring-time, spring'-time, *s.* the season of spring; the vernal season.

Spring-wheat, spring'-hweet, *s.* a species of wheat sown in spring.

Springy, spring'-e, *a.* elastic; having great elastic power; able to leap far; abounding with springs; wet; spongy. **Springiness**, spring'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being springy; elasticity; sponginess.

Sprinkle, springk'-l, *v.a.* to scatter in small drops; to besprinkle; to cleanse: *v.n.* to scatter a liquid; to rain moderately; *s.* a small quantity scattered; a thing to sprinkle with (*spring*).

Sprinkler, springk'-ler, *s.* one who or that which sprinkles.

Sprinkling, springk'-ling, *s.* the act of scattering in small drops; a small quantity sprinkled.

Sprit, *v.n.* to sprout; to bud; to germinate: *s.* a shoot; a sprout; a small boom or spar which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally and elevates and extends it (A.S. *spreot*, a sprout, a pole).

Sprite, **sprite**, *s.* a spirit; a fairy (*spirit*).

Sprit-sail, sprit'-sale, *s.* the sail extended by a sprit; a sail under the bow-sprit attached to a horizontal yard [Naut.]

Sprod, sprod, *s.* a salmon in its second year.

Sprout, sprowt, *v.n.* to shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to shoot into ramifications; to grow, like shoots of plants: *s.* the shoot of a plant: *pl.* the young colewort (A.S. *spreotan*).

Spruce, sproos, *a.* trim; smart; neat, without elegance or dignity: *v.a.* or *v.n.* to dress with affected neatness. **Sprucely**, sproos-le, *ad.* in a spruce manner. **Spruceness**, sproos'-nes, *s.* the quality of being spruce.

Spruce, sproos, *s.* a fir-tree, of several species (*sprout*).

Spruce-beer, sproos'-beer, *s.* a beer tinctured with the extract of spruce, obtained from a decoction, being the result of boiling the green tops of the black spruce.

Sprung, sprung, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Spring**.

Spry, spri, *a.* nimble; active; vigorous (*sprack*).

Spud, spud, *s.* a kind of spade; any short thing, in contempt.

Spume, spewm, *s.* froth; foam; scum: *v.n.* to froth; to foam (L. *spuma*, from *spuo*, to spit out). See **Spew**.

Spumescence, spu-mes'-sens, *s.* frothiness; state of foaming.

Spumescent, spu-mes'-ent, *a.* foaming.

Spumiferous, spu-mif'-er-us, *a.* producing foam (L. *spuma*, and *fero*, to bring).

Spumous, spew'-mus, } *a.* consisting of froth or scum;
Spumy, spew'-me, } foamy.

Spun, spun, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Spin**.

Spunge, spunj, *s.* See **Sponge**.

Spun-hay, spun'-ha, *s.* hay twisted for carriage or transportation.

Spunk, spungk, *s.* touch-wood; spirit.

Spunky, spungk'-e, *a.* spirited.

Spun-yarn, spun-yärn, *s.* a line of two or three rope yarns twisted.

Spur, spur, *s.* a rowel with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels, to prick the horses; incitement; stimulus; the hard projection on a cock's leg; that which projects; a small mountain range projecting laterally or at right angles from a larger; a projection like a cock's spur [Bot.]; a morbid excrescence on rye: *v.a.* to prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace; to incite; to instigate; to impel; to put spurs on: *v.n.* to press forward (A.S. *spura*).

Spurgall, spur'-gawl, *v.a.* to gall or wound with a spur: *s.* a place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.

Spurge, spurj, *s.* a species of plant, of the genus euphorbia (L. *ex*, and *purgo*, to purge).

Spurious, spew'-re-us, *a.* not genuine; not proceeding from the true source, or the source pretended; counterfeit; not legitimate; bastard (L. *spurius*, of illegitimate birth). **Spuriously**, spew'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a spurious manner. **Spuriousness**, spew'-re-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being spurious; illegitimacy.

Spurless, spur'-les, *a.* without spurs.

Spurling, spur'-ling, *s.* a small sea-fish.

Spurling-line, spur'-ling-line, *s.* the line which forms the communication between the wheel and the tell-tale [Naut.]

Spurn, spurn, *v.a.* to kick; to drive back, or away, as with the foot; to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt: *v.n.* to manifest disdain in rejecting anything; to make contemptuous opposition; to kick or toss up the heels: *s.* disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment (*spur*).

Spurner, spurn'-er, *s.* one who spurns.

Spurred, spurd, *a.* furnished with spurs; having shoots like spurs.

Spurrer, spur'-rer, *s.* one who uses spurs; incitement.

Spurrier, spur'-re-er, *s.* a spur-maker.

Spur-royal, spur'-roy-al, *s.* a gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV., worth 15*s.* in the reign of James I., with a star on its reverse like the rowel of a spur.

Spurt, spurt, *v.a.* to throw out in sudden jets: *v.n.* to gush or issue out in jets; to make a brief sudden effort: *s.* a sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid substance from a tube; a jet; a short sudden effort (*spirt*).

Spurtle, spur'-tl, *v.a.* to shoot in a scattering manner.

Spur-way, spur'-wa, *s.* a horse-path; a narrow way; a bridle-road.

Spur-wheel, spur'-hweel, *s.* a wheel with cogs around the edge pointing from the centre.

Sputter, sput'-ter, *v.n.* to spit or to emit saliva from the mouth in small and scattered portions; to throw out moisture in scattered drops; to fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise; to utter words hastily and indistinctly; to speak so rapidly

as to emit saliva: *v.a.* to throw out with haste and noise; to utter indistinctly: *s.* moist matter thrown out in particles (*spit*).

Sputterer, sput'-ter-er, *s.* one who sputters.

Sputum, spew'-tum, *s.* spittle; that which is expectorated [Med.]

Spy, spi, *s.* a person sent into an enemy's camp to watch and report what is going on; one set to watch or one who watches the conduct of others: *v.a.* to see; to discover at a distance or in a state of concealment; to examine secretly; to explore: *v.n.* to search narrowly; to scrutinize (L. *specio*, to look).

Spy-boat, spi'-boat, *s.* a boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence.

Spy-glass, spi'-glas, *s.* a small telescope.

Spyism, spi'-ism, *s.* the business of spying; employment of spies.

Squab, skwob, *a.* short and fat; plump; unfledged: *s.* a young pigeon; a short fat person; a kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion: *ad.* striking at once; with a heavy fall: *v.n.* to fall plump; to strike at one dash or with a heavy sound (from the sound).

Squabbish, skwob'-bish, } *a.* thick; fat; heavy.
Squabby, skwob'-be, }

Squabble, skwob'bl, *v.n.* to quarrel noisily; to wrangle: *v.a.* to throw into disorder, and out of regular line [Printing]: *s.* a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel (Ger.)

Squabbler, skwob'-bler, *s.* a noisy contentious person; a brawler.

Squab-pie, skwob'-pi, *s.* a pie made of squabs or young pigeons.

Squad, skwod, *s.* a small party of men assembled for drill or inspection [Mil.]; any small party. *Awkward squad*, a body of recruits not fit to take their place in the regiment (*squadron*).

Squadron, skwod'-run, *s.* a square body of troops; a division of a regiment of cavalry containing two troops; a division of a fleet under a junior flag officer employed on a particular service. See **Square.**

Squadroned, skwod'-rond, *a.* formed into squadrons or squares.

Squalid, skwol'-id, *a.* foul; filthy; extremely dirty (L. *squalidus*, stiff with dirt). **Squalidly,** skwol'-id-le, *ad.* in a squalid manner. **Squalidness,** skwol'-id-nes, *s.* the state of being squalid.

Squalidity, skwo-lid'-e-te, *s.* squalidness.

Squall, skwawl, *v.n.* to cry out violently: *s.* a loud scream; a harsh cry; a sudden and vehement gust of wind (from the sound).

Squaller, skwawl'-ler, *s.* a loud screamer.

Squally, skwawl'-le, *a.* abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind; interrupted by unproductive spots [Agr.]

Squaloid, skwa'-loyd, *a.* resembling a shark (L. *squalus*, and Gr. *eidos*, like).

Squalor, skwol'-or *or* skwa'-lur, *s.* foulness; filthiness; coarseness (L.)

Squalus, skwa'-lus, *s.* the shark (L.)

Squama, skwa'-ma, *s.* a scale (L.)

Squamiform, skwam'-e-form, *a.* having the form of scales.

Squamigerous, skwa-mij'-er-us, *a.* bearing scales (L. *squama*, and *gero*, to bear.

Squamoid, skwa'-moyd, *a.* covered with scales (L. *squama*, and *eidos*, like).

Squamose, skwa'-mose, } *a.* scaly; covered with
Squamous, skwa'-mus, } scales.

Squander, skwon'-der, *v.a.* to spend lavishly and wastefully; to dissipate (Scand.)

Squanderer, skwon'-der-er, *s.* a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

Squanderingly, skwon'-der-ing-le, *ad.* by squandering.

Square, skware, *a.* having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; having a frame formed with straight lines; fair; just; exactly suitable; leaving no balance; at right angles with a vessel's keel [Naut.] (L. *ex*, and *quadra*, a square, from *quatuor*, four). **Squarely,** skware'-le, *ad.* in a square form. **Squareness,** skware'-nes, *s.* the state of being square.

Square, skware, *s.* a figure having four equal sides and four right angles; an area of four sides, with houses on each side; the content of a line squared; a mathematical instrument having one straight edge at right angles to another; rule; regularity; a square body of troops; the product of a number multiplied by itself [Arith.]; a quartile [Astron.]

Square, skware, *v.a.* to form with four equal sides and four right angles; to reduce to a square or to right angles; to adjust; to regulate; to make even; to multiply a number by itself [Arith.]: *v.n.* to suit; to fit; to accord or agree. *To square the yards*, to place them at right angles with the mast or keel [Naut.]

To square the circle, to determine the exact contents of a circle in square measure.

Square-measure, skware'-mezh-ur, *s.* the square of a lineal measure.

Square-rigged, skware'-rigd, *a.* having the principal sails of a vessel extended by yards and suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaff, or boom.

Square-root, skware'-root, *s.* that which, multiplied by itself, produces the quantity or number [Arith.]

Square-sail, skware'-sale, *s.* a four-sided sail extended to a yard, suspended by the middle.

Square-toed, skware'-tode, *a.* having the toes or ends square; precise; formal.

Square-toes, skware'-toze, *s.* a precise old-fashioned person.

Squarish, skware'-ish, *a.* nearly square.

Squarrose, skwar'-rose, } *a.* ragged or full of loose
Squarrous, skwar'-us, } scales; jagged [Bot.] (L. *squarrosus*, scurfy).

Squash, skwosh, *v.a.* to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass: *s.* something soft and easily crushed; something unripe or soft; a sudden fall of a heavy soft body; a shock of soft bodies (L. *ex*, and *coacto*, to press).

Squash, skwosh, *s.* a species of gourd.

Squash-bug, skwosh'-bug, *s.* an insect destructive to the squash plant.

Squasher, skwosh'-er, *s.* one who squashes.

Squashy, skwosh'-e, *a.* like a squash; muddy.

Squat, skwot, *v.n.* to sit down upon the hams or heels; to cower, as an animal; to settle on land without title: *a.* sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering; short and thick, like an animal squatting: *s.* the posture of one who squats; a small separate vein of ore. See **Squash.**

Squatter, skwot'-ter, *s.* one who settles on land without a title [U.S.]; in Australia, one who occupies land for sheep pasture under lease from government.

Squaw, skwaw, *s.* among the American Indians, a female or wife.

Squeak, skweek, *v.n.* to utter a sharp shrill, usually short, cry; to break silence or secrecy; to speak: *s.* a sharp shrill sound (from the sound).

Squeaker, squeek'-er, *s.* one who utters a sharp shrill sound.

Squeal, skweel, *v.n.* to cry with a sharp shrill voice, applied to animals (from the sound).

Squeamish, skweem'-ish, *a.* nice to excess in taste; fastidious or over nice; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties, scrupulous. See **Swim, Squeamishly,** skweem'-ish-le, *ad.* in a squeamish manner. **Squeamishness,** skweem'-ish-nes, *s.* excessive niceness; fastidiousness.

Squeasy, skweez'-e, *a.* queasy; squeamish; scrupulous. **Squeasiness,** skweez'-e-nes, *s.* squeamishness.

Squeezable, skweez'-à-bl, *a.* that may be squeezed.

Squeeze, skweez, *v.a.* to press or crush between two bodies; to embrace closely; to force by squeezing; to cause to pass: *v.n.* to force by pressing; to crowd; to pass by pressing: *s.* pressure; compression between bodies; a close hug (A.S. *cwisan*, to crush).

Squeezer, skweez'-er, *s.* one who or that which squeezes.

Squeezing, skweez'-ing, *s.* act of pressing; compression; that which is as if squeezed out.

Squelch, skweltsh, *v.a.* to crush: *s.* a flat heavy fall.

Squib, skwib, *s.* a paper tube filled with combustible matter which, when ignited, emits for a time a stream of sparks and then explodes with a crack; a petty lampoon: *v.n.* to throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute (Scand.)

Squiggle, skwig'-gl, *v.n.* to shake and wash a fluid about the mouth with lips closed.

Squill, skwil, *s.* a bulbous plant allied to the hyacinth, one species of which yields a substance valuable in medicine as a diuretic and expectorant (Gr.)

Squill, skwil, *s.* a stomapodous crustaceous animal; an insect resembling the crustacean (L. *squilla*).

Squillitic, squil-lit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to squills.

Squint, skwint, *a.* looking obliquely; not having the optic axes coincident; looking with suspicion: *s.* the act or habit of squinting; *v.n.* to see obliquely; to have the axes of the eyes directed to different objects; to deviate from the true line; to run obliquely; *v.a.* to turn the eye to an oblique position (Scand.)

Squint-eyed, skwint'-ide, *a.* having eyes that squint; oblique; indirect; looking obliquely or with side glances.

Squinting, squint'-ing, *s.* the act or habit of looking asquint. **Squintingly,** skwint'-ing-le, *ad.* with a squint.

Squire, skwire, *s.* a gentleman landlord or a country

gentleman; a knight's attendant; an esquire; a magistrate or lawyer [U.S.]; originally, according to Ruskin, a rider, a shield-bearer, and a carver; *v.a.* to attend as a squire; colloquially, to attend as a gallant. See **Esquire.**

Squirearchy, skwire'-ärˌ-ke, *s.* country gentlemen collectively, or their power in the state (*squire*, and Gr. *archo*, to rule).

Squireen, skwi-reen', *s.* a petty squire.

Squirehood, skwire'-hood, } *s.* the rank and state of a **Squireship,** skwire'-ship, } squire.

Squirely, skwire'-le, *a.* becoming a squire.

Squirm, skwurm, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to move like a worm or eel, with writhings or contortions; to clamber: *s.* the act of squirming.

Squirrel, skwir'-rel, *or* skwur'-rel, *s.* a small rodent quadruped, with a long tufted tail, remarkable for its agility, playfulness, grace, and brightness (Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *oura*, a tail).

Squirt, skwirt, *v.a.* to eject from a narrow orifice in a stream: *v.n.* to be ejected so: *s.* an instrument for squirting; a small jet (*squander*).

Squirter, skwirt'-er, *s.* one who or that which squirts.

Squirting-cucumber, skwirt'-ing-koo-kum-ber, *s.* a cucumber which falls from its stalk and bursts its capsules when ripe.

Sraddha, srädˌ'-dä, *s.* among the Hindus, funeral oblations for the souls of the dead.

Sruti, sroo'-ti, *s.* the sacred and revealed tradition of the Hindus (Sans. hearing).

Stab, stab, *v.a.* to pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally with a stab; to injure secretly or by malicious falsehood: *v.n.* to give a stab; to give a mortal wound: *s.* the thrust of a pointed weapon, or the wound; an injury given in the dark (Celt.)

Stabat mater, staˌ'-bat maˌ'-ter, *s.* an old hymn on the crucifixion beginning with these words (L. the mother stood).

Stabber, stabˌ'-ber, *s.* one who stabs; a privy murderer.

Stabiliment, stäˌ-bil'-e-ment, *s.* act of making firm; firm support.

Stability, stäˌ-bil'-e-te, *s.* stableness; firmness; steadiness, both physical and moral.

Stable, staˌ'-bl, *a.* firmly established; steady of purpose; fixed; firm; durable (L. *sto*, to stand). **Stably,** staˌ'-ble, *ad.* firmly. **Stableness,** staˌ'-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being stable; stability.

Stable, staˌ'-bl, *s.* a building for beasts, specially for horses, to lodge in: *v.a.* to put or keep in a stable; *v.n.* to dwell or lodge in a stable (L. *sto*, to stand).

Stable-boy, staˌ'-bl-boy, *s.* a boy who attends at a stable.

Stableman, staˌ'-bl-man, *s.* one who attends to the stable and the animals therein.

Stabling, staˌ'-bling, *s.* the act of putting into a stable; stable accommodation.

Stablish, stabˌ'-lish, *v.a.* to establish.

Stabo, stak-käˌ'-to, *ad.* in a distinct, detached style [Mus.] (It. detached).

Stack, stak, *s.* a large pile of hay, grain, or straw, sometimes thatched; a conical pile; a number of funnels or chimneys standing together: *v.a.* to lay in a conical or other pile; to pile wood, poles, &c. *A stack of arms*, a conical pile of muskets set up together on their ends. *To stack arms*, to set up muskets in a stack (*stick* and *stake*).

Stack-stand, stakˌ'-stand, *s.* a stage on which to pile a stack.

Stack-yard, stakˌ'-yärd, *s.* a yard for stacks of hay.

Stacte, stakˌ'-te, *s.* an odoriferous liquid myrrh (Gr. from *stazo*, to drop).

Staddle, stadˌ'-dl, *s.* anything which serves for support; a staff; a crutch; a stack-stand; a small tree left standing: *v.a.* to leave staddles when a wood is cut (*stand*).

Staddle-roof, stadˌ'-dl-roof *s.* the roof or covering of a stack.

Stadium, staˌ'-de-um, *s.* a Greek measure, nearly an English furlong; an oblong area or course for foot-races and other gymnastic contests (Gr. *stadion*).

Stadtholder, stat'-hold-er, *s.* formerly the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province (Dut. city-holder).

Stadtholderate, stat'-hold-er-ate, } *s.* the office of **Stadtholdership,** stat'-hold-er-ship, } stadtholder.

Staff, stäf, *s.*; *pl.* **Staffs** or **Staves,** a stick carried in the hand for support or defence; a support; a club; a stick, pole, or handle; the five lines and the spaces on which music is written; an ensign of authority; a pole for displaying a flag; a body of skilled officers attached to an army, connected with the management of it or that of a department under the commander [Mil.]; a body of officials connected with a department [Mil.] (A.S. *staef*).

Staff-officer, staf'-of-fis-er, *s.* an officer on a staff [Mil.]

Stag, stag, *s.* the male red deer; the male of the hind; a colt or filly; the male of the ox kind, castrated at a certain age (Ice. *stiga*, to mount).

Stag-beetle, stag'-bee-tl, *s.* a lamellicorn coleopterous insect with, in the male, mandibles like stag's horns.

Stage, staje, *s.* an elevated floor or platform, as for the exhibition of something to public view; the floor of a theatre on which the actors perform; the theatre; theatrical representations; the theatrical profession; place of action; a place of rest on a journey; the distance between such places of rest; a single step; degree of progression, either in increase or decrease; a stage-coach (Fr. *étage*, from L. *sto*, to stand).

Stage-coach, staje'-koatsh, *s.* a coach that runs at regular intervals and by stages for the conveyance of passengers.

Stage-driver, staje'-dri-ver, *s.* the driver of a stage-coach.

Stage-play, staje'-pla, *s.* a theatrical entertainment.

Stage-player, staje'-pla-er, *s.* an actor on the stage.

Stager, staˌ'-jer, *s.* one who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning; a horse used in a stage-coach.

Stagery, staˌ'-jer-e, *s.* scenic exhibition or exhibition on the stage.

Stag-evil, stag'-e-vil, *s.* a disease in horses, a kind of palsy in the jaws.

Stagey, staˌ'-je, *a.* in the style of an actor.

Staggard, stag'-gärd, *s.* a stag of four years of age.

Stagger, stag'-ger, *v.n.* to reel; to be unsteady in standing or walking; to begin to give way; to hesitate: *v.a.* to cause to reel; to make to hesitate; to shock (Ice. *stakra*).

Stagger-bush, stag'-ger-boosh, *s.* an American plant with large nodding flowers, and growing near the sea.

Staggering, stag'-ger-ing, *s.* act of reeling. **Staggeringly,** stag'-ger-ing-le, *ad.* with staggering; with hesitation.

Staggers, stag'-gerz, *s.pl.* a disease of horses and other animals, attended with giddiness and reeling.

Stag-hound, stag'-hownd, *s.* the large and powerful dog formerly kept for stag-hunting.

Staging, staˌ'-jing, *s.* a structure of posts and boards for support; the management of, or travelling in, stage coaches.

Stagnancy, stag'-nan-se, *s.* the state of being stagnant.

Stagnant, stag'-nant, *a.* not flowing; not running in a current or stream; motionless; impure, in consequence; dull; not brisk (L. *stagnum*, a pool of standing water, from *sto*, to stand). **Stagnantly,** stag'-nant-le, *ad.* in a stagnant manner.

Stagnate, stag'-nate, *v.n.* to cease to flow; to be motionless; to cease to move; to cease to be brisk and active; to become dull.

Stagnation, stag-naˌ'-shun, *s.* the act of stagnating; the state of being stagnant; the cessation of action or of brisk action; the state of being dull.

Stag-worm, stag'-wurm, *s.* an insect that is troublesome to deer.

Stagyrite, staj'-e-rite, *s.* an appellation given to Aristotle from his birth-place, Stagyra.

Staid, stade, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Stay.**

Staid, stade, *a.* grave; sober; steady. **Staidly,** stade'-le, *ad.* in a staid manner. **Staidness,** stade'-nes, *s.* the quality of being staid.

Stain, stane, *v.a.* to discolour or spot with foreign matter; to tinge; to impress with figures of a different colour from the ground; to soil; to mark with guilt or infamy: *s.* discolouration; a spot of a colour different from the ground; taint of guilt; reproach; cause of reproach (*distain*).

Stained, stane'd, *a.* discoloured; tarnished. *Stained glass*, glass coloured or stained by certain metallic pigments.

Stainer, staˌ'-ner, *s.* one who stains, blots, or tarnishes; a dyer.

Stainless, stane'-les, *a.* free from stains; free from sin.

Stair, stare, *s.* a step; a series of steps to ascend by. *Flight of stairs*, a stair from one landing to another (A.S. *stigan*, to ascend).

Stair-carpet, stare'-kär-pet, *s.* a carpet to cover a stair.

Stair-case, stare'-kase, *s.* the part of a building which contains the stairs.

Stair-rod, stare'-rod, *s.* a metallic rod for holding a stair-carpet.

Staith, stathe, *s.* a stage from which coals are put into ships.

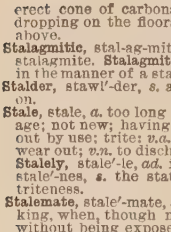
Stake, stake, *s.* a small piece of wood sharpened at one end and set, or to be set, in the ground; a palisade; the piece of timber to which a martyr is fastened when he is to be burned; martyrdom; that which is pledged or wagered; the state of being pledged as a wager; a small anvil: *v.a.* to fasten, support, or defend with stakes; to mark the limits by stakes; to wager; to pledge; to pierce with a stake (*stick*).

Stake-head, stake'-hed, *s.* a stake with wooden pins to keep the strands apart [Ropemaking].

Stake-holder, stake'-hoald-er, *s.* one with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid.

Stake-net, stake'-net, *s.* a net stretched on stakes in estuaries for entrapping salmon.

Stalactic, stă-lak'-tik, *a.* of the nature or in the form of a stalactite.



Stalactites.

Stalactiform, stă-lak'-te-form, *a.* like stalactite.

Stalactite, stă-lak'-tite, *s.* a pendent cone of carbonate of lime, attached, like an icicle, to the roof of a cavern, and formed by the dripping of water charged with the carbonate through the rock above (Gr. *stalazo*, to drip).

Stalactitic, stal-ak-tit'-ik, *a.* of the form of a stalactite.

Stalagmite, stă-lag'-mite, *s.* an erect cone of carbonate of lime formed by water dropping on the floors of caverns from a stalactite above.

Stalagmitic, stal-ag-mit'-ik, *a.* having the form of a stalagmite. **Stalagmitically**, stal-ag-mit'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in the manner of a stalagmite.

Stalder, stawl'-der, *s.* a wooden frame to set casks on.

Stale, stale, *a.* too long kept; vapid or tasteless from age; not new; having lost its spirit or vigour; worn out by use; trite: *v.a.* to make vapid or useless; to wear out; *v.n.* to discharge urine (Scand.) See **Stall.** **Stalely**, stale'-le, *ad.* in a stale manner. **Staleness**, stale'-nes, *s.* the state of being stale; vapidness; triteness.

Stalemate, stale'-mate, *s.* in chess, the position of the king, when, though not in check, he cannot move without being exposed to check, and when there is no other piece to move: *v.a.* to give stalemate to; to place one in a similar position (*stall*, and *mate*).

Stalk, stawk, *s.* the stem or main axis of a plant; the peduncle of a flower; the stem of a quill; anything similar to a stalk (A.S. *stæl*).

Stalk, stawk, *v.n.* to walk with high and proud steps; to walk behind a stalking-horse or behind a cover: *v.a.* to approach warily and under cover so as to kill, as deer; *s.* a high, proud, stately step or walk (A.S. *stælcan*, from *stealc*, high).

Stalked, stawkt, *a.* having a stalk.

Stalker, stawk'-er, *s.* one who stalks: a kind of fishing net.

Stalking, stawk'-ing, *s.* the act of stealing secretly upon the game, as deer-stalking.

Stalking-horse, stawk'-ing-horse, *s.* a horse, real or factitious, behind which a sportsman conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill; a mask; a pretence.

Stalkless, stawk'-les, *a.* having no stalk.

Stalky, stawk'-e, *a.* hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.

Stall, stawl, *s.* a stand or division of a stable where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; a stable; a place for cattle; a bench on which anything is exposed for sale; a business shed; the seat of a church dignitary in the choir; a reserved seat in a theatre: *v.a.* to put into or keep in a stall; to instal; to fix, as in mire; *v.n.* to dwell; to kennel; to be fixed, as in mire; to be tired of eating, as cattle (A.S. *steal*, a standing-place).

Stallage, stawl'-aje, *s.* the right of erecting stalls in fairs; the rent exacted for the privilege.

Stall-feed, stawl'-feed, *v.a.* to feed in a stall on dry fodder.

Stallion, stal'-yun, *s.* a male horse, not castrated (*stall*).

Stalwart, stawl'-wart, } *a.* brave; bold; redoubted;
Stalworth, stawl'-wurth, } strong; sturdy (*steal*, and *worth*).

Stamen, sta'-men, *s.*: *pl.* **Stamens** or **Stamina**: the male organ of a flower: *pl.* the firm part of a body which supports it and gives it its strength and solidity; whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; innate vigour (L. the warp in an upright loom, a thread, from *sto*, to stand).

Stamened, sta'-mend, *a.* furnished with stamens.

Stamin, sta'-min, *s.* a slight woollen stuff (*stamen*).

Stamina, stam'-e-na, *s.* innate vigour. See **Stamen.**

Staminal, stam'-e-nal, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of stamens or stamina.

Staminate, stam'-e-nate, *a.* furnished with stamens: *v.a.* to endue with stamins.

Stamineous, stă-min'-e-us, *a.* consisting of stamens; attached to the stamen.

Staminiferous, stam-in-if'-er-us, *a.* bearing stamens (L. *stamen*, and *fero*, to bear).

Stammel, stam'-mel, *s.* a kind of red colour; a kind of woollen cloth.

Stammer, stam'-mer, *v.n.* to stutter; to hesitate or falter in speaking: *v.a.* to utter with hesitation; *s.* a stutter (A.S. *stamor*).

Stammerer, stam'-mer-er, *s.* one who stammers.

Stammering, stam'-mer-ing, *a* apt to stammer; *s.* the act of stopping or hesitating in speaking; impediment in speech. **Stammeringly**, stam'-mer-ing-le, *ad.* with stops or hesitation in speaking.

Stamp, stamp, *v.a.* to strike with the sole of the foot by thrusting it downward; to impress with some mark: to impress; to imprint; to fix a mark by impressing it; to coin; to form; to affix a stamp to; to pound: *v.n.* to strike the foot forcibly downward. *To stamp out*, to extirpate, as a disease in cattle, properly by the destruction of those affected with it (*step*).

Stamp, stamp, *s.* act of stamping; any instrument for making impressions; a mark imprinted; an impression; a thing stamped; a government mark on things that pay duty, showing that it is paid; a stamped label to frank a letter; current value; make; cast; form; character; a kind of pestle used for pounding or beating [Metal.]

Stamp-collector, stamp'-kol-lek'-ter, *s.* a collector or receiver of stamp duties.

Stamp-duty, stamp'-du-te, *s.* a tax imposed on certain legal instruments to give them validity, the evidence of which payment of which being a stamp on the document.

Stampede, stam-pede', *s.* a sudden panic seizing a herd of animals, under which they take flight and run for miles; flight due to panic: *v.n.* to start off in a panic; *v.a.* to cause to start off in a panic (Sp.)

Stamper, stamp'-er, *s.* one who stamps; an instrument for stamping.

Stamping-mill, stamp'-ing-mil, *s.* an engine for breaking or bruising ore.

Stanch, stänsh, *s.* to stop the flowing of, as blood: *v.n.* to stop, as blood; to cease to flow; *a.* strong and tight; sound; firm; firm in principle; steady; not to be broken. See **Staunch.** **Stanchness**, stänsh'-nes, *s.* soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

Stancher, stänsh'-er, *s.* one who or that which stops the flowing of blood.

Stanchion, stan'-shun, *s.* a prop or support of wood or iron (L. *sto*, to stand).

Stanchless, stänsh'-les, *a.* that cannot be stanched or stopped.

Stand, stand, *v.n.* to be upon the feet; to be erect; not to be overthrown; to be situated; to remain upright; to become erect; to stop; to continue; to be fixed; to maintain a position; to be placed; to be; to contest; to hold a course at sea; to have a direction; to offer as a candidate; to persist; to abide; to stagnate; to endure. *To stand by*, to be present; to be a spectator; to defend; to support. *To stand for*, to offer as a candidate; to side with; to represent. *To stand one in*, to cost. *To stand off*, to keep at a distance; not to comply; to hold aloof; to direct the course from land [Naut]. *To stand out*, to project; to continue to resist. *To stand to*, to persevere; to adhere; not to yield. *To stand under*, to undergo. *To stand up for*, to defend. *To stand upon*, to insist. *To stand against*, to oppose. *To stand fast*, to be fixed. (A.S. *standan.*)

Stand, stand, *v.a.* to endure; to sustain; to bear; to abide by. *To stand one's ground*, to maintain one's position. *To stand fire*, to receive an enemy's fire without giving way.

Stand, stand, *s.* a point beyond which one does not proceed; a stop; a halt; a place or post where one stands; a station; an erection or raised station for spectators; rank; post; the act of opposing; a frame on which articles are placed; a small table; a frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid; something on which a thing rests or is laid. *Stand of arms*, a musket with its usual appendages [Mil.] *To be at a stand*, to stop on account of some doubt

or difficulty; to be perplexed; to hesitate what to determine or what to do.

Standard, stand'-ard, *s.* that which is authoritatively established as a rule: that which is established by public opinion or custom; criterion; test; an ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colours; a measure by which the regulated height of recruits is ascertained [Mil.]; the proportion of weight of fine metal or alloy established by authority; a tree not supported or attached to a wall; an upright support [Carp.]; an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it [Ship-building]: *a.* fixed in value by some standard.

Standard-bearer, stand'-ard-bare-er, *s.* the officer that bears the standard; an ensign of infantry or a cornet of horse.

Standel, stan'-del, *s.* a young store oak tree [Law].

Stander, stand'-er, *s.* one who stands.

Stander-by, stand'-er-bi, *s.* one who stands near or is present; a mere spectator.

Standing, stand'-ing, *a.* established; permanent; not liable to fade or vanish; stagnant; fixed; not cut down: *s.* continuance; duration; possession of an office, character or place; station; power to stand; rank; condition in society. *Standing off*, sailing from the land [Naut.] *Standing on*, sailing toward the land [Naut.] *Standing orders*, permanent regulations. *Standing-rigging*, cordage sustaining the masts and remaining fixed in its position [Naut.]

Standing-stones, stand'-ing-stones, *s.pl.* rude unhewn stones, standing singly or in groups in various parts of the world, and erected at certain remote periods, presumably in memory of some great achievement or misfortune.

Standish, stand'-ish, *s.* a case for pen and ink.

Stand-point, stand'-poynt, *s.* point of view.

Stand-still, stand'-stil, *s.* a stop; a standing without moving forward.

Stand-up, stand'-up, *a.* valiantly contested.

Stang, stang, *s.* a pole, rod, or perch; a long bar. *To ride the stang*, to be carried on a pole on men's shoulders, in derision (A.S. *steng*).

Stanhope, stan'-hope, *s.* a light two-wheeled carriage without a top, as designed for one *Stanhope*.

Stank, stank, old *pret.* of **Stink**.

Stannary, stan'-nà-re, *a.* relating to tin mines or tin works: *s.* a tin mine; tin works. *Stannary-courts*, courts established in Devon and Cornwall for the decision of all disputes respecting the tin mines. (L. *stannum*, tin.)

Stannate, stan' nate, *s.* a salt of stannic acid.

Stannel, stan'-nel, *s.* the kestrel, a species of hawk.

Stannic, stan'-nik, *a.* pertaining to or procured from tin.

Stanniferous, stan-nif'-er-us, *a.* containing or affording tin (L. *stannum*, and *fero*, to bear).

Stannine, stan'-in, *s.* a brittle metal composed of tin, sulphur, copper, &c.

Stannous, stan'-us. *a.* containing tin.

Stanza, stan'-za, *s.* a number of lines or verses connected with each other, and ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem; an apartment or division in a building [Arch.] (L. *sto*, to stand.)

Stanzaic, stan-za'-ik, *a.* consisting of stanzas.

Stapes, sta'-peez, *s.* the innermost of the bones of the ear, so called from its stirrup-like shape [Anat.] (L. a stirrup).

Staphyle, staf'-e-le, *s.* the uvula [Anat.] (Gr. a bunch of grapes).

Staphyline, staf'-e-line, *a.* having the form of a bunch of grapes [Mus.]; pertaining to the uvula [Anat.] (Gr. *staphyle*.)

Staphyloma, staf-e-lo'-mà, *s.* a protrusion on the anterior surface of the eyeball.

Staphyloraphy, staf-e-lor'-à-fe, *s.* a surgical suture of the palate (Gr. *staphyle*, and *rapto*, to sew).

Staple, sta'-pl, *s.* a settled mart or market; an emporium; a principal commodity or production of a country or district; the principal element or topic; raw material; the thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax; a loop of iron to hold a hook, pin, &c.: *a.* settled; established in commerce; regularly produced for market; chief: *v.a.* to sort the different staples of, as wool. *Staple of land*, the particular nature and quality of land. (A.S. *stapel*, a prop, a heap.)

Stapled, stapé'-ld, *a.* having a staple or fibre.

Stapler, sta'-pler, *s.* a dealer in staple commodities.

Star, stär, *s.* a luminous body in the heavens, specially one that is self-luminous and fixed: such a body as affecting one's destiny; the figure or anything with the figure of a star; a radiated mark in printing or writing; an asterisk; a badge of rank; a person of brilliant abilities, specially in acting: *v.a.* to set or adorn with stars; to bespangle: *v.n.* to shine or attract attention, as a star. *Star of Bethlehem*, a bulbous plant of the lily order, allied to the hyacinth. (A.S. *steorra*, from Sans. to sprinkle.)

Star-apple, stär'-ap-pl, *s.* a W. Indian fruit, which, when cut across, has a star-like appearance.

Star-blind, stär'-blinde, *a.* partially blind.

Starboard, stär'-board, *s.* the side of a ship or a boat on the right as one looks forward: *a.* pertaining to, being or lying on the right side (*steer*, and *board*).

Starch, stärtsh, *s.* a substance occurring in grains in the cellular tissue of plants, and used to stiffen linen and other cloth: *v.a.* to stiffen with starch: *a.* stiff; precise; rigid (*stark*, stiff). **Starchly**, stärtsh'-le, *ad.* in a starchy manner. **Starchness**, stärtsh'-nes, *s.* stiffness of manner.

Star-chamber, stär-tchame'-ber, *s.* a criminal court of jurisdiction during the reign of Henry VIII. and his successors, notorious for its despotism and injustice, so called either from the stars on the roof or from its being the repository of certain Jewish contracts, named starrs.

Starched, stärtsht, *pp.* stiffened with starch: *a.* stiff; precise; formal. **Starchedness**, stärtsh'-ed-nes, *s.* stiffness in manners; formality.

Starcher, stärtsh'-er, *s.* one who starches, or whose occupation is to starch.

Starch-hyacinth, stärtsh'-hi'à-sinth, *s.* a bulbous plant, allied to the hyacinth.

Starchy, stärtsh'-e, *a.* consisting of starch; stiff; precise.

Stare, stare, *s.* a bird, the starling (A.S.)

Stare, stare, *v.n.* to gaze; to look with fixed eyes wide open, as in wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, eagerness, or impudence; to stand out; to be prominent: *v.a.* to affect by staring; *s.* a fixed look with eyes wide open. *To stare in the face*, to be undeniably evident. (Ger. *starr*, stiff).

Starer, sta'-rer, *s.* one who stares or gazes.

Star-fish, stär'-fish, *s.* a family of echinoderms in the form of a star with five or more rays.

Star-fort, stär'-foart, *s.* a fort surrounded on the exterior with projecting angles.

Star-gazer, stär'-gaze-er, *s.* an astrologer; an astronomer.

Star-gazing, stär'-gaze-ing, *s.* the act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology; occupation with trifling interests to the neglect of serious and urgent ones.

Staring, sta'-ring, *a.* looking with fixed eyes. **Staringly**, sta'-ring-le, *ad.* in a staring manner.

Stark, stärk, *a.* stiff; strong; gross; absolute: *ad.* wholly; entirely; absolutely (A.S. *stearc*, and Ger. *stark*).

Starless, stär'-les, *a.* having no stars visible or no starlight.

Starlight, stär-lite, *s.* the light proceeding from the stars: *a.* lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

Starlike, stär-like, *a.* resembling a star; bright; shining.

Starling, stär'-ling, *s.* a bird of the genus sturnus; a defence of piles driven round the piers of a bridge (A.S. *stær*).

Star-lit, stär'-lit, *a.* lighted by stars.

Star-nose, stär-noze, *s.* an animal, a native of N. America, allied to the mole, with cartilaginous rays on the nose disposed like a star.

Starred, stärd, *a.* studded with stars; influenced in fortune by the stars.

Starry, stär'-re, *a.* abounding or adorned with stars; consisting of stars; shining like stars; resembling stars. **Starriness**, stär'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being starry.

Star-shoot, stär'-shoot, *s.* a gelatinous substance of the nature of a fungus, often found in wet meadows, and supposed to be the remains of a shooting-star.

Star-stone, stär'-stone, *s.* variety of sapphire.

Start, stärt, *v.n.* to move suddenly, as if by a twitch or an involuntary shrinking; to move, as with a spring or leap; to shrink; to wince; to move suddenly aside; to move out of place; to set out; to commence: *v.a.* to alarm; to startle; to rouse suddenly from concealment; to raise; to invent; to move suddenly from its place; to empty: *s.* a sudden motion or twitch from alarm, &c.; a spring; excitement; a sally; a sudden fit; a quick spring; a darting; act of setting out. *To get the start*, to begin before another (*stir*).

Starter, stärt'-er, *s.* one who starts; a dog that rouses game.

Startful, stärt'-ful, *a.* apt to start; skittish. **Startfulness**, start'-ful-nes, *s.* a fitness to start.

Starting-point, stärt-ing-poynt, *s.* point of departure.

Starting-post, stärt'-ing-poast, *s.* a barrier or place from which competitors begin a race.
Startish, stärt'-ish, *a.* apt to start; skittish.
Startle, stärt'l, *v.n.* to start; to feel sudden alarm: *v.a.* to alarm; to frighten: *s.* a sudden shock occasioned by unexpected alarm; sudden impression of terror.
Startling, stärt-ling, *a.* suddenly impressing with fear or surprise. **Startlingly**, stärt'-ling-le, *ad.* in a startling manner.
Star-thistle, stär'-this'l, *s.* a plant of the genus centaurea.
Start-up, stärt'-up, *s.* See **Upstart.**
Starvation, stär-va'-shun, *s.* act of starving, or state of being starved.
Starve, stärv, *v.n.* to perish or die of cold or hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or want: *v.a.* to kill with hunger or cold; to subdue by famine; to destroy by want (A.S. *steorfan*, and Ger. *sterben*, to die).
Starveling, stärv'-ling, *a.* hungry; lean; pining with want: *s.* an animal or plant thin and weak from want of nutriment.
Starwort, stär'-wurt, *s.* a plant, the genus aster.
Stasis, stas'-is, *s.* stagnation of the blood or animal humours [Med.] (Gr. standing).
Statant, sta'-tant, *a.* standing still with all the feet on the ground [Her.]
State, state, *s.* condition; rank; quality; pomp; dignity; grandeur; a body politic; the whole body of people united under one government; civil community or government; legislative body (L. *sto*, to stand).
State, state, *v.a.* to express the particulars of; to set down in detail or in gross; to narrate.
State-carriage, state'-kar-rij, *s.* a carriage for occasions of state.
State-craft, state'-kraft, *s.* statesmanship.
State-criminal, state'-krim-e-nal, *s.* an offender against the state.
Stated, sta'-ted, *a.* settled; established; regular. **Statedly**, sta'-ted-le, *ad.* at stated times.
State-house, state'-hows, *s.* the house of legislature of a state.
Stateless, state'-les, *a.* without pomp.
Stately, state'-le *a.* characterized by dignity and loftiness; magnificent; elevated in sentiment: *ad.* majestically. **Stateliness**, state'-le-nes, *s.* loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity.
Statement, state'-ment, *s.* the act of stating; that which is stated; recital.
State-monger, state'-mung-ger, *s.* one versed in politics, or one that dabbles in state affairs.
State-paper, state'-pa-per, *s.* a paper relating to the political interests or government of a state.
State-prison, state'-priz-n, *s.* a public prison; a prison for state criminals.
State-prisoner, state'-priz-ner, *s.* one in confinement for political offences.
Stater, state'-er, *s.* an ancient Persian and Greek coin.
State-room, state'-room, *s.* a magnificent room in a palace or great house; room of state in a cabin.
States-general, states-jen'-e-ral, *s.pl.* in France, before the Revolution, the assembly of the three legislative orders of the kingdom.
Statesman, states'-man, *s.* a man versed in the arts of government; one employed in public affairs; a small landholder.
Statesmanlike, states'-man-like, *a.* having the qualities of a statesman or good statesmanship.
Statesmanship, states'-man-ship, *s.* the qualification or employments of a statesman.
State-trial, state'-tri-al, *s.* a trial of persons for political offences.
Static, stat'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to bodies at rest or
Statical, stat'-e-kal, } in equilibrium; acting with the effect of mere weight or pressure. **Statically**, stat-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a statical manner.
Statice, stat'-e-see, *s.* a marsh-plant, one species of which yields a powerful astringent.
Statics, stat'-iks hat branch of mechanics which treats of the forces which keep bodies at rest or in equilibrium (Gr. *statike*, stopping).
Station, sta'-shun, *s.* the spot or place where a person or thing stands; post assigned; office; situation; position; place assigned for the rendezvous of troops; employment; occupation; rank; condition of life; place on a railway for passengers or goods; a district police office: *v.a.* to place; to appoint to the occupation of a place, post, or office (L. from *sto*, to stand).
Stational, sta'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to a station.
Stationary, sta'-shun-a-re, *a.* fixed; not moving, progressively or regressively; not appearing to move; not advancing; not improving. *Stationary engine*, a steam-engine in a fixed position which draws a load on a railway by a rope.
Station-bill, sta'-shun-bil, *s.* a list containing the appointed posts of a ship's company when navigating the ship [Naut.]
Stationer, sta'-shun-er, *s.* one who sells paper, pens, and other articles for writing.
Stationery, sta'-shun-er-e, *a.* belonging to a stationer: *s.* articles sold by stationers.
Station-master, sta'-shun-mäs-ter, *s.* railway official in charge of a station.
Statism, sta'-tizm, *s.* policy; the art of government.
Statist, stat'-ist, *s.* a statistician.
Statistic, stä-tist'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to or con-
Statistical, stä-tist'-e-kal, } taining statistics. **Statistically**, stä-tist'-e-kal-le *ad.* by means of statistics.
Statistician, stat-is-tish'-an, *s.* a person who is versed in statistics.
Statistics, stä-tist'-iks *s.* a collection of facts respecting the state of a people, the domestic economy, health, longevity, wealth, &c.; the science which treats of these subjects.
Stative, sta'-tiv, *a.* pertaining to a fixed camp.
Statuary, stat'-yu-a-re, *s.* the art of carving statues; a collection of statues; one who practises the art.
Statue, stat'-yu, *s.* an image carved, or cast in solid, of a man or animal: *v.a.* to place, as a statue; to form a statue of (L. from *statuo*, to set up).
Statued, stat'-yude, *a.* furnished with statues.
Statuesque, stat-yu-esk', *a.* in the style or manner of a statue.
Statuette, stat-yu-et', *s.* a small statue.
Stature, stat'-yure, *s.* the natural height of an animal.
Statured, stat'-yur'd, *a.* arrived at full stature.
Statutable, stat'-u-tä-bl, *a.* made or introduced by statute; conformable to statute. **Statutably**, stat'-u-tä-ble, *ad.* agreeably to statute.
Statute, stat'-yute, *s.* an enactment by the legislature of a state; a special act of the supreme power; the act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law. See **Statue.**
Statutory, stat'-yu-to-re, *a.* enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.
Staunch, stänsh, *v.a.* See **Stanch.**
Staurolite, staw'-ro-lite, *s.* a mineral crystallized in prisms, often in the shape of a cross (Gr. *stauros*, a cross, and *lithos*, a stone).
Staurotypous, staw-ro-ti'-pus, *a.* having spots in the form of a cross [Min.] (Gr. *stauros*, and *type*).
Stave, stave, *s.* a thin narrow piece of timber, of which casks are made; a staff: a metrical portion; the five lines and spaces on which music is written [Mus.]: *v.a.* to break a hole in; to burst; to push, as with a staff; to delay; to pour out; to suffer to be lost by breaking the staff (*staff*).
Staves, staves, *s.* an old plural of **Staff.**
Staveacre, stavez'-a-ker, *s.* larkspur (Gr.]
Stay, sta, *v.n.* to remain; to continue in a place or a state; to wait; to stand still; to rest; to rely: *v.a.* to stop; to restrain; to delay; to obstruct; to abide; to keep from departure; to prop; to support: *s.* continuance in a place; abode for a time; stand; stop; obstruction; fixed state; support; a large strong rope employed to support masts [Naut.]: *pl.* a stiffened bodice; corsets. *To miss stays*, to fail in attempting to tack. (L. *sto*, to stand).
Stayer, sta'-er, *s.* one who or that which stays; one that stops or restrains; one that upholds or supports; that which props.
Stay-lace, sta'-lase, *s.* a lace for fastening the bodice in female dress.
Stay-maker, sta'-ma-ker, *s.* one whose occupation is to makes stays.
Stay-sail, sta'-sale, *s.* any sail extended on a stay.
Stay-tackle, sta'-tak-l, *s.* a large tackle attached to the mainstay by a pendant, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats, butts of water, &c.
Stead, sted, *s.* place or room which another had or might have; the frame on which a bed is laid: *v.a.* to help. *To stand in stead*, to be of use or advantage (*stand*).
Steadfast, sted'-fast, *a.* firm; firmly fixed; constant; not fickle; steady (*stead* and *fast*). **Steadfastly**, sted'-fast-le, *ad.* in a steadfast manner. **Steadfastness**, sted'-fast-nes, *s.* the quality of being steadfast; firmness of mind or purpose; firmness of principle; constancy.
Steady, sted'-de, *a.* firm in standing or position; firm; fixed; constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; constant; uniform: *v.a.* to make or keep steady. **Steadily**, sted'-de-le, *ad.* in a steady manner. **Steadiness**, sted'-de-nes, *s.*

the quality of being steady; firmness of purpose; constancy.

Steak, stake, *s.* a slice of beef, pork, veal &c., broiled or cut for broiling (*stuck*, *i.e.*, on a spit).

Steal, steel, *v.a.* to take or carry away feloniously, as the personal goods of another; to withdraw or convey clandestinely; to gain or win by address or by gradual imperceptible means: *v.n.* to withdraw or pass privily; to abscond; to practise theft; to take feloniously (A.S. *stelan*).

Stealer, steel'-er, one who steals; a thief.

Stealingly, steel'-ing-le, *ad.* slily; privately.

Stealth, stelth, *s.* the act of stealing; clandestine or underhand procedure.

Stealthy, stelth'-e, *a.* done by stealth; clandestine; unperceived. **Stealthily**, stelth'-e-le, *ad.* in a stealthy manner. **Stealthiness**, stelth'-e-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being of a stealthy nature.

Steam, steem, *s.* the vapour of water, or the elastic gaseous fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point; the mist formed by vapour when condensing; any exhalation: *v.n.* to rise or pass off in steam; to send off visible vapour; to move by steam: *v.a.* to expose to steam; to apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing (A.S.)

Steam-boat, steem'-boat, *s.* a vessel propelled through water by steam.

Steam-boiler, steem'-boyl-er, *s.* a boiler in which water is converted into steam.

Steam-carriage, steem'-kar-rij, *s.* a carriage on a road impelled by steam.

Steam-engine, steem'-en-jin, *s.* an engine worked by steam.

Steamer, steem'-er, *s.* a vessel propelled by steam; a vessel in which articles are steamed; a fire-engine worked by steam.

Steam-gauge, steem'-gaje, *s.* an apparatus attached to a boiler to indicate the pressure of the steam.

Steam-gun, steem'-gun, *s.* a gun in which the elastic force of steam is employed instead of gunpowder.

Steam-hammer, steem'-ham-mer, *s.* a forge hammer worked by steam.

Steam-pipe, steem'-pipe, *s.* the pipe communicating with the upper part of the boiler, through which the steam passes on its way to the cylinder.

Steam-ship, steem'-ship, *s.* a ship propelled by steam.

Steam-tug, steem'-tug, *s.* a steam vessel used in towing ships.

Steam-vessel, steem'-ves-sl, *s.* a vessel propelled by steam.

Steam-whistle, steem'-hwis'l, *s.* a pipe attached to the boiler of a steam-engine, through which steam is rapidly discharged, producing a loud, shrill whistle.

Steamy, steem'-e, *a.* consisting of, like or full of steam.

Steaning, steen'-ing, *s.* See **Steening.**

Stearate, ste'-a-rate, *s.* salt of stearic acid.

Stearic, ste-ar'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or from stearine.

Stearine, ste'-ar-in, *s.* the solid proximate principle of animal fat, from which stearic acid is obtained; stearic acid (Gr. *stear*, suet).

Stearoptene, ste-a-rop'-tene, *s.* a crystalline substance obtained from many of the essential oils, as camphor.

Steatite, ste'-a-tite, *s.* a compound of magnesia and silica of a very soapy feel; also called soap-stone (Gr. *stear*, suet).

Steatitic, ste-a-tit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to steatite or soap-stone.

Steatocele, ste-at'-o-sele, *s.* a tumour of the scrotum, containing fat (Gr. *stear*, and *kele*, a tumour).

Steatoma, ste-a-to'-ma, *s.* a wen or encysted tumour containing matter like suet.

Steatomous, ste-at'-o-mus, *a.* of the nature of a steatoma.

Steed, steed, *s.* a spirited horse for state or war (A.S. *steda*).

steel, *s.* iron combined with from ¾ to 1½ per cent. of carbon, extensively used in making instruments, and especially edged tools; any instrument of steel; a weapon of war; extreme hardness: *a.* made of steel: like steel: *v.a.* to overlay, point, or edge with steel; to harden; to make insensible or obdurate (A.S. *styl*).

Steel-clad, steel'-klad, *a.* clad or armed with steel.

Steel-engraving, steel'-en-grave-ing, *s.* engraving on steel-plates; an engraving on steel-plates; an impression from such.

Steel-pen, steel'-pen, *s.* a pen made of steel.

Steel-plated, steel'-pla-ted, *a.* plated with steel.

Steel-trap, steel'-trap, *s.* a trap with a steel spring.

Steely, steel'-e, *a.* made of steel; hard; firm; obdurate. **Steeliness**, steel'-e-nes, *s.* great hardness or obduracy.

Steelyard, steel'-yard, *s.* a lever balance with arms of unequal length, for ascertaining weights, the weight being suspended from the long, and the thing to be weighed from the short arm.

Steening, steen'-ing, *s.* the brick or stone wall or lining of a well or cesspool.

Steep, steep, *a.* ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous: *s.* a precipitous place or ascent; a precipice (A.S. *steap*). **Steeply**, steep'-le, *ad.* in a steep manner. **Steepness**, steep'-nes, *s.* the state of being steep; precipitous declivity.

Steep, steep, *v.a.* to soak in a liquid; to imbue: *s.* something that is steeped or used in steeping; a fertilizing liquid for seeds (Scand.)

Steepen, steep'-n, *v.n.* to become steep.

Steeper, steep'-er, *s.* a vessel, vat, or cistern in which things are steeped.

Steeple, stee'-pl, *s.* a turret of a church, tapering to a point; a spire (*steep*).

Steeple-chase, stee'-pl-tshase, *s.* a horse-race, in a straight course, over ditches, hedges, &c.

Steepled, steep'ld, *a.* furnished with a steeple; adorned with steeples; like a steeple.

Steepy, steep'-e, *a.* having a steep declivity.

Steer, steer, *s.* a young, especially castrated, male of the ox kind (A.S. *steor*).

Steer, steer, *v.a.* to direct the course of a ship by a helm; to direct; to guide: *v.n.* to direct and govern a ship in its course; to sail; to be governed; to conduct one's self; to take or pursue a course or way (A.S. *steoran*).

Steerage, steer'-aje, *s.* the act or practice of steering; the effect of a helm on a ship [Naut.]; an apartment in the forepart of a ship for an inferior class of passengers; that part of a ship where the tiller traverses; regulation; management.

Steerage-way, steer'-aje-wa, *s.* that degree of progressive movement which renders a ship governable by the helm [Naut.]

Steerer, steer'-er, *s.* one who steers; a pilot.

Steering, steer'-ing, *s.* the act of one who steers.

Steering-wheel, steer'-ing-hweel, *s.* the wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship steered.

Steerling, steer'-ling, *s.* a young steer.

Steersman, steerz'-man, *s.* the helmsman of a ship.

Steersmate, steerz'-mate, *s.* one who steers; a pilot.

Steeving, steev'-ing, *s.* the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon [Naut.]

Steganographist, steg-a-nog'-ra-fist, *s.* one skilled in steganography.

Steganography, steg-a-nog'-ra-fe, *s.* the art of writing in ciphers or secret characters (Gr. *steganos*, covered, concealed, and *grapho*, to write).

Steganopods, ste-gan'-o-podz, *s.pl.* a family of swimming birds (Gr, *steganos*, and *pous*, *pedos*, the foot).

Steinbock, stine'-bok, *s.* a S. African antelope, the ibex (Ger. stone-buck).

Stela, ste'-la, *s.* a small column without base or capital (Gr. *stele*).

Stelechite, stel'-e-kite, *s.* a fine kind of storax, in larger pieces than the calamite (Gr.)

Stelene, stel'-ene, *a.* columnar.

Stellar, stel'-lar, } *a.* pertaining to stars; astral;
Stellary, stel'-la-re, } starry; full of stars; set with stars (L. *stella*, a star).

Stellaria, stel-la'-re-a, *s.* the stitchworts, from their star-like flowers.

Stellate, stel'-late, } *a.* resembling a star; radi-
Stellated, stel'-la-ted, } ated.

Stelliferous, stel-lif'-er-us, *a.* abounding with stars (L. *stella*, and *fero*, to bear).

Stelliform, stel'-le-form. *a.* like a star; radiated.

Stellion, stel'-yun, *s.* a newt, with star-like spots.

Stellite, stel'-lite, *s.* a zeolitic mineral occurring in radiated acicular crystals.

Stellular, stel'-lu-lar, *a.* shaped like little stars.

Stelochite, stel'-o-kite, *s.* a name given to osteocolla.

Stelography, ste-log'-ra-fe, *s.* the art of inscribing characters on pillars (Gr. *stele*, a pillar, and *grapho*, to write).

Stem, stem, *s.* the principal body of a tree, shrub or plant of any kind; the peduncle of a flower; the stock of a family; branch of a family (A.S. *stefn*).

Stem, stem, *s.* the prow of a ship; the circular piece of timber to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end: *v.a.* to oppose or resist; to stop; to check. *From stem to stern*, from one end of the ship to the other; throughout.

Stem-leaf, stem'-leef, *s.* a leaf growing from the stem.

Stemless, stem'-les, *a.* having no stem.

Stemple, stem'pl, *s.* a cross-bar of wood in a mine shaft.

Stench, stensh, *s.* an ill smell; offensive odour (*stink*).

Stenchy, stensh'-e, *a.* having an offensive smell.

Stencil, sten'-sil, *s.* a piece of thin metal or other substance used in painting on walls to imitate wall-paper: *v.a.* to paint by a pattern cut out and applied to the surface to be painted (Old Fr. *estance*, a support, from L. *sto*, to stand).

Stencilling, sten'-sil-ling, *s.* pattern-painting.

Stenocardia, sten-o-kär'-de-à, *s.* constriction of the heart [Med.] (Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *kardia*, the heart).

Stenograph, sten'-o-graf, *s.* a writing in short-hand (Gr. *stenos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Stenographer, ste-nog'-rà-fer, } *s.* a short-hand writer.
Stenographist, ste-nog'-rà-fist, }

Stenographic, sten-o-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to stenography; expressed in short-hand.

Stenography, ste-nog'-rà-fe, *s.* the art of writing in short-hand by using abbreviations.

Stentor, sten'-tur, *s.* a person with a powerful voice (*Stentor*, a herald of the Greeks in the Trojan war, whose voice, according to Homer, was as loud as that of fifty other men).

Stentorian, sten-to'-re-an, *a.* extremely loud; able to utter a very loud sound.

Stentorophonic, sten-to-ro-fon'-ik, *a.* speaking or sounding very loud (Gr. *Stentor*, and *phone*, a voice).

Step, step, *v.n.* to advance or recede by a movement of the foot; to go; to walk gravely, slowly or resolutely: *v.a.* to set, as a foot; to fix the foot of a mast in the keel: *s.* a pace; the space between the feet in walking or running; one remove in ascending or descending a stair; a small space; gradation; degree; progression; footstep; gait; proceeding; action; the round of a ladder: *pl.* walk (A.S. *stæpe*).

Step, step, *s.* a prefix to express relation by marriage, as *step-brother*, a brother-in-law, or one by marriage.

Steppe, step, *s.* an expanse of uncultivated, semi-barren, treeless plains in S.E. of Europe and S.W. of Asia (Russ.)

Stepping-stone, step'-ping-stone, *s.* a stone to raise the feet above the water or dirt in walking; a means of progress.

Stercoraceous, ster-ko-ra'-shus, *a.* pertaining to or of the nature of dung (L. *stercus*, dung).

Stercorary, ster'-ko-rà-re, *s.* a place secure from the weather for containing manure.

Stercoration, ster-ko-ra'-shun, *s.* act of manuring with dung.

Stere, stere, *s.* the unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic metre (Fr. from Gr. *stereos*, solid).

Stereochromy, ste-re-o-ok'-rom-e, *s.* a method of painting walls, proposed to supersede fresco (Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *chroma*, colour).

Stereograph, ste'-re-o-graf, *s.* a stereographic picture or diagram (Gr. *stereos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Stereographic, ste-re-o-graf'-ik, *a.* made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane. **Stereographically**, ste-re-o-graf'-e-kal-e, *ad.* in a stereographic manner.

Stereography, ste-re-og'-rà-fe, *s.* the delineation of solid bodies on a plane.

Stereometer, ste-re-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for determining the specific gravity of bodies, also one used in stereometry (Gr. *stereos*, and *meter*).

Stereometrical, ste-re-o-met'-re-kal, *a.* pertaining to or performed by stereometry.

Stereometry, ste-re-om'-et-tre, *s.* the art of measuring solid bodies, and finding their solid contents; the art of determining the specific gravity of bodies.

Stereoscope, ste'-re-o-skop, *s.* an optical instrument through which two objects appear as one, and stand out in solid form as in nature (Gr. *stereos*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Stereoscopic, ste-re-os-kop'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the stereoscope.

Stereoscopist, ste'-re-os-ko-pist, *s.* one skilled in stereoscopy.

Stereoscopy, ste-re-os'-ko-pe, *s.* the stereoscopic science or art.

Stereotomical, ste-re-o-tom'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

Stereotomy, ste-re-ot'-o-me, *s.* the science or art of cutting solids into figures or sections (Gr. *stereos*, and *tome*, cutting).

Stereotype, ste'-re-o-tipe, *s.* a solid metallic plate cast from a mould taken from a page of movable types: *a.* pertaining to or done with stereotype: *v.a.* to cast in stereotype; to print with stereotype; to fix unchangeably (Gr. *stereos*, and *type*).

Stereotyper, ste'-re-o-ti-per, *s.* one who casts stereotype plates.

Stereotypographer, ste-re-o-ti-pog'-rà-fer, *s.* a stereotype printer.

Stereotypography, ste-re-o-ti-pog'-rà-fe, *s.* art or practice of printing from stereotype.

Sterile, ster'-il, *a.* barren; unfruitful; producing little or no crop; producing no young; barren of ideas or sentiment (L. *sterilis*).

Sterility, ste-ril'-e-te, *s.* barrenness; unfruitfulness; barrenness of ideas or sentiments; want of fertility.

Sterilize, ster'-il-ize, *v.a.* to make barren; to impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility.

Sterlet, ster'-let, *s.* a species of sturgeon found in the Caspian sea and in Russian rivers, highly esteemed for its flavour, and from whose roe the finest caviare is made.

Sterling, ster'-ling, *a.* of standard worth; genuine; pure; of excellent quality (*Easterlings*, merchants from N. Germany, East England, whose money was pure).

Stern, stern, *a.* severe in expression; austere; severe of manner; harsh; rigidly steadfast; immovable; unrelenting (A.S.) **Sternly**, stern'-le, *ad.* in a stern manner. **Sternness**, stern'-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being stern.

Stern, stern, *s.* the hind part of a ship (*steer*).

Sternage, stern'-aje, *s.* steerage or stern.

Sternal, ster'-nal, *a.* pertaining to the sternum.

Sternbergite, stern'-ber-gite, *s.* a foliated ore of silver (Count *Sternberg*).

Stern-board, stern-board, *s.* the backward motion of a vessel: the loss of way in making a tack [Naut.]

Stern-chaser, stern'-tshays-er, *s.* a cannon placed in a ship's stern.

Stern-fast, stern'-fast, *s.* a rope to confine the stern of a ship.

Stern-frame, stern'-frame, *s.* the several pieces of timber which form the stern of a ship.

Sternmost, stern'-moast, *a.* furthest astern.

Stern-port, stern'-port, *s.* a port or opening in the stern of a ship.

Stern-post, stern'-poast, *s.* a straight piece of timber erected on the extremity of the keel.

Stern-sheets, stern'-sheets, *s.pl.* that part of the boat which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers.

Sternum, ster'-num, *s.* the breast-bone, the bone which forms the front of the human chest from the neck to the stomach (L.)

Sternutation, ster-nu-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of sneezing (L. *sternuo*, to sneeze).

Sternutative, ster-new'-tà-tiv, *a.* provocative of sneezing.

Sternutatory, ster-new'-tà-tur-e, *a.* having the quality that provokes sneezing: *s.* a substance which has this quality.

Stern-way, stern'-wa, *s.* the movement of a ship backward, or stern foremost.

Sterquilinous, ster-kwil'-e-nus, *a.* pertaining to a dunghill; mean; dirty (L. *stercus*, dung).

Stertorous, ster'-to-rus, *a.* snoring deeply and heavily (L. *sterto*, to snore).

Stet, stet, *v.n.* it may stand: *v.a.* let it stand, an expression written on the margin of a proof to intimate to the printer that something which has been deleted is to stand (L.)

Stethometer, ste-thom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the movement of the walls of the chest in breathing (Gr. *stethos*, the breast, and *meter*).

Stethoscope, stheth'-o-skope, *s.* an instrument for distinguishing sounds within the thorax and other cavities of the body (Gr. *stethos*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Stethoscopic, steth-o-skop'-ic, *a.* pertaining to the stethoscope.

Stethoscopist, steth'-o-skop-ist, *s.* one versed in stethoscopy.

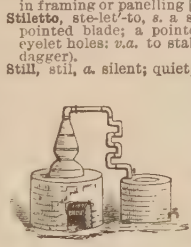
Stethoscopy, ste-thos'-ko-pe, *s.* stethoscopic examination.

Stevedore, ste'-ve-dore, *s.* one whose occupation is to stow goods in a ship's hold; a loader or unloader of vessels (Sp. from L. *stipo*, to press together, to cram).

Stew, stew, *v.a.* to boil slowly and gently with little moisture; to boil in heat: *v.n.* to be boiled in a slow gentle manner; *s.* meat stewed; a brothel; a state of agitation (*stove*).

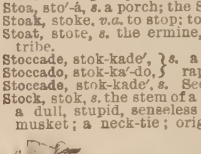
Steward, stew'-ard, *s.* one who manages the concerns of a large estate or a great family, superintending the servants, collecting the rents, making the accounts, &c.; an officer of state; an officer in a college who provides food for the students and superintends the concerns of the kitchen; an officer in a ship who supplies the crew or passengers with food or refreshment (*sty*, and *ward*).

Stewardess, stew'-ard-es, *s.* a female steward, specially one who waits on ladies in steamboats, &c.
Stewardship, stew'-ard-ship, *s.* the office of a steward; management.
Stewartry, stew'-art-re, *s.* stewardship; a territorial district in Scotland under the jurisdiction of a steward appointed by the king and having the powers of a sheriff.
Stewish, stew'-ish, *a.* suiting a brothel.
Stew-pan, stew'-pan, *s.* a pan in which things are stewed.
Sthenic, sthen'-ik, *a.* attended with excess of organic action Med.] Gr. *sthenos*, strength).
Stiacciato, ste-a-cha'-to, *s.* very low relief (It.)
Stibial, stib'-e-al, *a.* like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial (L. *stibium*).
Stibiated, stib'-e-a-ted, *a.* impregnated with antimony.
Stibic, stib'-ik, *a.* antimonic.
Stibium, stib'-e-um, *s.* antimony (L.)
Stica, sti'-ka, *s.* a Saxon coin of about half a farthing.
Sticcado, stik-ka'-do, *s.* a musical instrument of bars of varying length played with a small mallet (It.)
Stich, stik, *s.* a verse, of whatever measure or number of feet; a row of trees (Gr. *stichos*, a line, a verse).
Stichic, stik'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of lines and verses.
Stichomancy, stik'-o-man-se, *s.* divination by lines or passages in a book, taken at random (Gr. *stichos*, and *manteia*, divination).
Stichometry, sti-kom'-e-tre, *s.* a list of books of Scripture with the number of verses each contains; the division of a writing into lines according to the sense (Gr. *stichos*, and *meter*).
Stick, stik, *s.* a small shoot or branch cut off a tree; a long slender piece of wood or other material; a thrust with a pointed instrument that penetrates the body; a stab (A.S. *stycce*).
Stick, stik, *v.a.* to pierce; to stab; to kill by piercing; to thrust in; to fasten; to set; to fix in; to set with something pointed; to fix on something pointed.
Stick, stik, *v.n.* to adhere; to cling fast to; to stop; to be impeded; to hesitate; to be stopped; to be embarrassed. *To stick to*, to adhere closely. *To stick upon*, to dwell upon. *To stick out*, to project.
Sticker, stik'-er, *s.* one who or that which sticks.
Stickle, stick'-l, *v.n.* to take part with one side or other; to contend obstinately (*stickler*).
Stickle-back, stik'-l-bak, *s.* a small nest-building river and salt water fish with spiny back.
Stickler, stik'-ler, *s.* a sidesman to fencers; a second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat; an obstinate contender about anything (*stick*).
Sticky, stik'-e, *a.* adhesive; gluey; viscous. **Stickiness**, stik'-e-nes, *s.* adhesiveness; viscousness; glutinousness.
Stiddy, stid'de, *s.* an anvil; a smith's shop.
Stiff, stif, *a.* not easily bent; rigid; not liquid or fluid; inspissated; strong; violent; stubborn; obstinate; constrained; formal (A.S.) **Stiffly**, stif'-le, *ad.* in a stiff manner. **Stiffness**, stif'-nes, *s.* the quality of being stiff.
Stiffen, stif'-n, *v.a.* to make stiff; to make torpid; to inspissate. *v.n.* to become stiff; to become thicker; to become less yielding.
Stiffener, stif'-ner, *s.* that which stiffens.
Stiffening, stif'n-ing, *s.* something to make a substance more stiff.
Stiff-hearted, stif'-härt-ed, *a.* obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.
Stiff-neck, stif'-nek, *s.* a rheumatic affection of the neck in which a lateral movement of the head causes great pain.
Stiff-necked, stif'-nekt, *a.* stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious. **Stiff-neckedness**, stif'-nekt-nes, *s.* the quality of being stiff-necked; stubbornness.
Stifle, sti'-fl, *v.a.* to suffocate; to choke; to stop; to stop the breath temporarily; to extinguish; to deaden; to smother; to suppress (*stiff*).
Stifle, sti'-fl, *s.* the joint of a horse next to the buttock; a disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal (*stiff*).
Stigma, stig'-ma, *s.* a mark made with a burning iron; a brand; any mark of infamy; the top of a pistil [Bot.) (Gr. a mark with a pointed instrument.) See **Stigmata.**
Stigmaria, stig-ma'-re-a, *s.* a fossil coal plant.
Stigmata, stig'-ma-ta, *s.pl.* the apertures in the bodies of insects, communicating with the trachœ or air-vessels; marks alleged to have been supernaturally imprinted on the bodies of certain saints in imitation of the wounds of Christ.
Stigmatic, stig-mat'-ik, *a.* stigmatical: *s.* a notorious profligate, or criminal who has been branded.
Stigmatical, stig-mat'-e-kal, *a.* marked with a stigma, or with something reproachful. **Stigmatically**, stig-mat'-e-kal-le, *ad.* with a mark of infamy or deformity.
Stigmatization, stig'-mă-tiz-a'-shun, *s.* the alleged impression of the stigmata or wounds of Christ on certain saints.
Stigmatize, stig'-mă-tize, *v.a.* to brand with a stigma; to set a mark of disgrace on; to disgrace with some mark of reproach or infamy.
Stilar, sti'-lar, *a.* pertaining to the stile of a dial.
Stilbite, stil'-bite, *s.* a mineral of the zeolite family, consisting of silica, alumina, lime, and water (Gr. *stilbo*, to shine).
Stile, stile, *s.* a pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow. See **Style.**
Stile, stile, *s.* a step or a set of steps for ascending and descending over a fence or wall; an upright piece in framing or panelling [Arch.] (A.S. *stigel*, a step.)
Stiletto, ste-let'-to, *s.* a small dagger with a round pointed blade; a pointed instrument for making eyelet holes: *v.a.* to stab with a stiletto (It. *stilo*, a dagger).
Still, stil, *a.* silent; quiet; calm; motionless: *s.* calm; silence; *v.a.* to quiet; to silence; to calm; to appease (A.S. *stille*). **Stilly**, stil'-le, *ad.* silently; quietly; calmly. **Stillness**, stil'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being still.


Still.

Still, stil, *s.* a vessel, boiler or copper used in the distillation of liquors: *v.a.* to distil; *v.n.* to trickle down (L. *stilla*, a drop).
Still, stil, *ad.* to this time; nevertheless; always; after that. (AS. *stille*, fixed.)
Stillatitious, stil-lă-tish'-us, *a.* falling in drops (L. *stilla*, a drop).
Stillatory, stil'-lă-tur-e, *s.* an alembic; a laboratory. See **Still.**
Still-born, stil'-born, *a.* born lifeless; abortive.
Still-burn, stil'-burn, *v.a.* to burn in distilling.
Stiller, stil'-ler, *s.* one who stills or quiets.
Stilliform, stil'-e-form, *a.* drop-shaped (L. *stilla*, a drop, and *form*).
Stilling, stil'-ling, *s.* a stand for casks (Ger. *stellen*, to place).
Still-life, stil'-life, *s.* a picture representing objects without life, as dead game, fruit, flowers, &c.
Still-room, stil'-room, *s.* an apartment for distilling; an apartment for keeping liquors, preserves, &c.
Stilly, stil'-le, *a.* still; quiet; calm.
Stilt, stilt, *s.* a support of wood with a rest for the foot in walking: *v.a.* to raise on stilts; to elevate; to raise by unnatural means (Ger.)
Stilt-bird, stilt'-burd, *s.* the long-legged plover.
Stilted, stil'-ted, *a.* inflated; bombastic.
Stilton, stil'-tun, *s.* a rich cheese made in Leicestershire.
Stimulant, stim'-u-lant, *a.* producing a transient increase of vital energy: *s.* a medicine which has this effect. See **Stimulus.**
Stimulate, stim'-u-late, *v.a.* to excite to action or more vigorous exertion; to produce a sudden increase of vital energy in.
Stimulation, stim-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act of goading or exciting; a sudden increase of vital energy.
Stimulative, stim'-u-la-tiv, *a.* having the power of stimulating: *s.* that which stimulates.
Stimulator, stim'-u-la-tur, *s.* one who stimulates.
Stimulus, stim'-u-lus, *s.* something which stimulates; a stimulant; a sting. (L. a pricking instrument, a goad).
Sting, sting, *s.* a sharp pointed weapon with which certain animals are armed for their defence; the thrust of a sting into the flesh: anything that gives acute pain; the point in the last verse of an epigram; that which gives the principal pain or constitutes the chief terror: *v.a.* to pierce with a sting, like a wasp or scorpion; to pain acutely (A.S. *stingan*).
Stinger, sting'-er, *s.* he who or that which stings, vexes, or gives acute pain.
Sting-fish, sting'-fish, *s.* a weever fish.
Stingless, sting'-les, *a.* having no sting.
Stingo, sting'-go, *s.* strong pungent beer or liquor.
Sting-ray, sting'-ra, *s.* a cartilaginous fish of the ray order, with a long tail armed with spines.
Stingy, stin'-je, *a.* extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly. **Stingily**, stin'-je-le, *ad.* in a stingy manner. **Stinginess**, stin'-je-nes, *s.* the quality of being stingy.

Stink, stingk, *v.n.* to emit a strong offensive smell: *s.* a strong offensive smell (A.S. *stincan*).
Stinkard, stingk'-ard, *s.* a mean, stinking, paltry fellow; a quadruped found in Java and Sumatra which, like the skunk, emits a fetid odour when irritated.
Stinker, stingk'-er, *s.* something with an offensive smell.
Stinking, stingk'-ing, *a.* emitting an offensive smell.
Stinkingly, stingk'-ing-le, *ad.* disgustingly.
Stink pot, stingk'-pot, *s.* an earthen jar, charged with powder, grenades and other materials with an offensive and suffocating smell.
Stink-stone, stingk'-stone, *s.* a variety of carbonate of lime which emits a fetid odour on being struck.
Stink-trap, stingk'-trap, *s.* a contrivance to prevent effluvia returning from a drain.
Stint, stint, *v.a.* to restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to assign a certain task in labour, which being performed, the person is excused from further labour for the day or for a certain time [U.S.]: *s.* limit; restraint; quantity assigned; proportion allotted; a small bird of the sandpiper kind (*stunt*).
Stinted, stint'-ed, *a.* restrained to a certain quantity.
Stintedness, stint'-ed-ness, *s.* the quality of being stinted.
Stinter, stint'-er, *s.* he who or that which stints.
Stipe, stipe, *s.* the base of a froud; the stem of a fungus [Bot.] (L. *stipes*, a stock or trunk.)
Stipend, sti'-pend, *s.* settled pay for services; an annual salary, specially of a clergyman (L. *stips*, coin, and *pendo*, to pay).
Stipendiary, sti-pen'-de-ar-e, *a.* receiving salary in return for services: *s.* one who receives a salary for his services. *Stipendiary magistrate*, a paid magistrate in the service of the crown.
Stipitate, stip'-e-tate, *a.* supported by a stipe; elevated on a stipe [Bot.]
Stipple, stip'-pl, *v.a.* to engrave by means of dots instead of lines (Dut.)
Stippling, stip'-pling, *s.* engraving by means of dots instead of lines.
Stiptic, stip'-tik, *s.* See **Styptic.**
Stipula, stip'-u-lâ, *s.* an appendage at the base of petioles [Bot.] See **Stipe.**
Stipulaceous, stip-yu-la'-shus, } *a.* resembling or con-
Stipular, stip'-yu-lar, } sisting of stipules; growing on stipules.
Stipulate, stip'-yu-late, *v.n.* to make an agreement; to contract; to settle terms; to bargain (L. *stipulor*).
Stipulate, stip'-yu-late, *a.* having stipules on it [Bot.]
Stipulated, stip'-u-late-ed, *a.* agreed on.
Stipulation, stip-pu-la'-shun, *s.* the act of stipulating; contract or bargain; the situation and structure of the stipules [Bot.]
Stipulator, stip'-yu-la-tur, *s.* one who stipulates, contracts or covenants.
Stipule, stip'-yule, *s.* See **Stipula.**
Stipuled, stip'-yul'd, *a.* furnished with stipules.
Stir, stir, *v.a.* to move; to agitate; to incite; to excite. *To stir up*, to instigate; to excite; to quicken; to disturb (A.S. *styrian*).
Stir, stir, *v.n.* to move one's self; to go or be carried in any manner; to be in motion; to rise in the morning.
Stir, stir, *s.* agitation; tumult; bustle; public disturbance; agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions.
Stirabout, stir'-â-bowt, *s.* a dish of oatmeal and water boiled and stirred about; oatmeal porridge.
Stiriated, stir'-e-a-ted, *a.* adorned with pendants like icicles (L. *stiria*, an icicle).
Stirk, stirk, *s.* a young ox or heifer.
Stirless, stir'-les, *a.* still; without stirring.
Stirrer, stir'-rer, *s.* one who or that which stirs.
Stirring, stir'-ring, *a.* active; animating; rousing.
Stirrup, stir'-rup, *s.* a hoop or ring suspended from a strap, for a horseman's foot, to enable him to mount or sit steadily on horseback (A.S. *stigan*, to mount, and *rap*, a rope).
Stirrup-cup, stir'-rup-kup, *s.* a parting cup on horseback.
Stirrup-leather, stir'-up-leth-er, } *s.* a strap of leather
Stirrup-strap, stir'-up-strap, } that supports a stirrup.
Stitch, stitch, *v.a.* to sew in a continuous line; to unite together by sewing; to form land into ridges: *v.n.* to practise needlework: *s.* a single pass of a needle in sewing; a link of yarn; a sharp local twinge of pain (A.S. *stica*, a prick or pricking sensation).
Stitchel, stitch'-el, *s.* a kind of hairy wool.
Stitcher, stitch'-er, *s.* one who stitches.
Stitchery, stitch'-er-e, *s.* needle-work, in contempt.
Stitching, stitch'-ing, *s.* the act of stitching; work done by sewing, in a particular manner; the forming of land into ridges.
Stitchwort, stitch'-wurt, *s.* a genus of plants, including the chickweed.
Stithy, stith'-e, *s.* an anvil; a smith's shop (*steady*).
Stive, stive, *v.a.* to stew: *v.n.* to be stewed (*stew*).
Stiver, sti'-ver, *s.* a Dutch coin and money of account, about one penny in value; anything of little worth.
Stoa, sto'-â, *s.* a porch; the Stoic philosophy (Gr.)
Stoak, stoke, *v.a.* to stop; to choke [Naut.]
Stoat, stote, *s.* the ermine, an animal of the weasel tribe.
Stoccade, stok-kade', } *s.* a stab; a thrust with a
Stoccado, stok-ka'-do, } rapier (It.)
Stoccade, stok-kade', *s.* See **Stockade.**
Stock, stok, *s.* the stem of a tree or other plant; a post; a dull, stupid, senseless person; the frame of a musket; a neck-tie; original progenitor; lineage; a family; a fund; capital; share of a public debt; store; the domestic animals or beasts belonging to a farm; the stock gilly-flower; *pl.* a frame in which the legs of criminals were confined by way of punishment; the frame on which a ship rests while building; the public funds: *a.* kept in stock: *v.n.* to store; to supply; to fill; to lay up in store; to pack; to supply with domestic animals; to supply with seed (A.S. *stocc*).


Stocks.

Stockade, stok-kade', *s.* a line of posts or stakes set as a fence or barrier [Fort.]; an enclosure for cattle: *v.a.* to fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.
Stock-broker, stok'-hro-ker, *s.* a broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares in the public funds.
Stock-dove, stok'-duv, *s.* the wood-pigeon, so-called either as considered to have been the stock of the domestic pigeon, or as the dove that lives on trees.
Stock-exchange, stok'-ex-tshaynj, *s.* the place where stocks are bought and sold.
Stock-fish, stok'-fish, *s.* a fish, such as cod or ling, dried hard and without salt.
Stock-gilly-flower, stok'-jel-le-flow-er, *s.* a plant, a species of cheiranthus.
Stock-holder, stok'-hoald-er, *s.* a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company.
Stocking, stok'-ing, *s.* a close-fitting covering for the leg and foot.
Stocking-frame, stok'-ing-frame, *s.* a machine for weaving stockings or other hosiery.
Stockish, stok'-ish, *a.* stupid; blockish.
Stock-jobber, stok'-job-ber, *s.* one who deals or speculates in stocks.
Stock-jobbing, stok'-job-bing, *s.* the act or art of dealing in the public funds.
Stock-jobbery, stok'-job-er-e, *s.* stock-jobbing.
Stock-lock, stok'-lok, *s.* a lock fixed in a wooden case or frame.
Stock-market, stok'-mar-ket, *s.* the stock-exchange; a market for cattle.
Stock-still, stok'-stil, *a.* still as a fixed post; perfectly still.
Stocky, stok'-e, *a.* thick and firm; stout.
Stoic, sto'-ik, *s.* a disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who taught that men should subdue all passion, conform to reason, and accept the inevitable (Gr. *Stoa*, the porch, where Zeno taught in Athens).
Stoical, sto'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to the Stoics or their doctrines; not affected by passion; unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure and pain. **Stoically,** sto'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a stoical manner. **Stoicalness,** sto'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain.
Stoichiology, stoy-ke-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science or doctrine of elements (Gr. *stoicheion*, an element, and *logos*, science).
Stoichiometry, stoy-ke-om'-e-tre, *s.* the doctrine of chemical equivalents (Gr. *stoicheion*, and *meter*).
Stoicism, sto'-e-sizm, *s.* the opinions and maxims of the Stoics; indifference to pleasure or pain, real or pretended.
Stoke, stoke, *v.a.* to tend a fire, as a stoker (*stick*).
Stoke-hole, stoke'-hole, *s.* the mouth of a furnace.
Stoker, sto'-ker, *s.* one who attends to the fire of a steam-engine, &c.
Stola, sto'-lâ, *s.* a long garment worn by Roman ladies (Gr.)
Stole, stole, *pret.* of **Steal.**

Stole, stole, *s.* a stola; a long strip or band of silk reaching from the neck to the foot worn by ecclesiastics. *Groom of the stole*, the first lord of the bedchamber. See **Stola.**

Stole, stole, *s.* a stolon.

Stolen, stol'n, *pp.* of **Steal.**

Stolid, stol'-id, *a.* dull; foolish; stupid (L. *stolidus.*) **Stolidness**, stol'-id-nes, *s.* the state of being stolid.

Stolidity, sto-lid'-e-te, *s.* stolidness.

Stolon, sto'-lon, *s.* a creeping sucker which sends down roots (L.)

Stoloniferous, sto-lon-if'-er-us, *a.* putting forth suckers (L. *stolon*, and *fero*, to bear).

Stoma, sto'-mà, *s.pl.* **Stomata**: a breathing pore or orifice, specially in the epidermis of a leaf (Gr. the mouth).

Stomach, stum'-ak, *s.* a membranous receptacle, the principal organ of digestion in which the food is prepared for the nourishment of the body; the desire of food; appetite; inclination; liking; anger; sullenness; resentment; pride: *v.a.* to resent; to brook (Gr. *stomachos*, the gullet, from *stoma*).

Stomachal, stum'-ak-al, *a.* cordial; stomachic.

Stomacher, stum'-à-tcher, *s.* an ornament for the breast, worn by females.

Stomachic, sto-mak'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the stomach; strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach: *s.* a medicine that strengthens the stomach and that excites its action.

Stomachless, stum'-ak-les, *a.* being without a stomach or appetite.

Stomach-pump, stum'-ak-pump, *s.* a small pump or syringe, with a flexible tube, for drawing liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them.

Stomapoda, sto-map'-o-dà, *s.pl.* an order of marine malacostracous crustaceans, with six to eight pairs of legs near the mouth (Gr. *stoma*, and *pous*, the foot).

Stomata, stom'-à-tà, *s.pl.* See **Stoma.**

Stomatic, sto-mat'-ik, *a.* relating to or like a stoma: *s.* a medicine for diseases of the mouth.

Stomatitis, stom-a-ti'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the mouth [Med.] (Gr. *stoma.*)

Stomato-gastric, stom'-à-to-gas'-trik, *a.* pertaining to the mouth and stomach.

Stomato-plastic, stom'-à-to-plas'-tik, *a.* formative of a mouth [Surg.]

Stone, stone, *s.* an indurated mass of earthy matter; a gem or precious stone; anything made of stone; a calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; a testicle; the nut of a drupe or stone-fruit; the weight of fourteen pounds; a monument; torpidness and insensibility: *a.* made of stone or like stone: *v.a.* to pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones; to wall or face with stones; to line or fortify with stones. *To leave no stone unturned*, to spare no exertions. (A.S. *stan.*)

Stone-age, stone'-aje, *s.* the period of stone implements antecedent to the use of bronze.

Stone-blind, stone'-blind, *a.* blind as a stone; perfectly blind.

Stone-borer, stone'-bore-er, *s.* one who bores stones; specially a mollusc that bores stones.

Stone-bow, stone'-bo, *s.* a cross-bow for shooting stones.

Stone-break, stone'-brake, *s.* a saxifrage.

Stone-buck, stone'-buk, *s.* the steinboc, which see.

Stone-butter, stone'-but-ter, *s.* a species of alum.

Stone-chat, stone'-tchat, } *s.* a small bird allied
Stone-chatter, stone'-tchat-ter, } to the robin redbreast.

Stone-coal, stone'-kole, *s.* a very hard coal; anthracite coal.

Stone-cray, stone'-kray, *s.* a distemper in hawks.

Stone-crop, stone'-krop, *s.* a low succulent plant of the genus sedum.

Stone-curlew, stone'-kur-lu, *s.* a large species of the plover family.

Stone-cutter, stone'-kut-ter, *s.* one whose occupation is to hew stones.

Stone-cutting, stone'-kut-ting, *s.* the business of hewing stones.

Stone-dead, stone'-ded, *a.* as lifeless as a stone.

Stone-deaf, stone'-def, *a.* deaf as a stone.

Stone-dresser, stone'-dres-ser, *s.* one who smoothes and shapes stones for building.

Stone-eater, stone'-eet-er, *s.* a stone-borer.

Stone-fly, stone'-fli, *s.* an insect used as bait by trout fishers.

Stone-fruit, stone'-froot, *s.* fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, plums, &c.

Stone-hammer, stone'-ham-mer, *s.* a hammer for breaking stones.

Stone-hawk, stone'-hawk, *s.* the merlin.

Stone-hearted, stone'-härted, *a.* hard-hearted; unfeeling.

Stone-horse, stone'-hors, *s.* a horse not castrated.

Stone-lily, stone'-li-le, *s.* an encrinite.

Stone-mason, stone'-ma-son, *s.* a mason who works in stone.

Stone-ochre, stone'-o-ker, *s.* an oxide of iron, used in painting.

Stone-pit, stone'-pit, *s.* a pit or quarry where stones are dug.

Stone-pitch, stone'-pitsh, *s.* hard inspissated pitch.

Stone-plover, stone'-plov-er, *s.* a large plover.

Stoner, sto'-ner, *s.* one who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stones.

Stone's-cast, stonez'-käst, *s.* the distance which a stone may be thrown by hand.

Stone's-mickle, stonez'-mik'l, *s.* a bird, the stonechatter.

Stone-squarer, stone'-skware-er, *s.* one who forms stones into squares; a stone-cutter.

Stone-still, stone'-stil, *a.* still as a stone; perfectly still or motionless.

Stone-wall, stone'-wawl, *s.* a wall built of stones.

Stone-ware, stone'-ware, *s.* a species of potter's ware of a coarse kind.

Stone-work, stone'-wurk, *s.* work consisting of stone.

Stony, sto'-ne, *a.* made of stone; consisting of stone; abounding with stones; petrifying: hard; obdurate; unrelenting. **Stoniness**, sto'-ne-nes, *s.* the quality of being stony; hardness of heart.

Stony-hearted, sto'-ne-härt-ed, *a.* hard-hearted; cruel; unfeeling.

Stood, stood, *pret.* of **Stand.**

Stook, stook, *s.* a small collection of sheaves set up: *v.a.* to set up sheaves of grain in stooks (Ger. *Stauche*, a bundle).

Stool, stool, *s.* a seat without a back; a little form with three or four legs as a seat for one person; a seat used in evacuating the bowels; an evacuation; a sucker: *v.n.* to ramify; to send out suckers. *Stool of repentance*, in Scotland, an elevated seat in the church, on which persons formerly sat, during service, as a punishment for fornication and adultery. (A.S. *stol.*)

Stool, stool, *v.n.* to ramify; to tiller, as grain; to shoot out suckers.

Stoom, stoom, *v.a.* to renew fermentation in wine by putting bags of herbs or other ingredients into it; to stum, which see.

Stoop, stoop, *v.n.* to bend down or incline the body; to yield; to submit; to condescend; to be inferior; to swoop down; to alight; to sink to a lower place: *v.a.* to bow down; to cause to incline downward: *s.* act of stooping; condescension; swoop (A.S. *stupian*).

Stoop, stoop, *s.* a vessel of liquor (A.S. *stoppa*).

Stooper, stoop'-er, *s.* one who stoops.

Stoopingly, stoop'-ing-le, *ad.* in a stooping manner.

Stoor, stoor, *s.* dust flying about [Scotch]. (*stir.*)

Stooter, stoot'-er, *s.* a small silver coin in Holland, value 2½ stivers.

Stop, stop, *v.a.* to close by filling or obstructing; to obstruct; to check or arrest; to impede; to repress; to restrain; to intercept; to regulate sounds: *v.n.* to cease to go forward; to cease: *s.* cessation of progressive motion; obstruction; repression; interruption; obstacle; a point or mark in writing for regulating the necessary pauses; that by which the sounds of musical instruments are regulated; the act of applying the stops [Mus.] (A.S. *stoppian.* Ger. *stopfen*, from L. *stupa*, tow).

Stop-cock, stop'-kok, *s.* a pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning cock.

Stop-gap, stop'-gap, *s.* a temporary expedient.

Stoppage, stop'-paje, *s.* the act of stopping or arresting progress or motion; the state of being stopped; deduction from pay [Mil.] *Stoppage in transitu*, a right to stop goods in the transmission of them when the consignee has become bankrupt.

Stopper, stop'-per, *s.* one who or that which stops; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel; a short piece of rope used for making fast [Naut.]: *v.a.* to close or secure with a stopper.

Stopping, stop'-ing, *s.* something that stops.

Stopple, stop'-pl, *s.* that which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel: *v.a.* to close with a stopple.

Stop-watch, stop'-wotch, *s.* a watch that can be stopped at any moment.

Storage, sto'-raje, *s.* a placing in store; the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse; the price for keeping goods in a store.

Storax, sto'-raks, *s.* an odoriferous resin obtained from a tree, a native of the Levant, used in medicine as a stimulant and an expectorant (L.)

Store, store, *s.* a stock laid up for supply; abundance; plenty; quantity accumulated; a warehouse; a

shop [U.S.]: *pl.* arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, &c. [Mil. and Naval]: *v.a.* to furnish; to supply; to hoard up; to warehouse. *In store*, in a state of readiness. (L. *instauro*, to renew).

Store-house, store'-hows, *s.* a magazine; a respository; a warehouse.

Store-keeper, store'-keep-er, *s.* one who has the care of stores; a shop-keeper [U.S.]

Storer, sto'rer, *s.* one who lays up or forms a store.

Store-room, store'-room, *s.* a room in which articles are stored.

Store-ship, store'-ship, *s.* a vessel employed to carry military or naval stores.

Storied, sto'-rid, *a.* adorned with historical paintings; related or celebrated in story or history.

Storied, sto'-rid, *a.* having stories.

Stork, stork, *s.* a large wading marsh-bird of passage, allied to the heron, and protected by law in some countries as destructive to worms, &c. (A.S. *storc*).

Stork's-bill, storks'-bil, *s.* a plant of the genus pelargonium, the beak of the fruit of which is like a stork's bill.

Storm, storm, *s.* a violent commotion in the atmosphere, generally widespread and destructive; a tempest; a violent assault on a fortified place; violent civil commotion; insurrection; clamour; tumult; distress; violence; tumultuous force: *v.a.* to assault; to attack by open force: *v.n.* to raise a tempest; to blow with violence; to rage (A.S. from root of *stir*).

Storm-beat, storm'-beet, *a.* beaten or impaired by storms.

Storm-bird, storm'-bêrd, *s.* the stormy petrel.

Storm-cone, storm'-kone, *s.* the cone of a storm-signal.

Storm-drum, storm'-drum, *s.* the drum of a storm-signal.

Stormful, storm'-ful, *a.* abounding with storms. **Stormfulness**, storm'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being stormful.

Storming-party, storm'-ing-pär-te, *s.* a party selected to lead an assault on a fortified place.

Storm-sail, storm'-sale, *s.* a small strong sail used in a storm.

Storm-signal, storm'-sig-nal, *s.* a signal, being an arrangement of a hollow drum of canvas and a hollow cone of canvas, to intimate the approach of a storm, its expected direction, and its intensity.

Stormy, storm'-e, *a.* tempestuous; accompanied or agitated with furious winds; boisterous; violent. **Storminess**, storm'-e-nes, *s.* tempestuousness; the state of being agitated by violent winds.

Storthing, stawrth'-ing, *s.* the parliament of Norway. (Dan. *stor*, great, and *thing*, court).

Story, sto'-re, *s.* a verbal narration or written narrative of a series of facts or events; history; a petty tale; a trifling tale; a fiction; a falsehood: *v.a.* to tell in historical relation; to narrate (*history*).

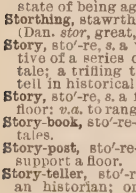
Story, sto'-re, *s.* a floor; a set of rooms on the same floor: *v.a.* to range under one another (*store*).

Story-book, sto'-re-book, *s.* a book of stories or short tales.

Story-post, sto'-re-poast, *s.* a vertical post used to support a floor.

Story-teller, sto'-re-tel-er, *s.* one who tells stories; an historian; one who tells fictitious stories; a liar.

Story-telling, sto'-re-tel-ing, *s.* the practice of telling stories.



Stoup.

Stot, stot, *s.* a young bullock or steer [Scotch].

Stoup, stowp, *s.* a flagon; a basin for holy water; a measure for liquids [Scotch].

Stour, stowr, *s.* a river; dust flying about (*stir*).

Stout, stowt, *a.* strong; lusty; bold; intrepid; corpulent; proud; resolute; stubborn (Dut.) **Stoutly**, stowt'-le, *ad.* lustily; boldly; obstinately. **Stoutness**, stowt'-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being stout; boldness; fortitude; stubbornness.

Stout, stowt, *s.* a kind of strong porter.

Stove, stove, *s.* an apparatus enclosing a fire for heating or cooking; a small box with an iron pan, used for holding coals to warm the feet; a culinary utensil of various forms: *v.a.* to keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat; to heat (Dut. a hot-house).

Stove, stove, *pret.* of **Stave**.

Stover, sto'-ver, *s.* fodder for cattle.

Stow, sto, *v.a.* to place; to put in a suitable place or position; to lay up; to pack (A.S. *stow*, a place).

Stowage, sto'-aje, *s.* the act of stowing; the state of being stowed; room for stowing things; money paid for stowing things.

Stowaway, sto'-a-wa, *s.* one who stows himself away in a ship and discovers himself when she is out at sea, and he cannot be landed, in order to secure a passage.

Strabism, stra'-bizm, } *s.* a non-coincidence of the **Strabismus**, stra-biz'-mus, } optic axes of the eyes upon an object; squinting (Gr. *strabos*, twisted, squinting).

Strabotomy, stra-bot'-o-me, *s.* the removal of strabismus by dividing the muscle or muscles which cause the obliquity (Gr. *strabos*, and *tome*, cutting).

Straddle, strad'-dl, *v.n.* to part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart: *v.a.* to bestride: *s.* the act of straddling; distance between legs astraddle (*stride*).

Straggle, strag'-gl, *v.n.* to wander from the direct course or way; to rove; to wander at large without any certain direction or object; to ramble; to shoot too far in growth; to be dispersed; to be apart from any main body (*stray*).

Straggler, strag'-gler, *s.* one who straggles; a wanderer; a rover; a vagabond; something that hoots beyond the rest or stands apart; something that stands by itself.

Straggling, strag'-gling, *a.* wandering; rambling; scattered. **Stragglingly**, strag'-gling-le, *ad.* in a straggling manner.

Strahlstein, sträl'-stine, *s.* another name of actinolite (Ger. *Strahl*, a beam, and *Stein*, a stone).

Straight, strate, *a.* right; direct; not deviating or crooked; not deviating from truth or fairness; *ad.* immediately; directly (A.S. *streht*, stretched). **Straightly**, strate'-le, *ad.* in a right line. **Straightness**, strate'-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being straight.

Straight-edge, strate'-edj, *s.* a small board or piece of metal having one edge perfectly straight.

Straighten, strate'n, *v.a.* to make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.

Straightener, stra'tn-er, *s.* he who or that which straightens.

Straightforward, strate'-for-wurd, *a.* proceeding in a straigh course; upright; open. **Straightforwardly**, strate'-for-wurd-le, *ad.* in a straightforward manner. **Straightforwardness**, strate'-for-wurd-nes, *s.* the quality of being straightforward.

Straightway, strate'-wa, *ad.* immediately; without delay.

Straiks, strayks, *s.pl.* strong plates of iron on the circumference of a cannon wheel, over the joints of the fellies.

Strain, strane, *v.a.* to stretch; to draw with force; to injure by stretching; to stretch violently; to put to the utmost strength; to purify or separate from extraneous matter by filtration; to filter; to make tighter; to force; to constrain: *v.n.* to make violent efforts; to be filtered: *s.* a violent effort; an injury by excessive exertion; drawing or stretching; continued manner of speaking or writing; a song; a particular part of a tune; turn; tendency; manner of speech or action; race; rank; character (L. *stringo*, to draw tight).

Strainer, stra'-ner, *s.* an instrument for filtration.

Straining, strane'-ing, *s.* act of stretching; act of filtering; filtration.

Strait, strate, *a.* narrow; strict; rigorous; difficult; distressful: *s.* a narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or the ocean, between two portions of land; distress; difficulty; distressing necessity. See **Strain**. **Straitly**, strate'-ly, *ad.* narrowly; closely. **Straitness**, strate'-nes, *s.* narrowness; strictness; distress; want.

Straiten, strate'n, *v.a.* to make narrow; to contract; to confine; to make tense or tight; to distress; to perplex; to press with poverty or other necessity; to press by want of sufficient room.

Strait-handed, strate'-hand-ed, *a.* parsimonious. **Strait-handedness**, strate'-hand-ed-nes, *s.* parsimony.

Strait-jacket, strate'-jak-et, *s.* a straight waistcoat.

Strait-laced, strate'-lased, *a.* griped with stays; stiff; constrained; narrow and rigid in opinion.

Strait-waistcoat, strate'-waste-kot, *s.* a garment to restrain the arms of delirious persons or a violent lunatic.

Strake, strake, *s.* the iron band of a wheel; a ship planking

Stramineous, strâ-min'-e-us, *a.* strawy; consisting of straw; chaffy; like straw; light (L. *stramen*, straw).

Stramonium, strâ-mo'-ne-um, *s.* See **Datura**.

Strand, strand, *s.* the shore or beach of the sea, a lake, or a navigable river: *v.a.* to drive or run aground on a strand: *v.n.* to drift or be driven ashore; to run aground (A.S.)

Strand, strand, *s.* one of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed: *v.a.* to break one of the strands of a rope (Dut. *streen*, a skein).

Strange, straynj, *a.* foreign; belonging to others; not before known, heard, or seen; wonderful; odd; unusual; reserved; unfamiliar (old Fr. *estrange*, from L. *extraneus*, external). **Strangely,** straynj'-le, *ad.* in a strange manner; wonderfully. **Strangeness,** straynj'-nes, *s.* the stage or quality of being strange.

Stranger, strayn'-jer, *s.* one who belongs to another town or country; one unknown; one unacquainted; a guest; a visitor; one not party or privy to any act [Law].

Strangle, strang'-gl, *v.a.* to destroy life by stopping respiration; to hinder from birth or appearance; to suppress (Gr. *stranggo*, to squeeze).

Strangler, strang'-gler, *s.* one who or that which strangles.

Strangles, strang'-glz, *s.* a contagious disorder peculiar to young horses, in which a tumour is formed under the jaw.

Strangulated, strang'-gu-la-ted, *a.* having the circulation stopped in any part by compression [Surg.]; irregularly contracted at intervals [Bot.]

Strangulation, strang-gu-la'-shun, *s.* the act of strangling; hysterical constriction of the throat; compression of the intestines in hernia.

Strangurious, strang-gu'-re-us, *a.* labouring under strangury; pertaining to strangury.

Strangury, strang'-gu-re, *s.* a frequent irrepressible desire to pass water, with a difficulty of discharging it, attended with pain (Gr. *stranggo*, to squeeze, and *ouron*, urine).

Strap, strap, *s.* a long narrow strip of cloth or leather; a strop; an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers; a piece of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in its position [Naut.]; a military strip worn upon the shoulder: *v.a.* to beat or chastise with a strap; to fasten or bind with a strap; to rub on a strap for sharpening, as a razor (A.S. *stropp*, L. *struppus*).

Strappado, strap-pa'-do, *s.* an old military punishment of drawing up a person to a height, and then letting him fall with a jerk; *v.a.* to torture so (Sp. and It.)

Strapping, strap'-ping, *a.* tall, lusty, and handsome.

Strap-shaped, strap'-shaped, *a.* shaped like a strap; ligulate [Bot.]

Strascino, stras-se'-no, *s.* a grace note used only in slow passages, and confined to vocal music [Mus.] (It.)

Strass, stras, *s.* a variety of flint glass used in the manufacture of artificial gems. (*Strass*, the inventor).

Strata, stra'-tà, *s.pl.* beds; layers. See **Stratum.**

Stratagem, strat'-à-jem, *s.* an artifice, particularly in war; a plan, scheme, or trick for deceiving an enemy or gaining any advantage (Gr. from *stratos*, an army, and *ago*, to lead.)

Strategetic, Strategetical, strat-e-jet'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to strategy; by strategy. **Strategically,** strà-tej'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a strategical manner.

Strategist, strat'-e-jist, *s.* one skilled in strategy.

Strategy, strat'-e-je, *s.* generalship; the science or art of combining and employing military resources, or of manœuvring an army. See **Stratagem.**

Strath, strath, *s.* an open valley through which a river runs [Scotch] (Gael).

Strathspey, strath'-spay, *s.* a lively Scottish dance; music adapted to it (*Strathspey*, in Scotland).

Stratification, strat-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the process or act of stratifying; the state of being stratified; the act of laying in strata.

Stratified, strat'-e-fide, *a.* ranged in strata or layers.

Stratiform, strat'-e-form, *a.* in the form of strata.

Stratify, strat'-e-fi, *v.a.* to form into a layer or layers, as minerals in the earth; to lay in strata (L. *stratum*, and *facio*, to make).

Stratigraphical, strat-e-graf'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to strategraphy. **Stratigraphically,** strat-e-graf'-e-kal-e, *ad.* in a stratigraphical manner.

Stratigraphy, stra-tig'-rà-fe, *s.* the science of the geological arrangement of strata (L. *stratum*, and Gr. *grapho*, to write).

Stratocracy, strà-tok'-rà-se, *s.* a military government; government by military chiefs and an army (Gr. *stratos*, an army, and *kratos*, dominion).

Stratographical, strat-o-graf'-ik-al, *a.* relating to stratography. **Stratographically,** strat-o-graf'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a stratographical manner.

Stratography, strà-tog'-rà-fe, *s.* description of armies, or what belongs to an army (Gr *stratos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Stratonic, strà-ton'-ik, *a.* pertaining to an army.

Stratotic, stra-tot'-ik, *a.* warlike; military.

Stratum, stra'-tum, *s.*; *pl.* **Strata,** a bed or layer of rock, sand, coal, &c., as arranged in series in the crust of the earth; a bed or layer artificially made (L. *sterno*, *stratum*, to spread out).

Stratus, stra'-tus, *s.* one of the four fundamental cloud forms, so-called from its being spread over the face of the sky either uniformly or in horizontal layers.

Straught, strawt, *pp.* of **Stretch.**

Straw, straw, *s.* the stalk or stem of certain species of grain, as wheat, barley, &c.; a mass of such stalks after being cut and thrashed; anything proverbially worthless (A.S. *streaw*).

Strawberry, straw'-ber-re, *s.* a fine summer fruit of the genus fragaria (A.S. *streaw-berie*, so called from its spreading above the ground).

Strawberry-tree, straw'-ber-re-tree, *s.* an evergreen shrub of the genus arbutus.

Straw-built, straw'-bilt, *a.* constructed of straw.

Straw-colour, straw'-kul-er, *s.* the colour of dry straw.

Straw-coloured, straw'-kul-erd, *a.* of the colour of straw.

Straw-cutter, straw'-kut-ter, *s.* an instrument to cut straw for fodder.

Straw-hat, straw'-hat, *s.* a hat of straw-plait.

Straw-plait, straw'-plate, *s.* platted straw.

Straw-rope, straw'-rope, *s.* a rope of straw twisted.

Straw-worm, straw'-wurm, *s.* a worm bred in straw.

Strawy, straw'-e, *a.* made or consisting of straw; like straw.

Stray, stra, *v.n.* to wander, as from a direct course, from company, or from the proper limits; to wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to deviate; to roam; to run in a serpentine course: *s.* any domestic animal that has left an inclosure and wanders at large or is lost: *a.* gone astray (*strewn*).

Strayer, stra'-er, *s.* one who strays.

Streak, streek, *s.* a line or long mark of a different colour from the ground; a stripe: *v.a.* to form streaks in; to stripe; to variegate with streaks.

Streaked, streek'd, *a.* marked or variegated with stripes of a different colour.

Streaky, streek'-e, *a.* having stripes; streaked.

Stream, streem, *s.* a current of water or other fluid; a river, brook or rivulet; a current of air or of light; current; drift: *v.n.* to flow; to move or run in a continuous current; to shed in a stream or current; to issue in a stream; to issue in streaks; to extend in a long line, as a flag: *v.a.* to mark with colours or embroidery in long tracts (A.S. *streám*).

Streamer, streem'-er, *s.* a flag or pennon floating in the wind; a beam or stream of light shooting up from the horizon.

Streamlet, streem'-let, *s.* a small stream; a rivulet.

Stream-tin, streem'-tin, *s.* particles or masses of tin ore found in alluvial ground.

Stream-works, streem'-wurks, *s.pl.* among Cornish miners, alluvial deposits of tin ore, usually worked in the open air.

Streamy, streem'-e, *a.* abounding with running water; flowing in a stream or streak.

Street, street, *s.* a paved road in a city or town, lined with and including houses (L. *strata*, paved, with *via*, way, understood). See **Stratum.**

Street-door, street'-dore, *s.* the door of a house opening into the street.

Street-orderly, street'-or-der-le, *s.* a scavenger.

Street-sweeper, street'-sweep-er, *s.* he who or that which sweeps the streets.

Street-walker, street'-waw-ker, *s.* a common prostitute.

Street-ward, street'-wawrd, *s.* formerly an officer who had the care of the streets.

Strelitz, strel'-itz, *s.* a soldier of the ancient Muscovite militia-guard [Rus.]

Strength, strength, *s.* quality of being strong; active power or vigour of an animal body; firmness; solidity or toughness; power or vigour of any kind; power of resisting attacks; support or stay; power of mind; intellectual force; robustness; spirit; animation; force of writing; nervous diction; vividness; physical virtue; legal force; natural force; force; amount of force, military or naval; vehemence (*strong*).

Strengthen, strength'n, *v.a.* to add strength to, either physical, legal or moral; to confirm; to animate; to cause to increase in power or security: *v.n.* to grow strong or stronger.

Strengthener, strength'n-er, *s.* that which increases strength; strengthening medicine, or medicine that increases the action and energy of the vital powers.

Strengthening, strength'n-ing, *a.* increasing strength.

Strengthless, strength'-les, *a.* wanting in strength; destitute of power.

Strenuous, stren'-yu-us, *a.* eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; bold and vigorous (L. *strenuus,* active, vigorous). **Strenuously,** stren'-yu-us-le, *ad.* in a strenuous manner. **Strenuousness,** stren'-yu-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being strenuous; eagerness; active zeal.

Strepent, strep'-ent, *a.* noisy; loud (L. *strepo,* to make a noise).

Streperous, strep'-er-us, *a.* loud; boisterous.

Strepitoso, strep-e-to'-so, *ad.* to be executed in an impetuous style [Mus.] (It.)

Stress, stres, *s.* force; urgency; pressure; importance; that which bears most weight; with force; violence; strain; accent; *v.a.* to subject to a strain (*distress*).

Stretch, stretch, *v.a.* to draw out to greater length; to extend in breadth; to spread; to expand; to reach; to extend; to spread; to strain; to exaggerate; *v.n.* to be drawn out in length or in breadth; to be extended; to spread; to exaggerate; to sail [Naut.]: *s.* extension in length or breadth; reach; effort; strain; straining; utmost extent of meaning; utmost reach of power; tack; course; direction (A.S. *streccan,* from *strac,* strong).

Stretcher, stretch'-er, *s.* he who or that which stretches; a brick or stone laid horizontally in the surface of the wall; a piece of timber in building; a narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against; a frame or litter for carrying a person in a recumbent position; one of the rods of an umbrella.

Stretching-course, stretch'-ing-koars, *s.* a course or row of stretchers [Masonry].

Stretto, stret'-to, *ad.* quick and sharp [Mus.] (It.)

Strew, stru, *v.a.* to scatter; to spread by scattering; to cover by being scattered over; to scatter loosely (A.S. *streowian*).

Strewing, stru'-ing, *s.* the act of scattering or spreading over; anything strewed or fit to be strewed.

Striæ, stri'-ee, *s.pl.* small channels or thread-like lines in the shells of cockles and other substances [Nat. Hist.]; the fillets between the flutes of columns, pilasters, &c. [Arch.] (L. *stria,* a furrow.)

Striate, stri'-ate, } *a.* marked with striæ or with
Striated, stri'-a-ted, } small channels; channelled; marked with fine parallel or wavy lines; streaked.

Striation, stri-a'-shun, *s.* state of being striated.

Striature, stri'-ate-yur, *s.* disposition of striæ.

Strick, strik, *s.* a bird of ill omen; a screech owl (L. *strix*)

Stricken, strik'n, *pp.* of **Strike;** *a.* advanced; far gone; entire.

Strickle, strik'-kl, *s.* a strike; an instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure; an instrument for whetting scythes (*strike*).

Strict, strikt, *a.* drawn close; rigorous; exact; accurate; rigorously nice; definite; restricted (L. *stringo strictum,* to draw tight). **Strictly,** strikt'-le, *ad.* in a strict manner. **Strictness,** strikt'-nes, *s.* the quality of being strict; rigorous accuracy; rigour; severity.

Stricture, strikt'-yur, *s.* a critical remark; censure; animadversion; a spasmodic or other morbid contraction of any passage of the body [Med.] (L.) See **Strict.**

Stride, stride, *s.* a long, often measured, step: *v.n.* to walk with long steps; to straddle; *v.a.* to pass over at a step; to bestride (A.S. *stridan,* to strive).

Strident, stri'-dent, *a.* harsh, grating or creaking (L. *stridco,* to grate or creak).

Stridor, stri'-dor, *s.* a harsh creaking or grinding noise (L.)

Stridulate, strid'-u-late, *v.n.* to make a harsh grating noise.

Stridulation, strid-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act of stridulating.

Stridulatory, strid'-u-la-to-re, *a.* stridulous.

Stridulous, strid'-yu-lus, *a.* making a harsh creaking sound.

Strife, strife, *s.* contention for superiority; contest of emulation; struggle for victory; angry contention (*strive*).

Strifeful, strife'-ful, *a.* contentious; discordant.

Strigæ, stri'-jee, *s.pl.* little stiff hairs swelled at their roots [Bot.] (L.)

Strigidæ, strij'-e-dee, *s.pl.* the owls (Gr. *strix,* an owl, and *eidos,* like).

Strigil, strij'-il, *s.* among the ancients, an instrument for scraping the skin at the bath (L.)

Strigose, stri'-gose, } *a.* having stiff, lanceolate bristles
Strigous, stri'-gus, } [Bot.] (*strigæ.*)

Strike, strike, *v.a.* to touch or hit with some force; to give a blow to; to dash; to stamp; to coin; to thrust in; to punish; to cause to sound; to affect sensibly or strongly; to make and ratify; to affect suddenly; to lower, as to strike sail: to level a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top; to ground. *To strike up,* to begin to sound; to begin to sing or play. *To strike off,* to erase from an account; to print; to separate by a blow. *To strike out,* to produce by collision; to erase; to contrive. (A.S. *stricau,* to go, to proceed.)

Strike, strike, *v.n.* to make a quick blow or thrust; to hit; to dash against; to sound by percussion; to make an attack; to sound with blows; to be stranded; to dart; to lower a flag or colours in token of respect or surrender. *To strike in,* to enter suddenly; to disappear. *To strike in with,* to conform to. *To strike out,* to make a sudden excursion. *To strike work,* to quit work in a body or by combination in order to compel a rise of wages.

Strike, strike, *s.* an instrument with a straight edge for levelling a measure of grain, salt, &c., by scraping off what is above the level of the top; a strickle; the act of workmen combining in a refusal to work till the employer concedes a demand for higher wages; the direction of the outcrop of a stratum [Geol.]

Strike-block, strike'-blok, *s.* a plane used for shooting a short joint.

Striker, stri'-ker, *s.* one who or that which strikes. In Scripture, a quarrelsome man.

Striking, stri'-king, *a.* affecting with strong emotions; surprising: forcible; impressive. **Strikingly,** stri'-king-le, *ad.* in a striking manner. **Strikingness,** stri-king-nes, *s.* the quality of being striking, of affecting or surprising.

String, string, *s.* a small rope, line or cord used for fastening or tying anything; a ribbon; a thread on which a thing is filed; a line of things; the chord of a musical instrument, as of a harp; any wire; a fibre; a nerve or tendon; the line or cord of a bow; a series of things; among miners, a small filamentous ramification of a metallic vein: *v.a.* to furnish with strings; to put in tune a stringed instrument; to file; to make tense; to strengthen; to deprive of strings (A.S. *streng*). *To have two strings to the bow,* to have two expedients in store or objects in view.

String-beans, string'-beens, *s.pl.* French beans, so-called from the stringy substance stripped from the back of the pods in preparing them [U.S.]

String-board, spring'-board, *s.* a board with its face next the well-hole in a wooden staircase.

String-course, string'-koars, *s.* a projecting horizontal band or line of mouldings in a building.

Stringed, string'd, *a.* having strings; produced by strings.

Stringency, strin'-jen-se, *s.* stringentness; strictness.

Stringendo, strin-jen'-do, *s.* a direction to accelerate the time [Mus.] (It.)

Stringent, strin'-jent, *a.* strict; severe (L. *stringo,* to draw tight). **Stringently,** strin'-gent-le, *ad.* in a stringent manner. **Stringentness,** strin'-jent-nes, *s.* the state of being stringent.

String-halt, string'-hawlt, *s.* a sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough.

Stringless, string'-les, *a.* having no strings.

String-piece, string'-pees, *s.* a piece of timber in bridges.

Stringy, string'-e, *a.* consisting of strings or small threads; filamentous; ropy; viscid. **Stringiness,** string'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being stringy.

Stringy bark, string'-e bark, *s.* a tree, the bark of which is used by the Australian aborigines to make cordage.

Strip, strip, *v.a.* to pull or tear off, as a covering; to deprive of a covering; to skin; to deprive; to bereave; to divest; to pillage; to press out the milk of; to unrig: *v.n.* to undress: *s.* a long, narrow piece; waste, as destruction of fences, buildings, timber, &c. [U.S.] (A.S. *strypan*).

Stripe, stripe, *s.* a line or long narrow division of anything of a different colour from the ground; a strip attached to something of a different colour; a wale or mark of a lash; a stroke made with a lash, rod, &c.; affliction; punishment: *v.a.* to make stripes on; to form with lines of different colours; to strike (*strip*).

Striped, stripe'd, *a.* marked with stripes of different colours.

Stripling, strip'-ling, *s.* a youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

Stripper, strip'-per, *s.* one who strips.

Strive, strive, *v.n.* to make efforts; to endeavour with earnestness; to labour hard; to contend: to vie (A.S. *stridan.*)

Striver, stri'-ver, *s.* one who strives; one who makes efforts of body or mind.

Strivingly, stri'-ving-le, *ad.* with earnest efforts; with struggles.

Strix, striks, *s.* a channel in a fluted column [Arch.]; a genus of birds, including the owl (L.)

Strobila, stro'-be-là, *s.* the tape-worm. See **Strobile.**

Strobile, stro'-bil, *s.* a catkin, the carpels of which are scale-like, as in the pines (Gr. *strobilos*, a top, a pine cone).

Strobiliform, stro-bil'-e-form, } *a.* shaped like a stro-
Strobiline, strob'-e-line, } bile; cone-shaped.

Strobolites, strob'-o-lites, *s.* a genus of cone-like fossil fruits (Gr. *strobilos*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Strocal, stro'-kal, *s.* an instrument used by glass-makers to empty the metal from one pot to another.

Stroke, stroke, *s.* a blow; the striking of one body against another; a hostile blow or attack; a sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity; the sound of a clock; the touch of a pencil; a touch; a masterly effort; an effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced; series of operations; a dash in writing or printing; a line; the sweep of an oar (*strike*).

Stroke, stroke, *v.a.* to rub gently with the hand by way of expressing kindness; to soothe; to rub gently in one direction; to make smooth.

Stroke-oar, stroke'-ore, *s.* the aftmost oar; the strokesman.

Stroker, stro'-ker, *s.* one who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking.

Strokesman, strokes'-man, *s.* the man who rows the aftmost oar, and whose stroke regulates the rest.

Stroll, strole, *v.n.* to ramble idly or leisurely; to rove: *s.* a wandering on foot; a leisurely walk (Scand.)

Stroller, stro'-ler, *s.* one who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant.

Strolling, stro'-ling, *a.* itinerant.

Stroma, stro'-ma, *s.* the groundwork of a tissue or organ [Anat.] (Gr. a bed.)

Stromatic, stro-mat'-ik, *a.* miscellaneous; composed of different kinds (Gr. *stromateis*, patchwork).

Strombite, strom'-bite, *s.* a petrified shell of the genus strombus.

Strombuliform, strom-bu'-le-form; *a.* like a top. See **Strombus.**

Strombus, strom'-bus, *s.* a genus of marine gastropodous molluscs; a wing-shell (Gr. *strombos*, a body rounded or spun round).

Stromeyerite, stro-mi'-er-ite, *s.* a steel-grey ore of silver, consisting of sulphur, silver, and copper (*Stromeyer*).

Strong, strong, *a.* well; having physical power; vigorous; firm; having ability to bear or endure; fortified; powerful; resourceful; violent; forcible; hale; sound; cogent; zealous; of great strength; affecting a sense forcibly; bright; full of spirit; intoxicating; having great force; having great force of mind, intellect, or any faculty (A.S. *strang*). **Strongly,** strong'le, *ad.* in a strong manner.

Stronghold, strong'-hoald, *s.* a fastness; a fortified place; a place of security.

Strong-minded, strong'-minde-ed, *a.* having a strong mind; having a masculine mind, applied to women.

Strong-set, strong'-set, *a.* firmly set or compacted.

Strong-water, strong'-waw-ter, *s.* distilled or ardent spirit.

Strongylus, stron'-je-lus, *s.* a genus of nematoid intestinal worm (Gr. round).

Strontia, stron'-she-à, *s.* an oxide of strontium.

Strontian, stron'-she-an, *a.* pertaining to or containing strontia: *s.* strontia.

Strontianite, stron'-shan-ite, *s.* carbonate of strontia.

Strontites, stron-ti'-tes, *s.* strontia, so called by Dr. Hope, as first discovered by him at *Strontian*, Argyleshire.

Strontitic, stron-tit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to strontia.

Strontium, stron'-she-um, *s.* the base of strontia. See **Strontites.**

Strop, strop, *s.* a strip of leather used for sharpening razors: *v.a.* to sharpen by means of a strop (*strap*).

Strop, strop, *s.* a piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and put round a block for hanging it by [Naut.]

Strophe, stro'-fe, *s.* in the Greek drama, the part sung by the chorus when moving to the left. In Greek poetry the first member of a poem; a stanza (Gr. turning).

Strophiolate, stro'-fe-o-late, } *a.* furnished with a
Strophiolated, stro'-fe-o-la-ted, } garland; having a caruncle near the hilum [Bot.] (Gr.)

Strophiole, strof'-e-ole, *s.* a caruncle [Bot.] (L. *strophiolum*, a chaplet).

Strophulus, strof'-u-lus, *s.* tooth rash or red gum rash, a papular skin disease peculiar to infants and young children [Med]. (L.)

Strouding, strowd'-ing, *s.* a coarse kind of cloth.

Strove, strove, *pret.* of **Strive.**

Strow, stro, *v.a.* See **Strew.**

Struck, struk, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Strike.**

Structural, strukt'-yu-ral, *a.* pertaining to structure.

Structure, strukt'-yur, *s.* manner of building; form; make; construction; a building of any kind, but chiefly one of some size or magnificence; an edifice; the arrangement of the elements or parts of anything; texture; manner of organization of animals, vegetables, &c. (L. *struo*, *structum*, to pile up, to build).

Structured, strukt'-yurd, *a.* having organic structure.

Structureless, strukt'-yur-les, *a.* without structure; without organization.

Struggle, strug'-gl, *v.n.* to use great efforts with twistings or contortions of body; to strive: to contend; to labour in pain; to be in agony: *s.* forcible effort to obtain an object or to avoid an evil; contest; contention; agony; contortions of extreme distress.

Struggler, strug'-gler, *s.* one who struggles, strives, or contends.

Strum, strum, *v.n.* to play badly and noisily on a stringed instrument (from the sound).

Struma, stru'-ma, *s.* scrofula; goitre; a swelling at the root of a leaf [Bot.] (L.)

Strumous, stroo'-mus, *a.* scrofulous; having strumæ. **Strumousness,** stru'-mus-nes. *s.* the quality of being strumous.

Strumpet, strum'-pet, *s.* a prostitute: *a.* like a strumpet; inconstant: *v.a.* to debauch.

Strung, strung, *pret.* of **String.**

Strut, strut, *v.n.* to walk with a lofty proud gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity or pomposity: *s.* a lofty proud step or walk, with the head erect; affectation of dignity in walking; a piece of timber obliquely placed to support a rafter [Carp.] (Ger. *strotzen*).

Struthio, stru'-the-o, *s.* the ostrich genus of birds (Gr. *struthion*).

Struthious, stroo'-the-us, *a.* pertaining to or like the ostrich; belonging to the ostrich tribe.

Strutter, strut'-ter, *s.* one who struts.

Struttingly, strut'-ting-le, *ad.* with a proud lofty step; boastingly.

Strychnia, strik'-ne-à, } *s.* a poisonous alkaloid,
Strychnine, strik'-nine, } valuable as a medicine, usually obtained from the seeds of the nux vomica (Gr. *strychnos*).

Strychnic, strik'-nic, *a.* pertaining to strychnia.

Strychnos, strik'-nos, *s.* the genus of trees to which nux vomica belongs (Gr. nightshade).

Stub, stub, *s.* the stump of a tree; a stub nail: *v.a.* to grub up by the roots; to extirpate; to rid of roots; to strike the toe against a stump, stone, &c. [U.S.] (A.S. *stybb*).

Stubbed, stub'd, *a.* short and thick; blunt; obtuse; hardy; not nice or delicate. **Stubbedness,** stub'-bednes, *s.* bluntness; obtuseness.

Stubble, stub'-bl, *s.* the stumps of wheat or other grain left in the ground by the scythe or sickle (*stub*).

Stubbled, stub'-bld, *a.* covered with stubble.

Stubble fed, stub'-bl-fed, *a.* fed on the grass that grows among the stubble.

Stubble-goose, stub'-bl-goos, *s.* a goose fed among stubble.

Stubble-rake, stub'-bl-rake, *s.* a rake with long teeth for raking together stubble.

Stubbly, stub'-le, *a.* stubbled; like stubble.

Stubborn, stub'-born, *a.* unreasonably obstinate; inflexibly fixed in opinion; persevering; persisting; stiff; not flexible; hardy; refractory; not easily melted or worked; obstinately resisting command, the goad or the whip (*stub*). **Stubbornly,** stub'-born-le, *ad.* in a stubborn manner. **Stubbornness,** stub'-born-nes, *s.* the quality of being stubborn; contumacy; stiffness; refractoriness.

Stubby, stub'-be, *a.* abounding with stubs; short and thick; short and strong.

Stub-nail, stub'-nale, *s.* a nail broken off; a short thick nail.

Stucco, stuk'-ko, *s.* a fine plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls or for internal decorations; work made of stucco: *v.a.* to plaster; to overlay with fine plaster (It. from old Ger. *stucchi*, a crust).

Stuccoed, stuk'-kode, *a.* overlaid with stucco.

Stuck, stuk, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Stick.**

Stuckle, stuk'l, *s.* a number of sheaves set together in the field [Scotch].

Stuck-up, stuk'-up, *a.* affecting an air of consequence.

Stud, stud, *s.* an ornamental knob; an ornamental shirt-button; a small piece of timber or joist to support the main timbers: *v.a.* to adorn with shining studs or knobs; to set with detached ornaments or prominent objects (A.S. *studu*, a post).

Stud, stud, *s.* a collection of breeding horses and mares, or the place where they are kept (A.S. *stod*).

Studding-sail, stud'-ding-sale, *s.* a sail set in a light wind beyond the skirts of a principal sail [Naut.]

Student, stew'-dent, *s.* a person engaged in study; a scholar; a man devoted to books; one who studies or examines.

Studentship, stew'-dent-ship, *s.* state of a student.

Stud-horse, stud'-hors, *s.* a breeding horse; a horse kept for propagating his kind.

Studied, stud'-did, *pp.* closely examined; diligently and attentively considered: *a.* well versed in any branch of learning; qualified by study; premeditated. **Studiedly,** stud'-did-le, *ad.* in a studied manner.

Studier, stud'-de-er, *s.* one who studies; a student.

Studio, stew'-de-o, *s.* the workshop of an artist (It.)

Studious, stew'-de-us, *a.* devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; contemplative: diligent or eager to find or effect something; attentive to; planned with study; favourable to study. **Studiously,** stew'-de-us-le, *ad.* in a studious manner. **Studiousness,** stew'-de-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being studious; the practice or habit of study.

Study, stud'de, *s.* application of mind to books or to any subject for the purpose of acquiring knowledge or skill in it; attention; meditation; any branch of learning that is studied; subject of attention; an apartment devoted to study or literary employment; a work undertaken for improvement in an art; an artist's sketch for aid in the composition of a larger work: *v.n.* to fix the mind closely upon a subject; to apply the mind to books; to endeavour diligently: *v.a.* to apply the mind to, for the purpose of learning and understanding; to consider attentively; to con over (L. *studeo*, to apply one's self to).

Stufa, stoo'-fä, *s.* a jet of steam issuing from the earth (It.)

Stuff, stuf, *s.* a mass of matter or collection of substances; the matter of which anything is formed; furniture; that which fills anything; elemental part; cloth fabrics; matter, particularly that which is worthless: *v.a.* to fill; to fill very full; to thrust in; to cause to bulge by filling; to fill meat with seasoning; to fill the skin of a dead animal for preserving its form: *v.n.* to feed gluttonously (L. *stuppa*, the coarse part of flax, tow, &c).

Stuffer, stuf'-fer, *s.* one who or that which stuffs.

Stuffing, stuf'-fing, *s.* that which is used for filling anything; seasoning for meat.

Stuffing-box, stuf'-fing-boks, *s.* a box or compartment containing a packing through which the piston works in the top of a cylinder to render the latter steam-tight.

Stuffy, stuf'-e, *a.* close; angry; sulky (U.S.)

Stulm, stulm, *s.* a shaft to draw water out of a mine.

Stultification, stul-te-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of stultifying.

Stultify, stul'-te-fi, *v.a.* to make foolish; to befool; to allege or prove to be insane [Law]. *To stultify one's self*, to do or say something that would expose one to the charge of inconsistency (L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facio*, to make).

Stultiloquence, stul-til'-o-kwens, } *s.* foolish talk; silly
Stultiloquy, stul-til'-o-kwe, } discourse; babbling.

Stultiloquent, stul-til'-o-kwent, *a.* given to stultiloquence (L. *stultus*, and *loquor*, to speak).

Stum, stum, *s.* must; grape juice unfermented; wine revived by new fermentation: *v.a.* to renew wine by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation (Dut.)

Stumble, stum'-bl, *v.n.* to trip in walking; to strike the foot against something; to fall into crime or error; to light on by chance: *v.a.* to cause to trip or stop; to puzzle; to perplex: *s.* a trip in walking or running; a blunder; a failure (*stammer*).

Stumbler, stum'-bler, *s.* one who stumbles or blunders.

Stumbling-block, stum'-bling-blok, *s.* that which causes or tempts to err; any cause of stumbling.

Stumblingly, stum'-bling-le, *ad.* in a stumbling manner.

Stump, stump, *s.* the part of a tree remaining in the earth after the trunk is cut down; the part of a limb or other body remaining after the rest is amputated or destroyed; in cricket, one of the sticks of a wicket; a roll of leather or paper used to smear the crayon or pencil drawing in order to produce a tint; *pl.* legs: *v.a.* to lop; to travel over, speechifying; in cricket, to put out by knocking down the wicket: *v.n.* to walk heavily or clumsily; to go about speechifying (*stub*).

Stump-orator, stump'-or-a-tor, *s.* one who harangues a mob from any tree-stump or other place of vantage that offers; one who goes about appealing to the mere passions of the mob; a merely eloquent talker [Carlyle].

Stump-oratory, stump'-or-a-tor-e, *s.* the art of the stump orator; mere talk, "without wisdom, without veracity, and without conviction" [Carlyle].

Stump-speech, stump'-speetsh, *s.* speech, as from a stump; an electioneering speech; a rambling, incoherent harangue.

Stumpy, stump'-e, *a.* full of stumps; stubby.

Stun, stun, *v.a.* to make senseless by a blow; to blunt or stupefy the organs of hearing; to confound or make dizzy by loud and mingled sound; to amaze (A.S. *stunian*).

Stung, stung, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Sting.**

Stunk, stungk, *pret.* of **Stink.**

Stunt, stunt, *v.a.* to hinder from growth: *s.* a check in growth; anything stunted (A.S. obtuse).

Stunted, stunt'-ed, *a.* hindered from growth. **Stuntedness,** stunt'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being stunted.

Stupa, stew'-pa, *s.* filamentous matter (L. tow).

Stupa, stew'-pa, *s.* a Buddhist monument (Sans. a mound).

Stupe, stupe, *s.* cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore (L. *stupa*).

Stupefacient, stu-pe-fa'-she-ent, *a.* having a stultifying power: *s.* a narcotic.

Stupefaction, stu-pe-fak'-shun, *s.* the act of rendering stupid; a stupid or senseless state; insensibility; dulness; stupidity.

Stupefactive, stu-pe-fak'-tiv, *a.* causing insensibility; deadening the feeling or understanding: *s.* a narcotic.

Stupefier, stu'-pe-fi-er, *s.* that which stupefies.

Stupefy, stu'-pe-fi, *v.a.* to make stupid or dull; to deprive of sensibility (L. *stupeo*, to be struck senseless, and *facio*, to make).

Stupendous, stu-pen'-dus, *a.* striking dumb by magnitude; astonishing; wonderful; of astonishing magnitude or elevation. See **Stupefy. Stupendously,** stu-pen'-dus-le, *ad.* in a manner to excite astonishment. **Stupendousness,** stu-pen'-dus-nes, *s.* the quality of being stupendous or astonishing.

Stupid, stu'-pid, *a.* insensible; senseless; wanting in understanding; heavy; formed without skill or genius. **Stupidly,** stu'-pid-le, *ad.* in a stupid manner. **Stupidness,** stu'-pid-nes, *s.* stupidity.

Stupidity, stu-pid'-e-te, *s.* insensibility; extreme dulness of perception or understanding.

Stupor, stu'-por, *s.* great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suspension of sense; numbness; intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity (L.)

Stupose, stu'-pose, *a.* full of matted filaments (L. *stupa*, tow).

Stuprate, stu'-prate, *v.a.* to ravish; to debauch (L. *stuprum*, defilement).

Stupration, stu-pra'-shun, *s.* rape; violation of chastity by force.

Sturdy, stur'-de, *a.* hardy; stout; strong; lusty; robust; violent; laid on with strength; bold (Fr. *estourdi*, amazed, stunned). **Sturdily,** stur'-de-le, *ad.* in a sturdy manner. **Sturdiness,** stur'-de-nes, *s.* the state of being sturdy; stoutness; hardiness.

Sturdy, stur'-de, *s.* a disease in sheep, due to the embryo of a tape-worm in the brain, and causing a staggering, stupid gait (Gael. giddiness).

Sturgeon, stur'-jun, *s.* a large cartilaginous fish, from the roe of which caviare is produced, as isinglass is from the air-bladder (*stir*).

Sturionian, stu-re-o'-ne-an, *s.* one of a family of fishes, of which the sturgeon is the type (L. *sturio*).

Sturnus, stur'-nus, *s.* the starling genus of birds (L.)

Stutter, stut'-ter, *v.n.* to stammer; to hesitate in uttering words: *s.* hesitation in speech (from the sound).

Stutterer, stut'-ter-er, *s.* a stammerer.

Stuttering, stut'-ter-ing, *s.* hesitation in speaking. **Stutteringly,** stut'-ter-ing-le, *ad.* with stammering.

Sty, sti, *s.* a pen or inclosure for swine; a place of bestial debauchery; an inflamed tumour on the edge of the eyelid: *v.a.* to shut up in a sty (A.S. *stigan*, to mount).

Styca, sti'-kä, *s.* a Saxon copper coin equal to ½d. (A.S.)

Stygian, stij'-e-an, *a.* pertaining to the Styx; hellish; infernal.

Stylagalmaic, sti-lä-gal-ma'-ik, *a.* applied to figures serving as columns; *s.* a figure serving as a column [Arch.] (Gr. *stylos*, a pillar, and *agalma*, a statue.)

Style, stile, *s.* a pointed instrument used by the ancients for writing on wax tablets; a pointed instrument of surgery; something with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial; the middle portion of the pistil [Bot.]; manner of writing, speaking, painting or musical composition; title; appellation; manner; fashion; form; practice; a mode of reckoning time, with regard to the Julian and Gregorian

calendar: *v.a.* to entitle in addressing; to call, name, or denominate (L. *stilus*, a pointed instrument).

Stylet, stī'-let, *s.* a small poniard or dagger; an instrument for examining wounds [Surg.]

Styliform, stī'-le-form, *a.* like a style, pin or pen.

Stylish, stī'-lish, *a.* being in fashionable form or in high style; showy. **Stylishly**, stī'-lish-le, *ad.* in a stylish manner. **Stylishness**, stī'-lish-nes, *s.* the quality of being stylish.

Stylite, stī'-lite, *s.* one of a sect of solitaries who lived an extremely ascetic life on the tops of pillars, chiefly in Syria (Gr. *stylos*, a pillar).

Stylobate, stī'-lo-bate, *s.* a continuous base below a range of columns (Gr. *stylos*, and *baino*, to go).

Stylobation, sti-lo-ba'-shun, *s.* the pedestal of a column [Arch.]

Stylographic, sti-lo-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to stylography.

Stylography, sti-log'-rā-fe, *s.* a mode of tracing lines by means of a style or pointed instrument (L. *stylus*, and Gr. *grapho*, to write).

Styloid, stī'-loyd, *a.* having some resemblance to a style or pen, as the temporal bone [Anat.] (L. *stylus*, and Gr. *eidos*, like).

Styptic, stip'-tik, *a.* that stops bleeding: *s.* an astringent agent applied to a bleeding part to stop the bleeding (Gr. *stypho*, to contract).

Stypticity, stip-tis'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being styptic.

Styracine, stī'-rā-sin, *s.* a crystallizable substance from storax.

Styrax, stī'-raks, *s.* a genus of plants which produces storax and gum benzoin (L. and Gr.)

Styx, stiks, *s.* the principal river of the lower world, which was to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead, and by the waters of which the gods pledged their word [Myth.] (Gr. *stygeo*, to hate).

Suability, su-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* liability to be sued at law.

Suable, su'-à-bl, *a.* that may be sued at law; subject by law to be called to answer in a court.

Suasible, swa'-ze-bl, *a.* persuasible; easily persuaded.

Suasion, swa'-zhun, *s.* act of persuading (L. *suasum*, to advise).

Suasive, swa'-ziv, *a.* having the power to persuade. **Suasively**, swa'-ziv-le, *ad.* persuasively.

Suasory, swa'-zo-re, *a.* tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing.

Suave, swave, *a.* pleasant; bland (L. *suavis*, sweet). **Suavely**, swave'-le, *ad.* in a suave manner.

Suavity, swav'-e-te, *s.* sweetness; agreeableness; pleasantness.

Sub, sub, a Latin prefix signifying under, extensively used to express a subordinate degree or imperfect state of a quality.

Sub, sub, *s.* a subordinate, of which it is a contraction.

Subacid, sub-as'-sid, *a.* moderately acid or sour: *s.* a substance moderately acid.

Subacrid, sub-ak'-rid, *a.* moderately sharp, pungent or acrid.

Subaction, sub-ak'-shun, *s.* the act of reducing to any state.

Subacute, sub-à-kute', *a.* acute in a moderate degree.

Sub-aerial, sub-à-e'-re-al, *a.* under the sky or in the open air.

Subah, su'-bā, *s.* in India, a province or viceroyship.

Subahdar, su-bā-dār', *s.* in India, the governor of a large province; a native officer who ranks as captain.

Subalpine, sub-al'-pine, *a.* lower than Alpine.

Subaltern, sub'-awl-tern, *a.* inferior; subordinate; differing in quantity, but not in quality [Logic]: *s.* a commissioned officer under the rank of captain (L. *sub*, and *alter*, another).

Subalternate, sub-awl-ter'-nate, *a.* successive; succeeding by turns; subaltern: *s.* the particular of a universal [Logic].

Subalternation, sub-awl-ter-na'-shun, *s.* state of inferiority or subjection; state of subaltern relation [Logic].

Subangular, sub-ang'-gu-lar, *a.* slightly angular.

Subapennine, sub-ap'-pen-nine, *a.* under or at the foot of the Apennines; applied to a series of tertiary strata of the older pliocene period [Geol.]

Subaquatic, sub-à-kwat'-ik, } *a.* being under water;
Subaqueous, sub-a'-kwe-us, } formed under water (L. *sub*, and *aqua*, water).

Subarration, sub-ar-ra'-shun, *s.* the ancient custom of betrothing by the gift of certain tokens of wifehood (L. *sub*, and *arrha*, earnest money).

Subastral, sub-as'-tral, *a.* beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial (L. *sub*, and *astral*).

Subastringent, sub-as-trinj'-ent, *a.* astringent in a small degree.

Subaudition, sub-aw-dish'-un, *s.* act of understanding something not expressed; that which is understood (L. *sub*, and *audio*, to hear).

Subaxillary, ub-ak'-sil-à-re, *a.* placed under the axil or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch [Bot.]; under the armpit [Anat.]

Sub-bass, sub'-base, *s.* the deepest pedal stop, or the lowest notes of an organ [Mus.]

Sub-beadle, sub-be'-dl, *s.* an inferior or under-beadle.

Sub-brigadier, sub-brig-gà-deer', *s.* an officer in the horse-guards, who ranks as cornet.

Subcaudal, sub-caw'-dal, *a.* beneath the tail (L. *sub*, and *cauda*, the tail).

Subcelestial, sub-se-les'-te-al, *a.* beneath the heavens.

Subcentral, sub-sen'-tral, *a.* being under the centre; somewhat central.

Sub-chanter, sub-chān'-ter, *s.* an under-chanter.

Subclavian, sub-kla'-ve-an, *a.* situated under the collar-bone (L. *sub*, and *clavicle*).

Sub-committee, sub-kom-mit'-te, *s.* an under-committee.

Subconical, sub-kon'-e-kal, *a.* conical in a slight degree.

Subconscious, sub-kon'-shus, *a.* hardly or not conscious.

Sub-contract, sub'-kon-trakt, *s.* a contract under a previous contract.

Subcontractor, sub-kon-trakt'-er, *s.* one who works under a sub-contract.

Sub-contrary, sub-kon'-trà-re, *a.* contrary in an inferior degree; particular, but differing in quality [Logic]: *s.* a sub-contrary proposition [Logic].

Subcordate, sub-kor'-date, *a.* somewhat like a heart.

Subcostal, sub-kos'-tal, *a.* situated between the ribs [Anat.] (L. *sub*, and *costal*.)

Subcrystalline, sub-kris'-tal-line, *a.* imperfectly crystallized.

Subcutaneous, sub-ku-ta'-ne-us, *a.* situated under the skin.

Subcuticular, sub-ku-tik'-yu-lar, *a.* under the cuticle or scarf-skin.

Subdeacon, sub-de'-kn, *s.* an under-deacon, or deacon's assistant.

Subdeaconry, sub-de'-kn-re, } *s.* the order and
Subdeaconship, sub-de'-kn-ship, } office of subdeacon in the Rom. Cath. Church.

Subdean, sub'-deen, *s.* an under-dean; a dean's substitute.

Subdeanery, sub-deen'-er-e, *s.* the office and rank of subdean.

Subdecuple, sub-dek'-yu-pl, *a.* containing one part of ten.

Subdented, sub-dent'-ed, *a.* indented beneath.

Subdeposit, sub-de-poz'-it, *s.* that which is deposited beneath something else.

Subdilated, sub-de-là'-ted, *a.* partially dilated.

Subdiversify, sub-de-ver'-se-fi, *v.a.* to diversify again what is already diversified.

Subdivide, sub-de-vide', *v.a.* to divide a part of a thing into more parts; to part into smaller divisions: *v.n.* to be subdivided.

Subdivisible, sub-de-viz'-e-bl, *a.* susceptible of subdivision.

Subdivision, sub-de-vish'-un, *s.* the act of subdividing; the part of a larger part.

Subdolous, sub'-do-lus, *a.* sly; crafty; cunning (L. *sub*, and *dolus*, fraud, deceit).

Subdominant, sub-dom'-e-nant, *s.* the fifth below the tonic or key-note [Mus.]

Subdu'able, sub-dew'-à-bl, *a.* that may be subdued.

Subdual, sub-dew'-al, *s.* the act of subduing.

Subduce, sub-dews', } *v.a.* to withdraw; to take away;
Subduct, sub-dukt, } to subtract (L. *sub*, and *duco*, to lead).

Subduction, sub-duk'-shun, *s.* act of taking away or withdrawing; arithmetical subtraction.

Subdue, sub-du', *v.a.* to conquer by force; to reduce under dominion; to overpower; to tame; to render submissive; to reduce to mildness; to conquer by persuasion or other mild means; to captivate; to soften; to overcome; to make mellow; to destroy. See **Subduce**.

Subdued, sub-dude', *a.* softened.

Subduer, sub-du'-er, *s.* one who or that which subdues; a tamer.

Subduing, sub-du'-ing, *a.* softening.

Subduple, sub-du'-pl, *a.* containing one part of two (L. *sub*, and *duplus*, double).

Subduplicate, sub-du'-ple-kate, *a.* having the ratio of the square roots [Math.]

Sub-editor, sub-ed'-e-tur, *s.* an assistant editor.

Sub-equal, sub-e'-kwal, *a.* nearly equal.

Suberate, su'-ber-ate, *s.* salt of suberic acid.

Suberic, su-ber'-ik, *a.* pertaining to cork, or extracted from it (L. *suber*, cork).

Suberine, su'-ber-in, *s.* the cellular tissue of cork purified, constituting about seven-tenths of common cork.

Suberose, su'-ber-oze, *a.* having the appearance of being gnawed [Bot.] (*L. sub*, and *erodo, erosus*, to gnaw off.)

Suberous, su'-ber-us, *a.* corky; soft and elastic. See **Suberic.**

Subgelatinous, sub-je-lat'-in-us, *a.* imperfectly gelatinous.

Subgeneric, sub-je-ner'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a sub-genus.

Subgenus, sub-je'-nus, *s.* the subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species.

Subglacial, sub-gla'-she-al, *a.* under a glacier.

Subglobular, sub-glob'-u-lar, *a.* having a form approaching to globular.

Subglumaceous, sub-glu-ma'-shus, *a.* somewhat glumaceous.

Subgranular, sub-gran'-yu-lar, *a.* somewhat granular.

Subhastation, sub-has-ta'-shun, *s.* a sale by public auction (L. *sub*, and *hasta*, a spear).

Subindication, sub-in-de-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of indicating by signs.

Subinfeudation, sub-in-few-da'-shun, *s.* the act of enfeoffing by a tenant or feoffee, who holds lands of the crown [Law]; under tenancy.

Subitaneous, sub-e-ta'-ne-us, *a.* sudden; hasty (L. *subitus*, sudden).

Subito, sub'-e-to, *ad.* quickly [Mus.] (It.)

Subjacent, sub-ja'-sent, *a.* lying under or below; being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath (L. *sub*, and *jaceo*, to lie).

Subject, sub'-jekt, *a.* being under the power and dominion of another; liable from extraneous or from inherent causes; prone; disposed; being that on which a thing operates; obedient; *s.* one who owes allegiance to a sovereign, and is governed by his laws; that on which any mental operation is performed; that which is treated or handled; that on which any physical operation is performed; that in which anything inheres or exists; the person who is treated of; the hero of a piece; that term of a proposition of which another is predicated [Gram. and Logic]: the principal melody or theme of a movement [Mus.]; that which it is the object and aim of the artist to express; a dead body for the purpose of dissection [Anat.] (L. *sub*, and *jacio, jactum*, to throw).

Subject, sub-jekt', *v.a.* to bring under the power or dominion of; to put under; to enslave; to expose; to submit; to cause to undergo.

Subjection, sub-jek'-shun, *s.* act of subduing: state of being under the power, control, and government of another.

Subjective, sub-jek'-tiv, *a.* relating to the subject, as opposed to the object: pertaining to the conscious subject as distinct from the object in itself: characterized by the individuality of the author.

Subjectively, sub-jekt'-iv-le, *ad.* in a subjective manner. **Subjectiveness**, sub-jekt'-iv-nes, *s.* the state of being subjective.

Subjectivism, sub-jekt'-iv-izm, *s.* the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge.

Subjectivity, sub-jekt'-iv-e-te, *s.* subjectiveness; that which is subjective.

Subjectless, sub'-jekt-les, *a.* without subjects.

Subject-matter, sub'-jekt-mat-ter, *s.* the matter or thought presented for consideration.

Subjoin, sub'-joyn, *v.a.* to add at the end; to affix or annex.

Subjugate, sub'-ju-gate, *v.a.* to subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force and compel to submit to the government of another (L. *sub*, and *jugum*, a yoke).

Subjugation, sub-ju-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of subduing and bringing under the power of another.

Subjunction, sub-jungk'-shun, *s.* the act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined.

Subjunctive, sub-jungk'-tiv, *a.* subjoined; dependent and expressing condition, hypothesis or contingency [Gram.]: *s.* the subjunctive mood (L. *sub*, and *junctum*, to join).

Sub-kingdom, sub'-king-dum, *s.* a great primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom.

Sublapsarian, sub-lap-sa'-re-an, *s.* one who holds that the decree of election and reprobation was made by God in foresight of the fall and consequent lost estate of mankind, so that reprobation is only preterition or non-election [Theol.] (L. *sub*, after, and *lapsus*, the fall).

Sublapsarian, sub-lap-sa'-re-an, } *a.* pertaining to the
Sublapsary, sub-lap'-sa-re, } Sublapsarians, or their doctrines.

Sublapsarianism, sub-lap-sa'-re-an-izm, *s.* the sublapsarian doctrine.

Sublate, sub-late', *v.a.* to take or carry away (*L. sub*, and *latum*, to carry).

Sublet, sub-let', *v.a.* to underlet; to lease, as lessee, to another person.

Sublevation, sub-le-va'-shun, *s.* the act of raising on high (*sub*, and *levo*, to lift).

Sublieutenant, sub-lef-ten'-ant, *s.* a second lieutenant.

Subligation, sub-le-ga'-shun, *s.* the act of binding underneath.

Sublimable, sub-lime'-a-bl, *a.* that may be sublimated. **Sublimeableness**, sub-lime'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being sublimable.

Sublimate, sub'-le-mate, *v.a.* to raise a solid substance to a state of vapour by heat, which, on cooling, condenses again; to refine and exalt; to elevate: *s.* the product of a sublimation: *a.* sublimated. *Blue sublimate*, a preparation of mercury with flowers of brimstone and sal-ammoniac. See **Sublime.**

Sublimation, sub-le-ma'-shun, *s.* the operation of sublimating; the act of heightening and improving; what is refined to a high degree.

Sublime, sub-lime', *a.* high in place; exalted aloft; high in excellence; exalted by nature; high in style or sentiment; elevated in manner: *v.a.* to sublimate; to exalt; to heighten; to improve; to dignify: *v.n.* to be capable of sublimation. *The sublime*, that which is sublime in nature or art, as suggestive of something great, lofty, or noble, and exciting a sense of awe or of elation: also the feeling it inspires (probably from L. *sub*, up, and *levo*, to lift). **Sublimely**, sub-lime'-le, *ad.* in a sublime manner. **Sublimeness**, sub-lime'-nes, *s.* the quality of being sublime; sublimity.

Sublimity, sub-lim'-e-te, *s.* elevation; grandeur; height in excellence; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur; loftiness of conception, sentiment, or style; the sense or feeling of the sublime.

Sublineation, sub-lin-e-a'-shun, *s.* mark of a line or lines under a word or words in a sentence.

Sublingual, sub-ling'-gwal, *a.* situated under the tongue.

Sublition, sub-lish'-un, *s.* the laying of the ground colour under the perfect (*L. sub.* and *lino, litum*, to smear).

Sublunar, sub-lu'-nar, *a.* beneath the moon (L. *sub*, and *luna*, the moon).

Sublunary, sub'-lu-na-re, *a.* terrestrial; pertaining to this world.

Subluxation, sub-luks-a'-shun, *s.* an incomplete dislocation; a violent sprain [Surg.] (L. *sub*, and *luxus*, loose.)

Submarine, sub-ma-reen', *a.* being, acting, or growing under water in the sea.

Submaxillary, sub-mak'-sil-la-re, *a.* situated under the jaw.

Submedial, sub-me'-de-al, } *a.* lying under the middle.
Submedian, sub-me'-de-an, }

Submediant, sub-me'-de-ant, *s.* the middle note between the octave and subdominant [Mus.]

Submental, sub-men'-tal, *a.* beneath the chin (L. *sub*, and *mentum*, the chin).

Submerge, sub-merj', *v.a.* to put under water; to plunge; to drown: *v.n.* to plunge under water; to sink under (L. *sub*, and *mergo*, to dip, to plunge).

Submergence, sub-mer'-jens, *s.* act of submerging; state of being submerged.

Submerse, sub-mers', } *a.* being or growing under
Submersed, sub-merst', } water.

Submersion, sub-mer'-shun, *s.* act of submerging; the state of being submerged.

Subministrant, sub-min'-is-trant, *a.* subservient.

Submiss, sub-mis', *a.* submissive; humble; low.

Submission, sub-mish'-un, *s.* act of submitting or yielding to power or authority; acknowledgment of inferiority; confession of error; obedience; resignation.

Submissive, sub-mis'-siv, *a.* yielding to the will or power of another; obedient; acknowledging one's inferiority; humble. **Submissively**, sub-mis'-siv-le, *ad.* in a submissive manner. **Submissiveness**, sub-mis'-siv-nes, *s.* the quality of being submissive.

Submit, sub-mit', *v.a.* to yield, resign, or surrender to the power, will, or authority of another; to refer to the judgment of another: *v.n.* to yield one's person to the power of another; to surrender; to yield one's opinion; to be subject; to be submissive (L. *sub*, and *mitto, missum*, to send).

Submitter, sub-mit'-ter, *s.* one who submits.

Submultiple, sub-mul'-te-pl, *s.* a number or quantity contained in another an exact number of times, or an aliquot part of it.

Subnarcotic, sub-nar-kot'-ik, *a.* moderately narcotic.

Subnascent, sub-nas'-sent, *a.* growing under.

Subnormal, sub-nor'-mal, *s.* the part of the axis of a

curve line intercepted between the ordinate and the normal [Geom.]

Subnude, sub-newd', *a.* almost naked or bare of leaves [Bot.]

Suboccipital, sub-ok-sip'-e-tal, *a.* under the occiput.

Suboctave, sub-ok'-tave, } *a.* containing one part of
Suboctuple, sub-ok'-tu-pl, } eight.

Subocular, sub-ok'-yu-lar, *a.* being under the eye.

Suborbicular, sub-or-bik'-yu-lar, *a.* almost orbicular; nearly circular.

Sub-order, sub-or'-der, *s.* a subdivision of an order.

Subordinacy, sub-or'-de-nā-se, *s.* state of being subordinate.

Subordinate, sub-or'-din-ate, *a.* inferior in order, dignity, power or importance; descending in a regular series: *s.* one who stands in order or rank below another; *v.a.* to place in an order or rank below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance; to make subject. **Subordinately**, sub-or'-din-ate-le, *ad.* in a subordinate manner. **Subordinateness**, sub-or'-din-ate-nes, *s.* the state of being subordinate.

Subordination, sub-or-de-na'-shun, *s.* the act of subordinating; state of being subordinate; inferiority of rank or dignity; a series regularly descending; place of rank among inferiors; subjection; state of being under control or government.

Suborn, sub-orn', *v.a.* to procure a person to take a false oath; to procure secretly; to bribe (L. *sub*, secretly, and *orno*, to provide).

Subornation, sub-or-na'-shun, *s.* the crime of procuring a person to take a false oath or do some criminal action.

Suborner, sub-orn'-er, *s.* one who suborns.

Subovate, sub-o'-vate, *a.* almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg.

Subplinth, sub-plinth', *s.* a second and lower plinth under the principal in columns and pedestals [Arch.]

Subpœna, sub-pe'-nā, *s.* a writ commanding the attendance in court of a person, as a witness, &c.: *v.a.* to serve with a writ of subpœna; to command attendance in court by a legal writ (L. *sub*, and *pœna*, penalty).

Subpolar, sub-po'-lar, *a.* under or near the pole.

Sub-prior, sub-pri'-ur, *s.* the vicegerent of a prior; a canonical officer who assists the prior.

Subpurchaser, sub-pur'-tchas-er, *s.* a purchaser who buys of a purchaser.

Subquadrate, sub-kwod'-rate, *a.* nearly square.

Subquadruple, sub-kwod'-ru-pl, *a.* containing one part in four.

Subquintuple, sub-kwin'-tu-pl, *a.* containing one part in five.

Subramous, sub-ra'-mus, *a.* having few branches [Bot.] (L. *sub*, and *ramus*, a branch.)

Sub-rector, sub-rek'-tur, *s.* a rector's deputy or substitute.

Subreption, sub-rep'-shun, *s.* act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair misrepresentation, that is, by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts (L. *sub*, and *rapio*, to seize and carry off).

Subrogation, sub-ro-ga'-shun, *s.* the substituting of one person in the place of another and giving him his rights; succession [Law].

Subrotund, sub-ro-tund', *a.* almost round or orbicular.

Subsaline, sub-sā-line', *a.* moderately saline or salt.

Sub-salt, sub-sawlt', *s.* a salt having an excess of base.

Subsannation, sub-san-na'-shun, *s.* derision; scorn (L.)

Subscapular, sub-skap'-yu-lar, *a.* beneath the scapula.

Subscribable, sub-skri'-ba-bl, *a.* that may be subscribed.

Subscribe, sub-skribe', *v.a.* to sign with one's own hand; to give consent to something written by writing one's name beneath; to attest by writing one's name beneath; to promise to give by writing one's name: *v.n.* to promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper; to assent (L. *sub*, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write).

Subscriber, sub-skri'-ber, *s.* one who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing; one who enters his name for a publication.

Subscript, sub-skript', *a.* underwritten.

Subscription, sub-skrip'-shun, *s.* the act of subscribing; name subscribed; signature; consent by subscribing; promise by subscribing; sum subscribed.

Subsection, sub-sek'-shun, *s.* division of a section; subdivision.

Subsellium, sub-sel'-le-um, *s.* a shelving seat in a stall; a miserere [Eccles.] (L. a low bench, from *sub*, and *sella*, a seat.)

Subsemitone, sub-sem'-e-tone, *s.* the leading note or sharp seventh of any key [Mus.]

Subseptuple, sub-sep'-tu-pl, *a.* containing one of seven parts.

Subsequence, sub'-se-kwens, *s.* the state of being subsequent.

Subsequent, sub'-se-kwent, *a.* following or coming after in time; following in order; succeeding (L. *sub*, and *sequor*, to follow). **Subsequently**, sub'-se-kwent-le, *ad.* after something else in time or order.

Subserve, sub-serv', *v.a.* to serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.

Subservience, sub-ser'-ve-ens, } *s.* the state of being
Subserviency, sub-ser'-ve-en-se, } subservient; use or operation that promotes some purpose.

Subservient, sub-ser'-ve-ent, *a.* serving to promote some end; subordinate; acting as a subordinate instrument. **Subserviently**, sub-ser'-ve-ent-le, *ad.* in a subservient manner.

Subsesqui, sub-ses'-kwe, *s.* a prefix denoting the combination of two equivalents of an electro-negative with three of an electro-positive component [Chem.] (L. *sub* and *sesqui*, one half more.)

Subsessile, sub-ses'-sile, *a.* having very short footstalks [Bot.]

Subsextuple, sub-seks'-tu-pl, *a.* containing one part in six.

Subside, sub-side', *v.n.* to sink or fall to the bottom; to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to sink; to abate (L. *sub*, and *sido*, to sit down).

Subsidence, sub-si'-dens, } *s.* act or process of sub-
Subsidency, sub-si'-den-se, } siding or falling in.

Subsidiary, sub-sid'-e-a-re, *a.* aiding; affording help; furnishing additional supplies; as regards a subsidy: *s.* he who or that which contributes aid or additional supplies; an auxiliary.

Subsidize, sub'-se-dize, *v.a.* to furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of.

Subsidy, sub'-se-de, *s.* aid in money; supply given; a tax; a sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another for assistance in war (L. *subsidium*, reserve force). See **Subside.**

Subsign, sub-sine', *v.a.* to sign under.

Subsist, sub-sist', *v.n.* to have existence; to retain the present state; to be maintained with food and clothing; to inhere: *v.a.* to feed: to maintain (L. *sub*, and *sisto*, to stand).

Subsistence, sub-sist'-ens, } *s.* the state of being sub-
Subsistency, sub-sist'-en-se, } sistent; real being; means of supporting life; livelihood; inherence in something else.

Subsistent, sub-sist'-ent, *a.* existing; having real being; inherent.

Sub-soil, sub'-soyl, *s.* the bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil. *Subsoil plough*, a plough to loosen the subsoil.

Subsolar, sub-so'-lar, *a.* under the sun.

Sub-species, sub-spe'-sheez, *s.* a subordinate species; a division of a species.

Substance, sub'-stans, *s.* a real thing with qualities; material body; substantiality; the essential part; goods; estate; means of living; the assumed substratum of qualities [Metaphysics]. (L. *sub*, and *sto*, to stand.)

Substantial, sub-stan'-shal, *a.* belonging to substance; actually existing; real; corporeal; material; strong; solid; firm; possessed of goods or estate; moderately wealthy. **Substantially**, sub-stan'-shal-le, *ad.* in a substantial manner; in substance. **Substantialness**, sub-stan'-shal-nes, *s.* the quality of being substantial.

Substantiality, sub-stan-she-al'-e-te, *s.* state of real existence; corporeity; materiality.

Substantialize, sub-stan'-shal-ize, *v.a.* to realize.

Substantials, sub-stan'-shalz, *s.pl.* essential parts.

Substantiate, sub-stan'-she-ate, *v.a.* to make to exist; to establish by proof; to verify; to make good.

Substantive, sub'-stan-tiv, *a.* expressing existence; independent: *s.* the name of something that exists, or is conceived to exist, either material or immaterial; a noun [Gram.] **Substantively**, sub'-stan-tiv-le, *ad.* in a substantive manner.

Substernal, sub-ster'-nal, *a.* beneath the sternum.

Substitute, sub'-ste-tute, *v.a.* to put in the place of another: *s.* a person or thing put in the place of another (L. *sub*, and *statuo*, to set).

Substitution, sub-ste-tu'-shun, *s.* the act of putting one person or thing in the place of another.

Substitutional, sub-ste-tu'-shun-al, } *a.* pertain-
Substitutionary, sub-ste-tu'-shun-ar-e, } ing to substitution; supplying the place of another.

Substrate, sub'-strate, *s.* a substratum.

Substratum, sub-stra'-tum, *s.* that which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another; the underlying basis and bond of qualities [Metaphysics]. See **Stratum.**

Substruction, sub-struk'-shun, *s.* an under-building.
Substructure, sub-strukt'-yur, *s.* an under-structure; a foundation.
Substyle, sub'-stile, *s.* a right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected [Dialling].
Subsulphate, sub-sul'-fate, *s.* a sulphate with an excess of the base.
Subsultive, sub-sul'-tiv, } *a.* bounding; leaping;
Subsultory, sub-sul'-tor-e, } moving by sudden starts or twitches.
Subsultus, sub-sul'-tus, *s.* a twitching or convulsive motion (L. *sub*, and *salio*, to leap).
Subsume, sub-sewm', *v.a.* to include as comprehended or subordinate [Logic]. (L. *sub*, and *sumo*, to take.)
Subsumption, sub-sum'-shun, *s.* the act of subsuming; that which is subsumed.
Subtangent, sub-tan'-jent, *s.* the part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve [Geom.]
Subtend, sub-tend', *v.a.* to extend under, or be opposite to [Geom.] (L. *sub*, and *tendo*, *tensum*, to stretch).
Subtense, sub-tens', *s.* the chord of an arc [Geom.]
Subtepid, sub-tep'-id, *a.* moderately warm.
Subter, a Latin prefix, signifying under.
Subterete, sub-te-rete', *a.* somewhat terete or taper (L. *sub*, and *teres*, rounded).
Subterfluent, sub-ter'-flu-ent, } *a.* running under or be-
Subterfluous, sub-ter'-flu-us, } neath.
Subterfuge, sub'-ter-fuje, *s.* an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct; evasion; elusion (L. *subter*, and *fugio*, to flee).
Subterposition, sub-ter-po-zish'-un, *s.* position under [Geol.]
Subterrane, sub'-ter-rane, *s.* a cave or room under ground.
Subterranean, sub-ter-ra'-ne-an, } *a.* being or lying
Subterraneous, sub-ter-ra'-ne-us, } under the surface of the earth (L. *sub*, and *terra*, the earth).
Subterrene, sub-ter-rene', *a.* subterraneous.
Subtile, sub'til *or* sut'tl, *a.* thin; not dense or gross; nice; fine; delicate; sly; cunning; insinuating; planned with art; deceitful; refined; acute (L. *subtilis*, woven fine, from *sub*, and *tela*, a web). **Subtilely**, sub'-til-le, *or* sut'-til-le, *ad.* in a subtile manner; finely; artfully. **Subtileness**, sub'-til-nes, *or* sut'-til-nes, *s.* the quality of being subtile; subtility.
Subtilisation, sub-til-e-za'-shun, *s.* act of making subtile, fine or thin; operation of making so volatile as to rise in vapour; refining.
Subtilize, sub'-til-ize, *v.a.* to make thin or fine; to refine; to spin into niceties: *v.n.* to make very nice distinctions.
Subtility, sub'-til-te, } *s.* thinness; fineness; exility; re-
Subtlety, sut'-tl-te, } finement; extreme acuteness; slyness in design; cunning; artifice.
Subtle, sut'tl, *a.* sly; artful; cunningly devised. See **Subtile**. **Subtly**, sut'-le, *ad.* slily; artfully; nicely.
Subtonic, sub-ton'-ik, *s.* the semitone or note next below the tonic; the leading note of the scale [Mus.]
Subtract, sub-trakt', *v.a.* to withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct [Arith.] (L. *sub*, and *traho*, *tractum*, to draw).
Subtracter, sub-trakt'-er, *s.* he who subtracts.
Subtraction, sub-trak'-shun, *s.* the act or operation of taking a part from the rest; the taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater [Arith.]
Subtractive, sub-trak'-tiv, *a.* tending or having power to subtract.
Subtrahend, sub-trâ-hend', *s.* the sum or number to be subtracted from another [Arith.]
Subtriple, sub-trip'l, *a.* containing a third, or one part of three.
Subtriplicate, sub-trip'-le-kate, *a.* in the ratio of the cube roots.
Subtropical, sub-trop'-e-kal, *a.* belonging to the region near the tropics.
Sub-tutor, sub-tew'-tor, *s.* an under-tutor.
Subulate, sub'-yu-late, *a.* awl-shaped; linear, narrow and tapering [Nat. Hist.] (L. *subula*, an awl).
Subulicorns, su-bu'-le-korns, *s.pl.*, a family of neuropterous insects, with awl-shaped antennæ (L. *subula*, and *cornu*, a horn).
Subungual, sub-ung'-gwal, *a.* under the nail (L. *sub*, and *unguis*, a nail).
Suburb, sul'-urb, *s.* } the district lying without the
Suburbs, sub'-urbz, *s.pl.* } walls, or in the outskirts of a city: the confines (L. *sub*, and *urbs*, a city).
Suburban, sub-urb'-an, *a.* inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city: *s.* one who resides in a suburb.
Subvariety, sub-vâ-ri'-e-te, *s.* a subordinate variety, or division of a variety.
Subvention, sub-ven'-shun, *s.* the act of coming under; the act of coming to relief; support; a pecuniary grant from government (L. *sub*, and *venio*, to come).
Subversion, sub-ver'-shun, *s.* the act of subverting; entire overthrow; destruction; utter ruin.
Subversive, sub-ver'-siv, *a.* tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin.
Subvert, sub-vert', *v.a.* to overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly; to corrupt; to pervert the mind (L. *sub* and *verto*, to turn).
Subverter, sub-vert'-er, *s.* one who subverts; an overthrower.
Subvertible, sub-vert'-e-bl, *a.* that may be subverted.
Subway, sub'-wa, *s.* an arched way underneath a street containing water-pipes, gas-pipes, telegraph wires, &c., so that when these require repair, the street above need not be disturbed.
Subworker, sub-wurk'-er, *s.* a subordinate worker or helper.
Succade, suk-kade', *s.* a sweetmeat or preserve in sugar (Fr. from L. *succus*, juice).
Succedaneous, suk-se-da'-ne-us, *a.* supplying the place of something else; acting as a substitute.
Succedaneum, suk-se-da'-ne-um, *s.* that which is used for something else; a substitute. See **Succeed**.
Succeed, suk-seed', *v.a.* to follow in order; to take the place of; to come after; to make successful: *v.n.* to follow in order; to come in the place of; one that has died, or quitted the place, or of that which has preceded; to obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted; to have a prosperous termination (L. *sub*, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go).
Succeeder, suk-seed'-er, *s.* successor.
Succentor, suk-sen'-tur, *s.* one who sings the bass in a choir (L. *sub*, and *cano*, to sing).
Success, suk-ses', *s.* the prosperous termination of anything attempted.
Successful, suk-ses'-ful, *a.* terminating in accomplishing what is wished or intended; prosperous. **Successfully**, suk-ses'-ful-le, *ad.* in a successful manner. **Successfulness**, suk-ses'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being successful.
Succession, suk-sesh'-un, *s.* series of things following one another, either in time or place; the act or the right of succeeding or coming in the place of another; lineage. *Apostolical succession*, the uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority by a succession of bishops from the apostles [Theol.]; the successive notes in melody [Mus.]
Successional, suk-sesh'-un-al, *a.* in a regular order of succession. **Successionally**, suk-sesh'-un-al-le, *ad.* by succession.
Successive, suk-ses'-siv, *a.* following in order or uninterrupted course; coming by succession. **Successively**, suk-ses'-siv-le, *ad.* in successive order. **Successiveness**, suk-ses'-siv-nes, *s.* the state of being successive.
Successless, suk-ses'-les, *a.* having no success; unprosperous; unfortunate. **Successlessly**, suk-ses'-les-le, *ad.* without success. **Successlessness**, suk-ses'-les-nes, *s.* unprosperous conclusion.
Successor, suk-ses'-sur, *s.* one who succeeds or takes the place which another has left.
Succidnous, suk-sid'-yu-us, *a.* ready to fall (L. *sub*, and *cado*, to fall).
Succiferous, suk-sif'-er-us, *a.* producing or conveying sap (L. *succus*, juice, and *fero*, to bring).
Succinate, suk'-se-nate, *s.* a salt of succinic acid.
Succinated, suk'-se-na-ted, *a.* combined with succinic acid.
Succinct, suk-singkt', *a.* compressed into a narrow compass; brief; concise (L. *succinctus*, girt up, from *sub*, and *cingo*, *cinctus*, to gird). **Succinctly**, suk-singkt'-le, *ad.* concisely. **Succinctness**, suk-singkt'-nes, *s.* conciseness.
Succinic, suk-sin'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or obtained from amber. *Succinic acid*, an acid which exists ready formed in amber, and in the resins of certain coniferæ (L. *succinum*, amber).
Succinite, suk'-se-nite, *s.* an insoluble resin of amber.
Succinous, suk'-se-nus, *a.* pertaining to amber.
Succory, suk'-ko-re, *s.* chicory, which see.
Succotash, suk'-ko-tash, *s.* mixture of green maize and beans boiled [U.S.]
Succour, suk'-kur, *v.a.* to help when in difficulty, want, or distress: *s.* aid; assistance that relieves from difficulty or distress; the person or thing that brings relief (L. *sub*, and *curro*, to run).
Succourer, suk'-kur-er, *s.* he who affords relief; a helper; a deliverer.
Succourless, suk'-kur-les, *a.* destitute of help or relief.
Succuba, suk'-ku-ba, *s.* a female succubus.
Succubus, suk'-ku-bus, *s.* a demon of the night (L. *sub*, and *cubo*, to lie).

Succula, suk'-ku-lă, *s.* an axis or cylinder with staves in it to move round, but without a drum [Mech.]

Succulence, suk'-ku-lens, *s.* juiciness.

Succulent, suk'-ku-lent, *a.* full of juice; juicy (L. *succus,* juice). **Succulently,** suk'-ku-lent-le, *ad.* juicily.

Succumb, suk-kumb', *v.n.* to yield; to submit; to sink unresistently (L. *sub,* and *cumbo,* to lie down).

Succursal, suk-kur'-sal, *a.* annexed and assistant. See **Succour.**

Succussation, suk-kus-sa'-shun, *s.* a trot, or trotting; a shaking; succession.

Succussion, suk-kush'-un, *s.* the act of shaking; a shake; an ague; a shaking of the nervous parts by powerful stimulants; diagnosis of the thorax by a slight shake (L. *sub,* and *quatio,* to shake).

Such, sutch, *a.* of that or the like kind; the same that, or as referred to. *Such and such* is used in reference to a person or place of a certain kind (*so* and *like*).

Suck, suk, *v.a.* to draw with the mouth; to draw milk from with the mouth; to imbibe; to draw or drain; to draw in; to absorb; to inhale: *v.n.* to draw by exhausting the air; to draw the breast: *s.* the act of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth. *To suck in,* to draw into the mouth; to absorb. *To suck out,* to empty by suction. *To suck up,* to draw into the mouth (A.S. *sucan*).

Sucker, suk'-er, *s.* he who or that which draws with the mouth; the piston of a pump; a pipe through which anything is drawn; the shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem: a fish of the carp family: *v.a.* to strip off shoots [U.S.]

Sucket, suk'-et, *s.* a sweetmeat which dissolves in the mouth.

Sucking, suk'-ing, *a.* at the breast or pap.

Sucking-bottle, suk'-ing-bot-l, *s.* a bottle to be filled with milk for infants to suck, instead of the mother's breast.

Suckle, suk'l, *v.a.* to give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

Suckling, suk'-ling, *s.* a young child or animal nursed at the breast; a sort of white clover.

Sucrose, su'-krose, *s.* cane-sugar, or sugar of the same composition. See **Sugar.**

Suction, suk'-shun, *s.* the act of sucking or drawing a liquid into the mouth or a pipe (L. *sugo,* to suck).

Suction-pipe, suk'-shun-pipe, *s.* the lower pipe of a pump.

Suction-pump, suk'-shun-pump, *s.* the common pump, in which a vacuum is produced and the water forced up by atmospheric pressure.

Suctorial, suk-to'-re-al, *a.* sucking; adapted for sucking; capable of adhering by suction.

Suctorian, suk-to'-re-an, *s.* a fish, insect, &c., with a mouth adapted for suction.

Sudak, sew'-dak, *s.* a fish of the perch kind.

Sudamina, su-dam'-e-ná, *s.* a vesicular eruption, accompanied with sweating; miliary fever (L. *sudo,* to sweat).

Sudation, su-dă'-shun, *s.* a sweating.

Sudatorium, su-dă-to'-re-um, *s.* a sweating-bath.

Sudatory, sew'-dă-to-re, *s.* a hot-house; a sweating-bath: *a.* sweating.

Sudden, sud'dn, *a.* happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly; unexpected; abrupt. *On a sudden,* sooner than was expected; unexpectedly. (L. *subitus,* sudden, from *sub,* and *eo,* to go.) **Suddenly,** sud'-dn-le, *ad.* in a sudden manner. **Suddenness,** sud'-dn-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being sudden.

Sudorific, su-do-rif'-ik, *a.* causing sweat: *s.* a medicine that produces sweat (L. *sudor,* sweat, and *facio,* to make).

Sudoriparous, su-do-rip'-á-rus, *s.* sweat-secreting (L. *sudor,* and *pario,* to produce).

Sudra, sew'-drá, *s.* the lowest of the four great castes among the Hindus.

Suds, sudz, *s. pl.* water impregnated in a frothy state with soap. *To be in the suds,* to be in turmoil or difficulty (*seethe*).

Sue, sew, *v.a.* to seek justice or right by legal process; to gain by legal process: *v.n.* to prosecute; to seek for in law; to seek by request; to petition; to demand; to make suit. *To sue out,* to petition for and take out. (L. *sequor,* to follow.)

Suet, sew'-et, *s.* the hard fat of an animal, particularly that about the kidneys (L. *sebum,* tallow, suet).

Suety, sew'-e-te, *a.* consisting of suet, or resembling it.

Suffer, suf'-fer, *v.a.* to feel or bear what is painful, disagreeable or distressing, either to the body or mind; to endure; to allow; to undergo; to be affected by: *v.n.* to feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to undergo punishment; to sustain loss or damage (L. *sub,* and *fero,* to bear).

Sufferable, suf'-fer-á-bl, *a.* that may be tolerated or permitted; allowable; that may be endured or borne. **Sufferably,** suf'-fer-á-ble, *ad.* tolerably; so as to be endured. **Sufferableness,** suf'-fer-á-bl-nes, *s.* tolerableness.

Sufferance, suf'-fer-ans, *s.* the bearing of pain; endurance; pain endured; negative consent, by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; permission; patience; moderation.

Sufferer, suf'-fer-er, *s.* one who endures or undergoes pain, either of body or mind; one who permits or allows.

Suffering, suf'-fer-ing, *s.* the bearing of pain, inconvenience or loss: pain endured; distress, loss or injury incurred. **Sufferingly,** suf'-fer-ing-le, *ad.* with suffering.

Suffice, suf-fize' *or* suf-fise', *v.n.* to be enough or sufficient: *v.a.* to satisfy; to content (L. *sub,* and *facio,* to make).

Sufficiency, suf-fish'-en-se, *s.* the state of being sufficient; qualification for any purpose; competence; adequate supply; adequate power; conceit; self-confidence.

Sufficient, suf-fish'-ent, *a.* enough; equal to the end proposed; adequate to need; qualified; competent. *Sufficient reason,* the principle that nothing exists without a reason why it should be so rather than otherwise. See **Suffice.** **Sufficiently,** suf-fish'-ent-le, *ad.* in sufficient degree.

Suffix, suf'-fiks, *s.* a letter or syllable added to the end of a word: *v.a.* to add a letter or syllable to a word (L. *sub,* and *figo,* to fix).

Suffixion, suf-fik'-shun, *s.* act of suffixing; state of being suffixed.

Suffiate, suf-flate', *v.a.* to inflate (L. *sub,* and *flo,* to blow).

Suffocate, suf'-fo-kate, *v.a.* to choke or kill by stopping respiration; to stifle; to extinguish; *v.n.* to be suffocated: *a.* suffocated (L. *sub,* and *fauces,* the throat).

Suffocatingly, suf'-fo-ka-ting-le, *ad.* enough to suffocate.

Suffocation, suf-fo-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of suffocating; state of being suffocated.

Suffocative, suf'-fo-ka-tiv, *a.* tending to suffocate.

Suffossion, suf-fosh'-un, *s.* a digging under; an undermining (L. *sub,* and *fodio, fossum,* to dig).

Suffragan, suf'-frá-gan, *a.* said of a bishop, as assisting, or in relation to the archbishop or metropolitan of the province: *s.* a suffragan bishop. See **Suffrage.**

Suffrage, suf'-fraje, *s.* a vote given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or a trust; vote or right to vote, specially for a representative in parliament; united voice of persons in public prayer (L. *suffragium,* a vote).

Suffraginous, suf-fraj'-in-us, *a.* pertaining to the knee-joint of a beast (L. *suffrago,* the pastern).

Suffrutescent, suf-fru-tes'-sent, *a.* moderately frutescent.

Suffruticose, suf-frew'-te-koze, *a.* under-shrubby, or part shrubby [Bot.] (L. *sub,* and *frutex,* a shrub).

Suffumigate, suf-few'-me-gate, *v.a.* to apply fumes or smoke to the parts of the body.

Suffumigation, suf-fu-me-ga'-shun, *s.* fumigation; the operation of applying fumes to the parts of the body.

Suffuse, suf-fuze', *v.a.* to overspread, as with a fluid or a colour (L. *sub,* and *fundo, fusum,* to pour).

Suffusion, suf-fu'-zhun, *s.* the act of suffusing; the state of being suffused; that which is suffused.

Sufism, soo'-fizm, *s.* See **Sofism.**

Sug, sug, *s.* a kind of worm.

Sugar, shoog'-ar, *s.* a well-known, sweet, crystalline substance, obtained from the sugar-cane, and also the beet, maple, and other plants: *v.a.* to impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar, or as with sugar; to sweeten: *a.* made of sugar (Ar. from Sans. gravel in small grains). *Sugar of lead,* acetate of lead, a sweet but highly poisonous substance.

Sugar-beet, shoo'-gar-beet, *s.* a species of beet from which sugar is obtained.

Sugar-candy, shoo'-gar-kan-de, *s.* sugar clarified and crystallized.

Sugar-cane, shoo'-gar-kane, *s.* the plant from whose juice sugar is obtained, the saccharum officinarum.

Sugar-house, shoo'-gar-hows, *s.* a building in which sugar is refined.

Sugar-kettle, shoo'-gar-ket-tl, *s.* a kettle used in boiling down the sap or juice from which sugar is made.

Sugarless, shoog'-ar-less, *a.* free from sugar.

Sugar-loaf, shoo'-gar-loaf, *s.* a conical mass of refined sugar.

Sugar-maple, shoo'-gar-ma-pl, *s.* a species of maple, the acer saccharinum, from whose sap sugar is made.

Sugar-mill, shoo'-gar-mil, *s.* a machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane.
Sugar-mite, shoo'-gar-mite, *s.* an active, wingless insect found in raw sugar.
Sugar-plum, shoo'-gar-plum, *s.* a species of sweetmeat in small balls.
Sugar-refiner, shoo'-gar-re-fine-er, *s.* one who refines sugar.
Sugar-tongs, shoo'-gar-tongs, *s.* a utensil for lifting small lumps of loaf-sugar.
Sugary, shoog'-ar-e, *a.* sweetened with sugar; like sugar; fond of sugar: containing sugar. **Sugariness**, shoo'-gar-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being sugary.
Sugescent, su-jes'-sent, *a.* relating to sucking (L. *sugo*, to suck).
Suggest, suj-jest', *v.a.* to offer or present to the mind or thoughts; to hint at; to indicate (L. *sub*, and *gero*, *gestum*, to carry).
Suggester, suj-jest'-er, *s.* one who suggests.
Suggestion, suj-jest'-yun, *s.* act of suggesting; that which is suggested; a hint; first intimation or proposal; presentation of an idea to the mind; secret incitement.
Suggestive, suj-jest'-iv, *a.* containing a suggestion; full of suggestion. **Suggestively**, suj-jest'-iv-le, *ad.* in a suggestive manner. **Suggestiveness**, suj-jest'-iv-nes, *s.* the quality of being suggestive.
Sugglation, sug-jil-a'-shun, *s.* a livid, or black and blue mark; a bruise; effused blood (L.)
Suicidal, sew-e-si'-dal, *a.* partaking of the crime of suicide; of the nature of suicide. **Suicidally**, sew-e-si'-dal-le, *ad.* in a suicidal manner.
Suicide, sew'-e-side, *s.* self-murder; the act of wilfully destroying one's own life; one guilty of self-murder; a felo de se (L. *se*, self, and *cædo*, to kill).
Suicidism, sew'-e-si-dizm, *s.* state of being suicidal; a disposition to commit suicide.
Suilline, su'-il-line, *a.* belonging to the swine family (L. *sus*, a swine).
Suit, sute, *s.* a set; a number of things used together; a set of the same kind or stamp; retinue; attendance; train; a petition; courtship; an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; pursuit; prosecution: *v.a.* to fit; to become; to dress; to please; to be content: *v.n.* to agree; to accord; to correspond. See **Sue**.
Suitability, sute'-à-bil-e-te, *s.* suitableness.
Suitable, sute'-à-bl, *a.* fitting; according with; agreeable to; becoming; adequate. **Suitably**, sute'-à-ble, *ad.* in a suitable manner. **Suitableness**, sute'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being suitable; the state of being adapted.
Suite, sweet, *s.* retinue; company; a set, as of apartments (Fr.)
Suitor, sew'-tur, *s.* one who sues in law; a petitioner; an applicant; one who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer.
Suitress, sew'-tres, *s.* a female supplicant.
Sulcate, sul'-kate, } *a.* marked by longitudinal
Sulcated, sul'-ka-ted, } channels; furrowed [Bot. and Conch.] (L. *sulcus*, a furrow.)
Sulk, sulk, *v.n.* to be silently sullen. See **Sulky**.
Sulks, sulks, *s.pl.* a sulky mood, as to be *in the sulks*.
Sulky, sul'-ke, *a.* sullen; sour; morose (A.S. *solcen*, slothful). **Sulkily**, sul'-ke-le, *ad.* in a sulky manner. **Sulkiness**, sul'-ke-nes, *s.* the state of being sulky.
Sulky, sul'-ke, *s.* a light two-wheeled carriage for a single person.
Sullen, sul'-ln, *a.* gloomily angry and silent; cross; sour; in ill humour; mischievous; obstinate; intractable; dark; dull (L. *solus*, alone). **Sullenly**, sul'-ln-le, *ad.* in a sullen manner. **Sullenness**, sul'-ln-nes, *s.* the quality of being sullen; ill-nature with silence; silent moroseness.
Sullens, sul'-lens, *s.pl.* a morose temper; sulks.
Sully, sul'-le, *v.a.* to soil; to dirt; to darken; to stain; to tarnish: *v.n.* to be soiled or tarnished: *s.* soil; tarnish; spot. See **Soil**.
Sulphate, sul'-fate, *s.* a salt of sulphuric acid.
Sulphatic, sul-fat'-ik, *a.* relating to a sulphate or to sulphates.
Sulphide, sul'-fide, *s.* a combination of sulphur with a metal or other element.
Sulphite, sul'-fite, *s.* a salt of sulphurous acid.
Sulpho, sul'-fo, *s.* a prefix to the name of a sulphur acid.
Sulphocyanic acid, sul-fo-si-an'-ik as'-sid, *s.* an acid obtained from sulphur and cyanogen.
Sulphocyanogen, sul-fo-si-an'-o-jen, *s.* a compound of sulphur and cyanogen.
Sulphosalt, sul'-fo-sawlt, } *s.* a salt containing sulphur
Sulphosel, sul'-fo-sel, } in both the acid and the base.
Sulphovinic acid, sul-fo-vin'-ik as'-sid, *s.* an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol.
Sulphur, sul'-fur, *s.* a simple mineral substance, of a yellow colour, brittle, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat; brimstone (L).
Sulphurate, sul'-fu-rate, *v.a.* to combine with sulphur; to subject to the action of sulphur.
Sulphuration, sul-fu-ra'-shun, *s.* the subjection of a substance, such as wool or cotton, to the action of sulphur for the purpose of discolouring or bleaching; the act of dressing or anointing with sulphur.
Sulphureous, sul-few'-re-us, *a.* consisting of or having the qualities of sulphur; impregnated with sulphur. **Sulphureously**, sul-few'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a sulphureous manner. **Sulphureousness**, sul-few'-re-us-nes, *s.* the state of being sulphureous.
Sulphuret, sul'-fu-ret, *s.* a sulphide.
Sulphuretted, sul'-fu-ret-ed, *a.* having sulphur in combination. *Sulphuretted hydrogen*, a colourless gas, composed of one equivalent of sulphur and two of hydrogen.
Sulphuric, sul-few'-rik, *a.* pertaining to or obtained from sulphur. *Sulphuric acid*, oil of vitriol.
Sulphuring, sul'-fur-ing, *s.* sulphuration.
Sulphurous, sul'-fur-us, *a.* like sulphur; containing sulphur; designating an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two of oxygen.
Sulphur-salt, sul'-fur-sawlt, *s.* a sulpho-salt.
Sulphur-wort, sul'-fur-wurt, *s.* an umbelliferous herb, hog's fennel.
Sulphury, sul'-fur-e, *a.* partaking of or having the qualities of sulphur.
Sultan, sul'-tan, *s.* a Mohammedan sovereign, specially the sovereign of the Turkish or Ottoman empire (Ar. a ruler).
Sultana, sul-tà'-nà, } *s.* the queen of a sultan; the
Sultaness, sul'-tan-es, } empress of the Turks.
Sultana, sul-tà'-na, *s.* a W. Indian marsh bird; a kind of raisin.
Sultanic, sul-tan'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a sultan.
Sultanry, sul'-tan-re, *s.* the dominions of a sultan.
Sultanship, sul'-tan-ship, *s.* the office or state of a sultan.
Sultry, sul'-tre, *a.* very hot, burning, and oppressive; very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant and unelastic, as air or the atmosphere (*sweltter*). **Sultriness**, sul'-tre-nes *s.* the state of being sultry.
Sum, sum, *s.* the aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities or particulars; arithmetical calculation; a quantity of money or currency; amount; summary; substance; height; completion: *v.a.* to add into one whole; to bring into a small compass or comprise in a few words (L. *summa*, amount, from *summus*, highest).
Sumac, } su'-mak, *s.* a plant or shrub, the powdered
Sumach, } leaves, peduncles, and young branches of some species of which are used in tanning, dyeing and medicine (Ar.)
Sumless, sum'-les, *a.* not to be computed; of which the amount cannot be ascertained.
Summary, sum'-mà-re, *a.* reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words; concise; compendious; done summarily: *s.* an abridged account; an abstract or compendium. See **Sum**. **Summarily**, sum'-mà-re-le, *ad.* in a summary manner; concisely; in a short way or method.
Summation, sum-ma'-shun, *s.* the act of forming a total amount; an aggregate.
Summer, sum'-mer, *s.* one who casts up an account.
Summer, sum'-mer, *s.* the warm season of the year, comprehended in our northern hemisphere within the months of June, July, and August: *a.* as in summer: *v.n.* to pass the summer or warm season. *Indian summer*, in N. America, a short summer season towards the latter end of autumn. *St. Martin's summer*, a brief return of summer after winter has set in. (A.S. *sumor*.)
Summer, sum'-mer, *s.* a large stone, the first that is laid over columns and pilasters, beginning to make a cross vault; a large timber supported on two strong piers or posts, or a strong beam laid as a central floor-timber [Arch.] (Fr. *sommier*, a pack-horse, a mattress.)
Summer-colts, sum'-mer-kolts, *s.* the undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated.
Summer-cypress, sum'-mer-si-pres, *s.* an annual plant of the genus kochia.
Summer-duck, sum'-mer-duk, *s.* a beautiful N. American duck.
Summer-fallow, sum'-mer-fal-lo, *s.* a fallow made during the warm months to pulverize the soil and kill weeds: *v.a.* to plough and work repeatedly in summer, to prepare for wheat or other crop.
Summer-house, sum'-mer-hows, *s.* a house or apartment in a garden to be used in summer; a house for summer's residence.

Summering, sum'-mer-ing, *s.* the bedding of stone used in the construction of a vault [Arch.]

Summerset, sum'-mer-set, } *s.* See **Somersault.**
Summersault, sum'-mer-sawlt, }

Summer-wheat, sum'-mer-hweet, *s.* spring wheat.

Summit, sum'-mit, *s.* the top; the highest point; the highest degree or utmost elevation. See **Sum.**

Summit level, sum'-mit-lev-el, *s.* the highest level of a canal or rail-road in surmounting an ascent.

Summitless, sum'-mit-les, *a.* having no summit.

Summon, sum'-mun, *v.a.* to call or cite by authority to appear at a place specified, or to attend in person to some public duty; to give notice to a person to appear in court; to call; to call up; to excite into action or exertion (L. *sub*, and *moneo*, to warn).

Summoner, sum'-mun-er, *s.* one who summons or cites by authority.

Summons, sum'-munz, *s.* a call by authority or the command of a superior; a citation to appear in court; a writ to notify to a party to appear in court on a day mentioned therein [Law].

Sump, sump, *s.* a round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion; a pond of water reserved for salt-works; a pit sunk below the general level of a mine (Ger. *Sumpf*, a marsh).

Sumph, sumf, *s.* a dunce; a soft fellow [Scotch].

Sumpter, sump'-ter, *s.* a horse that carries clothes or furniture; a baggage-horse: *a.* carrying clothes, &c., as a sumpter (Fr. *sommier*, a pack-horse).

Sumptuary, sumpt'-yu-a-re, *a.* relating to or limiting expense. *Sumptuary laws*, laws such as limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, furniture, &c. (L. *sumptus*, expense, from *sub*, and *emo*, to buy).

Sumptuosity, sumpt-yu-os'-e-te, *s.* expensiveness.

Sumptuous, sumpt'-yu-us, *a.* costly; splendid; magnificent. **Sumptuously,** sumpt'-yu-us-le, *ad.* in a sumptuous manner. **Sumptuousness,** sumpt'-yu-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being sumptuous; costliness; expensiveness.

Sun, sun, *s.* the luminary which, being in or near the centre of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to all the planets; any similar centre of a system of worlds; a sunny place; anything eminently splendid or luminous; that which is a centre of light or honour: *v.a.* to expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun. *Sun of righteousness*, a scriptural epithet applied to Jesus Christ, as the great source of spiritual light and guidance. (A.S. *sunne.*)

Sun-beam, sun'-beem, *s.* a ray of the sun.

Sun-beat, sun'-beet, *a.* struck by the sun's rays.

Sun-bird, sun'-berd, *s.* a small Asiatic and African tropical bird resembling the humming-bird.

Sun-bright, sun'-brite, *a.* like the sun in brightness.

Sun-burnt, sun'-burnt, *a.* discoloured by the heat of the sun; scorched by the sun's rays.

Sun-clad, sun'-klad, *a.* clad in radiance or brightness.

Sunday, sun'-da, *s.* the first day of the week, so-called because it was anciently devoted to the worship of the sun: the Christian Sabbath, or Lord's Day.

Sunday-school, sun'-da-skool, *s.* a school for religious instruction on the Lord's day.

Sunder, sun'-der, *v.a.* to part; to separate; to divide: *s.* separation into two (A.S. *sundrian*).

Sun-dew, sun'-dew, *s.* a plant of the genus drosera.

Sun-dial, sun'-di-al, *s.* an instrument to show the time of day, by means of the shadow of a style or gnomon on a plate.

Sun-dog, sun'-dog, *s.* a luminous spot occasionally seen a few degrees from the sun.

Sundown, sun'-down, *s.* sunset.

Sun-dried, sun'-dri-ed, *a.* dried in the rays of the sun.

Sundry, sun'-dre, *a.* more than one or two; several; divers: *pl.* sundry articles or accounts [Book-keeping].

Sunfish, sun'-fish, *s.* the diodon, a genus of fishes having the appearance in the fore-part of the body of a very deep fish amputated in the middle; the basking shark.

Sun-flower, sun'-flou-er, *s.* a plant of the genus helianthus, so named from the form and colour of its flower, or from its habit of turning to the sun.

Sung, sung, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Sing.**

Sunk, sungk, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Sink.**

Sunken, sungk'-en, *a.* lying on the bottom of a river or other water.

Sun-light, sun'-lite, *s.* the light of the sun.

Sunless, sun'-les, *a.* destitute of the sun or its rays; shaded.

Sunlit, sun'-lit, *a.* lighted by the sun.

Sunn, sun, *s.* a material similar to hemp, used for cordage, canvas, &c.

Sunna, sun'-na, *s.* a body of Mohammedan traditions professedly handed down from Mohammed and his immediate disciples of great account in the history of Mohammedanism.

Sunnites, sun'-nites, *s.pl.* the orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunna as of equal importance with the Koran.

Sunny, sun'-ne, *a.* like the sun; bright; proceeding from the sun; exposed to the rays of the sun; warmed by the direct rays of the sun; coloured with the sun.

Sun-plant, sun'-plant, *s.* a plant cultivated in Java and Sumatra, from whose fibres are made small ropes and twine.

Sun-proof, sun'-proof, *a.* impervious to the rays of the sun.

Sunrise, sun'-rize, } *s.* the first appearance of the
Sunrising, sun'-rize-ing, } sun above the horizon; the time of its first appearance; the east.

Sunset, sun'-set, } *s.* the descent of the sun
Sunsetting, sun'-set-ting, } below the horizon; the time of the descent; the west.

Sunshine, sun'-shine, *s.* the light of the sun, or the place where it shines; a place warm and illuminated; warmth; illumination.

Sunshine, sun'-shine, } *a.* bright with the rays of the
Sunshiny, sun'-shi-ne, } sun; bright like the sun.

Sun-spurge, sun'-spurj, *s.* a plant of the genus euphorbia.

Sun-stricken, sun'-strik-n, *a.* suffering from sunstroke.

Sun-stroke, sun'-stroke, *s.* a fatal affection of the nervous system, so-called as most frequently caused by intense sun-heat.

Sup, sup, *v.a.* to take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to sip: *v.n.* to eat the evening meal; *s.* a small mouthful, as of a liquid; a little taken with the lips; a sip (A.S. *supan*).

Super, a Latin prefix signifying over, above, beyond.

Superable, su'-per-à-bl, *a.* that may be overcome or conquered. **Superably,** su'-per-à-ble, *ad.* so as may be overcome. **Superableness,** su'-per-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being superable.

Superabound, su-per-à-bownd', *v.n.* to be very abundant; to be more than enough.

Superabundance, su-per-à-bun'-dans, *s.* more than enough; excessive abundance.

Superabundant, su-per-à-bun'-dant, *a.* abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient. **Superabundantly,** su-per-à-bun'-dant-le, *ad.* more than sufficient.

Superacidulated, su-per-à-sid'-yu-la-ted, *a.* acidulated to excess.

Superadd, su-per-ad', *v.a.* to add over and above.

Superaddition, su-per-ad-dish'-un, *s.* act of superadding; that which is superadded.

Superadvenient, su-per-ad-ve'-ne-ent, *a.* coming upon; coming to increase or assist.

Superangelic, su-per-an-jel'-ik, *a.* more than angelic: superior in nature or rank to the angels.

Superannuate, su-per-an'-nu-ate, *v.a.* to impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity; to pension off on account of old age and infirmity (L. *super*, and *annus*, a year).

Superannuation, su-per-an-nu-a'-shun, *s.* state of being superannuated; retiring allowance in consequence.

Superb, su-perb', *a.* characterized by grandeur, magnificence, pomp, splendour or richness (L. *superbus*, haughty, proud, from *super*). **Superbly,** su-perb'-le, *ad.* in a superb manner. **Superbness,** su-perb'-nes, *s.* the quality of being superb.

Supercargo, su-per-kär'-go, *s.* an officer in a merchant's ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

Supercelestial, su-per-se-lest'-yal, *a.* situated above the firmament.

Supercharge, su'-per-tchärj, *v.a.* to place one bearing on another [Her.]

Superciliary, su-per-sil'-ya-re, *a.* situated or being above the eyebrow. See **Supercilium.**

Supercilious, su-per-sil'-yus, *a.* haughty; dictatorial; overbearing; arrogant. **Superciliously,** su-per-sil'-yus-le, *ad.* in a supercilious manner. **Superciliousness,** su-per-sil'-yus-nes, *s.* the quality of being supercilious.

Supercilium, su-per-sil'-e-um, *s.* the eyebrow [Anat.] (L. *super*, and *cilium*, the eyelid).

Superconception, su-per-kon-sep'-shun, *s.* superfetation.

Supercrescence, su-per-kres'-sens, *s.* that which grows upon another growing thing.

Supercrescent, su-per-kres'-sent, *a.* growing on some other growing thing.

Superdominant, su-per-dom'-e-nant, *s.* the sixth of the key, in the ascending scale [Mus.]

Supereminence, su-per-em'-e-nens, *s.* eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence.
Supereminent, su-per-em'-e-nent, *a.* eminent in a superior degree; surpassingly excellent. **Supereminently,** su-per-em'-e-nent-le, *ad.* in a supereminent degree.
Supererogant, su-per-er'-o-gant, *a.* supererogatory.
Supererogation, su-per-er-o-ga'-shun, *s.* performance of more than duty requires. *Works of supererogation,* those good deeds supposed to have been performed by saints, over and above what is required for their own salvation, and the merit of which is held to be transferable to others in need of indulgence [Rom. Cath. theol.] (L. *super, ex,* out of, and *rogo,* to ask.)
Supererogatory, su-per-e-rog'-à-tor-e, *a.* performed to an extent not enjoined, or not required by duty.
Superessential, su-per-es-sen'-shal, *s.* essential above others or above the constitution of a thing.
Superexalt, su-per-eks-awlt', *v.a.* to exalt to a superior degree.
Superexaltation, su-per-eks-awl-ta'-shun, *s.* elevation above the common degree.
Superexcellence, su-per-ek'-sel-lens, *s.* superior excellence.
Superexcellent, su-per-ek'-sel-lent, *a.* excellent in an uncommon degree.
Superexcrescence, su-per-eks-kres'-ens, *s.* something superfluously growing.
Superfecundity, su-per-fe-kun'-de-te, *s.* superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species.
Superfetate, su-per-fe'-tate, *v.a.* to conceive after a prior conception (L. *super,* and *fetus*).
Superfetation, su-per-fe-ta'-shun, *s.* a second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fœtuses are growing at once in the same matrix.
Superficial, su-per-fish'-al, *a.* being on or pertaining to the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing; shallow; not deep or profound; reaching and comprehending only what is obvious and apparent. **Superficially,** su-per-fish'-al-le, *ad.* in a superficial manner. **Superficialness,** su-per-fish'-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being superficial; shallowness; slight knowledge.
Superficiality, su-per-fish-e-al'-e-te, *s.* superficialness: one who is superficial.
Superfices, su-per-fish'-eez, *s.* the surface; the exterior part of a thing (L. *super,* and *facies,* the face).
Superfine, su-per-fine', *a.* surpassing others in fineness; over fine; very fine. **Superfineness,** su-per-fine'-nes, *s.* the quality of being superfine.
Superfluence, su-per'-flu-ens, *s.* superfluity.
Superfluity, su-per-flu'-e-te, *s.* a greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance; something beyond what is wanted; what is not a necessary.
Superfluous, su-per'-flu-us, *a.* more than is wanted; more than enough; unnecessary; useless (L. *super,* and *fluo,* to flow). **Superfluously,** su-per'-flu-us-le, *ad.* in a superfluous degree. **Superfluousness,** su-per'-flu-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being superfluous.
Superflux, su'-per-fluks, *s.* that which is more than is wanted.
Superheat, su'-per-heet, *v.a.* to heat steam in detachment from the water to the quality of a gas.
Superhuman, su-per-hu'-man, *a.* above or beyond what is human; divine.
Superimpose, su-per-im-poze', *v.a.* to lay or impose on something else.
Superimposition, su-per-im-po-zish'-un, *s.* act of laying, or the state of being placed on something else.
Superimpregnation, su-per-im-preg-na'-shun, *s.* the act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation.
Supincumbent, su-per-in-kum'-bent, *a.* lying or resting on something else.
Superinduce, su-per-in-duse', *v.a.* to bring in or upon as an addition to something.
Superinduction, su-per-in-duk'-shun, *s.* act of superinducing.
Superinfuse, su-per-in-fuze', *v.a.* to infuse over.
Superinjection, su-per-in-jek'-shun, *s.* an injection succeeding another.
Superinspect, su-per-in-spekt', *v.a.* to superintend.
Superinstitution, su-per-in-ste-tu'-shun, *s.* one institution to a benefice upon another.
Superintellectual, su-per-in-tel-lekt'-yu-al, *a.* being above intellect.
Superintend, su-per-in-tend', *v.a.* to have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction.
Superintendence, su-per-in-ten'-dens, } *s.* act of su-
Superintendency, su-per-in-ten'-den-se, } perintending; oversight; management.
Superintendent, su-per-in-ten'-dent, *s.* one who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction; an overseer: *a.* superintending.
Superintender, su-per-in-ten'-der, *s.* a superintendent.
Superior, su-pe'-re-or, *a.* higher or above in place, rank, dignity, or excellence; surpassing others; being beyond the power or influence of: *s.* one superior to others; the chief of a monastery, convent or abbey (L. comparative of *superus,* high, from *super*).
Superiority, su-pe-re-or'-e-te, *s.* the state or quality of being superior; pre-eminence.
Superlative, su-per'-là-tiv, *a.* highest in degree; most eminent; supreme; expressing the highest degree [Gram.]: *s.* the superlative degree [Gram.] (L. *super,* and *latum,* to carry). **Superlatively,** su-per'-là-tiv-le, *ad.* to a superlative degree. **Superlativeness,** su-per'-là-tiv-nes, *s.* the state of being superlative.
Superlunar, su-per-lu'-nar, } *a.* being above the
Superlunary, su-per-lu'-na-re, } moon; not sublunary or of this world (L. *super* and *lunar*).
Supermedial, su-per-me'-de-al, *a.* lying or being above the middle.
Supermolecule, su-per-mol'-e-cule, *s.* a compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances.
Supermundane, su-per-mun'-dane, *a.* being above the world.
Supernacular, su-per-nak'-yu-lar, *a.* first-rate.
Supernaculum, su-per-nak'-yu-lum, *s.* good liquor, of which one does not leave enough to wet one's nail, so called from the ancient custom of emptying the glass or cup, and then pouring the last drop upon the person's nail, to show that he had drunk up the contents (L. *super,* and Ger. *Nagel,* a nail).
Supernal, su-per'-nal, *a.* being in a higher place or region; relating to things above; celestial.
Supernatant, su-per-na'-tant, *a.* floating on the surface (L. *super,* and *nato,* to swim).
Supernatation, su-per-na-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of floating on the surface of a fluid.
Supernatural, su-per-nat'-yu-ral, *a.* being beyond or exceeding the known power or laws of nature; effected by agents, agencies, or in ways which transcend the ordinary; miraculous. The *Supernatural,* the unseen, mysterious spiritual force or power that everywhere underlies and works in nature, and pre-eminently man. **Supernaturally,** super-nat'-yu-ral-le, *ad.* in a supernatural manner. **Supernaturalness,** su-per-nat'-yu-ral-nes, *s.* the quality of being supernatural.
Supernaturalism, su-per-nat'-yu-ral-izm, *s.* state of being supernatural; the doctrine of a special supernatural divine agency, working miracles in connection with revelation; belief in a special supernatural; that mode of thought which refers everything that appears to a great unseen and invisible spiritual power pervading the universe, and has been called natural supernaturalism.
Supernaturalist, su-per-nat'-yu-ral-ist, *s.* one who holds to supernaturalism.
Supernaturalistic, su-per-nat'-yu-ral-ist'-ik, *a.* agreeable to supernaturalism.
Supernaturality, su-per-nat'-yu-ral'-e-te, *s.* supernaturalness.
Supernaturalize, su-per-nat'-yu-ral-ize, *v.a.* to raise to the supernatural.
Supernumerary, su-per-new'-mer-à-re, *a.* exceeding the stated number; exceeding a necessary or usual number: *s.* a person or thing beyond the stated number, or beyond what is necessary.
Superoxide, su-per-oks'-id, *s.* an oxide, oxygenated to the utmost.
Superphosphate, su-per-fos'-fate, *s.* a phosphate containing the greatest quantity of phosphoric acid capable of combining with the base.
Superpose. su-per-poze', *v.a.* to lay upon, as one kind of rock on another (L. *super,* and *pono,* to place).
Superposition, su-per-po-zish'-un, *s.* a placing or lying above; that which is above something.
Superpraise, su'-per-praze, *v.a.* to praise to excess.
Superproportion, su-per-pro-por'-shun, *s.* overplus of proportion.
Superpurgation, su-per-pur-ga'-shun, *s.* more purgation than is sufficient.
Superreflection, su-per-re-fleks'-shun, *s.* the reflection of an image reflected.
Superreward, su-per-re-wawrd', *v.a.* to reward to excess.
Superroyal, su-per-roy'-al, *a.* larger than royal; denoting a species of printing paper larger than royal.
Supersalient, su-per-sa'-le-ent, *a.* leaping upon (L. *super,* and *salio,* to leap).
Supersaturate, su-per-sat'-u-rate, *v.a.* to saturate to excess.
Supersaturation, su-per-sat-u-ra'-shun, *s.* operation

of supersaturating; the state of being supersaturated.

Superscribe, su-per-skribe', *v.a.* to write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; to write a name or address on the cover of (L. *super*, and *scribo*, to write).

Superscription, su-per-skrip'-shun, *s.* the act of superscribing; that which is superscribed; address; an impression of letters on coins.

Supersecular, su-per-sek'-u-lar, *a.* above secular things.

Supersede, su-per-sede', *v.a.* to make useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to come in the place of; to displace or render unnecessary (L. *super*, and *sedeo*, to sit).

Supersedeas, su-per-se'-de-as, *s.* a writ to suspend the power of an officer, or stay law proceedings [Law.]

Supersedure, su-per-se'-dure, *s.* the act of superseding.

Supersensible, su-per-sens'-e-bl, *a.* beyond the reach of the senses.

Supersensual, su-per-sens'-yu-al, *a.* supersensible.

Supersession, su-per-sesh'-un, *s.* supersedure.

Superstition, su-per-stish'-un, *s.* a false, misdirected religious trust; a system or a practice founded on it; anxious religious credulity which manifests itself in a false faith in certain charms or a false fear of certain omens (L. *super*, over or near, and *sto*, to stand).

Superstitious, su-per-stish'-us, *a.* addicted to superstition; proceeding from or manifesting superstition; over exact; unnecessarily scrupulous. **Superstitiously**, su-per-stish'-us-le, *ad.* in a superstitious manner. **Superstitiousness**, su-per-stish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being superstitious.

Superstratum, su-per-stra'-tum, *s.* a stratum or layer above another.

Superstruct, su-per-strukt', *v.a.* to build upon; to erect (L. *super*, and *struo*, to build).

Superstruction, su-per-struk'-shun, *s.* a superstructure.

Superstructive, su-per-struk'-tiv, *a.* built or erected on something else.

Superstructure, su-per-strukt'-yur, *s.* any structure or edifice built on something else; particularly, the building raised on a foundation; anything erected on a foundation or basis.

Supersubstantial, su-per-sub-stan'-shal, *a.* more than substantial; being more than substance.

Supersubtle, su-per-sut'-tl, *a.* over-subtle.

Superterrene, su-per-ter-rene', *a.* being above ground or above the earth.

Superterrestrial, su-per-ter-res'-tre-al, *a.* being above the earth or above what belongs to it.

Supertonic, su-per-ton'ik, *s.* the note next above the key-note [Mus.]

Supertragical, su-per-traj'e-kal, *a.* tragical to excess.

Supervene, su-per-vene', *v.n.* to come upon as something extraneous; to happen (L. *super*, and *venio*, to come).

Supervise, su-per-vize', *v.a.* to oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect (L. *super*, and *video*, *visum*, to see).

Supervenient, su-per-ve'-ne-ent, *a.* coming upon as something additional or extraneous.

Supervention, su-per-ven'-shun, *s.* the act of supervening.

Supervisal, su-per-vi'-zal, *s.* supervision.

Supervision, su-per-vish'-un, *s.* act of supervising; superintendence.

Supervisor, su-per-vi'-zur, *s.* an overseer; an inspector.

Supervisory, su-per-vi'-zur-e, *a.* pertaining to or having supervision.

Supination, su-pe-na'-shun, *s.* state of being laid with the face upward; the act of turning the palm of the hand upwards. See **Supine.**

Supinator, su-pe-na'-tur, *s.* a muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward [Anat.]

Supine, su'-pine, *s.* a modification of the Latin verb ending in *um* or *u* (L. *supinus*, bent backward, from *sub*).

Supine, su-pine', *a.* lying on the back or with the face upward; leaning backward; sloping; negligent; heedless; indolent; thoughtless. **Supinely**, su-pine'-le, *ad.* in a supine manner. **Supineness**, su-pine'-nes, *s.* the quality of being supine; indolence; drowsiness; heedlessness.

Supper, sup'-per, *s.* the evening meal (A.S. *supan*, to sup).

Supperless, sup'-per-les, *a.* being without supper; wanting supper.

Supplant, sup-plant', *v.a.* to displace by stratagem; to displace and take the place of; to displace; to undermine (L. *sub*, and *planta*, the sole of the foot).

Supplantation, sup-plan-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of supplanting.

Supplanter, sup-plant'-er, *s.* one who supplants.

Supple, sup'-pl, *a.* pliant; easily bent; yielding; bending to the humour of others; flattering: *v.a.* to make soft and pliant; to render compliant: *v.n.* to become soft and pliant (L. *sub*, and *plico*, to fold). **Suppleness**, sup'-pl-nes, *s.* quality of being supple; pliancy; a being easily bent; readiness of compliance. **Supple-jack**, sup'-pl-jak, *s.* a walking stick made of a twining stem.

Supplement, sup'-ple-ment, *s.* an addition to anything, by which its defects are supplied, and it is made more complete; the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180° or a semicircle: *v.a.* to add to; to fill up. See **Supply.**

Supplemental, sup-ple-ment'-al, } *a.* additional;
Supplementary, sup-ple-ment'-a-re, } added to supply what is wanted.

Suppletory, sup'-ple-tur-e, *a.* supplying deficiencies: *s.* that which is to supply what is wanted.

Supplial, sup-pli'-al, *s.* the act of supplying.

Suppliance, sup'-ple-ans, *s.* supplication.

Suppliant, sup'-ple-ant, *a.* asking earnestly and submissively; expressive of humble supplication; entreating: *s.* a humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively. See **Supplicate.** **Suppliantly**, sup'-pleant-le, *ad.* in a suppliant manner.

Supplicancy, sup'-ple-kan-se, *s.* supplication.

Supplicant, sup'-ple-kant, *a.* entreating; asking submissively: *s.* one who entreats; a petitioner.

Supplicate, sup'-ple-kate, *v.a.* to seek by earnest prayer; to entreat for; to address in prayer: *v.n.* to petition with earnestness and submission; to implore (L. *supplex*, kneeling down in entreaty, from *sub*, and *plico*, to fold).

Supplicatingly, sup'-ple-kate-ing-le, *ad.* by way of supplication.

Supplication, sup-ple-ka'-shun, *s.* humble and earnest prayer, entreaty; petition; in ancient Rome, a religious ceremony in consequence of some military success.

Supplicatory, sup'-ple-ka-tur-e, *a.* containing supplication; humble; submissive.

Supplier, su-pli'-er, *s.* he who supplies.

Supply, sup-pli', *v.a.* to fill up as any deficiency happens; to furnish what is wanted; to serve instead of; to bring or furnish; to fill vacant room or a vacancy: *s.* the act of supplying; sufficiency of things for use or want; the necessary stores and provisions: *pl.* moneys granted by the British Parliament for public expenditure (L. *sub*, and *pleo*, to fill).

Support, sup-porte', *v.a.* to bear or hold up; to uphold; to sustain; to endure without being overcome; to bear; to endure; to substantiate; to vindicate; to maintain: *s.* the act of upholding or sustaining; that which upholds; that which maintains life; maintenance; subsistence; assistance (L. *sub*, and *porto*, to carry).

Supportable, sup-porte'-à-bl, *a.* that may be upheld; that may be borne or endured; tolerable; that can be maintained. **Supportably**, sup-porte'-à-ble, *ad.* in a supportable manner. **Supportableness**, sup-porte'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being supportable or tolerable.

Supporter, sup-porte'-er, *s.* one who or that which supports or maintains; a sustainer; a maintainer; a defender; a vindicator; an adherent; a knee placed under the cat-head [Ship-building]: *pl.* figures of beasts that appear to support the arms [Her.]

Supportless, sup-porte'-les, *a.* having no support.

Supportment, sup-porte'-ment, *s.* support.

Supposable, sup-po'-za-bl, *a.* that may be supposed or imagined to exist.

Supposal, sup-po'-zal, *s.* supposition.

Suppose, sup-poze', *v.a.* to lay down, state or assume as real or true, though not known to be so; to receive as true; to think; to imagine; to require to exist or be true: *s.* supposition (L. *sub*, and *pono*, *positum*, to place).

Supposer, sup-po'-zer, *s.* one who supposes.

Supposition, sup-po-zish'-un, *s.* act of supposing; that which is supposed; hypothesis; imagination; conjecture.

Suppositional, sup-po-zish'-un-al, *a.* grounded on supposition or hypothesis; hypothetical.

Suppositious, sup-poz-e-tish'-us, *a.* put by trick in the place or character belonging to another; not genuine; spurious. **Suppositiously**, sup-poz-e-tish'-us-le, *ad.* in a suppositious manner. **Suppositiousness**, sup-poz-e-tish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being suppositious.

Suppositive, sup-poz'-e-tiv, *a.* supposed; implying supposition: *s.* a word implying or denoting sup-

position. **Suppositively,** sup-poz'-e-tiv-le, *ad.* with, by or upon supposition.

Suppository, sup-poz'-e-to-re, *s.* a body introduced into the rectum to procure an evacuation or act as an anodyne.

Suppress, sup-pres', *v.a.* to overpower and crush; to keep in; to retain without disclosure; to retain without making public; to hinder from circulation; to restrain; to stop (*L. sub,* and *premo, pressum,* to press).

Suppresser, } sup-pres'-sur, { *s.* one who suppresses.
Suppressor, }

Suppression, sup-presh'-un, *s.* act of suppressing; concealment; the retaining of anything from publication; stoppage or morbid retention of discharges [Med.]; omission [Gram.]

Suppressive, sup-pres'-siv, *a.* tending to suppress; subduing; concealing.

Suppurate, sup'-pu-rate, *v.n.* to generate pus (*L. sub,* and *pus, puris,* matter of a sore).

Suppuration, sup-pu-ra'-shun, *s.* process of producing purulent matter; matter produced by suppuration.

Suppurative, sup'-pu-ra-tiv, *a.* tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration: *s.* a medicine that promotes suppuration.

Supputation, sup-pu-ta'-shun, *s.* reckoning; account.

Supra, su'-prâ, a Latin prefix signifying above, over or beyond.

Supra-axillary, su-prâ-ak'-sil-lâ-re, *a.* growing above the axil; inserted above the axil [Bot.]

Supraciliary, su-prâ-sil'-e-â-re, *a.* situated above the eyebrow [*L. supra,* and *cilium,* the eyelid).

Supracretaceous, su-prâ-kre-ta'-shus, *a.* applied to rocks which lie above the chalk [Geol.]

Supradecompound, su'-prâ-de-kom'-pownd, *a.* more than decompound; thrice compound.

Suprafoliaceous, su-prâ-fo-le-a'-shus, *a.* inserted into the stem above the leaf or petiole [Bot.]

Supralapsarian, su-prâ-lap-sa'-re-an, *s.* one who maintains that God's decree of election as regards the eternal salvation of some and the eternal reprobation of others was a part of His original plan, and that the fall of Adam was predestinated from all eternity: *a.* pertaining to the doctrines of the Supralapsarians (*L. supra,* beyond, and *lapsus,* the fall).

Supralapsarianism, su-prâ-lap-sa'-re-an-izm, *s.* the doctrine of the Supralapsarians.

Supramundane, su-prâ-mun'-dane, *a.* being or situated above the world.

Supranaturalism, su-prâ-nat'-yu-ral-izm, *s.* See **Supernaturalism.**

Supra-orbital, su-prâ-or'-be-tal, *a.* being above the orbit of the eye.

Suprarenal, su-prâ-re'-nal, *a.* situated above the kidneys.

Suprascapulary, su-prâ-skap'-u-lâ-re, *a.* being above the scapula.

Supremacy, su-prem'-â-se, *s.* state of being the supreme; highest authority or power. *Oath of supremacy,* an oath maintaining the royal prerogative, and denying the supremacy of the pope.

Supreme, su-preem', *a.* highest in power or authority; greatest or most excellent; sometimes used in a reproachful sense, as supreme contempt (*L. supremus,* the superlative of *superus,* high). **Supremely,** su-preem'-le, *ad.* to a supreme degree.

Sur, sur, a prefix, being a French contraction of super or supra, signifying ever, above, beyond, upon.

Suradanni, soo-râ-dan'-ni, *s.* a Demerara wood.

Sural, su'-ral, *a.* being in or pertaining to the calf of the leg (*L. sura,* the calf of the leg).

Surbase, sur'-base, *s.* a cornice or series of mouldings on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, &c. [Arch.]; moulding above the base [Arch.)

Surbased, sur'-based, *a.* having a surbase or moulding above the base [Arch.]

Surbasement, sur-base'-ment, *s.* the trait of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse.

Surbate, sur-bate', *v.a.* to bruise or batter the feet by travel; to harass; to fatigue (*sole,* and *beat*).

Surbed, sur'-bed, *v.a.* to set edgewise, as a stone, that is, in a position different from that which it had in the quarry.

Surcease, sur-sees', *v.n.* to cease: *v.a.* to make cease; *s.* cessation (*L. sur,* and *sedeo,* to sit).

Surcharge, sur-tchärj', *v.a.* to overload; to overburden; to overstock; specially to put more cattle into a common than the person has a right to do [Law]; to make a charge for an imaginary amount of taxation: *s.* an excessive load or burden; overcharge beyond what is just.

Surcharger, sur-tchär'-jer, *s.* one who surcharges.

Surcingle, sur-sing'-gl, *s.* a belt, band, or girth which passes over a saddle or over anything on a horse's back to fasten it; the girdle of a cassock (*L. sur,* and *cingo,* to gird).

Surcle, sur'-kl, *s.* a little shoot; a twig; a sucker (*L. surculus*).

Surcoat, sur'-kote, *s.* a short coat or robe worn over the other clothes.

Surd, surd, *s.* an irrational quantity, that is, a quantity or a number whose root cannot be exactly obtained, or cannot be expressed in rational numbers, such as 2, because there is no number which multiplied into itself will exactly produce it [Math.]: *a.* not expressible in rational numbers [Math.] (*L. surdus,* deaf.)

Sure, shure, *a.* certainly knowing; perfectly confident; certain; secure; firm; not liable to fail; certain of obtaining; *ad.* certainly. *To make sure,* to make certain (*secure.*) **Surely,** shure'-le, *ad.* certainly. **Sureness,** shure'-nes, *s.* the state of being sure; certainty.

Sure-footed, shure'-foot-ted, *a.* not liable to stumble or fall.

Suretiship, shure'-te-ship, *s.* state of being surety; obligation of a person to answer for another.

Surety, shure'-te, *s.* certainty; security; safety; foundation of stability; confirmation; security against loss or damage; one who is bound with and for another [Law]: a bail; a hostage.

Suretyship, shure'-te-ship, *s.* suretiship.

Surf, surf, *s.* the swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore or upon rocks.

Surface, sur'-fase, *s.* the exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; a superficies; a magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness: *a.* outside; on the surface merely; *v.a.* to put a surface on (*superficies*).

Surface-man, sur'-fase-man, *s.* a workman on a railway whose business it is to see that the line is in order.

Surfeit, sur'-fit, *v.a.* to overfeed and produce sickness or uneasiness; to cloy: *v.n.* to be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues; *s.* fulness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking; excess in eating and drinking (*L. sur,* and *facio,* to do).

Surfeiter, sur'-fit-er, *s.* one who riots; a glutton.

Surfeiting, sur'-fit-ing, *s.* act of feeding to excess; gluttony.

Surfeit-water, sur'-fit-waw-ter, *s.* water for the cure of surfeits.

Surfy, sur'-fe, *a.* covered with surf.

Surge, surj, *s.* a large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water; a swelling undulation; in ship-building, the tapered part in front of the whelps between the chocks of a capstan on which the messenger may surge: *v.a.* to let go a portion of a rope suddenly [Naut.]; *v.n.* to swell; to rise high and roll; to slip back, as a cable [Naut.] (*L. surgo,* to rise).

Surgeless, surj'-les, *a.* free from surges; smooth.

Surgeon, sur'-jun, *s.* one who practises surgery; a medical practitioner. See **Chirurgeon.**

Surgeoncy, sur'-jun-se, *s.* the office or post of surgeon in the army or navy.

Surgery, sur'-jer-e, *s.* the act or art of healing external diseases and injuries of the body; the place where a surgeon operates or where a medical man keeps and prepares his medicines.

Surgical, sur'-je-kal, *a.* pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery.

Surgy, sur'-je, *a.* rising in surges; full of surges.

Suricate, sur'-re-kate, *s.* a carnivorous African quadruped, somewhat like a ferret.

Surly, sur'-le, *a.* gloomily morose; crabbed; snarling; rough (*sour* and *like*). **Surlily,** sur'-le-le, *ad.* in a surly manner. **Surliness,** sur'-le-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being surly.

Surmisal, sur-mi'-zal, *s.* surmise.

Surmise, sur-mize', *v.a.* to imagine conjecturally, and without certain knowledge or evidence: *s.* the thought that something may be of which there is no certain evidence; conjecture; supposition (**Fr.** from *L. super,* and *mitto, missum,* to send).

Surmiser, sur-mi'-zer, *s.* one who surmises.

Surmount, sur-mownt', *v.a.* to rise above; to conquer; to overcome; to surpass.

Surmountable, sur-mownt'-â-bl, *a.* that may be surmounted; superable. **Surmountableness,** sur-mownt'-â-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being surmountable.

Surmounted, sur-mownt'-ed, *pp.* overcome; surpassed; descriptive of an arch or dome which rises higher than a semicircle [Arch.]; indicative of one charge placed over another of a different colour or metal [Her.]; a term used when one figure is laid over another.

Surmounter, sur-mownt'-er, *s.* one who surmounts.

Surmullet, sur-mul'-let, *s.* a fish of the genus *mullus.*

allied to the perch, in high esteem among the Romans, and remarkable for the brilliancy of its colours, and the play of these when dying (Fr. *saure*, red, and *mullet*).

Surmulot, sur'-mu-lot, *s.* the brown or Norway rat (Fr. *saure* and *mulet*, field mouse).

Surname, sur'-name, *s.* a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name; the family name; an appellation added to the original name: *v.a.* to name or call by surname.

Surnominal, sur-nom'-e-nal, *a.* pertaining to surnames (L. *sur*, and *nomen*, a name).

Surpass, sur-pâs', *v.a.* to go beyond in anything, good or bad; to exceed: to excel.

Surpassable, sur-pas'-sâ-ble, *a.* that may be surpassed or exceeded.

Surpassing, sur-pas'-sing, *a.* exceeding; excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others. **Surpassingly**, sur-pas'-ing-le, *ad.* in a degree surpassing others. **Surpassingness**, sur-pas'-ing-nes, *s.* surpassing excellence.

Surplice, sur'-plis, *s.* a white linen garment worn over their other dress by the clergy of the Episcopal Church during service, and by all who ministerially take part in it (Fr. *surplis*, L. *super* and *pellicium*, garment of skin, from *pellis*, a skin).

Surplice-fee, sur'-plis-fee, *s.* a fee paid to the clergy for occasional duties, as in connection with births, marriages, or deaths.

Surpliced, sur'-plist, *a.* wearing a surplice.

Surplus, sur'-plus, *s.* overplus; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted; the residuum of an estate after the debts and legacies are paid [Law.] (L. *super*, and *plus*, more.)

Surplusage, sur'-plus-aje, *s.* surplus; something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected [Law]; a greater disbursement than the charges of the accountant amount to.

Surprisal, sur-pri'-zal, *s.* the act of surprising; the state of being surprised.

Surprise, sur-prize', *v.a.* to come upon or take suddenly or unawares; to strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or unusual; to throw the mind into disorder by something sudden: *s.* the act of surprising; the state of being surprised; an emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpected (Fr. *sur* and *pris*, taken, from L. *super*, and *prehendo*, to seize).

Surprising, sur-prize'-ing, *a.* exciting surprise; of a nature to excite surprise; extraordinary. **Surprisingly**, sur-prize'-ing-le, *ad* in a manner to surprise. **Surprisingness**, sur-prize'-ing-nes, *s.* the state of causing surprise.

Surrebut, sur-re-but', *v.n.* to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter [Law.]

Surrebutter, sur-re-but'-ter, *s.* the plaintiff's reply in pleading.

Surrejoin, sur-re-joyn', *v.n.* to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder [Law].

Surrejoinder, sur-re-joyn'-der, *s.* the answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

Surrender, sur-ren'-der, *v.a.* to yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up possession upon compulsion or demand; to resign in favour of another; to give up; to yield an estate [Law]; to yield to any influence, passion, or power: *v.n.* to yield; to give up one's self into the power of another: *s.* the act of yielding into the power of another; a yielding or giving up. See **Render**.

Surrenderee, sur-ren'-der-ee', *s.* one to whom a thing is surrendered; a person to whom the lord grants surrendered lands [Law].

Surrenderor, sur-ren'-der-er, *s.* the tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord [Law].

Surrendry, sur-ren'-dre, *s.* a surrender.

Surreptitious, sur-rep-tish'-us, *a.* done by stealth or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently. **Surreptitiously**, sur-rep-tish'-us-le, *ad.* in a surreptitious manner.

Surrogate, sur'-ro-gate, *s.* a deputy, specially the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge: *v.a.* to put in the place of another (L. *surrogo*, from *sub* and *rogo*, to ask).

Surround, sur-rownd', *v.a.* to inclose on all sides; to encompass; to lie or be on all sides of.

Surrounding, sur-rownd'-ing, *s.* an encompassing: *pl.* environment; circumstances.

Sursolid, sur-sol'-id, *s.* the fifth power of a number [Math.]: *a.* denoting the fifth power [Math.]

Surtout, *s.* sur-too', a man's coat to be worn over his other garments; a tight-fitting broad-skirted outer coat (Fr. *sur*, over, *tout*, all).

Surturbrand, sur'-tur-brand, *s.* fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood (Ice.)

Surveillance, sur-vale'-yans, *s.* watch; inspection; superintendence (L. *super*, and *vigilo*, to watch).

Survey, sur-va', *v.a.* to inspect or take a view of; to view with attention, as from a height; to examine; to measure, as land; to examine and ascertain particularly (L. *super*, and *video*, to see).

Survey, sur'-va, *s.* an attentive view; a particular view and examination of anything; surveying; a district for the collection of the customs [U.S.] *Trigonometrical survey*, a survey on a large scale by means of a series of triangles.

Surveyal, sur-va'-al, *s.* survey; a viewing.

Surveying, sur-va'-ing, *s.* the art or business of measuring land.

Surveyor, sur-va'-ur, *s.* one appointed to superintend others; one who views and examines to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality of a thing; one who measures land.

Surveyor-general, sur-va'-ur-jen'-e-ral, *s.* a chief or principal surveyor of royal manors, or parks.

Surveyorship, sur-va'-ur-ship, *s.* the office of a surveyor.

Survival, sur-vi'-val, *s.* a living beyond the life of another person, thing, or event; an outliving.

Survive, sur-vive', *v.a.* to outlive; to live beyond the life of: *v.n.* to remain alive (L. *super* and *vivo*, to live).

Survivency, sur-vi'-ven-se, *s.* a surviving; survivorship.

Surviving, sur-vi'-ving, *a.* remaining alive; yet living.

Survivor, sur-vi'-vur, *s.* one who outlives another; the longer liver of two joint tenants or holders [Law].

Survivorship, sur-vi'-vur-ship, *s.* the state of surviving; right as survivor.

Susceptibility, sus-sep-te-bil'-e-te, *s.* state of being easily affected by impressions; susceptibleness; sensibility.

Susceptible, sus-sep'-te-bl, *a.* capable of admitting anything additional, or any change, affection or influence; impressible; having nice sensibility (L. *sub* and *capio*, to take). **Susceptibly**, sus-sep'-te-ble, *ad.* in a susceptible manner. **Susceptibleness**, sus-sep'-te-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being susceptible.

Susceptive, sus-sep'-tiv, *a.* capable of admitting; readily admitting.

Susceptivity, sus-sep-tiv'-e-te, *s.* capacity of admitting; susceptibility.

Susceptor, sus-sep'-tur, *s.* one who undertakes; a godfather (L.)

Susciency, sus-sip'-e-en-se, *s.* reception; admission.

Susciplent, sus-sip'-e-ent, *a.* receiving; admitting: *s.* one who admits or receives.

Suscitate, sus'-se-tate, *v.a.* to rouse; to excite; to call into life and action. See **Cite**.

Suslik, sus'-lik, *s.* a spotted animal of the marmot kind.

Suspect, sus-pekt', *v.a.* to imagine that something exists, but without proof; to mistrust; to imagine to be guilty; to doubt: *v.n.* to imagine guilt: *a.* doubtful (L. *sub* and *specio*, to look).

Suspectable, sus-pekt'-â-bl, *a.* that may be suspected.

Suspected, sus-pek'-ted, *a.* imagined without proof; mistrusted. **Suspectedly**, sus-pek'-ted-le, *ad.* so as to be suspected. **Suspectedness**, sus-pek'-ted-nes, *s.* the state of being suspected.

Suspecter, sus-pek'-tur, *s.* one who suspects.

Suspectful, sus-pekt'-ful, *a.* apt to suspect or mistrust.

Suspectless, sus-pekt'-les, *a.* having no suspicion; not suspected.

Suspend, sus-pend', *v.a.* to hang; to attach to something above; to make to depend on; to interrupt; to stop for a time; to cause to cease for a time; to deprive of office for a time (L. *sub*, and *pendo*, *pensum*, to hang).

Suspender, sus-pen'-der, *s.* one who suspends: *pl.* straps worn for holding up trousers, &c.; braces.

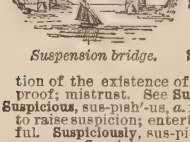
Suspense, sus-pens', *s.* a state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision; cessation for a time: suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right [Law]. See **Suspend**.

Suspensibility, sus-pen-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* capacity of being suspended or sustained from sinking.

Suspensible, sus-pen'-se-bl, *a.* capable of being suspended or held from sinking.

Suspension, sus-pen'-shun, *s.* act of suspending; delay; forbearance of determination; interruption; intermission; temporary privation of powers, authority, or rights; every sound of a chord to a given base, which is continued to another [Mus.]; a keeping in suspense [Rhet.] *Points of suspension*, the points in the axis or beam of a balance where the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended. *Suspension of arms*, a short truce agreed upon by

contending parties. *Suspension bridge*, a bridge supported by chains, which pass over high piers or columns at each end, and are secured below.



Suspension bridge.

Suspensive, sus-pen'-siv, *a.* doubtful.

Suspensor, sus-pen'-sur, *s.* something which suspends.

Suspensory, sus-pen'-sur-e, *a.* that suspends; suspending: *s.* that which suspends or holds up; a truss.

Suspicion, sus-pish'-un, *s.* act of suspecting; imagination of the existence of something on slight or no proof; mistrust. See **Suspect.**

Suspicious, sus-pish'-us, *a.* inclined to suspect; adapted to raise suspicion; entertaining suspicion; mistrustful. **Suspiciously**, sus-pish'-us-ly, *ad.* in a suspicious manner. **Suspiciousness**, sus-pish'-us-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being suspicious.

Suspiral, sus-pi'-ral, *s.* a breathing-hole; a vent.

Suspiration, sus-pi-ra'-shun, *s.* act of sighing or fetching a long, deep breath (L. *sub*, and *spiro*, to breathe).

Sustain, sus-tane', *v.a.* to bear; to uphold; to hold; to keep from falling; to support; to maintain; to keep alive; to assist or relieve (L. *sub.* and *teneo*, to hold).

Sustainable, sus-tane'-a-bl, *a.* that may be sustained.

Sustained, sus-tane'd', *a.* kept up.

Sustainer, sus-tane'-er, *s.* he who or that which sustains.

Sustainment, sus-tane'-ment, *s.* support.

Sustenance, sus'-te-nans, *s.* support; maintenance; that which supports life; food. See **Sustain.**

Sustentation, sus-ten-ta'-shun, *s.* support; maintenance: support of life.

Susurration, su-sur-ra'-shun, *s.* a whispering; a soft murmur (L. *susurro*, to whisper).

Sutile, su'-til, *a.* done by stitching (L. *suo*, to sew).

Sutler, sut'-ler, *s.* a person who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, &c. (Dut.)

Sutling, sut'-ling, *a.* belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

Sûtra, soo'-tra, *s.* a rule regulative of Brahminical ritual or religious observances; a collection of such (Sans. a thread or string).

Suttee, sut-te', *s.* a Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband; the self-immolation itself (Sans. *sati*, a virtuous wife).

Sutteeism, sut-te'-izm, *s.* the practice of self-immolation among widows in Hindustan.

Suttle, sut'-tl, *a.* neat; applied to the weight of commodities when the tare has been deducted, and tret is yet to be [Comm.]

Sutural, su-tu'-ral, *a.* relating to a suture or seam; taking place at a suture [Bot.]

Suture, su'-tyure, *s.* a sewing; a seam; the seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull by serrated or teethed margins [Anat.]; the uniting of the edges of wounds by sewing [Surg.]; the line or seam formed by the union of two margins in any part of a plant [Bot.]; the line of junction in the whorls of spiral shells, or the parts where the teethed edges of shells fit into each other [Conch.] (L. *suo*, to sew).

Sutured, su'-tyurd, *a.* having sutures; knit together.

Suzerain, su'-ze-rane, *s.* a feudal lord or superior (L. *super*).

Suzerainty, su'-ze-rane-te, *s.* the dominion of a suzerain; paramount authority or command.

Swab, swob, *s.* a mop for cleansing floors or decks: *v.a.* to clean with a mop; to wipe when wet or after washing (*sweep*).

Swabber, swob'-ber, *s.* one who uses a swab to clean a floor or deck.

Swad, swod, *s.* a pod; a short fat person.

Swaddle, swod'-di, *v.a.* to swathe; to bind tight, as with a bandage: *s.* cloth bound tight round the body (*swathe*).

Swaddling, swod'-dling, *a.* swathing; binding in tight clothes.

Swaddling-band, Swaddling-cloth, Swaddling-kloth, *s.* a band or cloth wrapped round an infant.

Swag, swag, *v.n.* to sink down by its weight; to lean; to sag; to hang heavy (*sway*).

Swag-bellied, swag'-bel-lid, *a.* having a prominent overhanging belly.

Swage, swaje, *v.a.* to ease; to soften; to mitigate (*assuage*).

Swage, swaje, *v.a.* to fashion a piece of iron by drawing it into a groove or mould having the required shape: *s.* a tool used for making mouldings upon sheet-iron.

Swagger, swag'-ger, *v.n.* to bluster; to bully; to brag noisily; to strut haughtily; *s.* boastfulness of manner (*swing*).

Swaggerer, swag'-ger-er, *s.* a blusterer; a bully; a boastful, noisy fellow.

Swaggy, swag'-ge, *a.* sinking, hanging or leaning by its weight.

Swain, swane, *s.* a young man; a country servant employed in husbandry; a lover in pastoral poetry (Scand. *sveinn*, a lad).

Swainish, swane'-ish, *a.* rustic.

Swainmote, swane'-mote, *s.* an ancient rural court for adjudging matters of the forest, held before the verderors of the forest as judges, by the steward of the court (*swain*, and *mote*).

Swale, swale, *s.* a shade; a vale; a tract of low land: *v.n.* to waste; to consume; to blaze away.

Swallow, swol'-lo, *s.* a well-known genus of swift-darting or skimming birds, which catch insects on the wing.

Swallow, swol'-lo, *v.a.* to receive through the gullet into the stomach; to absorb; to ingulf; to receive implicitly; to appropriate; to engross; to occupy; to seize and waste; to consume: *s.* the gullet, or œsophagus; the throat; voracity; as much as is swallowed at once (A.S. *swelgan*).

Swallower, swol'-lo-er, *s.* one who swallows; a glutton.

Swallow-fish, swol'-lo-fish, *s.* a sea-fish of the genus trigla, remarkable for the size of its gill fins.

Swallow's-tail, swal'-loz-tale, *s.* dove-tail; an outwork [Fort.]

Swallow-tail, swal'-lo-tale, *s.* a plant, a species of willow; a swallow-tailed coat.

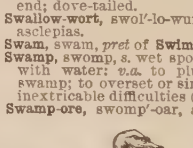
Swallow-tailed, swol'-lo-taled, *a.* tapering towards the end; dove-tailed.

Swallow-wort, swol'-lo-wurt, *s.* an herb of the genus asclepias.

Swam, swam, *pret* of **Swim.**

Swamp, swomp, *s.* wet spongy land; low ground, filled with water: *v.a.* to plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp; to overset or sink in water; to plunge into inextricable difficulties (*swim*).

Swamp-ore, swomp'-oar, *s.* an ore of iron found in swamps and morasses; bog-ore.



Swan.

Swampy, swomp'-e, *a.* consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet and spongy.

Swan, swon, *s.* a large aquatic fowl with very long neck and graceful movements, in Europe white, but in Australia black (A.S.)

Swang, swang, *s.* a piece of low land or green sward, liable to be covered with water (*swamp*).

Swan's-down, swonz'-down, *s.* a fine, soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton.

Swan-skin, swon'-skin, *s.* a species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.

Swap, swop, *s.* a blow; a stroke: *v.a.* to exchange; to barter; *ad.* hastily; as a blow (*sweep*).

Swape, swape, *s.* a pole supported by a fulcrum, used for raising water from a well; a sweep.

Sward, swawrd, *s.* the grassy surface of land; turf; the skin of bacon: *v.a.* to cover with sward (A.S. *sweard*).

Sward-cutter, swawrd'-kut-ter, *s.* an instrument for cutting sward across the ridges.

Swardy, swawrd'-e, } *a.* covered with sward.
Swarded, swawrd'-ed, }

Sware, sware, *old pret.* of **Swear.**

Swarm, swawrm, *s.* a large number or body of small animals or insects, particularly when in motion; a great number of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen; a like body of bees united and settled permanently in a hive; a multitude of people, particularly when in motion: *v.n.* to collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude; to be crowded; to breed multitudes (A.S. *swearm*).

Swarm, swawrm, *v.n.* to climb, a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs and crambling.

Swarming, swawr'-ming, going off in swarms, as bees.

Swart, swawrt, } *a.* being of a dark hue; moderately
Swarth, swawrth, } black; tawny (A.S.) **Swarthness, swawrth'-nes,** *s.* swarthiness.

Swarth, swawrth, *s.* an apparition of a dying person.

Swarthy, swawr'-the, *a.* being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny. **Swarthily**, swawrth'-e-le, *ad.* with a tawny hue. **Swarthiness, swawrth'-e-nes**, *s.* the quality of being swarthy.

Swartiness, swawrt'-e-nes, *s.* swarthiness; a tawny hue.

Swartish, swawrt'-ish, *a.* somewhat dark or tawfly.

Swash, swosh, *s.* a blustering noise; impulse of water flowing with violence; a dash or splash of water; wash: *v.n.* to bluster; to make a great noise; to splash water about (from the sound).

Swash, swosh, *a.* soft, like fruit too ripe.

Swashbuckler, swosh'-buk-ler, *s.* a bully or braggadocio.

Swasher, swosh'-er, *s.* one who makes a blustering show of valour or force of arms.

Swashy, swosh'-e, *a.* swash.

Swath, swawth, *s.* a line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe; the whole breadth or sweep of a scythe in mowing; a band or fillet (A.S. *swathe*).

Swathe, swa*the*, *v.a.* to bind with a band, bandage or roller; to bind or wrap: *s.* a bandage (A.S. *swathian*, to enwrap).

Swathing, swath'-ing, *a.* binding or wrapping. *Swathing-clothes*, swaddling clothes.

Sway, swa, *v.a.* to wield with the hand; to cause to lean or incline to one side; to influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force; to swing or wave: *v.n.* to be drawn to one side by weight; to lean; to have weight or influence; to bear rule; to govern: *s.* the swing or sweep of a weapon; anything moving with bulk and power; preponderation; rule; dominion; control; weight or authority that inclines to one side (Scand.)

Swaying, swa'-ing, *s.* the act of wielding or governing. *Swaying of the back*, among beasts, a kind of lumbago, caused by being overloaded, or a fall.

Sweal, sweel, *v.n.* to melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to waste away without feeding the flame; to blaze away (A.S. *swelan*).

Swear, sware, *v.n.* to affirm or utter a solemn declaration with an appeal to God for the truth of it; to promise upon oath; to give evidence on oath; to practise profaneness: *v.a.* to utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; to cause to take an oath; to declare or charge upon oath. *To swear the peace against one*, to make oath against him before the proper officer, as endangering the life or person of him who makes it (A.S. *swearian*).

Swearer, swa'-rer, *s.* one who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration; a profane person.

Swearing, swa'-ring, *s.* the act of affirming on oath; profaneness.

Sweat, swet, *s.* the sensible moisture which is excreted from the skin of an animal; labour; toil; drudgery; moisture exuded from any substance: *v.n.* to excrete sensible moisture from the pores of the skin; to toil; to drudge; to emit moisture: *v.a.* to emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exude (A.S. *swat*).

Sweater, swet'-ter, *s.* one who or that which causes to sweat.

Sweating-bath, swet'-ing-bath, *s.* a sudatory; a bath for exciting sweat.

Sweating-house, swet'-ing-hows, *s.* a house for sweating persons in sickness.

Sweating-iron, swet'-ing-i-urn, *s.* a kind of knife or a piece of a scythe, used to scrape off sweat from horses.

Sweating-room, swet'-ing-room, *s.* a room for sweating persons in sickness; a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.

Sweating-sickness, swet'-ing-sik-nes, *s.* a febrile epidemic disease of an extremely fatal nature, which ravaged Europe, and especially England, in the 15th and 16th centuries, and which was characterized by profuse sweating.

Sweating-system, swet'-ing-sis-tem, *s.* the system of employing people at their own homes, in tailoring particularly, for very low wages.

Sweaty, swet'-e, *a.* moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious. **Sweatily**, swet'-e-le, *ad.* so as to be moist with sweat. **Sweatiness**, swet'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being sweaty.

Swede, swede, *s.* a native of Sweden; a Swedish turnip.

Swedenborgian, swee-dn-bor'-je-an, *a.* relating to Swedenborg or his doctrines: *s.* a member of the New Jerusalem Church and a follower of Emanuel Swedenborg, a mystic, who claimed to have immediate intercourse with the world of spirits, and maintained that Jesus Christ alone was God, on the ground that in human nature alone we find the true essence of the divine.

Sweep, sweep, *v.a.* to brush or rub over with a brush, broom or besom; to clean by brushing; to carry with a long swinging or dragging motion; to carry off with celerity and violence; to strike with a long stroke; to draw or drag over: *v.n.* to pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad or brushing the surface of anything; to pass over with celerity and force; to pass with pomp; to move with a long reach: *s.* the act of sweeping; the compass of a stroke; the compass of anything turning, flowing or brushing; violent and general destruction; direction of any motion not rectilinear; a pole or piece of timber moved on a fulcrum; a large oar, used in small vessels to impel them in a calm, &c.; a chimney-sweeper (A.S. *swapan*).

Sweeper, sweep'-er, *s.* one who or that which sweeps.

Sweeping, sweep'-ing, *a.* comprehending a great deal: *s.pl.* things collected by sweeping; rubbish. **Sweepingly**, sweep'-ing-le, *ad.* in a sweeping manner. **Sweepingness**, sweep'-ing-nes, *s.* being of a sweeping nature.

Sweep-net, sweep'-net, *s.* a large net for drawing over an extensive compass.

Sweepstake, sweep'-stake, *s.* a game in which one wins all.

Sweepstakes, sweep'-stakes, *s.pl.* the whole money or other things staked or won, as at a horse-race.

Sweep-washer, sweep'-wash-er, *s.* the person who extracts from the sweepings, &c., of refineries of gold and silver the small residuum of precious metal.

Sweepy, sweep'-e, *a.* passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once; strutting; wavy.

Sweet, sweet, *a.* agreeable or grateful to the taste; pleasing to the smell, the ear, or the eye; fragrant; melodious; beautiful; fresh; not salt; not sour; not stale; not putrid; mild; soft; gentle; kind; obliging: *s.* a substance sweet to the taste or smell; a word of endearment; something pleasing or grateful to the mind: *pl.* home-made wines, metheglin, &c.; molasses, or other sweet vegetable substances (A.S. *swet*). **Sweetly**, sweet'-le, *ad.* in a sweet manner.

Sweetness, sweet'-nes, *s.* the quality of being sweet; fragrance; mildness; obliging civility; amiableness.

Sweet-bread, sweet'-bred, *s.* the pancreas of a calf or of any animal.

Sweet-brier, sweet'-bri-er, *s.* a shrubby plant of the rose kind, with a delicate fragrance.

Sweet-calabash, sweet-kal'-a-bash, *s.* a W. Indian passion flower.

Sweet-cicely, sweet-sis'-e-le, *s.* a plant of the genus myrrhis.

Sweet-cistus, sweet-sis'-tus, *s.* an ever-green shrub of the genus cistus.

Sweet-corn, sweet'-korn, *s.* a variety of maize of a sweet taste.

Sweeten, sweet'-tn, *v.a.* to make sweet; to make pleasing, or mild, or kind, or less painful, or pure, or warm and fertile; to increase the agreeable qualities of; to soften; to make delicate; to restore to purity: *v.n.* to become sweet.

Sweetener, sweet'-tn-er, *s.* he who or that which sweetens.

Sweetening, sweet'-tn-ing, *s.* the act of making sweet; that which sweetens.

Sweet-flag, sweet'-flag, *s.* an aromatic plant of the genus acorus.

Sweet-gum, sweet'-gum, *s.* a tree of the genus liquidambar.

Sweet-heart, sweet'-härt, *s.* a lover or mistress.

Sweeting, sweet'-ing, *s.* a sweet apple; a word of endearment.

Sweetish, sweet'-ish, *a.* somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste. **Sweetishness**, sweet'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being sweetish.

Sweet-john, sweet'-jon, *s.* a plant, a species of dianthus.

Sweet-marjoram, sweet-mär'-jo-ram, *s.* a very fragrant plant, a species of origanum.

Sweet-maudlin, sweet-mawd'-lin, *s.* a species of achillea.

Sweetmeat, sweet'-meet, *s.* a confection of sugar; fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, &c.

Sweet-pea, sweet'-pee, *s.* an annual leguminous plant, allied to the pea.

Sweet-potato, sweet'-po-ta-to, *s.* a plant and the esculent part of its root, the batatas.

Sweet-root, sweet'-root, *s.* the liquorice.

Sweet-rush, sweet'-rush, *s.* the sweet-flag.

Sweet-scented, sweet'-sent-ed, *a.* having a sweet smell.

Sweet-sop, sweet'-sop, *s.* an evergreen shrub, allied to the custard apple.

Sweet-william, sweet-wil'-yam, *s.* the name of several species of pink, of the genus dianthus.

Sweet-wood, sweet'-wood, *s.* a plant, a species of laurel.

Sweet-wort, sweet'-wurt, *s.* any plant of a sweet taste.

Sweinmote, sween'-mote, *s.* See **Swainmote.**

Swell, swel, *v.n.* to grow larger; to dilate or extend; to increase in size or extent; to heave; to be puffed up;

to be bloated; to be inflated; to bulge out; to rise into arrogance; to grow more violent; to become larger; to become louder; to strut; to rise in altitude: *v.a.* to increase the size, bulk or dimensions of; to heighten; to raise to arrogance; to enlarge; to augment, as the sound of a note [Mus.]: *s.* extension of bulk; increase of sound; a gradual ascent or elevation of land; a wave or billow, or rather a succession of waves; in an organ, a certain number of pipes inclosed in a box, which being uncovered produces a swell of sound; an important personage; a showily dressed person or fop (A.S. *swellan*).

Swellet, swel'-let, *s.* in tin mines, a rush of water breaking in upon the works.

Swelling, swel'-ing, *a.* tumid; turgid; bombastic: *s.* a tumour or any morbid enlargement; protuberance; prominence; a rising or enlargement by passion.

Swell-mob, swel'-mob, *s.* a class of well-dressed thieves, who frequent crowds with a view to pick pockets.

Swelter, swel'-ter, *v.n.* to be overcome and faint with heat: *v.n.* to oppress with heat (A.S. *sweltan*, to die).

Sweltry, swelt'-re, *a.* suffocating with heat; oppressive with heat; sultry.

Swept, swept, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Sweep.**

Swerve, swery, *v.n.* to turn aside; to deviate from any line prescribed or rule of duty; to incline or bend; to climb or move forward by winding (A.S. *sweorfan*).

Swerving, swerv'-ing, *s.* deviation from any rule or standard.

Swift, swift, *a.* moving with celerity or velocity; fleet; ready; prompt; speedy; expeditious (A.S.) **Swiftly**, swift'-le, *ad.* in a swift manner. **Swiftness**, swift'-nes, *s.* speed; rapid motion; quickness.

Swift, swift, *s.* a bird of the swallow family, of swift flight and almost constantly on the wing; the common newt; a reel for winding yarn; the current of a stream.

Swifter, swift'-er, *s.* a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets, or to strengthen and defend from external injury the sides of a boat; also applied to the forward shrouds [Naut.]: *v.a.* to stretch, as shrouds by tackles [Naut.]

Swig, swig, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to drink by large draughts; to suck greedily: *s.* a large draught; a pulley with ropes which are not parallel [Naut.] (*swill.*)

Swill, swil, *v.a.* to drink grossly or greedily; to wash; to drench; to inebriate: *s.* drink taken in excessive quantities; the wash given to swine, called swillings (*swallow*).

Swiller, swil'-ler, *s.* one who drinks voraciously.

Swillings, swil'-lingz, *s.pl.* See **Swill.**

Swim, swim, *v.n.* to be supported on water or other fluid; to float; to move in water by hands and feet, or by fins; to glide smoothly; to be flooded; to be dizzy; to overflow; to abound: *v.a.* to cause to swim; to pass or move on; to immerse in water, that the lighter parts may swim; *s.* act of swimming: a swimming movement; the air-bladder of a fish (A.S. *swimman*).

Swimmer, swim'-mer, *s.* one who swims; a protuberance on the leg of a horse; a bird that swims, as the duck and goose; a water-spider.

Swimming, swim'-ming, the art of moving in water by means of the limbs; dizziness. **Swimmingly**, swim'-ming-le, *ad.* smoothly; without obstruction.

Swindle, swin'dl, *v.a.* to cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice: *s.* an act of swindling (Ger. *schwinden*, to vanish).

Swindler, swin'-dler, *s.* a cheat; a rogue; one who makes a practice of defrauding or swindling others.

Swindlery, swin'-dler-e, *s.* the arts of the swindler.

Swindling, swin'-dling, *s.* the act of defrauding. See **Swindle.**

Swine, *s.* a well-known thick- and bristly-skinned quadruped fed for food; a pig (A.S. *swin*).

Swine-bread, swine'-bred, *s.* a kind of plant, truffle.

Swine-cote, swine'-koat, *s.* a pen for swine.

Swine-grass, swine'-gras, *s.* a plant, knot-grass.

Swine-herd, swine'-herd, *s.* a keeper of swine.

Swine-oat, swine'-oat, *s.* a kind of oats cultivated for the use of pigs.

Swine-pipe, swine'-pipe, *s.* the red-wing; a thrush.

Swine-pox, swine'-poks, *s.* a variety of the chicken-pox with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid.

Swine's-cress, swinez'-kres, *s.* a species of cress, of the genus coronopus.

Swine-stone, swine'-stone, *s.* a variety of limestone, also called stinkstone.

Swine-sty, swine'-sti, *s.* a pen for swine.

Swine-thistle, swine'-this'l, *s.* a plant, the sow-thistle.

Swing, swing, *v.n.* to move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air with unrestrained tendency to vibrate; to practise swinging; to turn round an anchor, as a ship; to be hanged: *v.a.* to make to play loosely; to cause to wave or vibrate; to move to and fro; to brandish; *s.* a waving or vibratory motion; oscillation; motion from one side to the other; a rope or other thing suspended to swing on; influence of a body in motion; unrestrained liberty or license; the sweep of a moving body (A.S. *swingan*).

Swing-bridge, swing'-brij, *s.* a bridge that may be moved by swinging.

Swinge, swinj, *v.a.* to beat soundly; to chastise.

Swinge-buckler, swinj'-buk-ler, *s.* one who pretends to feats of arms; a bully.

Swingel, swing'-gl, *s.* that part of a flail which falls on the grain in threshing.

Swinger, swing'-er, *s.* one who swings.

Swinging, swing'-ing, *a.* very large. **Swingingly**, swing'-ing-le, *ad.* vastly; hugely.

Swingle, swing'-gl, *v.a.* to clean flax by beating it: *s.* a wooden instrument used in swingling; a swingle-knife.

Swingle, swing'-gl, *v.n.* to dangle; to wave hanging.

Swingle-tree, swing'-gl-tree, *s.* a swing-tree.

Swingling-knife, swing'-gling-nife, *s.* a wooden instrument for cleaning flax.

Swingling-tow, swing'-gling-to, *s.* the coarse part of flax separated by swingling and hatcheling.

Swing-plough, swing'-plow, *s.* a plough without a fore-wheel under the beam.

Swing-tree, swing'-tree, *s.* the cross-bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened.

Swing-wheel, swing'-hweel, *s.* in a timepiece, the wheel which drives the pendulum.

Swinish, swi'-nish, *a.* befitting or like swine; gross; hoggish. **Swinishly**, swine'-ish-le, *ad.* in a swinish manner. **Swinishness**, swine'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being swinish.

Swink, swingk, *v.a.* or *v.n.* to labour; to drudge: *s.* labour; drudgery (A.S. *swincan*).

Swipe, swipe, *s.* a swape or sweep.

Swipes, swipes, *s.pl.* a brisk small beer.

Swirl, swerl, *s.* a whirling or eddying motion: *v.n.* to move in swirls (from the sound).

Swiss, swis, *s.* a native of Switzerland; the language of Switzerland.

Switch, switch, *s.* a small flexible twig, or rod; a movable rail for transferring a railway train or car from one line to another: *v.a.* to strike with a switch; to transfer by a switch; to shunt: *v.n.* to walk with a jerk (Ger.)

Switchman, switch'-man, *s.* a pointsman.

Swivel, swiv'l, *s.* that which turns upon a staple: a small piece of ordnance which turns on a pivot: *v.n.* to turn on a staple or pivot (A.S. *swifan*, to revolve).

Swivel-eye, swiv'l-i, *s.* a squint eye.

Swivel-hook, swiv'l-hook, *s.* a hook that turns in the end of a block-strap, for readily taking the turns out of a tackle.

Swob, swob, *s.* See **Swab.**

Swollen, **Swoln**, *pp.* of **Swell.**

Swoon, swoon, *v.n.* to faint; to sink into a fainting fit, in which there is an apparent suspension of the vital functions and mental powers: *s.* a fainting fit; syncope (A.S. *swunan*).

Swooning, swoon'-ing, *s.* the act of fainting; syncope.

Swoop, swoop, *v.a.* to fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing; to seize; to catch up: *v.n.* to pass with pomp; to descend with a sweep: *s.* the act of swooping; a falling on and seizing (*sweep*).

Swop, swop, *v.a.* to exchange; to barter: *s.* an exchange. See **Swap.**

Sword, soard, *s.* a sharp-edged offensive weapon used either for thrusting or cutting; destruction by war; an emblem of vengeance or justice, authority and power; war; dissension; an emblem of triumph and protection (A.S. *sweord*).

Sword-arm, soard'-arm, *s.* the right arm.

Sword-bayonet, soard'-ba-o-net, *s.* a bayonet somewhat like a sword.

Sword-bearer, soard'-bare-er, *s.* an officer in the city of London who carries the sword, as an emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor.

Sword-belt, soard'-belt, *s.* a belt by which a sword is suspended, and borne by the side.

Sword-blade, soard'-blade, *s.* the blade or cutting part of a sword.

Sword-cane, soard'-kane, *s.* a walking-stick containing a sword.

Sword-dance, soard'-dans, *s.* a Highland dance over two swords, laid cross-wise, without touching them.

Sword-fight, soard'-fite, *s.* fencing; a combat or trial of skill with swords.

Sword-fish, soard'-fish, *s.* a large sea-fish, allied to the mackerel, so named from the prolongation of the upper jaw, which is sharp like a sword.

Sword-grass, soard'-gras, *s.* a sedge grass.
Sword-knot, soard'-not, *s.* a ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.
Sword-law, soard'-law, *s.* violence; government by force.
Swordless, soard'-les, *a.* destitute of a sword.
Sword player, soard'-pla-er, *s.* a fencer; a gladiator.
Sword-shaped, soard'-shapt, *a.* shaped like a sword.
Swords-man, swordz'-man, *s.* a soldier; a fighting man.
Swordsmanship, soardz'-man-ship, *s.* skill in the use of the sword.
Swore, swore, *pret.* of **Swear**.
Sworn, sworn, *pp.* of **Swear**. *Sworn friends*, close or intimate friends. *Sworn enemies*, determined or irreconcilable enemies.
Swound, swownd, *v.n.* to swoon.
Swum, swum, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Swim**.
Swung, swung, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Swing**.
Sybarite, sib'-a-rite, *s.* one devoted to luxury and pleasure. (*Sybaris*, an ancient city of Italy, the inhabitants of which were given up to luxurious indulgence.)
Sybaritic, sib-a-rit'-ik, *a.* luxurious; wanton.
Sybaritism, sib'-a-rite-izm, *s.* effeminacy and luxuriousness.
Sycamine, sik'-a-mine, *s.* a mulberry tree (Gr.)
Sycamore, sik'-a-more, *s.* a species of fig-tree; a species of maple (Gr. *sykon*, a fig, and *moron*, a mulberry).
Sycamore-moth, sik'-a-more-moth, *s.* a large moth, whose larvæ feed on the leaves of the sycamore.
Sycee, si-see', *s.* silver in the shape of small half-globes, used as a currency in China.
Sychnocarpous, sik-no-kär'-pus, *a.* bearing fruit many times without perishing [Bot.] (Gr. *sychnos*, frequent, and *karpos*, fruit).
Sycite, sik'-ite, *s.* fig-stone (Gr. *sykon*, a fig).
Sycoma, se-ko'-ma, *s.* a tumour shaped like a fig [Med.]
Sycophancy, sik'-o-fan-se, *s.* mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; servility. See **Sycophant**.
Sycophant, sik'-o-fant, *s.* a parasite; a mean flatterer, especially a flatterer of princes and great men; an obsequious flatterer or parasite (Gr. *sykophantes*, an informer, a fig-shower, from *sykon*, and *phaino*, to show).
Sycophant, sik'-o-fant, } *v.a.* to play the sycophant; to flatter meanly.
Sycophantize, sik'-o-fan-tize, }
Sycophantic, sik-o-fant'-ik, } *a.* like a sycophant; obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favour by mean adulation.
Sycophantish, sik-o-fant'-ish, }
Sycophantry, sik'-o-fant-re, *s.* mean and officious tale-bearing or adulation.
Sycosis, sik-ko'-sis, *s.* a tubercular eruption upon the scalp or bearded part of the face [Med.]
Syenite, si'-en-ite, *s.* a rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and mica. (*Syene*, in Egypt, where it abounds).
Syenitic, si-en-it'-ik, *a.* like or containing syenite.
Syke, sike, *s.* a small brook or rill.
Syllabic, sil-lab'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a syllable or syllables; consisting of a syllable or syllables. **Syllabically**, sil-lab'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a syllabic manner.
Syllabicate, sil-lab'-e-kate, *v.a.* to form into syllables.
Syllabication, sil-lab-e-ka'-shun, *s.* act of forming syllables.
Syllabification, sil-lab'-e-fi-ka'-shun, *s.* syllabication.
Syllabify, sil-lab'-e-fi, *v.a.* to form into syllables (*syllable*, and L. *facio*, to make).
Syllable, sil'-la-bl, *s.* a letter or combination of letters uttered together by a single impulsion of the voice; a small part of a sentence; a particle: *v.a.* to utter; to articulate (Gr. *syn*, with, and *lambano*, to take).
Syllabub, sil'-la-bub, *s.* a compound drink, made of wine and milk.
Syllabus, sil'-la-bus, *s.* an abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse, &c.
Syllepsis, sil-lep'-sis, *s.* a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author [Gram.]; an agreement of a verb or an adjective with one rather than another of two nouns to which it equally applies [Gram.] (Gr. *syn*, and *lepsis*, taking.)
Sylleptical, sil-lep'-tik-al, *a.* relating to or implying syllepsis.
Syllogism, sil'-lo-jism, *s.* a form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last, which necessarily follows from them, the conclusion (Gr. *syn*, and *logos*, reasoning, discourse).
Syllogistic, sil-lo-jis'-tik, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of a syllogism, or in the form of reasoning by syllogisms. **Syllogistically**, sil-lo-jis'-tik-al-le, *ad.* in a syllogistic manner.
Syllogization, sil-lo-je-za'-shun, *s.* a reasoning by syllogisms.
Syllogize, sil'-lo-jize, *v.n.* to reason by syllogisms.
Syllogizer, sil'-lo-jize-er, *s.* one who syllogizes.
Sylph, silf, *s.* an imaginary being, inhabiting the air, and belonging to a class intermediate between those who have and those who have not a bodily frame, of an airy substance and a movement light and nimble (Gr.)
Sylph-like, silf'-like, *a.* resembling a sylph.
Sylphid, silf'-id, *s.* a diminutive of sylph.
Sylva, sil'-vä, *s.* a collection of poetical pieces, of various kinds: a work containing a botanical description of forest-trees; the forest-trees themselves (L. *silva*, a wood).
Sylvan, sil'-van, *a.* pertaining to a wood; rustic; woody: *s.* a fabled deity of the woods; a faun; a satyr; sometimes, a rustic.
Sylvanite, sil'-van-ite, *s.* a native tellurium.
Sylvate, sil'-vate, *s.* a salt of sylvic acid.
Sylviadæ, sil'-vi-a-dee, *s.pl.* the warblers.
Sylvic-acid, sil-vik'-as-id, *s.* a crystallizable substance obtained from resin by the action of alcohol.
Symbal, sim'-bal, *s.* See **Cymbals**.
Symbol, sim'-bol, *s.* the sign or representation of any moral thing by the images or properties of natural things; an emblem or representation of something else; a letter or character which is significant; in medals, a certain mark or figure representing a being or thing; an abstract or compendium; a creed (Gr. *syn*, and *ballo*, to throw).
Symbolic, sim-bol'-ik, } *a.* serving as symbol; representative; figurative; relative. *Symbolical book*, a confession of faith. **Symbolically**, sim-bol'-ik-al-le, *ad.* by symbols or signs. **Symbolicalness**, sim-bol'-ik-al-nes, *s.* the quality of being symbolical.
Symbolical, sim-bol'-ik-al, }
Symbolics, sim-bol'-iks, *s.* the science of symbols; the science of creeds.
Symbolism, sim'-bol-izm, *s.* consent of parts [Chem.]; the impartation to an object or an action of a symbolic meaning; representation by symbols; a system of symbols; the science of symbols or creeds.
Symbolist, sim'-bol-ist, *s.* one who uses symbols.
Symbolistic, sim-bol-ist'-ik, *a.* employing symbols.
Symbolization, sim-bol-e-za'-shun, *s.* act of symbolizing; resemblance in properties.
Symbolize, sim'-bol-ize, *v.n.* to have a typical resemblance; to agree: *v.a.* to represent by a symbol; to make representative of.
Symbology, sim-bol'-o-je, *s.* the art of expressing by symbols.
Symmetral, sim'-me-tral, *a.* commensurable.
Symmetrian, sim-me'-tre-an, *s.* one eminently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts.
Symmetrical, sim-met'-re-kal, *a.* having symmetry; proportional in its parts; having its parts in due proportion, as to dimensions. **Symmetrically**, sim-met'-re-kal-le, *ad.* in a symmetrical manner. **Symmetricalness**, sim-met'-re kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being symmetrical.
Symmetrist, sim'-me-trist, *s.* a symmetrian.
Symmetrize, sim'-me-trize, *v.n.* to make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry.
Symmetry, sim'-me-tre, *s.* a due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole; harmony (Gr. *syn*, and *metron*, a measure).
Sympathetic, sim-pa-thet'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or expressing sympathy; having common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another; produced by sympathy; inducing sympathy. *Sympathetic ink*, an ink which makes no mark upon the paper until it is heated. **Sympathetically**, sim-pa-thet'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a sympathetic manner; with or in consequence of sympathy.
Sympathist, sim'-pa-thist, *s.* one who sympathizes.
Sympathize, sim'-pa-thize, *v.n.* to have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain; to feel with another; to express sympathy.
Sympathizer, sim'-pa-thize-er, *s.* one who sympathizes.
Sympathy, sim'-pa-thc, *s.* fellow feeling; the quality of being affected by the affection of another with correspondent feelings; compassion; an agreement of affections or inclinations; a correspondence of various parts of the body in similar sensations or affections [Med.]; a propension of inanimate things to unite, or to act on each other (Gr. *syn*, and *pathos*, feeling).
Symphonic, sim-fon'-ik, *a.* resembling a symphony; symphonious.

Symphonious, sim-fo'-ne-us, *a.* agreeing in sound; harmonious; symphonic.
Symphonist, sim'-fo-nist, *s.* a composer of symphonies.
Symphonize, sim'-fo-nize, *v.n.* to be in unison with.
Symphony, sim'-fo-ne, *s.* a consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear; an instrumental introduction and termination to a vocal composition; a musical composition for a full band of instruments (Gr. *syn*, and *phone*, the voice, sound).
Symphysis, sim'-fe-sis, *s.* the union of bones by cartilage [Anat.]; a coalescence of a natural passage [Surg.]; a point of union between two parts; insertion (Gr. *syn*, and *phyo*, to grow).
Sympiesometer, sim-pi-e-zom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere (Gr. *syn*, *piezo*, to press, and *meter*).
Symploce, sim'-plo-se, *s.* a figure according to which several successive clauses have the same beginning and ending [Rhet.] (Gr. *syn*, and *ploke*, knitting).
Symposiac, sim-po'-ze-ak, *a.* pertaining to compotations and merry-making; happening at a convivial meeting: *s.* a conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet.
Symposium, sim-po'-ze-um, *s.* a drinking together; a merry feast; a banquet with philosophic discussion (Gr. *syn*, and *posis*, drinking).
Symptom, simp'-tum, *s.* a token or sign; that which indicates the existence of something else; that which indicates disease [Med.] (Gr. *syn*, and *pipto*, to fall.)
Symptomatic, simp-to-mat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to symptoms; indicating the existence of something else; which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body [Med.]; according to symptoms.
Symptomatically, simp-to-mat'-ik-al-le, *ad.* by means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms.
Symptomatology, simp-to-mă-tol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the symptoms of diseases (*symptom*, and Gr. *logos*, science).
Symptosis, simp-to'-sis, *s.* a concourse of vowels; a hiatus [Gram.] (Gr. *syn*, *ptosis*, falling).
Syn, sin, a Greek prefix signifying with or together.
Synæresis, sin-er'-e-sis, *s.* the contraction of two syllables or vowels into one [Gram.] (Gr. *syn*, and *haireo*, to take.)
Synagogical, sin-ă-gog'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to a synagogue.
Synagogue, sin'-ă-gog, *s.* a congregation of Jews for the purpose of worship; a Jewish place of worship. *The great synagogue*, a council of Jews concerned in remodelling the Jewish worship after the Captivity. (Gr. *syn*, and *ago*, to lead.)
Synaleipha, sin-ă-le'-fă, *s.* the contraction of two syllables into one by suppressing a vowel at the end of a word before another vowel [Gram.] (Gr. *syn*, and *aleipho*, to wipe out.)
Synallagmatic, sin-al-lag-mat'-ik, *a.* mutually or reciprocally binding (Gr. *syn*, and *allasso*, to change).
Synarchy, sin'-ăr-ke, *s.* joint rule or sovereignty (Gr. *syn*, and *archo*, to rule).
Synarthrosis, sin-ăr-thro'-sis, *s.* union of bones without motion; close union, as in sutures (Gr *syn*, and *arthron*, a joint).
Synaxis, sin-aks'-is, *s.* a congregation (Gr. *syn*, and *ago*, to lead).
Syncarpous, sin-kär'-pus, *a.* having the carpels of a compound fruit completely united [Bot.] (Gr. *syn*, and *karpos*, fruit.)
Syncategorematic, sin-kat'-e-gor-e-mat'-ik, *a.* that may be combined with, but cannot by itself constitute, a term [Logic]: *s.* a word of this description (Gr. *syn*, and *categorematic*).
Synchondrosis, sin-kon-dro'-sis, *s.* the connection of bones by means of cartilage (Gr. *syn*, and *chondros*, cartilage).
Synchoresis, sin-ko-re'-sis, *s.* concession for the purpose of retort [Rhet.] (Gr. *syn*, and *choresis*, admission.)
Synchronal, sin'-kro-nal, *a.* happening at the same time; simultaneous: *s.* that which is simultaneous (Gr. *syn*, and *chronos*, time).
Synchronism, sin'-kro-nism, *s.* concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness; tabular arrangement of history according to dates; representation on the same picture of successive incidents in life.
Synchronistic, sin-kron-ist'-ik, *a.* as regards synchronism.
Synchronization, sin-kro-ne-za'-shun, *s.* concurrence of events in time.
Synchronize, sin'-kro-nize, *v.n.* to agree in time: *v.a.* to cause to agree in time.
Synchronous, sin'-kro-nus, *a.* happening at the same time; simultaneous. **Synchronously**, sin'-kro-nus-le, *ad.* at the same time.
Synchysis, sin'-ki-sis, *s.* derangement; confusion of words in a sentence; confusion of humours of the eye (Gr. *syn*, and *cheo*, to pour).
Syncinal, sin-kli'-nal, *a.* inclined downward from opposite directions; inclining to a common plane [Geol.] (Gr. *syn*, and *klino*, to bend.)
Syncopal, sin'-ko-pal, *a.* pertaining to syncope.
Syncopate, sin'-ko-pate, *v.a.* to contract, by omitting letters or syllables in a word; to prolong a note, begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar [Mus.]
Syncopation, sin-ko-pa'-shun, *s.* the act of syncopating.
Syncope, sin'-ko-pe, *s.* syncopation; the elision of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word [Gram.]; a fainting or swooning [Med.]; suspension (Gr. *syn*, and *kopto*, to cut off).
Syncopist, sin'-ko-pist, *s.* one who contracts words.
Syncopize, sin'-ko-pize, *v.a.* to contract by the omission of a letter or syllable.
Syncretic, sin-kret'-ik, *a.* blending different speculative or religious systems into one: one who does so; a syncretist.
Syncretism, sin'-kre-tizm, *s.* an attempted blending of different, more or less antagonistic, speculative or religious systems into one (Gr. the union of two contending parties against a third, from *syn*, and *kretizo*, to lie and deceive like a Cretan).
Syncretist, sin'-kre-tist, *s.* one who attempts to reconcile opposing systems or sects.
Syncretistic, sin-kre-tist'-tik, *a.* pertaining to the syncretists or syncretism.
Syncrisis, sin'-kre-sis, *s.* a comparison of opposite persons or things (Gr. *syn*, and *krino*, to distinguish).
Syndesmography, sin-des-mog'-rà-fe, *s.* a description of the ligaments (Gr. *sydesmos*, a ligament, and *grapho*, to write).
Syndesmology, sin-des-mol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on the ligaments (Gr. *syndesmos*, and *logos*, account).
Syndesmosis, sin-des-mo'-sis, *s.* the union of one bone with another by ligaments [Anat.]
Syndesmotomy, sin-des-mot'-o-me, *s.* the dissection of the ligaments (Gr. *syndesmos*, and *tome*, cutting).
Syndic, sin'-dik, *s.* an officer invested with different powers in different countries; a municipal or other officer; a chief magistrate; one chosen to transact business for others: at Cambridge, a member of the senate chosen to transact special business (Gr. *syn*, and *dike*, justice).
Syndicate, sin'-de-kate, *s.* a council; body of syndics; the office of a syndic; a specially superintending or managing body.
Syndrome, sin'-dro-me, *s.* concurrence; the combination of symptoms in disease [Med.] (Gr. *syn*, and *dromos*, running.)
Synecdoche, sin-ek'-do-ke, *s.* a figure or trope by which a whole is put for a part or a part for the whole [Rhet.] (Gr. *syn*, and *dechomai*, to receive.)
Synecdochical, sin-ek-dok'-e-kal, *a.* expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.
Synechia, sin-e'-ke-a, *s.* a disease of the eye, in which the iris adheres to the cornea or the crystalline lens (Gr. *syn*, and *echo*, to have).
Synecphonesis, sin-ek-fo-ne'-sis, *s.* a contraction of two syllables into one (Gr. *syn*, *ek*, and *phone*, sound).
Synepy, sin'-e-pe, *s.* an interjunction of words in uttering clauses [Rhet.] (Gr. *syn*, and *epos*, a word.)
Synergetic, sin-er-jet'-ik, *a.* co-operating.
Synergism, sin-er'-jizm, *s.* the doctrine of the Synergists.
Synergist, sin-er'-jist, *s.* in the Lutheran Church, one who held that divine grace required a correspondent action of the will to make it effectual.
Synergy, sin'-er-je, *s.* co-operation [Med.] (Gr. *syn*, and *ergon*, a work.)
Syngenesia, sin-je-ne'-se-à, *s.* the nineteenth class of the Linnæan system of botany, consisting of those plants whose stamens are united into a cylindrical form by the anthers (Gr. *syn*, and *genesis*).
Syngraph, sin'-graf, *s.* a deed signed by all the parties concerned [Law]. (Gr. *syn*, and *grapho*, to write.)
Synizesis, sin-e-ze'-sis, *s.* an obliteration of the pupil of the eye [Med.]; synechphonesis [Gram.] (Gr. *syn*, and *hizo*, to seat.)
Synneurosis, sin-new-ro'-sis, *s.* the connection of parts by means of ligaments [Anat.] (Gr. *syn*, and *neuron*, a sinew.)
Synochus, sin'-o-kus, *s.* a species of continuous fever (Gr. *syn*, and *echo*, to hold).
Synod, sin'-od, *s.* a council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion; in Scotland, such a council consisting of several adjoining presbyteries; a meeting, convention, or council; a conjunction of two or more planets or stars (Gr. *syn*, and *hodos*, a way).
Synodal, sin'-od-al, *a.* pertaining to or occasioned by

a synod: *s.* a pecuniary rent, formerly paid to the bishop or archdeacon at his Easter visitation.

Synodical, sin-od'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to or transacted in a synod; pertaining to a conjunction [Astron.] *Synodical month*, the period from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another. **Synodically**, sin-od'-e-kal-le, *ad.* by the authority of a synod.

Synomosy, si-nom'-o-se, *s.* sworn brotherhood (Gr. *syn*, and *omnymi*, to swear).

Synonym, sin'-o-nim, *s.* a word having the same signification as another (Gr. *syn*, and *onoma*, a name).

Synonymist, sin-on'-e-mist, *s.* one who collects and explains synonymous words.

Synonymize, sin-on'-e-mize, *v.a.* to express the same meaning in different words.

Synonymous, sin-on'-e-mus, *a.* expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea. **Synonymously**, sin-on'-e-mus-le, *ad.* in a synonymous manner.

Synonymy, sin-on'-e-me, *s.* the quality of expressing the same meaning by different words; amplification by synonyms.

Synopsis, sin-op'-sis, *s.* a general view, or a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole of the principal parts in a general view (Gr. *syn*, and *opsis*, view).

Synoptic, sin-op'-tik, *s.* one of the authors of the synoptical gospels.

Synoptical, sin-op'-te-kal, *a.* affording a general view of the whole, or of the principal parts of a thing. *Synoptical Gospels*, the gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, so called as giving a synoptical view of the same transactions and events. **Synoptically**, sin-op'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a synoptical manner.

Synoptist, si-nop'-tist, *s.* the writer of a synoptic.

Synosteology, sin-os-te-ol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on joints (Gr. *syn*, *osteon*, a bone, and *logos*, account).

Synosteosis, sin-os-te-o'-sis, *s.* union by means of bone.

Synovia, sin-o'-ve-a, *s.* a fluid, like the white of an egg, secreted into the cavities of joints, to lubricate them [Anat.] (Gr. *syn*, and L. *ovum*, an egg.)

Synovial, sin-o'-ve-al, *a.* relating to the synovia; secreting a lubricating fluid.

Syntactical, sin-tak'-te-kal, *a.* pertaining to syntax; according to the rules of syntax. **Syntactically**, sin-tak'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in conformity to syntax.

Syntax, sin'-taks, *s.* the due arrangement of words in sentences according to established usage [Gram.] (Gr. *syn*, and *tasso*, to place in order.)

Syntaxis, sin-tak'-sis, *s.* syntax.

Syntectic, sin-tekt'-ik, *a.* wasting with consumption.

Synteresis, sin-te-re'-sis, *s.* preventive or preservative treatment [Med.] (Gr. *syn*, and *tereo*, to guard.)

Syntheret, sin-te-ret'-ik, *a.* preserving health.

Syntexis, sin-tek'-sis, *s.* a deep consumption (Gr. *syn*, and *teko*, to melt).

Synthesis, sin'-the-sis, *s.* composition, or the putting of two or more things together; the process of deducing and combining complex ideas from simple ones [Logic]; the operation by which divided parts are reunited [Surg.]; the uniting of elements into a compound [Chem.]; the reverse of analysis (Gr. *syn*, and *thesis*, putting).

Synthetic, sin-thet'-ik, *a.* pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis or composition. **Synthetically**, sin-thet'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a synthetical manner.

Syntonic, sin-ton'-ik, *a.* sharp; intense [Mus.] (Gr. *syn*, and *tonic*.)

Syntonin, sin'-to-nin, *s.* muscle fibrine, being the basis and chief constituent of the contractile animal tissues (Gr. *syn*, and *teino*, to stretch).

Syphilis, sif'-e-lis, *s.* the venereal disease.

Syphilitic, sif-e-lit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or infected with syphilis.

Syphilization, sif-il-i-za'-shun, *s.* a condition of body under which the syphilitic virus becomes innocuous, produced by successive innoculations with the poison.

Syphiloid, sif'-e-loyd, *a.* resembling syphilis (*syphilis*, and *eidos*, like).

Syphon, sif'-fon, *s.* See **Siphon**,

Syren, si'-ren, *s.* See **Siren**.

Syriac, sir'-e-ak, *a.* pertaining to Syria or its language: *s.* the language of Syria, especially the ancient.

Syrigmus, se-rig'-mus, *s.* a ringing of the ears [Med.] (Gr.)

Syringa, sir-ing'-ga, *s.* a genus of plants, the lilacs (Gr. *syringx*).

Syringe, sir'-inj, *s.* a pipe furnished with a piston, by which liquids can be drawn and then forcibly ejected, much used in surgery: *v.a.* to inject or cleanse by means of a syringe.

Syringodendron, se-ring-go-den'-drun, *s.* a fossil sigillaria (Gr. *syringx*, and *dendron*, a tree).

Syringotomy, sir-in-got'-o-me, *s.* the operation of cutting for the fistula (Gr. *syringx*, and *tome*, cutting).

Syrinx, sir'-inks, *s.* a fistula [Med.]; Pan's pipes (Gr. a pipe).

Syrt, sirt, } **Syrtis**, sir'-tis, } *s.* a quicksand (Gr.)

Syrup, sir'-up, *s.* See **Sirup**.

Systaltic, sis-tal'-tik, *a.* capable of alternately contracting and dilating (Gr. *syn*, and *stello*, to place).

Systasis, sis'-tă-sis, *s.* constitution (Gr. *syn*, and *stasis*, standing).

System, sis'-tem, *s.* an assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole; a connected body of principles in science or art; a regular method or order; an arranged scheme (Gr. *syn*, and *histemi*, to place).

Systematic, sis-te-mat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to system; consisting in system; methodical; proceeding or formed according to system or regular method. **Systematically**, sis-te-mat'-e-kal-le, *qd.* in a systematic manner.

Systematist, sis'-tem-ă-tist, } **Systematizer**, sis'-tem-ă-ti-zer, } *s.* one who reduces to system.

Systematization, sis'-tem-at-ize-a'-shun, *s.* See **Systemization**.

Systematize, sis'-tem-ă-tize, *v.a.* to reduce to system or regular method.

Systemic, sis-tem'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the system [Astron.]; belonging to the system as a whole [Physiol.]

Systemization, sis-tem-i-za'-shan, *s.* reduction of things to system or method.

System-maker, sis'-tem-maker, *s.* one who forms a system.

System-monger, sis'-tem-mung-ger, *s.* one given to the forming of systems.

Systole, sis'-to-le, *s.* the shortening of a long syllable [Gram.]; the contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation [Anat.] (Gr. *syn*, and *stello*, to place).

Systolic, sis-tol'-ik, *a.* pertaining to systole or contraction.

Systyle, sis'-tile, *s.* the manner of placing columns where the space between the two shafts consists of two diameters [Arch.] (Gr. *syn*, and *stylos*, a pillar.)

Syzygy, siz'-e-je, *s.* the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies; the period of new or full moon, when the sun, moon, and earth are in one line (Gr. *syn*, and *zygon*, a yoke).

T.

T is the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, and a mute consonant. As a numeral it denotes 160, and with a dash over 160,000. In the *arts*, it is used as an adjective prefix, as a T square, used for drawing; a T rail, &c. *To a* T, exactly.

Tab, tab, *s.* the latchet of a shoe; the end of a lace; a tag.

Tabard, tab'-ard, *s.* a military tunic or mantle reaching below the loins, but open at the sides; a herald's coat (O. Fr.)

Tabarder, tab'-ar-der, *s.* one who wears a tabard.

Tabaret, tab'-ă-ret, *s.* a stout, satin-striped silk, used for furniture.

Tabasheer, tab-ă-sheer', *s.* a substance found in the stems of bamboos, and other grasses, consisting of silica, and sometimes potash, mixed with a little lime and vegetable matter (Ar.)

Tabard.

Tabbinet, tab'-be-net, *s.* a fabric of silk and wool, resembling fine damask, and used chiefly for window curtains.

Tabby, tab'-be, *a.* having a wavy, variegated appearance; brinded; diversified in colour: *s.* a kind of waved silk, or other stuff, usually watered; a mixture of lime with shells, gravel or stones, which becomes hard as rock: *v.a.* to water or cause to look wavy (Ar. *atabi*, a rich watered silk).

Tabby-cat, tab'-be-kat, *s.* a brindled cat.

Tabbying, tab'-be-ing, *s.* the passing of stuffs under a calender to give them a wavy appearance; watered fabrics.

Tabefaction, tab-e-fak'-shun, *s.* a wasting away; a gradual losing of flesh by disease (L. *tabes*, a wasting away, and *facio*, to make).

Tabernacle, tab'-er-nak-l, *s.* a tent; a temporary habitation; a movable building, of the nature of a temple, erected by the Israelites for worship during their wanderings in the wilderness; a place of worship; a sacred place; in the Rom. Cath. Church, a chest placed on the altar as a receptacle for the consecrated elements in the eucharist; the human body as a place of temporary sojourn: *v.n.* to dwell; to reside for a time (L. *taberna*, a hut or shed constructed of boards).

Tabernacular, tab-er-nak'-yu-lar, *a.* formed with delicate tracery; latticed.

Tabes, ta'-beez, *s.* a wasting away of the body; atrophy; emaciation [Med.] (L. from *tabeo*, to melt away.)

Tabetic, ta-bet'-ik, *a.* tabid; affected with tabes.

Tabid, tab'-id, *a.* wasted by disease; consumptive.

Tabidness, tab-id'-nes, *s.* state of being wasted by disease.

Tabinet, tab'-e-net, *s.* See **Tabbinet.**

Tabitude, tab'-e-tude, *s.* the state of one affected with tabes.

Tablature, tab'-la-ture, *s.* a painting on a wall or a ceiling; a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design; a division or parting of the skull into two tables [Anat.] See **Table.**

Table, ta'-bl, *s.* a flat surface of some extent; an article of furniture, consisting of a flat surface raised on legs, for holding dishes of meat, writing on, &c.; the persons sitting at a table or partaking of entertainment; fare or entertainment of provisions; a tablet; the sacrament or holy communion of the Lord's Supper; the altar of burnt-offering; a smooth, simple member or ornament, usually rectangular [Arch.]; a division of the skull [Anat.]; an index, or collection of heads or principal matters contained in a book, with references to the pages where each may be found; a synopsis; small pieces of wood shifted on squares; a system of numbers calculated to be ready for expediting operations [Math.]; a division of the ten commandments; a list or catalogue. *Astronomical tables*, computations of the motions, places, and other phenomena of the planets. *Round table*, the knighthood instituted by King Arthur. *Twelve tables*, the laws of the Romans. *To stay on the table*, to accept, as a report, for after consideration, if need be. *To turn the tables*, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties. *To serve tables*, to distribute alms to the poor. (L. *tabula*, a board, plank.)

Table, ta'-bl, *v.n.* to board; to diet or live at the table of another: *v.a.* to form into a table or catalogue; to board; to lay on the table; to be willing to lay out; to let one piece of timber into another by alternate scores or projections from the middle [Carp.]

Tableau, tab-lo, *s.* a picture; a striking and vivid representation. *Tableaux vivants*, living pictures, consisting of groups of persons, in proper dresses, to represent some interesting scene (Fr.)

Table-beer, ta'-bl-beer, *s.* beer for the table; small beer.

Table-bell, ta'-bl-bel, *s.* a small bell used for calling servants.

Table-book, ta'-bl-book, *s.* a book on which anything is traced or written without ink; a book to lie on a table.

Table-cloth, ta'-bl-kloth, *s.* a cloth for covering a table, particularly at meals.

Table d'hôte, ta'bl dot, *s.* a common table for guests at a tavern or hotel; an ordinary (Fr. table of the host or landlord, who usually presides).

Table-land, ta'-bl-land, *s.* an extent of elevated flat land.

Table-linen, ta'-bl-lin-en, *s.* linen for table.

Table-money, ta'-bl-mun-ne, *s.* an allowance to general and flag officers, in addition to their pay, for enabling them to furnish their tables.

Tabler, ta'-bler, *s.* one who boards.

Tables, ta'-blz, *s.pl.* backgammon or draughts.

Table-shore, ta'-bl-shore, *s.* a low, level shore.

Table-spoon, ta'-bl-spoon, *s.* a large spoon for table.

Tablet, tab'-let, *s.* a small table or flat surface; something flat on which to write; &c.; a medicine or a confection in a square form.

Table-talk, ta'bl-tawk, *s.* conversation at or as at table or meals.

Table-turning, ta'-bl-turn-ing, *s.* a movement in tables and other bodies ascribed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits or of some recondite spiritual force.

Tabling, ta'-bling, *s.* a forming into tables; a setting down in order; the letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections. [Carp.]

Taboo, ta-boo', *s.* prohibition or interdict by religious consecration or the reverse, of great force among the Polynesians: *v.a.* to forbid, or to forbid the use of: to interdict approach or use.

Tabour, ta'-bor, *s.* a small drum played with one stick, and used to accompany a pipe or fife: *v.n.* to play on a tabour: to strike lightly and frequently (Pers.)

Tabourer, ta'-bor-er, *s.* one who beats the tabour.

Tabouret, tab'-ur-et, } *s.* a small tabour, or shallow
Tabourine, tab'-ur-een, } drum.

Tabouret, tab'-oo-ret, *s.* a small four-legged seat without arms or back (Fr.)

Tabular, tab'-yu-lar, *a.* in the form of a table; having a flat surface; having the form of laminæ or plates; set down in a table; computed from a table. *Tabular crystal*, one in which the prism is very short. *Tabular spar*, a mineral consisting of silica and lime.

Tabularize, tab'-u-lar-iz, *v.a.* to tabulate.

Tabulate, tab'-yu-late, *v.a.* to reduce to tables or synopses; to shape with a flat surface: *a.* shaped like a table.

Tacamahac, tak'-a-ma-hak, *s.* a resin, of which there are four different kinds, according to the tree that yields it.

Tacca, tak'-ka, *s.* a genus of tropical plants, some species of which yield a tuber used as food.

Tace, ta'-se, *s.* a term directing to be silent [Mus.] (It. from L. be silent). *Tacet* is used when a vocal or instrumental part is to be silent during a whole movement.

Tache, tash, *s.* something used for holding; a catch; a loop; a button. See **Tack.**

Tachometer, ta-kom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring velocity (Gr. *tachys*, swift, and *meter*).

Tachydromian, tak-e-dro'-me-an, *s.* one of a genus of wading birds, allied to the plovers; one of a tribe of saurian reptiles (Gr. *tachys* and *dromos*, running).

Tachygraphic, tak-e-graf'-ik, *a.* written in shorthand.

Tachygraphy, ta-kig'-raf-e, *s.* shorthand; stenography (Gr. *tachys* and *grapho*, to write).

Tacit, tas'-it, *a.* implied but not expressed; silent. *Tacit consent*, consent by silence. (L. *taceo*, to be silent). **Tacitly**, tas'-it-le, *ad.* by implication.

Taciturn, tas'-e-turn, *a.* habitually silent; not talkative; of few words. See **Tacit.** **Taciturnly**, tas'-e-turn-le, *ad.* in a taciturn manner.

Taciturnity, tas-e-tur'-ne-te, *s.* habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

Tack, tak, *v.a.* to fasten; to attach; to fasten slightly; to fasten with tacks: *s.* a small nail with a broad head; a rope used to fasten the foremost lower corners of the courses and staysails when the wind is oblique [Naut.]: the part of a sail to which the rope is usually fastened [Naut.]; the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails: *v.n.* to change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other. *To hold tack*, to last or hold out (*attach*).

Tacker, tak'-er, *s.* one who tacks or makes an addition.

Tacket, tak'-et, *s.* a small nail with a large thick head [Scotch].

Tacking, tak'-ing, *ppr.* changing a ship's course.

Tackle, tak'l, *s.* a machine for raising or lowering heavy weights, consisting of ropes and pulleys; instruments of action; weapons; implements; the rigging and apparatus of a ship: *v.a.* to harness; to seize: to lay hold of (*take*).

Tackled, tak'ld, *a.* made of ropes tacked together.

Tackling, tak'-ling, *s.* furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, &c.; instruments of action; harness.

Tacksman, taks'-man, *s.* one who holds a tack or lease of land from another [Scotch].

Tact, takt, *s.* touch; feeling; peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception, especially in seeing exactly what to say and do in given circumstances (L. *tango*, *tactum*, to touch).

Tactic, tak'-tik, *s.* mode of operation.

Tactic, tak'-tik. }
Tactical, tak'-te-kal, } *a.* pertaining to tactics.

Tactician, tak-tish'-an, *s.* one versed in tactics.

Tactics, tak'-tiks, *s.pl.* the science and art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle, and performing evolutions in the presence of an enemy; modes of action (Gr. *tasso*, to set in order).

Tactile, tak'-til, *a.* tangible; susceptible of touch. See **Tact.**

Tactility, tak-til'-e-te, *s.* tangibleness; perceptibility to touch.

Taction, tak'-shun, *s.* act of touching; **touch.**

Tactless, takt'-les, *a.* destitute of tact.

Tactual, takt'-yu-al, *a.* pertaining to touch; consisting in or derived from touch.

Tadorna, tă-dor'-nă, *s.* the sheldrake genus of birds.

Tadpole, tad'-pole, *s.* a frog in its first state from the spawn (*toad*, and *poll*).

Tael, tale, *s.* in China, a denomination of money worth nearly 6s. sterling; a weight of 1⅓ oz.

Ta'en, tane, the poetical contraction of *taken*.

Tænia, te'-ne-ă, *s.* the tape-worm; the band over the architrave in Doric architecture (Gr. and L. a band, fillet).

Tafferel, taf'-fer-el, } *s.* the upper part of a ship's stern.
Taffrail, taf'-raie. }

Taffeta, taf'-fe-tă, } *s.* a fine smooth stuff of silk, hav-
Taffety, taf'-fe-te, } ing usually a wavy lustre, imparted by pressure and heat (It.)

Taffy, taf'-fe, *s.* toffy.

Tafia, taf'-e-ă, *s.* a variety of rum, distilled from molasses.

Tag, tag, *s.* a metallic point put to the end of a string; anything tacked on; something mean and paltry; the catchword of an actor's speech; a young sheep of the first year; a game in which the person gains who tags, that is, touches another: *v.a.* to fit with a point or tag; to fit one thing to another; to join or fasten; to touch (*tack*). *To tag after one*, to follow closely, as an appendage.

Taglia, tal'-yă, *s.* a particular combination of pulleys [Mech.] (It. a pulley).

Tagliacotian, tal-ya-ko'-she-an, *a.* rhinoplastic; applied to the surgical operation for restoring the nose (*Tagliacozzi*, an anatomist).

Tag-rag, tag'-rag, *s.* the lowest class of people.

Tag-sore, tag'-sore, *s.* a disease under the tail of a sheep.

Tag-tail, tag'-tale, *s.* a worm which has its tail of another colour.

Tail, tale, *s.* the hinder part of an animal, which proceeds from the extremity of the vertebræ, as in quadrupeds, birds, and fishes; the lower part as inferior; the back or hinder part of anything; anything long and hanging like a tail, as a catkin; the part of a moor running upward or downward [Mus.] *To turn tail*, to run away. *Tail of a comet*, a luminous train extending from its nucleus. *Tail of the trenches*, the post where the besiegers of a fort begin to break ground [Mil.] (A.S. *tægel*.)

Tail, tale, *s.* limitation. *An estate in tail*, an estate limited to certain heirs [Law]. (Fr. *tailler*, to cut.)

Tailage, tale'-aje, } *s.* a tax or toll (Fr. a share).
Talliage, tal'-le-aje, }

Tailed, tale'd, *a.* having a tail.

Tailing, tale'-ing, *s.* the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall [Arch.]

Tailings, tale'-ingz, *s.pl.* the lighter parts of grain blown to one end of the heap in winnowing.

Tailless, tale'-les, *a.* having no tail.

Tailor, ta'-lur, *s.* one whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments: *v.n.* to practise making men's clothes (Fr. *tailler*, to cut).

Tailor-bird, ta'-ler-berd, *s.* a swift low-flying E. Indian bird, so called from its habit of sewing together the leaves of its nest with its bill.

Tailoress, ta'-lur-es, *s.* a female who makes garments for men.

Tailoring, ta'-lur-ing, *s.* the business of a tailor.

Tail-piece, tale'-pees, *s.* an ornamental engraving at the end of a book or chapter; a piece of ebony at the end of an instrument, as a violin, to which the strings are fastened.

Tail-race, tale'-rase, *s.* the stream of water which runs from a mill after it has served to turn the wheel.

Tailzie, tale'-ye, *s.* a deed creating an entailed estate; *v.a.* to entail [Scotch].

Taint, taynt, *v.a.* to imbue or impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous; to infect; to poison; to corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction; to stain; to tarnish: *v.n.* to be affected with incipient putrefaction: *s.* tincture; stain; infection; corruption; depravation: a stain; a blemish on reputation; a kind of spider (Fr. from L. *tingo*, to wet, moisten).

Taintless, taynt'-les, *a.* free from taint or infection. **Taintlessly**, taynt'-les-le, *ad.* without taint.

Tajaçu, ta-ja'-soo, *s.* the peccary, or Mexican hog.

Take, take, *v.a.* to get hold or gain possession of; to receive what is offered; to lay hold of; to receive; to catch; to seize; to make prisoner; to captivate; to entrap; to understand; to employ; to agree to; to swallow; to choose; to endure; to assume; to allow; to rent or hire; to copy. *To take away*, to deprive of. *To take care*, to be solicitous for; to be cautious. *To take care of*, to have the charge of. *To take a course*, to resort to. *To take down*, to bring lower; to pull down; to write. *To take from*, to deprive of; to subtract; to detract. *To take heed*, to be careful. *To take hold*, to fix on. *To take in*, to inclose; to comprise; to furl; to cheat or deceive; to admit. *To take in hand*, to undertake. *To take notice*, to observe; to make remark upon. *To take oath*, to swear with solemnity. *To take off*, to remove; to cut off; to destroy; to withdraw; to swallow; to copy; to imitate; to mimic. *To take out*, to remove. *To take part*, to share; to side. *To take place*, to come to pass. *To take root*, to live and grow, as a plant. *To take up*, to raise; to buy or borrow; to engross; to occupy; to arrest; to adopt; to collect. *To take up arms*, to begin war. *To take the field*, to encamp [Mil.] *To take upon*, to assume. *To take to heart*, to be sensibly affected by. *To take advantage of*, to catch by surprise. *To take leave*, to bid adieu. *To take breath*, to rest. (A.S. *tacan*).

Take, take, *v.n.* to move or direct the course; to betake one's self; to please; to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect. *To take after*, to learn to follow. *To take in with*, to resort to. *To take for*, to mistake. *To take on*, to be violently affected. *To take to*, to be fond of; to resort to. *To take up with*, to be contented to receive. *To take with*, to please.

Take, take, *s.* amount received or caught.

Taken, take'n, *pp.* of **Take**.

Taker, ta'-ker, *s.* one who takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends; one who subdues and causes to surrender.

Taking, ta'-king, *a.* alluring; attracting; infectious: *s.* the act of gaining possession; seizure; apprehension; agitation; distress of mind. **Takingly**, ta'-king-le, *ad.* in a taking manner. **Takingness**, ta'-king-nes, *s.* the quality of pleasing.

Talapoin, tal'-ă-poyn, *s.* a priest of Siam and Pegu, a kind of mendicant monk; also a species of monkeys.

Talaræa, tă-la'-re-ă, *s.pl.* the wings or winged sandals attached to the ankles of Mercury.

Talbot, tawl'-bot, *s.* a sort of dog, noted for his quick scent and eager pursuit of game.

Talbot-type, tal'-bot-tipe, *s.* the process, invented by Fox Talbot, of producing a photographic image on the surface of paper chemically prepared (*Talbot* and *type*).

Talc, talk, *s.* a magnesian mineral, consisting of broad, flat, smooth laminæ or plates, unctuous to the touch (Ar.)

Talcite, talk'-ite, *s.* a species of talc, nacrite.

Talcose, tal'-kose, } *a.* pertaining to, containing or
Talcous, talk'-us, } composed of talc.

Talcy, talk'-e,

Tale, tale, *s.* a story; a narrative; a fictitious narrative; reckoning; number reckoned; information; disclosure of anything secret (A.S. *talu*, number, narrative).

Tale-bearer, tale'-bare-er, *s.* a person who officiously tells tales, and makes mischief by his officiousness.

Tale-bearing, tale'-bare-ing, *s.* the practice of telling tales with mischievous intent.

Taleful, tale'-ful, *a.* abounding with stories.

Talegalla, ta-le-gal'-lă, *s.* a genus of gallinaceous birds, natives of Australia, including the brush-turkey.

Talent, tal'-ent, *s.* anciently, a standard weight and a denomination of money of value, varying at different periods and among different nations, the Attic weight being equal to about 57lbs., and money to £243 15s.; faculty; natural gift or endowment; eminent abilities; superior genius; particular faculty; skill; quality; disposition (Gr.)

Talented, tal'-en-ted, *a.* furnished with talents; possessing skill or talents.

Tales, ta'-leez, *s.pl.* persons of a like reputation; persons in court from whom the sheriff is to select men to supply any defect of jurors who are empanelled, but may not appear or be challenged [Law]. (L. of such kind.)

Talesman, talez'-man, *s.* a person summoned to act as a juror from among the by-standers at court [Law].

Tale-teller, tale'-tel-ler, *s.* one who tells tales or stories.

Talion, ta'-le-un, *s.* the law of retaliation (L. *talio*).

Talipes, tal'-e-pes, *s.* club-foot (L. *talus*, the ankle, heel, and *pes*, the foot).

Taliput, tal'-e-put, *s.* the great fan-palm.

Talisman, tal'-iz-man, *s.* a magical figure of an astrological nature cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances, to which wonderful effects were ascribed; something that produces extraordinary effects (Ar. and Gr.)

Talismanic, tal-iz-man'-ik, *a.* having the properties of a talisman or preservation against evils by secret influence; magical.

Talk, tawk, *v.n.* to speak or converse familiarly; to prate; to speak impertinently: *v.a.* to speak; to utter; to persuade. *To talk of,* to relate; to speak; to reason. *To talk to,* to advise or exhort (*tale, tell*).

Talk, tawk, *s.* familiar converse; mutual discourse; report; rumour; subject of discourse; among the American Indians, a public conference.

Talkative, tawk'-à-tiv, *a.* given to much talking.

Talkatively, tawk'-à-tiv-le, *ad.* in a talkative manner.

Talkativeness, tawk'-à-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being talkative.

Talker, tawk'-er, *s.* one who talks; a loquacious person; a boaster.

Talking, tawk'-ing, *a.* able to talk; given to talking; loquacious: *s.* the act of conversing familiarly.

Tall, tawl, *a.* high in stature; long and comparatively slender; great; big [U.S.] **Tallness,** tawl'-nes, *s.* height of stature.

Tallage, tal'-age, *s.* a tax or subsidy; a tax paid to the king as superior.

Tallier, tal'-le-er, *s.* one who keeps a tally.

Tallow, tal'-lo, *s.* a sort of fat, specially of animals of the sheep and ox kind: *v.a.* to grease with tallow; to fatten: to cause to have a large quantity of tallow (A.S. *tælg*).

Tallow-candle, tal'-lo-kan-dl, *s.* a candle made of tallow.

Tallow-chandler, tal'-lo-tshand-ler, *s.* one whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell tallow candles.

Tallow-faced, tal'-lo-fased, *a.* having a sickly complexion.

Tallowing, tal'-lo-ing, *s.* the art of causing animals to gather tallow; or the property in animals of forming tallow internally.

Tallowish, tal'-lo-ish, } *a.* having the properties of
Tallowy, tal'-o-e, } tallow: greasy.

Tallow-tree, tal'-lo-tree, *s.* a tree of several kinds in the East, which produces a substance like tallow.

Tally, tal'-le, *s.* one of two pieces of wood on which corresponding notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number: one thing made to suit another; *v.a.* to score with corresponding notches; to fit; to suit: *v.n.* to be fitted; to correspond (Fr. *tailler,* to cut).

Tally-ho, tal'-le-ho, *s.* and *int.* the huntsman's cry to his hounds.

Tallyman, tal'-le-man, *s.* one who sells for weekly or monthly payment; the tallier.

Tally-shop, tal'-le-shop, *s.* a shop at which goods are sold to be paid for by instalments.

Tally-system, tal'-le-sis-tem, *s.* the system of giving and receiving goods on credit to be paid by regular instalments.

Talmud, tal'-mud, *s.* a huge limbo, in chaotic arrangement, consisting of the Mishna, or text, and the Gemara, or commentary, of Rabbinical speculations, subtleties, fancies, and traditions connected with the Hebrew Bible, and claiming to possess co-ordinate rank with it as expository of its meaning and application, the whole collection dating from a period subsequent to the Captivity, and the close of the canon of Scripture (Heb. lore, learning, from *lamadh,* to learn).

Talmudic, tal-mud'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or contained in the Talmud, as Talmudic fables.

Talmudist, tal'-mud-ist, *s.* one versed in the Talmud.

Talmudistic, tal-mud-ist'-ik, *a.* relating to or resembling the Talmud.

Talon, tal'-un, *s.* the claw of a fowl; a kind of moulding, concave at the bottom, and convex at the top; an ogee [Arch.] See **Talus.**

Taloned, tal'-und, *a.* furnished with talons.

Talook, tà-look', *s.* in India, a portion of country inferior to a zemindary.

Talookdar, tà-look'-dar, *s.* the holder of a talook, or the head of a revenue department.

Talpa, tal'-pà, *s.* a mole [Zool. and Med.] (L.)

Talus, tal'-lus, *s.* the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg [Anat.]; a slope or the inclination of any work [Arch.]: the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet [Fort.]; a sloping heap of broken rocks and stones at the foot of a cliff [Geol.] (L. the ankle).

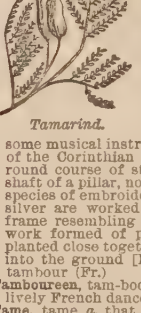
Tamability, tame-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* tamableness.

Tamable, ta'-ma-bl, *a.* that may be tamed or subdued. **Tamableness,** ta'-ma-bl-nes, *s.* quality of being tamable.

Tamarack, tam'-à-rak, *s.* the American larch.

Tamara-spice, tam'-à-rà-spise, *s.* a condiment consisting of a mixture of powdered cinnamon, coriander seeds, and cloves with fennel seed and aniseed.

Tamarin, tam'-à-rin, *s.* the species of small S. American monkey of the genus midas with a fine silky hair and a tail like a squirrel.



Tamarind.

Tamarind, tam'-à-rind, *s.* a tree which yields the fruit called tamarinds.

Tamarinds, tam'-à-rindz, *s.pl.* the preserved seed-pods of the tamarind tree, abounding with an acid pulp.

Tamarisk, tam'-à-risk, *s.* an ornamental evergreen tree or shrub of the genus tamaris.

Tambac, tam'-bak, *s.* an alloy of copper and zinc; agallochum or aloes-wood.

Tambour, tam'-boor, *s.* a small sieve-like drum, with tinkling bells attached to the rim, and used as an accompaniment to some musical instrument; the vase or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capitals [Arch.]; a round course of stones, several of which form the shaft of a pillar, not so high as a diameter [Arch.]; a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves, flowers, &c.; also, a frame resembling a drum, on which it is worked; a work formed of palisades or long pieces of wood planted close together, and driven two or three feet into the ground [Fort.]: *v.a.* to embroider with a tambour (Fr.)

Tambourean, tam-boo-reen', *s.* a small shallow drum; a lively French dance. See **Tambour.**

Tame, tame, *a.* that has lost its native wildness and shyness; accustomed to man; domestic; depressed; spiritless; insipid; dull: *v.a.* to reclaim; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar; to civilize; to subdue (A.S. *tam*). **Tamely,** tame'-le, *ad.* in a tame manner. **Tameness,** tame'-nes, *s.* the quality of being tame; unresisting submission; want of spirit.

Tameless, tame'-les, *a.* wild; untamable.

Tamer, ta'-mer, *s.* one who tames or subdues; one who reclaims from wildness.

Tamil, tam'-il, *s.* a species of Dravidian spoken in Southern India and by the coolies of Ceylon.

Tamine, tam'-in, *s.* a strainer or bolter of hair; taminy.

Taminy, tam'-e-ne, *s.* a sort of woollen stuff.

Tamis, tam'-e, *s.* a worsted cloth used for the purpose of straining sauces (Fr.)

Tamkin, tam'-kin, *s.* a cannon stopper. See **Tampion.**

Tammany-ring, tam'-mà-ne-ring, *s.* a combination, originally formed in New York, to secure influence, primarily in the state, with a view to plunder the revenue of a community. (*Tammany,* an Indian chief).

Tammy, tam'-me, *s.* a thin glazed worsted stuff.

Tamp, tamp, *v.a.* to fill up a hole bored in a rock for blasting; to obstruct explosion by way of this hole.

Tampan, tam'-pan, *s.* a tick of S. Africa with a very poisonous bite.

Tamper, tam'-per, *v.n.* to meddle; to try little experiments; to deal; to practise secretly. See **Temper.**

Tamping, tamp'-ing, *s.* the filling up of a hole in a rock for the purpose of blasting it.

Tampion, tam'-pe-un, *s.* a wooden cylinder for stopping up the mouth of a cannon or other piece of ordnance. See **Tap.**

Tampoe, tam'-po, *s.* a fruit of the E. Indies, somewhat resembling an apple.

Tam-tam, tam'-tam, *s.* a large flat drum used by the Hindus.

Tamus, ta'-mus, *s.* the bryony plant (L.)

Tan, tan, *v.a.* to convert into leather by means of tannin; to make brown, specially by exposure to the rays of the sun: *v.n.* to become tanned or brown: *s.* the bark of the oak, &c., bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides: *a.* as if tanned; brown (Bret. *tanu,* an oak).

Tanagers, tan'-à-jers, *s.* American birds allied to the finches and sparrows.

Tan-bed, tan'-bed, *s.* a bed made of tan; a bark bed [Hort.]

Tandem, tan'-dem, *ad.* with two horses, one before the other: *s.* a vehicle with the horses so harnessed (L. at length).

Tang, tang, *s.* a strong taste, particularly of something extraneous to the thing itself; a smack or flavour; something that leaves a sting or pain behind; sound: *v.a.* to sound loudly.

Tang, tang, *s.* the tapering part of a knife, chisel, file, &c., which goes into the handle; the upper part of the plug or breech-pin in a gun (*tongue*).

Tang, tang, *s.* a kind of sea-weed; a tangle (Scand.)

Tangency, tan'-jen-se, *s.* the state of being tangent; a contact or touching.

Tangent, tan'-jent, *s.* a right line which touches a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it [Geom.] *Tangent of an arc,* a right line drawn touching one extremity of the arc, and limited by a secant or line drawn through the centre and the other extremity [Trig.] (L. *tango,* to touch.)

Tangent.

Tangential, tan-jen'-shal, *a.* pertaining to or in the direction of a tangent. **Tangentially,** tan-jen'-shal-le, *ad.* in the direction of a tangent.

Tanghin, tan'-gin, *s.* a tree, native of Madagascar, the kernel of the fruit of which yields a deadly poison, and that was formerly used there in trial by ordeal.

Tangibility, tan-je-bil'-e-te, *s.* tangibleness.

Tangible, tan'-je-bl, *a.* perceptible by the touch; tactile; that may be possessed or realized. **Tangibly,** tan'-je-ble, *ad.* in a tangible manner. **Tangibleness,** tan'-je-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being tangible.

Tangle, tang'-gl, *v.a.* to unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave; to insnare; to embarrass: *v.n.* to be entangled: *s.* a knot of threads or other things united confusedly, and not easily disengaged; a kind of sea-weed *(tang.)* See **Weed.**

Tanglingly, tang'-gling-le, *ad.* united in a tangling manner.

Tangly, tang'-gle, *a.* covered with tangle; tangled.

Tan-house, tan'-hows, *s.* a building in which tanner's bark is stored.

Tanist, tan'-ist, *s.* in Ireland, the lord or proprietor of a tract of land.

Tanistry, tan'-ist-re, *s.* in Ireland, a tenure of lands only for life, the successor being appointed from the family by election.

Tank, tangk, *s.* a large basin or cistern; a reservoir of water (L. *stagnum,* a standing pool).

Tankard, tangk'-ard, *s.* a large vessel for liquors; a drinking vessel with a cover *(tank).*

Tankard-turnip, tang'-kard-turnip, *s.* a turnip that stands high above the ground.

Tanling, tan'-ling, *s.* one tanned by the heat of the sun.

Tannable, tan'-â-bl, *a.* that may be tanned.

Tannate, tan'-nate, *s.* a salt of tannic acid.

Tanner, tan'-ner, *s.* one whose occupation is to tan hides.

Tannery, tan'-ner-re, *s.* a house for tanning; the process of tanning.

Tannic acid, tan'-nik as-id, *s.* an astringent principle in vegetables.

Tannier, tan'-ne-er, *s.* an esculent root.

Tannin, tan'-nin, *s.* tannic acid.

Tanning tan'-ning, *s.* the art of converting raw hides into leather by the use of tan.

Tan-pit, tan'-pit, *s.* a bark pit; a vat in which hides are laid in tan.

Tanrec, tan'-rek, *s.* See **Tenrec.**

Tan-spud, tan'-spud, *s.* an instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees.

Tan-stove, tan'-stove, *s.* a hot-house with a bark-bed.

Tansy, tan'-ze, *s.* a bitter aromatic plant of the genus tanacetum; a cake or a dish flavoured with tansy.

Tant, tant, *s.* a small field spider of scarlet colour.

Tantalism, tan'-tâ-lizm, *s.* the act of tantalizing; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or proximity of good which is not attainable. See **Tantalus.**

Tantalite, tan'-tâ-lite, *s.* a mineral called columbite.

Tantalization, tan-tâ-li-za'-shun, *s.* the act of tantalizing.

Tantalize, tan'-tâ-lize, *v.a.* to torment by presenting some good to the view and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectation by withholding it; to tease *(Tantalus).*

Tantalizer, tan'-tâ-li-zer, *s.* one who tantalizes.

Tantalizing, tan'-ta-li-zing, *ppr.* or *a.* teasing or tormenting. **Tantalizingly,** tan'-ta-li-zing-le, *ad.* so as to tantalize.

Tantalum, tan'-ta-lum, *s.* a metal, now called columbium.

Tantalus, tan'-tâ-lus, *s.* a Lydian king, who, being admitted to the banquets of the gods, incurred their displeasure by betraying their secrets, and was condemned in consequence to suffer the constant pangs of hunger and thirst, though he stood up to the chin in water and had ever before him the offer of the choicest fruits, both of which receded from him as he attempted to reach them, while a huge rock hung over him, ever threatening to fall and crush him with its weight [Myth.]; a genus of wading birds. *Tantalus-cup,* a philosophical toy which amusingly exhibits the principle of the siphon.

Tantamount, tan'-tâ-mownt, *a.* equivalent in value or signification (L. *tantus,* so great, and *amount*).

Tantivy, tan'-tiv-e, *ad.* with great speed, as to ride tantivy, said to be from the note of a hunting horn.

Tantrum, tan'-trum, *s.* a fit or burst of ill-humour.

Tan-vat, tan'-vat, *s.* a vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.

Tan-yard, tan'-yârd, *s.* an enclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

Tanystoma, tan-is'-to-mâ, *s.pl.* a family of dipterous insects (Gr. *tanyo,* to stretch, and *stoma,* the mouth).

Tap, tap, *v.a.* to strike with something small; to touch gently: *v.n.* to strike a gentle blow: *s.* a gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing (Fr. *taper*).

Tap, tap, *v.a.* to pierce or broach a cask; to open a cask and draw liquor; to pierce for letting out fluid; to box or bore into: *s.* a spile or pipe for drawing liquor from a cask (A.S.)

Tape, tape, *s.* a narrow fillet or band of woven cloth, used for strings and the like (A.S. *tæppe*).

Tape-line, tape'-line, *s.* a tape marked with inches, &c., used in measuring.

Taper, tâ'-per, *s.* a small wax-candle; a small lighted wax-candle or a small light (A.S.)

Taper, tâ'-per, *a.* long and becoming gradually slenderer towards one end; *v.n.* to become gradually slenderer towards one end; *v.a.* to make gradually smaller in diameter. **Taperness,** tâ'-per-nes, *s.* the state of being taper.

Tapering, tâ'-per-ing, *a.* becoming regularly smaller in diameter towards one end; gradually diminishing towards a point. **Taperingly,** tâ'-per-ing-le, *ad.* in a tapering manner.

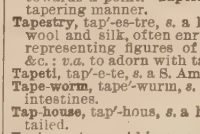
Tapestry, tap'-es-tre, *s.* a kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c.: *v.a.* to adorn with tapestry (Fr. *tapis*).

Tapeti, tap'-e-te, *s.* a S. American hare.

Tape-worm, tape'-wurm, *s.* a worm bred in the human intestines.

Tap-house, tap'-hous, *s.* a house where liquors are retailed.

Tapioca, tap-e-o'-kâ, *s.* a farinaceous substance obtained by scraping and washing the roots of the cassava plant.



Tapir.

Tapir, tâ'-pir, *s.* a thick-skinned quadruped, with a short flexible proboscis, found in S. America and Sumatra.

Tapis, tâ-pee, *s.* tapistry, once the cover of a council table. *Upon the tapis,* under consideration or on the table (Fr.)

Tappets, tap'-pets, *s.pl.* the small levers connected with the valves of the cylinder of a steam-engine.

Tapping, tap'-ing, *s.* the operation of drawing fluid accumulated in the body.

Tap-room, tap'-room, *s.* a room in a tap-house for drinking in.

Tap-root, tap'-root, *s.* the main root of a plant which penetrates deep into the ground.

Tapster, tap'-ster, *s.* one whose business is to draw ale or other liquor; a publican.

Tar, tär, *s.* a thick, impure resinous substance, of a dark colour, obtained from pine trees, &c.: a sailor, so-called from his tarred clothes: *v.a.* to smear with tar. *Mineral tar,* a soft native bitumen (A.S. *teru*).

Tara, tâ-râ, *s.* See **Taro.**

Tara-fern, tâ'-râ-fern, *s.* a New Zealand fern, the root of which constituted at one time the chief article of food to the natives.

Tarantella, tar-an-tel'-lâ, *s.* a whirling Italian dance; the music adapted to it.

Tarantism, tar'-an-tizm, *s.* a dancing mania ascribed to the bite of the tarantula.

Tarantula, tâ-ran'-tu-lâ, } *s.* a species of spider, whose
Tarentula, tâ-ren'-tu-lâ, } bite was much dreaded on account of its supposed effects, so named from Taranto, in Italy, where it abounds.

Taraxacine, tâ-rak'-sâ-sin, *s.* a substance extracted from the dandelion, on which its active properties depend.

Taraxacum, tâ-rak'-sâ-kum, *s.* the dandelion genus of plants (Gr.)

Tarboosh, tar'-boosh, *s.* a fez.

Tardigrade, tär'-de-grade, *a.* moving or stepping slowly: *s.* a family of edentate quadrupeds composed of the sloths (L. *tardus,* slow, and *gradus,* a step).

Tardo, tär'-do, *ad.* slowly [Mus.] (It.)

Tardy, tär'-de, *a.* slow; late; dilatory; out of season; reluctant (*L. tardus*). **Tardily,** tär-de-le, *ad.* in a

tardy manner. **Tardiness**, tär'-de-nes, *s.* slowness, unwillingness; lateness.

Tare, tare, *s.* a weed that grows among corn; a plant of the vetch kind, cultivated for fodder.

Tare, tare, *s.* an allowance or abatement from the gross weight of goods, in consideration of the weight of the cask, bag or package which contains them [Comm.]: *v.a.* to ascertain or mark the amount of tare (It. *tara*).

Tarentism, tar'-en-tizm, *s.* See **Tarantism.**

Tarentula, tä-ren'-tu-lä. See **Tarantula.**

Targe, tärj, *s.* a target.

Target, tär'-get, *s.* a shield or buckler of a small kind; a mark to fire at.

Targeted, tär-get-ed, *a.* furnished or armed with a target.

Targeteer, Targetier, } tär-ge-teer', { *s.* one armed with a target.

Targum, tar'-gum, *s.* a translation or paraphrase of the sacred Scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialect (Chal. interpretation).

Targumist, tar'-gum-ist, *s.* the writer of a Targum; one versed in the Targums.

Tariff, tar'-if, *s.* a list or table of goods with the duties to be paid on importation or exportation; a list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported; a list of charges or prices: *v.a.* to make a list of duties on goods (Ar. information).

Tarin, tar'-in, *s.* a bird of the grossbeak kind (Fr.)

Tarlatan, tär'-lä-tan, *s.* a gauze-like cotton stuff.

Tarn, tärn, *s.* a marsh; a small mountain lake (Ice. *tjörn*).

Tarnish, tär'-nish, *v.a.* to sully; to diminish or destroy the lustre or purity of: *v.n.* to lose lustre; to become dull (Fr. *ternier*, to render dim).

Taro, tä'-ro, *s.* a plant of the arum order, cultivated in the South-sea Islands for its esculent roots.

Tarocs, tar'-oks, *s.* an old game at cards.

Tarpaulin, tär-paw'-lin, *s.* a piece of canvas covered with tar to render it waterproof; a sailor.

Tarpauling, tär-paw'-ling, }

Tarrace, tar'-rase, *s.* a volcanic earth resembling puzzolana used as cement.

Tarragon, tar'-rä-gon, *s.* a plant of the genus artemisia.

Tarrier, tar'-re-er, *s.* one who tarries; a terrier.

Tarrock, tar'-ruk, *s.* a sea-fowl, a species of gull.

Tarry, tar'-re, *v.n.* to stay; to stay behind; to wait; to delay: *v.a.* to wait for (L. *tardus*, slow).

Tarry, tär'-re, *a.* consisting of, smeared with or like tar.

Tarsal, tär'-sal, *a.* pertaining to the tarsus or tarsi.

Tarse, tärs, *s.* the tarsus, which see.

Tarsel, tär-sel, *s.* a kind of hawk.

Tarsi, tär'-si, *s.pl.* the feet of insects, which are articulated, and formed of joints. See **Tarsus.**

Tarsia, tär'-se-ä, *s.* a beautiful kind of marquetry or mosaic wood-work made in Italy in the 15th century (It.)

Tarsus, tär'-sus, *s.* that part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the instep; a cartilage at the edges of the eyelids (Gr. *tarsos*).

Tart, tärt, *a.* acid; sharp to the taste; sharp; severe (A.S. *teart*, from *tearan*, to tear). **Tartly**, tärt'-le, *ad.* sharply; severely. **Tartness**, tärt-nes, *s.* sharpness to the taste; sharpness of language or manner.

Tart, tärt, *s.* a pie or pastry containing fruit (Fr. *tarte*, from *tortus*, twisted).

Tartan, tär'-tan, *s.* a checkered worsted stuff, with threads of various colours, worn in the Scottish Highlands: *a.* consisting of tartan (Fr.)

Tartan, tär'-tan, *s.* a small coasting vessel of the Mediterranean, with one mast and a lateen sail.

Tartar, tär'-tar, *s.* an acid concrete salt, being a tartrate of potash, formed from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of casks in the form of a hard crust; common cream of tartar; the concretion which incrusts the teeth. *Tartar emetic*, a double salt, consisting of tartaric acid in combination with potassa and protoxide of antimony (Fr. *tartre*).

Tartar, tär'-tar, *s.* a native of Tartary; a person of a keen, irritable temper. *To catch a tartar*, to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.

Tartarean, tär-ta'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to Tartarus.

Tartareous, tär-ta'-re-us, *a.* consisting of or resembling tartar.

Tartaric, tär-tar'-ik, *a.* obtained from tartar. *Tartaric acid*, the acid of tartar.

Tartarin, tär'-tä-rin, *s.* potash.

Tartarinated, tär-tar-e-na'-ted, *a.* combined with tartarin.

Tartarization, tär-tar-e-za'-shun, *s.* act of forming tartar.

Tartarize, tär'-tar-ize, *v.a.* to impregnate with tartar; to refine by the salt of tartar.

Tartarous, tär'-tar-us, *a.* consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.

Tartarum, tär'-tar-um, *s.* a preparation of tartar, called petrified tartar.

Tartarus, tär'-tar-us, *s.* a void sunless waste in the depths of the earth; the infernal regions, specially the place of punishment (Gr.)

Tartish, tärt'-ish, *a.* somewhat tart.

Tartlet, tärt'-let, *s.* a small tart.

Tartrate, tär'-trate, *s.* a salt of tartaric acid.

Tartuffe, tär-toof', *s.* a hyprocritical pretender to religion (Fr.)

Tartuffish, tär-toof'-ish, *a.* precise; hypocritical.

Tar-water, tär'-waw-ter, *s.* a cold infusion of tar, used as a medicine.

Tasimeter, tä-zim'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for determining variation in temperature by variations in pressure (Gr. *tasis*, tension, and *meter*).

Task, täsk, *s.* business or study imposed by another, often a definite quantity or amount of labour; business; burdensome employment: *v.a.* to impose a task on; to burden with some employment; to require to perform (*tax*).

Tasker, täsk'-er, *s.* one who imposes a task; one who undertakes a task.

Task-master, täsk'-mäs-ter, *s.* one who imposes a task; one whose office is to assign tasks.

Task-work, täsk'-wurk, *s.* work done as a task; work done by the job.

Tasse, tas, *s.* armour for the thighs, being a covering of iron attached to the ancient corselet (Fr.)

Tassel, tas'-sel, *s.* a pendent ornament attached to the corners of cushions, curtains, &c.; a small ribbon of silk sewed to a book: *pl.* pieces of board that lie under the mantle-tree (L. *tazillus*, a small die).

Tasselled, tas'-sel'd, *a.* furnished or adorned with tassels.

Tastable, ta'-stä-bl, *a.* that may be tasted; savoury.

Taste, tayst, *v.a.* to perceive by the tongue and palate; to try the relish of; to try by eating a little; or to eat a little; to essay first; to have pleasure from; to experience; to relish intellectually; to enjoy: *v.n.* to try by the mouth; to eat or drink a little; to have a smack; to try the relish of anything; to have a perception; to enjoy sparingly: *s.* the act of tasting; the sensation produced by tasting; the sense by which we taste; relish; intellectual relish; judgment; discernment, particularly in the fine arts and *belles lettres*; style; manner; a small portion given as a specimen; a little piece tasted or eaten (O. Fr. *taster*, to handle, from L. *tango*, to touch).

Tasteful, tayst'-ful, *a.* having a high relish; savoury; possessed of good taste; showing good taste. **Tastefully**, tayst'-ful-le, *ad.* in a tasteful manner. **Tastefulness**, tayst'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being tasteful.

Tasteless, tayst'-les, *a.* having no taste; having no power of giving pleasure; showing no taste. **Tastelessly**, tayst'-les-le, *ad.* in a tasteless manner. **Tastelessness**, tayst'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being tasteless; want of taste.

Taster, tayst'-er, *s.* one who first tastes food or liquor; one who judges by the taste; that by or in which a thing is tasted.

Tasty, ta'-ste, *a.* having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence; in conformity with good taste; elegant. **Tastily**, tayst'-e-le, *ad.* with good taste.

Tatouay, tat'-oo-a, *s.* an armadillo with a naked tail.

Tatta, tat'-tä, *s.* in India, a bamboo frame or trellis over which water is suffered to trickle with the view of cooling the air as it enters an apartment by door or window.

Tatter, tat'-ter, *v.a.* to rend or tear into rags: *s.* a rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing (Ice. *tötur*).

Tatterdemalion, tat-ter-de-male'-yun, *s.* a ragged fellow.

Tattered, tat'-terd, *a.* rent; hanging in rags; ragged.

Tattle, tat'-tl, *s.* See **Tatta.**

Tatting, tat'-ing, *s.* lace for edging woven by a small hand-shuttle; the act of weaving it.

Tattle, tat'-tl, *v.n.* to prate; to talk idly; to tell tales or secrets: *s.* prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk (from the sound).

Tattler, tat'-ler, *s.* an idle talker; one who tells tales.

Tattlery, tat'-ler-e, *s.* idle talk or chat.

Tattling, tat'-ling, *a.* given to idle talk; apt to tell tales. **Tattlingly**, tat'-ling-le, *ad.* in a tattling way.

Tattoo, tat-too', *s.* a beat of drum or bugle-call at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters (*tap* a tap, and *to*, *i.e.* shut).

Tattoo, tat-too', *s.* figures on the body made by

punctures and stains: *v.a.* to prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with a coloured fluid.

Tattooing, tat-too'-ing, *s.* the operation or practice of one who tattoos his body.

Tau, taw, *s.* species of beetle; also of moth, and of fly; a St. Andrew's cross (Gr. the letter T).

Taught, tawt, *a.* stretched; not slack (*tight*).

Taught, tawt, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Teach.**

Taught, tawt, *a.* very high or tall, as the masts of a ship [Naut.] (L. *tantus*, so great.)

Taunt, tänt, *v.a.* to reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile: *s.* upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective (Fr. *tenter*, to try).

Taunter, tän'-ter, *s.* one who reproaches or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections.

Taunting, tänt'-ing, *a.* treating with severe reflections; upbraiding. **Tauntingly,** tänt-ing-le, *ad.* with bitter and sarcastic words.

Tauricornous, taw-re-kor'-nus, *a.* having horns like a bull (L. *taurus*, and *cornu*, a horn).

Tauriform, taw'-re-form, *a.* having the form of a bull (L. *taurus*, and *form*).

Taurine, taw'-rin, *s.* a remarkable substance, first discovered in the bile of the ox, though occurring in other animal products and tissues.

Taurine, taw'-rine, *a.* relating to a bull.

Taurocol, taw'-ro-kol, *s.* a gluey substance made from a bull's hide (Gr. *tauros*, and *kolla*, glue).

Tauromachy, taw-rom'-a-ke, *s.* a bull-fight (Gr. *tauros*, and *mache*, a fight).

Taurus, taw'-rus, *s.* the Bull, the second sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters towards the 20th April: the Linnean genus of animals to which the common bull or ox and cow belong (L.)

Taut, tawt, *a.* tight. See **Taught.**

Tautochrone, taw'-to-krone, *s.* a curve line of such a property that a heavy body descending along it will always arrive at the lowest point in the same time from whatever point it may start [Math.] (Gr. *tauto*, the same, and *chronos*, time).

Tautog, taw-tog', *s.* a fish caught in the N. American seas, and much esteemed as food.

Tautolite, taw'-to-lite, *s.* a velvet-black mineral occurring in volcanic feldspathic rocks.

Tautological, taw-to-loj'-e-kal, *a.* repeating the same thing; having the same signification. **Tautologically,** taw-to-loj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a tautological manner.

Tautologist, taw-tol'-o-jist, *s.* one who uses tautology.

Tautologize, taw-tol'-o-jize, *v.n.* to repeat the same thing in different words.

Tautologous, taw-tol'-o-gus, *a.* tautological.

Tautology, taw-tol'-o-je, *s.* a repetition of the same meaning in different words (Gr. *tauto*, and *logos*, word).

Tautophonical, taw-to-fon'-e-kal, *a.* repeating the same sound.

Tautophony, taw-tof'-o-ne, *s.* a repetition of the same sound (Gr. *tauto*, and *phone*, voice).

Tavern, tav'-ern, *s.* a house licensed to sell liquors to be drunk on the spot, with accommodation and entertainment for travellers (L. *taberna*, a hut constructed of boards, from *tabula*, a board).

Taverner, tav'-er-ner, *s.* one who keeps a tavern.

Taverning, tav'-er-ning, *s.* a feasting at taverns.

Taw, taw, *v.a.* to dress white leather for gloves, &c., by imbuing skins with alum, salt, and other matters (A.S. *tawian*, to prepare).

Taw, taw, *s.* a marble to be played with; a game at marbles.

Tawdry, taw'-dre, *a.* very fine and showy in colours, without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace (St. *Audrey*, at whose fair showy ornaments were sold). **Tawdrily,** taw'-dre-le, *ad.* in a tawdry manner. **Tawdriness,** taw'-dre-nes, *s.* the quality of being tawdry; showy finery.

Tawer, taw'-er, *s.* a dresser of white leather.

Tawery, taw'-er-e, *s.* a place where skins are tawed.

Tawny, taw'-ne, *a.* of a yellowish-dark colour, like things tanned or persons who are sun-burnt. See **Tan.** **Tawniness,** taw'-ne-nes, *s.* the quality of being tawny.

Tawse, tawz, *s.* a thick leather strap, slit at the end into fingers, once common in Scotland for chastising school-boys.

Tawtog, taw-tog', *s.* See **Tautog.**

Tax, taks, *s.* a rate or sum of money assessed on person or property for the benefit of a state, corporation, society, parish or company; impost; tribute: *v.a.* to lay, impose or assess upon citizens a certain sum for the public benefit; to load with a burden or burdens; to assess, fix, or determine judicially; to charge; to censure; to accuse (Fr. *taxe*, from L. *taxo*, to handle, to charge, from *tango*, to touch).

Taxability, taks-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* state of being taxable.

Taxable, taks'-à-bl, *a.* that may be taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes. **Taxably,** taks'-à-ble, *ad.* in a taxable manner. **Taxableness,** taks'-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being taxable.

Taxation, taks-a'-shun, *s.* the act of taxing; sum imposed; charge; the act assessing a bill of cost [Law].

Taxel, taks'-el, *s.* a N. American badger.

Taxer, taks'-er, *s.* one who taxes. At Cambridge, an officer whose duty is to gauge weights and measures.

Tax-gatherer, taks'-gath-er-er, *s.* a collector of taxes.

Taxidermic, taks-e-der'-mik, *a.* belonging to the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

Taxidermist, taks-e-der'-mist, *s.* one skilled in taxidermy.

Taxidermy, taks'-e-der-me, *s.* the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals for cabinets, so as to represent their natural appearance (Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, and *derma*, the skin).

Taxin, taks'-in, *s.* a substance obtained from the leaves of the yew (L. *taxus*, a yew).

Taxodium, taks-o'-de-um, *s.* a N. American cypress (L. *taxus*, and Gr. *eidos*, like).

Taxonomy, taks-on'-o-me, *s.* that department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification; classification (Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, and *nomos*, law).

Taxus, taks'-us, *s.* the yew (L.)

Tea, tee, *s.* the dried leaves of the tea-tree, the produce of China and the East; a decoction or infusion of tea-leaves in boiling water; any infusion or decoction of vegetables; the afternoon repast: *v.n.* to take or drink tea (Chinese).

Tea-board, tee'-board, *s.* a board to put tea furniture on.

Tea-caddy, tee'-kad-e, *s.* a box for holding tea for the tea-pot.

Tea-cake, tee'-kake, *s.* a light cake for tea.

Tea-canister, tee'-kan-nist-ter, *s.* a box in which tea is kept.

Teach, teetch, *v.a.* to instruct; to inform; to deliver any doctrine, art, principles, or words for instruction; to give intelligence; to exhibit so as to impress on the mind; to make familiar; to admonish; to suggest; to counsel: *v.n.* to practise giving instruction (A.S. *tæcan*, to show how to do anything).

Teach, teetch, *s.* in sugar works, the last boiler.

Teachable, teetch'-à-bl, *a.* that may be taught; apt to learn; docile. **Teachableness,** teetch'-à-bl-nes, *s.* quality of being teachable; docility; aptness to learn.

Teacher, teetch'-er, *s.* one who teaches or instructs; an instructor; a preceptor; a preacher.

Tea-chest, tee'-tshest, *s.* a chest lined with lead in which tea is imported.

Teaching, teetch'-ing, *s.* the act or business of instructing; instruction.

Teachless, teetch'-les, *a.* unteachable; indocile.

Tea-cup, tee'-kup, *s.* a small cup in which tea is drank.

Tea-dealer, tee'-dee-ler, *s.* a merchant who sells teas.

Tea-drinker, tee'-drink-er, *s.* one who drinks much tea.

Teague, teeg, *s.* an Irishman, in contempt.

Teak, teek, *s.* a tree of the East Indies, which furnishes an abundance of valuable ship-timber; the wood of the tree.

Teal, teel, *s.* a web-footed water-fowl, nearly allied to the common duck (Dut.)

Team, teem, *s.* two or more horses, oxen or other beasts harnessed together for drawing; a number moving in a line; a company: *v.a.* to join together in a team; to work with a team (A.S. *offspring*).

Teamster, teem'-ster, *s.* one who drives a team.

Team-work, teem'-wurk, *s.* work done by a team.

Tea-plant, tee'-plant, *s.* the tea-tree.

Tea-pot, tee'-pot, *s.* a vessel with a spout, in which tea is made.

Tear, teer, *s.* a drop or small quantity of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes or flowing from the eyes; something like a tear (A.S.)

Tear, tare, *v.a.* to separate by violence or pulling; to rend; to lacerate; to shatter; to pull with violence; to remove by violence. *To tear from*, to separate and take away by force. *To tear off*, to pull off by violence. *To tear up*, to rip up (A.S. *teran*).

Tear, tare, *v.n.* to be rent; to rave; to rage; to rant; to move and act with violence: *s.* a rent or fissure.

Tearer, tare'-er, *s.* one who tears or rends anything; one who rages with violence.

Tearful, teer'-ful, *a.* abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears.

Tearless, teer'-les, *a.* shedding no tears; without tears; unfeeling.

Tea-saucer, tee'-saw-ser, *s.* a small saucer in which a tea-cup is set.

Tease, teeze, *v.a.* to comb or card, as wool or flax; to scratch, as cloth in dressing; to vex with importunity or impertinence; to harass; to annoy (A.S. *tæsan*, to pluck).

Teasel.

Teasel, tee'-zl, *s.* a plant with large heads or burs, employed in dressing woollen cloth; the bur of the plant: *v.a.* to raise a nap with a teazel.

Teaseller, tee'-zel-er, *s.* one who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth.

Teaser, teez'-er, *s.* one who teases or vexes.

Tea-spoon, tee'-spoon, *s.* a small spoon used in drinking tea and coffee.

Teat, teet, *s.* the projecting part of the female breast; the nipple; the dug of a beast (A.S. *tit*).

Tea-table, tee'-ta-bl, *s.* a table on which tea furniture is set.

Teathe, teeth, *s.* the soil or fertility left on lands by feeding on them: *v.a.* to feed and enrich by live stock.

Tea-tree, tee'-tree, s. the plant which produces the tea.

Tea-urn, tee'-urn, *s.* a vessel in the form of a vase, for supplying heated water for tea.

Teazle, teez'-zl, *s.* teasel, which see.

Tebeth, te'-beth, *s.* the tenth month (December) of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.

Technic, tek'-nik, *s.* technical art or skill (Gr. *techne*, art).

Technical, tek'-ne-kal, *a.* pertaining to art or the arts; belonging to a particular art or profession. **Technically**, tek'-ne-kal-le, *ad.* in a technical manner. **Technicalness**, tek'-ne-kal-nes, *s.* quality or state of being technical.

Technicality, tek-ne-kal'-e-te, *s.* technicalness; anything peculiar to an art or a department of study.

Technics, tek'-niks, *s.* the doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts; matters pertaining to the practice of an art.

Technological, tek-no-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to technology, or to the arts.

Technologist, tek-nol'-o-jist, *s.* one skilled in technology.

Technology, tek-nol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the industrial arts (Gr. *techne*, art, and *logos*, science).

Techy, tetch'-e, *a.* peevish; fretful; irritable (*touchy*). **Techily**, tetch'-e-le, *ad.* peevishly; fretfully. **Techiness**, tetch'-e-nes, *s.* peevishness; fretfulness.

Tectibranchiata, tek-te-brang'-ke-a-ta, *s.pl.* an order of gasteropodous molluscs having the branchiæ or gills covered more or less by the mantle (L. *tego*, *tectum*, to cover, and *branchiæ*).

Tectonic, tek-ton'-ik, *a.* pertaining to building: *pl.* the science of certain constructive arts (Gr. *tecton*, a constructor).

Tectrices, tek'-tre-seez, *s.pl.* the feathers of a bird which cover the quill feathers and other parts of the wing (L. *tectum*, to cover).

Ted, ted, *v.a.* to spread, as new-mown grass, for drying and converting into hay (Scand.)

Tedder, ted'-der, *s.* tether, which see.

Te Deum, te-de'-um, *s.* a hymn sung on occasions of joy, so-called from its first words (L. Thee, O God).

Tedious, te'-de-us, *a.* wearisome: tiresome from prolixity; slow. **Tediously**, te'-de-us-le, *ad.* so as to weary. **Tediousness**, te'-de-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being tedious.

Tedium, te'-de-um, *s.* irksomeness; wearisomeness (L. from *tædet*, it wearies).

Teem, teem, *v.n.* to bring forth, as young; to be pregnant; to be full; to be prolific; to produce in abundance: *v.a.* to produce; to bring forth (A.S. *tyman*, to produce).

Teemer, teem'-er, *s.* one who brings forth young.

Teemful, teem'-ful, *a.* pregnant; prolific; brimful.

Teeming, teem'-ing, *a.* producing young; fruitful.

Teemless, teem'-les, *a.* not fruitful or prolific; barren.

Teen, teen, *s.* grief; sorrow: *v.a.* to excite; to provoke (A.S.)

Teens, teenz, *s.pl.* the years of one's age beginning with thirteen, and ending with nineteen.

Teeth, teeth, *s.*; *pl.* of **Tooth**, which see. *In the teeth*, in direct opposition.

Teething, teeth'-ing, *s.* the process by which the teeth make their way through the gums; dentition.

Teetotal, tee-to'-tal, *a.* pertaining to teetotalers (*total*, by reduplication of the initial *t* on the part, it is alleged, of a stammering advocate of total abstinence).

Teetotaler, te'-to-tal-er, *s.* one pledged to entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

Teetotalism, tee'-to-tal-ism, *s.* total abstinence.

Teetotum, te-to'-tum, *s.* a child's toy somewhat resembling a top, square-sided, and twirled by the fingers, so named from *T*, for *totum*, the whole (of the stakes), on one of the sides.

Teg, teg, *s.* See **Tag**.

Tegular, teg'-yu-lar, *a.* pertaining to or resembling a tile; consisting of tiles (L. *tegula*, a tile). **Tegularly**, teg'-yu-lar-le, *ad.* in the manner of tiles on a roof.

Tegument, teg'-yu-ment, *s.* a cover or covering. See **Integument**.

Tegumentary, teg-yu-men'-ta-re, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of teguments.

Tehee, te-he', *s.* a sound made in laughing: *v.n.* to laugh; to titter.

Te igitur, tee-ij'-e-tur, *s.* a Rom. Cath. service-book (L. thee, therefore).

Teil, teel } *s.* the lime-tree or the linden

Teil-tree, teel'-tree, } (L. *tilia*).

Teinds, teends, *s.pl.* in Scotland, tithes, paid from the produce of land or cattle (*ten*).

Teinoscope, ti'-no-skope, *s.* an optical instrument formed by combining prisms in a particular manner (Gr. *teino*, to extend, and *skopeo*, to see).

Teint, tint, *s.* colour; tinge. See **Tint**.

Telamones, tel-à-mo'-neez, *s.pl.* figures of men supporting entablatures, as caryatides of women (Gr. supporters).

Telary, tel'-à-re, *a.* pertaining to a web (L. *tela*, a web).

Teledu, tel'-e-doo, *s.* the stinkard.

Telegram, tel'-e-gram, *s.* a message or dispatch to a distance by telegraph (Gr. *tele*, afar, and *gramma*, what is written, from *grapho*, to write).

Telegraph, tel'-e-graf, *s.* an apparatus for rapidly communicating intelligence to any distance, formerly effected by signals, but now done through the agency of electro-magnetic wires: *v.a.* to convey or announce by telegraph (Gr. *tele*, and *grapho*, to write).

Telegraphic, tel-e-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the telegraph; made by telegraph; communicated by telegraph.

Telegraphically, tel-e-graf'-ik-al-le, *ad.* by telegraph.

Telegraphist, te-leg'-ra-fist, *s.* one skilled in telegraphy; one who works a telegraph.

Telegraphy, te-leg'-ra-fe, *s.* the science, art, or practice of communicating intelligence by telegraph.

Teleological, te-le-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to teleology. **Teleologically**, te-le-o-loj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a teleological manner.

Teleologist, te-le-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one who advocates the doctrine of final causes, or the discoverability of these in the works of nature.

Teleology, te-le-ol'-o-je, *s.* the doctrine of the final causes of things or of the discoverability of divine purpose by the study of means and ends; the doctrine of ends, or final purpose in human conduct (Gr. *telos* end, and *logos*, science).

Teleosaurus, tel-e-o-saw'-rus, *s.* a genus of fossil saurians (Gr. *teleios*, perfect, and *saurian*).

Telepheme, tel'-e-feme, *s.* a telephonic message (Gr. *tele*, and *phemi*, to speak).

Telephone, tel'-e-fone, *s.* an apparatus for transmitting sound to a distance by means of electricity: *v.a.* to transmit by telephone (Gr. *tele*, and *phone*, sound).

Telephonic, tel-e-fon'-ik, *a.* by telephone; relating to the telephone.

Telephonist, te-lef'-o-nist, *s.* one skilled in telephony; one who works the telephone.

Telephony, te-lef'-o-ne, *s.* the science or art of communicating intelligence by telephone.

Telescope, tel'-e-skope, *s.* an optical instrument for viewing distant objects (Gr. *tele*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Telescope-shell, tel'-e-skope-shel, *s.* a species of turbo, with plane, striated, and numerous spires.

Telescopic, tel-e-skop'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a telescope; performed by a telescope; seen only by a telescope; like a telescope; far-seeing.

Telescopically, tel-e-skop'-e-kal-le, *ad.* by means of the telescope.

Telescopist, tel'-e-skop-ist, *s.* one skilled in the use of the telescope.

Telesia, te-le'-zhe-à, *s.* sapphire (Fr. from Gr.)

Telesm, tel'-ezm, *s.* a kind of amulet or magical charm (Gr.)

Telesmatic, tel-ez-mat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to telesms; magical; talismanic.

Telestich, tel'-e-stik, *s.* a poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name (Gr. *telos*, and *stichos*, a verse).

Teiic, tel'-ik, *a.* denoting the final end (Gr. *telos*, end).

Tell, tel, *v.a.* to utter; to communicate; to relate particulars; to inform; to disclose; to count; to number; to confess or acknowledge: *v.a.* to give an account; to make report; to produce effect; to publish; to discern. *To tell off*, to count off or divide a regiment or company [Mil.] (A.S. *tellan*, to count.)

Teller, tel'-ler, *s.* one who tells, relates, or communicates the knowledge of something; one who numbers; a functionary in a bank who receives and pays out money. *A Teller of the Exchequer*, one whose business was to receive all moneys due to the crown.

Tellership, tel'-ler-ship, *s.* the office or employment of a teller.

Tellina, tel-li'-na, *s.* a genus of bivalve molluscs (Gr.)

Telling, tel'-ing, *a.* having a great effect: *s.* the act of telling; blabbing.

Tellinite, tel'-le-nite, *s.* a fossil bivalve shell of the genus tellina.

Tell-tale, tel'-tale, *a.* telling tales; blabbing: *s.* one who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals: an index of various kinds; the dial-plate at the wheel, showing the position of the tiller [Naut.]; a movable piece of ivory or lead attached to an organ, to apprise the performer to what degree the wind is exhausted [Mus.]

Tellural, tel-lu'-ral, *a.* pertaining to the earth (L. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth).

Tellurate, tel'-lu-rate, *s.* a salt of telluric acid.

Telluretted, tel'-lu-ret-ted, *a.* combined with tellurium. *Telluretted hydrogen*, hydrogen combined with tellurium in a gaseous form.

Tellurian, tel-lu'-re-an, *s.* See **Tellurion**.

Telluric, tel-lu'-rik, *a.* pertaining to the earth. *Telluric acid*, an acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and three of oxygen.

Telluride, tel'-lu-ride, *s.* a compound of tellurium and a metal, such as sodium.

Tellurion, tel-lu'-re-un, *s.* an instrument for showing the obliquity of the earth's axis, and the causes which produce the succession of day and night and the changes of the seasons (L. *tellus*, the earth).

Tellurism, tel'-lu-rizm, *s.* the theory which ascribes animal magnetism to a telluric influence.

Tellurite, tel'-lu-rite, *s.* a salt of tellurous acid.

Tellurium, tel-lu'-re-um, *s.* a chemical element combined with gold and silver in the ores, and nearly as heavy as zinc (L. *tellus*).

Tellurous, tel-lu'-rus, *a.* obtained from tellurium. *Tellurous acid*, an acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and two of oxygen.

Telotype, te'-lo-tipe, *s.* a printing electric telegraph (Gr. *tele*, far off, and *type*).

Temerarious, tem-e-ra'-re-us, *a.* rash; headstrong; careless; done at random (L. *temere*, by chance, rashly).

Temerariously, tem-e-ra'-re-us-le, *ad.* rashly; with excess of boldness.

Temerity, te-mer'-e-te, *s.* extreme boldness; rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.

Tempean, tem-pe'-an, *a.* delightful, like *Tempe*, a vale in Thessaly, much praised by the classic poets.

Temper, tem'-per, *v.a.* to mix so that one part qualifies the other; to modify by mixture; to mix in due proportion; to unite in due proportion; to accommodate; to soften or mollify; to form to a proper degree of hardness: *s.* due mixture of different qualities or ingredients, or the resulting state of the compound; temperament; disposition or state of mind as regards passions and feelings; moderation; heat of mind or passion; irritation; the state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness; middle course; mean or medium (L. *tempero*, to proportion or mingle duly).

Temperament, tem'-per-à-ment, *s.* constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality; due mixture of different qualities, or the result; physical and mental constitution peculiar to an individual; compromise; adjustment.

Temperance, tem'-per-ans, *s.* moderation, specially in regard to the indulgence of the appetites and passions; patience; calmness; sedateness.

Temperate, tem'-per-ate, *a.* moderate; not excessive; moderate in the indulgence of appetites and passions; abstemious; calm; proceeding from temperance; free from ardent passion. *Temperate zone*, the part of the earth between the tropics and the polar circles. **Temperately**, tem'-per-ate-le, *ad.* in a temperate manner; moderately. **Temperateness**, tem'-per-ate-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being temperate; moderation; calmness.

Temperative, tem'-per-à-tiv, *a.* having the power or quality of tempering.

Temperature, tem'-per-à-ture, *s.* constitution; state; degree of any quality; moderation; the state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer [Physics].

Tempered, tem'-perd, *a.* constitutionally disposed.

Tempest, tem'-pest, *s.* a wind rushing with great velocity and violence; a storm of extreme violence; a violent tumult or commotion; perturbation; violent agitation (L. *tempestas*, time, weather, bad weather).

Tempest-beaten, tem'-pest-beet-n, *a.* beaten or shattered with storms.

Tempestive, tem-pes'-tiv, *a.* seasonable.

Tempest-tost, tem'-pest-tost, *a.* tossed about by tempests.

Tempestuous, tem-pest'-yu-us, *a.* very stormy; turbulent; blowing with violence. **Tempestuously**, tem-pest'-yu-us-le, *ad.* with great violence of wind or great commotion. **Tempestuousness**, tem-pest'-yu-us-nes, *s.* storminess; the state of being tempestuous or disturbed by violent winds.

Templar, tem'-plar, *s.* a student of the law, or a lawyer, connected with the Temple, London; one of a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem, in favour of pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land; a Knight Templar.

Template, tem'-plate, *s.* See **Templet**.

Temple, tem'-pl, *s.* an edifice erected for religious services in honour of some deity, and generally considered as inhabited by the deity; a place of public worship; in London, two inns of court, chiefly inhabited by lawyers, and so called because they were anciently the dwellings of the Knights Templars (L. *templum*, from Gr. *temno*, to cut off.)

Temple, tem'-pl, *s.* the anterior and lateral part of the head, where the skull is covered by the temporal muscles [Anat.] (L. *tempora*.)

Templed, tem'-pl'd, *a.* enclosed in a temple.

Templet, tem'-plet, *s.* a mould used by bricklayers and masons in cutting or setting out their work; a mould used by millwrights for shaping the teeth of wheels; a short piece of timber under a girder or other beam.

Tempo, tem'-po, *s.* time or rate of movement [Mus.] *Il tempo giusto*, exact time. (It. from L.)

Temporal, tem'-po-ral, *a.* pertaining to this life or this world; secular; measured or limited by time; having limited existence; pertaining to the temple or temples of the head; relating to a tense, as a temporal augment [Gram.]: *s.* a temporality (L. *tempus*, *temporis*, time). **Temporally**, tem'-po-ral-le, *ad.* with respect to time or this life only. **Temporalness**, tem'-po-ral-nes, *s.* worldliness.

Temporality, tem-po-ral'-e-te, *s.* secular possession: *pl.* revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tithes, &c.

Temporalty, tem'-po-ral-te, *s.* the laity; a secular possession.

Temporary, tem'-po-rar-e, *a.* lasting for a time only; continuing for a limited time; transient. **Temporarily**, tem'-po-rar-e-le, *ad.* for a time only. **Temporariness**, tem'-po-rar-e-nes, *s.* the state of being temporary.

Temporization, tem-po-re-za'-shun, *s.* the act of temporizing.

Temporize, tem'-po-rize, *v.n.* to comply with the time or occasion; to humour or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances; to trim.

Temporizer, tem'-po-ri-zer, *s.* one who yields to the time, or complies with prevailing opinions or fashions; a trimmer.

Temporizing, tem'-po-ri-zing, *a.* complying with the time, or with prevailing humours and opinions. **Temporizingly**, tem'-po-ri-zing-le, *ad.* in a temporizing manner.

Tempt, tempt, *v.a.* to incite to something wrong; to provoke; to solicit; to draw; to try; to attempt; to put to trial (L. *tento*, to try).

Temptable, temp'-ta-bl, *a.* liable to be tempted.

Temptation, temp-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of tempting; enticement to evil; state of being tempted; trial; inducement.

Tempter, temp'-ter, *s.* one who solicits or entices to evil; the great adversary of man; the devil.

Tempting, temp'-ting, *a.* adapted to entice or allure; attractive. **Temptingly**, temp'-ting-le, *ad.* so as to entice or allure. **Temptingness**, temp'-ting-nes, *s.* the quality of being tempting.

Temptress, temp'-tres, *s.* a female who entices.

Temse, tems, *s.* a sieve (A.S. *temes*).

Temse-bread, tems'-bred, *s.* bread made of flour better sifted than common flour.

Temulence, tem'-yu-lens, *s.* drunkenness; intoxication.

Temulent, tem'-yu-lent, *a.* drunken; intoxicated (L.)

Ten, ten, *a.* twice five: *s.* the number twice five, or a figure denoting it (A.S.)

Tenability, ten-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* tenableness.

Tenable, ten'-à-bl, *a.* that may be held, maintained, or defended against an assailant or against attempts to take it. **Tenableness**, ten'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being tenable. See **Tenant.**

Tenace, ten'-ase, *s.* the holding of the first and third best cards by the last player [Whist].

Tenacious, te-na'-shus, *a.* holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; retentive; adhesive. **Tenaciously**, te-na'-shus-le, *ad.* in a tenacious manner. **Tenaciousness**, te-na'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being tenacious.

Tenacity, te-nas'-e-te, *s.* adhesiveness; glutinousness; stickiness; that property which keeps bodies from parting without considerable force; cohesiveness.

Tenaculum, te-nak'-yu-lum, *s.* a surgical instrument by which the mouths of bleeding arteries are seized and drawn out.

Tenaille, te-nale', *s.* a rampart raised in the main ditch, in front of the curtain, between two bastions [Fort.] (Fr.)

Tenaillon, te-nale'-yun, *s.* a work constructed on each side of the ravelins to increase their strength [Fort.] (Fr.)

Tenancy, ten'-an-se, *s.* a holding; a possession of lands or tenements; tenure [Law].

Tenant, ten'-ant, *s.* a person holding land or other real estate under another, either by grant, lease, or at will; one who holds possession of any place; a dweller: *v.a.* to hold or possess as a tenant. *Tenant in capite*, or *tenant in chief*, is one who holds, by feudal tenure, immediately of the sovereign (L. *teneo*, to hold).

Tenantable, ten'-ant-à-bl, *a.* fit to be tenanted; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

Tenanted, ten'-ant-ed, *pp.* held by a tenant.

Tenantless, ten'-ant-les, *a.* having no tenant; unoccupied.

Tenantry, ten'-ant-re, *s.* the body of tenants.

Tench, tentch, *s.* a fresh-water fish of the carp family (L. *tinca*).

Tend, tend, *v.a.* to watch; to guard; to accompany as assistant or protector; to take care of; to be attentive to; to cause a vessel to swing, at single anchor, so as not to foul [Naut.]: *v.n.* to move in a certain direction; to be directed to an end or purpose; to aim at; to contribute (L. *tendo*, to stretch).

Tendance, ten'-dans, *s.* attendance; act of tending.

Tendency, ten'-den-se, *s.* drift; direction or course toward any place, object, effect or result; inclination.

Tender, ten'-der, *s.* one who attends or takes care of; a small vessel employed to attend a larger one, for supplying her with provisions and other stores; a carriage attached to a locomotive to supply water and fuel. See **Tend.**

Tender, ten'-der, *v.a.* to offer in words; to exhibit or present for acceptance; to offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, to save a penalty or forfeiture: *s.* an offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture; any offer for acceptance; the thing offered.

Tender, ten'-der, *a.* easily impressed, broken, bruised or injured; not firm or hard; very sensible to impression and pain; delicate; effeminate; weak; feeble; young and carefully educated; susceptible of the softer passions; compassionate; easily excited to pity; expressive of softer passions; careful; gentle; mild; apt to give pain; pathetic (L. *tener*, tender). **Tenderly**, ten'-der-le, *ad.* in a tender manner. **Tenderness**, ten'-der-nes, *s.* the state of being tender; sensibility; kind attention; scrupulousness; care not to injure.

Tender-hearted, ten'-der-härt-ed, *a.* having great sensibility; very susceptible of the softer passions. **Tender-heartedly**, ten'-der-härt-ed-le, *ad.* in a tender-hearted manner. **Tender-heartedness**, ten'-der-härt-ed-nes, *s.* susceptibility of the softer passions.

Tenderling, ten'-der-ling, *s.* a fondling; one made tender by too much kindness; one of the first horns of a deer.

Tender-loin, ten'-der-loyn, *s.* a tender part of flesh in the hind-quarter of beef; the psoas muscle.

Tenders, ten'-derz, *s.pl.* proposals for performing a service.

Tending, ten'-ding, *s.* the act of attending; a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor [Naut.]

Tendinous, ten'-de-nus, *a.* pertaining to a tendon; partaking of the nature of tendons; full of tendons; sinewy.

Tendon, ten'-dun, *s.* a hard insensible cord or bundle of fibres, by which a muscle is attached to a bone, or that which it is intended to move [Naut.] (L. *tendo*, to stretch).

Tendril.

Tendrac, ten'-drak. See **Tenrec.**

Tendril, ten'-dril, *s.* a slender twining shoot, by which a plant attaches itself to something for support: *a.* clasping; climbing, as a tendril (L. *tener*, tender).

Tendsome, tend'-sum, *a.* requiring much attendance.

Tenebrific, ten-e-brif'-ik, *a.* causing darkness (L. *tenebræ*, darkness, and *facio*, to make).

Tenebrosity, ten-e-bros'-e-te, *s.* tenebrousness; darkness; gloom.

Tenebrous, ten'-e-brus, } *a.* dark; gloomy. **Tene-**
Tenebrose, ten'-e-brose, } **brousness**, ten'-e-brus-nes, *s.* the quality of being tenebrous. See **Tenebrific.**

Tenement, ten'-e-ment, *s.* a house; a building for habitation, or a part of it used by one family; any species of permanent property, as land, houses, rents, &c. See **Tenant.**

Tenemental, ten-e-men'-tal, *a.* pertaining to tenanted lands; that is or may be held by tenants.

Tenementary, ten-e-men'-tà-re, *a.* that is or may be leased; held by tenants.

Tenesmus, te-nez'-mus, *s.* a straining and painful ineffectual effort to relieve the bowels [Med.] (Gr. from *teino*, to strain.)

Tenet, ten'-et, *s.* any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person believes or maintains (L. he holds).

Tenfold, ten'-foald, *a.* ten times more.

Tenioid, te'-ne-oyd, *a.* pertaining to or resembling tapeworms (L. *tænia*, and Gr. *eidos*, like).

Tennantite, ten'-nan-tite, *s.* a blackish, lead-grey ore of copper from Cornwall, consisting of copper, iron, arsenic, and sulphur (*Tennant*, the chemist).

Tennis, ten'nis, *s.* a play, in which a ball is kept in motion by rackets (Fr. *tenez*, take, from L. *teneo*, to hold).

Tennis-court, ten'-nis-koart, *s.* a place or court for playing the game of tennis.

Tenon, ten'-on, *s.* the end of a piece of timber, so formed as to be fitted into a mortise: *v.a.* to fit with tenons (L. *teneo*, to hold).

Tenon-saw, ten'-on-saw, *s.* a saw with a brass or steel back, for cutting tenons.

Tenor, ten'-ur, *s.* continued run or currency; whole course or strain; stamp; character; purport; general drift; the higher and most common natural pitch of a man's voice in singing; the part of a tune adapted to this pitch of voice; the person who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it. *Tenor-bass voice*, the second species of the male voices, reckoning from the bass, or deepest. *Tenor-clef*, the C clef, when placed on the fourth line of the stave (L. *teneo*).

Tenotomy, te-not'-o-me, *s.* the operation of dividing a tendon (Gr. *tenon*, a tendon, and *tome*, cutting).

Tenrec, ten'-rek, *s.* a genus of quadrupeds of nocturnal habits, allied to the hedgehog, and found in Madagascar.

Tense, tens, *a.* stretched; strained to stiffness (L. *tendo*, *tensum*, to stretch). **Tensely**, tens'-le, *ad.* in a tense manner. **Tenseness**, tens'-nes, *s.* the state of being tense.

Tense, tens, *s.* an inflection in verbs to distinguish the time of the action (Fr. *temps*, time).

Tensibility, ten-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* the state that admits of tension.

Tensible, ten'-se-bl, *a.* capable of being extended.

Tensile, ten'-sil, *a.* tensible; pertaining to tension.

Tension, ten'-shun, *s.* the act of stretching or straining; the state of being strained; intense effort; intensity.

Tensity, tens'-e-te, *s.* tenseness; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness.

Tensive, ten'-siv, *a.* giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

Tensor, ten'-sur, *s.* a muscle that extends a part [Anat.]

Tent, tent, *s.* a pavilion or portable lodge, consisting generally of canvas, stretched and sustained by poles: *v.n.* to lodge, as in a tent (L. *tendo*, *tentum*, to stretch).

Tent, tent, *s.* a roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh [Surg.]: *v.a.* to probe; to search, as with a tent; to keep open with a tent (L. *tento*, to try).

Tent, tent, *s.* a kind of Spanish wine of a deep-red colour (Sp. *tinto*, deep-coloured).

Tentacle, ten'-tà-kl, *s.* a filiform process or organ round

the mouth or on the bodies of various animals, as polyps, molluscs, annelids, &c., used for prehension, touch, or locomotion (L. *tento*, to feel).

Tentacula, ten-tak'-u-lă, *s.pl.* tenacles (*L.*)

Tentacular, ten-tak'-yu-lar, *a.* pertaining to tentacles.

Tentaculated, ten-tak'-yu-la-ted, *a.* having tentacles.

Tentaculiferous, ten-tak-yu-lif'-er-us, *a.* having tentacula or tentacles (L. *tentacula*, and *fero*, to bear).

Tentation, ten-tā'-shun, *s.* temptation.

Tentative, ten'-tă-tiv, *a.* making trial or experiment; experimental: *s.* an essay; trial.

Tent-bed, tent'-bed, *s.* a highpost bedstead, having curtains in an arched form.

Tented, ten'-ted, *a.* covered or furnished with tents.

Tenter, ten'-ter, *s.* a machine for stretching cloth by means of hooks: *vn.* to hang or stretch on, or as on, tenters: *vn.* to admit extension. *On the tenters*, on the stretch; in distress, uneasiness, or suspense. (L. *tentum*, to stretch.)

Tenter-ground, ten'-ter-ground, *s.* ground on which tenters are erected.

Tenter-hook, ten'-ter-hook, *s.* a sharp hooked nail, used in stretching cloth on the tenter; the rack.

Tenth, tenth, *a.* the ordinal of ten; the first after the ninth: *s.* the tenth part; tithe; the tenth part of annual produce; the octave of the third [Mus.]

Tenthly, tenth'-le, *ad.* in the tenth place.

Tentorium, tent-to'-re-um, *s.* the membranous partition which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum (L. a tent).

Tentory, tent'-ur-e, *s.* the awning of a tent.

Tent-wort, tent'-wurt, *s.* a plant of the genus *asplenium*.

Tenuifolious, ten-yu-e-fo'-le-us, *a.* having thin or narrow leaves [Bot.] (L. *tenuis*, thin, and *folium*, a loaf.)

Tenuirosters, ten-yu-e-ros'-terz, *s.pl.* a tribe of insessorial birds with long slender bills (L. *tenuis*, and *rostrum*, a beak).

Tenuirostral, ten-yu-e-ros'-tral, *a.* slender-billed.

Tenuity, te-nu'-e-te, *s.* thinness; smallness in diameter; rarity.

Tenuous, ten'-yu-us, *a.* thin; minute; rare (L. *tenuis*).

Tenure, ten'-yur, *s.* a holding or manner of holding, specially real estate; the consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his superior for the use of his land; manner of holding in general.

Tenuto, te-noo'-to, *ad.* signifying that the notes are to be sustained or held on [Mus.] (It.)

Teocalli, te-o-kal'-li, *s.* a four-sided pyramidal structure, built of earth, erected for worship by the aborigines of Mexico, and surmounted by a temple (house of God).

Tepefaction, tep-e-fak'-shun, *s.* act or operation of warming or making tepid.

Tepefy, tep'-e-fi, *v.a.* to make moderately warm: *v.n.* to become moderately warm (L. *tepeo*, to be warm, and *facio*, to make).

Tepid, tep'-id, *a.* moderately warm; lukewarm. **Tepidness**, tep'-id-nes, *s.* moderate warmth; lukewarmness.

Tepidity, te-pid'-e-te, *s.* tepidness.

Tepor, te'-por, *s.* gentle heat; moderate warmth (L.)

Teraphim, ter'-a-fim, *s.pl.* household deities or idols among the Hebrews, and consulted as oracles (Heb.)

Teratogeny, ter-a-toj'-e-ne, *s.* the formation of monsters (Gr. *teras*, a prodigy, and *gennao*, to produce).

Teratological, ter-a-to-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to teratology.

Teratology, ter-a-tol'-o-je, *s.* that part of physiology which treats of malformations and monstrosities; bombast in language (Gr. *teras*, and *logos*, science).

Terbium, ter'-be-um, *s.* erbium, which see.

Terce, ters, *s.* the third part of a pipe, or about 42 gallons (Fr. *tierce*, a third).

Tercel, ter'-sel, *s.* the male of the common falcon.

Terce-major, ters'-ma-jur, *s.* a sequence of the three best cards.

Tercentenary, ter-sen'-ten-a-re, *a.* comprising three hundred years: *s.* commemoration of something that happened three hundred years ago (Gr. *ter*, thrice, and *centum*, a hundred).

Tercet, ters'-et, *s.* a third [Mus.]; a triplet.

Tercine, ter'-sin, *s.* the outer coat of the nucleus of the ovule of a plant [Bot.]

Terebinth, ter'-e-binth, *s.* the turpentine-tree (Gr. and L.)

Terebinthine, ter-e-bin'-thin, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of turpentine.

Terebrantia, ter-e-bran'-she-ă, *s.pl.* a tribe of hymenopterous insects, the borers, the females of which have an ovipositor (L. *terebro*, to bore).

Terebrate, ter'-e-brate, *v.a.* to bore.

Terebration, ter-e-bra'-shun, *s.* act of boring.

Terebratula, ter-e-brat'-yu-lă, *s.* a genus of deep-sea bivalve brachiopodous molluscs.

Terebratulite, ter-e-brat'-yu-lite, *s.* a fossil terebratula.

Teredine, ter'-e-din, *s.* a borer; the teredo, which see.

Teredo, te-re'-do, *s.* a genus of worms which bore the bottoms of ships and submerged wood (Gr. *tereo*, to bore).

Terete, te-reet', *a.* cylindrical and smooth (L. *teres*).

Tergeminal, ter-jem'-e-nal, **Tergeminate**, ter-jem'-e-nate, **Tergeminous**, ter-jem'-e-nus, *a.* thrice double, applied to leaves [Bot.] (L. *ter*, thrice, and *gemini*, twins).

Tergiferous, ter-jif'-e-rus, *a.* carrying on the back, as fern leaves do their seeds [Bot.] (L. *tergum*, the back, and *fero*, to bear.)

Tergiversation, ter-je-ver-sa-shun, *s.* a shifting; subterfuge; evasive conduct; fickleness of conduct (L. *tergum*, and *verso*, to turn).

Tergum, ter'-gum, *s.* the upper surface of the abdomen [Entom.] (L.)

Term, term, *s.* a limit, bound, or boundary; the time for which a thing lasts; a limited time; the limitation of an estate, or rather the whole time or duration of an estate [Law]; the time in which a court is held or open for the trial of causes, called Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas, from the festivals near which they begin; a day on which rent is paid; in universities and colleges, the time during which instruction is given to students; a word or expression with a determinate meaning; the subject or predicate of a proposition [Logic]; a kind of pillar or column, adorned on the top with a figure [Arch.]; a member of a compound quantity [Alg.]; the monthly uterine secretion of females [Med.]: *pl.* in contracts, conditions; stipulations: *v.a.* to name; to denominate (L. *terminus*, a boundary).

Termagancy, ter'-mă-gan-se, *s.* turbulence; tumultousness.

Termagant, ter'-mă-gant, *a.* boisterous; turbulent; quarrelsome; *s.* a boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman (a turbulent personage that figured in the old morality plays, and represented some imaginary Mahommedan deity). **Termagantly**, ter'-mă-gant-le, *ad.* like a termagant.

Termer, ter'-mer, *s.* one who travels to attend a court term; one who has an estate for a term.

Termes, ter'-mees, *s.*: *pl.* **Termites.** A neuropterous insect, a white ant (L. branch cut off a tree).

Term-fee, term'-fee, *s.* a fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court [Law].

Terminable, ter'-min-ă-bl, *a.* that may terminate; limitable. **Terminableness** ter'-min-ă-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being terminable.

Terminal, ter'-me-nal, *a.* relating to or growing at the end: *s.* the extremity or end.

Terminate, ter'-me-nate, *v.a.* to limit; to bound; to set the extreme point or side of a thing; to put an end to; to complete; to finish: *v.n.* to be limited; to end. See **Term.**

Termination, ter-me-na'-shun, *s.* the act of terminating; bound; limit in space or extent; end in time or existence; the end or ending of a word [Gram.]; conclusion; result.

Terminational, ter-me-na'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to or forming the end.

Terminative, ter'-me-na-tiv, *a.* serving to terminate and determine. **Terminatively**, ter'-me-na-tiv-le, *a.* absolutely; so as not to respect anything else.

Terminator, ter'-me-na-tur, *s.* the dividing line between the enlightened and the unenlightened part of the moon [Astron.]

Terminer, ter'-me-nur, *s.* a determining, as in oyer and terminer.

Terminist, ter'-me-nist, *s.* one who maintains that God has assigned to every individual a term of repentance [Theol.]

Terminology, ter-me-nol'-o-je, *s.* the science of technical terms; a system of terms peculiar to a particular science or art (L. *terminus*, and Gr. *logos*, science).

Terminthus, ter-min'-thus, *s.* a sort of carbuncle [Med.] (Gr.)

Terminus, ter'-me-nus, *s.*; *pl.* **Termini**, a boundary; a boundary-mark; the Roman god of boundaries, or a statued pillar representing him; the point or station where a railway terminates (L.)

Termite, ter'-mite, *s.* the white ant. See **Termes.**

Termless, term'-les, *a.* unlimited; boundless.

Termly, term'-le, *a.* occurring every term: *ad.* term by term; every term.

Termonology, ter-mo-nol'-o-je, *s.* terminology (Gr. *termon*, an end, and *logos*, science).

Tern, tern, *s.* a genus of long-winged aquatic fowls, allied to the gull (Scand.)

Tern, tern, *a.* three-fold; consisting of three (L. *terni*, three each).

Ternary, ter'-nā-re, *a.* proceeding by threes; consisting of three: *s.* the number three.
Ternate, ter'-nate, *a.* applied to a leaf that has three leaflets on a petiol [Bot.]
Ternion, ter'-ne-un, *s.* ternary.
Terpsichorean, terp'-sik-o-re-an, *a.* relating to Terpsichore, the muse who presided over the lyre and dancing (Gr. *terpsis*, pleasure, and *choros*, dancing).
Terrace, ter'-rase, *s.* a raised level space or platform of earth, with sloping sides, and usually laid with turf; a street along the top of a terrace slope; a balcony or open gallery; the flat roof of a house as in the East: *v.a.* to form into a terrace; to open to the air and light (L. *terra*, earth).
Terra-cotta, ter'-rā-kot-tā, *s.* a model or cast in a paste made of fine clay and a fine colourless sand, and afterwards baked to a stony hardness (It. baked earth or clay, from L. *terra*, earth, and *coctus*, cooked).
Terraculture, ter-rā-kul'-ture, *s.* cultivation of the earth (L. *terra*, and *culture*).
Terra-japonica, ter'-rā-jā-pon'e-kā, *s.* catechu, which see.
Terrapene, } ter'-rā-pin, } *s.* species of fresh or tide-
Terrapin, } water tortoise.
Terraqueous, ter-ra'-kwe-us, *a.* consisting of land and water, as the globe (L. *terra*, and *aqua*, water).
Terra-sienna, ter'-rā-si-en'-nā, *s.* a brown bole or ochre from Sienna, in Italy, used as a pigment.
Terre-blue, tare'-blu, *s.* a kind of earth (Fr. blue earth).
Terreen, ter-reen', *s.* a tureen, which see.
Terrel, ter'-rel, *s.* a spherical magnet, placed so that its poles, equator, &c., exactly correspond to those of the earth.
Terrene, ter-reen', *a.* pertaining to the earth; earthy; terrestrial.
Terreplein, tare'-plane, *s.* the top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed [Fort.] (Fr. level earth, from L. *terra*, and *planus*, level.)
Terrestrial, ter-res'-tre-al, *a.* pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; consisting of earth or land; pertaining to this world; sublunary (L. *terra*, the earth). **Terrestrially**, ter-res'-tre-al-le, *ad.* after an earthly manner. **Terrestrialness**, ter-res'-tre-al-nes, *s.* the state of being terrestrial.
Terre-tenant, tare-ten'-ant, *s.* one who has the actual possession of land [Law.] (Fr. land-holding.)
Terre-verte, tare'-varet, *s.* a species of olive-green earth or chlorite, used by painters (Fr. green earth).
Terrible, ter'-re-bl, *a.* adapted to excite terror; dreadful; formidable; adapted to inspire awe (L. *terreo*, to frighten). **Terribly**, ter'-re-ble, *ad.* dreadfully; violently. **Terribleness**, ter'-re-bl-nes, *s.* dreadfulness.
Terrier, ter'-re-er, *s.* a small dog of several varieties, remarkable for the sagacity and courage with which it hunts to their burrows and attacks field vermin.
Terrier, ter'-re-er, *s.* a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described.
Terrific, ter-rif'-ik, *a.* dreadful; causing terror; fitted to inspire terror.
Terrify, ter'-re-fi, *v.a.* to frighten; to alarm (L. *terreo*, and *facio*, to make).
Terrigenous, ter-rij'-e-nus, *a.* earth-born; produced by the earth (L. *terra*, and *gigno*, to produce).
Territorial, ter-re-to'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to territory or land; limited to a certain district. **Territorially**, ter-re-to'-re-al-le, *ad.* as regards territory.
Territoried, ter'-re-tur-id, *a.* possessed of lands.
Territory, ter'-re-to-re, *s.* the extent or compass of land within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any state, city or other body; a large tract of land, specially a tract belonging to and under the dominion of a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country, or one outside a union.
Terror, ter'-rur, *s.* extreme fear; violent fear that agitates the body and mind; that which may excite dread. *King of terrors*, death. *Reign of terror*, the bloodiest period of the French Revolution, from April 1793 to July 1794.
Terrorism, ter'-ror-izm, *s.* a state of terror; government or coercion by terror.
Terrorist, ter'-ror-ist, *s.* one who rules or would rule by terrorism, specially one of the revolutionary party in France during the Reign of Terror.
Terrorless, ter'-ror-les, *a.* free from terror.
Terror-smitten, ter'-ror-smit'-ten, *a.* overwhelmed with terror.
Terse, ters, *a.* cleanly or neatly concise (L. *tergo*, *tersum*, to wipe). **Tersely**, ters'-le, *ad.* in a terse manner. **Terseness**, ters'-nes, *s.* the quality of being terse.
Tertenant, ter-ten'-ant *s.* See **Terre-tenant.**
Tertial, ter'-she-al, *a.* a term applied to the quills growing on the last or innermost joint of a bird's wing: *s.* one of these (L. *tertius*, third).
Tertian, ter'-she-an *a.* occurring every other day: *s.* a fever whose paroxysms return every other day.
Tertiary, ter'-she-à-re, *a.* of the third formation: *s.* an associate of a monkish fraternity under vow to observe the rules of the order but not leading a monastic life. *Tertiary formation*, a series of strata more recent than the chalk, and which has been divided into eocene, miocene and pliocene, which see [Geol.]
Tertiate, ter'-she-ate, *v.a.* to do for the third time; to examine the thickness, and ascertain the strength of ordnance.
Terza rima, tert'-zā re'-mā, *s.* a system of versification peculiar to the Italian poets (It. triple rhyme).
Terzetto, tert-set'-to, *s.* a composition in three parts [Mus.] (It.)
Tessellar, tes'-sel-lar, *a.* formed in squares. See **Tessera.**
Tessellated, tes'-sel-late-ed, *a.* checkered, like a chessboard: formed in little squares or mosaic work.
Tessellation, tes-sel-la'-shun, *s.* mosaic work, or the operation of making it.
Tesserа, tes'-se-rā, *s.*; *pl.* **Tesseræ**, a six-sided die, like modern dice; a square piece (L. from Gr. *tessares*, four).
Tesseraic, tes-se-ra'-ik, *a.* diversified by squares; tessellated.
Tesseral, tes'-se-ral, *a.* pertaining to or containing tesseræ.
Tessular, tes'-su-lar, *a.* relating to tesseræ; having equal axes like the cube.
Test, test, *s.* a large cupel, or a vessel in which metals are melted for trial and refinement [Metal.]; examination by the cupel; any critical trial and examination; trial; means of trial; a standard; judgment; distinction; a substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound [Chem.]: *v.a.* to prove the truth or genuineness of by experiment; to try; to refine gold or silver by certain processes [Metal.] (L. *testa*, an earthen pot.)
Test, test, *v.a.* to attest and date (L. *testis*, a witness).
Testa, tes'-tà, *s.* the shelly covering of a testaceous animal; the integument of a seed.
Testable, tes'-tà-bl, *a.* that may be devised or given by will.
Testacea, tes-ta'-she-à. *s.pl.* marine shelled animals.
Testacean, tes-ta'-she-an, *a.* relating to the testacea: *s.* a testacean animal.
Testacel, tes'-tà-se *s.* a little shell.
Testaceography, tes-ta'-she-og'-ra-fe, } *s.* the science
Testaceology, tes-ta'-she-ol'-o-je, } of testaceous molluscs; conchology (*testacea*, and Gr. *grapho*, to write, and *logos*, science).
Testaceous, tes-ta'-shus, *a.* pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard continuous shell.
Testacy, test'-à-se, *s.* the state of being testate [Law].
Testament, tes'-tà-ment, *s.* an instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a will. The *Old* and *New Testaments*, the two great collections of the canonical books of the Scriptures (L. *testis*, a witness).
Testamentary, tes-tà-men'-tà-re, *a.* pertaining to a will or wills; bequeathed by will; given by testament; done by testament or will.
Testamentation, tes-tà-men-ta'-shun, *s.* the act or power of giving by will.
Testate, tes'-tate, *a.* having made and left a will: *s.* one who has done so.
Testation, tes-ta'-shun, *s.* a witnessing or witness.
Testator, tes-ta'-tur, *s.* a man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.
Testatrix, tes-ta'-triks, *s.* a woman who makes and leaves a will at death.
Tester, tes'-ter, *s.* a flat canopy over a bed, pulpit, tomb, &c.; an old coin of the value of about sixpence sterling (Fr. *tête*, O. Fr. *teste*, the head).
Testes, tes'-teez, *s.pl.* the testicles [Anat.] (L.)
Testicle, tes'-te-kl, *s.* one of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males. See **Testes.**
Testiculate, tes-tik'-yu-late, *a.* shaped like a testicle [Bot.]
Testification, tes-te-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of testifying or giving testimony or evidence.
Testificator, tes'-te-fe-ka-tur, *s.* one who testifies.
Testifier, tes'-te-fi-er, *s.* one who gives testimony or bears witness.
Testify, tes'-te-fi, *v.n.* to make a solemn declaration, to certify or establish some fact; to give testimony in a cause depending before a tribunal; to protest; to declare against: *v.n.* to affirm or declare solemnly, for the purpose of establishing a fact; to bear

witness to; to affirm or declare under oath [Law]; to publish and declare freely (L. *testis*, a witness, and *facio*, to make).

Testimonial, tes-te-mo'-ne-al, *s.* a writing or certificate in favour of one's character and qualifications; something subscribed for and given as a token of respect: *a.* relating to or containing testimony.

Testimony, tes'-te-mo-ne, *s.* a solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; affirmation; declaration; open attestation; profession; witness; the two tables of the Law; the book of the Law; the Gospel; the Word or Law of God.

Testing, tes'-ting, *s.* the act of trying for proof; the operation of refining large quantities of gold or silver by means of lead, in a test [Metal.]

Testoon, tes-toon', *s.* a silver coin in Italy and Portugal.

Test-paper, test'-pa-per, *s.* a paper impregnated with a chemical re-agent, as litmus, &c., to determine whether a certain substance is present in a compound.

Test-tube, test'-tube, *s.* a small tube for testing purposes.

Testudinal, tes-tu'-de-nal, *a.* pertaining to or resembling the tortoise (L. *testudo*).

Testudinate, tes-tu'-de-nate, } *a.* shaped like the
Testudinated, tes-tu'-de-nate-ed, } back of a tortoise; arched.

Testudineous, tes-tu-din'-e-us, *a.* resembling the shell of a tortoise.

Testudo, tes-tu'-do, *s.* the genus of land tortoises; among the Romans, a covering formed of the shields of the soldiers held over their heads as a protection against missiles thrown from the walls of a besieged place; a broad, soft tumour, between the skull and the skin [Med.] (L. a tortoise.)

Testy, tes'-te, *a.* fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated (Fr. *testu*, headstrong). See **Tester. Testily**, tes'-te-le, *ad.* fretfully; peevishly. **Testiness**, tes'-te-nes, *s.* fretfulness; peevishness; petulance.

Tetanic, te-tan'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or denoting tetanus: *s.* a medicine acting on the muscles through the nerves.

Tetanus, tet'-a-nus, *s.* a disease characterised by long-continued contraction or spasm of certain muscles, the muscles of the jaws and throat being first affected [Med.]; lock-jaw (Gr. from *teino*, to stretch or strain).

Tetchy, tetsh-e, *a.* See **Techy.**

Tete, tate, *s.* a wig or cap of **false hair** (Fr. the head).

Tether, teth'-er, *s.* a rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits: *v.a.* to confine, as a beast, with a tether (*tie*).

Tetrabranchiata, tet'-ra-brangk-e-a'-ta, *s.pl.* an order of cephalapoda, including the families of which the nautilus and ammonites are members (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *branchia*, gills).

Tetrabranchiate, tet-ra-brangk'-e-ate, *a.* having four branchia.

Tetrachord, tet'-ra-kord, *s.* a series of four sounds, of which the extremes are a fourth apart [Mus.] (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *chord*).

Tetrachotomous, tet-ra'-kot'-o-mus, *a.* ramifying in fours (Gr. *tetrachos*, fourfoldly, and *temno*, to cut).

Tetra-colon, tet-ra-ko'-lon, *s.* a stanza of four verses (Gr. *tetra*, and *kolon*, a limb).

Tetrad, tet'-rad, *s.* the number of four; a collection of four things.

Tetradactyl, tet-ra-dak'-til, *s.* an animal with four toes (Gr. *tetra*, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe).

Tetradactylous, tet-ra-dak'-til-us, *a.* having four toes on a foot.

Tetradiapason, tet-ra-di-a-pa'-zun, *s.* a quadruple diapason or octave; a musical chord, otherwise called a quadruple eight or twenty-ninth.

Tetradrachm, tet'-ra-dram, *s.* an ancient silver coin worth four drachmas, each 9¾d.

Tetradynamia, tet-ra-de-na'-me-a, *s.* the fifteenth class of the Linnæan system, having six stamens, four being longer than the others [Bot.] (Gr. *tetra*, and *dynamis*, power).

Tetradynamian, tet'-ra-de-na'-me-an, *a.* having six stamens, four long and two short.

Tetragon, tet'-ra-gon, *s.* a plane figure having four angles; a quadrangle [Geom.]; an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when they are distant from each other 90° [Astrol.] (Gr. *tetra*, and *gonia*, an angle.)

Tetragonal, te-trag'-o-nal, *a.* pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles; having four prominent longitudinal angles [Bot.]

Tetragrammaton, tet-ra-gram'-ma-ton, *s.* the mystic number four, symbolically representing the Deity, whose name, in most ancient languages, was expressed by four letters; as יהוה, Θεος, Deus, Alla, &c. (Gr. *tetra*, and *gramma*, a letter).

Tetragynia, tet-ra-jin'-e-a, *s.* an order of hermaphrodite plants, having four pistils.

Tetragynian, tet-ra-jin'-e-an, *a.* having four pistils.

Tetrahedral, tet-ra-he'-dral, *a.* bounded by four equal and equilateral triangles; having four sides [Bot.]

Tetrahedron, tet-ra-he'-drun, *s.* a solid figure comprehended bounded by four equilateral and equal triangles [Geom.] (Gr. *tetra*, and *hedra*, a side.)

Tetrahexahedral, tet-ra-heks-a-he'-dral, *a.* in the form of a tetrahexahedron [Crystal.]

Tetrahexahedron, tet-ra-heks-a-he'-drun, *s.* a solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube (Gr. *tetra*, and *hexahedron*).

Tetrameter, te-tram'-e-ter, *s.* a verse consisting of four measures, or four feet [Pros.] (Gr. *tetra*, and *meter*).

Tetrandria, te-tran'-dre-a, *s.* a class of hermaphrodite plants, having four stamens [Bot.] (Gr. *tetra*, and *aner*, a male).

Tetrandrian, te-tran'-dre-an, *a.* having four stamens.

Tetrao, tet'-ra-o, *s.* the grouse (L.)

Tetrapetalous, tet-ra-pet'-a-lus, *a.* containing four distinct petals [Bot.] (Gr. *tetra*, and *petalon*, a leaf).

Tetrapharmacon, tet-ra-far'-ma-kon, *s.* a combination of wax, resin, lard, and pitch, composing an ointment (Gr. *tetra*, and *pharmakon*, a drug).

Tetraphyllous, te-traf'-il-lus, *a.* having four leaves or leaflets [Bot.] (Gr. *tetra*, and *phyllon*, a leaf).

Tetrapla, tet'-ra-pla, *s.* a Bible in four different versions, arranged in columns, specially that of Origen (Gr. *tetraplos*, fourfold).

Tetrapod, tet'-ra-pod, *s.* a quadruped; an animal, specially an insect, with four feet (Gr. *tetra*, and *pous*, a foot).

Tetrapteran, te-trap'-ter-an, *s.* an insect with four wings (Gr. *tetra*, and *pteron*, a wing).

Tetrapterous, te-trap'-te-rus, *a.* having four wings.

Tetrarch, te'-trark, *s.* a Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a petty prince (Gr. *tetra*, and *archo*, to rule).

Tetrarchate, te-trärk'-ate, *s.* the part of a province under a tetrarch; the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

Tetrarchical, te-trärk'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to a tetrarch or a tetrarchy.

Tetrarchy, te'-trärk-e, *s.* a tetrarchate.

Tetraspaston, tet-ra-spas'-tun, *s.* a machine in which four pulleys act together (Gr. *tetra*, and *spao*, to draw).

Tetraspermous, tet-ra-sper'-mus, *a.* having four seeds [Bot.] (Gr. *tetra*, and *sperma*, seed).

Tetrastich, te-tras'-tik, *s.* a stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of four verses (Gr. *tetra*, and *stichos*, a verse).

Tetrastyle, tet'-ra-stile, *s.* a building or portico with four columns in front [Anc. Arch.] (Gr. *tetra*, and *stylos*, a pillar).

Tetrasyllabic, tet-ra-sil-lab'-ik, *a.* consisting of four syllables.

Tetrasyllable, tet-ra-sil'-la-bl, *s.* a word of four syllables (Gr. *tetra*, and *syllable*).

Tetter, tet'-ter, *s.* a vague name of several cutaneous diseases: *v.a.* to affect with the disease so-called (A.S. *teter*).

Teuton, tew'-ton, *s.* one of the Teutonic race, which embraces the Germans, the Scandinavians, the Dutch, the Flemings, and the Anglo-Saxons.

Teutonic, tew-ton'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the Teutons or to their language: *s.* the language of the Teutons. *Teutonic order*, a military and religious order, originating in connection with the Crusades, and founded in 1190, intended for Germans of noble rank only.

Teutonicism, tew-ton'-e-sizm, *s.* a Teutonic or German idiom.

Tew, tew, *s.* materials for anything; an iron chain for towing with (*tow*).

Tewel, tew'-el, *s.* a pipe or funnel, as for smoke; an iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows (Fr. *tuyau*).

Text, tekst, *s.* that on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author; a verse or passage of Scripture selected as the subject of a discourse; a large style of handwriting (L. *texo*, *textum*, to weave).

Text-book, tekst'-book, *s.* a book containing the leading points of a science, or branch of learning, arranged in order for the use of students.

Text-hand, tekst'-hand, *s.* a large hand in writing.

Textile, teks'-til, *a.* woven, or capable of being woven: *s.* that which is or may be woven. See **Text.**

Text-man, tekst'-man, *s.* a man ready in the quotation of texts.

Textorial, teks-to'-re-al, **Textrine**, tekst'-rin, } *a.* pertaining to weaving.

Textual, tekst'-yu-al, *a.* connected with, contained in, or serving for texts. **Textually**, tekst'-yu-al-le, *ad.* in accordance with a text.

Textualist, tekst'-yu-al-ist, **Textuarist**, tekst'-yu-à-rist, **Textuary**, tekst'-yu-à-re, } *s.* one well versed in the Scriptures, and ready at quotation; one who adheres to the text.

Textuary, tekst'-yu-à-re, *a.* textual; contained in the text; serving as a text; authoritative.

Textuist, tekst'-yu-ist, *s.* one ready in the quotation of texts.

Texture, tekst'-yur, *s.* a web; that which is woven; the disposition or connection of threads, filaments or fibres interwoven: the disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other; tissue. See **Text.**

Thalamus, thal'-à-mus, *s.* the place where a nerve originates, or is supposed to do so [Anat.] (Gr. a bed-chamber.

Thaler, tà'-ler, *s.* the German dollar, worth about 3*s.*

Thalia, tha-lí'-a, *s.* the muse who presided over pastoral and comic poetry [Myth.]

Thalian, tha-lí'-an, *a.* relating to Thalia; comic.

Thallic, thal'-lik, *a.* containing thallium.

Thallium, thal'-e-um, *s.* a metal in its physical properties similar to lead and slightly heavier, discovered in 1861 from the green in the spectrum of the flame which accompanied its volatilization (Gr. *thallos*, a green shoot).

Thallogen, thal'-lo-jen, *s.* an acotyledonous order of plants of the simplest structure, and consisting of thallus, including sea-weeds, fungi, and lichens (Gr. *thallos*, and *gennao*, to produce).

Thallus, thal'-lus, *s.* a substance, assuming various forms, composed of cellular tissue without any proper woody fibre (Gr.)

Thammuz, tham'-muz, *s.* the tenth month of the Jewish civil year, and answering to a part of June and a part of July; the name under which the Phœnicians worshipped Osiris; Adonis [Myth.]

Than, *than*, *conj.* denoting comparison, and generally placed after a comparative adjective or adverb (A.S.)

Thanatoid, than'-a-toyd, *a.* like death; as if dead (Gr. *thanatos*, death, and *eidos*, like).

Thanatology, than-a-tol'-o-je, *s.* a description, or the doctrine of death (Gr. *thanatos*, and *logos*, account).

Thane, thane, *s.* a Saxon title of dignity, formerly held by persons of large territorial possessions (A.S. *thegn*, a servant).

Thanedom, thane'-dum, *s.* the jurisdiction or office of a thane.

Thane-lands, thane'-landz, *s.pl.* lands granted to thanes.

Thaneship, thane'-ship, *s.* the rank or office of a thane.

Thank, thangk, *v.a.* to express gratitude to for a favour; to make acknowledgments to for kindness bestowed; sometimes used ironically: *s.pl.* expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment for favour or kindness received (A.S. *thanc*, thought).

Thankful, thangk'-ful, *a.* grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it. **Thankfully**, thangk'-ful-le, *ad.* gratefully. **Thankfulness**, thangk'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being thankful.

Thankless, thangk'-les, *a.* unthankful; ungrateful. **Thanklessly**, thangk'-les-le, *ad.* in a thankless manner. **Thanklessness**, thangk'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being thankless.

Thank-offering, thangk'-of-fer-ing, *s.* an offering made in acknowledgment of mercy.

Thanksgiver, thangks'-giv-er, *s.* one who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness.

Thanksgiving, thangks'-giv-ing, *s.* the act of rendering thanks or expressing gratitude for favours or mercies; a public celebration of Divine goodness.

Thankworthy, thangk'-wur-*the*, *a.* deserving thanks. **Thankworthiness**, thangk'-wur-*the*-nes, *s.* the state of being thankworthy.

Thar, thär, *s.* an antelope of Nepaul.

Tharm, thärm, *s.* intestines twisted into a cord; twisted gut (Ger. *Darm*, gut).

That, *that*, *a.* not this, but the other: *pron. rel.* who or which, relating to an antecedent: *conj.* because (**A.S.** *thæt*).

Thatch, thatch, *s.* straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain: *v.a.* to cover with straw, or some similar substance (A.S. *thæc*, Ger. *decken*, to cover).

Thatcher, that'-cher, *s.* one whose occupation is to thatch houses.

Thatching, that'-ching, *s.* the act or art of covering with thatch; the materials used for the purpose.

Thaumatrope, thaw'-ma-trope, *s.* an optical toy to illustrate the persistence of an impression upon the retina after the object is withdrawn (Gr. *thauma*, a wonder, and *trepo*, to turn).

Thaumaturgic, thaw-mà-tur'-jek, **Thaumaturgical**, thaw-mà-tur'-je-kal, } *a.* exciting wonder; wonder-working; pertaining to thaumaturgy.

Thaumaturgics, thaw-mà-tur'-jiks, *s.* feats of magic.

Thaumaturgist, thaw-mà-tur'-jist, *s.* one who deals in wonders or believes in them.

Thaumaturgus, thaw-ma-tur'-gus, *s.* a miracle-worker; a title given by the Roman Catholics to some of their saints.

Thaumaturgy, thaw'-mà-tur-je, *s.* the act of performing something wonderful (Gr. *thauma*, and *ergon*, a work).

Thaw, thaw, *v.n.* to melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice; to become so warm as to melt ice: *v.a.* to melt; to dissolve: *s.* the melting of ice or snow; a change in the temperature that will melt ice (A.S. *thawan*).

The, *the* or *thee*, *def. art.* or *a.* denoting a certain person or thing, and used before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree (A.S.)

Thea, the'-à, *s.* the tea-plant. See **Tea.**

Theandric, the-an'-drik, *a.* indicating the co-operation of the divine and human (Gr. *theos*, God, and *aner*, a man).

Theanthropic, the-an-throp'-ik, *a.* being both divine and human (Gr. *theos*, God, and *anthropos*, man).

Theanthropism, the-an'-thro-pizm, *s.* a state of being God and man; godmanhood.

Thearchy, the'-ar-ke, *s.* government by God; theocracy (Gr. *theos*, God, and *archo*, to rule).

Theatines, the'-a-tinz, *s.pl.* an order of Italian monks established in 1524, expressly to oppose the Reformation (*Theat.*, its bishop being of the order).

Theatre, the'-à-tr, *s.* an edifice for the exhibition of dramatic performances; a play-house; a place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theatre; a place of action or exhibition; a building for the exhibition of scholastic exercises; a room for anatomical demonstrations (Gr. *theaomai*, to see).

Theatrical, the-at'-re-kal, *a.* pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; suited to the stage. **Theatrically**, the-at'-re-kal-le, *ad.* in a manner suiting the stage.

Theatricality, the-at'-re-kal'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being theatrical: a mere play-actor.

Theatricals, the-at'-re-kalz, *s.pl.* dramatic performances.

Theave, theev, *s.* an ewe of the first year.

Thebaia, the-ba'-e-à, **Thebaine**, the'-bane, } *s.* a substance obtained from opium, which has a sharp metallic taste, and forms colourless crystals.

Theban, the'-ban, *a.* of or belonging to Thebes: *s.* a native of Thebes. *Theban year*, the Egyptian year of 365 days 6 hours.

Theca, the'-kà, *s.* a sheath or case; the seed-case of a fern (Gr.)

Thecaphore, the'-kà-fore, *s.* that which bears a theca; the pedicel of an ovary [Bot.] (Gr. *theka*, and *phoreo*, to bear.)

Thecodonts, the'-ko-donts, *s.pl.* a tribe of extinct saurians, with teeth inserted in distinct sockets (Gr. *theka*, and *odous*, a tooth).

Thee, *thee*, *pron.*; *obj. case* of **Thou.**

Theft, theft, *s.* act of stealing; private felonious taking of another person's goods [Law]; the thing stolen. **Theft-bote**, theft'-bote, *s.* the receiving of a man's goods again from a thief, or compensation for them, by way of composition, and to prevent the prosecution of the thief [Law].

Theiform, the'-e-form, *a.* having the form of tea. See **Thea.**

Theine, the'-in, *s.* a principle obtained from tea, identical with caffein, which see. See **Thea.**

Their, *thare*, *pron. a.* of or belonging to them.

Theirs, *thares*, *pron.* possessive of **They.**

Theism, the'-izm, *s.* belief in the existence of a God and a Providence that cares for and reveals Himself to man (Gr. *theos*, God).

Theist, the'-ist, *s.* a believer in the existence of God and Providence or revelation.

Theistical, the-is'-te-kal, *a.* pertaining to theism or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

Them, *them*, *pron.* the objective case of **They.**

Theme, theme, *s.* a subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; a short dissertation composed by a student; a verb or noun in its primary state, not modified by inflections [Gram.]; a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition

[Mus.] (Gr. *thema*, something placed, from *tithemi*, to place.)

Themis, the'-mis, *s.* the goddess of law and order, primarily as established by Zeus [Myth.] (Gr. from *tithemi*, to place).

Themselves, *them*-selvez', *pron.* the reciprocal form of *they* and *them*, and added to *they* by way of emphasis.

Then, *then*, *ad.* at that time; soon afterwards or immediately; in that case; in consequence; therefore; for this reason; at another time; that time (A.S. acc. of *thæt*).

Thenard's-blue, then'-ard's-blew, *s.* cobalt blue (*Thenard*, a French chemist).

Thence, *thens*, *ad.* from that place or time; for that reason.

Thenceforth, *thens*'-forth, *ad.* from that time.

Thenceforward, *thens*-for'-ward, *ad.* from that time onward.

Theobroma, the-o-bro'-mâ, *s.* a plant producing the cacao or chocolate nut (Gr. *theos*, god, and *broma*, food).

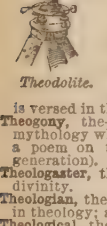
Theobromine, the-o-bro'-min, *s.* the active principle in chocolate, extracted from the cacao-nut.

Theochristic, the-o-kris'-tik, *a.* anointing by God (Gr. *theos*, and *chrio*, to anoint).

Theocracy, the-ok'-ra-se, *s.* government of a state by the immediate direction of God; government in His name; the state thus governed (Gr. *theos*, and *krateo*, to rule).

Theocrasy, the-ok'-ra-se, *s.* an intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation (Gr. *theos*, and *krasis*, mixture).

Theocratic, the-o-krat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.



Theodolite.

Theodicy, the-od'-e-se, *s.* a theory which seeks to reconcile the order of the world with the justice and other moral perfections of God (Gr. *theos*, and *dike*, justice).

Theodolite, the-od'-o-lite, *s.* an instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles, or heights and distances, in land-surveying.

Theodolitic, the-od'-o-lit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or made by a theodolite.

Theogonic, the-o-gon'-ik, *a.* pertaining to theogony.

Theogonist, the-og'-o-nist, *s.* one who is versed in the genealogy of the gods.

Theogony, the-og'-o-ne, *s.* that branch of heathen mythology which teaches the genealogy of the gods; a poem on their genealogy (Gr. *theos*, and *gone*, generation).

Theologaster, the-ol'-o-gas-ter, *s.* a kind of quack in divinity.

Theologian, the-o-lo'-je-an, *s.* a divine; one well versed in theology; a professor of divinity.

Theological, the-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to theology.

Theologically, the-o-loj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* according to the principles of theology.

Theologist, the-ol'-o-jist, *s.* a theologian.

Theologize, the-ol'-o-jize, *v.a.* to render theological: *v.n.* to frame a system of theology.

Theologizer, the-ol'-o-jize-er, *s.* one who theologizes.

Theology, the-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science which treats of God as He reveals Himself in His relations to man, or man's to Him, in nature, reason, or revelation (Gr. *theos*, and *logos*, science).

Theomachist, the-om'-à-kist, *s.* one who fights against the gods.

Theomachy, the-om'-à-ke, *s.* a fighting against the gods; opposition to the Divine will (Gr. *theos*, and *mache*, combat).

Theomancy, the'-o-man-se, *s.* divination drawn from the responses of oracles (Gr. *theos*, and *manteia*, divination).

Theopathetic, the-o-pà-thet'-ik, *a.* in sympathetic relation with God.

Theopathy, the-op'-à-the, *s.* a state of feeling which arises from the contemplation of God in Himself or His relations; suffering for the subjugation of sinful propensities (Gr. *theos*, and *pathos*, suffering).

Theophanic, the-o-fan'-ik, *a.* appearing in theophany.

Theophany, the-of'-à-ne, *s.* a manifestation of God to man by actual appearance (Gr. *theos*, and *phaino*, to show).

Theophilanthropism, the-o-fil-an'-thro-pizm, *s.* love of God and man, elevated into a religious system during the French revolution (Gr. *theos*, God, and *philanthropism*).

Theophilanthropist, the-o-fil-an'-thro-pist, *s.* one of a society in France, during the Revolution, whose object was to establish reason in the place of Christianity.

Theopneustic, the-op-news'-tik, *a.* given by inspiration.

Theopneusty, the'-op-new-ste, *s.* Divine inspiration (Gr. *theos*, and *pneo*, *pneuso*, to breathe).

Theorbo, the-or'-bo, *s.* a musical instrument made like a large lute, but having two necks (It.)

Theorem, the'-o-rem, *s.* a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning (Gr. *theorema*). See **Theory.**

Theorematic, the-o-re-mat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems.

Theoretical, the-o-ret'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculative; not practical.

Theoretically, the-o-ret'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in or by theory; speculatively; not practically.

Theorist, the'-o-rist, *s.* one who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation; not a practical man.

Theorize, the'-o-rize, *v.n.* to form a theory or theories; to speculate.

Theorizer, the'-o-rize-er, *s.* a theorist.

Theory, the'-o-re, *s.* speculation; a doctrine or scheme which terminates in mere speculation; an exposition of the general principles of anything; the science distinguished from the art of a thing; the philosophical or scientific explanation of phenomena (Gr. *theoria*, from *theoreo*, to see).

Theosophic, the-o-sof'-ik, *a.* pertaining to theosophy or theosophists; divinely wise.

Theosophism, the-os'-o-fizm, *s.* pretension to divine illumination.

Theosophist, the-os'-o-fist, *s.* one who pretends to derive his knowledge or wisdom direct from God.

Theosophize, the-os'-o-fize, *v.n.* to practise theosophy.

Theosophy, the-os'-o-fe, *s.* the profession of a more intimate knowledge of divine things, properly from a more intimate relation of the soul with God; a system which makes such a profession (Gr. *theos*, and *sophia*, wisdom).

Therapeutæ, ther-à-pew'-tee, *s.pl.* a sect of Jewish monks who in the first century practised celibacy and gave themselves up to a life of pious meditation and prayer (Gr. servants).

Therapeutic, ther-a-pew'-tic, *a.* curative; pertaining to the healing art; concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases.

Therapeutics, ther-à-pew'-tiks, *s.* that branch of medicine which treats of remedies and their action in the cure of diseases (Gr. *therapeuo*, to heal).

Therapeutist, ther-a-pew'-tist, *s.* one versed in therapeutics.

There, *thare*, *ad.* in that place. *Here and there*, in one place and another. It is used to begin sentences, or before a verb.

Thereabout, *thare*-à-bowt', } *ad.* near that place; near
Thereabouts, *thare*-à-bowts', } that number, degree, or quantity.

Thereafter, *there*-äf'-ter, *ad.* accordingly; after that.

Thereat, *thare*-at', *ad.* at that place; on that account.

Thereby, *thare*-bi', *ad.* by that means; in consequence of that.

Therefor, *thare*-for', *ad.* for that, or this, or it.

Therefore, *thêr*'-fore, *ad.* for that; for that or this reason; consequently.

Therefrom, *thare*-from', *ad.* from this or that.

Therein, *thare*-in', *ad.* in that or this place, time, or thing.

Thereinto, *thare*-in-too', *ad.* into that.

Thereof, *thare*-of', *ad.* of that or this.

Thereon, *thare*-on', *ad.* on that or this.

Thereout, *thare*-owt', *ad.* out of that or this.

Thereunto, *thare*-un-too', *ad.* to that or this.

Thereunder, *thare*-un'-der, *ad.* under that or this.

Thereupon, *thare*-up-on', *ad.* upon that or this; in consequence of that; immediately.

Therewith, *thare*-with', *ad.* with that or this.

Therewithal, *there*-with-awl', *ad.* over and above; at the same time; with that.

Theriac, the'-re-ak, *s.* a compound medicine presumed to be efficacious against the poison of animals' bites (Gr. *ther*, a wild beast).

Theriacal, the-ri'-à-kal, *a.* medicinal.

Theriotomy, the-re-ot'-o-me, *s.* the anatomy of the lower animals Gr. *ther*, and *tome*, cutting).

Thermæ, ther'-mee, *s.* hot springs or baths (Gr.)

Thermal, ther'-mal, *a.* pertaining to heat; warm. *Thermal waters*, warm mineral waters or springs (Gr. *thermos*, hot).

Thermidor, ther'-me-dor, *s.* the 11th month of the French republican year, from 20th July to 18th August.

Thermo-chemistry, ther'-mo-kem'-is-tre, *s.* that depart-

ment of chemistry which treats of the development of heat by chemical action. See **Thermal.**

Thermo-current, ther'-mo-kur-rent, *s.* an electric current developed by heat.

Thermo-dynamics, ther'-mo-di-nam'-iks, *s.pl.* the science of the relation between mechanical force and heat.

Thermo-electric, ther-mo-e-lek'-trik, *a.* of the nature of thermo-electricity.

Thermo-electricity, ther'-mo-e-lek-tris'-e-te, *s.* electricity as developed by heat.

Thermo-electrometer, ther'-mo-e-lek-trom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the heating power of an electric current.

Thermometer, ther-mom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring variations of temperature founded on the readiness and uniformity with which certain substances, especially mercury, expand or contract under an accession or diminution of heat (Gr. *thermos*, and *meter*).

Thermometrical, ther-mo-met'-re-kal, *a.* pertaining to a thermometer; made by a thermometer. **Thermometrically,** ther-mo-met'-re-kal-le, *ad.* by means of a thermometer.

Thermoscope, ther'-mo-skope, *s.* an instrument for measuring minute differences of temperature (Gr. *thermos*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Thermoscopic, ther-mo-skop'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a thermoscope; made by a thermoscope.

Thermostat, ther'-mo-stat, *s.* a self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature (Gr. *thermos*, and *histemi*, to stand).

Thermotic, ther-mot'-ik, *a.* relating to heat.

Thermotics, ther-mot'-iks, *s.* the science of heat.

Thesaurus, the-saw'-rus, *s.* a treasury; a lexicon (Gr.)

These, *these, pron.; pl.* of **This.**

Thesis, the'-sis, *s.* a position or proposition which is advanced or is maintained by argument; a theme; a dissertation on a subject; a proposition as containing the thing affirmed or denied, as distinct from the hypothesis (Gr. placing).

Thesmothete, thes'-mo-theet, *s.* a lawgiver; a legislator (Gr. *thesmos*, law, and *tithemi*, to place).

Thespian, thes'-pe-an, *a.* relating to dramatic acting (*Thespis*, a tragic poet).

Theta, the'-tà, *s.* the th of the Greek alphabet.

Theurgic, the-ur'-jik, *a.* pertaining to theurgy.

Theurgist, the-ur'-jist, *s.* one who is addicted to theurgy.

Theurgy, the'-ur-je, *s.* the pretended art of magic or power of effecting supernatural or magical results by the help of supernatural agencies (Gr. *theos*, and *ergon*, work).

Thew, thu, *s.* muscle; sinew; strength (*thigh*).

They, *thay, pron. pl.* denoting persons or things; also indefinitely used (*pl.* of *the*).

Thick, thik, *a.* dense; not thin; inspissated; turbid; muddy; having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual; crowded close; following close or fast; not distinctly articulate; dull: *s.* the thickest part: *ad.* frequently; fast; closely; to a great depth. *Thick and thin*, whatever is in the way. (A.S. *thicca.*) **Thickly,** thik'-le, *ad.* deeply; closely; in quick succession. **Thickness,** thik'-nes, *s.* the state of being thick, or concrete, or close, or crowded, or dull.

Thicken, thik'n, *v.a.* to make thick or dense; to make close or more close; to fill up interstices; to make concrete; to inspissate; to make frequent or more frequent: *v.n.* to become thick or more thick; to become dark or obscure; to concrete; to become close or more numerous; to become quick and animated; to be crowded.

Thickening, thik'n-ing, *s.* something put into a liquid or mass to make it thicker.

Thicket, thik'-et, *s.* a wood, or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

Thick-headed, thik'-hed-ed, *a.* having a thick skull; stupid.

Thickish, thik'-ish, *a.* somewhat thick.

Thick-set, thik'-set, *a.* close-planted; having a short, thick body.

Thick-skin, thik'-skin, *s.* a coarse, gross person; a blockhead.

Thick-skinned, thik'-skind, *a.* having a thick-skin; insensible to taunts, ridicule, &c.

Thick-skull, thik'-skul, *s.* a blockhead.

Thick-skulled, thik'-skuld, *a.* dull; heavy; stupid.

Thief, theef, *s.*; *pl.* **Thieves,** theevz, a person guilty of theft; one who secretly and feloniously takes the goods of another; an excrescence or waster in the snuff of a candle (A.S. *theof*).

Thief-catcher, theef'-katsh-er, *s.* one whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice.

Thieve, theeve, *v.n.* to steal; to practise theft.

Thievery, theev'-er-e, *s.* the practice of stealing; theft; that which is stolen.

Thievish, theev'-ish, *a.* given to stealing; partaking of the nature of theft; sly; acting by stealth. **Thievishly,** theev'-ish-le, *ad.* in a thievish manner. **Thievishness,** theev'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being thievish.

Thigh, thi, *s.* the thick muscular portion of the leg between the knee and the trunk (A.S. *theoh*).

Thigh-bone, thi'-bone, *s.* the bone of the thigh.

Thill, thil, *s.* the shaft of a cart, gig or other carriage (A.S. *thille*, a plank, pole).

Thiller, thil'-ler, *s.* the horse which goes between the thills or shafts, and supports them; in a team, the last horse.

Thimble, thim'-bl, *s.* a kind of cap or cover for the finger, usually made of metal, used by tailors and seamstresses for driving the needle through cloth; anything in the form of a thimble; an iron ring with a hollow or groove round its whole circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it [Naut.] (*thumb*).

Thimbleful, thim'-bl-ful, *s.* a very little; as much as a thimble will hold.

Thimble-rig, thim'-bl-rig, *s.* a sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups, shaped like thimbles, and a pea: *v.a.* to cheat by this trick (*thimble*, and *rig*, trick).

Thimble-rigger, thim'-bl-rig-er, *s.* one who practises thimble-rigging.

Thimble-rigging, thim'-bl-rig-ing, *s.* the practice of a thimble-rigger.

Thin, thin, *a.* having little thickness; rare; not dense; not close or crowded; lean; slim; slender; slight; not thick; meagre and scanty: *ad.* not thickly or closely: *v.a.* to make thin; to make less close; to attenuate; to rarefy: *v.n.* to grow thin. *To thin out*, to gradually diminish in thickness until the strata disappear [Geol.] (A.S. *thyn*, lit. extended). **Thinly,** thin'-le, *ad.* in a loose, scattered manner; not thickly. **Thinness,** thin'-nes, *s.* the state of being thin; tenuity; rareness; exility; paucity.

Thine, *thine, pron. a.* belonging to or relating to thee; being thy property.

Thing, thing, *s.* any substance; any particular article or commodity; an animal; an act or event spoken of; a portion or part; *pl.* clothes; luggage (A.S.)

Think, thingk, *v.n.* to have the mind occupied on some subject; to revolve ideas in the mind; to judge; to conclude; to intend; to fancy or suppose; to meditate; to reflect; to consider; to deliberate; to presume. *To think on*, to meditate on; to light on by meditation; to remember. *To think of*, to have ideas come into the mind. *To think well of*, to hold in esteem (A.S. *thencan*).

Think, thingk, *v.a.* to conceive; to imagine; to believe; to consider; to scan. *To think much*, to grudge. *To think much of*, to hold in high esteem.

Thinkable, thingk'-à-bl, *a.* that can be thought.

Thinker, thingk'-er, *s.* one who thinks; one who thinks in a particular manner.

Thinking, thingk'-ing, *a.* having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas: *s.* cogitation; imagination. **Thinkingly,** thingk'-ing-le, *ad.* with thought.

Thin-skinned, thin'-skind, *a.* having a thin skin; unduly sensitive.

Third, thurd, *a.* the first after the second; the ordinal of three: *s.* the third part of anything; the sixtieth part of a second of time; an interval containing three diatonic sounds and two degrees or intervals [Mus.] **Thirdly,** thurd-le, *ad.* in the third place.

Third-borough, thurd'-bur-ro, *s.* formerly an under-constable.

Thirdings, thurd'-ings, *s.pl.* the third part of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot.

Thirds, thurds, *s.pl.* the widow's third part of the estate of a deceased husband.

Thirlage, thurl'-aje, *s.* the right which the owner of a mill possesses to compel the tenants of a certain district to bring all their grain to his mill for grinding [Scots Law].

Thirst, thurst, *s.* a painful sensation of the throat or fauces, occasioned by the want of drink; vehement desire of drink; eager desire for anything; dryness; drought: *v.n.* to experience a painful sensation for want of drink; to have a vehement desire for anything (A.S. *thyrst*).

Thirsty, thurst'-e, *a.* feeling or suffering from thirst; very dry; parched; having a vehement desire for anything. **Thirstily,** thurst'-e-le, *ad.* in a thirsty manner. **Thirstiness,** thurst'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being thirsty.

Thirteen, thur'-teen, *a.* ten and three: *s.* the number of ten and three (*three* and *ten*).

Thirteenth, thur'-teenth, *a.* the ordinal of thirteen; being one of thirteen equal parts: *s.* one of thirteen equal parts; an interval forming the octave of the sixth. [Mus.]

Thirtieth, thur'-te-eth, *a.* the ordinal of thirty: *s.* one of thirty equal parts.

Thirty, thur'-te, *a.* thrice ten: *s.* the number of thrice ten (A.S. *three*, and *tig*, ten).

This, *this, pron. adj.*: *pl.* **These.** That which is near or present; just referred to or about to be (A.S.)

Thistle, this'l, *s.* a genus of prickly plants; the national emblem of Scotland (A.S. *thistel*).

Thistly, this'-le, *a.* overgrown with thistles.

Thither, *thith'-er, ad.* to that place; to that end or point.

Thitherward, *thith*-er-wawrd, *a.* toward that place.

Thlipsis, thlip'-sis, *s.* compression or constriction [Med.] (Gr.)

Tho', *tho*, a contraction of **Though.**

Thole, thole, *s.* a pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to form the rowlock; the pin or handle of a scythe-snath (A.S. *thol*).

Tholobate, thol'-o-bate, *s.* the substructure on which a dome rests [Arch.] (Gr. *tholos*, a dome, and *basis*, a base).

Thomæans, to-me'-ans, *s.* an ancient church of Christians said to have been established by St. Thomas on the Malabar coast of India.

Thomism, tom'-izm, *s.* the doctrine of Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace.

Thomist, tom'-ist, *s.* a follower of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to a Scotist.

Thomsonite, tom'-sun-ite, *s.* a mineral of the zeolite family, consisting of silica, alumina, lime, and water (*Thomson*, a chemist).

Thong, thong, *s.* a strap of leather used for fastening anything (A.S. *thwong*).

Thor, thor, *s.* the Scandinavian god of thunder, conceived of as the ally and helper of both gods and men (*thunder*).

Thoracic, tho-ras'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the thorax or breast. *Thoracic-duct*, the grand trunk which conveys the contents of the lacteals and absorbents into the blood.

Thoracics, tho-ras'-iks, *s.pl.* an order of bony fishes, with the ventral fins under the thorax.

Thoral, tho'-ral, *a.* pertaining to a bed (L. *thorus*, a couch).

Thorax, tho'-raks, *s.* that part of the human skeleton which consists of the bones of the chest [Anat.]; the cavity of the chest; that part of the body between the head and the abdomen [Entom.]; a breastplate, cuirass, or corselet (Gr.)

Thorina, tho-ri'-nä, *s.* a primitive earth with a metallic base, the oxide of thorium.

Thorite, tho'-rite, *s.* a massive black mineral, found in Norway.

Thorium, tho'-re-um, *s.* the metallic base of thorina (*Thor*).

Thorn, thorn, *s.* a tree or shrub armed with spines or sharp ligneous shoots; a spine; anything troublesome; impediment; worldly care (A.S.)

Thorn-apple, thorn'-ap-pl, *s.* the datura stramonium.

Thorn-back, thorn'-bak, *s.* a species of skate, having its back covered with crooked spines.

Thorn-bush, thorn'-boosh, *s.* a shrub that produces thorns.

Thornbut, thorn'-but, *s.* a turbot.

Thorn-hedge, thorn'-hedj, *s.* a hedge consisting of thorns.

Thornless, thorn'-les, *a.* destitute of thorns.

Thornset, thorn'-set, *a.* set with thorns.

Thorny, thorn'-e, *a.* full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns; sharp; pricking; troublesome; vexatious; perplexing.

Thorough, thur'-ro, *a.* passing through or to the end; complete; perfect: *s.* an interfurrow between two ridges. See **Through. Thoroughly,** thur'-ro-le, *ad.* fully; entirely. **Thoroughness,** thur'-ro-nes, *s.* completeness; perfectness.

Thorough-bass, thur'-ro-base, *s.* an accompaniment to a continued bass by means of figures [Mus.]

Thorough-bred, thur'-ro-bred, *a.* bred from the best blood; of unmixed breed; with the qualities of one thoroughbred: *s.* an animal, specially a horse, that is of pure breed.

Thoroughfare, thur'-ro-fare, *s.* a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way.

Thorough-going, thur'-ro-go-ing, *a.* going all lengths.

Thorough-lighted, thur'-ro-lite-ed, *a.* a term applied to a room which has windows on opposite sides.

Thorough-paced, thur'-ro-pased, *a.* complete; going all lengths.

Thoroughpin, thur'-ro-pin, *s.* a disease in horses, similar to bog-spavin.

Thorough-wax, thur'-ro-waks, *s.* an umbelliferous plant of the genus bupleurum.

Thorough-wort, thur'-ro-wurt, *s.* an herb of the genus eupatorium.

Thorp, } **Thorpe,** } *s.* a homestead, or the locality of a hamlet (A.S.)

Those, *thoze, pron.*; *pl.* of **That.**

Thoth, thoth, *s.* the Egyptian Hermes or Mercury, the god of the arts and sciences, and especially letters.

Thou, *thow, pron. second person sing.*: *v.a.* to treat with familiarity: *v.n.* to use *thou* and *thee* in discourse (A.S. *thu*).

Though, *tho, conj.* granting; admitting; even if; notwithstanding; that (A.S. *theah*, from *that*).

Thought, thawt, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Think.**

Thought, thawt, *s.* act of thinking; the mind; that which thinks; that which the mind thinks; idea; conception; fancy; conceit; opinion; judgment; meditation; design; solicitude; a small degree (A.S. *ge-thoht*, that which is thought of). *To take thought*, to be solicitous.

Thoughtful, thawt'-ful, *a.* full of thought; meditative; attentive; having the mind directed to an object; anxious; considerate. **Thoughtfully,** thawt'-ful-le, *ad.* with thought, consideration, or solicitude. **Thoughtfulness,** thawt'-ful-nes, *s.* serious consideration or concern.

Thoughtless, thawt'-les, *a.* heedless; careless; stupid. **Thoughtlessly,** thawt'-les-le, *ad.* without thought. **Thoughtlessness,** thawt'-les-nes, *s.* want of thought; heedlessness.

Thought-sick, thawt'-sik, *a.* uneasy with reflection.

Thousand, thow'-zand, *a.* and *s.* the number of ten hundred: a large number indefinitely (A.S. *thusend*).

Thousand-fold, thow'-zand-fold, *a.* multiplied by a thousand.

Thousandth, thow'-zandth, *a.* the ordinal of thousand, *s.* one of a thousand equal parts.

Thowl, thole, *s.* See **Thole.**

Thrall, thrawl, *s.* a slave; slavery (A.S.)

Thraldom, thrawl'-dum, *s.* slavery; bondage.

Thrapple, thrap'l, *s.* the windpipe of an animal.

Thrash, thrash, *v.a.* to beat out grain from the husk; to beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub: *v.n.* to perform the business of thrashing; to drudge (A.S. *therscan*).

Thrasher, thrash'-er, *s.* one who thrashes grain; a large species of shark.

Thrashing, thrash'ing, *s.* the operation of beating out grain from the husk; a sound drubbing.

Thrashing-floor, thrash'-ing-flore, *s.* a floor or area on which grain is beaten out.

Thrashing-machine, thrash'-ing-mä-sheen, *s.* a machine or apparatus for separating grain from the straw.

Thrasonical, thrä-son'-e-kel, *a.* given to bragging; boastful (*Thraso*, a bragging soldier in Terence). **Thrasonically,** thrä-son'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a bragging manner.

Thrave, thrave, *s.* twenty-four sheaves of grain forming two stooks (Ice.)

Thread, thred, *s.* a twisted filament of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance; any fine filament; something continued in a long course; tenor; the spiral part of a screw: *v.a.* to pass a thread through the eye, as a needle; to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel. *Air-threads*, the fine white filaments seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders (A.S. *thræd*, from *thrawan*, to twist).

Threadbare, thred'-bare, *a.* worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off; worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost all novelty or interest. **Threadbareness,** thred'-bare-nes, *s.* the state of being threadbare.

Threaden, thred'n, *a.* made of thread.

Threader, thred'-er, *s.* one who or that which threads.

Thread-worm, thred'-wurm, *s.* an intestine worm.

Thready, thred'-e, *a.* like thread or filaments; containing thread. **Threadiness,** thred'-e-nes, *s.* thready state.

Threat, thret, *s.* a menace; declaration of an intention to punish or to harm; intimidation: *v.a.* to threaten. See **Threaten.**

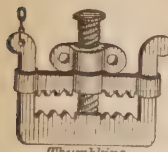
Threaten, thret'n, *v.a.* to menace, or announce an intention to punish or to harm; to attempt to terrify with threats; to charge with threats; to charge strictly; to exhibit the appearance of something unpleasant approaching (A.S. *threatian*).

Threatener, thret'n-er, *s.* one who threatens.

Threatening, thret'n-ing, *a.* indicating a threat or menace; indicating something impending: *s.* the act of menacing. **Threateningly,** thret'n-ing-le, *ad.* in a threatening manner; with a threat.

Threatful, thret'-ful, *a.* full of threats.
Three, three, *a.* two and one: *s.* the number three (A.S. *thri*).
Three-fold, three'-fold, *a.* consisting of three; thrice repeated.
Three-ply, three'-pli, *a.* three-fold.
Threescore, three'-skore, *a.* thrice twenty.
Threnetic, thre-net'-ik, *a.* sorrowful; mournful. See **Threnody.**
Threnodial, thre-no'-de-al, *a.* pertaining to a threnody.
Threnodist, thren'-o-dist, *s.* a writer of threnodies.
Threnody, thren'-o-de, *s.* a song of lamentation, especially one composed on the occasion of a distinguished person's funeral (Gr. *threnos*, a wailing, and *ode*, a son).
Thresh. See **Thrash.**
Threshold, thresh'-old, *s.* the door-sill; entrance; place or point of entering or beginning (A.S. *therscan*, to thrash, and *wald*, wood).
Threw, thru, *pret.* of **Throw.**
Thrice, thrise, *ad.* three times; very. *Thrice-favoured*, highly favoured.
Thrid, thrid, *v.a.* to thread.
Thrift, thrift, *s.* frugality; good husbandry; economical management; economy; increase of wealth; a genus of plants with flowers collected in rounded heads. See **Thrive.**
Thriftless, thrift'-les, *a.* having no frugality or good management; extravagant. **Thriftlessly**, thrift'-les-le, *ad.* without thrift. **Thriftlessness**, thrift'-les-nes, *s.* the quality of being thriftless.
Thrifty, thrift'-e, *a.* frugal; economical; thriving. **Thriftily**, thrift'-e-le, *ad.* with thrift. **Thriftiness**, thrift'-e-nes, *s.* frugality; good husbandry.
Thrill, thril, *v.a.* to pierce or penetrate, as with something sharp; to affect with a tingling sensation: *v.n.* to pierce as something sharp; to pass with a tingling sensation through the system; to feel a sharp, shivering sensation pass through the body: *s.* a thrilling sensation (*drill*).
Thrilling, thril'-ling, *a.* feeling, or causing to feel, a tingling or a shivering sensation through the system. **Thrillingly**, thril'-ling-le, *ad.* with a thrill. **Thrillingness**, thril'-ling-nes, *s.* the quality of being thrilling.
Thrips, thrips, *s.* a genus of small insects, injurious to plants, and especially cereals (Gr. a worm that lives on wood).
Thrive, thrive, *v.n.* to prosper by industry, economy, and good management; to increase in goods and estate; to prosper in any business; to grow; to flourish (Ice. *thrifa*).
Thriver, thri'-ver, *s.* one who prospers.
Thriving, thri'-ving, *a.* being prosperous or successful; advancing in wealth; growing. **Thrivingly**, thri'-ving-le, *ad.* in a prosperous way. **Thrivingness**, thri'-ving-nes, *s.* prosperity; increase.
Thro', throo, a contraction of **Through.**
Throat, throte, *s.* the anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe; the fauces; an entrance, particularly a narrow one; that end of a gaff which is next the mast [Naut.] (A.S. *throte*).
Throat-latch, throte'-latsh, *s.* a strap of a bridle, halter, &c., passing under a horse's throat.
Throat-pipe, throte'-pipe, *s.* the windpipe, or trachea.
Throat-wort, throte'-wurt, *s.* a species of campanula.
Throaty, thro'-te, *a.* guttural.
Throb, throb, *v.n.* to beat, as the heart or pulse with more than usual force or rapidity; to palpitate: *s.* a beat or strong pulsation. See **Trepidation.**
Throe, thro, *s.* extreme pain; violent pang; agony anguish, especially in parturition: *v.n.* to struggle in extreme pain (A.S. *thrawan*, to afflict severely).
Thrombosis, throm-bo'-sis, *s.* the closure, more or less complete, of a vessel in the body by a clot due to some morbid process [Med.] (Gr. *thrombos*, a clot of blood.)
Thrombus, throm'-bus, *s.* the clot of blood which obstructs a vessel [Med.] (Gr.)
Throne, throne, *s.* a royal seat raised above the level of the floor and generally covered with a canopy; a chair of state; the seat of a bishop; sovereign power and dignity: *v.a.* to place on a royal seat; to enthrone; to place in an elevated position; to exalt (Gr. *thronos*, a seat).
Throneless, throne'-les, *a.* having no throne.
Throng, throng, *s.* a crowd; a multitude of persons pressing or pressed into a close body; a great multitude: *v.n.* to crowd together; to come in multitudes: *v.a.* to oppress or annoy with a crowd (A.S. *thringan*, to crowd).
Thropple, throp'l, *s.* the windpipe of a horse; the windpipe.
Throstle, thros'l, *s.* the song-thrush or mavis; a machine for spinning, so called from the noise it makes (A.S.)
Throstling, thros'-ling, *s.* a disease of cattle, occasioned by a swelling under the throat, which is apt to choke them.
Throttle, throt'l, *s.* the windpipe: *v.a.* to choke; to suffocate (*throat*).
Throttle-valve, throt'l-valv, *s.* in steam-engines, a valve for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinder.
Through, throo, *prep.* from end to end, or from side to side; noting passage; by transmission; by means of; by the agency of; by reason of; over the whole surface of; by passing among or in the midst of: *ad.* from one end or side to the other; from beginning to end; to the ultimate purpose. *To carry through*, to accomplish. *To go through*, to prosecute a scheme to the end; to undergo (A.S. *thurh*, Ger. *durch*). See **Thorough.**
Throughly, throo'-le, *ad.* thoroughly.
Throughout, throo'-owt, *prep.* quite through: in every part of: *ad.* in every part.
Throve, throve, *pret.* of **Thrive.**
Throw, thro, *v.a.* to fling or cast in any manner; to drive to a distance from the hand or from an engine; to wind; to venture at dice; to shed or put off; to put on; to prostrate in wrestling; to drive by violence or dash. *To throw away*, to lose by neglect or folly; to waste; to reject. *To throw by*, to lay aside. *To throw down*, to overthrow. *To throw in*, to inject; to put in. *To throw off*, to expel; to discard. *To throw on*, to cast on. *To throw out*, to cast out; to reject; to utter. *To throw up*, to resign. *To throw one's self on*, to resign one's self to the clemency of another. *To throw silk*, to twist singles into a cord (A.S. *thrawan*, to twist, to hurl).
Throw, thro, *v.n.* to perform the act of throwing: to cast dice.
Throw, thro, *s.* act of throwing; a cast of dice; venture or hazard; a stroke; the distance to which a missile may be thrown.
Thrower, thro'-er, *s.* one who throws; one who twists or winds silk.
Thrown, throne, *pp.* of **Throw.**
Thrown-silk, throne'-silk, *s.* silk consisting of two or more singles twisted together like a rope in a contrary direction to the twist of the singles.
Throwster, thro'-ster, *s.* one who throws silk.
Thrum, thrum, *s.* the ends of weavers' threads; any coarse yarn; anything like a thrum: *v.a.* to fringe with threads or thrums; to insert short pieces of rope-yarn in a piece of canvas [Naut.] (Ice.)
Thrum, thrum, *v.n.* to play coarsely on an instrument with the fingers (*drum*).
Thrush, thrush, *s.* a singing-bird of various species (*throstle*).
Thrush, thrush, *s.* an inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of horses, &c.; minute ulcers in the mouth and fauces, occurring chiefly in early infancy [Med.]
Thrust, thrust, *v.a.* to push or drive with force; to force; to impel: *v.n.* to make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon; to squeeze in; to intrude; to push forward: *s.* a violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot; assault; a force against a resisting or supporting force [Mech.]; a horizontal outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments [Arch.] (Ice. *thrysta*).
Thruster, thrust'-er, *s.* one who thrusts or stabs.
Thrusting, thrust'-ing, *s.* act of pushing with force; the act of squeezing curd of milk with the hand to expel the whey: *s.pl.* that which is last pressed out of the curd of milk by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made.
Thrusting-screw, thrust'-ing-scroo, *s.* a screw for pressing curd in cheese-making.
Thrustle, thrus'l, *s.* the thrush. See **Throstle.**
Thry-fallow, thri'-fal-lo, *v.a.* to give the third ploughing in summer.
Thud, thud, *s.* a dull sound from a blow (from the sound).
Thug, thug, *s.* one of a fraternity formerly prevalent in India, dedicated to the goddess Kali, and who lived by murder and the subsequent plunder of their victims (Hind. a cheat).
Thuggee, thug-ge', **Thuggeeism**, thug-ge'-ism, **Thuggery**, thug'-er-e, } *s.* the profession and practices of the thugs in India.
Thulite, thoo'-lite, *s.* a mineral of a peach blossom colour, found in Norway. (*Thule*, the most northern part of Europe as fabled about by the ancients.)
Thumb, thum, *s.* the short, thick finger of the human hand; the corresponding member of other animals; power or influence: *v.a.* to handle awkwardly; to

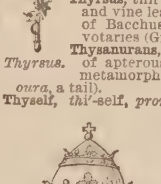
play or soil with the fingers: *v.n.* to play on with the fingers (A.S. *thuma*).


Thumbkins.

Thumb-band, thum'-band, *s.* a twist of anything as thick as the thumb.
Thumbed, thumb'd, *a.* having thumbs.
Thumbkins, thum'-kins, *s.pl.* thumbscrews, formerly employed in Scotland to extort confession.
Thumb-ring, thum'-ring, *s.* a ring worn on the thumb.
Thumb-screw, thum'-skroo, *s.* a screw to turn with finger and thumb; an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb.
Thumb-stall, thum'-stawl, *s.* a kind of thimble, or ferrule of iron or leather, for protecting the thumb in making sails, &c.
Thunner-stone, too'-mer-stone, *s.* a mineral, axinite (*Thum*, in Saxony, where it was found).
Thummim, thum'-mim, *s.pl.* a mysterious symbol denoting perfections. The *Urim* and *Thummim* were worn in the breastplate of the high priest, but what they were has never been satisfactorily ascertained. (Heb.)
Thump, thump, *s.* a heavy blow given with anything that is thick, as with a club or the fist: the resulting sound: *v.a.* to beat with something thick or heavy: *v.n.* to fall with a thump (from the sound).
Thumper, thump'-er, *s.* the person or thing that thumps; anything great.
Thunder, thun'-der, *s.* the sound which follows a flash of lightning, due to a disturbance in the air, caused by a violent discharge of atmospheric electricity; any loud noise; denunciation published: *v.n.* to sound as thunder: *v.a.* to emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciation or threat (A.S.)
Thunder-bolt, thun'-der-boalt, *s.* a shaft of lightning; a brilliant stream of the electric fluid in the atmosphere; a daring or irresistible hero; ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination.
Thunder-clap, thun'-der-klap, *s.* a burst of thunder; a sudden report of an explosion of electricity.
Thunder-cloud, thun'-der-klowd, *s.* a cloud that produces lightning and thunder.
Thunderer, thun'-der-er, *s.* he who or the power that thunders; *The Times* newspaper.
Thundering, thun'-der-ing, *a.* uttering a loud, prolonged sound, like thunder: *s.* report of an electrical explosion; thunder.
Thunderous, thun'-der-us, *a.* producing thunder; sounding like thunder.
Thunder-shower, thun'-der-show-er, *s.* a shower accompanied with thunder.
Thunder-stone, thun'-der-stone, *s.* a stone, otherwise called brontia.
Thunder-storm, thun'-der-storm, *s.* a storm, accompanied with lightning and thunder.
Thunder-struck, thun'-der-struk, *a.* astonished; struck dumb by the sudden appearance of something surprising or terrible.
Thundery, thun'-der-e, *a.* accompanied with thunder.
Thurible, thu'-re-bl, *s.* a censer of metal (L. *thus*, *thuris*, incense).
Thurifer, thu'-re-fer, *s.* in the Rom. Cath. Church, he who carries the thurible during service (L. *thus*, and *fero*, to carry).
Thuriferous, thu-rif'-er-us, *a.* producing or bearing frankincense.
Thurification, thu-re-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* act of fuming with incense or of burning incense (L. *thus*, and *facio*, to make).
Thurls, thurls, *s.pl.* short communications between adits in mines (*drill*).
Thursday, thurz'-da, *s.* the fifth day of the week (*Thor*, and *day*).
Thus, *thus*, *ad.* in this or that manner; on this wise; to this degree or extent.
Thus, thus, *s.* the resin of the spruce fir, (L. frankincense).
Thwack, thwak, *v.a.* to strike with something flat or heavy; to bang or belabour: *s.* a heavy blow with something flat or heavy (from the sound).
Thwaite, thwate, *s.* a fish, a species of the shad.
Thwaite, thwate, *s.* a parcel of ground, cleared of wood and stumps (Ice.)
Thwart, thwawrt, *a.* transverse; across something else: *v.a.* to cross; to oppose; to contravene; to frustrate: *v.n.* to be in opposition: *s.* the bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat (Scand.) **Thwartness**, thwawrt'-nes, *s.* untowardness; perverseness.
Thwart-ships, thwawrt'-ships, *ad.* across the ship [Naut.]
Thwarter, thwawrt'-er, *s.* he who or that which thwarts; a disease in sheep, indicated by shaking or convulsive motions.
Thwarting, thwawrt'-ing, *s.* act of frustrating.
Thwartingly, thwawrt'-ing-le, *ad.* so as to thwart; in a cross direction; in opposition.
Thy, *thi*, *a.* of or belonging to thee (*thine*).
Thyine-wood, thi'-in-wood, *s.* a precious wood, allied to the pines, and mentioned in Rev. xviii. 12.
Thyite, thi'-ite, *s.* a species of indurated heavy clay, of a shining surface and pale green colour.
Thylacine, thi'-la-sin, *s.* a carnivorous marsupial, the size of a large dog, a native of Tasmania (Gr. *thylaxs*, a bag, and *kyon*, a dog).
Thyme, time, *s.* an aromatic plant used in cookery (L. *thymum*).
Thymus, thi'-mus, *s.* a gland situated in front of the pericardium and the large vessels arising from the base of the heart, so called by Galen from its resemblance to the flower of thyme [Anat.]
Thymy, ti'-my, *a.* abounding with thyme; fragrant.
Thyroid, thi'-royd, *a.* resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, so called from its figure, to a gland situated near it, and to the arteries and veins of the gland (Gr. *thyreos*, a shield, and *eidos*, like).

Thyrsus.

Thyrse, thirs, *s.* a species of inflorescence; a panicle, contracted into an ovate form [Bot.] See **Thyrsus.**
Thyrsoid, thir'-soyd, *a.* resembling a thyrse or thyrsus (Gr. *thyrsos*, and *eidos*, like).
Thyrsus, thir'-sus, *s.* a staff entwined with ivy and vine leaves, and carried at the festivals of Bacchus by the Bacchantes and other votaries (Gr.)
Thysanurans, this-an-yu'-ranz, *s.pl.* an order of apterous insects, which undergo no metamorphosis (Gr. *thysanos*, a fringe, and *oura*, a tail).
Thyself, *thi'*-self, *pron.* used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis.


The Papal Tiara.

Tiara, ti-a'-ra, *s.* an ornament of dress with which the ancient Persians covered their heads: a kind of turban; the Jewish high-priest's mitre: the pope's triple crown, as the badge of his civil dignity or authority (Gr.)
Tiaraed, ti-a'-red, *a.* wearing a tiara.
Tibia, tib'-e-a, *s.* the shin-bone (L. the shin-bone, a flute).
Tibial, tib'-e-al, *a.* pertaining to the large bone of the leg; pertaining to a pipe or flute.
Tiburo, tib'-yu-ro, *s.* a fish of the shark kind.
Tic, tik, *s.* a habitual twitching in certain muscles, chiefly of the face; tic-douloureux.
Tic-douloureux, tik-doo'-loo-ru, *s.* a painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the face (Fr. *tic*, and *douloureux*, painful).
Tichorhin, ti'-ko-rine, *s.* a fossil rhinoceros (Gr. *teichos*, a wall, and *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose).
Tick, tik, *s.* credit; trust: *v.n.* to run up a score; to give or get tick (*ticket*).
Tick, tik, *s.* a little insect that infests dogs, sheep, &c. (Du.)
Tick, tik, *s.* the cover or case of a bed, containing feathers, wool, or other materials (Gr. *theke*, a case).
Tick, tik, *v.n.* to beat; to pat; to make a small noise, by beating or otherwise, as a watch (from the sound).
Tick, tik, *s.* a small mark: *v.a.* to mark with a tick.
Tick-bean, tik'-been, *s.* a small bean employed in feeding horses and other animals.
Ticken, tik'-en, *s.* cloths for bedticks; ticking.
Ticket, tik'-et, *s.* a piece of paper or a card, which gives the holder some specific right: a certificate that something is due to the holder: *v.a.* to distinguish by a ticket (Ger. *stechen*, to stick). *Ticket of leave*, a document setting a convict free before the expiry of the term of his sentence in consideration of his industry or good conduct.
Ticket-day, tik'-et-da, *s.* the day before pay day on the Stock Exchange, when the names of purchasers are rendered in by one stockbroker to another.
Ticket-porter, tik'-et-pore-ter, *s.* a licensed porter, wearing a ticket, by which he may be identified.
Ticking, tik'-ing, *s.* a closely woven cloth used to contain the feathers or other materials of beds.

Tickle, tik'l, *v.a.* to touch lightly, and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation; to please by slight gratification: *v.n.* to feel titillation or tickling (*tick*).
Tickler, tik'-ler, *s.* one who tickles; that which puzzles.
Tickling, tik'-ling, *s.* the act of affecting with titillation; sensation of titillation.
Ticklish, tik'-lish, *a.* sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch; difficult; critical. **Ticklishly**, tik'-lish-le, *ad.* in a ticklish manner. **Ticklishness**, tik'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being ticklish; criticalness of condition or state.
Tick-tack, tik'-tak, *s.* a sound as of a clock or watch beating.
Tick-seed, tik'-seed, *s.* a plant of the genera coriospermum and coreopsis.
Tid-bit, tid'-bit, *s.* a delicate or tender piece of anything eatable (A.S. tender bit).
Tidal, ti'-dal, *a.* pertaining to tides; periodically flowing and ebbing; where the water ebbs and flows with the tide. See **Tide.**
Tide, tide, *s.* time; season; the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, &c., connected therewith; stream; course; current; a period of twelve hours [Mining]: *v.a.* to drive with the stream: *v.n.* to work in or out of a river or harbour by favour of the tide. *Spring-tide*, full tide at its maximum, the result of the attractive force of the sun and moon when they act in a straight line, either in conjunction or opposition. *Neap-tide*, full tide at its minimum, which happens when the sun and moon act at right angles to each other (A.S. Ger. *Zeit*, time).
Tide-gate, tide'-gate, *s.* a gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.
Tide-gauge, tide'-gaje, *s.* a contrivance for ascertaining and sometimes for registering the state of the tide continuously at every instant of time.
Tide-mill, tide'-mil, *s.* a mill that is moved by tide-water.
Tides-man, tidez'-man, *s.* a custom-house officer who superintends the discharge of a vessel.
Tide-table, tide'-ta-bl, *s.* a table showing the tides at different places.
Tide-waiter, tide'-wate-er, *s.* an officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.
Tide-water, tide'-waw-ter, *s.* water affected by the action of the sun and moon.
Tide-way, tide'-wa, *s.* the channel in which the tide sets.
Tideless, tide'-les, *a.* having no tide.
Tidingless, ti'-ding-les, *a.* having no tidings.
Tidings, ti'-dingz, *s.pl.* news; intelligence; account of what has taken place. See **Tide.**
Tidology, ti-dol'-o-je, *s.* the science of the tides (*tide*, and Gr. *logos*, science).
Tidy, ti'-de, *a.* neat; dressed with neat simplicity; being in good order: *s.* a knitted covering for chair-backs, &c.: *v.a.* to make neat; to put in good order (*timely*). See **Tide.** **Tidily**, ti-de-le, *ad.* neatly. **Tidiness**, ti-'de-nes, *s.* neat simplicity; neatness.
Tie, ti, *v.a.* to bind: to fasten with a band or cord and knot; to make fast; to knit; to complicate; to confine; to unite notes, as by a curve line drawn over them [Mus.]: *s.* a knot; fastening; bond; something which ties, or is used to tie; obligation; a knot of hair; an equality in numbers, as of votes, scores, &c.; a piece of timber or metal for binding two bodies together [Arch.]; a character to connect syncopated notes, also a thick line which unites the tails of notes, and distinguishes quavers, semiquavers, &c., from crotchets [Mus.] (A.S. *tian*, Ger. *ziehen*, to draw).
Tie-beam, ti'-beam, *s.* the beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters.
Tier, teer, *s.* a row; a rank; especially when one or two rows are placed one above another (A.S.)
Tierce, teers, *s.* a cask whose content is one-third of a pipe or 42 gallons; also the measure; the interval of a third [Mus.]; a sequence of three cards of the same colour [Card-playing]; a thrust in fencing; a field divided into three parts [Her.] (Fr. from L. *tertius*, a third.)
Tiercel, teer'-sel, *s.* a male hawk, as a third less than a female. See **Tierce.**
Tiercet, teer'-set, *s.* a triplet or three lines of verse rhyming.
Tiers-etat, teer-za-tä, *s.* the third estate or commonalty as represented in the French legislative assembly prior to the Revolution (Fr.)
Tiff, tif, *s.* a pet, or a fit of peevishness; a slight altercation; a small draught of liquor.
Tiffany, tif'-fa-ne, *s.* a species of gauze or very thin silk (Fr.)
Tiffin, tif'-fin, *s.* in India, a slight repast between breakfast and dinner (*tiff.*)
Tig, tig, *s.* a game among children in which the one who is *touched* must give chase to the rest till he touches another.
Tige, teej, *s.* the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital [Arch.] (Fr. a stalk).
Tiger, ti'-gur, *s.* a fierce animal of the feline kind; a boy or servant in livery (Gr. *tigris*).
Tiger-beetle, ti'-gur-bee-tl, *s.* a fierce coleopterous insect.
Tiger-bittern, ti'-gur-bit'-tern, *s.* a S. American bird striped like a tiger.
Tiger-cat, ti'-gur-kat, *s.* a striped and spotted feline quadruped.
Tiger-flower, ti'-gur-flour, *s.* a flower of the iris order.
Tiger-footed, ti'-gur-foot-ed, *a.* hastening to devour; furious.
Tigerish, ti'-gur-ish, *a.* like a tiger.
Tiger-lily, ti'-gur-lil'-le, *s.* a scarlet-flowered lily.
Tiger's-foot, ti'-gurz-foot, *s.* a plant of the genus ipomœa.
Tiger-shell, ti'-gur-shel, *s.* a red shell, with large white spots.
Tiger-wood, ti'-gur-wood, *s.* a wood, the heart of a tree that grows in Guiana.
Tight, tite, *a.* close; compact; not loose or open; not admitting much air; fitting close to the body, as clothes; tense; parsimonious; saving: *s.pl.* close-fitting pantaloons (Scand. Ger. *dicht*, close). **Tightly**, tite'-le, *ad.* in a tight manner. **Tightness**, tite'-nes, *s.* the state of being tight.
Tighten, tite'n, *v.a.* to draw tighter; to straiten.
Tigline, tig'-lin, *s.* the acrid principle of the seeds of the croton tiglium.
Tigress, ti'-gres, *s.* the female of the tiger.
Tigrine, ti'-grin, *a.* like a tiger.
Tigrish, ti'-grish, *a.* resembling a tiger; fierce.
Tike, tike, *s.* a tick, an insect.
Tike, tike, *s.* a countryman; a clown.
Tike, tike, *s.* a dog; a cur (Ice.)
Tilbury, til'-ber-re, *s.* a two-wheeled carriage, without a top, so called from the inventor.
Tile, tile, *s.* a piece of baked clay used for covering the roofs of houses, or for forming drains; a small, flat piece of dried earth, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused [Metal]: *v.a.* to cover with, or as with, tiles (A.S. from L. *tegula*, from *tego*, to cover).
Tiled, tile'd, *pp.* or *a.* covered with tiles.
Tile-drain, tile'-drane, *s.* a drain constructed of tiles.
Tile-kiln, tile'-kil, *s.* a kiln on which tiles are burnt.
Tile-ore, tile'-oar, *s.* a variety of octahedral red copper ore.
Tiler, ti'-ler, *s.* a man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles.
Tiler, ti'-ler, *s.* the doorkeeper of a masonic lodge (Fr.)
Tilery, tile'-e-re, *s.* a tile-work.
Tile-work, tile'-wurk, *s.* a place where tiles are made.
Tilgate beds, til'-gate-bedz, *s.pl.* the great series of strata in the weald of Kent and Sussex, which contains many interesting organic remains [Geol.] (*Tilgate*, in Surrey.)
Tilia, til'-e-a, *s.* the lime-trees (L.)
Tiling, ti'-ling, *s.* a roof of tiles; tiles in general.
Till, til, *s.* a money-box in a shop; a drawer for cash (A.S. *tyllan*, to draw).
Till, til, *prep.* to the time or time of. *Till now*, to the present time. *Till then*, to that time (A.S.)
Till, til, *conj.* to the time when; to the degree that.
Till, til, *v.a.* to plough and prepare for seed; to cultivate and dress the crops of (A.S. *tilian*).
Tillable, til'-là-bl, *a.* capable of being tilled; arable.
Tillage, til'-laje, *s.* the operation, practice, or art of tilling; cultivation; husbandry.
Tiller, til'-ler, *s.* one who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator.
Tiller, til-ler, *s.* the bar or lever employed to turn the rudder of a ship (Dut. *tillen*, to lift).
Tiller, til'-ler, *s.* a small drawer; a till.
Tiller, til'-ler, *s.* the shoot of a plant, springing from the root of the original stalk; *v.n.* to put forth new shoots from the original stalk (A.S.)
Tiller-rope, til'-ler-rope, *s.* the rope which forms a communication between the fore-end of the tiller and the wheel [Naut.]
Tilling, til'-ling, *s.* the operation of cultivating land; culture.
Tillmus, til'-mus, *s.* floccillation, which see (Gr. *tillo*, to pluck).
Tilt, tilt, *s.* a tent; a covering overhead; the cloth

covering of a cart or wagon; the cover of a boat or stern awning: *v.a.* to cover with a tilt (A.S. *teldan*, to cover).

Tilt, tilt, *s.* a thrust; a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; inclination forward: *v.a.* to incline; to raise one end, as of a cask, for discharging liquor; to point or thrust, as a lance; to hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer: *v.n.* to run or ride and thrust with a lance; to rush, as in combat; to play unsteadily; to ride, float, and toss; to lean; to fall, as on one side (A.S. *tealt*, unsteady).

Tilt-boat, tilt'-bote, *s.* a boat covered with canvas or other cloth.

Tilter, tilt'-er, *s.* one who tilts.

Tilth, tilth, *s.* cultivation; the state of being tilled or prepared for a crop; a crop; that which is tilled; tillage ground. See **Till**.

Tilt-hammer, tilt'-ham-mer, *s.* a heavy hammer, used in iron works, which is lifted by a process from the axis of a wheel.

Tilting, tilt'-ing, *s.* the process by which blister-steel is rendered ductile.

Timbal, tim'-bal, *s.* a kettle-drum. See **Tymbal**.

Timber, tim'ber, *s.* wood fit for building, tools, furniture, &c.; the body or stem of a tree; the materials; a single piece of wood for building, or already framed; a rib or curving piece of wood in a ship, branching outward vertically from the keel (A.S. building material).

Timbered, tim'-berd, *a.* furnished with timbers; covered with wood.

Timber-head, tim'-ber-hed, *s.* the top end of a timber, rising above the gunwale [Naut.]

Timber-lode, tim'-ber-lode, *s.* a feudal service by which the tenants were obliged to carry timber to the lord's mansion.

Timber-trade, tim'-ber-trade, *s.* the trade in timber.

Timber-tree, tim'-ber-tree, *s.* a tree suitable for timber.

Timber-yard, tim'-ber-yard, *s.* a yard or place where timber is deposited.

Timbre, tim'-ber, *s.* a crest on a coat-of-arms; legal quantity of skins.

Timbre, tim'-br, *s.* the sonorous quality of a voice or instrument, as exemplified in the rendering of a given tone; the quality of the sound (Fr. from L. *tympanum*, a drum).

Timbrel, tim'-brel, *s.* a kind of drum, tabour, or tabret, an instrument of high antiquity (*tabor*).

Time, time, *s.* the measure of duration; a part of duration, whether past, present, or future; moment; period; a proper time; a season; duration; measured portion of duration; life; age; distinct part of duration; repetition; the measure of sounds in regard to their continuance or duration [Mus.]; the state of things at a particular period; the present life; a tense [Gram.]: *v.a.* to adapt to the time or occasion; to do at the proper season; to regulate as to time; to measure, as regards the time. *In time*, in good season; sufficiently early. *At times*, at distinct intervals. *Time enough*, early enough. *To lose time*, to delay. *Apparent time*, true solar time. *Mean time*, an average of apparent time. *Sidereal time*, that which is shown by the apparent diurnal revolutions of the stars (A.S. *tima*).

Time-ball, time'-baul, *s.* a ball connected with an observatory, arranged to drop every day at an understood time.

Time-bargain, time'-bargen, *s.* an agreement to buy or sell at a certain time.

Time-bill, time'-bil, *s.* a time-table giving the times of starting and arriving of conveyances.

Timeful, time'-ful, *a.* seasonable; timely; sufficiently early.

Time-honoured, time'-on-ėrd, *a.* honoured for a long time.

Timeist, time'-ist, *s.* a performer who keeps good time [Mus.]

Time-keeper, time'-keep-er, *s.* a clock, watch, or other chronometer; a person who regulates or who takes note of certain times.

Timeless, time'-les, *a.* unseasonable; done at an improper time; untimely.

Timely, time'-le, *a.* seasonable; being in good time; sufficiently early: *ad.* early; soon. **Timeliness**, time'-le-nes, *s.* seasonableness; a being in good time.

Timeous, time'-us, *a.* timely. **Timeously**, time'-us-le, *ad.* timely; in good time.

Time-piece, time'-pees, *s.* a clock or watch; a chronometer.

Time-pleaser, time'-pleez-er, *s.* one who complies with the prevailing opinions.

Time-server, time'-serv-er, *s.* one who adapts his opinions and manners to the times, or obsequiously complies with the ruling powers.

Time-serving, time'-ser-ving, *s.* a mean obsequious compliance with the humours of men in power.

Time-table, time'-ta-bl, *s.* a tabular representation of the different notes, and their relative lengths [Mus.]: *pl.* printed lists of the times of starting and arrival of trains, &c., at each station or terminus.

Timid, tim'-id, *a.* wanting courage to meet danger; fearful; timorous (L. *timeo*, to fear). **Timidly**, tim'-id-le, *ad.* in a timid manner. **Timidness**, tim'-id-nes, *s.* the quality of being timid.

Timidity, te-mid'-e-te, *s.* fearfulness; want of courage or boldness to face danger; timorousness; habitual cowardice.

Timocracy, ti-mok'-rà-se, *s.* government by men of property or honourable position (Gr. *time*, honour, and *krateo*, to rule).

Timoneer, tim'-o-neer, *s.* a helmsman (L. *temo*, a pole).

Timorous, tim-o-ro'-so, *ad.* in a style expressive of awe or fear [Mus.] (It.)

Timorous, tim'-or-us, *a.* fearful of danger; timid; indicating fear; full of scruples. **Timorously**, tim'-or-us-le, *ad.* timidly; with much fear. **Timorousness**, tim'-or-us-nes, *s.* timidity.

Timothy grass, tim'-o-the gras, *s.* a grass, the phleum pratense, of value for feeding cattle.

Timous, ti'-mus, *a.* See **Timeous**.

Tin, tin, *s.* a silvery-white metal, with a slight tinge of yellowish blue, and very malleable; a thin plate of iron covered with tin: *v.a.* to cover with tin, or overlay with tinfoil (A.S.)

Tinamou, tin'-a-moo, } *s.* a S. American bird resembling
Tinamus, tin'-a-mus, } the partridge.

Tincal, tingk'-al, *s.* crude borax, as imported from the East.

Tinchel, tin'-tchel, *s.* in Scotland, a circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding an extensive space, and gradually closing in, bring a number of deer within a narrow compass (Celt.)

Tinctorial, tingk-to'-re-al, *a.* colouring.

Tincture, tingk't'-yur, *s.* a tinge or shade of colour; a slight superadded taste or quality; the finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent; spirit containing medicinal substances in solution [Med.]; a term applied to metals, colours and tints used for the field of an emblazoned shield [Her.]: *v.a.* to tinge; to impregnate with something foreign; to imbue. See **Tinge**.

Tinder, tin'-der, *s.* something very inflammable used for catching fire from a spark (A.S. *tender*).

Tinder-box, tin'-der-boks, *s.* a box in which tinder is kept.

Tinder-like, tin'-der-like, *a.* very inflammable.

Tindery, tin'-der-e, *a.* like tinder.

Tine, tine, *s.* the tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; the tooth of a harrow (A.S. *tind*).

Tinea, tin-e-à, *s.* a contagious skin disease of several varieties, including ring-worm, due to the presence of minute parasite plants; the moth genus (L. a gnawing worm, a moth).

Tined, tined, *a.* furnished with tines or prongs.

Tinewald, tine'-wawid, *s.* the parliament of the Isle of Man (A.S. *thing*, meeting, and *wald*, wood).

Tinfoil, tin'-foyl, *s.* tin reduced to a thin leaf.

Tinge, tinj, *v.a.* to imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to modify slightly the colour, taste or character by something superadded: *s.* a slight degree of some colour, taste or quality infused into a substance; tincture (L. *tingo*, *tinctum*, to wet, to soak).

Tingi, tin'-je, *s.* a Brazilian tree, from the seeds of which a kind of soap is obtained.

Tingle, ting'-gl, *v.n.* to feel a kind of thrilling sound; to feel a sharp thrilling pain; to feel a thrilling or sharp, slight penetrating sensation (from the sound).

Tingling, ting'-gling, *s.* a thrilling sensation.

Tink, tingk, *v.n.* to make a shrill noise; to tinkle.

Tinkar's root, tingk'-arz root, *s.* the root of a N. American shrub used as an emetic and a mild cathartic (Dr. *Tinkar*, who discovered its virtues).

Tinker, tingk'-er, *s.* a mender of brass kettles, pans, &c.: *v.a.* to mend like a tinker: *v.n.* to work at tinkering.

Tinkerly, tingk'-er-le, *ad.* in the manner of a tinker.

Tinkle, tingk'l, *v.n.* to make small, quick, sharp sounds; to hear a small, sharp sound: *v.a.* to cause to clink or make sharp, quick sounds: *s.* a small sharp clinking sound (from the sound).

Tinman, tin'-man, *s.* a manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin ware.

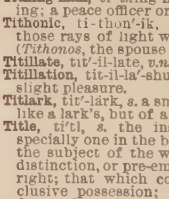
Tin-mine, tin'-mine, *s.* a mine where tin is obtained.

Tinned, tin'd, *a.* covered with tin.

Tinner, tin'-ner, *s.* one who works in the tin mines.

Tinning, tin'-ning, *s.* the art of covering or lining anything with melted tin or with tinfoil.

Tinnitus, tin-nī'-tus, *s.* a ringing in the ears (*L. tinnio*, to ring).
Tinny, tin'-ne, *a.* abounding with tin.
Tin-plate, tin'-plāte, *s.* thin sheet-iron coated with tin.
Tinsel, tin'-sel, *s.* something very, but merely, shining and gaudy; specially a thin substance beaten, wrought or overlaid with some shining metal: *a.* gaudy; showy to excess; specious: *v.a.* to adorn with something glittering and showy, without much value (Fr. *étincelle*, from L. *scintilla*, a spark).
Tin-smith, tin'-smith, *s.* a worker in tin.
Tinstone, tin'-stone, *s.* a native oxide of tin, found in Cornwall.
Tint, tint, *s.* a slight colouring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal colour; a shade: *v.a.* to tinge: to give a slight colouring to. See **Tinge.**
Tintamar, tin-tà-mär', *s.* a hideous or confused noise (Fr.)
Tintinnabulary, tin-tin-nab'-yu-là-re, *a.* relating to bells; making the sound of a bell.
Tintinnabulation, tin-tin-ab-yu-la'-shun, *s.* a tinkling, as of bells (*L. tinnio*, to ring).
Tin-worm, tin'-wurm, *s.* a kind of insect.
Tiny, tī'-ne, *a.* very small; puny (*thin*).
Tip, tip, *s.* the small pointed extremity of anything; an anther [Bot.]: *v.a.* to form a point to; to cover the tip, top or end of; to tap; to lower one end; to cant: *v.n.* to fall headlong; to die. *To tip the wink*, to wink to another as a sign (*top.*)
Tippet, tip'-pet, *s.* a narrow garment or covering for the shoulders, fastened round the neck (*tip*).
Tipping, tip'-ping, *s.* a distinct articulation given to the flute by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth [Mus.]
Tipple, tip'l, *v.n.* to drink spirituous liquors frequently and in small quantities: *v.a.* to drink, as strong liquors, in excess: *s.* drink; liquor taken in tippling (*to tip*, as a vessel).
Tippled, tip'ld, *a.* intoxicated; inebriated.
Tippler, tip'-pler, *s.* one who habitually indulges in spirituous liquors short of absolute drunkenness.
Tippling-house, tip'-ping-hows, *s.* a house in which liquors are sold in small quantities; a public house.
Tip-staff, tip'-staf, *s.* a staff tipped with metal; an officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable.
Tipsy, tip'-se, *a.* overpowered with strong drink; intoxicated. **Tipsily**, tip'-se-le, *ad.* in a tipsy manner. **Tipsiness**, tip'-se-nes, *s.* the state of being tipsy. See **Tipple.**
Tipsy-cake, tip'-se-kake, *s.* a spongy almond cake saturated with wine.
Tip-toe, tip'-to, *s.* the end of the toe. *On tip-toe*, with strained attention or expectation.
Tip-top, tip'-top, *s.* the highest or utmost degree: *a.* excellent in the highest degree.
Tipula, tip'-yu-là, *s.* the crane-fly genus of insects (L.)
Tipulary, tip'-yu-là-re, *a.* pertaining to insects of the genus tipula.
Tir, tir, *s.* a shooting competition; a place for shooting (Fr. *tirer*, to shoot).
Tirade, te-rade', *s.* a long, declamatory strain of invective or abuse; the filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes [Mus.] (Fr. from *tirer*, to draw).
Tirailleur, te-rale'-yur, *s.* a French skirmishing soldier or sharpshooter (Fr.)
Tire, tire, *s.* a head-dress: *v.a.* to dress the head (*tiara*).
Tire, tire, *s.* attire; furniture; apparatus: *v.a.* to attire; to adorn (*attire*).
Tire, tire, *s.* a band or hoop, usually of iron, to bind the fellies of wheels (*tie*).
Tire, tire, *v.a.* to exhaust the strength of by toil or labour; to weary or fatigue; to exhaust the attention or patience of with dulness and tediousness: *v.n.* to become weary; to be fatigued (A.S. from *teran*, to tear).
Tiredness, tired'-nes, *s.* the state of being tired.
Tiresome, tire'-sum, *a.* exhausting the strength; wearisome; fatiguing; exhausting the patience; tedious. **Tiresomeness**, tire'-sum-nes, *s.* the quality of being tiresome.
Tire-woman, tire'-woo-man, *s.* a female head-dresser or dresser in general.
Tiring-room, ti'-ring-room, *s.* the place where players dress for the stage.
Tironian, ti-ro'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to the shorthand of Roman antiquity (*Tiro*, Cicero's amanuensis).
Tirret, tir'-ret, *s.* a manacle or handcuff [Her.]
Tirwet, tir'-wit, *s.* the lapwing (from its cry).
'Tis, tiz, a contraction of *it is.*
Tisri, tiz'-ri, *s.* the first Hebrew month of the civil year and the seventh of the ecclesiastical, answering to part of Sept. and part of Oct.
Tissue, tish'-yu, *s.* cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours; texture or organization of parts [Anat.]; a connected series: *v.a.* to form tissue; to interweave; to variegate (Fr. *tissu*, from *L. textus*, woven).
Tissue-paper, tish'-yu-pa-per, *s.* very thin gauze-like paper.
Tit, tit, *s.* a small horse; a woman, in contempt; a titmouse; a small thing. *Tit for tat*, an equivalent in return.
Titan, tī'-tan, *s.* one of a race of gigantic beings, representing the primitive powers of nature, as with seeming reluctance submissive to the world-order which established itself in the hands of Zeus, one of their own progeny; a strong nature vainly battling with fate: *a.* titanic [Greek Myth.]
Titania, ti-ta'-ne-à, *s.* the queen of the fairies.
Titanic, ti-tan'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the Titans; gigantic; pertaining to or containing titanium. *Titanic acid*, the peroxide of titanium, which see.
Titaniferous, ti-tan-if'-er-us, *a.* producing titanium (*titanium*, and *fero*, to bear).
Titanite, tī'-tan-ite, *s.* sphene, an ore of titanium.
Titanium, ti-ta'-ne-um, *s.* a metal of a deep blue colour, often found in small cubical crystals in the blast furnaces of iron works [Min.]
Tit-bit, tit'-bit, *s.* a tender piece. See **Tid-bit.**
Tithable, tī'-thà-bl, *a.* subject to the payment of tithes.
Tithe, *tithe*, *s.* the tenth part of anything; the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy; a small part: *v.a.* to tax to a tenth: *v.n.* to pay tithes (A.S. *teotha*, tenth).
Tithing, tī'-*thing*, *s.* a tithe; an old Saxon territorial division, which consisted of ten householders, who were sureties or free pledges to each other.
Tithing-man, tī'-*thing*-man, *s.* the chief man of a tithing; a peace officer or under constable.
Tithonic, ti-thon'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects (*Tithonos*, the spouse of Aurora).
Titillate, tit'-il-late, *v.n.* to tickle (*L. titillo*).
Titillation, tit-il-la'-shun, *s.* the act of tickling; any slight pleasure.
Titlark, tit'-lärk, *s.* a small singing bird with plumage like a lark's, but of a different genus.
Title, tī'tl, *s.* the inscription put over anything, specially one in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work; an appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence; a name; an appellation; right; that which constitutes a just right to exclusive possession; the instrument which is evidence of a right; a title-deed; that by which a beneficiary holds a benefice [Eccles. Law]: *v.a.* to name; to call; to entitle (*L. titulus*).
Titled, tī'-tld, *pp.* or *a.* having a title.
Title-deed, tī'-tl-deed, *s.* a writing in evidence of ownership of real property.


Titmouse.

Title-page, tī'-tl-paje, *s.* the page at the beginning of a book giving the subject and the author's name.
Titling, tit'-ling, *s.* the hedge-sparrow (*tit.*)
Titmouse, tit'-mows, *s.*; *pl.* **Titmice**; a small active perching bird of the genus parus.
Titration, ti-tra'-shun, *s.* volumetric analysis [Chem.]
Titter, tit'-ter, *v.n.* to laugh with the tongue striking the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint: *s.* a restrained laugh (from the sound).
Tittar, tit'-er, *v.n.* to see-saw (*totter*).
Tittle, tit'-tl, *s.* a small particle; an iota (*tit*).
Tittle-tattle, tit'-tl-tat'-tl, *s.* idle trifling talk; empty prattle; an idle trifling talker; *v.n.* to talk idly; to prate.
Titubation, tit-yu-ba'-shun, *s.* the act of stumbling; a restless fidgety state [Med.] (*L. titubo*, to stagger, to reel.)
Titular, tit'-yu-lar, *a.* nominal; having or conferring the title only: *s.* a person invested with a title of an office without possessing the power or performing the duties attached to it. **Titularly**, tit'-yu-lar-le, *ad.* nominally; by title only.
Titularity, tit-yu-lar'-e-te, *s.* state of being titular.
Titulary, tit'-yu-là-re, *a.* consisting in or pertaining to a title: *s.* a titular.
Tiver, tī'-ver, *s.* a kind of ochre used in marking sheep: *v.a.* to mark sheep with tiver.
Tivy, tiv'-e, *ad.* with great speed, a huntsman's word. See **Tantivy.**
Tmesis, me'-sis, *s.* a figure by which a compound word is separated by the intervention of one or more words [Rhet.] (Gr. from *temno*, to cut.)
To, too, *prep.* noting motion towards a place or direc-

tion toward an object, purpose, or thing; opposed to from: it precedes the radical verb as a sign of the infinitive; noting extent, degree or end. *To and fro*, backward and forward. *To the face*, in presence of.

Toad, tode, *s.* a batrachian reptile resembling the frog in form, but thicker and clumsier, and with a warty skin (A.S. *tade*).

Toad-eater, tode'-ee-ter, *s.* a fawning obsequious parasite: a mean sycophant.

Toad-eating, tode'-ee-ting, *s.* sycophancy: *a.* sycophantish.

Toad-fish, tode'-fish, *s.* a fish allied to the angler or fishing frog.

Toad-flax, tode'-flaks, *s.* a plant closely allied to the snap-dragon.

Toad-spittle, tode'-spit-tl, *s.* cuckoo-spittle.

Toad-stone, tode'-stone, *s.* a variety of trap rock.

Toad-stool, tode'-stool, *s.* a mushroom-looking fungus.

Toady, to'-de, *s.* a toad-eater; a mean sycophant: *v.n.* to fawn upon as a toady.

Toadyism, to'-de-izm, *s.* mean sycophancy.

Toast, toast, *v.a.* to dry and scorch by the heat of the fire; to warm thoroughly; to drink to the health, success, or honour of: *s.* bread dried and scorched by the fire; a lady whose health is drunk in honour or respect; he who or that which is named in honour in drinking (L. *torreo, tostum*, to roast).

Toaster, to'-ster, *s.* one who toasts; an instrument for toasting bread or cheese.

Tobacco, to-bak'-ko, *s.* a narcotic plant, a native of America, the leaves of which are used for smoking and chewing and in snuff.

Tobacconist, to-bak'-ko-nist, *s.* a dealer in or manufacturer of tobacco.

Tobacco-pipe, to-bak'-ko-pipe, *s.* a pipe used for smoking tobacco.

Tobacco-pipe clay, to-bak'-ko-pipe-kla, *s.* a species of clay used in making tobacco-pipes.

Tobacco-pipe fish, to-bak'-ko-pipe-fish, *s.* the needle-fish.

Tobacco-pouch, to-bak'-ko-poutsh, *s.* a pouch for holding tobacco.

Tobacco-stopper, to-bak'-ko-stop-per, *s.* an instrument for pressing down the tobacco as it is smoked in a pipe.

Tobine, to'-bin, *s.* a stout twilled silk, used for dresses.

Tobit, to'-bit, *s.* a book of the Apocrypha.

Tobogan, to-bog'-an, *s.* a sled for sliding down a snow-clad slope.

Toccata, tok-kä'-tä, *s.* a prelude [Mus.] (It.)

Tocher, toch'-er, *s.* a portion brought with a wife on her marriage [Scotch].

Tockay, tok'-a, *s.* a species of gecko or spotted lizard.

Tocology, to-kol'-o-je, *s.* the science of obstetrics or midwifery (Gr. *tokos*, childbirth, and *logos*, science).

Tocsin, tok'-sin, *s.* an alarm-bell or the ringing of it for alarm (Old Fr. *toquer*, to strike, and *sign*).

Tod, tod, *s.* a quantity of wool of 28 lb.; a bush or thick shrub; a bushy-tailed fox (Ice.)

To-day, to-da', *s.* the present day. [(*totter*).

Toddle, tod'l, *v.n.* to walk with short tottering steps

Toddler, tod'-ler, *s.* one who toddles.

Toddy, tod'-de, *s.* a juice drawn from the palm-tree; a mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened.

To-do, to-doo', *s.* ado; stir.

Tody, to'-de, *s.* an insectivorous bird, of the genus todus.

Toe, to, *s* one of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand; the fore-part of the hoof of a horse, or of any other hoofed animal; any prolongation of the foot like a toe (A.S. *ta*).

Tofana, to-fä'-na, *s.* See **Aqua.**

Toffee, **Toffy**, tof'-e, *s.* a sweetmeat of boiled sugar and butter.

Toft, toft, *s.* a grove of trees; a place where a messuage once stood [Law.] (Scand.)

Toftman, toft'-man, *s.* the owner of a toft.

Toga, to'-gä, *s.* the outer garment of a Roman citizen in peace, long, broad and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff. *Toga prætexta*, a toga with a broad purple border worn by children, certain magistrates and priests. *Toga virilis*, the manly gown assumed by boys at sixteen. (L.)

Togated, to'-ga-ted, **Toged**, toag'd, *a.* dressed in or wearing a toga.

Toggery, tog'-ger-e, *s.* clothes; garments.

Together, to-*geth*'-er, *ad.* in company; in or into union; in the same place or time; in concert. *Together with*, in union with. (*To*, and *gather*).

Toggle, tog'-gl, *s.* a small wooden pin tapering towards both ends [Naut.]

Toggle-joint, tog'-gl-joynt, *s.* an elbow or knee-joint, consisting of two bars that may be brought into a straight line.

Toil, toyl, *v.n.* to exert strength with pain and fatigue of body and mind, particularly of body, in prolonged effort; to labour; to work: *v.a.* with *out*, to work out: *s.* labour with oppressive pain and fatigue; drudgery (*till*).

Toil, toyl, *s.* a net or snare; any thread, web or string spread for taking prey (Fr. from *tela*, a web).

Toiler, toyl'-er, *s.* one who toils or labours with pain.

Toilet, toyl'-et, *s.* a covering of linen, silk or tapestry spread over a table in a dressing-room; a dressing-table; the operation or mode of dressing. *To make one's toilet*, to adjust one's dress with care. (Fr. from *toile*, cloth.) See **Toil**, a net.

Toilette, toy-let', *s.* toilet.

Toilinette, toy-le-net, *s.* a cloth, the weft of which is of woollen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk (Fr.)

Toilsome, toyl'-sum, *a.* laborious; wearisome. **Toilsomely**, toyl'-sum-le, *ad.* in a toilsome manner. **Toilsomeness**, toyl'-sum-nes, *s.* state of being toilsome.

Toil-worn, toyl'-worn, *a.* worn out with toiling.

Toise, toyz, *s.* a French measure of length, about six and a-half feet English (Fr.)

Toison, toy'-son, *s.* a fleece. *Toison d'or*, a golden fleece; a Spanish order of knighthood.

Tokay, to-kä', *s.* a rich, aromatic wine produced at Tokay, in Hungary.

Token, to'kn, *s.* something intended to represent another thing or event; a sign; a mark; a memorial of friendship; a piece of money not coined by authority, but current by sufferance; 10½ quires of paper (A.S. *tacen*).

Tokened, toke'nd, *a.* having marks; with spots.

Tol, tole, *v.a.* to take away. See **Toll.**

Tola, to'-lä, *s.* in India, a weight for gold and silver.

Told, tole'd, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Tell.**

Toledo, to-le'-do, *s.* a sword-blade of the finest temper (*Toledo*, in Spain, famous for such).

Tolerable, tol'-er-à-bl, *a.* that may be endured; supportable, either physically or mentally; moderately good or agreeable. **Tolerably**, tol'-er-à-ble, *ad.* to a tolerable extent. **Tolerableness**, tol'-er-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being tolerable.

Tolerance, tol'-er-ans, *s.* the power or the art of tolerating: a disposition to tolerate.

Tolerant, tol'-er-ant, *a.* disposed to tolerate; enduring; favouring toleration. **Tolerantly**, tol'-er-ant-le, *ad.* with toleration.

Tolerate, tol'-er-ate, *v.a.* to suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing (L. *tolero*, to bear, from *tollo*, to raise up).

Toleration, tol-er-a'-shun, *s.* the act of tolerating; the allowance of that which is not approved of; the practical recognition by a state, and its concession to its citizens, of the rights of conscience, specially in matters of religion.

Toll, tole, *s.* a tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly that of travelling over a road, bridge, &c., or of vending goods in a fair, market, &c.; a portion of grain taken by a miller as compensation for grinding corn (A.S. from Gr. *telos*, a tax).

Toll, tole, *v.n.* to sound or ring as a bell: *v.a.* to cause a bell to sound with strokes slowly repeated: *s.* the solemn sound of a bell slowly rung (from the sound).

Toll, tole, *v.a.* to take away; to vacate [Law].

Toll-bar, tole'-bär, *s.* a bar or beam, now a gate, used for stopping boats on a canal, or on a road for stopping passengers, till toll is paid.

Toll-booth, tole'-booth, *s.* a place where goods were weighed to ascertain the duties or toll; a prison.

Toll-bridge, tole'-brij, *s.* a bridge where toll is paid for passing it.

Toll-dish, tole'-dish, *s.* a dish for measuring toll in mills.

Toller, tole'-er, *s.* a toll-gatherer; one who tolls a bell.

Toll-gate, tole'-gate, *s.* a gate where toll is taken.

Toll-gatherer, tole'-ga-*ther*-er, *s.* a man who takes tolls.

Tomahawk.

Toll-house, tole'-hows, *s.* a house or shed in which the man who takes the toll remains.

Tolmen, tol'-men, *s.* See **Dolmen.**

Tolsey, tol'-se, *s.* a toll-booth; a kind of market or exchange.

Tolu, to'-lu, *s.* a resin or oleo-resin produced by a S. American tree.

Tomahawk, tom'-a-hawk, *s.* a light Indian war hatchet: *v.a.* to cut or kill with a tomahawk.

Tomato, to-mä'-to *or* to-mä'-to, *s.* a tropical American annual, but introduced into Europe and the States, where it is cultivated for sauces, &c.

Tomb, toom, *s.* a grave; a sepulchre; a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead: *v.a.* to bury; to inter (Gr. *tymbos*, a sepulchral mound).

Tombac, tom'-bak, *s.* an alloy of copper and zinc.
Tombed, toomed, *a.* deposited in a tomb.
Tombless, toom'-les, *a.* destitute of a tomb.
Tomboy, tom'-boy, *s.* a boisterous boy; a romping girl.
Tombstone, toom'-stone, *s.* a stone erected over a grave; a monument.
Tom-cat, tom'-kat, *s.* a full-grown male cat.
Tomcod, tom'-kod, *s.* a small fish of the cod kind.
Tome, tome, *s.* a book; a large volume (Gr. *tomos*, a section, a part of a book, from *temno*, to cut).
Tomentose, to-men-toze', } (*a.* downy; nappy; cottony
Tomentous, to-men'-tus, } or flocky [Bot.]
Tomentum, to-men'-tum, *s.* the small vessels on the surface of the brain [Anat.]; a species of soft pubescence [Bot.] (L. *tomentum*, stuffing of wool.)
Tomfool, tom'-fool, *s.* a great fool; a trifler.
Tomfoolery, tom-fool'-er-e, *s.* foolish trifling; nonsense.
Tomin, to'-min, *s.* a jeweller's weight equal to about three carats.
Tomnoddy, tom'-nod-de, *s.* the puffin; a dolt.
To-morrow, to-mor'-ro, *s.* the day after the present.
Tompion, tom'-pe-on, *s.* the stopper of a cannon; the iron bottom to which grape-shot are fixed. See **Tampion.**
Tomtit, tom'-tit, *s.* a little bird, the titmouse.
Tomtom, tom'-tom, *s.* a large flat drum used by the Hindus.
Ton, tun, *s.* a weight of 20 cwts. or 2,240 lbs.; in ships, 40 cubic feet. See **Tun.**
Ton, ton, *s.* the prevailing fashion; the fashion. (Fr.)
Tone, tone, *s.* sound, or a modification of sound; accent, or rather a particular inflexion of the voice adapted to express emotion or passion; a whine, a mournful strain of voice; affected sound in speaking; an interval of sound [Mus.]; peculiar sound of an instrument with regard to softness, &c.; that state of a body in which the animal functions are healthy [Med.]; the harmonious relation of the colours of a picture in light and shade: *v.a.* to utter with an affected tone; to intone (Gr. *tonos*, from *teino*, to stretch).
Toned, tone'd, *a.* having a tone.
Toneless, tone'-les, *a.* having no tone; unmusical.
Tone-syllable, tone'-sil-là-bl, *s.* an accented syllable.
Tong, tong, *s.* the catch of a buckle. See **Tongue.**
Tongs, tongz, *s.pl.* an iron utensil, consisting of two shafts, used for handling and lifting, particularly fire and heated metals.
Tongue, tung, *s.* the organ of taste in animals, and more especially of speech in man; speech; power of utterance; fluency of speech; mode of speaking a language; word or words; a people or nation; a point, as of a buckle; a projecting point of land; the taper part of anything; *v.a.* to chide; to scold; to modify, as sound of a flute, with the tongue: *v.n.* to talk; to prate; to use the tongue in modifying sounds. *To hold the tongue*, to be silent. (A.S. *tunge.*)
Tongued, tungd, *a.* having a tongue.
Tongue-grafting, tung'-graft-ing, *s.* inserting the end of a scion in a particular manner.
Tongueless, tung'-les, *a.* having no tongue; speechless.
Tongue-tied, tung'-tide, *a.* having an impediment in the speech; unable to speak freely.
Tonic, ton'-ik, *a.* increasing tension or strength, specially tone in the animal system; obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions: *s.* a medicine that gives tone and vigour of nerve and muscle, especially to the system; the key-note [Mus.]; the sound produced by a vocal string in a given degree of tension [Mus.] *Tonic spasm*, a continuous spasmodic contraction.
Tonicity, to-nis'-e-te, *s.* elasticity or contractility of the muscular fibres.
Tonic sol-fa, ton'-ik-sol-fà, *s.* a new style of notation in music, which, dispensing with the staff, its lines and spaces, indicates the notes by letters, and time and accent by dashes and colons.
To-night, to-nite', *s.* the night after the present day.
Tonite, ton'-ite, *s.* an explosive from pulverized guncotton.
Tonka bean, tong'-ka-been, } *s.* the fruit of a shrubby
Tonquin bean, ton'-kin-been, } leguminous plant of Guiana, employed in the scenting of snuff.
Tonnage, tun'-naje, *s.* the weight in tons of goods carried in a ship; the cubical content or burden which a ship can carry in tons; a duty or impost on ships, estimated originally per ton, now according to bulk.
Tonsil, ton'-sil, *s.* one of two glandular bodies in the throat or fauces (Anat.) (L. *tonsilla*).
Tonsile, ton'-sil, *a.* that may be clipped (L. *tondeo*, *tonsum*, to clip).
Tonsillar, ton'-sil-lar, } *a.* pertaining to the ton-
Tonsillitic, ton-sil-lit'-ik, } sils.
Tonsilitis, ton-sil-li'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the tonsils.
Tonsorial, ton-so'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a barber or to shaving (L. *tonsor*, a barber).
Tonsure, ton'-shure, *s.* the act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head, or the state of being shorn, specially in the Rom. Cath. Church, as a sign of dedication to the ministry or initiation into holy orders; a shaven bald part on the head of a priest or monk.
Tonsured, ton'-shured, *a.* wearing a tonsure; clerical.
Tontine, ton-teen', *s.* a loan raised on life annuities, with the benefit of survivorship (*Tonti*, a Neapolitan).
Tony, to'-ne, *s.* a simpleton.
Too, too, *ad.* over; more than enough; likewise (*to.*)
Took, took, *pret.* of **Take.**
Tool, tool, *s.* an instrument of manual operation; a person used as a mere instrument by another: *v.a.* to shape with a tool (A.S. *tol*).
Tooling, tool'-ing, *s.* workmanship performed with a tool.
Toom, toom, *a.* empty [Scotch.] (Scand.)
Toon-wood, toon'-wood, *s.* a wood of a reddish-brown colour, obtained from a large E. Indian tree.
Toot, toot, *v.n.* to make a particular noise with the tongue articulating with the root of the upper teeth, at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a particular manner: *v.a.* to sound, as a horn or sound on a horn (from the sound).
Tooter, toot'-er, *s.* one who plays upon a pipe or horn.
Tooth, tooth, *s.*: *pl.* **Teeth**, a bony substance growing out of the jaws of animals, and serving as the instrument of mastication; taste; palate; one of a series of projections resembling teeth: *v.a.* to furnish with teeth; to indent; to jag; to lock into each other. *Tooth and nail*, by all possible means. *To the teeth*, in open opposition; directly to one's face. *To cast in the teeth*, to retort reproachfully. *In spite of the teeth*, in defiance of opposition. *To show the teeth*, to threaten (A.S. *toth*).
Tooth-ache, tooth'-ake, *s.* pain in the teeth.
Toothache-tree, tooth'-ake-tree, *s.* an evergreen shrub of the genus xanthoxylum.
Tooth-brush, tooth'-brush, *s.* a brush to clean the teeth.
Tooth drawer, tooth'-draw-er, *s.* an extractor of teeth.
Tooth-drawing, tooth'-draw-ing, *s.* the act of extracting a tooth.
Toothed, toothed *or* tooth'd, *a.* having teeth or jags; dentate [Bot.]
Tooth-edge, tooth'-edj, *s.* a sensation excited by grating sounds and by the touch of certain substances.
Toothful, tooth'-ful, *a.* palatable: *s.* a small drop.
Tooth-key, tooth'-kee, *s.* an instrument for drawing teeth.
Toothless, tooth'-les, *a.* having no teeth.
Toothletted, tooth'-let-ted, *a.* denticulate [Bot.]
Tooth-ornament, tooth'-or-nà-ment, *s.* a decoration peculiar to early English architecture, consisting of a close succession of small four-leafed flowers, which project forward to a central point.
Tooth-pick, tooth'-pik, *s.* an instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them.
Tooth-powder, tooth'-pow-der, *s.* a powder to clean the teeth.
Toothsome, tooth'-sum, *a.* palatable; grateful to the taste. **Toothsomeness**, tooth'-sum-nes, *s.* the quality of being toothsome.
Tooth-wort, tooth'-wurt, *s.* a plant of various genera, with roots like teeth.
Toothy, tooth'-e, *a.* toothed: having teeth.
Top, top, *s.* the highest part of anything; summit; surface; upper side; the highest place, or person, or degree, or rank; the hair on the crown of the head; the head of a plant; a sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast and projecting on all sides, serving to extend the shrouds, and for the convenience of the men [Naut.]: *v.n.* to rise aloft; to be eminent; to predominate; to excel: *v.a.* to cover on the top; to cap; to rise above; to surpass; to crop; to rise to the top of (A.S.)
Top, top, *s.* an inverted conoid which children play with by whirling it on its point.
Toparch, to'-pàrk, *s.* the principal man in a place or country (Gr. *topos*, a place, and *archo*, to rule).
Toparchy, to'-pàrk-e, *s.* a petty country governed by a toparch; a little state consisting of a few towns.
Topaa, to'-paa, *s.* the horned Indian rhinoceros bird.
Topaz, to'-paz, *s.* a mineral, one of the gems, generally yellowish, occurring in rhombic prisms, and consisting of silica, alumina, and fluoric acid (Gr.)

Topazolite, to-paz'-o-lite, *s.* a variety of precious garnet of a topaz-yellow colour (Gr. *topaz*, and *lithos*, stone).

Top-boots, top'-boots, *s.pl.* boots with yellow leather tops.

Top-coat, top'-kote, *s.* an overcoat.

Top-draining, top'-drane-ing, *s.* a draining of the surface of land.

Top-dressing, top'-dres-ing, *s.* a dressing of manure laid on the surface of land.

Tope, tope, *s.* a fish of the shark family, resembling the dog-fish.

Tope, tope, *s.* in Hindustan, a grove or clump of trees.

Tope, tope, *s.* a mound or cupola-shaped Buddhist relic or commemorative monument, originally surmounted by a roof in the shape of an extended parasol (Sans. a heap).

Tope, tope, *v.n.* to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess (*tip*).

Toper, to'-per, *s.* one who drinks to excess; a drunkard.

Topet, top'-et, *s.* a small bird, the crested titmouse.

Topful, top'-fool, *a.* full to the brim.

Top gallant, top-gal'-lant, *a.* above the top or second mast; highest; elevated; splendid.

Tophaceous, to-fa'-shus, *a.* gritty; sandy; of the nature of tophus, which see.

Top-heavy, top'-hev-e, *a.* having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

Tophet, to'-fet, *s.* hell, or the place of torment; primarily a place south-east of Jerusalem which, in consequence of its having been the site of the revolting Moloch worship, had been allowed to be used as a place for burning the refuse of the city, and from which a smoke was constantly rising (Heb.)

Tophus, to'-fus *s.* a calcarious concretion about the joints in gout (L. *tufa*).

Topiary, to'-pe-a-re, *a.* shaped by cutting or clipping. *Topiary work*, the giving of fanciful shapes to trees and hedges, as also to their grouping (L. *topia*, fancy gardening, from Gr. *topos*).

Topic, top'-ik, *s.* the subject of discourse, argument or treatise; a remedy to be applied outwardly to a particular part of the body [Med.]: *pl.* the art of discovering arguments (Gr. *topos*, a place).

Topical, top'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to a place; local; pertaining to a topic or subject of discourse. **Topically**, top'-e-kal-le, *ad.* locally, with application to a particular part [Med.]

Top-knot, top'-not, *s.* a knot worn by females on the top of the head; a small fish of the turbot genus.

Topless, top'-les, *a.* having no top.

Topman, top'-man, *s.* the man who stands above in sawing; a man standing in the top [Naut.]

Top-mast, top'-mast, *s.* the second mast.

Topmost, top'-most, *a.* highest; uppermost.

Topographer, to-pog'-ra-fer, *s.* one who describes a particular place, town, city, or tract of land.

Topographical, top-o-graf'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place. **Topographically**, top-o-graf'-ik-al-le, *ad.* in a topographical manner.

Topography, to-pog'-ra-fe, *s.* the description or detailed account of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land (Gr. *topos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Topping, top'-ping, *a.* lofty; pre-eminent; fine; gallant: *s.* the cutting off of the top; the top cut off; the act of pulling one extremity of a yard higher than the other [Naut.]

Topping-lift, top'-ping-lift, *s.* a large strong tackle employed to suspend or top the outer end of a gaff, or of the boom of a mainsail [Naut.]

Topple, top'-pl, *v.n.* to fall forward; to pitch or tumble down: *v.a.* to throw down (*top*).

Top-sail, top'-sale, *s.* the sail second from the deck.

Top-soiling, top'-soyl-ing, *s.* taking off the top soil of land before a canal, railway, &c., is begun.

Top-stone, top'-stone, *s.* a stone which forms the top.

Topsy-Turvy, top'-se-tur'-ve, *ad.* upside down: *v.a.* to turn upside down.

Toque, toke, } *s.* a kind of bonnet or head-dress for
Toquet, to-ka, } women (Fr.)

Tor, tor, *s.* a high pointed hill or rock (A.S.)

Torah, to'-ra, *s.* the written law of God; that division of the Scriptures which contains it (Heb.)

Torch, tortch, *s.* a flambeau or large light to be carried in the hand, formed of resinous wood or of twisted tow dipped in some inflammable substance (L. *torqueo*, to twist).

Torch-bearer, tortch'-bare-er, *s.* one whose office is to carry a torch.

Torch-dance, tortch'-dans, *s.* a dance in which each dancer carries a torch.

Torch-light, tortch'-lite, *s.* the light of torches.

Torch-thistle, tortch'-thisl, *s.* a prickly plant of the cactus tribe, used by the Indians for torches.

Tore, tore, *pret.* of **Tear**.

Tore, tore, *s.* the dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring.

Tore, tore, *s.* a torus, which see.

Toreumatography, to-rew-ma-tog'-ra-fe, *s.* a description of ancient sculptures and basso-relievos (Gr. *toreuma*, embossed work, and *grapho*, to write).

Toreumatology, to-rew-ma-tol'-o-je, *s.* the science or art of sculpture and basso-relief (Gr. *toreuma*, and *logos*, science).

Toreutic, to-rew'-tik, *a.* pertaining to formative art, whether modelled, carved or cast, but specially to metallic carvings or castings in relief, highly finished or polished (Gr. *toreuo*, to work on ivory).

Torment, tor'-ment, *s.* extreme pain or anguish, bodily or mental; that which gives pain or misery (L. *torqueo*, to twist).

Torment, tor-ment', *v.a.* to put to extreme pain or anguish, bodily or mental: to distress; to harass.

Tormentil, tor'-men-til, *s.* a plant whose root is used in medicine as a powerful astringent.

Tormenting, tor-ment'-ing, *a.* causing torment or annoyance: *s.* an imperfect sort of horse-hoeing [Agr.] **Tormentingly**, tor-ment'-ing-le, *ad.* in a tormenting manner.

Tormentor, tor-men'-ter, *s.* he who or that which torments: one who inflicts penal torture; an instrument for reducing a stiff soil, resembling a harrow [Agr.]

Tormina, tor'-me-nà, *s.* a severe griping [Med.]

Torn, torn, *pp.* of **Tear**.

Tornado, tor-na'-do, *s.* a violent tropical wind; a whirling tempest (*turn*).

Torose, to'-rose, } *a.* protuberant; swelling in knobs
Torous, to'-rus, } [Bot. and Zool.]

Torpedinous, tor-pe'-de-nus, *a.* pertaining to the torpedoes; affecting with numbness.

Torpedo, tor-pe'-do, *s.* the cramp fish or electric ray; an engine, of the nature of either a stationary or a locomotive bombshell, invented for the purpose of blowing up shipping. See **Torpid**.

Torpent, tor'-pent, *a.* benumbed; torpid; having no motion or activity: *s.* that which diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions [Med.]

Torpescense, tor-pes'-scns, *s.* a state of insensibility torpidness.

Torpescent, tor-pes'-sent, *a.* becoming torpid or numb.

Torpid, tor'-pid, *a.* having lost the power of exertion and feeling; numb; sluggish; inactive; dull; stupid (L. *torpeo*, to be stiff or numb). **Torpidly**, tor'-pid-le, *ad.* in a torpid manner. **Torpidness**, tor'-pid-nes, *s.* the state of being torpid.

Torpidity, tor-pid'-e-te, *s.* torpidness; insensibility; inactivity or stupidity.

Torpify, tor'-pe-fi, *v.a.* to make torpid (L. *torpeo*, and *facio*, to make).

Torpor, tor'-pur, *s.* numbness; inactivity; loss of motion or the power of motion; dulness; laziness; sluggishness (L.)

Torporific, tor-po-rif'-ik, *a.* tending to produce torpor (L. *torpor*, and *facio*, to make).

Torque, tork, *s.* a collar of twisted gold wires much worn by the Persians and the ancient barbaric nations of Europe, from whom the Romans often took them, bestowing them upon soldiers who had distinguished themselves in conflict (L. *torqueo*, to twist).

Torqued, tork'd, *a.* wreathed [Her.]

Torrefaction, tor-re-fak'-shun, *s.* the operation of torrefying [Metal.]

Torrefy, tor'-re-fi, *v.a.* to dry by a fire; to roast or scorch, as metals [Metal.]; to dry or parch, as drugs [Pharm.] (L. *torreo*, to dry, and *facio*, to make).

Torrelite, tor'-re-lite, *s.* a mineral of a dull vermilion colour (*Torrey*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone).

Torrent, tor'-rent, *s.* a violent rushing stream; a stream suddenly raised and running rapidly; a strong current: *a.* rolling or rushing in a rapid stream.

Torrential, tor-ren'-shal, *a.* causing or caused by torrents.

Torricellian, tor-re-tshel'-le-an, *a.* pertaining to *Torricelli*, who discovered the principle of the barometer. *Torricellian tube*, a glass tube of 30 or more inches in length, open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other. *Torricellian vacuum*, the vacuum produced by filling a tube with mercury and allowing it to descend till it is counterbalanced by the atmosphere.

Torrid, tor'-rid, *a.* parched; dried with heat; violently hot; burning or parching. *Torrid zone*, the zone of the earth between the tropics, over every part of which the sun is vertical twice a year, and where the

heat is very great [Geog.] (*L. torreo*, to roast.) **Torridness**, tor'-rid-nes, *s.* state of being very hot.

Torse, tors, *s.* a wreath [Her.] (*L. tortus*, twisted).

Torsel, tor'-sel, *s.* anything in a twisted form.

Torsion, tor'-shun, *s.* act of twisting; the force with which a wire or rod when twisted tends to return to its original state [Mech.]; the stopping of a hæmorrhage by twisting the ends of the blood-vessels [Surg.] *Torsion balance*, an instrument for estimating very minute forces, by the action of a twisted thread or wire. (L. *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist.)

Torso.

Torsional, tor'-shun-al, *a.* pertaining to torsion.

Torso, tor'-so, *s.* the trunk of a statue deprived of head and limbs (It.)

Torsten, tor'-sten, *s.* an iron ore of a bluish-black colour.

Tort, tort, *s.* a wrong or injury remediable by an action for damages [Law]. (Fr. *tort*, wrong.)

Torteau, tort'-to, *s.* a red roundel [Her.] (Fr.)

Tortfeasor, tort'-fee-zur, *s.* a wrong doer [Law.] (Fr.)

Torticollis, tor'-te-kol-lis, *s.* wry neck (L. *tortus*, and *collum*, the neck).

Tortile, tor'-til, *a.* twisted; wreathed; coiled.

Tortious, tor'-shus, *a.* injurious [Law]. See **Tort.**

Tortive, tor'-tiv, *a.* twisted; wreathed.

Tortoise.

Tortoise, tor'-tiz, *s.* an animal, properly of the land, of the order chelonia, covered with a shell, from under which the head, the tail and the limbs protrude, so called from the *twisted* appearance of these last; a defence formed by bucklers held over the heads of the soldiers [Mil.] See **Testudo.**

Tortoise-shell, tor'-tiz-shel, *s.* the shell, or horny plates of the tortoise, used in various manufactures.

Tortrix, tor'-triks, *s.* a genus of moths.

Tortulous, tor'-tu-lus, *a.* bulged out at intervals like a cord having knots.

Tortuosity, tort-yu-os'-e-te, *s.* tortuousness; wreath; flexure.

Tortuous, tort'-yu-us, *a.* twisted; wreathed; winding; crooked; not straightforward. **Tortuously**, tor'-tu-us-le, *ad.* in a tortuous manner. **Tortuousness**, tor'-tu-us-nes, *s.* the state of being tortuous.

Torture, tor'-ture, *s.* extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; torment; severe pain inflicted judicially, often for the sake of extorting confession; *v.a.* to torment; to punish with torture; to put to the rack: to harass.

Torturer, tort'-yur-er, *s.* one who tortures; a tormentor.

Torturingly, tor'-tur-ing-le, *ad.* so as to torture.

Torturous, tor'-tur-us, *a.* causing torture.

Torulose, tor'-u-loze, *a.* cylindrical, with swells and contractions [Bot.] See **Torus.**

Torus, to'-rus, *s.* a large moulding used in the bases of columns [Arch.]; the part of the flower on which the carpels are seated [Bot.] (L. a round, swelling, or bulging place.)

Torvous, tor'-vus, *a.* of a severe or grim countenance (L. *torvus*).

Tory, to'-re, *s.* a Conservative in English politics; a strenuous supporter of the established institutions in church and state; *a.* pertaining to the Tories (lit. an Irish robber).

Toryism, to'-re-izm, *s.* principles of the Tories.

Toss, tos, *v.a.* to throw with the hand; to throw upward; to throw up with a sudden or violent motion; to cause to rise and fall, or to move to and fro; to agitate. *To toss the oars*, to throw them with their blades up in a perpendicular direction, as a salute (Celt.)

Toss, tos, *v.n.* to fling; to roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion; to be tossed. *To toss up*, to throw a coin into the air and wager on which side it will fall.

Toss, tos, *s.* a throwing upward or with a jerk; the act of tossing; a throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk.

Tosser, tos'-er, *s.* one who tosses.

Tossing, tos'-sing, *s.* act of throwing upward; a rolling and tumbling.

Toss-pot, tos'-pot, *s.* a toper; one habitually given to strong drink.

Toss-up, tos'-up, *s.* a hap-hazard matter.

Tost, tost, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Toss.**

Tot, tot, *s.* anything very small; a term of endearment.

Total, to'-tal, *a.* whole; complete; entire: *s.* the whole the whole amount (L. *totus*, the whole). **Totally**, to'-tal-le, *ad.* wholly; completely. **Totalness**, to'-tal-nes, *s.* entireness.

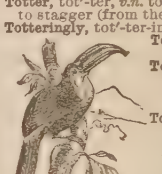
Totality, to-tal'-e-te, *s.* the whole sum or amount.

Totem, to'-tem, *s.* a rude usually animal figure used as a family symbol among the American Indians.

T'other, tuth'-er, a contracted form of *the other.*

Totter, tot'-ter, *v.n.* to shake so as to threaten to fall; to stagger (from the sound).

Totteringly, tot'-ter-ing-le, *ad.* in a tottering manner. **Tottery**, tot'-ter-e, *a.* shaking; unsteady.



Toucan.

Toucan, too'-kan, *s.* a genus of birds of tropical America, remarkable for the size of their bills.

Touch, tutch, *v.a.* to come in contact with; to perceive by the sense of feeling; to come to; to reach; to try; to concern; to handle slightly; to meddle with; to affect; to move; to soften; to delineate slightly; to strike; to be in contact with. *To touch up*, to repair. *To touch the wind*, to keep near it [Naut.] (Fr. *toucher*).

Touch, tutch, *v.n.* to be in contact; to be in a state of junction; to treat of slightly in discourse.

Touch, tutch, *s.* contact; the junction of two bodies at the surface so that there is no space between them; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; test; tried qualities; the single act of a pencil, &c.; feature; act of the hand on a musical instrument; an affection; a stroke; the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers [Mus.]

Touchable, tutch'-a-bl, *a.* that may be touched; tangible.

Touch-hole, tutch'-hole, *s.* the vent of a cannon or other fire-arms by which the powder is ignited.

Touching, tutch'-ing, *prep.* concerning; as regards.

Touching, tutch'-ing, *a.* affecting; pathetic: *s.* touch; the sense of feeling. **Touchingly**, tutch'-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner to affect one.

Touch-me-not, tutch'-me-not, *s.* a plant of the genus impatiens.

Touch-needles, tutch'-nee-dlz, *s.pl.* small bars of gold and silver, prepared for trying gold and silver by the touch-stone, by comparison with the mark which they leave upon it.

Touch-pan, tutch'-pan, *s.* the pan of a gun which holds the priming.

Touch-paper, tutch'-pa-per, *s.* paper steeped in saltpetre, which ignites slowly.

Touch-stone, tutch'-stone, *s.* a variety of extremely compact siliceous schist, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak traced on it; any test or criterion. *Irish touch-stone*, the basalt, the stone which composes the Giant's Causeway.

Touch-wood, tutch'-wood, *s.* decayed wood, used like a match for catching up fire from a spark.

Touchy, tutch'-e, *a.* peevish; irritable; apt to fire up. **Touchiness**, tutch'-e-nes, *s.* peevishness; irritability.

Tough, tuf, *a.* flexible without being brittle; yielding to force without breaking; firm; strong; not easily broken; able to endure hardship; viscous; tenacious (A.S. *toh*). **Toughly**, tuf'-le, *ad.* in a tough manner. **Toughness**, tuf'-nes, *s.* the quality of being tough.

Toughen, tuf'-n, *v.n.* to grow tough: *v.a.* to make tough.

Toughish, tuf'-ish, *a.* tough in a slight degree.

Toupee, } too-pa { *s.* a little tuft; a curl or artificial
Toupet, } { lock of hair (Fr.)

Tour, toor, *s.* a journey in a circuit; a turn; a ramble (Fr.)

Tourbillion, toor-bil'-yon, *s.* an ornamental revolving firework (Fr.)

Tourist, toor'-ist, *s.* one who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.

Tourmaline, toor'-ma-lin, *s.* a mineral occurring in prisms, the finer sorts being much valued by jewellers (*Tourmali*, in Ceylon).

Tourn, turn, *s.* the sheriff's turn or circuit court.

Tournament, turn'-a-ment, *s.* a display of prowess and skill in arms by knights on horseback, usually with blunted lances and swords (Fr. *tourner*, to turn).

Tourney, turn'-e, *s.* a tournament: *v.n.* to tilt; to perform tournaments.

Tourniquet, tur'-ne-ket, *s.* a surgical instrument or bandage, which is straitened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check hæmorrhages (Fr.)

Tournure, toor-nure', *s.* turn; contour; shape; a bustle (Fr.)

Touse, towz, *v.a.* to pull; to haul; to tear; to tousle (*tease*).
Tousle, tow'zl, *v.a.* to put into disorder (*touse*).
Tous-les-mois, too-la-mwäw', *s.* a starch from the root of a species of canna, used as a substitute for arrow-root (Fr. every month).
Tout, tout, *v.n.* to ply or seek for customers: *s.* a touter; the sound of a horn.
Touter, tow'-ter, *s.* one who touts for customers.
Tow, to, *v.a.* to drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope: *s.* the coarse part of flax or hemp (A.S. *teon*).
Towage, to'-aje, *s.* the act of towing, or the price paid for it.
Toward, to'-ërd, } *prep.* in the direction to; with
Towards, to'-ërds, } respect to; with a tendency to; nearly: *ad.* near at hand; in a state of preparation (*to* and *ward*).
Toward, to'-ërd, } *a.* ready to do or learn; apt;
Towardly, to'-ërd-le, } docile; tractable.
Towardness, to'-ërd-nes, } *s.* the quality of being
Towardliness, to'-ërd-le-nes, } toward or towardly.
Tow-boat, to'-boat, *s.* a boat which tows or is towed.
Towel, tow'-el, *s.* a cloth used for wiping the hands, &c. (Fr. and Ger.)
Towelling, tow'-el-ing, *s.* cloth for towels.
Tower, tow'-er, *s.* a building, either square or circular, of considerable elevation, and generally flat on the top; a citadel; a fortress; a high head-dress; high flight; elevation: *v.n.* to rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty. *Tower of London*, an ancient citadel on the Thames, containing an arsenal, &c. *Tower-bastion*, a small tower made in the form of bastions, with rooms or cells beneath for men and guns (L. *turris*).
Towered, tow'-erd, *a.* adorned or defended by towers.
Towering, tow'-er-ing, *a.* very high; elevated; excessive.
Towery, tow'-er-e, *a.* adorned or defended by towers.
Towing-path, to'-ing-path, *s.* a path used by men or horses in towing boats.
Tow-line, to'-line, *s.* a small hawser used to tow.
Town, town, *s.* originally a fortified place; a collection, of indefinite extent, of houses larger than a village, specially one with a regular market and inferior to a city; a city; the inhabitants of a town or city; the metropolis or its inhabitants; the court end of London (A.S. *tun*, a fence or fenced place).
Town-clerk, town'-klärk, *s.* an officer who keeps the records of a town.
Town-council, town'-kown-sil, *s.* the governing body of a town.
Town-councillor, town'-kown-sil-er, *s.* a member of a town-council.
Town-crier, town'-kri-er, *s.* one who makes proclamation.
Town-hall, town'-hawl, *s.* a public room or building for transacting the business of a town.
Town-house, town'-hows, *s.* the house where the public business of the town is transacted; a house in town, in opposition to a house in the country.
Townish, town'-ish, *a.* pertaining to townsfolk.
Townless, town'-les, *a.* having no town.
Town-major, town'-ma-jër, *s.* an officer employed about the commander of a garrison.
Townsfolk, towns'-fok, *s.pl.* people of a town.
Township, town'-ship, *s.* the district or territory of a town.
Townsman, townz'-man, *s.* an inhabitant of a town; one of the same town with another.
Town-talk, town'-tawk, *s.* the subject of common conversation.
Tow-rope, to'-rope, *s.* a rope used in towing.
Towser, tow'-zer, *s.* a name given a dog.
Towy, to'-e, *a.* containing or like tow.
Toxical, toks'-e-kal, *a.* like poison (Gr. *toxikon*, poison, originally arrow-poison, from *toxon*, a bow).
Toxicodendron, toks-e-ko-den'-drun, *s.* the poison oak (Gr. *toxikon*, and *dendron*, a tree).
Toxicological, toks-e-ko-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to toxicology. **Toxicologically**, toks-e-ko-log'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a toxicological manner.
Toxicologist, toks-e-kol'-o-jist, *s.* one versed in toxicology.
Toxicology, toks-e-kol'-o-je, *s.* the science of poisons, their nature, action, and antidotes (Gr. *toxikon*, and *logos*, science).
Toxodon, toks'-o-don, *s.* a gigantic pachydermatous quadruped, now extinct (Gr. *toxon*, a bow, and *odous*, a tooth).
Toxophilite, toks-of'-e-lite, *s.* a lover of archery: *a.* pertaining to archery (Gr. *toxon*, and *philos*, fond of).
Toy, toy, *s.* a plaything for children; a thing of little value; a bawble; a trifle; folly; amorous dalliance; a silly tale; odd conceit: *v.n.* to dally amorously; to trifle; to play (Dut.)
Toyer, toy'-er, *s.* one who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks.
Toyful, toy'-ful, *a.* full of trifling play.
Toyish, toy'-ish, *a.* trifling; wanton. **Toyishly**, toy'-ish-le, *ad.* in a toyish manner. **Toyishness**, toy'-ish-nes, *s.* disposition to dalliance or trifling.
Toy-man, toy'-man, *s.* one who deals in toys.
Toy-shop, toy'-shop, *s.* a shop where toys are sold.
Toysome, toy'-sum, *a.* disposed to toy.
Trabeated, trā'-be-ate-ed, *a.* having trabeation.
Trabeation, trā-be-a'-shun, *s.* an entablature [Arch.] (L. *trabs*, a beam).
Trace, trase, *s.* a mark left by anything passing; a footprint; a track; a vestige; remains; a small quantity; one of the straps or ropes attached to a carriage harness: *v.a.* to draw or delineate with marks; to follow by footsteps or tracks; to follow with exactness; to walk over (L. *traho*, *tractum*, to draw).
Traceable, tra'-sa-bl, *a.* that may be traced. **Traceably**, tra'-sa-ble, *ad.* in a traceable manner. **Traceableness**, tra'-sa-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being traceable.
Tracer, tra'-ser, *s.* one who traces or follows by marks.
Tracery, tra'-ser-e, *s.* geometric ornament, as seen in the enrichment of Gothic windows [Arch.]
Trachea, trā'-ke-a, *s.*; **Tracheæ**, *pl.* the windpipe [Anat.]; one of the spiral vessels of leaves [Bot.]; the air vessel of an insect [Zool.] (Gr. *trachys*, rough).
Tracheal, trā'-ke-al, *a.* pertaining to the trachea or windpipe.
Tracheary, trā'-ke-ar-e, *a.* breathing by treacheæ.
Trachelipod, trā-kel'-e-pod, *s.* a univalve mollusc with a spiral shell (Gr. *trachelos*, the neck, and *pous*, the foot).
Tracheocele, trā'-ke-o-sele, *s.* an enlargement of the thyroid gland (Gr. *trachea*, and *kele*, a tumour).
Tracheotomy, trā-ke-ot'-o-me, *s.* the operation of making an opening into the windpipe (Gr. *trachea*, and *tome*, cutting).
Trachitis, trā-ki'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the trachea.
Trachoma, trā-ko'-mā, *s.* a granular condition of the mucous lining of the eyelids, a serious affection (Gr. *trachys*, rough).
Trachyte, trā'-kite, *s.* a nearly compact feldspathic volcanic rock (Gr. *trachys*).
Trachytic, trā-kit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of trachite.
Tracing, tra'-sing, *s.* course; regular track or path; act of tracing a copy of some drawing through a transparency.
Tracing-paper, tra'-sing-pa-per, *s.* a thin transparent paper for tracing drawings, engravings, and such like.
Track, track, *s.* a mark left by something that has passed along; a mark or impression left by the foot; a road; a beaten path; a course: *v.a.* to follow when guided by a trace or footsteps; to tow (O. Fr. *trac*, a beaten way).
Trackage, trak'-aje, *s.* a towing, as of a boat.
Trackless, trak'-les, *a.* having no track; marked by no footstep; untrodden. **Tracklessly**, trak'-les-le, *ad.* without leaving a track. **Tracklessness**, trak'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being trackless.
Track-road, trak'-rode, *s.* a towing-path.
Tract, trakt, *s.* something drawn out or extended; a region or quantity of land or water of indefinite extent; a short treatise, generally religious; extent; the trace or footing of a wild animal (L. *traho*, *tractum*, to draw).
Tractability, trakt-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* tractableness.
Tractable, trakt'-à-bl, *a.* that may be easily led, taught or managed; docile; manageable. **Tractably**, trakt'-à-ble, *ad.* in a tractable manner. **Tractableness**, trakt'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being tractable.
Tractarian, trak-ta'-re-an, *s.* one of the writers of the Oxford Tracts; one who holds by their opinions: *a.* belonging to Tractarianism.
Tractarianism, trak-ta'-re-an-izm, *s.* the system of principles advocated in the "Tracts for the Times," published at Oxford between 1833 and 1841, the chief doctrine of which was that the church, through its sacraments in the hands of a regularly ordained clergy, was the sole divinely appointed channel of the grace of Christ; Puseyism; ritualism.
Tractate, trak'-tate, *s.* a treatise; a tract.
Tractatrix, trak-ta'-triks, *s.* a tractrix [Geom.]
Tractile, trak'-til, *a.* capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.
Tractility, trak-til'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being tractile; ductility.
Traction, trak'-shun, *s.* act of drawing or state of being drawn, specially along a plane against friction; at-

traction. *Traction-engine*, a locomotive for drawing anything heavy along the highway.

Tractive, trak'-tiv, *a.* having the power necessary to drag anything along any surface.

Tractor, trak'-tur, *s.* that which draws, or is used for drawing. *Metallic tractors*, small bars of metal supposed to possess magnetic powers.

Tractory, trak'-tur-e, } *s.* a curve whose tangent is
Tractrix, trak'-triks, } always equal to a given line [Math.]

Trade, trade, *s.* the act or business of exchanging commodities; buying and selling; commerce; traffic; the business which a person has learned; occupation, particularly mechanical employment; men engaged in the same occupation; custom; standing practice: *a.* connected with trade or a trade: *v.n.* to buy and sell; to traffic; to carry on commerce as a business: *v.a.* to sell or exchange in commerce (*tread*).

Tradeful, trade'-ful, *a.* commercial; busy in traffic.

Trade-mark, trade'-mark, *s.* a device adopted by a manufacturer and impressed on his goods as a mark of genuineness.

Trade-price, trade'-prise, *s.* the price of an article as charged to the retailer.

Trader, tra'-der, *s.* one engaged in trade or commerce; a vessel employed in trading.

Trade-sale, trade'-sale, *s.* an auction by and for a special trade.

Trades-folk, tradez'-fok, *s.pl.* people employed in trade.

Tradesman, tradez'-man, *s.* a shopkeeper; a craftsman.

Trades-union, tradez'-yune-yun, *s.* a combination of the workmen in a particular trade for the defence of their rights as workmen.

Trades-unionism, tradez'-yune-yun-izm, *s.* the system of a trades-union.

Trades-unionist, tradez'-yune-yun-ist, *s.* a member of a trades-union; a supporter of trades-unionism.

Trade-wind, trade'-wind, *s.* a wind in the torrid zone, and often a little beyond it, which blows from the same quarter throughout the year, so called from its service to traders.

Trading, tra'-ding, *a.* carrying on commerce; acting on merely commercial principles.

Tradition, trà-dish'-un, *s.* delivery; the transmission of opinions or practices to posterity orally, without written memorials; that which is handed down from age to age by oral communication (L. *trans*, and *do*, to give).

Traditional, trà-dish'-un-al, } *a.* delivered orally
Traditionary, trà-dish'-un-à-re, } from father to son; transmitted from age to age without writing.

Traditionalism, trà-dish'-un-al-izm, *s.* undue deference to the authority of tradition.

Traditionally, trà-dish'-un-al-le, } *ad.* in a tradi-
Traditionarily, trà-dish'-un-a-re-le, } tional or traditionary manner.

Traditionary, trà-dish'-un-à-re, *s.* one who acknowledges the authority of traditions, and explains the Scriptures by them.

Traditioner, trà-dish'-un-er, } *s.* one who adheres to
Traditionist, trà-dish'-un-ist, } tradition.

Traditive, trad'-e-tiv, *a.* transmitted by tradition.

Traditor, trad'-e-tur, *s.* a deliverer; a traitor; a name of infamy given to Christians who delivered the Scriptures or the goods of their Church to their persecutors to save their lives (L.)

Traduce, trà-duse', *v.a.* wilfully to misrepresent and abuse; to calumniate; to defame (L. *trans*, and *duco*, to lead).

Traducer, trà-du'-ser, *s.* one who traduces; a calumniator.

Traducianizm, trà-du'-se-an-izm, *s.* the doctrine (1) that the soul is generated by the souls as the body by the bodies of the parents; (2) that original sin is transmitted from the parents to the child.

Traducible, trà-du'-se-bl, *a.* that may be traduced.

Traducingly, trà-du'-sing-le, *ad.* slanderously.

Traduction, trà-duk'-sion, *s.* art of transferring; the legitimate derivation of a singular conclusion from two singular premises [Logic].

Traductive, trà-duk'-tiv, *a.* derivable; that may be deduced.

Traffic, traf'-fik, *s.* commerce; trade; amount of traffic; intercourse: *v.n.* to trade; to buy and sell wares: *v.a.* to exchange in traffic (L. *trans*, and *facio*, to make).

Trafficker, traf'-fik-er, *s.* one who carries on commerce; a trader.

Trafficless, traf'-fik-les, *a.* destitute of trade.

Tragacanth, trag'-à-kanth, *s.* a plant of the genus astragalus, goat's thorn; a kind of adhesive gum, obtained from the goat's thorn (Gr. *tragos*, a goat, and *akantha*, a thorn).

Tragacanthine, trag-à-kan'-thin, *s.* bassorine, which see.

Tragalism, trag'-à-lizm, *s.* goatishness from high feeding (Gr. *tragos*, a goat).

Tragedian, trà-je'-de-an, *s.* a writer or an actor of tragedy.

Tragedienne, trà-je'-de-en, *s.* a tragic actress.

Tragedy, traj'-e-de, *s.* a dramatic poem written in a lofty strain, the chief characters of which are of exalted rank, the sentiments elevated, and the end melancholy; a fatal and mournful event (Gr. *tragos*, a goat, and *ode*, a song).

Tragic, traj'-ik, } *a.* of the nature or character of
Tragical, traj'-e-kal, } tragedy; calamitous; expressive of tragedy or sorrow; mournful. **Tragically**, traj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a tragic manner. **Tragicalness**, traj'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being tragical.

Tragi-comedy, traj-e-kom'-e-de, *s.* a drama in which serious and comic scenes are blended.

Tragi-comic, traj-e-kom'-ik, } *a.* partaking of a
Tragi-comical, traj-e-kom'-e-kal, } mixture of grave and comic scenes. **Tragi-comically**, traj-e-kom'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a tragi-comic manner.

Tragopan, trag'-o-pan, *s.* a beautiful crested Eastern bird, resembling a pheasant.

Trail, trale, *v.a.* to hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to carry, as arms, in an oblique forward position, with the butt just above the ground [Mil.]; to tread down grass by walking through; to lay flat: *v.n.* to be drawn out in length; to run along or climb: *s.* the track followed by the hunter; the scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; anything drawn to length; a train; the entrails of a fowl; the end of a travelling carriage, upon which the carriage slides when unlimbered [Artil.]. (L. *traho*, to draw.)

Trail-net, trale'-net, *s.* a drag-net.

Train, trane, *v.a.* to draw along; to entice; to allure; to discipline; to teach and form by practice; to educate; to breed; to form to a wall or espalier; also to lop and prune [Hort.]; to trace a lode or any mineral appearance to its head [Mining]. *To train up*, to educate; to teach. To *train a gun*, to point it at some object.

Train, trane, *s.* artifice; stratagem of enticement; something drawn along behind; the tail of a bird; a retinue; a series; process; a procession; a line of gunpowder to lead fire to a charge; a continuous line of cars on a railroad; all the apparatus and implements of war. *Train of artillery*, any number of cannon, mortars, &c., accompanying an army. (Fr. *trainer*, from L. *traho*, to draw.)

Trainable, trane'-à-bl, *a.* that may be trained.

Train-band, trane'-band, *s.* a band or company of the nature of a militia, instituted by James I.

Train-bearer, trane'-bare-er, *s.* one who holds up a train.

Trained, trane'd, *a.* educated.

Trainer, tra'-ner, *s.* one who trains up; an instructor.

Training, trane'-ing, *a.* teaching by practice: *s.* the act of drawing or educating; the preparing men for athletic exercises; the disciplining of troops; the operation or art of forming young trees to a wall or espalier [Hort.]

Training-ship, trane'-ing-ship, *s.* a ship in which boys are trained for the sea.

Train-oil, trane'-oyl, *s.* the oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling.

Train-road, trane'-road, *s.* in mines, a slight railway for small wagons.

Train-tackle, trane'-tak-kl, *s.* a tackle hooked to the train of a gun, to hold it to its place.

Trait, tra, *s.* a stroke; a touch; a feature (Fr. from L. *traho*, to draw).

Traitor, tra'-tur, *s.* one guilty of treason: one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to her enemy; one who betrays his trust (L. *trans*, and *do*, to give).

Traitorous, tra'-tur-us, *a.* guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; partaking of treason. **Traitorously**, tra'-tur-us-le, *ad.* in a traitorous manner. **Traitorousness**, tra'-tur-us-ness, *s.* the quality of being traitorous.

Traitress, tra'-tres, *s.* a female traitor.

Traject, tra-jekt', *v.a.* to throw or cast through (L. *trans*, and *jacio*, to throw).

Traject, traj'-ekt, *s.* a ferry.

Trajection, tra-jek'-shun, *s.* the act of casting or darting through; transposition.

Trajectory, trà-jek'-tur-e, *s.* the curve which a body, as a comet or projectile, describes in space, under the action of given attractive forces.

Tralation, trà-la'-shun, *s.* a change in the use of a word, or the use of one in a less proper but more significant sense. See **Translation**.

Tralatitious, tral-à-tish'-us, *a.* metaphorical; not literal.

Tram, tram, *s.* a beam or bar on which a wagon or car runs (Scand. *tram*, a beam).

Trambling, tram'-bling, *s.* the process of washing tin ore very clean with a suitable frame and shovel [Metal].

Trammel, tram'-mel, *s.* a long net for catching birds or fishes; shackles for a horse; that which trammels; an iron hook to hang vessels over a fire; a joiner's instrument for drawing ovals [Mech.]: *v.a.* to catch; to intercept; to hamper; to shackle (Fr. *tramail*, a net).

Trammel-net, tram'-mel-net, *s.* an anchored net, supported by corks and kept close to the ground by weights.

Tramontane, tra-mon'-tane, *a.* lying beyond the mountains from Rome; foreign; barbarous: *s.* one living beyond the mountains; a stranger (L. *trans*, and *mons*, a mountain).

Tramp, tramp, *v.a.* to tread: *v.n.* to travel; to wander or stroll: *s.* the sound of tramping; a foot-journey; a vagrant (*trip*).

Tramper, tramp'-er, *s.* a stroller; a vagrant.

Trample, tram'-pl, *v.a.* to tread under foot, specially in pride, contempt, triumph or scorn; to prostrate by treading; to tread with pride, contempt and insult: *v.n.* to tread in contempt; to tread with force and rapidity: *s.* the act of treading under foot with contempt (*tramp*).

Trampler, tram'-pler, *s.* one who tramples or treads down.

Tram-road, tram'-rode, *s.* a road laid with narrow tracts of wood or iron for wagons.

Tramway, tram'-wa, *s.* a street railway for cars. *Tram-way car*, a car running on a tramway.

Trance, trans, *s.* a state in which the soul is as it were absent from the body, or is rapt in vision and insensible to outward things; catalepsy [Med.]: *v.a.* to entrance or place in a state of trance (L. *trans*, and *eo*, to go).

Tranced, tränst, *a.* lying in a trance. **Trancedly**, tran'-sid-le, *ad.* as in a trance.

Trannel, tran'-nel, *s.* See **Tree-nail.**

Tranquil, tran'-kwil, *a.* quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful (L. *tranquillus*). **Tranquilly**, tran'-kwil-le, *ad.* in a tranquil manner. **Tranquilness**, tran'-kwil-nes, *s.* the state of being tranquil.

Tranquillization, tran-kwil-li-za'-shun, *s.* act of tranquillizing; state of being tranquillized.

Tranquillize, tran'-quil-lize, *v.a.* to allay when agitated; to quiet.

Tranquillizer, tran'-kwil-li-zer, *s.* one who or that which tranquillizes.

Tranquillizingly, tran'-kwil-li-zing-le, *ad.* so as to quiet.

Tranquillity, tran-kwil'-ie-te, *s.* calmness; a quiet state; freedom from disturbance or agitation.

Trans, tranz, a Latin prefix, signifying over or beyond, or denoting a complete change.

Transact, trans-akt', *v.a.* to do; to perform; to manage: *v.n.* to conduct matters; to negotiate (L. *trans*, and *ago*, to do).

Transaction, trans-ak'-shun, *s.* the doing or performing of any business; management of an affair; that which is done; an affair; an adjustment of a dispute [Law]; *pl.* reports of the proceedings of a learned society.

Transactor, trans-ak'-tur, *s.* one who performs or conducts any business.

Transalpine, trans-al'-pine, *a.* beyond the Alps from Rome.

Transanimate, trans-an'-e-mate, *v.a.* to animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body.

Transatlantic, trans-at-lan'-tik, *a.* beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic.

Transcalent, trans-ka'-lent, *a.* permitting heat to pass (L. *trans*, and *caleo*, to be hot).

Transcend, trans-send', *v.a.* to rise above; to surmount; to pass over; to go beyond; to surpass; to excel (L. *trans*, and *scando*, to climb).

Transcendence, tran-send'-ens, } *s.* superior excel-
Transcendency, tran-send'-en-se, } lence; superemi-nence.

Transcendent, trans-sen'-dent, *a.* very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; transcendental. **Transcendently**, trans-sen'-dent-le, *ad.* in a transcendent manner. **Transcendentness**, trans-sen'-dent-nes, *s.* the quality of being transcendent.

Transcendental, trans-sen-dent'-al, *a.* transcending; regulative and constitutive, or treating of that which is regulative and constitutive, of what is given in experience, under categories which are of purely *à priori* derivation, and precede, *i.e.* transcend, experience [Kantian]; transcending the ordinary range of perception or conception; applied to any quantity which cannot be represented by an algebraic expression of a finite number of terms [Math.] **Transcendentally**, trans-sen-dent'-al-le, *ad.* in a transcendental manner.

Transcendentalism, tran-sen-dent'-al-izm, *s.* the transcending or going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining the fundamental *à priori* principles that are regulative and constitutive of the form of perception and thought.

Transcendentalist, tran-sen-dent'-al-ist, *s.* a believer in transcendentalism.

Transcolate, trans'-ko-late, *v.a.* to strain; to cause to pass through a sieve or colander (L. *trans*, and *colo*, to strain).

Transcribe, tran-skribe', *v.a.* to copy; to write over again (L. *trans*, and *scribo*, to write).

Transcriber, tran-skri'-ber, *s.* a copier.

Transcript, tran'-skript, *s.* a copy of any kind.

Transcription, tran-skrip'-shun, *s.* the act of copying; a copy.

Transcriptively, tran-skript'-iv-le, *ad.* in the manner of a copy.

Transelementation, trans-el-e-men-ta'-shun, *s.* transubstantiation, which see.

Transept, tran'-sept, *s.* the transverse portion of a cruciform church (L. *trans* and *septum*, an enclosure).

Transfer, trans-fer', *v.a.* to convey or remove from one place or person to another; to make over; to convey, as a right; to produce by impression (L. *trans*, and *fero*, *latum*, to bear or carry).

Transfer, trans'-fer, *s.* the removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another; conveyance of a right or title; that which is transferred; a soldier transferred from one company to another [Mil.]

Transferable, trans'-fer-à-bl, *a.* that may be conveyed from one place or person to another; negotiable.

Transferree, trans-fer-ree', *s.* the person to whom a transfer is made.

Transference, trans'-fer-rens, *s.* act of transferring.

Transfer-paper, trans'-fer-pa-per, *s.* a paper for transferring impressions.

Transferrer, trans-fer'-rer, *s.* one who makes a transfer.

Transfiguration, trans-fig-yu-ra'-shun, *s.* change of form; the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Christ on the Mount; a feast on the 6th August in commemoration of it.

Transfigure, trans-fig'-ur, *v.a.* to change the outward form or appearance so as to glorify it (L. *trans*, and *figure*).

Transfix, trans-fiks', *v.a.* to pierce through, as with a pointed weapon (L. *trans*, and *figo*, to fix).

Transfluent, trans'-flu-ent, *a.* flowing through; applied to water passing through a bridge [Her.] (L. *trans*, and *fluo*, to flow).

Transform, trans-form', *v.a.* to change the form, shape, or appearance of; to change substantially; to change the nature of spiritually; to change an equation into another of a different form, but of equal value [Alg.]: *v.n.* to be changed in form (L. *trans*, and *forma*).

Transformation, trans-for-ma'-shun, *s.* the act or operation of transforming; metamorphosis; transmutation; transubstantiation; a change of heart in man [Theol.]

Transformative, trans-form'-a-tive, *a.* having power or a tendency to transform.

Transforming, trans-form'-ing, *a.* effecting or able to effect a change of form.

Transfuse, trans-fuze', *v.a.* to pour out of one vessel into another; to transfer, as blood, from one animal to another; to cause to be instilled (L. *trans*, and *fusum*, to pour).

Transfusible, trans-fu'-ze-bl, *a.* that may be transfused.

Transfusion, trans-fu'-zhun, *s.* act of transfusing; the act of transferring the blood of one animal into another.

Transgress, trans-gres', *v.a.* to pass beyond any limit; to break or violate a law: *v.n.* to offend by violating a law (L. *trans*, and *gradior*, *gressus*, to step).

Transgression, trans-gresh'-un, *s.* act of transgressing; the violation of a law; offence; crime.

Transgressional, trans-gresh'-un-al, *a.* that violates a law.

Transgressive, trans-gres'-siv, *a.* apt to transgress.

Transgressor, trans-gres'-sur, *s.* one who breaks a law or violates a command; a sinner.

Transhipping, tran-ship', *v.a.* to convey from one ship to another.

Transhipment, tran-ship'-ment, *s.* act of transferring goods from one ship to another.

Transient, tran'-ze-ent, *a.* passing; of short duration, not lasting (L. *trans*, and *eo*, *itum*, to go). **Transiently**, tran'-ze-ent-le, *ad.* in a transient manner. **Transientness**, tran'-ze-ent-nes, *s.* the quality of being transient.

Transilience, tran-sil'-e-ens, } *s.* a leap from thing to
Transiliency, tran-sil'-e-en-se, } thing (L. *trans*, and *salio*, to leap).
Transire, tran-si'-re, *s.* a custom-house warrant for permitting goods to pass [Law]. (L. to go through.)
Transit, tran'-sit, *s.* a passing over or through; conveyance; the passing of an inferior planet across the sun's disk [Astron.]; the passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of a place [Astron.] See **Transient.**
Transit-duty, tran'-sit-du-te, *s.* a duty paid on goods that pass through a country.
Transit-instrument, tran'-sit-in-stru-ment, *s.* a telescope for observing transits.
Transition, tran-sizh'-un, *s.* passage from one place or state to another; change; a passing from one subject to another [Rhet.] *Transition rocks*, the lowest uncrystalline stratified rocks [Geol.]
Transitional, tran-sizh'-un-al, *a.* containing or denoting transition.
Transitive, tran'-se-tiv, *a.* having the power of passing; expressive of an action passing from a subject to an object [Gram.] **Transitively**, tran'-se-tiv-le, *ad.* in a transitive manner. **Transitiveness**, tran'-se-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being transitive.
Transitory, trans'-e-tur-e, *a.* passing without continuance; lasting a short time. **Transitorily**, trans'-e-tur-e-le, *ad.* with short continuance. **Transitoriness**, trans'-e-tur-e-nes, *s.* the state of being transitory.
Translatable, trans-la'-tà-bl, *a.* capable of being translated or rendered into another language.
Translate, trans-late', *v.a.* to transfer; to convey to heaven without death; to cause to remove from one part of the body to another [Med.]; to explain; to render into another language. See **Transfer.**
Translation, trans-la'-shun, *s.* the act of translating; the act of translating into another language; interpretation; the product of the act; version.
Translator, trans-la'-tur, *s.* one who translates.
Translatory, trans-la'-tur-e, *a.* transferring; serving to translate.
Translatress, trans-la'-tres, *s.* a female translator.
Transliterate, trans-lit'-e-rate, *v.a.* to write the words of one language in the characters of another (L. *trans*, and *litera*, a letter).
Transliteration, trans-lit'-er-à-shun, *s.* the act of transliterating.
Translocation, trans-lo-ka'-shun, *s.* removal of things reciprocally to each other's places; substitution of one thing for another (L. *trans*, and *locus*, a place).
Translucence, trans-loo'-sens, } *s.* the property of
Translucency, trans-loo'-sen-se, } transmitting rays of light; transparency.
Translucent, trans-loo'-sent, *a.* transmitting rays of light, but not so that objects can be seen through it [Min.]; transparent; clear (L. *trans*, and *luceo*, to shine).
Translucid, trans-loo'-sid, *a.* transparent.
Transmarine, trans-mà-reen', *a.* beyond the sea.
Transmigrant, trans'-mi-grant, *a.* migrating or transmigrating: *s.* one who migrates or transmigrates.
Transmigrate, trans'-mi-grate, *v.n.* to migrate; to pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for residence; to pass from one body into another (L. *trans*, and *migro*, to migrate).
Transmigration, trans-mi-gra'-shun, *s.* the act of migrating; the passing of a thing into another state; the passing of the soul after death into another body.
Transmigrator, trans'-mi-gra-tur, *s.* one who transmigrates.
Transmigratory, trans-mi'-grà-tur-e, *a.* passing from one place, body, or state to another.
Transmissibility, trans-mis-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being transmissible.
Transmissible, trans-mis'-se-bl, *a.* that may be transmitted.
Transmission, trans-mish'-un, *s.* the act of transmitting; the passing of a substance through any body, as light through glass.
Transmissive, trans-mis'-siv, *a.* transmitted; derived from one to another.
Transmit, trans-mit', *v.a.* to send from one person or place to another; to suffer to pass through (L. *trans*, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send).
Transmittal, trans-mit'-tal, *s.* transmission.
Transmitter, trans-mit'-ter, *s.* one who transmits.
Transmittible, trans-mit'-te-bl, *a.* transmissible.
Transmutability, trans-mew-tà-bil'-e-te, *s.* susceptibility of change into another substance.
Transmutable, trans-mew'-tà-bl, *a.* capable of being changed into a different substance, or something of a different nature. **Transmutably**, trans-mew'-tà-ble, *ad.* with the capacity of being transmuted.

Transmutation, trans-mew-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of transmuting, or the state of being transmuted, as the baser metals into gold, according to the alchemists; the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form [Geom.]
Transmutationist, trans-mew-ta'-shun-ist, *s.* one who believes in transmutation.
Transmute, trans-mewt', *v.a.* to change from one nature, substance, or form into another (L. *trans*, and *muto*, to change).
Transmuter, trans-mew'-ter, *s.* one who transmutes.
Transom, tran'-sum, *s.* a beam or timber extended across the stern-post of a ship, to strengthen the aft-part and give it due form; a horizontal mullion or cross-bar in a window, or a lintel over a door [Arch.]; the vane of a cross-staff: *pl.* pieces of wood which join the cheeks of gun-carriages (L. *trans*, and *sumo*, to take).
Transom-window, trans'-sum-win-do, *s.* a window divided into two by a transom.
Transparency, trans-pa'-ren-se, *s.* the quality of being transparent; a picture on a semi-transparent material, seen by light passing through it from behind.
Transparent, trans-pa'-rent, *a.* having the property of transmitting rays of light, and that objects may be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; clear (L. *trans*, and *pareo*, to appear). **Transparently**, trans-pa'-rent-le, *ad.* so as to be seen through. **Transparentness**, trans-pa'-rent-nes, *s.* the quality of being transparent.
Transpicuous, trans-pik'-yu-us, *a.* transparent (L. *trans*, and *specio*, to look).
Transpierce, trans-peers', *v.a.* to pierce through.
Transpirable, trans-pi'-rà-bl, *a.* capable of emitting or being emitted through pores.
Transpiration, trans-pi-ra'-shun, *s.* act or process of transpiring; cutaneous exhalation.
Transpire, trans-pire', *v.a.* to emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapour: *v.n.* to be emitted through the excretories of the skin; to exhale; to become public; to happen (L. *trans*, and *spiro*, to breathe).
Transplant, trans-plant', *v.a.* to remove and plant or settle in another place; to remove.
Transplantation, trans-plan-ta'-shun, *s.* act of transplanting; conveyance from one to another [Med.]
Transplanter, trans-plant'-er, *s.* one who transplants; a machine for transplanting trees or plants.
Transplendency, trans-plen'-den-se, *s.* supereminent splendour.
Transplendent, trans-plen'-dent, *a.* highly resplendent. **Transplendently**, trans-plen'-dent-le, *ad.* with eminent splendour.
Transport, trans-porte', *v.a.* to carry or convey from one place to another; to banish as a criminal; to carry away by violence of passion; to ravish with pleasure (L. *trans*, and *porto*, to carry).
Transport, trans'-porte, *s.* transportation; conveyance; a ship employed for transporting the munitions of war, troops, &c.; rapture; ecstasy; a convict transported.
Transportable, trans-porte'-à bl, *a.* that may be transported.
Transportation, trans-porte-a'-shun, *s.* the act of transporting; transmission; conveyance; banishment for crime.
Transportedly, trans-porte'-ed-le, *ad.* in a state of rapture. **Transportedness**, trans-porte'-ed-nes, *s.* a state of rapture.
Transporter, trans-porte'-er, *s.* one who transports.
Transporting, trans-porte'-ing, *a.* ravishing with delight; ecstatic. **Transportingly**, trans-porte'-ing-le, *ad.* ravishingly.
Transposal, trans-po'-zal, *s.* the act of transposing; change of place or order.
Transpose, trans-poze', *v.a.* to change the place or order of things, by putting each in the place of the other; to put out of place; to bring, as a term of an equation, over to the other side; to change the natural order of words [Gram.]; to change the key [Mus.] (L. *trans*, and *positum*, to place).
Transposition, trans-po-zish'-un, *s.* the act of transposing; the state of being transposed.
Transpositional, trans-po-zish'-un-al, *a.* pertaining to transposition.
Transpositive, trans-poz'-e-tiv, *a.* made by transposing; consisting in transposition.
Transshape, trans-shape', *v.a.* to change into another form.
Transubstantiate, tran-sub-stan'-she-ate, *v.a.* to change to another substance (L. *trans*, and *substantiate*).
Transubstantiation, tran-sub-stan-she-a'-shun, *s.* change of substance, specially the conversion of the

bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ [Rom. Cath. Theol.]

Transubstantiator, tran-sub-stan'-she-a-tur, *s.* a believer in the doctrine of transubstantiation.

Transudation, tran-su-da'-shun, *s.* the act or process of passing through the pores of a substance.

Transudatory, tran-su'-da-tur-e, *a.* passing by transudation.

Transude, tran-sude', *v.n.* to pass through the pores or interstices of texture, a perspirable matter or other fluid (L. *trans*, and *sudo*, to sweat).

Transumpt, tran-sumt', *s.* a copy or exemplification of a record (L. *trans*, and *sumo*, to take).

Transumptive, tran-sump'-tiv, *a.* taking or transferred from one to another.

Transvection, trans-vek'-shun, *s.* act of conveying or carrying over (L. *trans*, and *veho*, to carry).

Transversal, trans-ver'-sal, *a.* running or lying across: *s.* a straight or curved line which traverses or intersects any system of other lines [Geom.] **Transversally,** trans-ver'-sal-le, *ad.* in a direction across-wise.

Transverse, trans-vers', *a.* lying or being across or in a cross direction; in a pericarp, at right angles with the valves [Bot.] (L. *trans*, and *versus*, turned.) **Transversely,** trans-vers'-le, *ad.* in a cross direction.

Transverse, trans'-vers, *s.* the longer axis of an ellipse.

Trap, trap, *s.* a contrivance that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for snaring animals, vermin, or game; an ambush; a stratagem; a little machine used for playing at trap and ball; a contrivance to prevent foul air escaping from a drain, &c.: *v.a.* to catch in a trap; to insnare; to take by stratagem: *v.n.* to set traps for game (A.S. *treppe*, a snare).

Trap, trap, *s.* a heavy igneous rock, consisting of a mixture of feldspar and hornblende, so called from the step-like appearance it often presents [Geol.] (W. *trappa*, a stair.)

Trap, trap, *v.a.* to adorn; to dress with ornaments (*draper*).

Trapa, trap'-a, *s.* a floating water-plant with edible seeds.

Trapan, tra-pan', *v.a.* to insnare; to catch by stratagem: *s.* a snare; a stratagem (*trap*, a snare).

Trapanner, tra-pan'-ner, *s.* one who insnares.

Trap-door, trap'-dore, *s.* a door in a floor opening and shutting like a valve.

Trapes, trayps, *s.* a slattern; an idle sluttish woman.

Trapeze, tra-peez', *s.* a trapezium; a swinging apparatus for the exhibition of feats in gymnastics.

Trapezian, tra-pe'-ze-an, *a.* having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges between two bases [Crystal].

Trapeziform, tra-pe'-ze-form, *a.* having the form of a trapezium.

Trapezium, tra-pe'-ze-um, *s.*: *pl.* **Trapezia** or **Trapeziums**; a plane figure contained under four right lines, none of which are parallel [Geom.]; a bone of the carpus [Anat.] (L. *trapeza*, a table, from *tetra*, four, and *poza*, foot.)

Trapezohedron, tra-pe-zo-he'-drun, *s.* a solid, bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums (Gr. *trapezion*, and *hedra*, a side).

Trapezoid, trap'-e-zoyd, *s.* a plane four-sided figure, like a trapezium (Gr. *trapezion*, and *eidos*, like).

Trapezoidal, trap-e-zoyd'-al, *a.* having the form of a trapezoid.

Trappean, trap'-pe-an, *a.* pertaining to or denoting trap-rock.

Trapper, trap'-per, *s.* one whose occupation it is to entrap wild animals, usually for furs.

Trappings, trap'-pingz, *s.pl.* ornaments for horses; ornaments; dress; external decorations (*trap*, to adorn).

Trappist, trap'-pist, *s.* one of a strict religious order, first founded in the valley of La Trappe.

Trappous, trap'-pus, *a.* pertaining to or resembling trap.

Traps, traps, *s.pl.* luggage.

Trap-stick, trap'-stik, *s.* a stick used by boys at the game of trap.

Trap-tufa, trap-tu'-fa, } *s.* a kind of sandstone from
Trap-tuff, trap'-tuf, } trap-rocks.

Trash, trash, *s.* any waste or worthless matter; loppings of trees, &c.; a worthless person: *v.a.* to lop; to crop; to strip off leaves; to crush; to humble; to hinder (*thrash*).

Trashy, trash'-e, *a.* like trash; worthless. **Trashily,** trash'-e-le, *ad.* in a trashy manner. **Trashiness,** trash'-e-ness, *s.* the quality of being trashy.

Trass, tras, *s.* a pumiceous conglomerate, a volcanic production, used as a cement.

Traumatic, traw-mat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or applied to wounds; vulnerary; adapted to the cure of wounds; *s.* a medicine useful in curing wounds (Gr. *trauma*, a wound).

Travail, trav'-il, *v.n.* to labour with pain; to toil; to suffer the pangs of childbirth: *s.* labour with pain; severe toil; labour in childbirth (Fr. an obstacle, a clog, from L. *trabs*, a beam).

Trave, trave, *s.* a wooden frame to confine a horse while the smith is shoeing him; a beam (L. *trabs*, a beam).

Travel, trav'-el, *v.n.* to walk; to go or march on foot; to journey; to go to a distant country; to pass; to move: *v.a.* to pass; to journey over: *s.* a passing on foot; journey, specially to a distant country: *pl.* an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey (*travail*).

Travelled, trav'-eld, *a.* having made journeys; experienced.

Traveller, trav'-el-er, *s.* one who travels; one who visits foreign countries; one who travels for a mercantile house to procure orders or collect accounts.

Traveller's-joy, trav'-el-erz-joy, *s.* the clematis vitalba, a climbing plant with white flowers.

Travelling, trav'-el-ing, *a.* pertaining to, adapted for, or incurred by travel.

Traversable, trav'-ers-a-bl, *a.* that may be traversed, crossed or denied.

Traverse, trav'-ers, *ad.* athwart; cross-wise: *a.* lying across: *s.* anything laid or built across; something that thwarts, crosses or obstructs; a turning; a trick; a parapet made across the covert-way to prevent its being enfiladed [Fort.]; a gallery or loft of communication in any large building [Arch.]; a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings [Law]. *Traverse-sailing*, the mode of computing the place of a ship by reducing several short courses to one larger course [Naut.] (L. *trans*, and *versus*, turned.)

Traverse, trav'-ers, *v.a.* to lay in a cross direction; to thwart; to obstruct; to travel over; to survey carefully; to turn and point in any direction; to plane across the grain; to deny what the opposite party has alleged [Law]: *v.n.* to turn, as on a pivot; to move round; to swivel; to cut the tread crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other [Man.]; to use the posture or motions of opposition [Fencing].

Traverse-board, trav'-ers-board, *s.* a small board hung in the steerage, and bored full of holes upon lines, showing the points of the compass upon it [Naut.]

Traverser, trav'-er-ser, *s.* one who traverses or opposes a plea [Law].

Traverse-table, trav'-ers-ta-bl, *s.* a table of difference of latitude and departure [Naut.]

Travertine, trav'-er-tin, *s.* a white concretionary limestone, formed by springs holding lime in solution.

Travesty, trav'-es-te, *a.* disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous: *s.* the representation of a serious work in a burlesque style: *v.a.* to represent, as a serious work, in a burlesque style (Fr. *travestir*, to disguise, from L. *trans*, and *vestio*, to clothe).

Travis, trav'-is, *s.* See **Trave.**

Trawl, trawl, *v.n.* to fish by dragging a net along the bottom of the sea: *s.* the trawling apparatus (*trail*).

Trawler, trawl'-er, *s.* one who trawls; a fishing-vessel which drags a net behind it.

Trawler-men, trawl'-er-men, *s.pl.* fishermen who use unlawful nets.

Trawling, trawl'-ing, *s.* fishing with a trawl-net.

Trawl-net, trawl'-net, *s.* a triangular purse-shaped net for trawling.

Tray, tra, *s.* a shallow trough-like vessel, used for domestic or culinary purposes; a waiter or salver (*trough*).

Tray-trip, tra'-trip, *s.* a kind of game at tables or draughts.

Treacherous, tretch'-er-us, *a.* violating allegiance or plighted faith; traitorous to the state or sovereign; faithless; deceptive. **Treacherously,** tretch'-er-us-le, *ad.* faithlessly; perfidiously. **Treacherousness,** tretch'-er-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being treacherous.

Treachery, tretch'-er-e, *s.* violation of allegiance or faith (*trick*).

Treacle, tre'-kl, *s.* a viscid syrup which drains from the sugar-refiner's moulds; a saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices of certain vegetables (Gr. *theriaka*, antidotes against the bites of wild beasts, from *ther*, a wild beast).

Treacle-mustard, tre'-kl-mus-tard, *s.* a cruciferous annual, so called as entering into Venice treacle.

Treacle-water, tre'-kl-waw-ter, *s.* a compound cordial, containing a mixture of Venice treacle or theriac.

Tread, tred, *v.n.* to set the foot; to walk or go; to walk with form or state; to copulate, as fowls. *To tread or tread on*, to trample in contempt (A.S. *tredan*).

Tread, tred, *v.a.* to step or walk on; to press under the feet; to beat with the feet; to walk over with a stately step; to trample in contempt.
Treader, tred'-er, *s.* one who treads.
Treadle, tred'-dl, *s.* the part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the foot; the albuminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white (*tread*).
Tread-mill, tred'-mil, *s.* a prison mill worked by persons treading on steps upon the periphery of a wheel.
Treason, tre'-zn, *s.* the offence of attempting to betray the state or to subvert the government of the state to which the offender belongs. *High treason* immediately affects the king. *Petit treason* involves a breach of fidelity to an individual. (Fr. *trahison*, from L. *trans*, and *do*, to give.)
Treasonable, tre'-zn-à-bl, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of or involving treason; treacherous. **Treasonably**, tre'-zn-à-ble, *ad.* in a treasonable manner. **Treasonableness**, tre'-zn-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being treasonable.
Treasure, trezh'-ur, *s.* wealth accumulated; a great quantity of anything collected; something very much valued; great abundance: *v.a.* to hoard up; to collect money or other things for future use (Fr. *trésor*, from Gr. *thesauros*).
Treasure-city, trezh'-ur-sit-e, *s.* a city for stores and magazines.
Treasure-house, trezh'-ur-hows, *s.* a house or building where treasures and stores are kept.
Treasurer, trezh'-ur-er, *s.* one who has the care of treasure or a treasury; an officer who receives and takes charge of the money of the public, or of private companies, corporations or societies.
Treasurership, trezh'-ur-er-ship, *s.* the office of treasurer.
Treasuress, trezh'-ur-es, *s.* a female who has charge of treasure.
Treasure-trove, trezh'-ur-trove, *s.* any money, bullion, and the like, found in the earth, the owner of which is not known (*treasure*, and Fr. *trouvé*, found).
Treasury, trezh'-ur-e, *s.* a place or building where the public revenues are deposited and the public debts are discharged; the department of government that has charge of the revenues; officers of the treasury department; a repository.
Treat, treet, *v.a.* to behave or act towards; to discourse on; to handle in a particular manner; to entertain with food or drink; to negociate; to manage in the application of remedies: *v.n.* to discourse; to come to terms of accommodation; to give an entertainment: *s.* an entertainment given; something given for entertainment; a rich entertainment (L. *tracto*, to handle).
Treater, treet'-er, *s.* one who handles or discourses on a subject; one who entertains.
Treatise, treet'-is, *s.* a written composition in which a particular subject is discussed.
Treatment, treet'-ment, *s.* the act or manner of treating; management; manipulation; good or bad behaviour toward; manner of applying remedies; mode of dealing with a disease.
Treaty, treet'-e, *s.* act of treating to adjust differences and come to an agreement; a formal agreement, league or contract between states.
Treble, treb'l, *a.* threefold; triple; acute; sharp [Mus.]; that plays or sings the treble: *s.* the highest of the parts in singing or playing; the one who plays or sings the treble: *v.a.* to make threefold: *v.n.* to become threefold (*triple*). **Trebly**, treb'-le, *ad.* in a threefold manner. **Trebleness**, treb'l-nes, *s.* the state of being treble.
Trebuchet, treb'-oo-shet, *s.* a military engine for slinging large stones; a small sensitive balance; a cucking stool; a trap for small birds (Fr.)
Tred, tred, *s.* a step or stepping; pressure with the foot; the act of copulation in birds; manner of stepping; the horizontal part of a step on which the foot is placed [Arch.]
Treddle, tred'-dl, *s.* See **Treadle.**
Tree, tree, *s.* a plant with an erect trunk and spreading branches, both of which are woody and perennial; anything like a tree, consisting of a stem and branches; a piece of wood; a cross: *v.n.* to drive to a tree: *v.a.* to take to a tree for refuge (A.S. *treow*).
Tree-fern, tree'-fern, *s.* a tropical fern with a stem like a tree.
Tree-frog, tree'-frog, *s.* a batrachian animal which climbs trees.
Treeless, tree'-les, *a.* destitute of trees.
Tree-louse, tree'-lows, *s.* an insect of the genus aphis.
Tree-nail, tree'-nayl, *s.* a long wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers.
Tree-of-life, tree'-ov-life, *s.* See **Arbor.**
Trefle, tref'l, *s.* a lodgment of a trefoil shape [Fort.]
Trefoil, tre'-foyl, *s.* a genus of herbaceous plants with leaves of three leaflets, such as clover; an ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover [Arch.] (L. *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.)
Treillage, trel'-laje, *s.* a sort of railwork, consisting of light posts and rails, for supporting espaliers and sometimes wall-trees [Hort.]
Trellis, trel'-lis, *s.* a structure or frame of cross-barred or lattice work for supporting plants (Fr. from L. *trans*, and *licium*, a thread).
Trellised, trel'-list, *a.* having trellises.
Trellis-work, trel'-lis-wurk, *s.* small bars nailed together, and crossing each other, used for verandahs, summer-houses, &c.
Tremando, tre-man'-do, *ad.* to be performed with a general shake of the whole cord [Mus.] (It. trembling.)
Trematoda, trem-a-to'-da, *s.pl.* the fluke-worms (Gr. *trema*, a perforation).
Tremble, trem'-bl, *v.n.* to shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold or weakness; to shake; to quiver; to shake, as sound: *s.* state of trembling (L. *tremo*, to shake).
Tremblement, trem'-bl-ment, *s.* a trill or shake [Mus.] (Fr.)
Trembler, trem'-bler, *s.* one who trembles.
Trembling, trembl'-ling, *s.* the act or state of shaking involuntarily. **Tremblingly**, treumb'-ling-le, *ad.* in a trembling manner or state.
Trembling-poplar, trembl'-ling-pop-lar, *s.* the aspen-tree.
Tremella, tre-mel'-la, *s.* a genus of fungi.
Tremendous, tre-men'-dus, *a.* such as to excite fear or terror; dreadful; such as to astonish by its force and violence; violent (L. *tremendus*, to be trembled at). **Tremendously**, tre-men'-dus-le, *ad.* in a manner to terrify or astonish. **Tremendousness**, tre-men'-dus-nes, *s.* the state of being tremendous.
Tremolite, trem'-o-lite, *s.* a mineral, a variety of hornblende (*Val Tremola*, in the Alps).
Tremolo, trem'-o-lo, *ad.* to be drawn out with a tremulous motion [Mus.] (It.)
Tremor, trem'-ur, *s.* a trembling, shivering, or quivering (L.)
Tremulous, trem'-yu-lus, *a.* trembling; affected with fear or timidity; shaking; shivering; quivering. **Tremulously**, trem'-yu-lus-le, *ad.* with trembling or quivering. **Tremulousness**, trem'-yu-lus-nes, *s.* the state of being tremulous.
Trench, trensh, *v.a.* to cut or dig a channel for water; to fortify by cutting a ditch and raising a rampart; to furrow: *v.n.* to encroach: *s.* a long narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; a deep ditch cut for defence [Fort.]; *pl.* deep cuttings made by besiegers to enable them to approach the place attacked with more security. *To open the trenches*, to begin to dig or form the lines of approach. (O.Fr. *trencher*, to cut.)
Trenchant, trensh'-ant, *a.* cutting; sharp; severe.
Trencher, trensh'-er, *s.* a wooden plate to cut meat on at table; food; pleasures of the table.
Trencher-cap, trensh'-er-kap, *s.* a university cap.
Trencher-fly, trensh'-er-fli, *s.* one who haunts the tables of others; a parasite.
Trencher-friend, trensh'-er-frend, *s.* one who frequents the tables of others; a sponger.
Trencher-mate, trensh'-er-mate, *s.* a table companion; a parasite.
Trenching, trensh'-ing, *s.* digging deep and exposing the soil with the trench-plough [Agr.]
Trench-plough, trensh'-plow, *s.* a kind of plough for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows: *v.a.* to plough with such [Agr.]
Trend, trend, *v.n.* to run, stretch, or tend in a particular direction: *s.* inclination in a particular direction (*tend*).
Trendle, tren'-dl, *s.* anything round used in turning or rolling; a little wheel (*trundle*).
Trental, tren'-tal, *s.* in the Rom. Cath. service, an office for the dead, consisting of thirty masses, rehearsed for thirty days successively after the person's death (Fr. *trente*, thirty).
Trepan, tre-pan', *s.* a circular saw for perforating the skull [Surg.]: *v.a.* to perforate the skull and take out a piece to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation (Gr. *trepanon*, an augur).
Trepan, tre-pan', *s.* a snare; a cheat; *v.a.* to ensnare; to entrap. See **Trapan.**
Trepang, tre-pang', *s.* the bêche-de-mer, which see.
Trepanner, tre-pan'-ner, *s.* one who trepans.
Trepanning, tre-pan'-ning, *s.* the operation of making an opening in the skull to relieve the brain.
Trephine, tre-feen', *s.* an improved trepan with a

centre-pin, by which it is adjusted and set to work: *v.a.* to perforate with a trephine. See **Trepan.**

Trepid, trep'-id, *a.* trembling; quaking (L. *trepidus*).

Trepidation, trep-e-da'-shun, *s.* an involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering, particularly from fear or terror; a state of terror; a trembling of the limbs; hurry; confused haste.

Trespass, tres'-pas, *v.n.* to pass beyond; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another; to do any act that injures or annoys another; to intrude; to violate any known rule of duty: *s.* an act of trespassing; transgression; any injury done to the person or property of another [Law]. (L. *trans*, and *pass.*)

Trespasser, tres'-pas-ser, *s.* one who enters upon another's land or violates his rights; a transgressor.

Tress, tres, *s.* a knot or curl of hair; a ringlet (Gr. *tricha*, threefold).

Tressed, trest, *a.* having tresses; curled.

Tressel, tres'l, *s.* See **Trestle.**

Tressure, tresh'-ur, *s.* a border running parallel with the sides of the escutcheon [Her.] (*tress*).

Trestle, tres'l, *s.* the frame of a table; a movable form for supporting anything (Fr.)

Trestle-tree, tres'l-tree, *s.* two strong bars of timber, fitted horizontally on the opposite sides of the masthead.

Tret, tret, *s.* an allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, of four pounds on every 104 [Comm.] (L. *traho*, to draw).

Trevet, trev'-et, *s.* a stool or other thing that is supported by three legs (*tripod*).

Trey, tra, *s.* the three at cards (F.)

Tri, a Greek and Latin prefix signifying three.

Triable, tri'-a-bl, *a.* that may be subjected to trial or judicial examination, or the cognizance of a court.

Triableness, tri'-a-bl-nes, *s.* the being triable.

Triacontahedral, tri-a-kon-tha'-dral, *a.* having thirty sides; bounded by thirty rhombs [Crystal.] (Gr. *triakonta*, thirty, and *hedra*, a side).

Triad, tri'-ad, *s.* the union of three; three united in or constituting one: a trinity; an element each atom of which, in combining, is equal to three atoms of hydrogen [Chem.]; the common chord, consisting of a note sounded along with its third and fifth [Mus.] (Gr.)

Trial, tri'-al, *s.* any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect; examination by a test; experiment; experience; suffering that tests virtue; temptation; the state of being tried; the judicial examination of a cause between parties [Law]. *Trial at bar*, a species of trial in difficult cases, which takes place before all the judges at the bar of the court. See **Try.**

Triandria, tri-an'-dre-a, *s.* the third class of the Linnæan system, consisting of plants with three distinct and equal stamens [Bot.] (Gr. *treis*, three, and *aner*, a male.)

Triandrian, tri-an'-dre-an, *a.* having three stamens.

Triangle, tri'-ang'l, *s.* a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles [Geom.]; a steel instrument of percussion in music, bent into the form of a triangle; three halberts or poles stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers are bound when flogged (L. *tri*, and *angulus*, a corner).

Triangled, tri'-ang'ld, *a.* having three angles.

Triangular, tri-ang'-gu-lar, *a.* having three angles; in the form of a triangle. *Triangular numbers*, the series of numbers formed by the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical progression, of which the common difference is 1. *Triangular compasses*, compasses with three legs, used in the construction of maps, charts, &c. **Triangularly,** tri-ang'-gu-lar-le, *ad.* after the form of a triangle.

Triangulation, tri-ang-gu-la'-shun, *s.* use of a series of triangles in a trigonometrical survey.

Triarchy, tri'-ar-ke, *s.* government by three persons (Gr. *tri*, and *archo*, to rule).

Triarian, tri-a'-re-an, *a.* occupying the third post (L. *triarii*, the Roman veterans who occupied the third line in order of battle).

Trias, tri'-as, *s.* a name sometimes given to the upper new red sandstone [Geol.]

Triassic, tri-as'-sik, *a.* pertaining to or composed of trias.

Tribal, tri'-bal, *a.* belonging to a tribe.

Tribasic, tri-base'-ik, *a.* containing three equivalents of base to one of acid [Chem.] (Gr. *tri*, and *basic*).

Tribe, tribe, *s.* a family, race, or series of generations descending from the same progenitor and kept distinct; a division or distinct class of a people; a number of plants or animals having qualities in common; a division; a nation of savages; a number of persons of any character or profession, in contempt (L. *tribus*, a third part of the Roman people).

Triblet, trib'-let, *s.* a goldsmith's tool for making rings; a cylinder for making tubes.

Tribometer, tri-bom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the force of friction [Mech.] (Gr. *tribo*, to rub, and *meter*).

Tribrach, tri'-brak, *s.* a poetic foot of three short syllables (Gr. *tri*, and *brachys*, short).

Tribracteate, tri-brak'-te-ate, *a.* having three bracts [Bot.]

Tribulation, trib-u-la'-shun, *s.* severe affliction; distress; vexations (L. *tribulo*, to press, afflict).

Tribunal, tri-bew'-nal, *s.* a court of justice; the bench on which the judges are seated (L.)

Tribunary, trib'-u-na-re, *a.* pertaining to tribunes.

Tribunate, tri'-bew-nate, *s.* tribuneship.

Tribune, trib'-yune, *s.* an ancient Roman officer selected by the people to defend their liberties; an elevated place, from which speeches are delivered (L.)

Tribuneship, trib'-yune-ship, *s.* the office of tribune.

Tribunician, trib-yune-ish'-e-an, *a.* pertaining to the tribune.

Tributary, trib'-u-ta-re, *a.* paying tribute; subordinate; paid in tribute; yielding supplies of anything: *s.* one who pays tribute; a stream contributing water to another. **Tributarily,** trib'-u-ta-re-le, *ad.* in a tributary manner. **Tributariness,** trib'-u-ta-re-nes, *s.* the quality of being tributary.

Tribute, trib'-ute, *s.* an annual sum paid by one nation to another; obligation to contribute; a personal contribution: *v.a.* to pay as tribute (L. *tributum*, from *tribuo*, to give).

Tricapsular, tri-kap'-su-lar, *a.* three-capsuled [Bot.]

Trice, trise, *v.a.* to haul and tie up by means of a small rope [Naut.]

Trice, trise, *s.* a very short time; an instant (*thrice*).

Tricennial, tri-sen'-ne-al, *a.* pertaining to thirty years; occurring every thirty years (L. *tri*, and *annus*, a year).

Tricentenary, tri-sen'-te-na-re, *a.* and *s.* See **Tercentenary**

Triceps, tri'-seps, *s.* a three-headed muscle [Anat.] (L. *tri*, and *caput*, the head).

Trichiasis, tri-ki'-a-sis, *s.* introversion of the eyelashes; an affection of the kidneys [Med.] (Gr. *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.)

Trichina, tri-ki'-na, *s.* a nematoid parasitic worm which infests the pig and other animals (Gr. *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.)

Trichiniasis, trik-e-ni'-a-sis, *s.* a disease in man due to the presence in the muscles of larvæ of the trichina.

Trichocephalus, trik-o-sef'-a-lus, *s.* a worm which infests the human intestinal canal (Gr. *thrix*, and *kephale*, the head).

Trichoptera, tre-kop'-te-ra, *s.pl.* a genus of insects containing the caddice fly (Gr. *thrix*, and *pteron*, a wing).

Trichord, tri'-kord, *a.* having three strings: *s.* a three-stringed lyre.

Trichotomus, tre-kot'-o-mus, *a.* dividing by three.

Trichotomy, tre-kot'-o-me, *s.* division into three parts (Gr. *tricha*, thrice, and *tome*, cutting).

Trichroism, tri'-kro-izm, *s.* quality of presenting three different colours (Gr. *tri*, and *chroa*, colour).

Trick, trik, *s.* an artifice for the purpose of deception; a fraudulent contrivance; deception; a dextrous artifice; vicious practice; legerdemain; a round of cards; a particular habit: *v.a.* to deceive; to cheat: *v.n.* to live by deception and fraud (Dut.)

Trick, trik, *v.a.* to dress; to decorate; to adorn fantastically; to delineate a coat of arms (Celt.)

Tricker, trik'-er, *s.* a trickster.

Trickery, trik'-er-e, *s.* deception; artifice.

Tricking, trik'-ing, *s.* dress; ornament.

Trickish, trik'-ish, *a.* given to tricks; artful; deceptive; knavish. **Trickishly,** trik'-ish-le, *ad.* in a trickish manner. **Trickishness,** trik'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being trickish.

Trickle, trik'l, *v.n.* to flow in a small, gentle stream or down in drops.

Tricksome, trik'-sum, *a.* given to tricks.

Trickster, trik'-ster, *s.* one who tricks; a deceiver.

Tricksy, trik'-se, *a.* full of tricks; artful; pretty.

Trick-track, trik'-trak, *s.* a game resembling backgammon.

Triclinate, tri'-kle-nate, *a.* with the three axes unequal and obliquely inclined to one another (Crystal). [Gr. *tri* and *klino*, to bend.]

Tricliniary, tri-klin'-e-a-re, *a.* pertaining to a triclinium.

Triclinic, trik'-lin-ik, *a.* See **Triclinate.**

Triclinium, tri-klin'-e-um, *s.* a couch running round three sides of a table for reclining at meals, each division usually for three persons; a Roman dining-hall. See **Triclinate.**

Tricoccous, tri-kok'-kus, *a.* having a three-grained capsule swelling out in three protuberances [Gr. *tri*, and *kokkus*, a berry).

Tricolour, tri'-kul-lur, *s.* a national banner of three colours, as that of France, of blue, white, and red, divided vertically.

Tricoloured, tri'-kul-lurd, *a.* having three colours.

Tricornigerous, tri-kor-nij'-er-us, *a.* having three horns (L. *tri*, *cornu*, a horn, and *gero*, to bear).

Tricorporal, tri-cor'-por-al, *a.* having three bodies (L. *tri*, and *corpus*, a body).

Tricuspid, tri-kus'-pid, *a.* having three points or cusps.

Tricuspidate, tri-kus'-pi-date, *a.* three-pointed.

Tricycle, tri'-si-kl, *s.* a velocipede with three wheels (Gr. *tri*, and *cycle*).

Tridacna, tri-dak'-nà, *s.* a genus of bivalve molluscs, including the clam, with a beautiful shell, and one species so large as to be used for fountains and holy-water vases (Gr. *tri*, and *dackno*, to bite).

Tridactylous, tri-dak'-til-us, *a.* having three toes or fingers (Gr. *tri*, and *dactylos*, a finger or toe).

Trident.

Tride, tride, *a.* among hunters, short and ready (*trite*).

Trident, tri'-dent, *s.* a kind of sceptre or spear with three prongs, represented in the hands of Neptune, as god of the sea, and used as a symbol of a maritime power: *a.* having three teeth or prongs (L. *tri*, and *dens*, a tooth).

Tridentate, tri-den'-tate, *a.* trident.

Tridentine, tri-den'-tin, *a.* pertaining to the Council of Trent (*Tridentum*, Trent).

Tridiapason, tri-di-à-pa'-zun, *s.* a triple octave [Mus.]

Tridodecahedral, tri-do-dek-à-he'-dral, *a.* presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces [Crystal.] (Gr. *tri*, and *dodecahedral*.)

Triduan, trid'-u-an, *a.* lasting three days; happening every third day (L. *tri*, and *dies*, a day).

Triennial, tri-en'-ne-al, *a.* continuing three years; happening every three years (L. *tri*, and *annus*, a year). **Triennially**, tri-en'-ne-al-le, *ad.* every three years.

Trier, tri'-er, *s.* one who tries or makes experiments; a judge who tries a person or cause; a test.

Trifallow, tri'-fal-lo, *v.a.* to plough land the third time before sowing.

Trifarious, tri-fa'-re-us, *a.* arranged in three rows (L. *trifarius*.)

Trifid, tri'-fid, *a.* three-cleft [Bot.] (L. *tri*, and *findo*, to cleave).

Trifle, tri'-fl, *s.* a thing of very little value or importance; a dish of sponge-cakes soaked in wine, and covered with jam, cream, and whisked eggs: *v.n.* to act or talk with levity; to indulge in light amusements. *To trifle with*, to play the fool with; to spend in vanity (*trufle*).

Trifling, tri'-fling, *a.* of small value or importance. **Triflingly**, tri'-fling-le, *ad.* in a trifling manner. **Trifingness**, tri'-fling-nes, *s.* the state of being trifling.

Trifler, tri'-fler, *s.* one who trifles or acts with levity.

Trifoliate, tri-fo'-le-ate, *a.* having three leaves (L. *tri*, and *folium*, a leaf).

Trifoliolate, tri-fo'-le-o-late, *a.* having three folioles.

Trifolium, tri-fo'-le-um, *s.* trefoil (L.)

Triforium, tri-fo'-re-un, *s.* the gallery between the vaulting and the roof of the aisles of a church (L. *tri*, and *fores*, a door).

Triform, tri'-form, *a.* having a triple form.

Trifurcated, tri-fur'-ka-ted, *a.* having three branches or forks (L. *tri*, and *furca*, a fork).

Trig, trig, *v.a.* to stop, as a wheel (W.)

Trig, trig, *a.* trim; neat.

Trigamist, trig'-à-mist, *s.* one thrice married; one married to three at once.

Trigamous, trig'-à-mus, *a.* having three sorts of flowers in the same head [Bot.]; pertaining to trigamy.

Trigamy, trig'-à-me, *s.* state of being married three times, or of having three husbands or wives at the same time (Gr. *tri*, and *gamos*, marriage).

Trigger, trig'-ger, *s.* a catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity; the catch of a fire-arm, which, when pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.

Trigintals, tri-jin'-tals, *s.pl.* See **Trental**.

Triglyph, trig'-lif, *s.* a grooved ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals (Gr. *tri*, and *glypho*, to hollow, carve).

Triglyphic, tri-glif'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or consisting of triglyphs.

Trigon, tri'-gon, *s.* a triangle; division of the zodiac into groups of three signs each [Astrol.]; a trine [Astrol.]; an ancient triangular lyre or harp (Gr. *tri*, and *gonia*, an angle).

Trigonal, tri'-gon-al, *a.* triangular.

Trigonometrical, trig-o-no-met'-re-kal, *a.* pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry. **Trigonometrically**, trig-o-no-met'-re-kal-le, *ad.* by or according to trigonometry.

Trigonometry, trig-o-nom'-e-tre, *s.* the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles by means of certain parts which are given (Gr. *tri*, *gonia*, and *meter*).

Trigrammatic, tri-gram-mat'-ik, *a.* containing three sets of letters (Gr. *tri*, and *gramma*, a letter).

Trigrammic, tri-gram'-mik, *a.* consisting of three letters.

Trigraph, tri'-graf, *s.* a triphthong (Gr. *tri*, and *grapho*, to write).

Trigynia, tri-jin'-e-à, *s.* an order of plants having three styles [Bot.] (Gr. *tri*, and *gyne*, a female).

Trigynian, tri-jin'-e-an, *a.* having three styles.

Trihedral, tri-he'-dral, *a.* having three sides.

Trihedron, tri-he'-dron, *s.* a figure having three equal sides (Gr. *tri*, and *hedra*, a side).

Trijugous, tri'-ju-gus, *a.* having three pairs of leaflets [Bot.] (L. *tri*, and *jugum*, a yoke).

Trilateral, tri-lat'-er-al, *a.* having three sides (L. *tri*, and *latus*, a side). **Trilaterally**, tri-lat'-er-al-le, *ad.* with three sides.

Trilingual, tri-ling'-gwal, *a.* consisting of three languages (L. *tri*, and *lingua*, a tongue).

Triliteral, tri-lit'-er-al, *a.* consisting of three letters: *s.* a word consisting of three letters (L. *tri*, and *litera*, a letter).

Trilithon, tri'-le-thon, *s.* three monumental stones placed together like door-posts and a lintel (Gr. *tri*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Trill, tril, *s.* a quaver; a shake of the voice in singing or playing: *v.a.* to utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to sing: *v.n.* to flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle; to shake or quaver (from the sound).

Trillando, tre-lan'-do, *ad.* with shakes or quavers [Mus.] (It.)

Trillion, tril'-yun, *s.* the product of a million involved to the third power, and expressed by a unit with 18 ciphers annexed (L. *tri*, and *million*).

Trilobate, tri-lo'-bate, *a.* having three lobes (Gr. *tri*, and *lobos*, a lobe).

Trilobite, tri'-lo-bite, *s.* one of an extinct family of crustacea, found in the earliest fossiliferous strata.

Trilocular, tri-lok'-yu-lar, *a.* three-celled [Bot.] (L. *tri*, and *locus*, a place).

Trilogy, tril'-o-je, *s.* a series of three dramas, bearing relation to each other, as parts of one historical picture (Gr. *tri*, and *logos*, word).

Triluminar, tri-lu'-me-nar, } *a.* having three lights
Trilunous, tri-lu'-me-nus, } (L. *tri*, and *lumen*, light).

Trim, trim, *a.* firm; compact; tight; being in good order: *v.a.* to put in due order; to dress; to decorate; to clip; to shave; to lop; to make neat; to adjust; to rebuke or reprove sharply; to adjust the cargo of a ship; to arrange in due order of sailing; to dress or make smooth [Carp.]: *v.n.* to fluctuate between parties, so as to seem to favour each: *s.* dress; gear; ornaments; order; the state of a vessel or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., so that she is prepared to sail. *To trim in*, to fit [Carp.]. *To trim up*, to dress; to put in order. (A.S. *trymian*, to set firm or in order). **Trimly**, trim'-le, *ad.* nicely; neatly; in good order. **Trimness**, trim'-nes, *s.* neatness; state of being in good order.

Trimerous, tri'-mer-us, *a.* having three pieces (Gr. *tri*, and *meros*, a part).

Trimester, tri-mes'-ter, *s.* a term or period of three months (L. *tri*, and *mensis*, a month).

Trimeter, trim'-e-ter, *s.* a poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures (Gr. *tri*, and *meter*).

Trimetrical, tri-met'-re-kal, *a.* consisting of three measures.

Trimetric, tri-met'-rik, *a.* with three unequal axes intersecting at right angles [Crystal.]

Trimmer, trim'-mer, *s.* one who trims; a time-server; a small beam.

Trimming, trim'-ming, *s.* a fluctuating between parties; ornamental appendages to a garment.

Trimorphic, tri-mor'-fik, *a.* existing in three forms.

Trimorphism, tri-mor'-fiz'm, *s.* the property of crystallizing or of existing in three distinct forms (Gr. *tri*, and *morphe*, shape).

Trimurti, tri-mur'-ti, *s.* the Hindu trinity of Brahma, creator, Vishnu, preserver, and Siva, destroyer; also the representation of it by a body with three heads, as an expression of the Hindu belief that the

creating, the preserving, and the destroying principles are, at bottom, one, and the worship of one the worship of the others (Hinu. *tri*, three, and *murti*, form).

Trinal, trī'-nal, *a.* three-fold (L. *trinus*).

Trine, trine, *s.* the aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees [Astrol.]: *v.a.* to put in the aspect of a trine. See **Trinal**.

Trinervate, Trinerved, trī'-ner-vate, *a.* having three unbranched nerves extending from the base to the apex of a leaf [Bot.]

Tringa, trin'-gă, *s.* the sandpiper genus of birds (Gr.)

Tringle, tring'-gl, *s.* a little square member or ornament [Arch.]

Trinitarian, trin-e-tā'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to the Trinity or Trinitarianism.

Trinitarianism, trin-e-tā'-re-an-izm, *s.* the doctrine of the Trinity.

Trinity, trin'-e-te, *s.* the union of three persons in one Godhead—the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit [Theol.]; a symbolic representation of the Trinity; a threeness in the unity of being or operation (L. *trinus*, threefold).

Trinity-house, trin'-e-te-hows, *s.* a corporation in London with the charge of lighthouses and buoys on the coast, and the licensing of pilots.

Trinity-Sunday, trin'-e-te-sun-da, *s.* the Sunday next after Whit-Sunday.

Trinket, tringk'-et, *s.* a small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or bracelet; a thing of little value.

Trinketry, tringk'-et-re, *s.* ornaments of dress; trinkets.

Trinomial, trī-no'-me-al, *a.* consisting of three terms connected by the signs *plus* or *minus*: *s.* a trinomial quantity [Math.] (L. *tri*, and *nomen*, a name.)

Trio, trī'o, *or* tre'o, *s.* three united; a composition for three or in three parts [Mus.] (It.)

Trioctahedral, trī-ok-tā-he'-dral, *a.* presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces [Crystal.] (Gr. *tri*, and *octahedral*.)

Trioctile, trī-ok'-til, *s.* an aspect of two planets when three-eighths of a circle distant from each other [Astrol.] (L. *tri*, and *octile*.)

Triolet, trī'-o-let, *s.* a stanza of eight lines, in which the first line is thrice repeated (*trio*).

Trior, trī'-ur, *s.* a person appointed to examine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors is just [Law] (*try*.)

Trip, trip, *v.n.* to run or step lightly; to stumble; to strike the foot against something, so as to stumble and fall; to err; to fail: *v.a.* to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; to overthrow; to catch; to detect: *s.* a light short step; a brief journey or voyage; a stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist; a false step; a stumble; a mistake; a slight error arising from haste; a single board in plying to windward [Naut.] (*trap*, *tramp*.)

Tripartient, trī-pär'-she-ent, *a.* dividing into three equals.

Tripartite, trip'-ar-tite, *a.* divided into three parts; having three corresponding parts; pertaining to three parties (L. *tri*, and *pars*, a part).

Tripartition, trip-ar-tish'-un, *s.* a division by three or into three.

Tripe, tripe, *s.* entrails; the large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food; the belly (Fr.)

Tripedal, trī-pe'-dal, *a.* having three feet (L. *tri*, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot).

Tripe-de-roche, treep-de-roshe, *s.* an arctic lichen used as food (Fr. rock-tripe).

Tripennate, trī-pen'-nate, *a.* tripinnate, which see.

Tripersonal, trī-per'-so-nal, *a.* consisting of three persons in one.

Tripersonality, trī-per'-so-nal'-e-te, *s.* the state of being tripersonal.

Tripetalous, trī-pet'-a-lus, *a.* three-petaled [Bot.]

Trip-hammer, trip'-ham-mer, *s.* a tilt-hammer.

Triphane, trī'-fane, *s.* a mineral, spodumene.

Triphthong, trif' *or* trip'-thong, *s.* a coalition of three vowels in one compound sound, as ieu in adieu (Gr. *tri*, and *phthongos*, sound).

Triphthongal, trif' *or* trip-thong'-gal, *a.* pertaining or consisting of a tripthong.

Triphyllous, trif'-il-us, *a.* three-leaved [Bot.] (Gr. *tri*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.)

Tripinnate, trī-pin'-nate, *a.* having a petiole which has bipinnate leaves ranged on each side of it [Bot.]

Triple, trip'l, *a.* three-fold, consisting of three united; treble: *v.a.* to treble. See **Treble**. *Triple-time*, a species of time so called from the bars being divisible into three equal parts [Mus.] *Triple salt*, a salt in which two bases are combined with one acid [Chem.]

Triple-crowned, trip'l-crownd, *a.* having three crowns.

Triple-headed, trip'l-hed-ed, *a.* having three heads.

Triplet, trip'-let, *s.* three united; three verses rhyming together; three notes sung or played in the time of two [Mus.]

Triplicate, trip'-le-kate, *a.* made thrice as much; threefold: *s.* a third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind. *Triplicate ratio*, the ratio of cubes to each other compared with the ratio of roots [Math.]

Triplication, trip-le-kā'-shun, *s.* the act of trebling or making three-fold; sur-rejoinder [Law].

Triplicity, trī-plis'-e-te, *s.* the state of being three-fold.

Triplite, trip'-lite, *s.* a crystalline phosphate of manganese cleavable in three directions.

Tripod, trī'-pod, *s.* anything, as a caldron or altar, supported by three legs; specially, the seat over the altar on which the priestess of Apollo and the sibyls in ancient times were placed, to render oracles (Gr. *tri*, and *pous*, the foot).

Tripoli, trip'-o-le, *s.* a mineral originally brought from *Tripoli*, used in polishing stones, metals, &c.

Tripos, trī'-pos, *s.* a tripod: at Cambridge, a printed list, arranged in three grades, of the successful candidates for honours; the final university examination for honours.

Tripper, trip'-per, *s.* one who trips or supplants; one who walks nimbly.

Tripping, trip'-ping, *a.* quick; nimble: *s.* the act of tripping; a light dance. **Trippingly**, trip'-ping-le, *ad.* in a tripping manner.

Tripsis, trip'-sis, *s.* shampooing; reducing to powder (Gr. friction).

Triptote, trip'-tote, *s.* a noun having three cases only [Gram.] (Gr. *tri*, and *ptosis*, a case.)

Triptych, trip'-tik, *n.* a set of three tablets, hinged together, and capable of being folded, each painted with a distinct subject, as seen in altar-pieces; a writing tablet in three parts (Gr. *tri*, and *ptysso*, to fold).

Tripudiary, tri-pu'-de-ā-re, *a.* pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing.

Tripudiation, tri-pu-de-a'-shun, *s.* act of dancing (L. *tripudio*, to beat the ground with the feet).

Triquetrous, tri-kwe'-trus, *a.* three-sided; three-cornered (L. *tres*, three).

Triradiated, trī-ra'-de-a-ted, *a.* having three rays.

Trireme, trī'-reme, *s.* a galley or vessel with three benches of oars on a side (L. *tri*, and *remus*, an oar).

Trirhomboidal, tri-rom-boyd'-al, *a.* having three rhombic faces or sides.

Trisacramentarian, tri-sak-rā-men-ta'-re-an, *s.* one who admits of three sacraments, and no more.

Trisagion, tri-sa'-ge-on, *s.* in the Greek Church, a hymn in which the word holy is repeated three times (Gr. *tri*, and *hagios*, holy).

Trisect, tri-sekt', *v.a.* to cut or divide into three equal parts (L. *tri*, and *seco*, to cut).

Trisection, tri-sek'-shun, *s.* the division of a thing, as an angle, into three equal parts.

Trisepalous, tri-sep'-a-lus, *a.* having three sepals or small bracts of a calyx [Bot.] (L. *tri*, and *sepal*.)

Trismegistus, tris-me-gist'-us, *s.* the Egyptian Hermes, regarded as the fountain of mysticism and magic (Gr. thrice-greatest).

Trismus, tris'-mus, *s.* a kind of locked jaw (Gr. *trizo*, to gnash with the teeth).

Trisoctahedron, tris-ok-tā-he'-dron, *s.* a solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces (Gr. *tri*, and *octahedron*).

Trispaston, tri-spas'-tun, *s.* a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights [Mech.] (Gr. *tri* and *spao*, to draw).

Trispermous, tri-sper'-mus, *a.* three-seeded [Bot.] (Gr. *tri*, and *sperma*, seed).

Trisulcate, tri-sul'-kate, *a.* having three forks (L. *tri*, and *sulcus*, a furrow).

Trisyllable, tris-sil'-ă-bl, *s.* a word of three syllables.

Trisyllabic, Trisyllabical, tris-sil-lab'-ik, tris-sil-lab'-e-kal, *a.* consisting of three syllables.

Trite, trite, *a.* worn out; common; so common as to have lost all its novelty and interest (L. *tero*, *tritum*, to rub). **Tritely**, trite'-le, *ad.* in a trite manner. **Triteness**, trite'-nes, *s.* the quality of being trite.

Triternate, trī-ter'-nate, *a.* three times ternate; applied to a trebly-divided petiole [Bot.]

Tritheism, trī'-the-izm, *s.* the doctrine of the Trinity as construed into a belief in three Gods.

Tritheist, trī'-the-ist, *s.* one who, as accepting the Trinity, is considered as believing in three Gods.

Tritheistic, tri-the-ist'-ik, *a.* pertaining to tritheism.

Triticum, trit'-e-kum, *s.* a genus of grasses, wheat (L.)

Tritratna, tre-rat'-nă, *s.* the Buddhist Trinity, Buddha, the Dharma, and the Sangha.

Triton, trī'-ton, *s.* a sea demi-god, the son and trum-

peter of Neptune, half-man, half-fish, often represented as blowing a large spiral shell [Greek Myth]: a genus of molluscs; a genus of batrachian reptiles or aquatic salamanders.

Tritone, trī'-tone, *s.* a dissonant interval [Mus.]

Triturable, trit'-yu-rà-bl, *a.* capable of being reduced to a fine powder.

Triturate, trit'-yu-rate, *v.a.* to rub or grind to a very fine powder. See **Trite.**

Trituration, trit-yu-ra'-shun, *s.* act of reducing to a fine powder.

Triturium, tri-tew'-re-um, *s.* a vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

Triumph, trī'-umf, *s.* in ancient Rome, the entry in state into that city of a general who had gained an important victory; state of being victorious; victory; conquest; joy or exultation for success; trump: *v.n.* to celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to exult boastfully upon an advantage gained; to flourish (L. *triumphus*, from Gr. *thriambos*, a procession in honour of Bacchus).

Triumphal, tri-umf'-al, *a.* pertaining to triumph; used in or commemorative of a triumph.

Triumphant, tri-umf'-ant, *a.* celebrating victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious; graced with conquest; exulting in success. **Triumphantly**, tri-umf'-ant-le, *ad.* in a triumphal manner.

Triumpher, trī'-um-fer, *s.* one who triumphs or enjoys a triumph; victory.

Triumvir, tri-um'-vir, *s.*; *pl.* **Triumviri** *or* **Triumvirs**, one of three men united in office, or of three united in power (L. lit. man of three).

Triumvirate, tri-um'-ve-rate, *s.* government by three men in coalition.

Triune, trī'-yune, *a.* three in one; expressing a trinity of persons in the unity of the Godhead (L. *tri*, and *unus*, one).

Triunity, tri-yu'-ne-te, *s.* trinity.

Trivalvular, tri-valv'-yu-lar, *a.* three-valved.

Triverbial, tri-ver'-be-al, *a.* pertaining to juridical or court days among the ancient Romans (L. *tri*, and *verbum*, a word).

Trivet, triv'-et, *s.* a three-legged support, specially a movable part of a range for a kitchen (L. *tri*, and *pes*, a foot).

Trivial, triv'-e-al, *a.* such as may be found everywhere; common; trifling; of little worth or importance; specific. See **Trivium.** **Trivially**, triv'-e al-le, *ad.* in a trivial or trifling manner. **Trivialness**, triv'-e-al-nes, *s.* the state of being trivial.

Triviality, triv-e-al'-e-te, *s.* trivialness; a trifling matter; a trifling person.

Trivium, triv'-e-um, *s.* the first three of the terrestrial sciences of the Middle Ages, grammar, logic, and rhetoric (L. a place where three roads meet, from *tri*, and *via*, a way). See **Science.**

Troat, trote, *v.n.* to cry, as a buck in rutting time (from the sound).

Trocar, tro'-kär, *s.* a surgical instrument for tapping dropsical persons [Anat.] (Fr.)

Trochaic, tro-ka'-ik, *a.* consisting of trochees. See **Trochee.**

Trochanter, tro-kan'-ter, *s.* one of the two processes at the upper end of the thigh-bone [Anat.] (Gr. a runner.)

Troche, trosh, *s.* a small lozenge or cake generally composed of sugar and mucilage (Gr. *trochos*, a wheel or ball).

Trochee, tro'-kee, *s.* a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short [Pros.] (Gr. *trochaios*, running, tripping.)

Trochil, tro'-kil, *s.* See **Trochilus.**

Trochilic, tro-kil'-ik, *a.* having power to turn round. See **Trochee.**

Trochilics, tro-kil'-iks, *s.* the science of rotary motion.

Trochilus, trok'-e-lus, *s.* the humming bird; a small sea-bird, said to live by picking the crocodiles' teeth; a hollow ring round the base of a column [Arch.]; the golden-crowned wren (Gr. from *trecho*, to run).

Trochings, tro'-kingz, *s.pl.* the small branches on a deer's horn.

Trochisck, tro'-kisk, *s.* a kind of lozenge. See **Troche.**

Trochite, tro'-kite, *s.* the joint of a fossil encrinite.

Trochlea, trok'-le-à, *s.* a pulley-like cartilage, through which the tendon of the trochleary muscle passes (L. pulley).

Trochleary, trok'-le-ar-e, *a.* pertaining to the trochlea.

Trochoid, tro'-koyd, *s.* a cycloid; a species of movable connexion of bones, in which one bone rotates upon another [Anat.] (Gr. *trochos*, and *eidos*, like.)

Trochus, tro'-kus, *s.* the top-shells (Gr.)

Trod, trod, *pret.* of **Tread.**

Troglodyte, trog'-lo-dite, *s.* a primitive cave-dweller, applied originally by the Greeks to savage African tribes of this class (Gr. *trogle*, a cavern, and *dyo*, to enter).

Troglodytism, tro'-glo-dite-izm, *s.* savage life in caves.

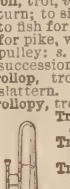
Trogon, tro'-gon, *s.pl.* a small tropical bird, with a short bill, a long tail and a brilliant plumage, inhabiting the forests of Central America, and living on insects (Gr. *trogo*, to eat).

Trojan, tro'-jan, *a.* pertaining to Troy: an inhabitant of Troy; a brave man (*Troja*, Troy).

Troll, trol, *v.a.* to move circularly; to move volubly: to turn; to sing or take up in succession, as a catch; to fish for or in: *v.n.* to roll; to run about; to fish, as for pike, with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley: *s.* a song of which the parts are sung in succession (Celt).

Trollop, trol'-lop, *s.* a woman loosely dressed; a slattern.

Trollopy, trol'-o-pe, *a.* like a trollop; slatternly.



Trombone.

Trolmydames, trol'-me-daymz, *s.* the game of nine-holes (Fr.)

Trombion, trom'-bun, *s.* fire-arm rest (Fr.)

Trombone, trom'-bone, *s.* a deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of two sliding tubes (It. *tromba*, a trumpet).

Tromp, tromp, *s.* a blowing machine used in furnaces.

Trompil, trom'-pil, *s.* an aperture in a tromp.

Trona, tro'-nà, *s.* a native sesquicarbonate of soda.

Trone, trone, *s.* a small drain; a steelyard.

Tron-weight, trun'-wate, } *s.* the most ancient of
Trone-weight, trone'-wate, } Scottish weights, now disused.

Troop, troop, *s.* a collection of people; a company; a number; a company of stage-players; a body of soldiers; a company of cavalry, light-horse or dragoons: *pl.* soldiers in general: *v.n.* to collect in numbers; to march in a body; to march in haste (Fr. *troupe*, from L. *turba*, a crowd).

Trooper, troop'-er, *s.* a private cavalry soldier.

Troopial, troop'-e-al, *s.* an American bird, allied to the starling, with a shining-black plumage, except at the head and neck.

Tropæolum, tro-pe'-o-lum, *s.* a genus of plants, including the Indian cress. See **Trophy.**

Trope, trope, *s.* a word or expression used in a different sense from the literal [Rhet.] (Gr. *tropos*, a turn.)

Trophi, tro'-fi, *s.pl.* the parts of the mouth employed in feeding [Entom.] (Gr. *trepho*, to feed.)

Trophied, tro'-fid, *a.* adorned with trophies.

Trophonian, tro-fo'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to the Grecian architect *Trophonius*, or his architecture.

Trophosperm, trof'-o-sperm, *s.* that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise [Bot.] (Gr. *trepho*, to feed, and *sperma*, seed.)

Trophy, tro'-fe, *s.* a pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy; the representation of such a pile in marble on a medal, or the like; anything taken or preserved as a memorial of victory; something that is evidence of victory; an ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged with arms and military weapons [Arch.] (Gr. *tropaion*, from *trepo*, to turn).

Trophy-money, tro'-fe-mun-ne, *s.* a duty formerly paid by housekeepers toward providing military accoutrements for the militia.

Tropical, trop'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; incident to the tropics; figurative; changed from its proper sense. **Tropically**, trop'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a tropical or figurative manner.

Tropical-year, trop'-e-kal-yeer, *s.* the time between the sun's leaving a tropic and its return to it.

Tropic-bird, trop'-ik-bérd, *s.* an aquatic fowl of the gull family.

Tropics, trop'-iks, *s.* the lines at which the sun reverts his course towards the equator, being 23° 28′ north and south; the space forming the torrid zone. See **Trope.**

Tropist, tro'-pist, *s.* one who deals in tropes; one who interprets the Scriptures tropically.

Tropological, trop-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

Tropology, tro-pol'-o-je, *s.* a rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or change from the original import of the word (Gr. *tropos*, and *logos*, word).

Trot, trot, *v.n.* to move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting the fore-foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time; to walk or move fast; to run: *s.* the pace of a horse or other quadruped when it trots; an old woman (L. *tolutare*, from *tollo*, to lift).

Troth, troth, *s.* belief; faith; fidelity; truth; veracity. See **Truth**.

Troth-plight, troth'-plite, *s.* the act of betrothing or plighting faith.

Troth-plighted, troth'-plite-ed, *a.* having fidelity pledged.

Trotter, trot'-ter, *s.* a beast that trots; a sheep's foot.

Trottoir, trot'-wawr, *s.* a side-walk for pedestrians.

Troubadour, troo'-bă-door, *s.* a class of poets, belonging to the South of France, who, in mediæval times, led a sort of minstrel life, wandering from castle to castle, and singing in courtly style the praises of chivalry and love (*It. trovare*, to versify). See **Trouvère**.

Trouble, trub'-bl, *v.a.* to agitate; to disturb; to put into confused motion; to perplex; to afflict; to busy; to vex; to give occasion for labour; to sue for a debt: *s.* disturbance of mind; commotion of spirits; perplexity; affliction; misfortune; annoyance; vexation (L. *turbo*, to disturb).

Troubler, trub'-bler, *s.* one who disturbs; a disturber.

Troublesome, trub'-bl-sum, *a.* giving trouble or inconvenience; uneasy; vexatious; annoying; tiresome; importunate. **Troublesomely**, trub'-bl-sum-le, *ad.* in a troublesome manner. **Troublesomeness**, trub'-bl-sum-nes, *s.* the quality of being troublesome.

Troublous, trub'-blus, *a.* agitated; tumultuous; full of commotion; full of trouble.

Trough, trof, *s.* a long hollow vessel for water, food, &c.; a water channel; anything hollowed out; a tray; a canoe. *Trough of the sea*, the space between two high waves. (A.S. *trog.*)

Trounce, trouns, *v.a.* to punish or beat severely (*trunk*).

Trouncing, trouns'-ing, *s.* a severe beating.

Troupe, troop, *s.* a company of players or performers (Fr.)

Trous-de-loup, troo'-de-loo, *s.* funnel-shaped holes with stakes at the bottom to distress troops (Fr. wolf-holes).

Trousered, trow'-zerd, *a.* wearing trousers.

Trousering, trow'-zer-ing, *s.* cloth for trousers.

Trousers, trow'-zers, *s.pl.* a garment, extending from the waist to the ancles, loosely covering the lower limbs of males (Fr. *trousses*).

Trousseau, troo-so', *s.* the presents and lighter outfit of a bride (Fr.) See **Truss**.

Trout, trowt, *s.* a fresh-water fish of the salmon kind (A.S. from Gr. *troktes*, from *trogo*, to nibble).

Trout-coloured, trowt'-kul-erd, *a.* white, with variegated spots.

Trout-stream, trowt'-streem, *s.* a stream in which trout breed.

Trouvère, troo'-vare, *s.* a class of poets of the North of France, who, in the middle ages, frequented the courts of the princes, and whose themes were more epic and less lyric than those of the troubadours. See **Troubadour**.

Trover, tro'-ver, *s.* the gaining possession of any goods by finding or other means; an action for goods found and not delivered on demand [Law]. (*Fr. trouver*, to find.)

Trow, trou, *v.n.* to believe; to trust; to suppose (A.S. *treowian*).

Trowel, trow'-el, *s.* a tool used in spreading mortar; a tool used by gardeners (Fr. from L. *trua*, a ladle).

Trowelled, trow'-eld, *a.* dressed with a trowel.

Trowsers, trow'-sers, *s.pl.* See **Trousers**.

Troy, troy, } *s.* a weight of 12 ozs. to the
Troy-weight, troy'-wate, } lb., by which gold, silver, and precious stones are weighed. (*Troyes*, or Fr. *octroi*, of authority, *i.e.* authorized.)

Truancy, troo'-an-se, *s.* the act of playing truant.

Truant, troo'-ant, *s.* an idler; one who idly shirks his duty; a boy who, without leave, absents himself from school: *a.* idling away from one's post or duty: *v.n.* to idle away time [Celt.] **Truantly**, troo'-ant-le, *ad.* like a truant.

Truantship, troo'-ant-ship, *s.* neglect of duty.

Truce, troos, *s.* a suspension or temporary cessation by mutual consent of hostilities [Mil.]; a temporary cessation (*true, trust*).

Truce-breaker, troos'-brake-er, *s.* one who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement.

Trucidation, troo-se-da'-shun, *s.* act of killing (L. *trucido*, to kill).

Truck, truk, *v.n.* to exchange commodities; to barter: *v.a.* to exchange; to give in exchange: *s.* exchange of commodities; barter (Fr. *trocher*).

Truck, truk, *s.* a small wheel; a low carriage for carrying goods, stone, &c.; a railway wagon for heavy goods; a frame on wheels; a low wooden wheel for the carriage of cannon [Mil.]; a small wooden cap at the summit of a flag-staff or mast-head [Naut.]: *v.a.* to send by truck (Gr. *trochos*, a wheel).

Truckage, truk'-aje, *s.* practice of bartering goods.

Truckage, truk'-aje, *s.* charge for the conveyance of goods by truck.

Trucker, truk'-er, *s.* one who traffics by exchange of goods.

Truckle, truk'l, *s.* a small wheel or caster; a truckle-bed: *v.a.* to trundle (*truck*, a wheel).

Truckle, truk'l, *v.n.* to yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit (*truck*, to exchange).

Truckle-bed, truk'l-bed, *s.* a bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

Truck-system, truk'-sis-tem, *s.* the practice of paying wages in goods instead of money.

Truculence, truk'-u-lens, *s.* savageness of manners; ferociousness; terribleness of countenance.

Truculent, truk'-u-lent, *a.* fierce; savage; of a ferocious aspect; cruel; destructive (L. *truculentus*, from *trux*, fierce). **Truculently**, truk'-u-lent-le, *ad.* in a truculent manner.

Trudge, truje, *v.n.* to travel on foot; to travel or move along with labour (*tread*).

True, troo, *a.* conformable to fact; genuine; not counterfeit; faithful or loyal; adhering to truth; sincere; honest; accurate; straight; real; rightful (A.S. *treowe*). **Trueness**, troo'-nes, *s.* the quality of being true.

True-bill, troo'-bil, *s.* a bill of indictment endorsed by a grand jury when they are of opinion that there is sufficient cause for putting the accused on trial.

True-blue, troo'-bloo, *a.* of inflexible honesty and steadfastness.

True-born, troo'-born, *a.* of genuine birth.

True-bred, troo'-bred, *a.* of a genuine or right breed; of genuine breeding or education.

True-hearted, troo'-hart-ed, *a.* being of a faithful heart; sincere.

True-love, troo'-luv, *s.* one really beloved.

True-love knot, troo'-luv-not, *s.* a knot composed of lines united with many involutions; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements.

True-penny, troo'-pen-ne, *s.* an honest fellow.

Truffle, troof'-fi, *s.* a fleshy underground fungus, varying in size from that of a plum to a potato, and much esteemed in cookery (Fr.)

Truffle-worm, troof'-fl-wurm, *s.* a worm found in truffles.

Trug, trug, *s.* a hod for mortar.

Truism, troo'-izm, *s.* an undoubted or self-evident truth.

Trull, trul, *s.* a low vagrant strumpet.

Trullisation, trul-le-za'-shun, *s.* the laying of strata of plaster with a trowel (L.) See **Trowel**.

Truly, troo'-le, *ad.* in fact; in reality; according to truth; sincerely; honestly; faithfully.

Trump, trump, *s.* a trumpet.

Trump, trump, *s.* a winning card; one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits. *To put to the trumps*, to reduce to the last expedient (*triumph*).

Trump, trump, *v.a.* to take with a trump card: *v.n.* to play a trump card. *To trump up*, to devise.

Trumpery, trum'-per-e, *s.* worthless finery; useless matter; things worn out and cast aside (Fr. *tromper*, to deceive).

Trumpet, trum'-pet, *s.* a clear sounding wind instrument of music, used in military music; one who praises or propagates praise: *v.a.* to publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim. *A speaking-trumpet*, a long tubular body for conveying the articulate sounds of the voice to a distance (Fr. *trompe*).

Trumpet-call, trum'-pet-kawl, *s.* a call by the sound of the trumpet.

Trumpeter, trum'-pet-er, *s.* one who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes or denounces; a variety of the domestic pigeon; a grallatorial bird of tropical America.

Trumpet-fish, trum'-pet-fish, *s.* a sea-fish, so named from its tubular muzzle.

Trumpet-flower, trum'-pet-flow-er, *s.* a flower, so called from its shape.

Trumpet-shell, trum'-pet-shel, *s.* a genus of univalvular shells of the form of a trumpet.

Trumpet-tongued, trum'-pet-tungd, *a.* having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.

Trunal, trungk'-al, *a.* pertaining to the trunk or body.

Truncate, trungk'-ate, *v.a.* to cut off; to lop; to maim: *a.* appearing as if cut off at the tip [Bot.] See **Truncated**.

Truncated, trungk'-a-ted, *a.* truncate; with an edge cut off.

Truncation, trung-ka'-shun, *s.* the state of being truncated.

Truncheon, trun'-shun, *s.* a short staff; a club; a cudgel; a baton or staff of command: *v.a.* to beat with a truncheon; to cudgel (Fr. *tronçon*).

Truncheoneer, trun-shun-eer', *s.* a person armed with a truncheon.

Trundle, trun'dl, *v.n.* to roll, as on little wheels; to roll, as a hoop or a ball: *v.a.* to roll, as a thing on little wheels: *s.* a round body; a little wheel; a low cart (A.S. *trendel*, a wheel).

Trundle-bed, trun'dl-bed, *s.* a truckle-bed.

Trundle-head, trun'dl-hed, *s.* the wheel that turns a millstone.

Trundle-tail, trun'dl-tale, *s.* a curled tail; a dog, so called from his tail.

Trunk, trungk, *s.* the stem or body of a tree; the body of an animal without the limbs; the main body of anythin ; the snout or proboscis of an elephant; the proboscis of an insect; the shaft of a column [Arch.]; a box or chest for containing clothes, &c. (Fr. *tronc*, from L. *truncus*, the stem of a tree, maimed).

Trunk-hose, trungk'-hoze, *s.pl.* short, wide breeches, formerly worn, that were gathered in above or just below the knee.

Trunk-line, trungk'-line, *s.* a main line of a railway or a canal.

Trunnion, trun'-yun, *s.* a knob in a gun which projects from the sides, and serves to support it on the cheeks of the carriage (Fr. *trognon*, a stump).

Trunnion-plate, trun'-yun-plate, *s.* the plate in a gun which goes under the trunnion.

Trunnion-ring, trun'-yun-ring, *s.* a ring on a cannon next before the trunnions.

Truss, trus, *s.* a bundle; a bandage or apparatus used in cases of rupture [Surg.]; a tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants [Bot.]; the rope or iron used to keep the centre of a yard to the mast [Naut.]; a framed assemblage of timbers for fastening or binding a beam [Arch.]: *v.a.* to bind or pack close: to seize and carry off; to skewer; to make fast. *To truss up*, to make close or tight. (Fr. *trousser*, from L. *torqueo*, to twist.)

Trussed, trust, *a.* supported by a truss. *A trussed roof*, one so constituted as to support the principal rafters and tie-beams to given points [Arch.]

Trussing, trus'-sing, *s.* the timbers forming a truss.

Trust, trust, *s.* confidence; a reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle of another; the ground of confidence; charge received in confidence; that which is entrusted; credit given without examination, or on promise of payment; special reliance on supposed honesty; care; management; an estate held for the use of another [Law]: *v.a.* to place confidence in; to believe; to intrust; to sell to upon credit: *v.n.* to be confident of something, present or future; to be credulous: *a.* held in trust (*trow*, and *true*).

Trustee, trus-tee', *s.* a person to whom the management of a property is committed in trust for the good of others.

Trusteeship, trus-tee'-ship, *s.* the office of trustee.

Truster, trus'-ter, *s.* one who trusts or gives credit.

Trustful, trust'-ful, *a.* full of trust; trusting; faithful. **Trustfully,** trust'-ful-le, *ad.* in a trustful manner. **Trustfulness,** trust'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being trustful.

Trustingly, trust'-ing-le, *ad.* with trust or implicit confidence.

Trustless, trust'-les, *a.* not worthy of trust; unfaithful. **Trustlessness,** trust'-les-nes, *s.* unworthiness of trust.

Trustworthy, trust'-wur-*the*, *a.* worthy of trust or confidence. **Trustworthiness,** trust'-wur-*the*-nes, *s.* quality of being trustworthy.

Trusty, trust'-e, *a.* that may be safely trusted; faithful. **Trustily,** trust'-e-le, *ad.* in a trusty manner. **Trustiness,** trust'-e-nes, *s.* fidelity; faithfulness; honesty.

Truth, trooth, *s.* conformity to fact or reality; true state of facts or things; conformity of words to thoughts; veracity; fidelity; constancy; honesty; virtue; a real fact; sincerity. *In truth*, in reality; in fact. *Of a truth*, in reality; certainly (*true*).

Truthful, trooth'-ful, *a.* full of truth; according to truth. **Truthfully,** trooth'-ful-le, *ad.* in a truthful manner. **Truthfulness,** trooth'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being truthful.

Truthless, trooth'-les, *a.* wanting truth; faithless. **Truthlessness,** trooth'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being truthless.

Truth-teller, trooth'-tel-ler, *s.* one who tells the truth.

Truttaceous, trut-ta'-shus, *a.* pertaining to or belonging to the trout kind (L. *trutta*, trout).

Try, tri, *v.n.* to endeavour; to make an effort; to show: *v.a.* to examine; to prove by experiment; to experience; to prove by or act upon as a test; to examine judicially by witnesses and the principles of law; to attempt; to purify; to refine; to use as means; to strain: *s.* a trial. *To try on*, to fit on an article of dress. *To try out*, to pursue efforts till a decision is obtained (L. *tero*, *tritum*, to rub).

Trygon, tri'-gon, *s.* a genus of fishes to which the sting-ray belongs (Gr.)

Trying, tri'-ing, *a.* adapted to try; put to severe trial.

Try-sail, tri'-sale, *s.* a sail set on the fore and main masts, and rigged like a spanker on the mizen [Naut.]

Tryst, **triste,** *s.* an appointed meeting [Scotch].

Trysting, triste'-ing, *a.* appointed to meet on or in.

Tsar, taar, *s.* the Czar.

Tsetse, tset'-se, *s.* a small S. African dipterous insect, whose bite is generally fatal to the horse, the ox, and the dog.

T-square, tee'-skware, *s.* a ruler, with a cross-piece at one end, and shaped like a T.

Tub, tub, *s.* an open wooden vessel formed with staves and hoops; anything like a tub; a small cask: *v.a.* to plant or set in a tub (Ger.)

Tuba, tu'-bâ, *s.* a brass wind instrument of very low pitch (L. a trumpet).

Tubber, tub'-er, *s.* a beele, which see.

Tubbing, tub'-ing, *s.* material for tubs; the lining of a mine shaft.

Tubby, tub'-e, *a.* shaped like a tub; sounding like an empty tub.

Tube, tewb, *s.* a pipe; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder for conveying fluids; a vessel in a plant or animal for conveying fluids: *v.a.* to furnish with a tube (L. *tubus*).

Tube-form, tewb'-form, *a.* in the form of a tube.

Tuber, tew'-ber, *s.* a fleshy swelling in an underground stem, as in that of the potato (L. from *tumeo*, to swell).

Tubercle, tew'-ber-kl, *s.* a small swelling or tumour; a little knob, like a pimple on plants; a morbid development, chiefly in the lungs, of an opaque pale yellow matter of the consistency at first of concrete albumen.

Tubercled, tew'-ber-kld, *a.* having tubercles.

Tubercular, tu-ber'-ku-lar, **Tuberculous,** tu-ber'-ku-lus, **Tuberculose,** tu-ber'-ku-lose, } *a.* full of knobs or tubercles; affected with tubercles.

Tuberculate, tu-ber'-ku-late, *a.* tubercular; having small knobs or tubercles.

Tuberiferous, tew-ber-if'-er-us, *a.* producing or bearing tubers (*tuber*, and *fero*, to bear).

Tuberose, tew'-ber-ose, *a.* tuberous: *s.* a plant with a tuberous root and a liliaceous flower, the polianthes tuberosa, a native of the E. Indies.

Tuberosity, tew-ber-os'-e-te, *s.* the state of being tuberous; anything swollen out.

Tuberous, tew'-ber-us, *a.* knobbed; consisting of roundish, fleshy tubers [Bot.]

Tub-fish, tub'-fish, *s.* a species of gurnard.

Tubicolæ, tu-bik'-o-lee, *s.pl.* a family of annelides inhabiting a tubular shell (L. *tubus*, and *colo*, to dwell).

Tubing, tew'-bing, *s.* materials for tubes.

Tubipore, tew'-be-pore, *s.* one of a genus of coral zoophytes, organ-pipe coral (L. *tuber*, and *porus*, a pore).

Tubiporite, tew'-be-po-rite, *s.* a fossil tubipore.

Tub-man, tub'-man, *s.* in the Exchequer, a barrister so called.

Tubular, tew'-bu-lar, *a.* having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular.

Tubulated, tew'-bu-la-ted, *a.* tubular; furnished with a tube.

Tubule, tew'-bule, *s.* a small pipe or fistular body.

Tubuliform, tu-bu'-le-form, *a.* having the form of a tube.

Tubulous, tew'-bu-lus, *a.* longitudinally hollow; containing tubes; composed wholly of tubulous florets.

Tuck, tuk, *s.* a long narrow sword; a rapier.

Tuck, tuk, *s.* a kind of net; a horizontal fold made in a garment; a pull; a tug: *v.a.* to thrust or press in or together; to fold under; to gather up; to inclose by tucking close around (*tug*).

Tuck, tuk, *s.* beat of a drum.

Tucker, tuk'-er, *s.* a small piece of muslin or other cloth for the breast; an ornamental frilling to a female's dress.

Tucket, tuk'-et, *s.* a trumpet flourish (It.)

Tucum, too'-kum, *s.* a S. American palm, valuable for its fibre.

Tudor, tu'dor, *a.* pertaining to the English dynasty from Henry VI. to Elizabeth; pertaining to a style of architecture prevailing from Henry VII.'s reign to Elizabeth's (W. Theodore).

Tuefall, tew'-fall, *s.* a pent-house (*to-fall*).

Tuesday, tuze'-de, *s.* the third day of the week (A.S. *Tiues dæg*, day of Tiu, the Northern god of war).

Tufa, tew'-fă, } *s.* a light porous rock of volcanic ashes
Tuff, tuf, } cemented together; any similar rock (It.)

Tufaceous, tu-fa'-shus, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling tufa.

Tuft, tuft, *s.* a collection of small things in a knot or bunch; a cluster; a clump; a head of flowers on a partial stalk forming a dense roundish mass [Bot.]; a nobleman's son at a university, distinguished by a tuft on his cap: *v.a.* to separate into tufts; to adorn with tufts (*top*).

Tufted, tuf'-ted, *pp.* or *a.* adorned with a tuft; growing in clusters.

Tuft-hunter, tuft'-hunt-er, *s.* in the universities, a hanger-on to persons of quality.

Tufty, tuft'-e, *a.* abounding with tufts; growing in clusters.

Tug, tug, *v.a.* to pull or draw with great effort; to haul along; to pull; to tow: *v.n.* to pull with great effort; to labour: *s.* ll with great effort; a sort of ca ge; a steam vessel to tow ships; the trace of a harness (A.S. *teohan*, to pull).

Tugger, tug'-ger, *s.* one who tugs or pulls with effort.

Tuggingly, tug'-ging-le, *ad.* with laborious pulling.

Tuition, tu-ish'-un, *s.* superintending care, specially over a young person; instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning (L. from *tueor*, *tuitus*, to see or look to).

Tuitionary, tu-ish'-un-ar-e, *a.* pertaining to tuition.

Tuku-tuku, too'-koo-too'-koo, *s.* a small S. American burrowing animal.

Tula-metal, too'-lă-met-al, *s.* an alloy of silver with copper and lead (*Tula*, in Russia).

Tulchan, tulch'-an, *s.* a calf's skin stuffed to induce the cow to give milk [Scotch]. (Gael.)

Tulip, tew'-lip, *s.* a bulbous plant with beautiful bell-shaped flowers (*turban*).

Tulipomania, tew-lip-o-ma'-ne-ă, *s.* a passion for the cultivation and acquisition of tulips, which was the rage in the 17th century.

Tulip-tree, tew'-lip-tree, *s.* a large tree bearing flowers like the tulip.

Tulle, tool, *s.* a kind of silk open-work or lace (Fr.)

Tumble, tum'-bl, *v.n.* to roll about; to fall; to come down suddenly and violently; to play mountebank tricks: *v.a.* to turn over; to disturb; to rumble: *s.* a fall (A.S. *tumbian*).

Tumbler, tum'-bler, *s.* one who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank; a large drinking glass, originally so shaped that it tumbled when set down; a tumblerful; a variety of domestic pigeon, so called from its practice of tumbling over in its flight; a sort of dog.

Tumblerful, tum'-bler-ful, *s.* as much as a tumbler holds.

Tumbling, tum'-bling, *s.* performances of a tumbler.

Tumbrel, tum'-brel, *s.* a ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds; a dung cart; a cart or carriage which accompanies troops or artillery, for conveying ammunition, tools, &c. (Fr. *tombereau*, a rubbish cart, which was emptied by tumbling it up).

Tumbril, tum'-bril, *s.* a cage of osiers, willows, &c.

Tumefaction, tu-me-fak'-shun, *s.* act or process of swelling or rising into a tumour; a swelling.

Tumefy, tu'-me-fi, *v.a.* to cause to swell; *v.n.* to swell; to rise in a tumour (L. *tumeo*, to swell, and *facio*, to make).

Tumescence, tu-mes'-ens, *s.* tumefaction.

Tumid, tew'-mid, *a.* being swelled, enlarged or distended; protuberant; swelling in sound or sense; pompous; falsely sublime; bombastic. **Tumidly**, tew'-mid-le, *ad.* in a tumid manner. **Tumidness**, tew'-mid-nes, *s.* the state of being tumid.

Tumour, tew'-mur, *s.* morbid enlargement or swelling of or in any part of the body [Surg.]; affected pomp; bombast in language.

Tumoured, tew'-murd, *a.* distended; swelled.

Tumourous, tew'-mur-us, *a.* swelling; protuberant; bombastic.

Tump, tump, *s.* a little hillock: *v.a.* to form a mass of earth or a hillock round a plant [Hort.]

Tun-tun, tum'-tum, *s.* a W. India dish of boiled plantain.

Tumular, tew'-mu-lar, } *a.* consisting in a heap;
Tumulary, tew'-mu-lar-e, } formed in a heap (L. *tumulus*, a mound, from *tumeo*, to swell).

Tumulose, tew'-mu-lose, } *a.* full of mounds or hills.
Tumulous, tew'-mu-lus, }

Tumult, tew'-mult, *s.* violent commotion, disturbance or agitation, specially of a multitude, with confusion of sounds; agitation; high excitement; irregular or confused motion; ferment (L. an uproar, from *tumeo*, to swell).

Tumultuary, tu-mult'-yu-ă-re, *a.* disorderly; confused; restless; agitated; unquiet. **Tumultuarily**, tu-mult'-yu-ă-re, *ad.* in a disorderly manner. **Tumultuariness**, tu-mult'-yu-ă-re-nes, *s.* the state of being tumultuary.

Tumultuation, tu-mult-yu-a'-shun, *s.* commotion; irregular or disorderly movement.

Tumultuous, tu-mult'-yu-us, *a.* greatly agitated; full of tumult and disorder; confused and noisy; turbulent; violent. **Tumultuously**, tu-mult'-yu-us-le, *ad.* in a tumultuous manner. **Tumultuousness**, tu-mult'-yu-us-nes, *s.* the state of being tumultuous.

Tumulus, tew'-mu-lus, *s.* an artificial burial mound (L.)

Tun, tun, *s.* a large cask; a certain measure for liquids, as for wine, oil, &c.; a quantity of wine, consisting of 252 gallons; a ton weight of 2,240 lbs; a certain quantity of timber; a rge quantity: *v.a.* to put into casks (A.S. *tunne*).

Tunable, tew'-nă-bl, *a.* that may be put in tune; harmonious; musical; melodious. **Tunably**, tew'-nă-ble, *ad.* in a tunable manner. **Tunableness**, tew'-nă-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being tunable.

Tun-bellied, tun'-bel-lid, *a.* having a large, protuberant belly.

Tun-dish, tun'-dish, *s.* a funnel.

Tundra, tun'-drâ, *s.* a vast swampy expanse of land, covered with bog-moss, reindeer-moss and lichen, in the arctic region of Russia and Siberia, and only traversable in winter, when it is all frozen over.

Tune, tewn, *s.* a series of musical notes in some particular measure, and of a given length; melody, harmony; concert of parts; the state of giving the proper sounds; right disposition; fit temper or humour: *v.a.* to put into a state to produce the proper sounds; to sing with melody or harmony; to attune; *v.n.* to form one sound to another; to utter inarticulate harmony with the voice. See **Tone**.

Tuneful, tewn'-ful, *a.* harmonious; melodious. **Tunefully**, tewn'-fu-le, *ad.* in a tuneful manner.

Tuneless, tewn'-les, *a.* unmusical; unharmonious; not employed in making music; silent.

Tuner, tewn'-er, *s.* one who tunes musical instruments.

Tungstate, tung'-state, *s.* a salt of tungstic acid.

Tungsten, tung'-sten, *s.* a rare heavy metal of a grayish colour, nearly as hard as steel (Sw. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone).

Tungstenic, tung-sten'-ik, *a.* of or from tungsten.

Tungstenic-acid, tung-sten'-ik-asid, *s.* an acid composed of one equivalent of tungsten and three of oxygen.

Tungstic, tung'-stik, *a.* obtained from tungsten.

Tung-tung, tung'-tung, *s.* a troublesome insect of S. America, which inserts its eggs in the human skin.

Tungûs, tun'-goos, *s.* a group of the Turanian family, partly in Siberia and partly in China, partly nomad and partly settled.

Tunic, tew'-nik, *s.* a loose garment; an under garment worn by both sexes in the East; a long under garment worn by the Romish clergy; a membrane that covers some organ [Anat.]; a natural covering; an integument (L. *tunica*).

Tunicary, tew'-ne-kă-re, *s.* a mollusc enveloped in a soft elastic tunic.

Tunicated, tew'-ne-ka-ted, *a.* covered with a tunic or membrane.

Tunicle, tew'-ne-kl, *s.* a small tunic or integument.

Tuning, tewn'-ing, *s.* the act of putting an instrument into tune.

Tuning-fork, tewn'-ing-fork, *s.* a steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, to regulate the pitch of the voice or an instrument.

Tuning-hammer, tewn'-ing-ham-mer, *s.* an instrument for tuning pianofortes.

Tunnel, tun'-nel, *s.* a broad-mouthed tubular vessel for conveying liquor into casks, &c.; the opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; a funnel; a subterranean artificial passage through a hill or other high ground for a road, railway, or canal: *v.a.* to form a tunnel under or through; to form like a tunnel; to catch in a tunnel-net [*tun.*]

Tunnel-net, tun'-nel-net, *s.* a net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other.

Tunnel-pit, tun'-nel-pit, *s.* a shaft sunk from the top of the ground to the level of an intended tunnel, for drawing up the earth and stones.

Tunny, tun'-ne, *s.* a large fish allied to the mackerel, sometimes weighing 1,000 lbs. (Gr. *thynnos*, from *thyno*, to rush).

Tup, tup, *s.* a ram: *v.a.* to butt as a ram: to cover as a ram.

Tupaia, tu-pi'-à, *s.* a bushy-tailed squirrel-like tree of the Eastern Archipelago.

Tupelo, tew'-pe-lo, *s.* a N. American tree of the genus nyssa.

Turanian, tew-ra'-ne-an, *a.* applied to the polysynthetic languages of Europe and Asia, all excepting the Aryan, Semitic, and Chinese.

Turban, tur'-ban, *s.* a head-dress worn by the Orientals; a head-dress worn by ladies; the whorls of a shell [Conch.] (Pers.)

Turbaned, tur'-ban'd, *a.* wearing a turban.

Turban-shell, tur'-ban-shel, *s.* an echinus or sea-urchin.

Turban-top, tur'-ban-top, *s.* a kind of mushroom.

Turbary, tur'-bá-re, *s.* a right of digging turf on another's land; the place where turf is dug [Law.] (*turf.*)

Turbid, tur'-bid, *a.* muddy; foul with extraneous matter; thick; properly, having the lees disturbed (L. *turba*, disorder). **Turbidly**, tur'-bid-le, *ad.* in a turbid manner. **Turbidness**, tur'-bid-nes, *s.* the state of being turbid.

Turbillion, tur-bil'-yun, *s.* a whirl; a vortex (Fr. *tourbillon*, from L. *turbo*, a whirl or whirling).

Turbinate, tur'-bin-ate, } *a.* spiral, or wreathed
Turbinated, tur'-bin-a-ted, } conically from a larger base to a kind of apex [Conch.]; shaped like a top or cone inverted [Bot.]; whirling.

Turbination, tur-bin-á'-shun, *s.* act of spinning or whirling.

Turbine, tur'-bin, *s.* a horizontal water-wheel.

Turbinite, tur'-bin-ite, *s.* a petrified shell of the genus turbo.

Turbit, tur'-bit, *s.* a variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak; the turbot.

Turbot, tur'-bot, *s.* a flat-fish with a body nearly circular, much prized for food (L. *turbo*, a top).

Turbulence, tur'-bu-lens, } *s.* the state of being tur-
Turbulency, tur'-bu-len-se, } bulent, in confusion, disorder, agitation, or insubordination.

Turbulent, tur'-bu-lent, *a.* disturbed; agitated; being in violent commotion; unquiet; refractory; disposed to insubordination; tumultuous (L. *turba*, a crowd). **Turbulently**, tur'-bu-lent-le, *ad.* in a turbulent manner.

Turcism, turk'-izm, *s.* the religion, manners, &c., of the Turks.

Turdus, tur'-dus, *s.* the thrush (L.)

Tureen, tu-reen', *s.* a vessel for holding soup (*terrene*).

Turf, turf, *s.* that upper stratum of earth and vegetable mould which is filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat; peat, a peculiar kind of dark-brown, fibrous, vegetable earthy substance used as fuel; race-ground, or horse-racing: *v.a.* to cover with turf or sod (A.S.)

Turf-clad, turf'-klad, *a.* covered with turf.

Turf-drain, turf'-drane, *s.* a drain filled with turf or peat.

Turfen, turf'n, *a.* made of turf; covered with turf.

Turf-hedge, turf'-hej, *s.* a hedge or fence formed with turf and plants of different kinds.

Turf-house, turf'-hows, *s.* a house or shed formed of turf.

Turfing, turf'-ing, *s.* operation of laying down or covering with turf.

Turfing-iron, turf'-ing-i-urn, *s.* an implement for paring off turf.

Turf-moss, turf'-mos, *s.* a tract of turfy, mossy or boggy land.

Turfing-spade, turf'-ing-spade, *s.* an instrument for under-cutting turf when marked out by the plough.

Turf-spade, turf'-spade, *s.* a spade for cutting and digging turf, larger and narrower than the common spade.

Turfy, turf'-e, *a.* abounding with turf; having the qualities of turf; connected with the turf. **Turfiness**, turf'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being turfy.

Turgent, tur'-jent, *a.* swelling; tumid (L. *turgeo*, to swell).

Turgescence, tur-jes'-sens, } *s.* the act of swelling;
Turgescency, tur-jes'-sen-se, } state of being swelled; empty pompousness; inflation; bombast.

Turgescent, tur-jes'-sent, *a.* swelling; growing big.

Turgid, tur'-jid, *a.* swelled; bloated; distended beyond its natural state by some internal force; tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic. **Turgidly**, tur'-jid-le, *ad.* in a turgid manner. **Turgidness**, tur'-jid-nes, *s.* the state of being turgid.

Turgidity, tur-jid'-e-te, *s.* turgidness.

Turio, tew'-re-o, *s.* an underground shoot [Bot.] (L.)

Turioniferous, tu-re-o-nif'-er-us, *a.* producing shoots (L. *turio*, and *fero*, to bear).

Turkey.

Turkey, tur'-ke, *s.* a large gallinaceous fowl, a native of N. America, domesticated in Europe, so-called from the erroneous notion that it was a native of Turkey.

Turkey-buzzard, tur'-ke-buz-ard, *s.* a species of vulture having resemblance to a turkey.

Turkey carpet, tur'-ke-kär-pet, *s.* a carpet entirely of wool with a velvety nap.

Turkey-cock, tur'-ke-kok, *s.* a male turkey; one foolishly proud.

Turkey-red, tur'-ke-red, *a.* a fine, durable red dye from madder.

Turkey-stone, tur-ke-stone, *s.* an oil-stone from Turkey.

Turkey-wheat, tur'-ke-hweet, *s.* Indian corn.

Turkis, tur'-kis, *s.* turquoise.

Turkish, turk'-ish, *a.* pertaining to Turkey or the Turks.

Turkish-bath, tur'-kish-bath, *s.* a hot-air sweating bath.

Turkois, tur'-koyz, *s.* turquoise.

Turk's-cap, turks'-kap, *s.* a plant of the genus lilium.

Turlupins, tur'-lu-pinz, *s.pl.* a nickname for the sectaries, precursors of the Reformation.

Turmalin, tur'-má-lin, *s.* tourmalin.

Turmeric, tur'-mer-ik, *s.* the root of the East Indian plant curcuma longa, which affords a yellow powder used as a dye and chemical test.

Turmeric paper, tur'-mer-ik pa-per, *s.* paper stained with turmeric, used by chemists as a test for alkalies.

Turmoil, tur'-moyl, *s.* disturbance; tumult; harassing labour: *v.a.* to harass with commotion; to disquiet: *v.n.* to be disquieted; to be in commotion.

Turn, turn, *v.a.* to cause to move in a circular course; to change or shift sides; to change or transform; to metamorphose; to put upside down to alter position, as the posture of the body; to form on a lathe; to shape; to translate; to transfer; to cause to nauseate; to make giddy; to infatuate; to direct; to revolve; to move from a direct course or straight line; to cause to deviate; to reverse; to make acid; to sour, as wines; to dissuade from a purpose or cause to change sides. *To turn aside*, to avert. *To turn away*, to dismiss; to avert. *To turn down*, to fold or double down. *To turn in*, to fold or double. *To turn off*, to dismiss contemptuously; to deflect. *To be turned of*, to be advanced beyond. *To turn out*, to expel; to put forth. *To turn over*, to change sides; to transfer; to overset. *To turn to*, to have recourse to. *To turn upon*, to retort. *To turn the back*, to flee. *To turn the back upon*, to quit with contempt; to forsake. *To turn the die*, to change fortune (A.S. *tyrnan*, from L. *tornus*, a turner's wheel, a lathe.)

Turn, turn, *v.n.* to move round; to have a circular motion; to be directed; to move the body round; to move; to revolve; to deviate; to be changed; to change; to become giddy; to change a course of life; to repent. *To turn about*, to move the face to another quarter. *To turn away*, to deviate. *To turn in*, to bend inward; to go to bed. *To turn off*, to deviate from a course. *To turn on*, to reply or retort. *To turn out*, to move from its place; to rise from bed; to prove in the result. *To turn over*, to turn from side to side; to tumble; to change sides. *To turn to*, to be directed. *To turn under*, to bend or be folded downward. *To turn up*, to bend or be doubled upward.

Turn, turn, *s.* the act of turning; a revolution; a winding; a bend or bending; a walk to and fro; change; change of direction; chance; hap; incidental opportunity; form, shape or manner; act of kindness or malice; new position of things; a pit sunk in some part of a drift [Mining]. *By turns*, alternately. *To take turns*, to take each other's places alternately.

Turn-bench, turn'-bench, *s.* a kind of iron lathe.

Turn-cap, turn'-kap, *s.* a chimney-top which turns round with the wind.

Turncoat, turn'-ko[illegible]one who forsakes his party or principles.

Turn-cock, turn'-kok, *s.* [illegible] who turns off or on water from a main.

Turn-down, turn'-down, *a.* folded down.

Turner, turn'-er, *s.* one who turns wood or ivory on a lathe; a variety of pigeon; one who practises gymnastic exercises; a gymnast.

Turnerite, turn'-er-ite, *s.* a rare mineral resembling sphene, occurring in crystals (*Turner*, a chemist).

Turnery, turn'-er-e, *s.* articles made by a turner, or turned by a lathe; the act of forming into a cylindrical shape by a lathe.

Turning, turn'-ing, *s.* the art of shaping wood, ivory, &c., in curved or circular form; a bending course; flexure; a winding deviation from the proper course.

Turning-point, turn'-ing-poynt, *s.* the point on which a matter turns or which decides a case.

Turnip, turf-nip, *s.* a biennial plant, the brassica rapa, the upper part of the root of which develops into a large fleshy bulb of great value for food (L. *napus*, a kind of turnip, with *terræ*, of the earth, prefixed).

Turnip-fly, turn'-nip-fli, *s.* a fly destructive to turnips.

Turnkey, turn'-kee, *s.* one who keeps the keys of a prison; an old-fashioned dentist's instrument.

Turn out, turn'-out, *s.* a quitting of employment, specially of workmen for an advance of wages; a railway siding; a large party; an equipage.

Turnover, turn'-o-ver, *s.* overturn; a semi-circular pasty made by turning over the crust; a piece of white linen cloth, formerly worn by cavalry over their stocks; an apprentice turned over from one master to another; money drawn in business in a given time. *Turnover-table*, a table which can be turned upwards when out of use.

Turnpike, turn'-pike, *s.* originally, a turnstile; a gate set across a road to stop travellers and carriages till toll is paid for keeping the road in repair; a turnpike road; a sort of *cheval-de-frise*, to impede the advance of an enemy.

Turnpike-road, turn'-pike-road, *s.* a road on which turnpikes or tollgates are established by law.

Turn-serving, turn'-serv-ing, *s.* the practice of serving one's own turn.

Turn-sick, turn'-sik, *a.* giddy: *s.* sturdy.

Turnsole, turn'-sol, *s.* a plant, the heliotrope, so called because its flowers are said to turn towards the sun (*turn*, and L. *sol*, the sun).

Turnspit, turn'-spit, *s.* a person who turns a spit; a variety of the dog, so called from having been employed to turn the spit.

Turnstile, turn'-stile, *s.* a frame of two transverse bars turning on a pivot stopping the passage of cattle and vehicles on a road, but allowing pedestrians to pass.

Turn-stone, turn'-stone, *s.* a bird of the snipe family.

Turn-table, turn'-ta-bl, *s.* a large revolving platform, for turning railroad cars, locomotives, &c., in a different direction.

Turpentine, tur'-pen-tine, *s.* a transparent, resinous substance flowing from several species of trees, as the pine, larch, &c. (Gr. *terebinthos*, turpentine tree).

Turpentine-tree, tur'-pen-tine-tree, *s.* a tree of the genus pistacia, which yields turpentine.

Turpeth, tur'-peth, *s.* the root of an Indian and Australian plant which has a cathartic power. *Turpeth-mineral*, a sulphate of mercury, composed of two equivalents of the protoxide of mercury and one equivalent of sulphuric acid.

Turpitude, tur'-pe-tewd, *s.* inherent baseness or vileness of principle in the heart; extreme depravity; baseness of conduct; shameful wickedness (L. *turpis*, base).

Turquoise, tur'-koyz, *s.* a Persian gem of a greenish-blue colour, being a phosphate of alumina with a little oxide of iron and of copper, first known to Europe through Turkey.

Turret, tur'-ret, *s.* a tool used by coopers.

Turret, tur'-ret, *s.* a little tower attached to a building and rising above it (L. *turris*, a tower).

Turreted, tur'-ret-ed, *a.* formed like a tower; furnished with turrets.

Turret-ship, tur'-ret-ship, *s.* an iron-plated war-ship with low sides carrying revolving turret-batteries mounted with guns.

Turriculate, tur-rik'-yu-late, *a.* like a turret.

Turrilite, tur'-ril-ite, *s.* a fossil belonging to an extinct genus of turreted chambered shells, allied to the ammonites (L. *turris*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Turtle, tur'-tl, *s.* a gallinaceous bird of the genus turtur; the turtle-dove (L. *turtur*).

Turtle, tur'-tl, *s.* the sea-tortoise, a chelonian reptile, with the fore feet much longer than the hind, and living, some species on sea-weed, and some on crustaceans and fish (*tortoise*).

Turtle-dove, tur'-tl-duv, *s.* a species of dove, celebrated for the constancy of its affection, and its tender plaintive note.

Turtle-shell, tur'-tl-shell, *s.* a shell, a beautiful species of murex; tortoise-shell.

Turtle-soup, tur'-tl-soop, *s.* soup from the flesh of the turtle.

Turves, turvz, *s., pl.* of **Turf**.

Tuscan, tus'-kan, *a.* pertaining to Tuscany. *Tuscan order*, the simplest of the five classic orders of architecture.

Tush, tush, *s.* a tusk: *int.* indicating impatience or contempt.

Tusk, tusk, *s.* the long, pointed tooth of a carnivorous animal (A.S. *tusc*).

Tusked, tusk'd, } *a.* furnished with tusks.
Tusky, tus'-ke, }

Tussac, tus'-ak. See **Tussock**.

Tussah-silk, tus'-se-silk, *s.* a coarse silk from the cocoons of the wild Bengal silk-worm (*tease*).

Tussle, tus'sl, *s.* a struggle; a conflict.

Tussock, tus'-sok, *s.* a tuft of grass or twigs.

Tussock-grass, tus' ok-gras, *s.* a tall grass growing in tufts, a native of the Falkland Islands, good for fodder.

Tussock-moth, tus'-sok-moth, *s.* a moth the caterpillar of which is destructive to hop plantations.

Tut! tut, *int.* checking or rebuking.

Tutelage, tew'-te-laje, *s.* guardianship; protection; state of being under a guardian.

Tutelar, tew'-te-lar, } *a.* having the guardianship of
Tutelary, tew'-te-lar-e, } a person or thing; guardian.

Tutenag, tew'-te-nag, *s.* Chinese copper. In India, zinc or spelter.

Tutor, tew'-tur, *s.* one who has the charge of instructing another in various branches of learning; an academic teacher; a guardian: *v.a.* to teach; to instruct; to discipline; to correct. See **Tuition**.

Tutorage, tew'-tur-aje, *s.* guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate [Law].

Tutoress, tew'-tur-es, *s.* a female tutor.

Tutorial, tu-to'-re-al, *a.* belonging to or exercised by a tutor.

Tutoring, tew'-tur-ing, *s.* the act of instructing; education.

Tutorship, tew'-tur-ship, *s.* office of a tutor.

Tutrix, tew'-triks, *s.* a female guardian.

Tutsan, tut'-san, *s.* a plant of the genus hypericum.

Tutti, toot'-te, *s.* a direction for all to play in full concert [Mus.] (It. from L. *totus*, all.)

Tutty, tut'-te, *s.* an impure protoxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting furnaces.

Tuyere, tw-e-yare', *s.* the blast-pipe in blast furnaces (Fr. a pipe).

Twaddle, twod'-dl, *v.n.* to talk in a silly manner: *s.* silly, empty, or insignificant talk (*twattle*).

Twaddler, twod'-dler, *s.* one who talks in an imbecile manner.

Twain, twane, *s.* two; a pair (A.S. *twegen*).

Twaite, twate, *s.* a species of shad; wood land converted into arable land; thwaite.

Twang, twäng, *s.* a sharp, quick sound, as of a bow-string; a kind of nasal sound; an unpleasant after-taste: *v.n.* to sound with a twang: *v.a.* to make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly (from the sound).

Twanging, twäng'-ing, *a.* making a sharp sound; contemptibly noisy.

Twangle, twäng'-gl, *v.n.* to *twang*.

Twank, twängk, *s.* a corruption of *twang*.

Twankay, twäng'-kay, *s.* a sort of green tea.

'Twas, twoz, a contraction of *it was*.

Twattle, twot'-tl, *v.n.* to prate; to gabble: *v.a.* to pet: *s.* idle talk (from the sound).

Tway-blade, tway'-blade, *s.* a British plant, listera ovata.

Tweak, tweek, *v.a.* to twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk: *s.* a twitch (A.S. *twiccian*).

Tweedle, twee'-dl, *v.a.* to handle lightly; to fiddle awkwardly with: *s.* the sound such as a fiddle makes.

Tweeds, tweeds, *s.* woollen cloths for men's apparel manufactured in towns in the basin of the river *Tweed*.

Tweel, tweel, *v.a.* to twill.

Tweer, tweer, *s.* a tuyere.

Tweezer-case, twee'-zer-kase, *s.* a case for carrying tweezers.

Tweezers, *s.pl.* small pincers used to pluck out hairs.

Twelfth, twelfth, *a.* the ordinal of twelve: *s.* one of twelve equal parts.

Twelfth-cake, twelfth'-kake, *s.* a cake divided among friends on twelfth-night.

Twelfth-day, twelfth'-da, *s.* the twelfth day after Christmas or Epiphany.

Twelfth-night, twelfth'-nite, *s.* Epiphany-eve.

Twelve, twelv, *a.* the sum of two and ten (*two* and *ten*).

Twelve-month, twelv'-munth, *s.* a year.

Twelve-penny, twelv'-pen-ne, *a.* worth a shilling.

Twentieth, twen'-te-eth, *a.* the ordinal of twenty: *s.* one of twenty equal parts.

Twenty, twen'-te, *a.* twice ten: *s.* the number twenty (*two tens*).
Twibill, twī'-bil, *s.* a kind of halbert; a mattock.
Twice, twise, *ad.* two times; double.
Twidle, twid'l, *v.a.* See **Tweedle.**
Twifallow, twī'-fal-lo, *v.a.* to plough a second time land that is fallowed (*two* and *fallow*).
Twig, twig, *s.* a small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant (A.S.)
Twiggen, twig'-gn, *a.* made of twigs; wicker.
Twiggy, twig'-ge, *a.* full of twigs; abounding with shoots; like a twig.
Twilight, twī'-lite, *s.* the faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; a dubious or uncertain view: *a.* obscure; imperfectly illuminated; seen or done by twilight (lit. between lights).
Twill, twil, *v.a.* to weave in diagonal ribs: *s.* a woven fabric, in which the warp is raised one and depressed two or more for the passage of the waft threads (A.S. *twa*, two).
Twin, twin, *s.* one of two produced at birth; one very like another. The *Twins*, *pl.*, a sign of the zodiac; Gemini (A.S. *twa*, two).
Twin, twin, *a.* noting one of two born at a birth; very much resembling; swelling out into two protuberances [Bot.]
Twin-born, twin'-born, *a.* born at the same birth.
Twine, twine, *v.a.* to twist; to wind; to unite closely; to embrace; to gird: *v.n.* to unite closely; to make turns; to turn round: *s.* a strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; a twist; a convolution; act of winding round. See **Twin.**
Twinge, twinj, *v.a.* to affect with a sharp sudden pain; to pinch or tweak; to pull with a jerk: *v.n.* to suffer a sudden sharp local pain; to suffer a keen, darting or shooting pain: *s.* a sudden sharp pain; a darting local pain of momentary continuance; a sharp rebuke of conscience; a pinch; a tweak (Scand. and Ger.)
Twining, twī'-ning, *a.* twisting; winding round spirally upward.
Twinkle, twingk'l, *v.n.* to sparkle; to flash at intervals; to shine with a broken quivering light; to open and shut the eye by turns; to play irregularly (A.S.)
Twinkle, twingk'l, } *s.* a shining with intermitted
Twinkling, twingk'-ling, } light; a sparkle, as of the eye; a quick motion of the eye; a moment; an instant.
Twin-likeness, twin'-like-nes, *s.* near resemblance.
Twinling, twin'-ling, *s.* a twin lamb.
Twinned, twinnd, *a.* produced at one birth, like twins; like twins.
Twinner, twin'-ner, *s.* a breeder of twins.
Twinter, twin'-ter, *s.* a beast two winters old (Local).
Twirl, twurl, *v.a.* to move or turn rapidly round; to whirl round: *v.n.* to revolve with velocity; to be whirled round: *s.* a rapid circular motion; quick rotation; twist; convolution (A.S. *tweran*, to turn).
Twist, twist, *v.a.* to unite by winding one thread, strand or other flexible substance round another; to form into a thread from many fine filaments; to contort; to writhe; to wreathe; to encircle; to unite by intertexture of parts; to enter by winding; to pervert; to turn from a straight line: *v.n.* to be contorted or united by winding round each other: *s.* a cord, thread, or anything flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other; a cord; a string; a contortion; a little roll of tobacco; manner of twisting (A.S. *twa*, two).
Twister, twis'-ter, *s.* one who twists; the instrument of twisting.
Twit, twit, *v.a.* to reproach; to upbraid, as for some previous act (A.S. *æt*, upon, and *witan*, to blame).
Twitch, twitch, *v.a.* to pull with a sudden jerk; to snatch: *s.* a pull with a jerk; a short, spasmodic contraction of the fibres or muscles (A.S. *twiccian*, to pluck).
Twitcher, twitch'-er, *s.* one who twitches.
Twitch-grass, twitch' grass, *s.* couch-grass, a species of grass difficult to exterminate.
Twitching, twitch'-ing, *s.* act of pulling with a jerk; act of suffering short spasmodic contractions.
Twite, twite, *s.* the mountain finch (from its cry).
Twitter, twit'-ter, *v.n.* to make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises; to move or beat tremulously: *s.* a small, intermitted noise like the sound of the swallow; a slight trembling of the nerves (from the sound).
Twitter, twit'-ter, *s.* one who twits or reproaches.
Twittering, twit'-ter-ing, *s.* the act of uttering a succession of small, interrupted sounds.
Twittingly, twit'-ting-le, *ad.* with upbraiding.
Twittle-twattle, twit'-tl-twot'-tl, *s.* tattle; gabble.
'Twixt, twikst, a contraction of **Betwixt.**
Two, too, *a.* one and one: *s.* the number two. *In two*, into two parts (A.S. *twa*).
Two-edged, too'-ejd, *a.* having both edges sharp.
Two-faced, too'-fasced, *a.* having two faces; double-dealing.
Two-fold, too'-foald, *a.* double: *ad.* in a double degree.
Two-foot, too'-foot, *a.* measuring two feet.
Two-handed, too'-hand-ed, *a.* having two hands; powerful; wielded with both hands; handy.
Two-pence, too'-pens, *s.* a small coin, worth two pennies.
Two-penny, tup'-pen-e, *a.* of little worth.
Two-ply, too'-pli, *a.* consisting of two thicknesses.
Two-tongued, too'-tungd, *a.* double-tongued; deceitful.
Tyke, tike, *s.* a dog; a contemptible fellow. See **Tike.**
Tyler, tī'-ler, *s.* a tiler, which see.
Tymbal, tim'-bal, *s.* a kind of kettle-drum (Ar.)
Tympan, tim'-pan, *s.* a parchment frame on which the sheets are laid for printing. See **Tympanum.**
Tympanic, tim-pan'-ik, *a.* like a drum; pertaining to the tympanum.
Tympanites, tim-pā-nī'-teez, *s.* a flatulent distension of the abdomen.
Tympanitic, tim-pā-nit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or affected by tympanitis.
Tympanitis, tim'-pā-nī'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear.
Tympanum, tim'-pā-num, *s.* the drum of the ear or middle ear [Anat.]; a drum-shaped wheel placed round an axis for raising weights [Mech.]; the area of a pediment; the panel of a door; a triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch (Gr. *tympanon*, from *typto*, to strike).
Tympany, tim'-pā-ne, *s.* a flatulent distension of the abdomen.
Type, tipe, *s.* an emblem; that which represents something else; a sign; a symbol; a figure of something to come; stamp or general structure or character; model; ideal; a letter in metal or other hard material to print from (Gr. *typos*, an impression, from *typto*, to strike).
Type-founder, tipe'-found-er, *s.* one who casts types.
Type-foundry, tipe'-found-re, *s.* the place where types are cast.
Type-metal, tipe'-metal, *s.* a metal compound of lead and antimony, with a small proportion of tin, used in making types.
Type-setter, tipe'-set-ter, *s.* one who sets up types.
Typh-fever, tif'-fee-ver, *s.* a continued low fever, such as typhus.
Typhlops, tif'-lops, *s.* a reptile, like an earth-worm; wit a scarcely visible eye (Gr. *typhlos*, blind, and *ops*, the eye).
Typhoid, tī'-foyd, *a.* resembling typhus. *Typhoid fever*, enteric fever, which is endemic, slightly infectious, and induced usually by the effluvia of drains, contaminated water, &c. (*typhus*, and *eidos*, like).
Typhomania, ti-fo-ma'-ne-ā, *s.* a complication of delirium with typhus fever (*typhus* and *mania*).
Typhon, tī'-fon, *s.* the evil genius in Egyptian mythology.
Typhoon, ti-foon', *s.* a violent tornado or hurricane infesting the shores of African deserts, China, and Japan (lit. hot wind).
Typhous, tī'-fus, *a.* relating to typhus.
Typhus, tī'-fus, *s.* a contagious, infectious, low fever, occurring epidemically, the accompaniment of destitution and overcrowded, ill-ventilated dwellings (Gr. *typhos*, smoke, lethargy, stupor).
Typic, tip'-ik, } *a.* emblematic; figurative; exhi-
Typical, tip'-e-kal, } biting prominently the characteristics of a group. See **Type.** *Typic fever*, one that is regular in its attacks. **Typically**, tip'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a typical manner. **Typicalness**, tip'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being typical.
Typify, tip'-e-fī, *v.a.* to represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance (Gr. *typos* and *facio*, to make).
Typographer, tī-pog'-rā-fer, *s.* a printer.
Typographic, tī-po-graf'-ik, } *a.* pertaining to
Typographical, tī-po-graf'-e-kal, } printing; emblematic. **Typographically**, tī-po-graf'-e-kal-le, *ad.* by means of types.
Typography, tī-pog'-rā-fe, *s.* the art of printing; emblematical or hieroglyphic representation (Gr. *typos*, and *grapho*, to write).
Typology, tī-pol'-o-je, *s.* the doctrine of or a treatise on Scriptural types (Gr. *typos*, and *logos*, science).
Tyrannical, ti-ran'-ne-kal, *a.* pertaining to a tyrant; beseeming a tyrant; arbitrary; imperious; despotic; cruel. **Tyrannically**, ti-ran'-ne-kal-le, *ad.* in a tyrannical manner. **Tyrannicalness**, ti-ran'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being tyrannical.
Tyrannicide, ti-ran'-ne-side, *s.* the act of killing a tyrant; one who kills him (L. *tyrannus*, a tyrant and *cædo*, to kill).

Tyrannize, tir'-an-nize, *v.n.* to act the tyrant; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity.
Tyrannous, tir'-an-nus, *a.* tyrannical; arbitrary; unjustly severe.
Tyranny, tir'-an-ne, *s.* arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; cruel government or discipline; absolute monarchy cruelly administered; severity; rigour.
Tyrant, ti'-rant, *s.* a monarch or ruler who oppresses his subjects; a person who exercises unlawful authority; a despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor (Gr. *tyrannos*, an absolute ruler).
Tyrian, tir'-e-an, *a.* obtained at Tyre; being of a purple colour.
Tyro, ti'-ro, *s.* a beginner in learning; a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject (L. *tiro*, a newly-levied soldier).
Tythe, tithe, *s.* See **Tithe.**
Tzar, zär, *s.* the Emperor of Russia. See **Czar.**

U.

U is the fifth vowel and the twenty-first letter of the English Alphabet. It has four distinct vocal sounds; the first is short and acute, as in *hut;* the second a little longer, as in *truth;* the third long and close, as in *mute;* and the fourth short and obscure, as in *fur, ful,* &c. In many words it takes the sound of *yu,* as in *unison;* and sometimes of *oo,* as *rule.*
Uberty, yu'-ber-te, *s.* abundance; fruitfulness (L. *uber*, fruitful).
Ubication, yu-be-ka'-shun, } *s.* the state of being in a
Ubiety, yu-bi'-e-te, } place; local relation (L. *ubi*, where).
Ubiquitary, yu-bik'-we-tar-re, *a.* existing everywhere: *s.* one who exists everywhere.
Ubiquitous, yu-bik'-we-tus, *a.* existing everywhere.
Ubiquity, yu-bik'-we-te, *s.* the state of being ubiquitous; omnipresence (L. *ubique*, everywhere).
Udal, yu'-dal, *a.* allodial [Law]: *s.* a free-hold estate.
Udder, ud'-der, *s.* the glandular organ of an animal, as of a cow, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of its young (A.S. *uder*).
Uddered, ud'-derd, *a.* furnished with udders.
Udometer, yu-dom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the rainfall (L. *udus*, wet, and *meter*).
Ugly, ug'-le, *a.* offensive to the sight; deformed; hateful (Scand. frightful). **Ugilly**, ug'-le-le, *ad.* in an ugly manner. **Ugliness**, ug'-le-nes, *s.* total want of beauty; deformity of person; repulsiveness.
Uhlan, oo'-lan, *or* yu'-lan, *s.* a light cavalry soldier or lancer of Asiatic origin, introduced first into the Polish service, and now into the Austrian and Prussian (Polish, *ula*, a lance).
Ukase, yu-kase', *s.* in Russia, a proclamation or imperial order.
Ulcer, ul'-ser, *s.* a sore, attended with a secretion of pus or some other discharge (L. *ulcus, ulceris*).
Ulcerate, ul'-ser-ate, *v.n.* to form into an ulcer; to become ulcerous: *v.a.* to affect with an ulcer or ulcers.
Ulceration, ul-ser-a'-shun, *s.* process of forming into an ulcer: an ulcer.
Ulcered, ul'-serd, *a.* having become an ulcer.
Ulcerous, ul'-ser-us, *a.* having the nature or character of an ulcer; affected with an ulcer or ulcers. **Ulcerousness**, ul'-ser-us-nes, *s.* the state of being ulcerous.
Ulcuscle, ul-kus'-l, *s.* a little ulcer.
Ule, yule, *s.* an elastic gum, the milky juice of the Uletree, of Mexico.
Ulema, yu-le'-ma, *s.* a corporation in Turkey composed of the hierarchy, doctors of law, and the cadis (Ar. *alim*, wise).
Ulex, yu'-lex, *s.* the furze (L.)
Uliginous, yu-lij'-e-nus, *a.* muddy; oozy; slimy (L. *uligo*, moisture, marshiness).
Ullage, ul'-laje, *s.* what a cask wants of being full [Comm.]
Ullaloo, ul-lä-loo', *int.* one of the vocal deplorations of the Irish over the dead.
Ulmaceous, ul-ma'-shus, *a.* pertaining to the elm (L. *ulmus*).
Ulmic, ul'-mik, *a.* produced by decaying vegetable matter.
Ulmin, ul'-min, *s.* humus; a brown pigment.
Ulmus, ul'-mus, *s.* the elm (L.)
Ulna, ul'-nä, *s.* the larger of the two bones of the forearm, which forms the point of the elbow (L.)
Ulnar, ul'-nar, *a.* pertaining to the ulna.
Ulodendron, yu-lo-den'-dron, *s.* a genus of fossil plants from the coal formation (Gr. *oule*, a scar, and *dendron*, a tree).
Ulotrichi, yu-lot'-re-chi, *s.pl.* the woolly-haired races (Gr. *oulos*, curled, and *thrix, thrichos*, hair).
Ulster, ul'-ster, *s.* a long overcoat made of coarse cloth, originally manufactured in *Ulster.*
Ult., ult, *s.* last; a contraction for **Ultimo.**
Ulterior, ul-te'-re-ur, *a.* further; on the farther side of any line or boundary; more distant or remote (L. comparative of *ulter*, beyond).
Ultimate, ul'-te-mate, *a.* furthest; most remote; most extreme; final; being that on which all also bears; last in a train of consequences; last; being at the furthest point; the last into which a substance can be resolved (L. superlative of *ulter*). See **Ulterior.** **Ultimately**, ul'-te-mate-le, *ad.* in the end.
Ultimatum, ul-te-ma'-tum, *s.; pl.* **Ultimata**, a final proposition or condition offered, as the basis of a treaty, the rejection of which will put an end to further negotiation; any final proposition or condition (L.)
Ultimity, ul-tim'-e-te, *s.* the last stage or consequence.
Ultimo, ul'-te-mo, *s.* the month preceding the present.
Ultra, ul'-trä, a Latin prefix, signifying beyond, extreme.
Ultra, ul'-trä, *a.* extreme: *s.* an ultraist.
Ultraism, ul'-trä-izm, *s.* the advocacy of extreme views or measures.
Ultraist, ul'-trä-ist, *s.* one who advocates extreme views or measures.
Ultramarine, ul-trä-mä-reen', *a.* situated or being beyond the sea: *s.* a beautiful and durable sky-blue colour, formed of the mineral called lapis lazuli; azure-stone (L. *ultra*, and *mare*, the sea).
Ultramontane, ul-trä-mon'-tane, *a.* being beyond the mountains, specially the Alps, originally on the North side, now on the South: *s.* a foreigner; one who resides beyond the mountains; one who holds the ultramontane views prevailing in Italy. *Ultramontane doctrines*, extreme views of the Pope's rights and supremacy.
Ultramontanism, ul-trä-mon'-tan-izm, *s.* extreme views of the Pope's rights and supremacy.
Ultramontanist, ul-trä-mon'-tan-ist, *s.* one who holds ultramontane views.
Ultramundane, ul-trä-mun'-dane, *a.* being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system (L. *ultra*, and *mundus*, the world).
Ultroneous, ul-tro'-ne-us, *a.* spontaneous; voluntary (L. *ultro*, of one's own accord, unasked). **Ultroneously**, ul-tro'-ne-us-le, *ad.* in an ultroneous manner.
Ululate, ul'-yu-late, *v.n.* to howl, as a dog or wolf (L. *ululo*).
Ululation, ul-yu-la'-shun, *s.* act of howling.
Umbel, um'-bel, *s.* a particular mode of inflorescence, in which the pedicels all proceed from a single point [Bot.] (L. *umbella*, a little shade).
Umbellar, um-bel'-lar, *a.* pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.
Umbellate, um'-bel-late, *a.* bearing umbels; consisting of an umbel.
Umbelliferous, um-bel-lif'-er-us, *a.* bearing umbels (L. *umbel*, and *fero*, to bear).
Umbellule, um'-bel-lule, *s.* a little or partial umbel.
Umber, um'-ber, *s.* an ore of iron of a dark brown colour, used as a pigment: *v.a.* to colour with umber; to shade or darken (*Umbria*, in Italy).
Umber, um'-ber, *s.* a fish, the grayling. See **Umbre.**
Umbery, um'-ber-e, *a.* of the colour of umber.
Umbilic, um-bil'-ik, } *a.* pertain-
Umbilical, um-bil'-e-kal, *or* um-be-li'-kal, } ing to the navel. *Umbilical cord*, the navel string that proceeds from the navel of the fœtus to the centre of the placenta. *Umbilical hernia*, hernia of the bowels at the navel. *Umbilical region*, the part of the abdominal parietes about two inches round the navel (L. *umbilicus*).
Umbilicate, um-bil'-e-kate, *a.* navel-shaped; depressed in the middle like a navel.
Umbilicus, um-be-li'-kus, *s.* the navel [Anat.]; a genus of plants, the navel-wort [Bot.]; the small cord-like process which attaches the seed to the placenta [Bot.]; the hollow in a spiral shell [Conch.] (L.)
Umbles, um'-biz, *s.pl.* the entrails of a deer (Fr.)
Umbo, um'-bo, *s.* the boss or protuberant part of a shield; the point of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge [Conch.] (L.)
Umbonate, um'-bo-nate, } *a.* having a boss or ele-
Umbonated, um'-bo-na-ted, } vated point in the middle.

Umbra, um'-brâ, *s.* the dark cone of shadow projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun [Astron.]; the dark centre of a sun-spot (L. a shadow).

Umbraculiform, um-brak'-u-le-form, *a.* having the form of an umbrella.

Umbrage, um'-braje, *s.* a shade; shadow; suspicion of injury; offence (L. *umbra*, a shade or shadow).

Umbrageous, um-bra'-jus, *a.* forming a shade; shady. **Umbrageously**, um-bra'-jus-le, *ad.* in the manner of a shade. **Umbrageousness**, um-bra'-jus-nes, *s.* shadiness.

Umbratic, um-brat'-ik, *a.* shadowy; typical; keeping in the shade.

Umbratile, um'-brâ-til, *a.* in the shade; unreal.

Umbre, um'-ber, *s.* an African bird of the heron family.

Umbrella, um-brel'-lâ, *s.* a shade or screen carried in the hand as a shelter from the sun or the rain.

Umbriere, um-breer', *s.* the vizor of a helmet.

Umbriferous, um-brif'-er-us, *a.* casting or making a shade (L. *umbra*, and *fero*, to bear).

Umbril, um'-bril, *s.* an umbriere.

Umbrosity, um-bros'-e-te, *s.* shadiness.

Umlaut, oom'-lout, *s.* the modification of a vowel through the influence of another [Gram.] (Ger. *um*, change, and *Laut*, sound).

Umpirage, um'-pi-rage, *s.* the power or right of an umpire to decide; the decision of an umpire.

Umpire, um'-pire, *s.* a person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is by mutual election or consent referred; a third person called in to decide a controversy [Law]. (L. *impar*, uneven, odd, from *in*, not, and *par*, equal).

Umpireship, um'-pire-ship, *s.* the post of umpire.

Un, un, a Saxon prefix signifying not before nouns or adjectives, and the reversal of the action or its undoing before verbs.

Unabased, un-â-bayzd', *a.* not abased; not humbled.

Unabashed, un-â-basht', *a.* not abashed; not confused with shame or from modesty.

Unabated, un-â-ba'-ted, *a.* not abated; not diminished in strength or violence.

Unable, un-a'-bl, *a.* not able; not having sufficient ability or means; weak; not having adequate knowledge or skill.

Unabolishable, un-â-bol'-ish-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be abolished.

Unabolished, un-â-bol'-isht, *a.* not abolished; remaining in force.

Unabraded, un-ab-ra'-ded, *a.* not worn by friction.

Unabridged, un-â-brijd', *a.* not abridged.

Unabrogated, un-ab'-ro-ga-ted, *a.* not annulled.

Unabsolved, un-ab-solvd', *a.* not acquitted or forgiven.

Unabsorbed, un-ab-sorbd', *a.* not imbibed.

Unaccelerated, un-ak-sel'-er-a-ted, *a.* not accelerated.

Unaccented, un-ak-sent'-ed, *a.* having no accent.

Unacceptable, un-ak-sep'-tâ-bl, *a.* not acceptable; not such as will be received with pleasure.

Unacclimated, un-ak-kli'-ma-ted, *a.* not inured to the climate.

Unaccommodated, un-ak-kom'-o-da-ted, *a.* not fitted or adapted.

Unaccommodating, un-ak-kom'-o-da-ting, *a.* not ready to oblige; uncompliant.

Unaccompanied, un-ak-kum'-pâ-nid, *a.* not attended; having no attendants, companions or followers; without accompaniment.

Unaccomplished, un-ak-kom'-plisht, *a.* not finished; incomplete; not furnished with accomplishments.

Unaccordant, un-ak-kord'-ant, *a.* not accordant or harmonious.

Unaccountability, un-ak-kownt-â-bil'-e-te, *s.* state of being unaccountable; anything unaccountable.

Unaccountable, un-ak-kownt'-â-bl, *a.* not to be accounted for; not explicable; not responsible. **Unaccountably**, un-ak-kownt'-â-ble, *ad.* in an unaccountable manner. **Unaccountableness**, un-ak-kownt'-â-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being inexplicable or irresponsible.

Unaccredited, un-ak-kred'-e-ted, *a.* not accredited; not authorized.

Unaccurate, un-ak'-ku-rate, *a.* not correct or exact. **Unaccurateness**, un-ak'-ku-rate-nes, *s.* the state of being inaccurate.

Unaccustomed, un-ak-kus'-tumd, *a.* not accustomed; not habituated; unusual.

Unachievable, un-â-tcheev'-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be done.

Unachieved, un-â-tcheevd', *a.* not accomplished or performed.

Unaching, un-ake'-ing, *a.* not aching; not giving pain.

Unacknowledged, un-ak-nol'-edjd, *a.* not recognized; not owned.

Unacquaintance, un-ak-kwaynt'-ans, *s.* want of acquaintance or knowledge.

Unacquainted, un-ak-kwayn'-ted, *a.* unusual; not having familiar knowledge. **Unacquaintedness**, un-ak-kwayn'-ted-nes, *s.* want of acquaintance.

Unacquired, un-ak-kwire'd, *a.* not gained.

Unacquitted, un-ak-kwit'-ted, *a.* not declared innocent.

Unacted, un-ak'-ted, *a.* not performed.

Unactuated, un-akt'-yu-a-ted, *a.* not moved.

Unadapted, un-â-dapt'-ed, *a.* not suited.

Unaddicted, un-ad-dikt'-ed, *a.* not given or devoted.

Unadjudged, un-ad-judjd', *a.* not judicially decided.

Unadjusted, un-ad-just'-ed, *a.* not settled; not liquidated.

Unadministered, un-ad-min'-is-terd, *a.* not administered.

Unadmired, un-ad-mire'd, *a.* not regarded with affection or respect.

Unadmonished, un-ad-mon'-isht, *a.* not cautioned.

Unadoptable, un-â-dopt'-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be adopted.

Unadored, un-â-dore'd, *a.* not worshipped.

Unadorned, un-â-dornd', *a.* not decorated.

Unadulterated, un-â-dul'-ter-a-ted, *a.* genuine; pure.

Unadulterous, un-â-dul'-ter-us, *a.* not guilty of adultery.

Unadventurous, un-ad-vent'-yu-rus, *a.* not bold.

Unadvisable, un-ad-vi'-zâ-bl, *a.* not advisable; not to be recommended; not expedient.

Unadvised, un-ad-vize'd, *a.* not prudent; not discreet; done without due consideration. **Unadvisedly**, un-ad-vize'-ed-le, *ad.* imprudently; without due consideration. **Unadvisedness**, un-ad-vize'-ed-nes, *s.* imprudence; rashness.

Unaffable, un-af'-fâ-bl, *a.* not free to converse; reserved.

Unaffected, un-af-fek'-ted, *a.* not affected; plain; natural; real; not hypocritical. **Unaffectedly**, un-af-fek'-ted-le, *ad.* really; sincerely. **Unaffectedness**, un-af-fek'-ted-nes, *s.* state of being unaffected.

Unaffectionate, un-af-fek'-shun-ate, *a.* wanting affection.

Unafflicted, un-af-flik'-ted, *a.* free from trouble.

Unaffrighted, un-af-fri'-ted, *a.* not frightened.

Unagitated, un-aj'-e-ta-ted, *a.* calm.

Unagreeable, un-â-gre'-a-bl, *a.* not consistent; unsuitable.

Unaided, un-a'-ded, *a.* not assisted.

Unaiming, un-a'-ming, *a.* having no particular aim or direction.

Unaired, un-ayrd', *a.* not aired.

Unalarmed, un-â-lârmd', *a.* not disturbed with fear.

Unalarming, un-â-lârm'-ing, *a.* not alarming.

Unalienable, un-ale'-yen-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be alienated. **Unalienably**, un-ale'-yen-â-ble, *ad.* in a manner that does not admit of alienation.

Unalienated, un-ale'-yen-a-ted, *a.* not transferred.

Unalleviated, un-al-le'-ve-a-ted, *a.* not mitigated.

Unalliable, un-al-li'-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be allied or connected in amity.

Unallied, un-al-lide', *a.* having no alliance or connection; having no powerful relation.

Unallowable, un-al-low'-â-bl, *a.* that may not be allowed.

Unallowed, un-al-lowd', *a.* not permitted.

Unalloyed, un-al-loyd', *a.* not alloyed or reduced by foreign admixture.

Unalluring, un-al-luring, *a.* not tempting.

Unalterable, un-awl'-ter-â-bl, *a.* unchangeable. **Unalterably**, un-awl'-ter-â-ble, *ad.* unchangeably. **Unalterableness**, un-awl'-ter-â-bl-nes, *s.* unchangeableness.

Unalterability, un-awl-ter-â-bil'-e-te, *s.* immutability.

Unaltered, un-awl'-terd, *a.* not altered or changed.

Unamazed, un-â-mazd', *a.* free from astonishment.

Unambiguous, un-am-big'-yu-us, *a.* not of doubtful meaning. **Unambiguously**, un-am-big'-yu-us-le, *ad.* clearly and explicitly. **Unambiguousness**, un-am-big'-yu-us-nes, *s.* clearness; explicitness.

Unambitious, un-am-bish'-us, *a.* free from ambition; not affecting show. **Unambitiously**, un-am-bish'-us-le, *ad.* without ambitiousness. **Unambitiousness**, un-am-bish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being unambitious.

Unamenable, un-â-me'-nâ-bl, *a.* not amenable.

Unamended, un-â-mend'-ed, *a.* not capable of being improved.

Unamended, un-â-mend'-ed, *a.* not amended.

Unamiable, un-a'-me-â-bl, *a.* not conciliating; not adapted to gain affection. **Unamiableness**, un-a'-me-â-bl-nes, *s.* want of amiableness.

Unamused, un-â-mewzd', *a.* not entertained.

Unamusing, un-â-mewz'-ing, *a.* not affording entertainment.

Unamusive, un-â-mew'-siv, *a.* not affording amusement.

Unanalogical, un-an-â-loj'-e-kal, *a.* not analogical.

Unanalogous, un-an-al'-o-jus, *a.* not agreeable to.

Unanalyzable, un-an-â-lize'-â-bl, *a.* incapable of analysis.
Unanalyzed, un-an'-lize'd, *a.* not resolved into simple parts.
Unanchored, un-ank'-urd, *a.* not moored.
Unaneled, un-â-neeld', *a.* not having received extreme unction.
Unangular, un-ang'-gu-lar, *a.* having no angles.
Unanimalized, un-an'-e-mal-ize'd, *a.* not formed into animal matter.
Unanimated, un-an'-e-ma-ted, *a.* not possessed of life; not enlivened; not having spirit; dull.
Unanimating, un-an'-e-ma-ting, *a.* not animating; dull.
Unanimity, yu-nâ-nim'-e-te, *s.* agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination.
Unanimous, yu-nan'-e-mus, *a.* being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; formed by unanimity. **Unanimously**, yu-nan'-e-mus-le, *ad.* with entire agreement of opinion. **Unanimousness**, yu-nan'-e-mus-nes, *s.* state of being unanimous.
Unannealed, un-an-neeld', *a.* not tempered by heat; suddenly cooled.
Unannexed, un-an-nekst', *a.* not annexed or joined.
Unannounced, un-an-nownst', *a.* not announced or proclaimed.
Unannoyed, un-an-noyd', *a.* not annoyed.
Unanointed, un-â-noyn'-ted, *a.* not anointed; not having received extreme unction.
Unanswerability, un-an'-ser-a-bil'-e-te, *s.* unanswerableness.
Unanswerable, un-an'-ser-â-bl, *a.* not capable of refutation; not answerable. **Unanswerably**, un-an'-ser-â-ble, *ad.* beyond refutation. **Unanswerableness**, un-an'-ser-â-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being unanswerable.
Unanswered, un-an'-serd, *a.* not answered; unopposed by a reply; not refuted.
Unanticipated, un-an-tis'-e-pa-ted, *a.* not anticipated.
Unappalled, un-ap-pawld', *a.* not daunted.
Unapparelled, un-ap-par'-eld, *a.* not apparelled or clothed.
Unapparent, un-ap-pa'-rent, *a.* not apparent; obscure.
Unappealable, un-ap-pe'-lâ-bl, *a.* admitting no appeal.
Unappeasable, un-ap-pe'-zâ-bl, *a.* not to be pacified.
Unappeased, un-ap-peezd', *a.* not pacified.
Unapplauded, un-ap-plawd'-ed, *a.* not applauded.
Unapplausive, un-ap-plaw'-ziv, *a.* not applauding.
Unapplied, un-ap-plide', *a.* not used according to the intention.
Unappreciated, un-ap-pre'-she-a-ted, *a.* not duly estimated or valued.
Unapprehended, un-ap-pre-hen'-ded, *a.* not apprehended; not understood.
Unapprehensible, un-ap-pre-hen'-se-bl, *a.* not capable of being understood.
Unapprehensive, un-ap-pre-hen'-siv, *a.* not fearful or suspecting; not intelligent. **Unapprehensiveness**, un-ap-pre-hen'-siv-nes, *s.* state of being unapprehensive.
Unapprized, un-ap-prize'd, *a.* not previously informed.
Unapproachable, un-ap-pro'-tchâ-bl, *a.* that cannot be approached; inaccessible. **Unapproachableness**, un-ap-pro'-tchâ-bl-nes, *s.* state of being unapproachable.
Unapproached, un-ap-proatcht', *a.* not to be approached.
Unappropriated, un-ap-pro'-pre-a-ted, *a.* not applied to any specific object; not granted to any person or corporation.
Unapproved, un-ap-proovd', *a.* not approved; not having received approbation.
Unapproving, un-ap-proov'-ing, *a.* not approving.
Unapt, un-apt', *a.* not ready or inclined, especially to learn; unfit; not qualified; not disposed. **Unaptly**, un-apt'-le, *ad.* unfitly; improperly. **Unaptness**, un-apt'-nes, *s.* state of being unapt.
Unargued, un-ar'-gude, *a.* not debated or disputed.
Unarm, un-ârm', *v.a.* to disarm.
Unarmed, un-ârmd', *a.* not having arms; not equipped; not furnished with scales or prickles.
Unarraigned, un-ar-raynd', *a.* not brought to trial.
Unarranged, un-ar-raynjd', *a.* not disposed in order.
Unarrayed, un-ar-rade', *a.* not arrayed; not disposed in order.
Unarrested, un-ar-res'-ted, *a.* not apprehended.
Unartful, un-ârt'-ful, *a.* artless; wanting skill. **Unartfully**, un-ârt'-ful-le, *ad.* artlessly.
Unarticulated, un-ar-tik'-yu-la-ted, *a.* not articulated.
Unartificial, un-ar-te-fish'-al, *a.* not formed by art; not artificial. **Unartificially**, un-ar-te-fish'-al-le, *ad.* not with art.
Unartistic, un-ar-tist'-ik, *a.* not like an artist.
Unascendible, un-as-sen'-de-bl, *a.* that cannot be ascended.
Unascertainable, un-as-ser-tane'-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be ascertained or certainly known.
Unascertained, un-as-ser-taynd', *a.* not known with certainty.
Unashamed, un-â-shaymd', *a.* not ashamed.
Unasked, un-âskt', *a.* unsolicited; not sought by entreaty.
Unaspirated, un-as'-pe-ra-ted, *a.* having no aspirates.
Unaspiring, un-as-pire'-ing, *a.* not aspiring or ambitious.
Unassailable, un-as-sa'-lâ-bl, *a.* that cannot be assaulted.
Unassayed, un-as-sade', *a.* not attempted; not tested, as applied to metals.
Unasserted, un-as-sert'-ed, *a.* not affirmed or vindicated.
Unassessed, un-as-sest', *a.* not assessed or rated.
Unassignable, un-as-si'-nâ-bl, *a.* that cannot be transferred by assignment.
Unassigned, un-as-sin'd, *a.* not transferred.
Unassimilated, un-as-sim'-e-la-ted, *a.* not assimilated; not made to resemble; not converted into a fluid or solid of the body; not animalized, as food [Physiol.]
Unassimilating, un-as-sim'-e-la-ting, *a.* not assimilating.
Unassisted, un-as-sist'-ed, *a.* not aided or helped.
Unassociated, un-as-so'-she-a-ted, *a.* not united with a society.
Unassorted, un-as-sor'-ted, *a.* not distributed into sorts.
Unassuaged, un-as-swayjd', *a.* not appeased.
Unassuming, un-as-sewm'-ing, *a.* not forward or arrogant; modest.
Unassured, un-â-shure'd, *a.* not assured; not confident; not insured.
Unatonable, un-â-to'-nâ-bl, *a.* not to be expiated.
Unatoned, un-â-tone'd, *a.* not expiated.
Unattached, un-at-tatcht', *a.* not arrested; not attached to a regiment [Mil.]
Unattackable, un-at-tak'-â-bl, *a.* not attackable.
Unattainable, un-at-ta'-nâ-bl, *a.* not to be obtained. **Unattainableness**, un-at-ta'-nâ-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being unattainable.
Unattainted, un-at-tane'-ted, *a.* not attainted; not corrupted.
Unattempered, un-at-tem'-perd, *a.* not tempered by mixture.
Unattempted, un-at-tempt'-ed, *a.* not tried or essayed.
Unattended, un-at-ten'-ded, *a.* not accompanied; having no retinue; not medically attended to.
Unattending, un-at-tend'-ing, *a.* not being attentive.
Unattentive, un-at-ten'-tiv, *a.* inattentive.
Unattenuated, un-at-ten'-yu-a-ted, *a.* not attenuated.
Unattested, un-at-tes'-ted, *a.* having no attestation.
Unattired, un-at-tire'd, *a.* not adorned.
Unattractive, un-at-trak'-tiv, *a.* not attractive.
Unau, yu-naw', *s.* an edentate mammal, the two-toed sloth.
Unaudited, un-awd'-it-ed, *a.* not audited or adjusted.
Unauthentic, un-aw-then'-tik, *a.* not genuine or true.
Unauthenticated, un-aw-then'-te-ka-ted, *a.* not authenticated; not made certain by authority.
Unauthoritative, un-aw-thor'-e-ta-tiv, *a.* not authoritative.
Unauthorized, un-aw'-thor-ized, *a.* not warranted by proper authority.
Unavailable, un-â-va'-lâ-bl, *a.* not effectual; vain; useless. **Unavailableness**, un-â-va'-lâ-bl-nes, *s.* state of being unavailable.
Unavailing, un-â-va'-ling, *a.* ineffectual; useless; vain.
Unavenged, un-â-venjd', *a.* not avenged; not having obtained satisfaction; not punished.
Unaverted, un-â-vert'-ed, *a.* not turned away.
Unavoidable, un-â-voyd'-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be made null or void; inevitable. **Unavoidably**, un-â-voyd'-â-ble, *ad.* in a way that could not be avoided. **Unavoidableness**, un-â-voyd'-â-bl-nes, *s.* state of being unavoidable.
Unavoided, un-â-voyd'-ed, *a.* not avoided or shunned.
Unavowed, un-â-vowd', *a.* not acknowledged.
Unawakened, un-â-wa'-knd, *a.* not roused from sleep; not roused from spiritual sleep.
Unaware, un-â-wayr', *a.* without thought; inattentive.
Unaware, un-â-wayr', } *ad.* without being or making aware; suddenly; unexpectedly; unintentionally.
Unawares, un-â-wayrz', }
Unawed, un-awd', *a.* not restrained by fear.
Unbacked, un-bakt', *a.* not having been backed; not taught to bear a rider; unsupported.
Unbaffled, un-baf'-fld, *a.* not defeated or confounded.
Unbaked, un-bake'd, *a.* not baked.
Unbalanced, un-bal'-anst, *a.* not balanced; not poised; not brought to an equality of debt and credit; not restrained by equal power.

Unballast, un-bal'-ast, *v.a.* to free from ballast.
Unballasted, un-bal'-as-ted, *a.* not furnished with ballast; unsteady.
Unbandaged, un-ban'-dajd, *a.* not bandaged.
Unbanded, un-ban'-ded, *a.* stripped of a band; having no band.
Unbannered, un-ban'-nerd, *a.* having no banner.
Unbaptized, un-bap-tize'd, *a.* not baptized.
Unbar, un-bär, *v.a.* to remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open.
Unbashful, un-bash'-ful, *a.* bold; impudent.
Unbated, un-ba'-ted, *a.* not repressed; not blunted.
Unbathed, un-bay*th*d', *a.* not bathed; not wet.
Unbattered, un-bat'-terd, *a.* not battered or bruised.
Unbay, un-ba', *v.a.* to open; to free from restraint.
Unbear, un-bare', *v.a.* to unharness.
Unbearable, un-bayr'-à-bl, *a.* not to be borne or endured.
Unbearded, un-beerd'-ed, *a.* having no beard; beardless.
Unbearing, un-bayr'-ing, *a.* bearing or producing no fruit.
Unbeaten, un-be'-tn, *a.* not treated with blows; untrod.
Unbeauteous, un-bew'-te-us, } *a.* having no beauty.
Unbeautiful, un-bew'-te-ful, }
Unbeautified, un-bew'-te-fide, *a.* not beautified.
Unbecoming, un-be-kum'-ing, *a.* not becoming; improper for the person or character; indecent; indecorous. **Unbecomingly,** un-be-kum'-ing-le, *ad.* in an unbecoming manner. **Unbecomingness,** un-be-kum'-ing-nes, *s.* impropriety.
Unbed, un-bed', *v.a.* to raise or rouse from bed.
Unbefitting, un-be-fit'-ting, *a.* unsuitable; unbecoming.
Unbefriended, un-be-frend'-ed, *a.* not supported by friends.
Unbegot, un-be-got', } *a.* not begotten or gene-
Unbegotten, un-be-got'tn, } rated; eternal; not yet begotten.
Unbeguile, un-be-gile', *v.a.* to undeceive.
Unbegun, un-be-gun', *a.* not yet begun.
Unbeheld, un-be-held', *a.* not beheld; not visible.
Unbelief, un-be-leef', *s.* incredulity; infidelity; scepticism; disbelief in the truth of the Gospel.
Unbelievability, un-be-leev'-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* a thing unbelievable.
Unbelievable, un-be-leev'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be believed.
Unbelieve, un-be-leev', *v.a.* to discredit.
Unbeliever, un-be-leev'-er, *s.* an incredulous person; an infidel; one who discredits revelation.
Unbelieving, un-be-leev'-ing, *a.* incredulous; infidel.
Unbeloved, un-be-luv'd, *a.* not loved.
Unbend, un-bend', *v.a.* to free from flexure; to make straight; to relax; to take the sails from their yards and stays [Naut.]; to untie one rope from another [Naut.]; to cast loose, as a cable [Naut.]
Unbending, un-bend'-ing, *a.* not suffering flexure; unyielding; resolute; inflexible. **Unbendingly,** un-bend'-ing-le, *ad.* without bending or yielding. **Unbendingness,** un-bend'-ing-nes, *s.* inflexibility.
Unbeneficed, un-ben'-e-fist, *a.* not enjoying a benefice.
Unbenefited, un-ben'-e-fit-ted, *a.* not having received benefit.
Unbenighted, un-be-nite'-ed, *a.* never visited by darkness.
Unbenign, un-be-nine', *a.* not benign; malignant.
Unbent, un-bent', *pret.* and *pp.* of **Unbend**; *a.* relaxed; not strained; unstrung; not subdued; taken from the yards [Naut.]; loosed [Naut.]
Unbequeathed, un-be-kweet*h*d', *a.* not given by legacy.
Unbeseeming, un-be-seem'-ing, *a.* unbecoming; not befitting. **Unbeseemingly,** un-be-seem'-ing-le, *ad.* in an unbeseeming manner. **Unbeseemingness,** un-be-seem'-ing-nes, *s.* state of being unbeseeming.
Unbesought, un-be-sawt', *a.* not sought by petition or entreaty.
Unbespoken, un-be-spo'-ken, *a.* not bespoken, or ordered beforehand.
Unbestarred, un-be-stärd', *a.* not adorned with stars.
Unbestowed, un-be-stode', *a.* not given; not disposed of.
Unbetrayed, un-be-trade', *a.* not betrayed.
Unbewailed, un-be-wayld', *a.* not bewailed; not lamented.
Unbewitch, un-be-witch', *v.a.* to free from fascination.
Unbias, un-bi'-as, *v.a.* to free from bias or prejudice.
Unbiased, un-bi'-ast, *pp.* freed from prejudice or bias: *a.* impartial; unprejudiced. **Unbiasedly,** un-bi'-ast-le, *ad.* without bias. **Unbiasedness,** un-bi'-ast-nes, *s.* impartiality.
Unbid, un-bid', } *a.* not bid; not commanded;
Unbidden, un-bid'-dn, } spontaneous; uninvited.
Unbigoted, un-big'-ot-ed, *a.* free from bigotry.
Unbind, un-binde', *v.a.* to untie; to unfasten; to set free.
Unbishop, un-bish'-op, *v.a.* to deprive of episcopal orders.
Unbit, un-bit', *a.* not bitten.
Unbit, un-bit', *v.a.* to remove the turns of a cable from off the bits [Naut.]; to unbridle.
Unblamable, un-bla'-mà-bl, *a.* not culpable; faultless. **Unblamably,** un-bla'-mà-ble, *ad.* without incurring blame. **Unblamableness,** un-bla'-mà-bl-nes, *s.* state of being unblamable.
Unblamed, un-blaymd', *a.* free from censure.
Unblasted, un-blast'-ed, *a.* not blasted; not made to wither.
Unbleached, un-bleetcht', *a.* not bleached.
Unbleeding, un-bleed'-ing, *a.* not suffering loss of blood.
Unblemishable, un-blem'-ish-à-bl, *a.* not capable of being blemished.
Unblemished, un-blem'-isht, *a.* not blemished; free from turpitude or reproach; free from deformity; blameless; spotless; irreproachable.
Unblenched, un-blentcht', *a.* not disgraced; not injured by stain or soil.
Unblenching, un-blench'-ing, *a.* not flinching.
Unblended, un-blend'-ed, *a.* not blended; not mingled.
Unblest, un-blest', *a.* excluded from benediction; unhappy.
Unblighted, un-bli'-ted, *a.* not blighted; not blasted.
Unblooded, un-blud'-ded, *a.* not stained with blood.
Unbloody, un-blud'-de, *a.* not stained with blood; not cruel.
Unblossoming, un-blos'-som-ing, *a.* not producing blossoms.
Unblotted, un-blot'-ted, *a.* not blotted.
Unblown, un-blone', *a.* not blown; not having the bud expanded; not inflated with wind.
Unblunted, un-blunt'-ed, *a.* not made obtuse or dull.
Unblushing, un-blush'-ing, *a.* destitute of shame; impudent. **Unblushingly,** un-blush'-ing-le, *ad.* without blushing.
Unboastful, un-boast'-ful, *a.* unassuming; modest. **Unboastfully,** un-boast'-ful-le, *ad.* unassumingly.
Unbodied, un-bod'-id, *a.* having no material body; incorporeal; freed from the body.
Unboiled, un-boyld', *a.* not boiled.
Unbolt, un-boalt', *v.a.* to remove a bolt from; to unfasten.
Unbolted, un-boalt'-ed, *a.* freed from fastening by bolts; not bolted or sifted; not having the bran separated.
Unbonneted, un-bon'-net-ed, *a.* having no bonnet on.
Unbookish, un-book'-ish, *a.* not addicted to books or reading; not cultivated by erudition.
Unboot, un-boot', *v.a.* to take off boots from.
Unbooted, un-boot'-ed, *a.* stripped of boots; not having boots on.
Unborn, un-born', *a.* not born; not yet born.
Unborrowed, un-bor'-rode, *a.* not borrowed; genuine; one's own.
Unbosom, un-boo'-zm, *v.a.* to disclose, as one's secret feelings; to reveal in confidence.
Unbottomed, un-bot'-tmd, *a.* having no bottom; bottomless; having no solid foundation.
Unbought, un-bawt', *a.* obtained without money or purchase.
Unbound, un-bownd', *a.* not bound; loose; wanting a cover; not bound by obligation.
Unbound, un-bownd', *pp.* of **Unbind.**
Unbounded, un-bownd'-ed, *a.* having no bound or limit; boundless; infinite; having no check or control. **Unboundedly,** un-bownd'-ed-le, *ad.* without bounds. **Unboundedness,** un-bownd'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being unbound.
Unbounteous, un-bown'-te-us, *a.* not bounteous; not liberal.
Unbow, un-bow', *v.a.* to unbend.
Unbowed, un-bowd', *a.* not bent; not arched.
Unbowel, un-bow'-el, *v.a.* to deprive of the entrails; to eviscerate.
Unbrace, un-brase', *v.a.* to loose; to relax.
Unbraid, un-brade', *v.a.* to separate the strands of a braid; to disentangle.
Unbranched, un-bräntcht', *a.* not shooting into branches.
Unbranching, un-bräntch'-ing, *a.* not dividing into branches.
Unbreast, un-brest', *v.a.* to disclose or lay open.
Unbreathable, un-bree*th*'-à-bl, *a.* not breathable.
Unbreathed, un-bree*th*'d, *a.* not exercised.
Unbreathing, un-bree*th*'-ing, *a.* unanimated.
Unbred, un-bred', *a.* not well bred; not taught.
Unbreech, un-breetch', *v.a.* to remove the breeches or the breech of.
Unbreeched, un-breetcht', *a.* having no breeches.

Unbrewed, un-broo'd, *a.* not mixed; pure; genuine.
Unbribed, un-brī'bd, *a.* not corrupted by money.
Unbridged, un-brijd', *a.* not crossed by a bridge.
Unbridle, un-brī'dl, *v.a.* to free from the bridle.
Unbridled, un-brī'dld, *a.* unrestrained; licentious.
Unbroke, un-brōke', } *a.* not broken; not violated; not
Unbroken, un-brō'kn, } subdued; not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke.
Unbrotherly, un-bruth'-er-le, *a.* not becoming a brother; unkind.
Unbruised, un-broozd', *a.* not bruised; not crushed or hurt.
Unbuckle, un-buk'l, *v.a.* to loose from buckles; to unfasten.
Unbuild, un-bild', *v.a.* to demolish what is built; to raze.
Unbuilt, un-bilt', *a.* not yet built; not erected.
Unbuoyed, un-boyd', *a.* not buoyed or borne up.
Unburden, un-bur'-dn, *v.a.* See **Unburthen**.
Unburdensome, un-bur'-dn-sum, *a.* not oppressive.
Unburied, un-ber'-rid, *a.* not buried; not interred.
Unburned, un-burnd', } *a.* not consumed or injured by
Unburnt, un-burnt', } fire; not baked.
Unburning, un-burn'-ing, *a.* not consuming away by fire.
Unburrow, un-bur'-ro, *v.a.* to chase out of a burrow.
Unburthen, un-bur'-*thn*, *v.a.* to rid of a load; to ease; to throw off; to relieve the mind by disclosure.
Unbusied, un-biz'-zid, *a.* not employed; idle.
Unbusinesslike, un-biz'-nes-like, *a.* not business-like.
Unbutton, un-but'tn, *v.a.* to loose the buttons of.
Uncage, un-kaje', *v.a.* to loose from a cage.
Uncalled, un-kawld', *a.* not summoned or invited. *Uncalled for*, not required.
Uncalm, un-käm, *v.a.* to disturb.
Uncancellable, un-kan'-sel-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be cancelled.
Uncancelled, un-kan'-seld, *a.* not cancelled; not erased.
Uncandid, un-kan'-did, *a.* not candid; not frank or sincere.
Uncanonical, un-kà-non'-e-kal, *a.* not canonical; not agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic. **Uncanonically**, un-kà-non'-e-kal-le, *ad.* without canonicalness. **Uncanonicalness**, un-kà-non'-e-kal-nes, *s.* state of being uncanonical.
Uncanonize, un-kan'-on-ize, *v.a.* to deprive of canonical authority; to deprive of canonization.
Uncanopied, un-kan'-o-pid, *a.* not covered by a canopy.
Uncanvassed, un-kan'-vast, *a.* not canvassed.
Uncap, un-kap', *v.a.* to remove a cap or cover; to open.
Uncared, un-kayrd', *a.* not regarded; not heeded.
Uncaressed, un-kà-rest', *a.* not caressed.
Uncaria, un-ka'-re-à, *s.* a genus of trees, one species of which yields gambier.
Uncarpeted, un-kär'-pet-ed, *a.* not covered with a carpet.
Uncase, un-kase', *v.a.* to disengage from a covering; to take off or out; to display or exhibit the colours of a regiment [Mil.]
Uncatechised, un-kat'-e-kize'd, *a.* untaught.
Uncaught, un-kawt', *a.* not yet caught or taken.
Uncaused, un-kawzd', *a.* having no precedent cause.
Unceasing, un-sees'-ing, *a.* not ceasing; continual; uninterrupted. **Unceasingly**, un-sees'-ing-le, *ad.* without ceasing.
Unceded, un-seed'-ed, *a.* not ceded; not granted or transferred.
Uncelebrated, un-sel'-e-bra-ted, *a.* not celebrated or solemnized.
Uncelestial, un-se-lest'-yal, *a.* not heavenly.
Uncemented, un-se-ment'-ed, *a.* not cemented.
Uncensurable, un-sen'-shur-à-bl, *a.* not worthy of censure.
Uncensured, un-sen'-shurd, *a.* not censured; exempt from blame.
Uncentrical, un-sen'-tre-kal, *a.* not central.
Unceremonious, un-ser-e-mo'-ne-us, *a.* without ceremony. **Unceremoniously**, un-ser-e-mo'-ne-us-le, *ad.* without ceremony.
Uncertain, un-ser'-tin, *a.* not certain; doubtful; not sure; not reliable; unsettled; fickle; precarious. **Uncertainly**, un-ser'-tin-le, *ad.* not surely; not confidently.
Uncertainty, un-ser'-tin-te, *s.* doubtfulness; dubiousness; want of certainty or precision; contingency.
Unchain, un-tchayn', *v.a.* to free from chains or slavery.
Unchallengeable, un-tchal'-lenj-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be challenged. **Unchallengeably**, un-tchal'-lenj-à-ble, *ad.* beyond challenge.
Unchallenged, un-tchal'-lenjd, *a.* not objected to.
Unchancy, un-tchans'-e, *a.* dangerous to have to do with.
Unchangeable, un-tchaynj'-à-bl, *a.* not capable of change; immutable. **Unchangeably**, un-tchaynj'-à-ble, *ad.* without change. **Unchangeableness**, un-tchaynj'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being unchangeable.
Unchanged, un-tchaynjd', *a.* not altered; not alterable.
Unchanging, un-tchaynj'-ing, *a.* suffering no alteration. **Unchangingly**, un-tchaynj'-ing-le, *ad.* without changing.
Uncharacteristic, un-kar-ak-ter-is'-tik, *a.* unsuited to or not exhibiting the character.
Uncharged, un-tchärjd' arged; not loaded.
Uncharitable, un-tchar'-e-tà-bl, *a.* contrary to charity or Christian love. **Uncharitably**, un-tchar'-e-tà-ble, *ad.* in an uncharitable manner. **Uncharitableness**, un-tchar'-e-tà-bl-nes, *s.* want of charity.
Uncharm, un-tchärm', *v.a.* to release from some charm.
Uncharmed, un-tchärmd', *a.* not fascinated.
Uncharming, un-tchärm'-ing, *a.* not charming.
Uncharnel, un-tchär'-nel, *v.a.* to disentomb.
Uncharted, un-tchärt'-ed, *a.* not delineated on a chart.
Unchartered, un-tchärt'-erd, *a.* having no charter.
Unchary, un-tcha'-re, *a.* not wary; not frugal.
Unchaste, un-tchayst', *a.* not chaste; libidinous; lewd. **Unchastely**, un-tchayst'-le, *ad.* in an unchaste manner.
Unchastisable, un-tchas-tī'-zà-bl, *a.* that cannot be chastised.
Unchastised, un-tchas-tize'-d, *a.* not punished or corrected.
Unchastity, un-tchas'-te-te, *s.* incontinence; lewdness.
Unchecked, un-tchekt', *a.* not restrained or hindered.
Uncheckered, un-tchek'-erd, *a.* not diversified.
Uncheered, un-tcheerd', *a.* not cheered.
Uncheerful, un-tcheer'-ful, *a.* not cheerful; sad. **Uncheerfulness**, un-tcheer'-ful-nes, *s.* want of cheerfulness.
Uncheery, un-tcheer'-e, *a.* dull; not enlivening.
Unchewed, un-tchood', *a.* not masticated.
Unchided, un-tchī'-ded, *a.* not rebuked.
Unchild, un-tchīld', *v.a.* to bereave of children; to bereave of childlikeness.
Unchilled, un-tchild', *a.* not chilled.
Unchivalrous, un-tchiv'-al-rus, *a.* not according to chivalry. **Unchivalrously**, un-tchiv'-al-rus-le, *ad.* in an unchivalrous manner.
Unchristened, un-kris'-nd, *a.* not baptized.
Unchristian, un-krist'-yan, *a.* contrary to the spirit of Christianity; not converted to Christianity; *v.a.* to deprive of the Christian character. **Unchristianly**, un-krist'-yan-le, *ad.* in an unchristian manner. **Unchristianness**, un-krist'-yan-nes, *s.* unchristian character.
Unchristianize, un-krist'-yan-ize, *v.a.* to turn from the Christian faith.
Unchronicled, un-kron'-e-kld, *a.* not recorded in a chronicle.
Unchurch, un-tchurtch, *v.a.* to expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church.
Uncial, un'-she-al, *a.* applied to large, round characters, or letters, used in ancient manuscripts; *s.* an uncial character (L. *uncia*, the twelfth of a foot).
Unciform, un'-se-form, *a.* hook-shaped; having the form of a hook (L. *uncus*, a hook, and *form*).
Uncinate, un'-se-nate, *a.* hooked at the end [Bot.]
Uncincture, un-singk'-turd, *a.* without a cincture.
Uncircumcised, un-sér'-kum-sizd, *a.* not circumcised.
Uncircumcision, un-sér-kum-sizh'-un, *s.* absence of circumcision.
Uncircumscribed, un-sér-kum-skribe'd, *a.* not bounded or limited.
Uncircumspect, un-sér'-kum-spekt, *a.* not circumspect or cautious. **Uncircumspectly**, un-sér'-kum-spekt-le, *ad.* not circumspectly.
Uncivil, un-siv'-il, *a.* not complaisant or courteous in manners; not polite. **Incivilly**, un-siv'-il-le, *ad.* in an uncivil manner.
Uncivilization, un-siv-il-e-za'-shun, *s.* a state of savageness.
Uncivilized, un-siv'-il-ize'd, *a.* not reclaimed from savage life; barbarous.
Unclad, un-klad', *a.* not clothed.
Unclaimed, un-klaymd', *a.* not claimed or demanded.
Unclarified, un-klar'-e-fide, *a.* not purified by a separation of feculent or foreign matter.
Unclasp, un-klāsp', *v.a.* to open what is fastened with a clasp.
Unclassical, un-klas'-se-kal, *a.* not classical; not according to the best models.
Uncle, ung'-kl, *s.* the brother of one's father or mother. *Uncle Sam*, a humorous impersonation of the government or the people of the United States, being a rendering of the initial letters U.S. (L. *avunculus*.)

Unclean, un-kleen', *a.* not clean; foul; dirty. **Uncleanness**, un-kleen'-nes, *s.* foulness; filthiness; ceremonial or moral impurity; lewdness.
Uncleanable, un-kleen'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be cleansed.
Uncleanly, un-klen'-le, *a.* foul; dirty; indecent. **Uncleanliness**, un-klen'-le-nes, *s.* want of cleanliness.
Uncleansed, un-klenzd', *a.* not purified.
Unclench, un-klensh', *v.a.* to unclinch.
Unclerical, un-kler'-e-kal, *a.* not clerical.
Unclinch, un-klinch, *v.a.* to open the closed hand.
Unclipped, un-klipt', *a.* not diminished or shortened by clipping.
Uncloak, un-kloak, *v.a.* and *v.n.* to take off a cloak.
Uncloaked, un-kloakt', *a.* not covered or disguised.
Unclog, un-klog', *v.a.* to disencumber of obstructions; to free from anything that retards motion.
Uncloister, un-kloy'-ster, *v.a.* to release from a cloister or from confinement.
Unclose, un-kloze', *v.a.* to break the seal of; to disclose or lay open.
Unclosed, un-kloze'd, *a.* not separated by inclosures; open; not finished; not concluded; not closed.
Unclothe, un-klothe', *v.a.* to strip of clothes; to make naked.
Uncloud, un-klowd', *v.a.* to clear from clouds or obscurity.
Unclouded, un-klowd'-ed, *a.* free from clouds; not obscured. **Uncloudedness**, un-klowd'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being unclouded.
Uncloudy, un-klowd'-e, *a.* not cloudy; free from clouds.
Unclutch, un-klutch', *v.a.* to open something closely shut.
Uncoagulable, un-ko-ag'-yu-là-bl, *a.* that cannot be coagulated.
Uncoagulated, un-ko-ag'-yu-la-ted, *a.* not coagulated.
Uncoated, un-ko'-ted, *a.* not covered with a coat.
Uncocked, un-kokt', *a.* not cocked, as a gun; not made into cocks, as hay; not set up, as the brim of a hat.
Uncoffined, un-kof'-find, *a.* not furnished with a coffin.
Uncoif, un-koyf', *v.a.* to pull the cap off.
Uncoifed, un-koyft', *a.* not wearing a coif.
Uncoil, un-koyl', *v.a.* to unwind or open, as the turns of a rope.
Uncoined, un-koynd', *a.* not coined.
Uncollected, un-kol-lek'-ted, *a.* not collected or received; not recovered from confusion or wandering. **Uncollectedness**, un-kol-lek'-ted-nes, *s.* state of being uncollected.
Uncollectible, un-kol-lek'-te-bl, *a.* that cannot be collected or levied.
Uncoloured, un-kul'-lurd, *a.* not stained or dyed; not heightened in description.
Uncombed, un-kome'd, *a.* not dressed with a comb.
Uncombinable, un-kom-bi'-nà-bl, *a.* not capable of combining or being combined.
Uncombined, un-kom-bine'd, *a.* not combined; simple.
Uncomely, un-kum'-le, *a.* wanting grace; unseemly. **Uncomeliness**, un-kum'-le-nes, *s.* want of beauty or grace.
Uncomfortable, un-kum'-furt-à-bl, *a.* affording no comfort; gloomy; giving uneasiness; uneasy. **Uncomfortably**, un-kum'-furt-à-ble, *ad.* in an uncomfortable manner or state. **Uncomfortableness**, un-kum'-furt-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being uncomfortable.
Uncomforted, un-kum'-furt-ed, *a.* not comforted.
Uncommanded, un-kom-mand'-ed, *a.* not required by precept, order or law.
Uncommemorated, un-kom-mem'-o-ra-ted, *a.* not commemorated.
Uncommendable, un-kom-men'-dà-bl, *a.* not worthy of commendation.
Uncommended, un-kom-men'-ded, *a.* not praised.
Uncommercial, un-kom-mer'-shal, *a.* not carrying on commerce.
Uncommiserated, un-kom-miz'-er-a-ted, *a.* not pitied.
Uncommissioned, un-kom-mish'-und, *a.* not having a commission.
Uncommitted, un-kom-mit'-ted, *a.* not committed; not referred to a committee; not pledged by anything said or done.
Uncommon, un-kom'-mun, *a.* unusual; not frequent; rare; singular. **Uncommonly**, un-kom'-mun-le, *ad.* rarely; to an uncommon degree. **Uncommonness**, un-kom'-mun-nes, *s.* state of being uncommon.
Uncommunicated, un-kom-mew'-ne-ka-ted, *a.* not disclosed or imparted to others.
Uncommunicative, un-kom-mew'-ne-ka-tiv, *a.* reserved.
Uncompact, un-kom-pakt', *a.* not of close texture.
Uncompacted, un-kom-pakt'-ed, *a.* not compact or firm.
Uncompanied, un-kum'-pà-nid, *a* having no companion.
Uncompanionable, un-kum-pan'-yun-à-bl, *a.* not sociable.
Uncompassionate, un-kom-pash'-un-ate, *a.* having no pity.
Uncompassioned, un-kom-pash'-und, *a.* unpitied.
Uncompellable, un-kom-pel'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be forced or compelled.
Uncompelled, un-kom-peld', *a.* not forced.
Uncompensated, un-kom-pen'-sa-ted, *a.* unrewarded.
Uncomplaining, un-kom-pla'-ning, *a.* not disposed to murmur.
Uncomplaisant, un-kom'-pla-zant, *a.* not civil or courteous. **Uncomplaisantly**, un-kom'-pla-zant-le, *ad.* uncivilly; discourteously.
Uncomplete, un-kom-pleet', } *a.* not complete; not
Uncompleted, un-kom-pleet'-ed, } finished.
Uncomplicated, un-kom'-ple-ka-ted, *a.* not complicated; simple.
Uncomplimentary, un-kom-ple-ment'-à-re, *a.* not complimentary.
Uncomplying, un-kom-pli'-ing, *a.* not yielding to request or command; unbending.
Uncomposed, un-kom-poze'd, *a.* not composed.
Uncompounded, un-kom-pound'-ed, *a.* not mixed; simple. **Uncompoundedness**, un-kom-pound'-ed-nes, *s.* simplicity of substance.
Uncomprehensive, un-kom-pre-hen'-siv, *a.* not comprehensive; unable to comprehend.
Uncompressed, un-kom-prest', *a.* not compressed.
Uncompromising, un-kom'-pro-mi-zing, *a.* not admitting of compromise; not yielding; inflexible.
Unconcealed, un-kon-seeld', *a.* not concealed.
Unconceived, un-kon-seevd', *a.* not thought or imagined.
Unconcern, un-kon-sern', *s.* want of concern; absence of anxiety.
Unconcerned, un-kon-sernd', *a.* not anxious; having no interest; indifferent. **Unconcernedly**, un-kon-sernd'-le, *ad.* without concern or anxiety. **Unconcernedness**, un-kon-sernd'-nes, *s.* freedom from concern.
Unconcerted, un-kon-sert'-ed, *a.* not concerted.
Unconciliated, un-kon-sil'-e-a-ted, *a.* not reconciled.
Unconciliatory, un-kon-sil'-e-a-to-re, *a.* not tending to conciliate.
Unconcocted, un-kon-kok'-ted, *a.* not digested.
Uncondemned, un-kon-demd', *a.* not judged guilty; not disapproved; not pronounced criminal.
Uncondensable, un-kon-den'-sà-bl, *a.* that cannot be condensed.
Uncondensed, un-kon-denst', *a.* not condensed.
Unconditional, un-kon-dish'-un-al, *a.* absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions. **Unconditionally**, un-kon-dish'-un-al-le, *ad.* without conditions.
Unconditioned, un-kon-dish'-und, *a.* having no limiting principle, and therefore unthinkable: *s.* that which is unconditioned.
Unconducted, un-kon-duk'-ted, *a.* not led; not guided.
Unconfessed, un-kon-fest', *a.* not acknowledged.
Unconfinable, un-kon-fi'-nà-bl, *a.* that cannot be confined or restrained.
Unconfined, un-kon-fine'd, *a.* free from restraint or control; having no limits. **Unconfinedly**, un-kon-fine'd-le, *ad.* without confinement or limitation.
Unconfirmed, un-kon-fermd', *a.* not confirmed by additional testimony; not fortified by resolution; weak; not confirmed according to the Church ritual.
Unconformable, un-kon-form'-à-bl, *a.* not consistent; not conforming. **Unconformably**, un-kon-form'-à-ble, *ad.* not conformably.
Unconformity, un-kon-form'-e-te, *s.* incongruity; inconsistency.
Unconfounded, un-kon-fownd'-ed, *a.* not confounded.
Unconfused, un-kon-fewzd', *a.* not embarrassed. **Unconfusedly**, un-kon-fewzd'-le, *ad.* without confusion or embarrassment.
Unconfutable, un-kon-few'-tà-ble, *a.* not to be refuted or overthrown.
Uncongealable, un-kon-jeel'-à-bl, *a.* not capable of being congealed.
Uncongealed, un-kon-jeel'd, *a.* not frozen or congealed.
Uncongenial, un-kon-je'-ne-al, *a.* not congenial.
Unconjugal, un-kon'-ju-gal, *a.* not suitable to matrimonial faith; not befitting a husband or wife.
Unconjunctive, un-kon-jungk'-tiv, *a.* that cannot be joined.
Unconnected, un-kon-nek'-ted, *a.* not united; separate; not coherent; loose; desultory.
Unconniving, un-kon-ni'-ving, *a.* not overlooking or winking at.
Unconquerable, un-kongk'-er-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be overcome in contest; invincible; insuperable. **Unconquerably**, un-kongk'-er-à-ble, *ad.* invincibly; insuperably

Unconquered, un-kongk'-erd, *a.* not vanquished or defeated; unsubdued.
Unconscientious, un-kon-she-en'-shus, *a.* not regulated or restrained by conscience.
Unconscionable, un-kon'-shun-â-bl, *a.* unreasonable; forming unreasonable expectations; not influenced by conscience; enormous. **Unconscionably**, un-kon'-shun-â-ble, *ad.* unreasonably. **Unconscionableness**, un-kon'-shun-â-ble-nes, *s.* unreasonableness of hope or claim.
Unconscious, un-kon'-shus, *a.* not conscious; having no mental perception; not perceiving. **Unconsciously**, un-kon'-shus-le, *ad.* without perception or being aware. **Unconsciousness**, un-kon'-shus-nes, *s.* the state of being unconscious.
Unconsecrated, un-kon'-se-kra-ted, *a.* not set apart for sacred use. **Unconsecratedness**, un-kon'-se-kra-ted-nes, *s.* state of being unconsecrated.
Unconsenting, un-kon-sent'-ing, *a.* not yielding consent.
Unconsidered, un-kon-sid'-erd, *a.* not considered or attended to.
Unconsoled, un-kon-soled', *a.* not consoled or comforted.
Unconsolidated, un-kon-sol'-e-da-ted, *a.* not made solid.
Unconsoling, un-kon-sole'-ing, *a.* affording no comfort.
Unconstitutional, un-kon-ste-tew'-shun-al, *a.* not authorized by the constitution, or contrary to its principles. **Unconstitutionally**, un-kon-ste-tew'-shun-al-le, *ad.* in a manner contrary to the constitution.
Unconstitutionality, un-kon-ste-tew'-shun-al'-e-te, *s.* contrariety to the constitution.
Unconstrained, un-kon-strane'd, *a.* free from constraint; voluntary. **Unconstrainedly**, un-kon-strane'-ed-le, *ad.* without constraint; voluntarily.
Unconstraint, un-kon-straynt', *s.* freedom from restraint; ease.
Unconsulted, un-kon-sult'-ed, *a.* not asked or consulted.
Unconsulting, un-kon-sult'-ing, *a.* taking no advice; imprudent.
Unconsumed, un-kon-sewmd', *a.* not consumed, wasted, or dissipated.
Uncontemned, un-kon-temd', *a.* not despised.
Uncontemplated, un-kon-tem'-pla-ted, *a.* not contemplated.
Uncontended, un-kon-tend'-ed, *a.* not disputed for.
Uncontested, un-kon-test'-ed, *a.* not contested; not disputed.
Uncontradictable, un-kon-trâ-dikt'-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be contradicted.
Uncontradicted, un-con-tra-dikt'-ed, *a.* not denied.
Uncontrite, un-kon'-trite, *a.* not penitent.
Uncontrived, un-kon-trive'd, *a.* not formed by design.
Uncontriving, un-kon-trive'-ing, *a.* improvident.
Uncontrollable, un-kon-tro'-lâ-bl, *a.* that cannot be controlled. **Uncontrollably**, un-kon-tro'-lâ-ble, *ad.* without possibility of control.
Uncontrolled, un-kon-trole'd, *a.* not governed or restrained; unopposed. **Uncontrolledly**, un-kon-trole'-dle, *ad.* without control.
Uncontroverted, un-kon'-tro-vert-ed, *a.* not disputed or called in question.
Unconversable, un-kon-ver'-sâ-bl, *a.* not free in conversation; unsocial.
Unconversant, un-kon'-ver-sant, *a.* not familiarly acquainted.
Unconverted, un-kon-vert'-ed, *a.* not changed in opinion; not turned from one faith to another; not Christianized; not renewed; not regenerated.
Unconvertible, un-kon-vert'-e-bl, *a.* that cannot be changed in form.
Unconvinced, un-kon-vinst', *a.* not convinced.
Unconvincing, un-kon-vins'-ing, *a.* not sufficient to convince.
Unconvulsed, un-kon-vulst', *a.* not convulsed.
Uncord, un-kord', *v.a.* to unfasten or unbind.
Uncordial, un-kord'-e-al, *a.* not cordial; not hearty.
Uncork, un-kork', *v.a.* to draw the cork from.
Uncoroneted, un-kor'-o-net-ed, *a.* not honoured with a coronet.
Uncorrected, un-kor-rekt'-ed, *a.* not corrected; not revised; not reformed; not amended.
Uncorroborated, un-kor-rob'-o-ra-ted, *a.* not confirmed.
Uncorrupt, un-kor-rupt', *a.* not corrupt; not depraved or perverted. **Uncorruptness**, un-kor-rupt'-nes, *s.* integrity; uprightness.
Uncorrupted, un-kor-rupt'-ed, *a.* not vitiated. **Uncorruptedness**, un-kor-rupt'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being uncorrupted.
Uncorruptible, un-kor-rupt'-e-bl, *a.* that cannot be corrupted.
Uncounselable, un-kown'-sel-â-bl, *a.* not to be advised.
Uncounseled, un-kown'-seld, *a.* not having advice.
Uncountable, un-kownt'-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be counted
Uncounted, un-kownt'-ed, *a.* not numbered.
Uncountenanced, un-kown'-te-nanst, *a.* not encouraged.
Uncounterfeit, un-kown'-ter-fit, *a.* not spurious; genuine.
Uncouple, un-kup'-pl, *v.a.* to loose; to disjoin.
Uncourteous, un-kurt'-e-us, *a.* uncivil; unpolite. **Uncourteously**, un-kurt'-e-us-le, *ad.* uncivilly; unpolitely. **Uncourteousness**, un-kurt'-e-us-nes, *s.* incivility.
Uncourtly, un-korte'-le, *a.* unelegant in manners; not becoming a court; unpolite; rude; not versed in the manners of a court. **Uncourtliness**, un-korte'-le-nes, *s.* unsuitableness of manners to a court.
Uncouth, un-kooth', *a.* odd; strange; awkward; clumsy (A.S. *un*, not, *cuth*, known). **Uncouthly**, un-kooth'-le, *ad.* in an uncouth manner. **Uncouthness**, un-kooth'-nes, *s.* oddness; strangeness; awkwardness.
Uncovenanted, un-kuv'-e-nant-ed, *a.* not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise.
Uncover, un-kuv'-er, *v.a.* to divest of a cover; to remove any covering from; to deprive of clothes; to strip; to unroof; to take off the hat or cap; to strip off a veil; to disclose to view.
Uncowl, un-kowl', *v.a.* to deprive of a cowl.
Uncramped, un-krampt', *a.* not confined or fettered.
Uncreate, un-kre-ate', *v.a.* to deprive of existence.
Uncreated, un-kre-a'-ted, *pp.* reduced to nothing: *a.* not yet created; not produced by creation.
Uncredited, un-kred'-e-ted, *a.* not believed.
Uncrippled, un-krip'-ld, *a.* not crippled, lamed or maimed.
Uncritical, un-krit'-e-kal, *a.* not critical, or according to the just rules of criticism.
Uncropped, un-kropt', *a.* not cropped or gathered.
Uncrossed, un-krost', *a.* not crossed or cancelled; not thwarted.
Uncrowded, un-krowd'-ed, *a.* not crowded or compressed.
Uncrown, un-krown', *v.a.* to deprive of a crown; to dethrone; to pull off the crown.
Uncrushed, un-krusht', *a.* not crushed.
Uncrystalline, un-kris'-tal-line, *a.* not having the character of a crystal.
Uncrystallizable, un-kris'-tal-li'-zâ-bl, *a.* not susceptible of crystallization.
Uncrystallized, un-kris'-tal-lize'd, *a.* not crystallized.
Unction, ung'-shun, *s.* the act of anointing symbolically for consecration, or medically for healing; unguent; ointment; anything soothing or lenitive; warmth of address; Divine or sanctifying grace. *Extreme unction.* See **Extreme**. (L. *ungo*, *unctum*, to anoint.)
Unctuosity, ungkt-yu-os'-e-te, *s.* unctuousness.
Unctuous, ungkt'-yu-us, *a.* oily; greasy; having a resemblance to oil; softly winning, as it were. **Unctuousness**, ungkt'-yu-us-nes, *s.* unctuous quality.
Unculled, un-kuld', *a.* not gathered; not selected.
Unculpable, un-kul'-pâ-bl, *a.* not blamable or faulty.
Uncultivable, un-kul'-te-vâ-bl, *a.* not capable of being cultivated.
Uncultivated, un-kul'-te-va-ted, *a.* not tilled; not instructed; uncivilized; rough in manners; neglected.
Uncumbered, un-kum'-berd, *a.* not burdened; not embarrassed.
Uncurbed, un-kurbd', *a.* not restrained; licentious.
Uncurl, un-kurl', *v.a.* to loose from ringlets: *v.n.* to fall from curls; to become straight.
Uncurrent, un-cur'-rent, *a.* not passing in common payment.
Uncursed, un-kurst', *a.* not cursed; not execrated.
Uncurtailed, un-kur-tayld', *a.* not shortened.
Uncustomable, un-kus'-tum-â-bl, *a.* not subject to duty.
Uncustomary, un-kus'-tum-â-re, *a.* not customary; not usual.
Uncustomed, un-kus'-tumd, *a.* not subject to customs or duty; that has not paid duty or been charged with customs.
Uncut, un-kut', *a.* not cut.
Undam, un-dam', *v.a.* to free from a dam or obstruction.
Undamaged, un-dam'-ajd, *a.* not made worse.
Undamped, un-dampt', *a.* not damped; not depressed.
Undarkened, un-dârk'-nd, *a.* not darkened or obscured.
Undated, un'-da-ted, *a.* waved; rising and falling in waves (L. *unda*, a wave).
Undated, un-date'-ed, *a.* having no date.
Undauntable, un-dawn'-tâ-bl, *a.* not to be daunted.
Undaunted, un-dawnt'-ed, *a.* not subdued or depressed by fear; bold; courageous. **Undauntedly**, un-dawnt'-ed-le, *ad.* boldly; intrepidly. **Undauntedness**, un-dawnt'-ed-nes, *s.* boldness; intrepidity.
Undawning, un-dawn'-ing, *a.* not yet growing light.
Undazzled, un-daz'-zld, *a.* not confused by splendour.
Undebarred, un-de-bârd, *a.* not debarred.
Undebased, un-de-bayzd', *a.* not adulterated.

Undebauchea, un-de-bawtcht', *a.* not corrupted; pure.
Undecagon, un-dek'-à-gon, *s.* a figure of eleven angles and eleven sides (L. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. *gonia*, an angle).
Undecayed, un-de-kade', *a.* not impaired by age or accident.
Undecaying, un-de-ka'-ing, *a.* not suffering diminution or decline; immortal.
Undeceitful, un-de-seet'-ful, *a.* not deceitful.
Undeceivable, un-de-seev'-à-bl, *a.* not subject to deception.
Undeceive, un-de-seev', *v.a.* to free from deception or mistake.
Undecenary, un-des'-en-à-re, *a.* eleventh; occurring once in eleven years (L. *undecim*, eleven).
Undeceptive, un-de-sep'-tiv, *a.* not deceptive.
Undecidable, un-de-side'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be decided.
Undecided, un-de-side'-ed, *a.* not decided; not determined.
Undecipherable, un-de-si'-fer-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be deciphered.
Undeciphered, un-de-si'-ferd, *a.* not deciphered or explained.
Undecisive, un-de-si'-siv, *a.* not decisive; not conclusive.
Undeck, un-dek', *v.a.* to divest of ornaments.
Undecked, un-dekt', *a.* not decked; without a deck.
Undeclared, un-de-klayrd', *a.* not declared; not avowed.
Undeclinable, un-de-kli'-nà-bl, *a.* that cannot be declined.
Undeclined, un-de-kline'd, *a.* not deviating; not varied in termination or inflection [Gram.]
Undecomposable, un-de-kom-po'-zà-bl, *a.* not admitting decomposition.
Undecomposed, un-de-kom-pozed', *a.* not decomposed.
Undecompounded, un-de-kom-pound'-ed, *a.* not decompounded.
Undecorated, un-dek'-o-ra-ted, *a.* not adorned or embellished.
Undedicated, un-ded'-e-ka-ted, *a.* not dedicated or consecrated; not inscribed to a patron.
Undeeded, un-deed'-ed, *a.* not signalized by any great action; not transferred by deed [Law.]
Undefaceable, un-de-fase'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be defaced.
Undefaced, un-de-fayst', *a.* not deprived of its form or disfigured.
Undefeasible, un-de-feez'-e-bl, *a.* not defeasible.
Undefended, un-de-fen'-ded, *a.* not protected; not vindicated; open to assault.
Undefied, un-de-fide', *a.* not set at defiance or challenged.
Undefiled, un-de-file'd', *a.* not defiled or polluted.
Undefinable, un-de-fine'-à-bl, *a.* not capable of being defined; unsusceptible of definition [Logic]. **Undefinableness,** un-de-fine'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being undefinable.
Undefined, un-de-fine'd, *a.* not defined.
Undeformed, un-de-formd', *a.* not deformed or disfigured.
Undefrauded, un-de-frawd'-ed, *a.* not defrauded.
Undefrayed, un-de-frayd', *a.* not defrayed or paid.
Undegraded, un-de-gra'-ded, *a.* not degraded.
Undeify, un-de'-e-fi, *v.a.* to reduce from the state of deity.
Undelayed, un-de-layd', *a.* not delayed.
Undelaying, un-de-la'-ing, *a.* not making delay.
Undelegated, un-del'-e-ga-ted, *a.* not deputed.
Undeliberate, un-de-lib'-er-ate, *a.* not deliberate.
Undeliberated, un-de-lib'-er-a-ted, *a.* not carefully considered.
Undelighted, un-de-li'-ted, *a.* not delighted or well pleased.
Undelightful, un-de-lite'-ful, *a.* not giving great pleasure.
Undeliverable, un-de-liv'-er-à-bl, *a.* incapable of release.
Undemanded, un-de-mand'-ed, *a.* not demanded; not required.
Undemolished, un-de-mol'-isht, *a.* not pulled down or destroyed.
Undemonstrable, un-de-mon'-strà-bl, *a.* not capable of being demonstrated.
Undemonstrated, un-de-mon'-stra-ted, *a.* not proved by demonstration.
Undemonstrative, un-de-mon'-strà-tiv, *a.* not given to a display of feeling.
Undeniable, un-de-ni'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be denied; indubitable; indisputable. **Undeniably,** un-de-ni-à-ble, *ad.* beyond denial.
Undepending, un-de-pend'-ing, *a.* not dependent.
Undeplored, un-de-plore'd, *a.* not lamented.
Undeposable, un-de-po'-zà-bl, *a.* that cannot be deposed from office.
Undepraved, un-de-prave'd, *a.* not corrupted or vitiated.
Undeprecated, un-dep'-re-ka-ted, *a.* not deprecated.
Undepreciated, un-de-pre'-she-a-ted, *a.* not depreciated.
Undeprived, un-de-prive'd, *a.* not divested of any possession or right.
Under, un'-der, *prep.* beneath; below; in a state of pupilage or subjection to; less than; for less than; in a degree inferior to; with the pretence of; in a state of oppression; during the time of; attested or signed by; in subordination to: *a.* lower in degree; subordinate. *To keep under*, to hold in subjection. *Under way*, in a condition to make progress [Naut.] (A.S. *under*).
Underaction, un-der-ak'-shun, *s.* subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.
Underanged, un-de-raynjd', *a.* not deranged.
Underbear, un-der-bayr', *v.a.* to support; to endure.
Underbearer, un-der-bayr'-er, *s.* in funerals, one who sustains the corpse.
Underbid, un-der-bid', *v.a.* to bid or offer less than another, as in auctions.
Underbred, un'-der-bred, *a.* of inferior breeding or manners.
Underbrush, un'-der-brush, *s.* shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing under large trees.
Undercharge, un-der-tshärj', *v.a.* to load insufficiently; to charge insufficiently.
Underclay, un'-der-klay, *s.* a stratum of clay underlying coal [Géol.]
Underclothing, un-der-klothe'-ing, *s.* clothes next the skin.
Undercroft, un'-der-kroft, *s.* a vault under the choir or chancel of a church; a secret walk under ground (*under*, and *crypt*).
Undercurrent, un-der-kur'-rent, *s.* a current below the surface of water; an unseen influence: *a.* unseen.
Underditch, un-der-ditch', *v.a.* to form a deep ditch or trench to drain the surface of land.
Underdo, un-der-doo', *v.n.* to act below one's abilities; to do less than is requisite.
Underdone, un-der-dun', *pp.* done less than is requisite.
Underdose, un'-der-dose, *s.* a quantity less than a dose.
Underdrain, un'-der-drayn, *s.* a drain or trench below the surface of the ground: *v.a.* to drain by cutting a deep channel below the surface.
Underfaction, un-der-fak'-shun, *s.* a subordinate faction.
Underfeed, un-der-feed', *v.a.* to feed imperfectly.
Underfoot, un-der-foot', *ad.* beneath: *a.* low; base; abject; trodden down.
Underfurnish, un-der-fur'-nish, *v.a.* to supply with less than enough.
Underfurrow, un-der-fur'-ro, *ad.* under the furrow. *To sow underfurrow*, to plough in seed [Agr.]
Undergird, un-der-gurd', *v.a.* to bind below; to gird round the bottom.
Undergo, un-der-go', *v.a.* to suffer; to endure something burdensome or painful to the body or mind; to pass through; to sustain without fainting, yielding, or sinking.
Undergoing, un-der-go'-ing, *a.* suffering; enduring; patient.
Undergraduate, un-der-grad'-yu-ate, *s.* a student or member of a university who has not taken his first degree.
Undergraduateship, un-der-grad'-yu-ate-ship, *s.* the status of an undergraduate.
Underground, un-der-grownd', *s.* a place or space beneath the surface of the ground: *a.* and *ad.* beneath the surface of the earth.
Undergrowth, un'-der-groath, *s.* that which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.
Underhand, un'-der-hand, *ad.* by secret means; by fraud: *a.* secret; clandestine, usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.
Underhanded, un-der-hand'-ed, *a.* underhand; clandestine.
Underhung, un-der-hung', *a.* said of the jaw protruding beyond the upper.
Underived, un-de-rive'd, *a.* not borrowed.
Underlaid, un-der-lade', *a.* having something lying or laid beneath.
Underlay, un-der-la', *v.a.* to lay beneath; to support by something laid under.
Underleaf, un'-der-leef, *s.* a sort of apple good for cider.
Underlet, un-der-let', *v.a.* to let below the value; to let under a lease.

Underletter, un-der-let'-ter, *s.* a tenant who leases.
Underletting, un-der-let'-ting, *s.* practice of letting lands by leases.
Underlie, un'-der-li, *v.a.* to lie under or beneath; to constitute the groundwork of.
Underline, un-der-line', *v.a.* to mark with a line below the words.
Underling, un'-der-ling, *s.* an inferior person or agent; a mean sorry fellow.
Underlock, un'-der-lok, *s.* a lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep.
Undermasted, un-der-mäst'-ed, *a.* denoting vessels with masts under the usual dimensions.
Undermeal, un'-der-meel, *s.* a repast before dinner.
Undermine, un-der-mine', *v.a.* to sap; to excavate the earth beneath; to remove the foundation or support of anything by clandestine means.
Underminer, un-der-mine'-er, *a.* one who undermines; one who secretly overthrows.
Undermost, un'-der-moast, *a.* lowest in place, state or degree beneath others.
Underneath, un-der-neeth', *ad.* or *prep.* beneath; under; below.
Underogatory, un-de-rog'-gà-to-re, *a.* not derogatory.
Underpart, un'-der-pärt, *s.* a subordinate part.
Underpay, un-der-pa', *v.a.* to pay inadequately.
Underpin, un-der-pin', *v.a.* to lay stones under the sills of a building, on which it is to rest; to support by some solid foundation.
Underpinning, un-der-pin'-ning, *s.* act of laying supports under the stones on which a building immediately rests.
Underplot, un'-der-plot, *s.* a series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with the main story; a clandestine scheme.
Underpraise, un-der-praze', *v.a.* to praise below desert.
Underprize, un-der-prize', *v.a.* to undervalue.
Underprop, un-der-prop', *v.a.* to support; to uphold.
Underpropped, un-der-propt', *a.* having props underneath.
Underrate, un-der-rate', *v.a.* to rate too low; to undervalue.
Underrate, un'-der-rate, *s.* a price less than the value.
Underrun, un-der-run', *v.a.* to pass under in a boat.
Undersell, un-der-sel', *v.a.* to sell at a lower price than another.
Underset, un-der-set', *v.a.* to prop; to support.
Underset, un'-der-set, *s.* a contrary current of water below the surface.
Undershot, un'-der-shot, *a.* moved by water passing under the wheel.
Undershrub, un'-der-shrub, *s.* a low shrub, permanent at the base, but the yearly branches decaying.
Undersign, un-der-sine', *v.a.* to write one's name at the foot or end of.
Undersigned, un-der-sine'd, *s.* one who undersigns.
Undersized, un-der-size'd, *a.* being of a size less than common.
Undersoil, un'-der-soyl, *s.* soil beneath the surface; subsoil.
Understand, un-der-stand', *v.a.* to have just and adequate ideas of; to comprehend; to know; to apprehend; to know the meaning of; to suppose to mean; to interpret; to mean without expressing; to know what is not expressed; to learn: to be informed: *v.n.* to have intelligence; to be informed; to learn.
Understanding, un-der-stand'-ing, *a.* knowing; skilful.
Understandingly, un-der-stand'-ing-le, *ad.* with full intelligence or comprehension.
Understanding, un-der-stand'-ing, *s.* the faculty of the mind by which it apprehends the real state of things presented to it or the representation made to it; the act of comprehending or apprehending; power to understand; discernment; knowledge; exact comprehension; intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds.
Understate, un-der-state', *v.a.* to represent less strongly than the truth will bear.
Understatement, un-der-state'-ment, *s.* statement under the truth.
Understood, un-der-stood', *pret.* and *pp.* of **Understand.**
Under-strapper, un'-der-strap-per, *s.* an inferior agent; a petty fellow.
Undertake, un-der-take', *v.a.* to take in hand: to begin to perform; to contract to do; to attempt: *v.n.* to take upon or assume any business or province; to venture; to promise; to be bound.
Undertaker, un-der-ta'-ker, *s.* one who undertakes any project or business; one who manages funerals.
Undertaking, un-der-take'-ing, *s.* any business or project which a person undertakes; an enterprise.
Undertaxed, un'-der-takst, *a.* not taxed enough.
Undertenant, un'-der-ten-ant, *s.* a tenant under a tenant.
Undertook, un-der-took', *pret.* of **Undertake.**
Undervaluation, un-der-val'-yu-a'-shun, *s.* act of undervaluating.
Undervalue, un-der-val'-yu, *v.a.* to value below the real worth; to esteem lightly; to despise: *s.* a price less than the real worth.
Undervaluer, un-der-val'-yu-er, *s.* one who undervalues.
Underwent, un-der-went', *pret.* of **Undergo.**
Underwood, un'-der-wood, *s.* small trees that grow among large ones; coppice or brush-wood.
Underwork, un'-der-wurk, *s.* subordinate work; petty affairs.
Underwork, un-der-wurk', *v.a.* to destroy by clandestine measures; to put less than the proper work on; to work at a less price than others.
Underworld, un'-der-wurld, *s.* this world; the nether-world or world of the dead; the inferior portion of mankind.
Underwrite, un-der-rite', *v.a.* to write under something else; to subscribe; to subscribe one's name for insurance: *v.n.* to practise insuring.
Underwriter, un-der-ri'-ter, *s.* one who insures; a marine insurer, who underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.
Underwriting, un-der-rite'-ing, *s.* the act or practice of insuring ships, goods, houses, &c.
Undescendible, un-de-send'-e-bl, *a.* not descendible; not capable of descending to heirs.
Undescribable, un-de-skri'-bà-bl, *a.* that cannot be described.
Undescribed, un-de-skribe'd, *a.* not described.
Undescried, un-de-skride', *a.* not descried; not discovered.
Undeserved, un-de-zervd', *a.* not merited. **Undeservedly**, un-de-zerv'-ed-le, *ad.* without desert, either good or ill. **Undeservedness**, un-de-zerv'-ed-nes, *s.* want of desert.
Undeserving, un-de-zerv'-ing, *a.* not deserving; not having merit; not meriting. **Undeservingly**, un-de-zerv'-ing-le, *ad.* without meriting any particular advantage or harm.
Undesignated, un-des'-ig-na-ted, *a.* not designated.
Undesigned, un-de-zine'd, *a.* not designed or intended. **Undesignedly**, un-de-zine'-ed-le, *ad.* unintentionally. **Undesignedness**, un-de-zine'-ed-nes, *s.* absence of design.
Undesigning, un-de-si'-ning, *a.* not acting with set purpose; sincere; upright; having no evil purpose.
Undesirable, un-de-zire'-à-bl, *a.* not to be wished.
Undesired, un-de-zire'd, *a.* not desired, or not solicited.
Undesiring, un-de-zi'-ring, *a.* not desiring or wishing.
Undesirous, un-de-zi'-rus, *a.* not desirous.
Undespairing, un-de-spayr'-ing, *a.* not yielding to despair.
Undespoiled, un-de-spoyld', *a.* not despoiled.
Undestined, un-des'-tind, *a.* not destined.
Undetached, un-de-tatcht', *a.* not separated.
Undetected, un-de-tekt'-ed, *a.* not discovered.
Undeterminable, un-de-ter'-min-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be determined.
Undetermined, un-de-ter'-mind, *a.* not determined; not settled; not defined; indeterminate.
Undeterred, un-de-terd', *a.* not restrained by fear.
Undeveloped, un-de-vel'-opt, *a.* not developed.
Undeviating, un-de'-ve-a-ting, *a.* not departing from the way, principle, rule, or purpose; steady; regular. **Undeviatingly**, un-de'-ve-ate-ing-le, *ad.* without deviating.
Undevoted, un-de-vote'-ed, *a.* not devoted.
Undevout, un-de-vowt', *a.* not devout; having no devotion.
Undextrous, un-deks'-trus, *a.* not dextrous; clumsy.
Undiademed, un-di'-a-demd, *a.* not adorned with a diadem.
Undiaphanous, un-di-af'-à-nus, *a.* not transparent.
Undid, un-did', *pret.* of **Undo.**
Undiffused, un-dif-fewzd', *a.* not diffused.
Undigenous, un-dij'-e-nus, *a.* generated by water (L. *unda*, a wave, and *gigno*, to produce).
Undigested, un-de-jest'-ed, *a.* not digested; crude.
Undignified, un-dig'-ne-fide, *a.* not dignified; wanting in dignity.
Undiminishable, un-de-min'-ish-à-bl, *a.* not capable of diminution.
Undiminished, un-de-min'-isht, *a.* not diminished.
Undine, un'-dine, *s.* a female spirit of the watery element, naturally without, but in certain cases capable of, a human soul (L. *unda*, a wave).
Undinted, un-dint'-ed, *a.* not impressed by a blow.
Undiplomatic, un-dip-lo-mat'-ik, *a.* not according to diplomatic rules.
Undipped, un-dipt', *a.* not dipped or plunged.
Undirected, un-di-rekt'-ed, *a.* not directed; not superscribed.
Undiscerned, un-diz-zernd', *a.* not seen; not observed.

Undiscernible, un-diz-zern'-e-bl, *a.* that cannot be discerned or discovered; invisible. **Undiscernibly**, un-diz-zern'-e-ble, *ad.* invisibly. **Undiscernibleness**, un-diz-zern'-e-bl-nes, *s.* state of being undiscernible.
Undiscerning, un-diz-zern'-ing, *a.* not discerning; wanting discernment.
Undischarged, un-dis-tchärjd', *a.* not discharged.
Undisciplined, un-dis'-se-plind, *a.* not duly exercised and taught; raw; not instructed; untaught.
Undisclosed, un-dis-klozе'd, *a.* not disclosed; not revealed.
Undiscouraged, un-dis-kur'-ajd, *a.* not disheartened.
Undiscoverable, un-dis-kuv'-er-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be discovered. **Undiscoverably**, un-dis-kuv'-er-a-ble, *ad.* so as not to be discovered.
Undiscovered, un-dis-kuv'-erd, *a.* not discovered; not seen.
Undiscriminating, un-dis-krim'-e-na-ting, *a.* not discriminating.
Undiscussed, un-dis-kust', *a.* not discussed.
Undisgraced, un-dis-grase'd, *a.* not disgraced or dishonoured.
Undisguisable, un-dis-gui'-za-bl, *a.* that cannot be disguised.
Undisguised, un-dis-guize'd, *a.* not disguised; open; frank; candid; plain; artless.
Undisheartened, un-dis-härt'-nd, *a.* not discouraged.
Undishonoured, un-dis-on'-urd, *a.* not dishonoured.
Undismayed, un-dis-mayd', *a.* not dishearioned by fear.
Undisordered, un-dis-or'-derd, *a.* not disturbed.
Undispensed, un-dis-penst', *a.* not dispensed: not freed from obligation.
Undispensing, un-dis-pens'-ing, *a.* not allowing to be dispensed with.
Undispersed, un-dis-perst', *a.* not scattered.
Undisplayed, un-dis-playd', *a.* not unfolded; indisposed.
Undisposed, un-dis-poze'd, *a.* not disposed; not bestowed.
Undisputable, un-dis'-pu-tà-bl, *a.* not disputable.
Undisputed, un-dis-pewt'-ed, *a.* not called in question: not contested.
Undisquieted, un-dis-kwi'-et-ed, *a.* not disturbed.
Undissembled, un-dis-sem'-bld, *a.* undisguised; unfeigned.
Undissembling, un-dis-sem'-bling, *a.* not exhibiting a false appearance; truthful.
Undissipated, un-dis'-se-pa-ted, *a.* not scattered.
Undissolvable, un-diz-zolv'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be dissolved or melted; indissoluble.
Undissolved, un-diz-zolvd', *a.* not dissolved or melted.
Undistempered, un-dis-tem'-perd, *a.* not diseased; free from malady; free from perturbation.
Undistended, un-dis-ten'-ded, *a.* not enlarged.
Undistilled, un-dis-tild', *a.* not distilled.
Undistinguishable, un-dis-ting'-gwish-à-ble, *a.* not to be distinguished by the eye or by the intellect. **Undistinguishably**, un-dis-ting'-gwish-à-ble, *ad.* so as not to be distinguished.
Undistinguished, un-dis-ting'-gwisht, *a.* not distinguished; not so marked as to be distinctly discriminated; not separately seen or descried; not plainly discerned; not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular respect; not distinguished by any particular eminence.
Undistinguishing, un-dis-ting'-gwish-ing, *a.* making no difference; not discriminating.
Undistorted, un-dis-tor'-ted, *a.* not perverted.
Undistracted, un-dis-trakt'-ed, *a.* not perplexed by contrariety or confusion of thoughts, desires or cares. **Undistractedly**, un-dis-trakt'-ed-le, *ad.* without distraction. **Undistractedness**, un-dis-trakt'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being undistracted.
Undistributed, un-dis-trib'-u-ted, *a.* not distributed or allotted; not used in its widest sense, said of a term in a proposition [Logic].
Undisturbed, un-dis-turbd', *a.* free from interruption; not molested or hindered; free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; serene; not agitated or stirred. **Undisturbedly**, un-dis-turb'-ed-le, *ad.* calmly; peacefully. **Undisturbedness**, un-dis-turb'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being undisturbed.
Undisturbing, un-dis-turb'-ing, *a.* not disturbing.
Undiversified, un-de-ver'-se-fide, *a.* not varied; uniform.
Undiverted, un-de-vert'-ed, *a.* not turned aside; not amused.
Undividable, un-de-vi'-dà-bl, *a.* that cannot be divided; not separable.
Undivided, un-de-vide'-ed, *a.* not separated or disunited; unbroken; not limited; not lobed, cleft or branched [Bot.] **Undividedly**, un-de-vide'-ed-le, *ad.* so as not to be divided.
Undivorced, un-de-vorst', *a.* not divorced or separated.
Undivulged, un-de-vuljd', *a.* not revealed or disclosed.
Undo, un-doo', *v.a.* to reverse what has been done; to annul; to loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unravel; to untie; to ruin; to bring to poverty; to ruin morally; to ruin in reputation.
Undock, un-dok', *v.a.* to take out of dock.
Undoer, un-doo'-er, *s.* one who undoes; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins.
Undoing, un-doo'-ing, *s.* the reversal of what has been done; ruin; destruction.
Undomestic, un-do-mes'-tik, *a.* not domestic.
Undomesticated, un-do-mes'-te-ka-ted, *a.* not accustomed to a family life; not tamed.
Undone, un-dun', *pp.* of **Undo**.
Undone, un-dun', *a.* not done; not performed; not executed.
Undoubted, un-dowt'-ed, *a.* not called in question; indubitable. **Undoubtedly**, un-dowt'-ed-le, *ad.* without doubt.
Undoubtful, un-dowt'-ful, *a.* not doubtful; plain; evident.
Undoubting, un-dowt'-ing, *a.* not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating. **Undoubtingly**, un-dowt'-ing-le, *ad.* without doubting.
Undrained, un-drane'd, *a.* not freed from water.
Undramatic, un-drà-mat'-ik, *a.* not according to the rules of the drama.
Undraped, un-drape't, *a.* not covered with drapery.
Undrawn, un-drawn', *a.* not drawn; not pulled; not allured.
Undreaded, un-dred'-ed, *a.* not feared.
Undreamed, un-dreemd', } *a.* not thought of.
Undreamt, un-dremt', }
Undress, un-dres', *v.a.* to divest of clothes; to strip; to disrobe; *s.* a loose, negligent dress; not full dress.
Undressed, un-drest', *a.* not dressed; not attired; not prepared; not trimmed; not put in order.
Undried, un-dride', *a.* not dried; wet; green.
Undrilled, un-drild', *a.* not drilled.
Undrinkable, un-dringk'-à-bl, *a.* not drinkable.
Undriven, un-driv'n, *a.* not driven; not impelled.
Undrooping, un-droop'-ing, *a.* not drooping; not despairing.
Undrowned, un-drownd', *a.* not drowned.
Undue, un-dew', *a.* not due; not yet demandable of right; not right or legal; not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; not proportioned; excessive. **Unduly**, un-dew'-le, *ad.* not according to duty or propriety; excessively.
Undulate, un'-du-late, *v.a.* to move like waves; to cause to vibrate: *v.n.* to wave; to vibrate (L. *unda*, a wave).
Undulate, un'-du-late, } *a.* wavy; of a wavy char-
Undulated, un'-du-la-ted, } acter.
Undulating, un'-du-la-ting, *a.* waving; rising and falling; wavy. **Undulatingly**, un'-du-la-ting-le, *ad.* in the form or manner of waves.
Undulation, un-du-la'-shun, *s.* a waving motion or vibration; a motion like that of waves; a particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart [Med.]; a rattling or jarring of sounds [Mus.]; a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed [Surg.]
Undulatory, un'-du-la-tur-e, *a.* moving in the manner of waves; specially descriptive of a theory of light which regards the phenomena of light as produced by undulatory motions in an ether which is assumed to pervade space.
Unduteous, un-dew'-te-us, *a.* not obedient; not performing duty to parents and superiors.
Undutiful, un-dew'-te-ful, *a.* not obedient; not performing duty. **Undutifully**, un-dew'-te-ful-le, *ad.* in an undutiful manner. **Undutifulness**, un-dew'-te-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being undutiful.
Undying, un-di'-ing, *a.* not dying or perishing; immortal.
Unearned, un-ernd', *a.* not merited by labour.
Unearth, un-erth', *v.a.* to drive out of the earth; to uncover.
Unearthly, un-erth'-le, *a.* not earthly or of the earth.
Uneasy, un-e'-ze, *a.* feeling some degree of pain; restless; disturbed; unquiet; somewhat anxious; constrained; not graceful; causing pain; cramping; disagreeable. **Uneasily**, un-e'-ze-le, *ad.* with uneasiness or pain. **Uneasiness**, un-e'-ze-nes, *s.* a moderate degree of pain; restlessness; disquietude.
Uneatable, un-eet'-à-bl, *a.* not fit to be eaten.
Uneaten, un-eet'n, *a.* not eaten.
Uneclipsed, un-e-klipst', *a.* not eclipsed; not obscured.
Unedifying, un-ed'-e-fi-ing, *a.* not improving to the mind.
Uneducated, un-ed'-u-ka-ted, *a.* not educated; illiterate.
Uneffaced, un-ef-fayst', *a.* not obliterated.
Uneffected, un-ef-fek'-ted, *a.* not effected or performed.
Uneffectual, un-ef-fekt'-yu-al, *a.* ineffectual.

Unelaborate, un-e-lab'-o-rate, *a.* finished with little labour or study.
Unelastic, un-e-las'-tik, *a.* not having the property of recovering its original state when bent.
Unelated, un-e-la'-ted, *a.* not elated; not puffed up.
Unelbowed, un-el'-bode, *a.* not attended by any at the elbow.
Unelected, un-e-lek'-ted, *a.* not elected; not preferred.
Uneligible, un-el'-e-je-bl, *a.* ineligible.
Unemancipated, un-e-man'-se-pa-ted, *a.* not emancipated.
Unembalmed, un-em-bämd', *a.* not embalmed.
Unembarrassed, un-em-bar'-rast, *a.* not perplexed in mind; not confused; free from pecuniary difficulties or encumbrances; free from perplexing connection.
Unembittered, un-em-bit'-terd, *a.* not embittered.
Unembodied, un-em-bod'-id, *a.* free from a corporeal body; not embodied.
Unembroidered, un-em-broy'-derd, *a.* not embroidered.
Unemotional, un-e-mo'-shun-al, *a.* without emotion or feeling.
Unemphatic, un-em-fat'-ik, *a.* having no emphasis.
Unemphatically, un-em-fat'-a-kal-le, *ad.* without emphasis.
Unemployed, un-em-ployd', *a.* not occupied; at leisure; not being in use.
Unempowered, un-em-pow'-erd, *a.* not empowered or authorized.
Unemulating, un-em'-u-la-ting, *a.* not striving to excel.
Unenchanted, un-en-tchant'-ed, *a.* not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted.
Unencountered, un-en-kown'-terd, *a.* not encountered.
Unencumber, un-en-kum'-ber, *v.a.* to free from encumbrance.
Unencumbered, un-en-kum'-berd, *a.* not encumbered; not burdened.
Unendeared, un-en-deerd', *a.* not attended with endearment.
Unendeavouring, un-en-dev'-ur-ing, *a.* making no effort.
Unending, un-end'-ing, *a.* not ending.
Unendowed, un-en-dowd', *a.* not endowed; not furnished with funds.
Unendurable, un-en-dew'-rä-bl, *a.* not to be endured; intolerable.
Unenduring, un-en-dew'-ring, *a.* of temporary duration.
Unenervated, un-en-er'-va-ted, *a.* not weakened.
Unenfeebled, un-en-fe'-bld, *a.* not enfeebled.
Unengaged, un-en-gayjd', *a.* not bound by covenant or promise; free from obligation to a particular person; free from attachment that binds; unemployed; unoccupied; not appropriated.
Unengaging, un-en-ga'-jing, *a.* not adapted to win the attention or affections.
Unenglish, un-ing-glish, *a.* not English, specially in spirit, conduct, or proceeding.
Unenjoyed, un-en-joyd', *a.* not obtained.
Unenjoying, un-en-joy'-ing, *a.* having no fruition.
Unenlarged, un-en-larjd', *a.* not enlarged; narrow.
Unenlightened, un-en-lite'nd, *a.* not enlightened; not illuminated.
Unenlivened, un-en-live'nd, *a.* not enlivened.
Unenslaved, un-en-slaved', *a.* not enslaved; free.
Unentangle, un-en-tang'-gl, *v.a.* to disentangle.
Unentangled, un-en-tang'-gld, *pp.* disentangled: *a.* not entangled or complicated.
Unenterprising, un-en-ter-prī'-zing, *a.* not enterprising: not adventurous.
Unentertaining, un-en-ter-ta'-ning, *a.* not entertaining or amusing. **Unentertainingness**, un-en-ter-ta'-ning-nes, *s.* the quality of being unentertaining or dull.
Unenthralled, un-en-thrawld', *a.* not enslaved or reduced to thraldom.
Unentombed, un-en-toomd', *a.* not buried or interred.
Unenviable, un-en'-ve-a-bl, *a.* not to be envied.
Unenvied, un-en'-vid, *a.* not envied; exempt from the envy of others.
Unenvious, un-en'-ve-us, *a.* not envious.
Unequable, un-e'-kwā-bl, *a.* different at different times; not uniform.
Unequal, un-e'-kwal, *a.* not even; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, &c.; inferior; inadequate; unjust; disproportioned; ill-matched; not regular; not uniform. **Unequally**, un-e'-kwal-le, *ad.* not equally. **Unequalness**, un-e'-kwal-nes, *s.* the state of being unequal; inequality.
Unequalled, un-e'-kwald, *a.* unparalleled; unrivalled.
Unequipped, un-e-kwipt', *a.* not equipped.
Unequivocal, un-e-kwiv'-o-kal, *a.* not doubtful; clear; evident; not ambiguous. **Unequivocally**, un-e-kwiv'-o-kal-le, *ad.* without doubt; without ambiguity. **Unequivocalness**, un-e-kwiv'-o-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being unequivocal.
Unerring, un-er'-ring, *a.* committing no mistake; certain. **Unerringly**, un-er'-ring-le, *ad.* without erring.
Unespied, un-es-pide', *a.* not espied; not seen.
Unessayed, un-es-sade', *a.* unattempted.
Unessential, un-es-sen'-shal, *a.* not absolutely necessary; void of real being: *s.* something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity.
Unevangelical, un-e-van-jel'-e-kal, *a.* not evangelical; not according to the gospel.
Uneven, un-e'-vn, *a.* not level; not equal: not uniform; not smooth; odd. **Unevenly**, un-e'-vn-le, *ad.* in an uneven manner. **Unevenness**, un-e'-vn-nes, *s.* state of being uneven.
Uneventful, un-e-vent'-ful, *a.* not eventful.
Unexact, un-egs-akt', *a.* not exact.
Unexacted, un-egz-ak'-ted, *a.* not taken by force.
Unexaggerated, un-egz-aj'-jer-a-ted, *a.* not exaggerated.
Unexaminable, un-egz-am'-in-a-bl, *a.* not to be examined.
Unexamined, un-egz-am'-ind, *a.* not interrogated: not inquired into or investigated.
Unexampled, un-egz-am'-pld, *a.* having no example or similar case; unprecedented.
Unexceptionable, un-ek-sep'-shun-a-bl, *a.* not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable. **Unexceptionably**, un-ek-sep'-shun-a-ble, *ad.* in an unexceptionable manner. **Unexceptionableness**, un-ek-sep'-shun-a-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being unexceptionable.
Unexcised, un-ek-size'd, *a.* not charged with duty of excise.
Unexcited, un-ek-site'-ed, *a.* not roused.
Unexcluded, un-eks-kloo'-ded, *a.* not excluded.
Unexclusive, un-eks-kloo'-siv, *a.* not exclusive.
Unexcommunicated, un-eks-kom-mew'-ne-ka-ted, *a.* not excommunicated.
Unexecuted, un-eks'-e-ku-ted, *a.* not performed; not done; not properly attested.
Unexemplary, un-egz'-em-pla-re, *a.* not exemplary; not according to example.
Unexemplified, un-egz-em'-ple-fide, *a.* not exemplified; not illustrated by example.
Unexempt, un-egz-empt', *a.* not exempt; not free by privilege.
Unexercised, un-eks'-er-size'd, *a.* not exercised; not disciplined.
Unexerted, un-egs-ert'-ed, *a.* not called into action; not exerted.
Unexhausted, un-egz-hawst'-ed, *a.* not exhausted; not drained; not spent.
Unexistent, un-egz-ist'-ent, *a.* not existing.
Unexorcised, un-eks'-or-size'd, *a.* not cast out by exorcism.
Unexpanded, un-eks-pand'-ed, *a.* not spread out.
Unexpected, un-eks-pek'-ted, *a.* not looked for; sudden. **Unexpectedly**, un-eks-pek'-tedle, *ad.* in an unexpected manner. **Unexpectedness**, un-eks-pek'-ted-nes, *s.* state of being unexpected.
Unexpended, un-eks-pend'-ed, *a.* not expended; not laid out.
Unexpensive, un-eks-pen'-siv, *a.* not costly.
Unexperimental, un-eks-per-e-ment'-al, *a.* not experimental.
Unexpert, un-eks-pert', *a.* wanting skill; not ready or dexterous in performance.
Unexpired, un-eks-pire'd, *a.* not expired; not ended.
Unexplored, un-eks-plore'd, *a.* not searched or examined; unknown.
Unexplosive, un-eks-plo'-siv, *a.* not explosive.
Unexported, un-eks-port'-ed, *a.* not exported.
Unexposed, un-eks-poze'd, *a.* not laid open to view; not laid open to censure; sheltered.
Unexpounded, un-eks-pownd'-ed, *a.* not explained.
Unexpressed, un-eks-prest', *a.* not expressed; not mentioned or named.
Unexpressive, un-eks-pres'-siv, *a.* not having the power of expressing; unutterable.
Unexpunged, un-eks-punjd', *a.* not expunged.
Unextended, un-eks-tend'-ed, *a.* not extended; occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.
Unextinct, un-eks-tinkt', *a.* not extinct.
Unextinguishable, un-eks-ting'-gwish-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be extinguished; unquenchable.
Unextinguished, un-eks-ting'-gwisht, *a.* not quenched; not entirely repressed.
Unextirpated, un-eks-tir'-pa-ted, *a.* not rooted out.
Unextorted, un-eks-tort'-ed, *a.* not extorted.
Unextracted, un-eks-trakt'-ed, *a.* not drawn out.
Unfaded, un-fa'-ded, *a.* not faded; unwithered.
Unfading, un-fa'-ding, *a.* not liable to fade; not liable to wither. **Unfadingly**, un-fa'-ding-le, *ad.* without fading. **Unfadingness**, un-fa'-ding-nes, *s.* the quality of being unfading.
Unfailing, un-fa'-ling, *a.* not liable to fail; that does not

fail; certain. **Unfailingly**, un-fa'-ling-le, *ad.* without failing. **Unfailingness**, un-fa'-ling-nes, *s.* the state of not failing.

Unfainting, un-fane'-ting, *a.* not sinking; not failing under toil.

Unfair, un-fare', *a.* not honest; disingenuous; using trick or artifice; not just; proceeding from trick or dishonesty. **Unfairly**, un-fare'-le, *ad.* in an unfair way. **Unfairness**, un-fare'-nes, *s.* dishonesty; injustice.

Unfaithful, un-fayth'-ful, *a.* not observant of promises, allegiance or duty; treacherous; perfidious: not performing the proper duty; unbelieving. **Unfaithfully**, un-fayth'-ful-le, *ad.* in an unfaithful manner. **Unfaithfulness**, un-fayth'-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being unfaithful.

Unfalcated, un-fal'-ka-ted, *a.* not falcated.

Unfallen, un-fawl'n, *a.* not fallen.

Unfallowed, un-fal'-lode, *a.* not fallowed.

Unfaltering, un-fawl'-ter-ing, *a.* unhesitating. **Unfalteringly**, un-fawl'-ter-ing-le, *ad.* unhesitatingly.

Unfamiliar, un-fa-mil'-yar, *a.* not familiar.

Unfamiliarity, un-fa-mil-e-ar'-e-te, *s.* want of familiarity.

Unfashionable, un-fash'-un-a-bl, *a.* not according to the prevailing mode; not conforming in dress and manners to the reigning custom. **Unfashionably**, un-fash'-un-a-ble, *ad.* not according to the fashion. **Unfashionableness**, un-fash'-un-a-bl-nes, *s.* deviation from the prevailing fashion.

Unfashioned, un-fash'-und, *a.* not modified by art; shapeless.

Unfast, un-fäst', *a.* not safe or secure.

Unfasten, un-fäs'n, *v.a.* to loose; to unfix.

Unfathered, un-fä'-*th*urd, *a.* fatherless; without acknowledged father.

Unfatherly, un-fä'-*th*er-le, *a.* not becoming a father; unkind.

Unfathomable, un-fä'-*th*um-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be sounded by a line; too deep for fathoming. **Unfathomably**, un-fä'-*th*um-a-ble, *ad.* beyond fathoming. **Unfathomableness**, un-fä'-*th*um-a-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being unfathomable.

Unfathomed, un-fä'-*th*umd, *a.* not sounded: not to be sounded.

Unfatigued, un-fa-teegd', *a.* not wearied.

Unfaulty, un-fawl'-te, *a.* free from fault.

Unfavourable, un-fa'-vur-a-bl, *a.* not favourable or propitious; not kind or obliging; discouraging. **Unfavourably**, un-fa'-vur-a-ble, *ad.* in an unfavourable manner. **Unfavourableness**, un-fa'-vur-a-bl-nes, *s.* state of being unfavourable.

Unfavoured, un-fa'-vurd, *a.* not favoured; not assisted.

Unfeared, un-feerd', *a.* not feared or dreaded.

Unfearful, un-feer'-ful, *a.* not fearful; courageous. **Unfearfully**, un-feer'-ful-le, *ad.* in an unfearful manner.

Unfearing, un-feer'-ing, *a.* not fearing.

Unfeasible, un-fe'-ze-bl, *a.* impracticable.

Unfeathered, un-fe*th*'-erd, *a.* having no feathers; unfledged.

Unfeatured, un-fe'-tyurd, *a.* wanting regular features; deformed.

Unfed, un-fed', *a.* not fed; not supplied with food.

Unfeed, un-feed', *a.* not retained by a fee.

Unfeeling, un-feel'-ing, *a.* insensible; void of sensibility; callous. **Unfeelingly**, un-feel'-ing-le, *ad.* in an unfeeling manner. **Unfeelingness**, un-feel'-ing-nes, *s.* insensibility; callousness.

Unfeigned, un-fayn*d*', *a.* not counterfeit or hypocritical; sincere. **Unfeignedly**, un-fane'-ed-le, *ad.* sincerely.

Unfellowed, un-fel'-lode, *a.* not matched.

Unfelt, un-felt', *a.* not felt; not perceived.

Unfeminine, un-fem'-e-nin, *a.* not according to the female character.

Unfence, un-fens', *v.a.* to strip or remove a fence from.

Unfenced, un-fenst', *a.* not inclosed; defenceless.

Unfermented, un-fer-men*t*'-ed, *a.* not having undergone the process of fermentation; not leavened.

Unfertile, un-fer'-tile, *a.* not fertile; barren; unfruitful. **Unfertileness**, un-fer'-tile-nes, *s.* infertility.

Unfetter, un-fet'-ter, *v.a.* to loose from fetters; to unchain; to free from restraint, or set at liberty.

Unfigured, un-fig'-urd, *a.* not figured; devoid of figures; representing no animal form.

Unfilial, un-fil'-yal, *a.* undutiful; not becoming a child. **Unfilially**, un-fil'-yal-le, *ad.* in an unfilial manner.

Unfilled, un-fild', *a.* not filled; not fully supplied.

Unfilmed, un-filmd', *a.* not covered with a film.

Unfinished, un-fin'-isht, *a.* not complete; imperfect.

Unfired, un-fire'd, *a.* not inflamed.

Unfirm, un-ferm', *a.* weak; feeble; unstable. **Unfirmness**, un-ferm'-nes, *s.* a weak state; instability.

Unfit, un-fit', *a.* not fit; improper; unsuitable; unqualified; incompetent: *v.a.* to disable; to make unsuitable; to disqualify. **Unfitly**, un-fit'-le, *ad.* not properly; unsuitably. **Unfitness**, un-fit'-nes, *s.* want of suitable powers or qualifications; want of propriety or adaptation to character or place.

Unfitting, un-fit'-ing, *a.* improper; unbecoming.

Unfix, un-fiks', *v.a.* to loosen from a fastening; to detach from anything; to unsettle; to unhinge; to dissolve.

Unfixed, un-fikst', *a.* wandering; erratic; inconstant; having no settled view or object of pursuit. **Unfixedness**, un-fiks'-ed-nes, *s.* state of being unfixed.

Unflagging, un-flag'-ging, *a.* not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit.

Unflattered, un-flat'-terd, *a.* not flattered.

Unflattering, un-flat'-ter-ing, *a.* not colouring the truth to please; not affording a favourable prospect. **Unflatteringly**, un-flat'-ter-ing-le, *ad.* in an unflattering manner.

Unflawed, un-flawd', *a.* having no flaw.

Unfledged, un-fled*j*', *a.* not yet furnished with feathers; young.

Unfleshed, un-flesht', *a.* not seasoned to blood; raw.

Unflinching, un-flinsh'-ing, *a.* not flinching; not shrinking.

Unflowering, un-flow'-er-ing, *a.* not flowering.

Unfoiled, un-foyld', *a.* not vanquished; not defeated.

Unfold, un-fole'd, *v.a.* to expand; to spread out; to disclose; to display; to declare; to release from a fold or pen.

Unfollowed, un-fol'-lode, *a.* not followed.

Unforbearing, un-for-bare'-ing, *a.* not forbearing.

Unforbid, un-for-bid', } *a.* not forbid; not pro-
Unforbidden, un-for-bid'-dn, } hibited; allowed.

Unforced, un-forst', *a.* not compelled; not constrained; not urged; not feigned; not violent; easy; natural.

Unforcible, un-fore'-se-bl, *a.* wanting force or strength.

Unfordable, un-fore'-da-bl, *a.* that cannot be forded or passed by wading.

Unforeboding, un-fore-bo'-ding, *a.* giving no omens.

Unforeknown, un-fore-noan', *a.* not previously foreseen.

Unforeseen, un-fore-seen', *a.* not foreseen or foreknown.

Unforetold, un-fore-tole'd, *a.* not predicted.

Unforewarned, un-for-wawrn*d*', *a.* not previously warned.

Unforfeited, un-for'-fit-ed, *a.* not forfeited.

Unforgiveable, un-for-giv'-a-bl, *a.* not to be forgiven.

Unforgiven, un-for-giv'n, *a.* not forgiven; not pardoned.

Unforgiving, un-for-giv'-ing, *a.* not disposed to overlook or pardon offences.

Unforgotten, un-for-got'n, *a.* not lost to memory; not neglected.

Unform, un-form', *v.a.* to destroy; to unmake.

Uniformal, un-form'-al, *a.* not formal.

Unformed, un-formd', *a.* not moulded into regular shape.

Unforsaken, un-for-sake'n, *a.* not deserted; not entirely neglected.

Unfortified, un-fort'-e-fide, *a.* not secured from attack; not guarded; defenceless.

Unfortunate, un-for'-tyu-nate, *a.* not successful or prosperous. **Unfortunately**, un-for'-tyu-nate-le, *ad.* unhappily.

Unfossilized, un-fos'-sil-ize'd, *a.* not fossilized.

Unfostered, un-fos'-terd, *a.* not nourished; not patronized.

Unfought, un-fawt', *a.* not fought.

Unfouled, un-fowld', *a.* not polluted: not soiled.

Unfound, un-fownd', *a.* not found; not met with.

Unfounded, un-fownd'-ed, *a.* not founded; having no foundation; vain; idle.

Unfragrant, un-fra'-grant, *a.* not fragrant.

Unframed, un-frame'd, *a.* not fitted for erection; not formed.

Unfraternal, un-fra-ter'-nal, *a.* not brotherly.

Unfree, un-fre', *a.* not free.

Unfrequency, un-fre'-kwen-se, *s.* the state of being unfrequent.

Unfrequent, un-fre'-kwent, *a.* not frequent; not common. **Unfrequently**, un-fre'-kwent-le, *ad.* not often.

Unfrequented, un-fre-kwent'-ed, *a.* rarely visited.

Unfriable, un-fri'-a-bl, *a.* not easily crumbled.

Unfriend, un'-frend, *s.* an enemy.

Unfriended, un-frend'-ed, *a.* wanting friends; not countenanced or supported.

Unfriendly, un-frend'-le, *a.* not kind or benevolent; not favourable. **Unfriendliness**, un-frend'-le-nes, *s.* want of kindness.

Unfrock, un-frok', *v.a.* to divest.

Unfrozen, un-fro'-zn, *a.* not congealed.

Unfrugal, un-froo'-gal, *a.* not saving or economical.

Unfruitful, un-froot'-ful, *a.* not producing fruit; barren; unproductive; unproductive of good. **Unfruit-**

fully, un-froot'-ful-le, *ad.* fruitlessly. **Unfruitfulness**, un-froot'-ful-nes, *s.* barrenness; unproductiveness.
Unfrustrable, un-frus'-trà-ble, *a.* that cannot be frustrated.
Unfulfilled, un-fool-fild', *a.* not accomplished.
Unfumed, un-fewmd', *a.* not fumigated.
Unfunded, un-fund'-ed, *a.* not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest.
Unfurl, un-furl', *v.a.* to loose and unfold; to expand.
Unfurnish, un-fur'-nish, *v.a.* to strip of furniture; to divest.
Unfurnished, un-fur'-nisht, *a.* not supplied with furniture: empty.
Unfused, un-fewzd', *a.* not melted.
Ungainful, un-gane'-ful, *a.* unprofitable.
Ungainly, un-gane'-le, *a.* clumsy; awkward; uncouth (A.S. *un*, and Ice. *gegn*, ready, serviceable). **Ungainliness**, un-gane'-le-nes, *s.* clumsiness; awkwardness.
Ungallant, un-gal'-lant, *a.* not courteous.
Ungalled, un-gawld', *a.* unhurt; not galled.
Ungarlanded, un-gär'-land-ed, *a.* not crowned with a garland.
Ungarnished, un-gär'-nisht, *a.* not furnished; unadorned.
Ungarrisoned, un-gar'-ris'nd, *a.* not furnished with troops for defence.
Ungartered, un-gär'-terd, *a.* being without garters.
Ungathered, un-gath'-erd, *a.* not gathered; not cropped.
Ungear, un-geer', *v.a.* to unharness; to strip of gear.
Ungenerated, un-jen'-er-a-ted, *a.* having no beginning; unbegotten.
Ungenerative, un-jen'-er-a-tiv, *a.* begetting nothing.
Ungenerous, un-jen'-er-us, *a.* not generous; not liberal; not noble; dishonourable. **Ungenerously**, un-jen'-er-us-le, *ad.* not generously.
Ungenial, un-jé'-ne-al, *a.* not favourable to nature or to natural growth.
Ungenteel, un-jen-teel', *a.* not consistent with polite manners. **Ungenteelly**, un-jen-teel'-le, *ad.* impolitely.
Ungentle, un-jen'tl, *a.* harsh; rude. **Ungently**, un-jent'-le, *ad.* harshly; rudely. **Ungentleness**, un-jen'tl-nes, *s.* harshness: rudeness; unkindness.
Ungentlemanly, un-jen'tl-man-le, *a.* not becoming a gentleman. **Ungentlemanliness**, un-jen'tl-man-le-nes, *s.* quality of being ungentlemanlike.
Ungentlemanlike, un-jen'tl-man-like, *a.* not like a gentleman.
Ungeometrical, un-je-o-met'-re-kal; *a.* not agreeable to the rules of geometry.
Ungifted, un-gift'-ed, *a.* not endowed with peculiar faculties.
Ungilded, un-gild'-ed, } *a.* not gilt; not overlaid with
Ungilt, un-gilt', } gold.
Ungird, un-gérd', *v.a.* to loose from a girdle or band.
Ungirt, un-gért', *pp.* or *a.* unbound; loosely dressed.
Ungiven, un-giv'n, *a.* not given or bestowed.
Ungiving, un-giv'-ing, *a.* not bringing gifts.
Ungladdened, un-glad'nd, *a.* not gladdened.
Unglaze, un-glaze', *v.a.* to remove the glass, as from windows.
Unglazed, un-glaze'd, *a.* not furnished with glass; wanting glass windows; not covered with vitreous matter.
Unglorified, un-glo'-re-fide, *a.* not honoured with praise or adoration.
Unglove, un-gluv', *v.a.* to take off the gloves.
Ungloved, un-gluv'd, *a.* without glove or gloves.
Unglue, un-gloo', *v.a.* to separate anything that is glued.
Ungoaded, un-gode'-ed, *a.* not goaded.
Ungodly, un-god'-le, *a.* wicked; impious; without the fear of God. **Ungodlily**, un-god'-le-le, *ad.* in an ungodly manner. **Ungodliness**, un-god'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being ungodly; disregard of God and His commands.
Ungored, un-gore'd, *a.* not gored; not wounded with a horn.
Ungorged, un-gorjd', *a.* not gorged; not sated.
Ungot, un-got', } *a.* not gained; not begotten.
Ungotten, un-got'n, }
Ungovernable, un-guv'-ern-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be governed; unruly; refractory. **Ungovernably**, un-guv'-ern-à-ble, *ad.* so as not to be governed.
Ungoverned, un-guv'-ernd, *a.* not subjected to laws or principles; unbridled; licentious.
Ungown, un-gown', *v.a.* to strip of a gown, as a clergyman.
Ungowned, un-gownd', *a.* not having, or not wearing a gown.
Ungraced, un-grayst', *a.* not graced.
Ungraceful, un-grase'-ful, *a.* wanting ease and elegance; awkward. **Ungracefully**, un-grase'-ful-le, *ad.* awkwardly: inelegantly. **Ungracefulness**, un-grase'-fulnes, *s.* want of gracefulness.
Ungracious, un-gra'-shus, *a.* wicked; odious; hateful; offensive; unpleasing; unacceptable. **Graciously**, un-gra'-shus-le, *ad.* in an ungracious manner.
Ungrammatical, un-gram-mat'-e-kal, *a.* not according to the established rules of grammar. **Ungrammatically**, un-gram-mat'-e-kal-e, *ad.* in a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.
Ungranted, un-grant'-ed, *a.* not bestowed; not transferred by deed or gift; not conceded.
Ungrateful, un-grate'-ful, *a.* not feeling thankful for favours; showing little or no gratitude; making no returns for culture; unpleasing; unacceptable. **Ungratefully**, un-grate'-ful-le, *ad.* with ingratitude. **Ungratefulness**, un-grate'-ful-nes, *s.* ingratitude.
Ungratified, un-grat'-e-fide, *a.* not gratified; not indulged.
Ungravely, un-grave'-le, *ad.* without gravity.
Ungregarious, un-gre-gà'-re-us, *a.* not gregarious.
Ungrounded, un-grownd'-ed, *a.* having no foundation or support. **Ungroundedly**, un-grownd'-ed-le, *ad.* without ground or reason. **Ungroundedness**, un-grownd'-ed-nes, *s.* want of foundation.
Ungrudged, un-grujd', *a.* not grudged.
Ungrudging, un-gruj'-ing, *a.* freely giving. **Ungrudgingly**, un-gruj'-ing-le, *ad.* cheerfully.
Ungual, un'-gwal, *a.* having nails, claws, or hoofs (L. *unguis*, a nail).
Unguarded, un-gärd'-ed, *a.* not watched or defended; careless; negligent; not done or spoken with caution. **Unguardedly**, un-gärd'-ed-le, *ad.* in an unguarded manner.
Unguent, un'-gwent, *s.* ointment; a soft composition used as a topical remedy for sores, &c. (L. *ungo*, to anoint).
Unguentary, un'-gwent-à-re, } *a.* like unguent, or par-
Unguentous, un-gwen'-tus, } taking of its qualities.
Unguessed, un-guest', *a.* not obtained by conjecture.
Unguest-like, un-guest'-like, *a.* not becoming a guest.
Ungual, ung'-gwe-kal, *a.* pertaining to or like a claw.
Unguiculate, ung-gwik'-yu-late, } *a.* clawed; having
Unguiculate, ung-gwik'-yu-la-ted, } claws.
Unguided, un-gi'-ded, *a.* not led or conducted; not regulated.
Unguiform, ung'-gwe-form, *a.* shaped like a claw (L. *unguis*, a claw, and *form*).
Unguilty, un-gilt'-e, *a.* not stained with crime; innocent. **Unguiltily**, un-gilt'-e-le, *ad.* without guilt.
Unguinous, un'-gwin-us, *a.* unctuous; consisting of fat or oil (L. *ungo*, to anoint).
Ungula, ung'-gu-là, *s.* a section or part of a cylinder, cone, &c., cut off by a plane oblique to the base [Geom.]; a hooked surgical instrument (L. a hoof).
Ungulate, ung'-gu-late, *a.* shaped like a hoof; having hoofs.
Unhabituated, un-hà-bit'-yu-a-ted, *a.* not accustomed.
Unhacked, un-hakt', *a.* not cut, notched, or mangled.
Unhackneyed, un-hak'-nid, *a.* not worn out by frequent use.
Unhallow, un-hal'-lo, *v.a.* to profane; to desecrate.
Unhallowed, un-hal'-lode, *pp.* deprived of its sacred character: *a.* profane; unholy; wicked.
Unhand, un-hand', *v.a.* to loose the hands off; to let go.
Unhandled, un-hand'ld, *a.* not handled; not treated; not trained.
Unhandsome, un-han'-sum, *a.* not handsome or well-shaped; unfair; illiberal; uncivil. **Unhandsomely**, un-han'-sum-le, *ad.* in an unhandsome manner. **Unhandsomeness**, un-han'-sum-nes, *s.* want of handsomeness; unfairness.
Unhandy, un-hand'-e, *a.* not dexterous or skilful; awkward. **Unhandily**, un-hand'-e-le, *ad.* awkwardly; clumsily. **Unhandiness**, un-hand'-e-nes, *s.* want of dexterity; clumsiness.
Unhang, un-hang', *v.a.* to divest of hangings, as a room; to take from the hinges.
Unhanged, un-hangd', *a.* not hung upon a gallows; not punished by hanging.
Unhappy, un-hap'-pe, *a.* unfortunate; unlucky; not happy; miserable. **Unhappily**, un-hap'-pe-le, *ad.* by ill hap; unfortunately; miserably. **Unhappiness**, un-hap'-pe-nes, *s.* misfortune; ill-luck; misery; mischievous prank.
Unharassed, un-har-ast', *a.* not harassed; not vexed.
Unharbour, un-här'-bur, *v.a.* to drive from harbour or shelter.
Unharboured, un-här'-burd, *a.* not sheltered.
Unhardened, un-hard'-nd, *a.* not indurated, as metal; not made obdurate.
Unhardy, un-har'-de, *a.* feeble; not able to endure fatigue; without fortitude; timorous.

Unharmed, un-härmd', *a.* uninjured; unimpaired.
Unharmful, un-härm'-ful, *a.* not doing harm; harmless.
Unharmonious, un-här-mo'-ne-us, *a.* not having symmetry or congruity; discordant.
Unharness, un-här'-nes, *v.a.* to strip off harness; to divest of armour.
Unhatched, un-hatcht', *a.* not having left the egg; not matured and brought to light.
Unhazarded, un-haz'-ard-ed, *a.* not exposed to risk or hazard.
Unhazardous, un-haz'-ard-us, *a.* not hazardous.
Unhead, un-hed', *v.a.* to take out the head of; to take the head from.
Unhealthful, un-helth'-ful, *a.* injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome. **Unhealthfulness**, unhelth'-ful-nes, *s.* state of being unhealthy.
Unhealthy, un-helth'-e, *a.* wanting health; habitually weak or indisposed; unsound; sickly; insalubrious; unwholesome. **Unhealthily**, un-helth'-e-le, *ad.* in an unhealthy manner. **Unhealthiness**, un-helth'-e-nes, *s.* want of health; unsoundness; unwholesomeness.
Unheard, un-hérd', *a.* not perceived by the ear; not admitted to audience; not known to fame. *Unheard-of*, unprecedented.
Unheated, un-heet'-ed, *a.* not made hot.
Unheavenly, un-hev'-n-le, *a.* not heavenly.
Unhedged, un-hejd', *a.* not surrounded by a hedge.
Unheeded, un-heed'-ed, *a.* disregarded; neglected. **Unheededly**, un-heed'-ed-le, *ad.* without being heeded.
Unheedful, un-heed'-ful, *a.* inattentive; careless. **Unheedfully**, un-heed'-ful-le, *ad.* carelessly.
Unheeding, un-heed'-ing, *a.* careless; negligent.
Unheedy, un-heed'-e, *a.* careless; precipitate; sudden.
Unhelm, un-helm', *v.a.* to deprive of a helm or helmet.
Unhelmed, un-helmd', *pp.* or *a.* having no helmet.
Unhelmet, un-hel'-met, *v.a.* to deprive of a helmet.
Unhelped, un-helpt', *a.* unassisted; unsupported.
Unhelpful, un-help'-ful, *a.* affording no aid; helpless.
Unheroic, un-he-ro'-ik, *a.* not heroic or brave.
Unhesitating, un-hez'-e-ta-ting, *a.* not remaining in doubt; prompt. **Unhesitatingly**, un-hez'-e-tate-ing-le, *ad.* without hesitation.
Unhewn, un-hewn', *a.* not hewn; rough.
Unhindered, un-hin'-derd, *a.* not opposed.
Unhinge, un-hinj', *v.a.* to take from the hinges: to displace; to unfix; to unsettle.
Unhired, un-hire'd, *a.* not hired.
Unhistorical, un-his-tor'-e-kal, *a.* not historical.
Unhive, un-hive', *v.a.* to drive from a hive; to deprive of habitation.
Unhoard, un-hoard', *v.a.* to steal from a hoard; to scatter.
Unholy, un-ho'-le, *a.* not holy; profane; not hallowed; impious; wicked; not ceremonially purified. **Unholiness**, un-ho'-le-nes, *s.* want of holiness; impiety; profaneness.
Unhonoured, un-on'-urd, *a.* not honoured; not celebrated.
Unhook, un-hook', *v.a.* to loose from a hook.
Unhoop, un-hoop', *v.a.* to strip of hoops.
Unhoped, un-hope't, *a.* not so probable as to excite hope.
Unhopeful, un-hope'-ful, *a.* leaving no room for hope; hopeless.
Unhorned, un-hornd', *a.* having no horns.
Unhorse, un-hors', *v.a.* to throw from a horse; to cause to dismount; to take the horses from.
Unhostile, un-hos'-til, *a.* not belonging to an enemy.
Unhouse, un-howz', *v.a.* to drive from house or habitation; to dislodge; to deprive of shelter.
Unhoused, un-howzd', *a.* wanting a house; homeless; destitute of shelter.
Unhouseled, un-how'-zld, *a.* not having received the sacrament.
Unhumanize, un-hu'-man-ize, *v.a.* to divest of what is properly human.
Unhumbled, un-hum'-bld, *a.* not humbled or subdued.
Unhung, un-hung', *a.* not hanged.
Unhunted, un-hunt'-ed, *a.* not hunted.
Unhurt, un-hurt', *a.* not harmed; free from injury.
Unhurtful, un-hurt'-ful, *a.* harmless; innoxious. **Unhurtfully**, un-hurt'-ful-le, *ad.* without harm.
Unhusbanded, un-huz'-band-ed, *a.* without or deprived of a husband; not managed with frugality.
Unhusked, un-huskt', *a.* not being stripped of husks.
Uniaxal, yu-ne-ak'-sal, } *a.* having but one optical
Uniaxial, yu-ne-ak'-se-al, } axis [Crystal.] (L. *unus*, one, and *axis*.)
Unicameral, yu-ne-kam'-er-al, *a.* having but one chamber of legislation (L. *unus*, and *camera*, a vault, a chamber).

Unicorn.

Unicapsular, yu-ne-kap'-su-lar, *a.* having one capsule to each flower [Bot.]
Unicellular, yu-ne-sel'-yu-lar, *a.* composed of but one cell.
Unicorn, yu'-ne-korn, *s.* an animal with one horn; the monoceros; a fabulous animal represented with the figure of a horse and a single horn [Her.] The *Sea-unicorn*, the narwhal, which has a horn growing out of its nose. (L. *unus*, and *cornu*, a horn.)
Unicornous, yu-ne-korn'-us, *a.* having only one horn.
Unideal, un-i-de'-al, *a.* not ideal; real.
Unifacial, yu-ne-fa'-she-al, *a.* having only one face or front surface.
Unification, yu-ne-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of uniting with one another, specially with God, so as to form but one. See **Unify**.
Uniflorous, yu-ne-flo'-rus, *a.* bearing one flower only [Bot.]
Unifoliate, yu-ne-fo'-le-ate, *a.* having but one leaf [Bot.] (L. *unus*, and *folium*, a leaf.)
Uniform, yu'-ne-form, *a.* having always the same form and manner; not variable; consistent with itself; not different; of the same form with others; equable; regular: *s.* a dress of the same kind to distinguish persons who belong to the same body; the regulation full-dress of an officer or soldier (L. *unus*, and *form*). **Uniformly**, yu'-ne-form-le, *ad.* in a uniform manner.
Uniformity, yu-ne-form'-e-te, *s.* resemblance to itself at all times or all through; consistency; sameness; resemblance, consonance, or agreement; similitude between parts; unvaried sameness. *Act of Uniformity*, in England, an Act which regulates the form of public prayers and rites to be observed in all churches.
Unify, yu'-ne-fi, *v.a.* to make into one; to make uniform (L. *unus*, and *facio*, to make).
Unigeniture, yu-ne-jen'-e-tyur, *s.* state of being the only begotten.
Unigenous, yu-nij'-e-nus, *a.* of one kind; of the same genus (L. *unus*, and *gigno*, to beget).
Unilabiate, yu-ne-la'-be-ate, *a.* having one lip only [Bot.] (L. *unus*, and *labium*, a lip.)
Unilateral, yu-ne-lat'-er-al, *a.* being on one side; having one side (L. *unus*, and *latus*, a side).
Uniliteral, yu-ne-lit'-er-al, *a.* consisting of one letter.
Unilluminated, un-il-lew'-me-na-ted, *a.* not enlightened; dark; ignorant.
Unillumined, un-il-lew'-mind, *a.* not illumined.
Unillustrated, un-il-lus'-tra-ted, *a.* not illustrated; not made plain.
Unillustrative, un-il-lus'-trà-tiv, *a.* not illustrative.
Unilocular, yu-ne-lok'-u-lar, *a.* having one cell only [Bot.] (L. *unus*, and *locus*, a place.)
Unimaginable, un-im-aj'-in-à-bl, *a.* not to be conceived. **Unimaginably**, un-im-aj'-in-à-ble, *ad.* inconceivably.
Unimaginative, un-im-aj'-in-a-tiv, *a.* not imaginative.
Unimagined, un-im-aj'-ind, *a.* not conceived.
Unimbittered, un-im-bit'-terd, *a.* not aggravated.
Unimbued, un-im-bewd', *a.* not tinctured.
Unimitated, un-im'-e-ta-ted, *a.* not imitated.
Unimpairable, un-im-pare'-à-bl, *a.* not liable to waste or diminution.
Unimpaired, un-im-payrd', *a.* not impaired; not diminished.
Unimpassionate, un-im-pash'-un-ate, *a.* not impassionate.
Unimpassioned, un-im-pash'-und, *a.* not actuated or dictated by passion; calm.
Unimpeachable, un-im-peetch'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be accused; free from stain, guilt, or fault; that cannot be called in question. **Unimpeachableness**, un-im-peetch'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being unimpeachable.
Unimpeached, un-im-peecht', *a.* not charged or accused; not called in question.
Unimpeded, un-im-pe'-ded, *a.* not hindered.
Unimplicated, un-im'-ple-ka-ted, *a.* not involved.
Unimplied, un-im-plide', *a.* not included by fair inference.
Unimplored, un-im-plore'd, *a.* not solicited.
Unimportance, un-im-port'-ans, *s.* want of importance.
Unimportant, un-im-port'-ant, *a.* not of great moment; insignificant; immaterial.
Unimportuned, un-im-por-tewnd', *a.* not solicited.

Unimposing, un-im-poze'-ing, *a.* not commanding respect; not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary.
Unimpregnated, un-im-preg'-na-ted, *a.* not impregnated.
Unimpressible, un-im-pres'-se-bl, *a.* not impressible.
Unimpressive, un-im-pres'-siv, *a.* not impressive; not adapted to affect or awaken the passions. **Unimpressively**, un-im-pres'-siv-le, *ad.* without impressiveness.
Unimprisoned, un-im-priz'nd, *a.* not confined in prison.
Unimpropriated, un-im-pro'-pre-a-ted, *a.* not put into the hands of a layman.
Unimprovable, un-im-proov'-á-bl, *a.* not capable of improvement, culture or tillage. **Unimproveableness**, un-im-proov'-á-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being unimprovable.
Unimproved, un-im-proovd', *a.* not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manner or excellence; not used well; not employed; not cultivated.
Unimproving, un-im-proov'-ing, *a.* not tending to advance or instruct.
Unimuscular, yu-ne-mus'-ku-lar, *a.* having one muscle only, as some bivalve molluscs.
Uninclosed, un-in-klozed', *a.* not inclosed.
Unincumbered, un-in-kum'-berd, *a.* not burdened; free from mortgage, or other charge.
Unindebted, un-in-det'-ted, *a.* not indebted.
Unindorsed, un-in-dorst', *a.* not indorsed or assigned.
Uninduced, un-in-dewst', *a.* not induced.
Unindustrious, un-in-dus'-tre-us, *a.* not diligent in labour or study.
Uninfected, un-in-fek'-ted, *a.* not contaminated; not corrupted.
Uninfectious, un-in-fek'-shus, *a.* not capable of communicating disease.
Uninfested, un-in-fes'-ted, *a.* not infested.
Uninflamed, un-in-flaymd', *a.* not inflamed.
Uninflammable, un-in-flam'-má-bl, *a.* not inflammable.
Uninfluenced, un-in'-flu-enst, *a.* not persuaded or moved by others or foreign considerations; acting freely.
Uninfluential, un-in-flu-en'-shal, *a.* not having influence.
Uninformed, un-in-formd', *a.* not instructed; untaught; unanimated.
Uningenious, un-in-je'-ne-us, *a.* not ingenious; dull.
Uningenuous, un-in-jen'-yu-us, *a.* not frank or candid; disingenuous. **Uningenuousness**, un-in-jen'-yu-us-nes, *s.* disingenuousness.
Uninhabitable, un-in-hab'-e-tá-bl, *a.* not habitable. **Uninhabitableness**, un-in-hab'-e-tá-bl-nes, *s.* state of being not habitable.
Uninhabited, un-in-hab'-it-ed, *a.* having no inhabitants.
Uninitiated, un-in-ish'-e-a-ted, *a.* not initiated.
Uninjured, un-in'-jurd, *a.* not hurt; suffering no harm.
Uninjurious, un-in-jew'-re-us, *a.* not injurious.
Uninquiring, un-in-kwire'-ing, *a.* not disposed to inquire.
Uninquisitive, un-in-kwiz'-e-tiv, *a.* not curious to search and inquire.
Uninscribed, un-in-skribe'd, *a.* having no inscription.
Uninspired, un-in-spire'd, *a.* not having received supernatural instruction or illumination; not conceived under inspiration.
Uninstructed, un-in-struk'-ted, *a.* not educated; not furnished with instructions.
Uninstructive, un-in-struckt'-iv, *a.* not serving to instruct or edify. **Uninstructively**, un-in-struk'-tiv-le, *ad.* without edification.
Uninsulated, un-in'-su-la-ted, *a.* not detached.
Uninsured, un-in-shewrd', *a.* not assured against loss.
Unintellectual, un-in-tel-lek'-tyu-al, *a.* not intellectual.
Unintelligent, un-in-tel'-le-jent, *a.* not possessing understanding; not knowing; not skilful; dull.
Unintelligibility, un-in-tel-le-je-bil'-e-te, *s.* unintelligibleness.
Unintelligible, un-in-tel'-le-je-bl, *a.* that cannot be understood. **Unintelligibly**, un-in-tel'-le-je-ble, *ad.* in a manner not to be understood. **Unintelligibleness**, un-in-tel'-le-je-bl-nes, *s.* quality of not being intelligible.
Unintended, un-in-ten'-ded, *a.* not designed.
Unintentional, un-in-ten'-shun-al, *a.* done or happening without design. **Unintentionally**, un-in-ten'-shun-al-le, *ad.* without design or purpose.
Uninterested, un-in'-ter-est-ed, *a.* not having any interest, property, or stake in; not having the mind or passions engaged.
Uninteresting, un-in'-ter-est-ing, *a.* not capable of exciting interest. **Uninterestingly**, un-in'-ter-est-ing-le, *ad.* in a way not exciting interest.
Unintermission, un-in-ter-mish'-un, *s.* failure of intermission.
Unintermitted, un-in-ter-mit'-ted, *a.* not interrupted continued.
Unintermitting, un-in-ter-mit'-ting, *a.* not ceasing for a time; continuing.
Unintermixed, un-in'-ter-mikst', *a.* not mingled.
Uninterpolated, un-in-ter'-po-la-ted, *a.* not inserted subsequently to the original writing.
Uninterpreted, un-in-ter'-pre-ted, *a.* not explained.
Uninterred, un-in-terd', *a.* not buried.
Uninterrupted, un-in-ter-rup'-ted, *a.* not interrupted; unceasing; unintermitted. **Uninterruptedly**, un-in-ter-rup'-ted-le, *ad.* without interruption.
Unintoxicating, un-in-tok'-se-ka-ting, *a.* not intoxicating.
Unintrenched, un-in-trencht', *a.* not defended by intrenchments.
Unintroduced, un-in-tro-dewst', *a.* not introduced; obtrusive.
Uninured, un-in-yewrd', *a.* not hardened by use or practice.
Uninvented, un-in-vent'-ed, *a.* not found out.
Uninventive, un-in-vent'-iv, *a.* not inventive.
Uninvested, un-in-vest'-ed, *a.* not invested; not converted into real property.
Uninvestigable, un-in-ves'-te-gá-bl, *a.* that cannot be investigated or searched out.
Uninvidious, un-in-vid'-e-us, *a.* not invidious.
Uninvited, un-in-vite'-ed, *a.* not requested.
Uninviting, un-in-vite'-ing, *a.* not inviting.
Uninvoked, un-in-voke't, *a.* not invoked.

Union Flag.

Unio, yu'-ne-o, *s.* a genus of fresh-water bivalves or fresh-water clams (L.)
Union, yune'-yun, *s.* the act of joining two or more things into one; the junction or coalition of things thus united; combination, as of parishes, for the support of the poor; a combination of workmen; a trades union; a combination workhouse; concord; symmetry or harmony; alliance; coalition; confederacy. The *Union flag* of Great Britain, a flag consisting of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick united (L. *unio*, oneness, from *unus*, one).
Unionism, yune'-yun-ism, *s.* the system of combination, specially among workmen in their own interest.
Unionist, yune'-yun-ist, *s.* one who upholds unionism; a member of a union.
Uniparous, yu-nip'-á-rus, *a.* producing one at a birth (L. *unus*, one, and *pario*, to produce).
Unipersonal, yu-ne-per'-son-al, *a.* of only one person; employed only in the third person singular, or impersonal [Gram.]
Unique, yu-neek', *a.* without a like or an equal in kind or quality (Fr. from L. *unicus*, one and no more). **Uniquely**, yu-neek'-le, *ad.* in a unique manner. **Uniqueness**, yu-neek'-nes, *s.* state of being unique.
Uniradiated, yu-ne-ra'-de-a-ted, *a.* having one ray.
Unirritated, un-ir'-re-ta-ted, *a.* not fretted; not provoked or angered.
Unirritating, un-ir'-re-ta-ting, *a.* not provoking.
Unisexual, yu-ne-sek'-su-al, *a.* having one sex only [Bot.]
Unison, yu'-ne-sun, *s.* an accordance or coincidence of sounds, proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body; a single unvaried note; accordance; agreement: *a.* sounding alone; agreeing in pitch. *In unison*, in harmony. (L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, sound.)
Unisonance, yu-nis'-o-nans, *s.* accordance of sounds.
Unisonant, yu-nis'-o-nant, } *a.* being in unison; having
Unisonous, yu-nis'-o-nus, } the same degree of gravity or acuteness.
Unit, yu'-nit, *s.* one; a single thing or person; the least whole number; any known determinate quantity, by the constant repetition of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured [Math. and Physics].
Unitarian, yu-ne-ta'-re-an, *s.* one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity and ascribes divinity to God the Father only; a believer in one God only; a believer in the essential oneness of the first principle of all being: *a.* pertaining to Unitarians.
Unitarianism, yu-ne-ta'-re-an-izm, *s.* the principles of the Unitarians.
Unitary, yu'-ne-tá-re, *a.* relating to a unit.
Unite, yu-nite', *v.a.* to put together; to join two or more things into one; to join; to connect; to make

to agree; to cause to adhere; to join in interest or in affection; to tie or splice: *v.n.* to join in an act; to concur: to coalesce; to grow together; to be mixed.

United, yu-nite'-ed, *a.* joined; made to agree in harmony. *United Brethren*, the Moravians. *United Presbyterians*, an ecclesiastical body in Scotland, formed in 1847 of two others that had about a hundred years before seceded from the Established Church.

Unitedly, yu-nite'-ed-le, *ad.* with union or joint efforts.

Uniter, yu-ni'-ter, *s.* the person or thing that unites.

Unitive, yu'-ne-tiv, *a.* having the power of uniting.

Unity, yu'-ne-te, *s.* the state of being one; oneness; concord; conjunction; agreement; uniformity; oneness of sentiment, affection, or behaviour; an abstract expression for any unit whatever [Math.]; the principle by which, in a literary composition, a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved; such a combination of parts as to constitute a whole, or a kind of symmetry of style and character [Mus.]; a joint possession of two rights by several titles [Law]. *Three unities*, action, time, and place.

Univalve.

Univalve, yu'-ne-valv, *a.* having one valve only: *s.* a mollusc whose shell is composed of a single piece.

Univalvular, yu-ne-val'-vu-lar, *a.* having one valve only.

Universal, yu-ne-ver'-sal, *a.* all; general; comprehending the whole number, quantity or space; total; whole; comprising all. *Universal joint*, a contrivance for giving motion obliquely to certain instruments. *Universal proposition*, one which affirms the predicate to belong to the whole of the subject [Logic.] **Universally**, yu-ne-ver'-sal-le, *ad.* with extension to the whole; without exception. **Universalness**, yu-ne-ver'-sal-nes, *s.* universality.

Universal, yu-ne-ver'-sal, *s.* a general notion; a universal proposition.

Universalism, yu-ne-ver'-sal-izm, *s.* the doctrine that all men will be eventually saved [Theol.]

Universalist, yu-ne-ver'-sal-ist, *s.* a believer in universalism: *a.* pertaining to universalism.

Universality, yu-ne-ver-sal'-e-te, *s.* state of being universal or extending to the whole.

Universalize, yu-ne-ver'-sal-ize, *v.a.* to make universal.

Universe, yu'-ne-vers, *s.* the system of created things viewed as one whole (L. *universus*, turned or combined into one whole, from *unus*, one, and *versus*, turned).

University, yu-ne-ver'-se-te, *s.* an assemblage of colleges, or a corporation for teaching the liberal arts and the various branches of learning, and conferring degrees.

Univocal, yu-niv'-o-kal, *a.* having one meaning only; having unison of sounds; certain. **Univocally**, yu-niv'-ok-al-le, *ad.* in one sense only.

Univocation, yu-niv-o-ka'-shun, *s.* agreement of name and meaning.

Unjaundiced, un-jaun'-dist, *a.* impartial; unprejudiced.

Unjealous, un-jel'-us, *a.* not jealous.

Unjoined, un-joynd', *a.* not joined.

Unjointed, un-joynt'-ed, *a.* having no joints; disjointed.

Unjoyous, un-joy'-us, *a.* not joyous or cheerful.

Unjudged, un-jujd', *a.* not judged; not judicially determined.

Unjust, un-just', *a.* contrary to justice and right; wrongful. **Unjustly**, un-just'-le, *ad.* with injustice.

Unjustifiable, un-jus'-te-fi'-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be proved to be right; indefensible. **Unjustifiably**, un-jus'-te-fi'-a-ble, *ad.* in a manner that cannot be justified. **Unjustifiableness**, un-jus'-te-fi'-a-bl-nes, *s.* state of being unjustifiable.

Unjustified, un-just'-e-fide, *a.* not justified; not pardoned.

Unkempt, un-kemt', *a.* uncombed; rough.

Unkennel, un-ken'-nel, *v.a.* to drive from his hole; to rouse from secrecy or retreat; to release from a kennel.

Unkept, un-kept', *a.* not retained or preserved; not observed.

Unkerchiefed, un-ker'-chift, *a.* not having on a kerchief.

Unkernelled, un-kern'-ld, *a.* destitute of a kernel.

Unkind, un-kine'd, *a.* not kind; cruel. **Unkindness**, un-kine'd-nes, *s.* want of kindness; an unkind act.

Unkindly, un-kine'd-le, *a.* unkind; unfavourable; malignant: *ad.* without kindness or affection. **Unkindliness**, un-kine'd-le-nes, *s.* the state of being unkindly.

Unking, un-king', *v.a.* to deprive of royalty.

Unking-like, un-king'-like, } *a.* unbecoming a king.
Unkingly, un-king'-le, }

Unknightly, un-nite'-le, *a.* unbecoming a knight.

Unknit, un-nit', *v.a.* to separate threads that are knit; to open.

Unknot, un-not', *v.a.* to free from knots; to untie.

Unknowable, un-no'-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be known.

Unknowing, un-no'-ing, *a.* not knowing; ignorant. **Unknowingly**, un-no'-ing-le, *ad.* without knowledge or design.

Unknown, un-none', *a.* not known; immense; not having had cohabitation.

Unlaborious, un-la-bo'-re-us, *a.* not difficult to be done.

Unlaboured, un-la'-burd, *a.* not produced or cultivated by labour; not tilled; spontaneous; voluntary; natural; easy.

Unlace, un-lase', *v.a.* to loose from lacing; to loose a woman's dress; to divest of ornaments.

Unlade, un-lade', *v.a.* to unload; to take out a cargo.

Unladen, un-lade'n, *pp.* **Unlade.**

Unlaid, un-lade', *a.* not placed or fixed; not allayed.

Unlamented, un-la-ment'-ed, *a.* not deplored.

Unlanched, un-länchť, *a.* not lanched.

Unlap, un-lap', *v.n.* to unfold.

Unlarded, un-lärd'-ed, *a.* not dressed with lard; not intermixed.

Unlatch, un-latch', *v.n.* to open or loose by lifting the latch.

Unlaurelled, un-lawrl'd, *a.* not crowned with laurel; not honoured.

Unlavish, un-lav'-ish, *a.* not lavish or profuse.

Unlawful, un-law'-ful, *a.* contrary to law; illegal. **Unlawfully**, un-law'-ful-le, *ad.* in violation of law; illegitimately. **Unlawfulness**, un-law'-ful-nes, *s.* contrariety to law.

Unlearn, un-lern', *v.a.* to forget, lose, or unschool one's self of what has been learned.

Unlearned, un-lern'-ed, *a.* not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not suitable to a learned man. **Unlearnedly**, un-lern'-ed-le, *ad.* ignorantly. **Unlearnedness**, un-lern'-ed-nes, *s.* want of learning; illiterateness.

Unlearned, un-learnt', *a.* not learned.

Unleavened, un-lev'nd, *a.* not raised by leaven or yeast.

Unlectured, un-lek'-tyurd, *a.* not taught by lecture; not lectured to.

Unled, un-led', *a.* not led or conducted.

Unlent, un-lent', *a.* not lent.

Unless, un-les', *conj.* except; if not; supposing that not (*un* on, and *less*).

Unlessened, un-les'nd, *a.* not diminished.

Unlessoned, un-les'nd, *a.* not taught; not instructed.

Unlettered, un-let'-terd, *a.* unlearned; untaught.

Unlevelled, un-lev'-eld, *a.* not levelled; not laid even.

Unlicensed, un-li'-senst, *a.* not licensed; not having permission by authority; done without license.

Unlicked, un-likt', *a.* shapeless; not formed to smoothness.

Unlighted, un-lite'-ed, *a.* not illuminated; not kindled or set on fire.

Unlightsome, un-lite'-sum, *a.* dark; wanting light.

Unlike, un-like', *a.* dissimilar; having no resemblance; unlikely. **Unlikeness**, un-like'-nes, *s.* want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

Unlikehood, un-like'-le-hood, *s.* improbability.

Unlikely, un-like'-le, *a.* improbable; not promising success: *ad.* improbably. **Unlikeliness**, un-like'-le-nes, *s.* improbability.

Unlimber, un-lim'-ber, *a.* not flexible; not yielding.

Unlimber, un-lim'-ber, *v.a.* to take off the limbers [Mil.]

Unlimitable, un-lim'-it-a-bl, *a.* admitting no limits; boundless.

Unlimited, un-lim'-it-ed, *a.* not limited; having no bounds; undefined; indefinite; not restrained. **Unlimitedly**, un-lim'-it-ed-le, *ad.* without bounds. **Unlimitedness**, un-lim'-it-ed-nes, *s.* state of being unlimited.

Unlineal, un-lin'-e-al, *a.* not coming in the order of succession.

Unlink, un-lingk', *v.a.* to separate the links of; to unfasten; to untwist.

Unliquidated, un-lik'-we-da-ted, *a.* not settled; unpaid; unadjusted.

Unliquified, un-lik'-we-fide, *a.* unmelted; not dissolved.

Unliquored, un-lik'-urd, *a.* not moistened; not smeared with liquor; not filled or drunk with liquor.

Unlistening, un-lis'n-ing, *a.* not hearing or regarding.

Unlively, un-live'-le, *a.* not lively; dull. **Unliveliness**, un-live'-le-nes, *s.* want of life; dulness.

Unload, un-lode', *v.n.* to take the load from; to disburden; to discharge.

Unlocated, un-lo-ka'-ted, *a.* not fixed in a place; not surveyed and designated [U.S.]

Unlock, un-lok', *v.n.* to unfasten what is locked; to open.

Unlocked, un-lokt', *a.* not made fast with a lock.
Unlooked-for, un-lookt'-for, *a.* not expected; not foreseen.
Unloose, un-loos', *v.a.* to loose: *v.n.* to fall in pieces; to lose all connection or union.
Unlovely, un-luv'-le, *a.* not lovely; not amiable; not attractive. **Unloveliness**, un-luv'-le-nes, *s.* state of being unlovely.
Unloving, un-luv'-ing, *a.* not loving; not fond. **Unlovingly**, un-luv'-ing-le, *ad.* in an unloving manner.
Unlubricated, un-lu'-bre-ka-ted, *a.* not lubricated.
Unlucky, un-luk'-e, *a.* unfortunate; not successful; unhappy; ill-omened; inauspicious. **Unluckily**, un-luk'-e-le, *ad.* in an unlucky manner. **Unluckiness**, un-luk'-e-nes, *s.* state of being unlucky.
Unlustrous, un-lus'-trus, *a.* wanting lustre; not shining.
Unlusty, un-lus'-te, *a.* not stout; weak.
Unlute, un-lewt', *v.a.* to separate things cemented or luted.
Unmade, un-made', *a.* not made; not yet formed; omitted to be made.
Unmagnetic, un-mag-net'-ik, *a.* not having magnetic properties.
Unmaidenly, un-ma'dn-le, *a.* not becoming a maiden.
Unmaimed, un-maymd', *a.* not disabled in any limb; sound; entire.
Unmakable, un-make'-â-bl, *a.* not possible to be made.
Unmake, un-make', *v.a.* to destroy the constitutive qualities and form of; to deprive of qualities before possessed.
Unmalleability, un-mal-le-â-bil'-e-te, *s.* state of being unmalleable.
Unmalleable, un-mal'-le-â-bl, *a.* not malleable; not capable of being extended by beating.
Unman, un-man', *v.n.* to deprive of the qualities of a man; to emasculate; to deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to dishearten; to deprive of men; to dispeople.
Unmanageable, un-man'-aje-â-bl, *a.* not easily restrained, governed or directed; not controllable.
Unmanaged, un-man'-ajd, *a.* not tutored; not educated; not broken in.
Unmanlike, un-man'-like, *a.* unlike or unbecoming a man.
Unmanly, un-man'-le, *a.* not like a man; effeminate; not worthy of a man; cowardly. **Unmanliness**, un-man'-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being unmanly.
Unmanned, un-mand', *a.* deprived of the qualities of a man: not supplied with men.
Unmannered, un-man'-nerd, *a.* uncivil; rude.
Unmannerly, un-man'-ner-le, *a.* or *ad.* ill-bred; uncivil; rude; not according to good manners. **Unmannerliness**, un-man'-ner-le-nes, *s.* want of good manners; incivility; rudeness.
Unmantled, un-man'-tld, *a.* not furnished with a mantle.
Unmanufactured, un-man-yu-fak'-tyurd, *a.* not wrought into proper form for use.
Unmanured, un-mâ-newrd', *a.* not enriched by manure; uncultivated.
Unmarked, un-märkt', *a.* having no mark; unobserved; undistinguished.
Unmarketable, un-mär'-ket-â-bl, *a.* not saleable.
Unmarred, un-märd', *a.* not injured or spoiled.
Unmarriageable, un-mar'-rij-â-bl, *a.* too young to be married. **Unmarriageableness**, un-mar'-rij-â-bl-nes, *s.* state of being unmarriageable.
Unmarried, un-mar'-rid, *a.* having no husband or no wife.
Unmarry, un-mar'-re, *v.a.* to divorce.
Unmarshalled, un-mär'-shald, *a.* not disposed or arranged in order.
Unmasculine, un-mas'-ku-lin, *a.* not manly; effeminate.
Unmask, un-mäsk', *v.a.* to strip of any disguise: *v.n.* to put off a mask.
Unmasked, un-mäskt', *a.* open; exposed to view.
Unmastered, un-mäs'-terd, *a.* not conquered.
Unmasticable, un-mäs'-te-kâ-bl, *a.* not capable of being chewed.
Unmatchable, un-match'-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be equalled; unparalleled.
Unmatched, un-matcht', *a.* matchless; having no equal.
Unmeaning, un-meen'-ing, *a.* having no signification; not expressive. **Unmeaningly**, un-meen'-ing-le, *ad.* without meaning. **Unmeaningness**, un-meen'-ing-nes, *s.* state of being unmeaning.
Unmeant, un-ment', *a.* not meant; not intended.
Unmeasurable, un-mezh'-ur-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be measured; unbounded; boundless. **Unmeasurably**, un-mezh'-ur-â-ble, *ad.* to an immeasurable extent.
Unmeasured, un-mezh'-urd, *a.* plentiful beyond measure; immense; infinite; not according to any measure.
Unmechanical, un-me-kan'-e-kal, *a.* not according to the principles of mechanics. **Unmechanically**, un-me-kan'-e-kal-le, *ad.* not according to mechanics.
Unmechanized, un-mek'-an-iz'd, *a.* not formed by mechanism.
Unmeddled-with, un-med'-dld-with, *a.* not meddled with; not touched.
Unmeddling, un-med'-dling, *a.* not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious.
Unmeditated, un-med'-e-ta-ted, *a.* not prepared by previous thought.
Unmeet, un-meet', *a.* not fit or worthy. **Unmeetly**, un-meet'-le, *ad.* not fitly or properly. **Unmeetness**, un-meet'-nes, *s.* state of being unmeet.
Unmellowed, un-mel'-lode, *a.* not fully matured.
Unmelodious, un-me-lo'-de-us, *a.* not melodious; wanting melody. **Unmelodiously**, un-me-lo'-de-us-le, *ad.* without melodiousness.
Unmelted, un-melt'-ed, *a.* undissolved; not softened.
Unmentionable, un-men'-shun-â-bl, *a.* that may not be mentioned: *s.pl.* trousers.
Unmentioned, un-men'-shund, *a.* not named.
Unmercantile, un-mer'-kan-til, *a.* not according to rules of commerce.
Unmerchantable, un-mer'-tchant-â-bl, *a.* not fit for the market.
Unmerciful, un-mer'-se-ful, *a.* inhuman; cruel; hard-hearted; exorbitant. **Unmercifully**, un-mer'-se-ful-le, *ad.* without mercy. **Unmercifulness**, un-mer'-se-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being unmerciful.
Unmerited, un-mer'-it-ed, *a.* not deserved; unjust.
Unmetallic, un-me-tal'-lik, *a.* not having the properties of metal.
Unmilitary, un-mil'-e-tâ-re, *a.* not according to military rules.
Unmilked, un-milkt', *a.* not milked.
Unmilled, un-mild', *a.* not indented or grained.
Unminded, un-mine'd-ed, *a.* not heeded.
Unmindful, un-mine'd-ful, *a.* not heedful; regardless. **Unmindfully**, un-mine'd-ful-le, *ad.* carelessly; heedlessly. **Unmindfulness**, un-mine'd-ful-nes, *s.* heedlessness; inattentiveness.
Unmingle, un-ming'-gl, *v.a.* to separate things mixed.
Unmingled, un-ming'-gld, *a.* not mixed; pure.
Unministerial, un-min-is-te'-re-al, *a.* not ministerial.
Unmissed, un-mist', *a.* not perceived to be gone or lost.
Unmistakable, un-mis-take'-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be mistaken.
Unmistaken, un-mis-take'-n, *a.* not mistaken; sure.
Unmistrusting, un-mis-trust'-ing, *a.* unsuspicious.
Unmitigable, un-mit'-e-gâ-bl, *a.* not capable of being mitigated, softened or lessened.
Unmitigated, un-mit'-e-ga-ted, *a.* not softened in severity or harshness.
Unmixed, **Unmixt**, un-mikst', *a.* not mingled; pure; unadulterated; unalloyed.
Unmoaned, un-moand', *a.* not lamented.
Unmodernized, un-mod'-ern-ized, *a.* not modernized.
Unmodifiable, un-mod'-e-fi'-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be altered in form. **Unmodifiableness**, un-mod'-e-fi'-â-bl-nes, *s.* state of being unmodifiable.
Unmodified, un-mod'-e-fide, *a.* not altered in form.
Unmodish, un-mode'-ish, *a.* not according to custom or fashion.
Unmodulated, un-mod'-yu-la-ted, *a.* not modulated.
Unmoist, un-moyst', *a.* not humid; dry.
Unmoistened, un-moys'-nd, *a.* not made moist or humid.
Unmolested, un-mo-lest'-ed, *a.* not disturbed.
Unmoor, un-moor', *v.a.* to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor after having been moored by two or more cables [Naut.]; to loose from anchorage.
Unmoralized, un-mor'-al-ize'd, *a.* untutored by morality.
Unmortgaged, un-mor'-gajed, *a.* not mortgaged or pledged.
Unmortified, un-mor'-te-fide, *a.* not shamed; not subdued by sorrow.
Unmotherly, un-muth'-er-le, *a.* unbecoming a mother.
Unmould, un-moald', *v.a.* to change the form of.
Unmoulded, un-moald'-ed, *a.* not shaped or formed.
Unmounted, un-mownt'-ed, *a.* not mounted.
Unmourned, un-moarnd', *a.* not lamented.
Unmovable, un-moov'-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be moved; firm; immovable. **Unmovably**, un-moov'-â-ble, *ad.* immovably.
Unmoved, un-moov'd, *a.* not transferred from one place to another; not changed in purpose; unshaken; not affected: calm.
Unmoving, un-moov'-ing, *a.* not exciting emotion.
Unmuffle, un-muf'-fl, *v.a.* to take a covering from the face: to remove the muffling of a drum.
Unmurmured, un-mur'-murd, *a.* not murmured at.
Unmurmuring, un-mur'-mur-ing, *a.* not complaining.
Unmusical, un-mew'-ze-kal, *a.* not harmonious; harsh.

Unmutilated, un-mew'-te-la-ted, *a.* not deprived of a member or part; entire.
Unmuzzle, un-muz'-zl, *v.a.* to loose from a muzzle.
Unnameable, un-name'-â-bl, *a.* that cannot be named. *The Unnameable,* God.
Unnamed, un-naymd', *a.* not named; not mentioned.
Unnatural, un-nat'-u-ral, *a.* not natural; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to natural feeling; acting without natural affection; not in conformity to nature. **Unnaturally,** un-nat'-u-ral-le, *ad.* in an unnatural manner. **Unnaturalness,** un-nat'-u-ral-nes, *s.* contrariety to nature.
Unnaturalize, un-nat'-u-ral-ize, *v.a.* to divest of natural feelings.
Unnaturalized, un-nat'-u-ral-ized, *a.* not naturalized; not made a citizen.
Unnature, un-na'-ture, *s.* that which is not of nature.
Unnavigable, un-nav'-e-gâ-bl, *a.* not navigable.
Unnavigated, un-nav'-e-ga-ted, *a.* not navigated.
Unnecessary, un-nes'-es-sâ-re, *a.* not necessary; needless; useless. **Unnecessarily,** un-nes'-es-sâ-re-le, *ad.* without necessity; needlessly. **Unnecessariness,** un-nes'-es-sâ-re-nes, *s.* the state of being unnecessary.
Unnecessitated, un-ne-ses'-se-ta-ted, *a.* not required by necessity.
Unneeded, un-need'-ed, *a.* not needed.
Unneedful, un-need'-ful, *a.* not needful; not wanted.
Unneighbourly, un-na'-bur-le, *a.* not suitable to the duties of a neighbour; not kind and friendly.
Unnerve, un-nerv', *v.a.* to deprive of nerve; to weaken; to enfeeble.
Unnerved, un-nervd', *a.* weak; feeble.
Unnoble, un-no'-bl, *a.* ignoble; mean.
Unnoted, un-no'-ted, *a.* not observed; not distinguished; not regarded.
Unnoticed, un-no'-tist, *a.* not taken notice of; not hospitably entertained.
Unnumbered, un-num'-berd, *a.* innumerable; not numbered.
Unnurtured, un-nur'-tyurd, *a.* not nurtured or educated.
Unnutritious, un-nu-trish'-us, *a.* not affording nourishment.
Unobjected, un-ob-jek'-ted, *a.* not charged as a fault.
Unobjectionable, un-ob-jek'-shun-â-bl, *a.* not liable to objection. **Unobjectionably,** un-ob-jek'-shun-â-ble, *ad.* in a manner liable to objection.
Unobliging, un-o-bli'-jing, *a.* not disposed to oblige.
Unobscured, un-ob-skewrd', *a.* not darkened.
Unobservable, un-ob-zer'-vâ-bl, *a.* not discoverable.
Unobservance, un-ob-zer'-vans, *s.* inattention; regardlessness.
Unobservant, un-ob-zer'-vant, *a.* not attentive; heedless.
Unobserved, un-ob-zervd', *a.* not noticed; not regarded.
Unobserving, un-ob-zer'-ving, *a.* inattentive; heedless.
Unobstructed, un-ob-struk'-ted, *a.* not filled with impediments; not hindered.
Unobstructive, un-ob-struk'-tiv, *a.* not presenting any obstacle.
Unobtainable, un-ob-tane'-â-bl, *a.* not within reach or power.
Unobtained, un-ob-taynd', *a.* not obtained; not required.
Unobtrusive, un-ob-troo'-siv, *a.* not forward; modest. **Unobtrusively,** un-ob-troo'-siv-le, *ad.* without obtrusiveness.
Unobvious, un-ob'-ve-us, *a.* not readily occurring to the understanding.
Unoccupied, un-ok'-yu-pide, *a.* not possessed; not occupied in business.
Unoffended, un-of-fend'-ed, *a.* not having taken offence.
Unoffending, un-of-fend'-ing, } *a.* not giving offence;
Unoffensive, un-of-fen'-siv, } harmless; free from sin.
Unoffered, un-of'-ferd, *a.* not proposed for acceptance.
Unofficial, un-of-fish'-al, *a.* not official; not pertaining to office.
Unofficious, un-of-fish'-us, *a.* not forward or intermeddling.
Unopened, un-ope'nd, *a.* not opened.
Unoperative, un-op'-er-â-tiv, *a.* producing no effect.
Unoperculated, un-o-per'-kew-la-ted, *a.* having no cover or operculum.
Unopposed, un-op-poze'd, *a.* not resisted.
Unoppressive, un-op-pres'-siv, *a.* not oppressive.
Unordered, un-or'-derd, *a.* not ordered.
Unorderly, un-or'-der-le, *a.* disorderly; irregular.
Unorganized, un-or'-gan-ize'd, *a.* not organized; not having organic structure or vessels.
Unoriginal, un-o-rij'-e-nal, *a.* derived; ungenerated.
Unoriginated, un-o-rij'-e-na-ted, *a.* having no birth or creation.
Unornamental, un-or-nâ-ment'-al, *a.* plain; undecorated.
Unornamented, un-or-nâ-ment'-ed, *a.* not adorned.
Unorthodox, un-or'-tho-doks, *a.* not orthodox.
Unorthodoxy, un-or'-tho-doks-e, *s.* state of being unorthodox.
Unostentatious, un-os-ten-ta'-shus, *a.* not boastful; modest; not showy. **Unostentatiously,** un-os-ten-ta'-shus-le, *ad.* in an unostentatious manner.
Unowed, un-ode', *a.* not due.
Unowned, un-oand', *a.* not owned; having no known owner; not confessed.
Unoxygenated, un-oks'-e-jen-a-ted, } *a.* not having
Unoxygenized, un-oks'-e-jen-ize'd, } oxygen in combination.
Unpacific, un-pâ-sif'-ik, *a.* not disposed to peace.
Unpacified, un-pas'-e-fide, *a.* not appeased.
Unpack, un-pak', *v.a.* to open, as things packed; to disburden.
Unpacked, un-pakt', *a.* not packed; not collected by unlawful artifices.
Unpaid, un-pade', *a.* not discharged, as a debt; not having received what is due. *Unpaid for,* not paid for; taken on credit.
Unpained, un-paynd', *a.* suffering no pain.
Unpainful, un-payn'-ful, *a.* giving no pain.
Unpainted, un-paynt'-ed, *a.* not painted.
Unpalatable, un-pal'-a-tâ-bl, *a.* not palatable; disgusting to the taste; not such as to be relished; disagreeable.
Unpanoplied, un-pan'-o-pld, *a.* destitute of panoply.
Unparadise, un-par'-â-dise, *v.a.* to deprive of happiness.
Unparagoned, un-par'-a-gond, *a.* unequalled; unmatched.
Unparalleled, un-par'-al-leld, *a.* having no parallel; unequalled; unmatched.
Unpardonable, un-par'dn-â-bl, *a.* not to be forgiven.
Unpardoned, un-par'-dnd, *a.* not forgiven; not having received a legal pardon.
Unpardoning, un-par'dn-ing, *a.* not disposed to pardon.
Unparliamentary, un-par-le-ment'-â-re, *a.* contrary to the rules of proceeding in parliament, or to the usages of legislative bodies. **Unparliamentariness,** un-par-le-ment'-â-re-nes, *s.* state of being unparliamentary.
Unparted, un-pärt'-ed, *a.* not parted; not divided.
Unpassionate, un-pash'-un-até, *a.* dispassionated; impartial.
Unpassioned, un-pash'-und, *a.* dispassioned.
Unpastoral, un-pas'-to-ral, *a.* not suitable to pastoral manners.
Unpatented, un-pat'-ent-ed, *a.* not granted by patent.
Unpathed, un-pathd', *a.* unmarked by passage; not trodden.
Unpathetic, un-pâ-thet'-ik, *a.* not adapted to move the passions.
Unpatriotic, un-pa-tre-ot'-ik, *a.* not patriotic.
Unpatronized, un-pat'-ron-ize'd, *a.* not supported by friends.
Unpatterned, un-pat'-ternd, *a.* having no pattern or equal.
Unpaved, un-payvd', *a.* not covered with stone.
Unpawned, un-pawnd', *a.* not pledged.
Unpeaceable, un-pees'-â-bl, } *a.* not pacific or peaceful;
Unpeaceful, un-pees'-ful, } unquiet; quarrelsome.
Unpeg, un-peg', *v.a.* to loose from pegs; to open; to pull out the peg from.
Unpen, un-pen', *v.a.* to let out or suffer to escape.
Unpenal, un-pe'-nal, *a.* not subject to a penalty.
Unpenetrable, un-pen'-e-trâ-bl, *a.* not to be penetrated.
Unpenetrated, un-pen'-e-tra-ted, *a.* not entered or pierced.
Unpensioned, un-pen'-shund, *a.* not rewarded by a pension; not held in dependence by a pension.
Unpeople, un-pe'pl, *v.a.* to deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate.
Unperceivable, un-per-seev'-â-bl, *a.* not perceptible.
Unperceived, un-per-seevd', *a.* not observed or noticed.
Unperforated, un-per'-fo-ra-ted, *a.* not penetrated by openings.
Unperformed, un-per-formd', *a.* not done; not fulfilled.
Unperjured, un-per'-jurd, *a.* free from the crime of perjury.
Unpermanent, un-per'-mâ-nent, *a.* not permanent.
Unpermitted, un-per-mit'-ted, *a.* not permitted.
Unpersecuted, un-per'-se-kuted, *a.* free from persecution.
Unpersuadable, un-per-swa'-dâ-bl, *a.* that cannot be persuaded or influenced.
Unperturbed, un-per-turbd', *a.* not disturbed.

Unperused, un-per-yewzd', *a.* not read.
Unperverted, un-per-vert'-ed, *a.* not wrested or turned to a wrong use.
Unpetrified, un-pet'-re-fide, *a.* not converted into stone.
Unphilosophic, un-fil-o-sof'-ik, } *a.* contrary to
Unphilosophical, un-fil-o-sof'-e-kal, } the principles or methods of philosophy. **Unphilosophically**, un-fil-o-sof'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in an unphilosophic manner. **Unphilosophicalness**, un-fil-o-sof'-e-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being unphilosophical.
Unphilosophize, un-fe-loz'-o-fize, *v.a.* to degrade from the character of philosopher.
Unpierceable, un-peers'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be pierced.
Unpierced, un-peerst', *a.* not penetrated.
Unpillared, un-pil'-lard, *a.* deprived of pillars.
Unpillowed, un-pil'-lode, *a.* having no pillow.
Unpin, un-pin', *v.a.* to unfasten what is held together by pins.
Unpinked, un-pingkt', *a.* not marked with eyelet holes.
Unpitied, un-pit'-id, *a.* not compassionated.
Unpitiful, un-pit'-e-ful, } *a.* having no pity; showing
Unpitying, un-pit'-e-ing, } no compassion.
Unplaced, un-playst', *a.* not in its proper place; having no office or employment under government.
Unplagued, un-playgd', *a.* not harassed.
Unplanted, un-plant'-ed, *a.* of spontaneous growth.
Unplausible, un-plaw'-ze-bl, *a.* not plausible; not having a fair or plausible appearance.
Unpleadable, un-pleed'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be pleaded.
Unpleasant, un-plez'-ant, *a.* not affording pleasure; disagreeable. **Unpleasantly**, un-plez'-ant-le, *ad.* in an unpleasant manner. **Unpleasantness**, un-plez'-ant-nes, *s.* the quality of being unpleasant.
Unpleased, un-pleezd', *a.* displeased.
Unpleasing, un-pleez'-ing, *a.* offensive; disgusting.
Unpledged, un-plejd', *a.* not mortgaged.
Unpliable, un-pli'-à-bl, } *a.* not easily bent; stiff; not
Unpliant, un-pli'-ant, } readily yielding
Unploughed, un-plowd', *a.* not ploughed.
Unplume, un-ploom', *v.a.* to strip of plumes; to degrade.
Unplundered, un-plun'-derd, *a.* not plundered or stripped.
Unpoetic, un-po-et'-ik, } *a.* not poetical; not be-
Unpoetical, un-po-et'-e-kal, } coming a poet. **Unpoetically**, un-po-et'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in an unpoetic manner.
Unpointed, un-poynt'-ed, *a.* having no point or sting; without point; without points; not having the marks of punctuation.
Unpoised, un-poyzd', *a.* not balanced.
Unpolarized, un-po'-lar-ized, *a.* not having polarity.
Unpoliced, un-pol'-e-sid, *a.* not having civil polity or a regular form of government.
Unpolished, un-pol'-isht, *a.* not made smooth or bright by rubbing; not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude.
Unpolite, un-po-lite', *a.* not refined in manners; not civil or courteous; unmannerly. **Unpolitely**, un-po-lite'-le, *ad.* in an unpolite manner. **Unpoliteness**, un-po-lite'-nes, *s.* want of politeness; rudeness.
Unpolled, un-pole'd, *a.* not registered as a voter; not stripped or plundered.
Unpolluted, un-pol-yu'-ted, *a.* not defiled or corrupted.
Unpopular, un-pop'-yu-lar, *a.* not popular; not pleasing the people. **Unpopularly**, un-pop'-yu-lar-le, *ad.* not popularly.
Unpopularity, un-pop-yu-lar'-e-te, *s.* state of being unpopular.
Unportable, un-porte'-tà-bl, *a.* not capable of being carried.
Unportioned, un-pore'-shund, *a.* not furnished with a portion or fortune.
Unpossessed, un-poz-zest', *a.* not held; not occupied.
Unpossessing, un-poz-zes'-sing, *a.* having no possessions.
Unpotable, un-po'-ta-bl, *a.* not drinkable.
Unpractical, un-prak'-te-kal, *a.* regardless of practical matters.
Unpractised, un-prak'-tist, *a.* not skilled; not having experience; raw.
Unpraised, un-prayzd', *a.* not celebrated.
Unprecarious, un-pre-ka'-re-us, *a.* not precarious.
Unpreceded, un-pre-seed'-ed, *a.* not preceded.
Unprecedented, un-pres-e-dent'-ed, *a.* having no precedent or example. **Unprecedentedly**, un-pres-e-dent'-ed-le, *ad.* without precedent.
Unprecise, un-pre-sise', *a.* not precise; not exact.
Unpredestined, un-pre-des'-tind, *a.* not previously determined.
Unprejudiced, un-pre'-ju-dist, *a.* not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial; not warped by prejudice.
Unprelatical, un-pre-lat'-e-kal, *a.* unsuitable to a prelate.
Unpremeditated, un-pre-med'-e-ta-ted, *a.* not previously prepared in the mind; not done by design. **Unpremeditatedly**, un-pre-med'-e-tate-ed-le, *ad.* without premeditation or design.
Unprepared, un-pre-payrd', *a.* not prepared; specifically, not prepared for death and eternity. **Unpreparedness**, un-pre-payrd'-nes, *s.* state of being unprepared.
Unprepossessed, un-pre-poz-zest', *a.* not prepossessed; not biassed by previous opinion.
Unprepossessing, un-pre-poz-zes'-sing, *a.* not having a winning appearance.
Unpresentable, un-pre-zent'-à-bl, *a.* not presentable.
Unpreservable, un-pre-zerv'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be preserved.
Unpressed, un-prest', *a.* not pressed; not enforced.
Unpresumptuous, un-pre-zum'-tu-us, *a.* not presumptuous; modest; submissive.
Unpretending, un-pre-tend'-ing, *a.* not claiming distinction; modest.
Unprevailing, un-pre-vale'-ing, *a.* unavailing.
Unprevalent, un-prev'-à-lent, *a.* not prevalent.
Unpreventable, un-pre-vent'-à-ble, *a.* not preventable.
Unprevented, un-pre-vent'-ed, *a.* not hindered.
Unpriestly, un-preest'-le, *a.* unsuitable to a priest.
Unprince, un-prins', *v.a.* to deprive of sovereignity.
Unprincely, un-prins'-le, *a.* unbecoming a prince.
Unprincipled, un-prin'-se-pld, *a.* having no settled principles; having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; profligate.
Unprinted, un-print'-ed, *a.* not printed, as a literary work; not stamped with figures; white.
Unprized, un-prize'd, *a.* not valued.
Unprisoned, un-priz'-nd, *a.* set free from confinement.
Unprivileged, un-priv'-e-lejd, *a.* not enjoying a particular privilege or immunity.
Unproclaimed, un-pro-klaymd', *a.* not notified by public declaration.
Unproductive, un-pro-duk'-tiv, *a.* not productive; not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labour; not efficient. **Unproductively**, un-pro-duk'-tiv-le, *ad.* not productively. **Unproductiveness**, un-pro-duk'-tiv-nes, *s.* state of being unproductive.
Unprofaned, un-pro-faynd', *a.* not profaned or violated.
Unprofessional, un-pro-fesh'-un-al, *a.* not pertaining to one's profession; not belonging to a profession.
Unproficiency, un-pro-fish'-en-se, *s.* want of proficiency or improvement.
Unprofitable, un-prof'-e-tà-bl, *a.* bringing no profit; producing no improvement or advantage; serving no purpose; useless. **Unprofitably**, un-prof'-e-tà-ble, *ad.* without profit; to no good purpose. **Unprofitableness**, un-prof'-e-tà-bl-nes, *s.* state of producing no profit or good.
Unprofited, un-prof'-it-ed, *a.* not having profit or gain.
Unprogressive, un-pro-gres'-siv, *a.* not advancing.
Unprojected, un-pro-jek'-ted, *a.* not planned.
Unprolific, un-pro-lif'-ik, *a.* not prolific; barren; not producing fruit; not producing in abundance.
Unpromising, un-prom'-e-sing, *a.* not affording a favourable prospect of success.
Unprompted, un-promp'-ted, *a.* not dictated or instigated.
Unpronounceable, un-pro-nowns'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be pronounced; unfit to be pronounced.
Unpronounced, un-pro-nownst', *a.* not pronounced; not uttered.
Unprop, un-prop', *v.a.* to deprive of support.
Unprophetic, un-pro-fet'-ik, *a.* not foreseeing future events.
Unpropitious, un-pro-pish'-us, *a.* not favourable; inauspicious.
Unproportionable, un-pro-pore'-shun-à-bl, } *a.* wanting
Unproportionate, un-pro-pore'-shun-ate, } due proportion; disproportionate; unfit.
Unproportioned, un-pro-pore'-shund, *a.* not proportioned or suitable.
Unproposed, un-pro-poze'd, *a.* not proposed; not offered.
Unpropped, un-propt', *a.* not supported.
Unproselyted, un-pros'-e-li-ted, *a.* not made a convert.
Unprosperous, un-pros'-per-us, *a.* not attended with success. **Unprosperously**, un-pros'-per-us-le, *ad.* not successfully. **Unprosperousness**, un-pros'-per-us-nes, *s.* want of success.
Unprostituted, un-pros'-te-tu-ted, *a.* not debased.
Unprotected, un-pro-tek'-ted, *a.* not defended; not supported.
Unprotecting, un-pro-tekt'-ing, *a.* not defending.
Unprotestantize, un-prot'-es-tant-ize, *v.a.* to take away the protestant character of.

Unprotracted, un-pro-trak'-ted, *a.* not drawn out in length.

Unproved, un-proovd', *a.* not known by trial; not established as true.

Unprovided, un-pro-vide'-ed, *a.* not provided; unfurnished.

Unprovoked, un-pro-voke't, *a.* not incited; not proceeding from provocation.

Unprovoking, un-pro-voke'-ing, *a.* giving no offence.

Unpruned, un-proond', *a.* not pruned or lopped.

Unpublished, un-pub'-lisht, *a.* not made public; secret; private; not published, as a book.

Unpunctual, un-pungk'-tu-al, *a.* not exact in time.

Unpunctuated, un-pungk'-tu-a-ted, *a.* not punctuated; not pointed.

Unpunishable, un-pun'-ish-a-bl, *a.* that may not be punished.

Unpunished, un-pun'-isht, *a.* suffered to pass with impunity.

Unpurchasable, un-pur'-tchas-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be bought.

Unpurchased, un-pur'-tchast, *a.* not bought.

Unpurged, un-purjd', *a.* unpurified.

Unpurified, un-pew'-re-fide, *a.* not freed from foul matter; unsanctified.

Unpurposed, un-pur'-posd, *a.* not intended; not designed.

Unpursued, un-pur-sewd', *a.* not followed; not prosecuted.

Unputrefied, un-pew'-tre-fide, *a.* not corrupted.

Unquaffed, un-kwaft', *a.* not quaffed; not drunk.

Unquailing, un-kwale'-ing, *a.* not shaking; firm.

Unquaking, un-kwake'-ing, *a.* not shaking or trembling.

Unqualified, un-kwol'-e-fide, *a.* not having the requisite talents, abilities or accomplishments; not legally qualified; not having taken the requisite oath or oaths; not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions.

Unqueen, un-kween', *v.a.* to divest of the dignity of queen.

Unquellable, un-kwel'-lá-bl, *a.* that cannot be quelled.

Unquelled, un-kweld', *a.* not quelled or subdued.

Unquenchable, un-kwensh'-á-bl, *a.* that cannot be quenched; inextinguishable. **Unquenchableness,** un-kwensh'-á-bl-nes, *s.* state of being unquenchable.

Unquenched, un-kwensht', *a.* not extinguished.

Unquestionable, un-kwest'-yun-á-bl, *a.* not to be questioned or doubted. **Unquestionably,** un-kwest'-yun-á-ble, *ad.* beyond question.

Unquestioned, un-kwest'-yund, *a.* not called in question; not doubted; not interrogated; not examined; indisputable.

Unquestioning, un-kwest'-yun-ing, *a.* not calling in question; not doubting.

Unquickened, un-kwik'-nd, *a.* not matured to vitality.

Unquiet, un-kwi'-et, *a.* not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy; agitated; turbulent. **Unquietly,** un-kwi'-et-le, *ad.* without rest. **Unquietness,** un-kwi'-et-nes, *s.* state of being unquiet.

Unracked, un-rakt', *a.* not poured from the lees.

Unraised, un-raze'd, *a.* not elevated or raised.

Unraked, un-rake'd, *a.* not raked; not raked together; not raked up as fire.

Unranged, un-raynjd', *a.* not reduced to rank or order.

Unransacked, un-ran'-sakt, *a.* not searched.

Unransomed, un-rans'-nid, *a.* not liberated from captivity or bondage by payment.

Unravaged, un-rav'-aje'd, *a.* not wasted or destroyed.

Unravel, un-rav'l, *v.a.* to disentangle or extricate; to free from complication or difficulty; to unfold, as the plot or intrigue of a play: *v.n.* to be unfolded; to be disentangled.

Unravelment, un-rav'l-ment, *s.* the act of unravelling.

Unrazored, un-ra'-zurd, *a.* unshaven.

Unreached, un-reetcht', *a.* not attained to.

Unread, un-red', *a.* not perused; untaught; not learned in books.

Unreadable, un-reed'-á-bl, *a.* not legible; that one cannot read.

Unready, un-red'-e, *a.* not prepared; not fit; awkward; ungainly.

Unreal, un-re'-al, *a.* not real; not substantial; having appearance only.

Unreality, un-re-al'-e-te, *s.* want of reality or real existence; an unreal thing.

Unrealize, un-re'-al-ize, *v.a.* to idealize.

Unreaped, un-reept', *a.* not reaped.

Unreason, un-re'zn, *s.* absence of reason; nonsense.

Unreasonable, un-re'zn-á-bl, *a.* not agreeable to reason; exceeding the bounds of reason; immoderate; exorbitant; irrational. **Unreasonably,** un-re'zn-á-ble, *ad.* in contrariety to reason; excessively. **Unreasonableness,** un-re'zn-á-bl-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being inconsistent with or in excess of reason.

Unreasoned, un-re'znd, *a.* not derived from reasoning.

Unreasoning, un-re'zn-ing, *a.* not having reasoning faculties; devoid of reason.

Unreave, un-reev', *v.a.* to unwind; to unravel.

Unrebated, un-re-bate'-ed, *a.* not blunted.

Unrebukable, un-re-bew'-ká-bl, *a.* not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure.

Unrebuked, un-re-bewk'd, *a.* not rebuked.

Unrecanted, un-re-kant'-ed, *a.* not retracted.

Unreceived, un-re-seevd', *a.* not received; not come into possession.

Unreckoned, un-rek'nd, *a.* not reckoned.

Unreclaimable, un-re-klame'-á-bl, *a.* that cannot be reclaimed.

Unreclaimed, un-re-klame'd, *a.* not reclaimed; not brought to a domestic state; not reformed.

Unrecognizable, un-rek-og-ni'-za-bl, *a.* that cannot be recognized.

Unrecognized, un-rek'-og-nize'd, *a.* not acknowledged or known.

Unrecompensed, un-rek'-om-penst, *a.* not rewarded.

Unreconcilable, un-rek-on-si'-lá-bl, *a.* irreconcilable.

Unreconciled, un-rek'-on-sile'd, *a.* not reconciled; not made consistent; not appeased; not having laid aside opposition and enmity.

Unrecorded, un-re-kord'-ed, *a.* not registered; not kept in remembrance.

Unrecounted, un-re-kownt'-ed, *a.* not told; not related or recited.

Unrecoverable, un-re-kuv'-er-á-bl, *a.* that cannot be recovered; past recovery.

Unrecovered, un-re-kuv'-erd, *a.* not recalled into possession; not regained.

Unrectified, un-rek'-te-fide, *a.* not corrected.

Unredeemable, un-re-deem'-á-bl, *a.* that cannot be redeemed.

Unredeemed, un-re-deemd', *a.* not ransomed; not paid; without a redeeming quality.

Unredressed, un-re-drest', *a.* not relieved from injustice; not reformed.

Unreduced, un-re-dewst', *a.* not lessened in size or amount.

Unreducible, un-re-dew'-se-bl, *a.* not capable of reduction.

Unreeled, un-reeld', *a.* not reeled or wound from cocoons.

Unrefined, un-re-fine'd, *a.* not refined or purified; not polished in manners.

Unreformable, un-re-form'-á-bl, *a.* that cannot be reformed or amended.

Unreformed, un-re-formd', *a.* not reclaimed from vice; not amended; not freed from error.

Unrefracted, un-re-frak'-ted, *a.* not refracted, as rays of light.

Unrefreshed, un-re-fresht', *a.* not relieved from fatigue.

Unrefreshful, un-re-fresh'-ful, *a.* not adapted to refresh.

Unrefreshing, un-re-fresh'-ing, *a.* not invigorating; not cooling.

Unrefuted, un-re-few'-ted, *a.* not proved to be false.

Unregarded, un-re-gärd'-ed, *a.* not heeded; neglected.

Unregardful, un-re-gärd'-ful, *a.* not giving attention; heedless.

Unregeneracy, un-re-jen'-er-á-se, *s.* state of being unregenerate.

Unregenerate, un-re-jen'-er-ate, *a.* not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God.

Unregistered, un-rej'-is-terd, *a.* not registered; not recorded.

Unregretted, un-re-gret'-ted, *a.* not lamented.

Unregulated, un-reg'-u-la-ted, *a.* not reduced to order.

Unrehearsed, un-re-herst', *a.* not recited or repeated.

Unreigned, un-rane'd, *a.* unrestrained; unbridled.

Unrejoicing, un-re-joy'-sing, *a.* unjoyous; gloomy; sad.

Unrelated, un-re-la'-ted, *a.* not related by blood or affinity; having no connection with.

Unrelaxing, un-re-laks'-ing, *a.* not abating in severity or attention.

Unrelenting, un-re-lent'-ing, *a.* not relenting; not yielding to; inflexibly rigid.

Unrelievable, un-re-leev'-á-bl, *a.* admitting of no relief.

Unrelieved, un-re-leevd', *a.* not eased or delivered from pain: not succoured; not delivered from confinement or distress; not released from duty.

Unremarkable, un-re-märk'-a-bl, *a.* not worthy of particular notice; not observable.

Unremarked, un-re-märkt', *a.* unobserved.

Unremediable, un-re-me'-di-a-bl, *a.* that cannot be cured; admitting no remedy.

Unremedied, un-rem'-e-did, *a.* not cured; not remedied.

Unremembered, un-re-mem'-berd, *a.* not retained in the mind.

Unremitted, un-re-mit'-ted, *a.* not remitted; not forgiven; not relaxed.
Unremitting, un-re-mit'-ting, *a.* not relaxing; incessant. **Unremittingly**, un-re-mit'-ting-le, *ad.* without relaxing.
Unremorseful, un-re-mors'-ful, *a.* remorseless.
Unremovable, un-re-moov'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be removed; fixed. **Unremovableness**, un-re-moov'-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being unremovable.
Unremoved, un-re-moovd', *a.* not taken away; not capable of being removed.
Unrenewed, un-re-newd', *a.* not made anew; not regenerated; not born of the Spirit.
Unrenowned, un-re-nownd', *a.* not celebrated or eminent.
Unrepaid, un-re-pade', *a.* not compensated.
Unrepaired, un-re-payrd', *a.* not repaired or mended.
Unrepealed, un-re-peeld', *a.* not revoked or abrogated.
Unrepentant, un-re-pent'-ant, } *a.* not penitent; not
Unrepenting, un-re-pent'-ing, } contrite for sin.
Unrepented, un-re-pent'-ed, *a.* not repented of.
Unrepining, un-re-pine'-ing, *a.* not repining or complaining.
Unreplenished, un-re-plen'-isht, *a.* not filled or adequately supplied.
Unreported, un-re-pore'-ted, *a.* not reported.
Unrepresented, un-rep-re-zent'-ed, *a.* not yet represented; having no one to act in one's stead.
Unrepressed, un-re-prest', *a.* not crushed, or not subdued.
Unrepressible, un-re-pres'-se-bl, *a.* that cannot be repressed.
Unreprievable, un-re-preev'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be respited from death.
Unreprieved, un-re-preevd' *a.* not reprieved; not respited.
Unreproachable, un-re-proatsh'-à-bl, *a.* irreproachable.
Unreproached, un-re-proatsh'd, *a.* not upbraided.
Unreprovable, un-re-proov'-à-bl, *a.* not deserving reproof.
Unreproved, un-re-proovd', *a.* not reproved; not censured; not liable to reproof or blame.
Unrepugnant, un-re-pug'-nant, *a.* not repugnant; not opposite.
Unreputable, un-rep'-yu-tà-bl, *a.* not reputable.
Unrequested, un-re-kwest'-ed, *a.* not asked.
Unrequired, un-re-kwire'd, *a.* not demanded.
Unrequitable, un-re-kwi'-tà-bl, *a.* not to be requited.
Unrequited, un-re-kwite'-ed, *a.* not recompensed.
Unrescued, un-res'-kewd, *a.* not delivered.
Unresented, un-re-zent'-ed, *a.* not regarded with anger.
Unresenting, un-re-zent'-ing, *a.* not regarding with anger.
Unreserve, un-re-zerv', *s.* absence of reserve; frankness.
Unreserved, un-re-zervd', *a.* not retained when a part is granted; not limited; open; frank; free. **Unreservedly**, un-re-zervd'-le, *ad.* without reserve. **Unreservedness**, un-re-zervd'-nes, *s.* the quality of being unreserved.
Unresigned, un-re-zine'd, *a.* not resigned; not submissive to God's will.
Unresisted, un-re-zist'-ed, *a.* not opposed; resistless.
Unresisting, un-re-zist'-ing, *a.* not making resistance; submissive; humble.
Unresolvable, un-re-zolv'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be solved.
Unresolved, un-re-zolvd', *a.* not resolved; not determined; not solved.
Unresolving, un-re-zolv'-ing, *a.* undetermined.
Unrespected, un-re-spek'-ted, *a.* not regarded with respect.
Unrespirable, un-re-spire'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be breathed.
Unrespited, un-res'-pit-ed, *a.* not respited; admitting no intermission.
Unrest, un-rest', *s.* disquiet, specially of mind; unrestfulness.
Unrestful, un-rest'-ful, *a.* not at rest. **Unrestfulness**, un-rest'-ful-nes, *s.* state of being unrestful or ill at ease.
Unresting, un-rest'-ing, *a.* continually in motion; never at rest. **Unrestingly**, un-rest'-ing-le, *ad.* without resting.
Unrestored, un-re-stoard', *a.* not restored to a former state or condition.
Unrestrainable, un-re-strane'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be restrained.
Unrestrained, un-re-strane'd, *a.* not restrained or controlled.
Unrestraint, un-re-straynt', *s.* freedom from restraint.
Unrestricted, un-re-strik'-ted, *a.* not restricted or limited.
Unretracted, un-re-trak'-ted, *a.* not retracted or recalled.
Unrevealed, un-re-veeld', *a.* not revealed.
Unrevenged, un-re-venjd', *a.* not revenged.
Unrevengeful, un-re-venj'-ful, *a.* not disposed to revenge.
Unrevered, un-re-veerd', *a.* not revered.
Unreversed, un-re-verst', *a.* not annulled by a counter decision.
Unreverted, un-re-vert'-ed, *a.* not reversed or turned back.
Unrevised, un-re-vize'd, *a.* not reviewed; not corrected.
Unrevived, un-re-vive'd, *a.* not recalled into life.
Unrevoked, un-re-voke'd, *a.* not recalled or annulled.
Unrewarded, un-re-wawrd'-ed, *a.* not rewarded.
Unriddle, un-rid'-dl, *v.a.* to solve or explain.
Unrifled, un-ri'-fld, *a.* not rifled; not robbed or stripped.
Unrig, un-rig', *v.a.* to strip of rigging.
Unrighteous, un-ri'-tyus, *a.* not righteous; not just; evil; wicked; contrary to the law and equity. **Unrighteously**, un-ri'-tyus-le, *ad.* unjustly; wickedly. **Unrighteousness**, un-ri'-tyus-nes, *s.* injustice; wickedness.
Unring, un-ring', *v.a.* to deprive of a ring or rings.
Unrip, un-rip', *v.a.* to rip.
Unripe, un-ripe', *a.* not ripe or mature; not matured; not seasonable. **Unripeness**, un-ripe'-nes, *s.* want of ripeness; immaturity.
Unripened, un-ripe'-nd, *a.* not matured.
Unrivalled, un-ri'-vald, *a.* having no rival; having no equal; peerless.
Unrivet, un-riv'-et, *v.a.* to loose from rivets; to unfasten.
Unrobe, un-robe', *v.a.* to strip off a robe; to undress.
Unroll, un-role', *v.a.* to open what is rolled; to display.
Unromantic, un-ro-man'-tik, *a.* not romantic or fanciful.
Unroof, un-roof', *v.a.* to strip off the roof of a house.
Unroosted, un-roost'-ed, *a.* driven from the roost.
Unroot, un-root', *v.a.* to tear up by the roots; to extirpate: *v.n.* to be torn up by the roots.
Unrounded, un-rownd'-ed, *a.* not made round.
Unrouted, un-rowt'-ed, *a.* not thrown into disorder.
Unroyal, un-roy'-al, *a.* not royal; unbecoming a king or prince. **Unroyally**, un-roy'-al-le, *ad.* not like a king.
Unruffle, un-ruf'-fl, *v.n.* to cease from being ruffled or agitated.
Unruffled, un-ruf'-fld, *a.* calm; not agitated.
Unruled, un-roold', *a.* not governed; not directed by superior power.
Unruly, un-roo'-le, *a.* disregarding restraint; ungovernable; refractory. **Unruliness**, un-roo'-le-nes, *s.* state of being unruly.
Unruminated, un-roo'-me-na-ted, *a.* not well digested.
Unrumple, un-rum'-pl, *v.a.* to free from rumples.
Unsadden, un-sad'n, *v.a.* to relieve from sadness.
Unsaddle, un-sad'-dl, *v.a.* to strip off a saddle.
Unsafe, un-safe', *a.* not free from danger; exposed to harm; hazardous. **Unsafely**, un-safe'-le, *ad.* not without danger. **Unsafeness**, un-safe'-nes, *s.* state of being unsafe.
Unsafety, un-safe'-te, *s.* unsafeness.
Unsaid, un-zed', *pp.* or *a.* not spoken or uttered.
Unsailable, un-sale'-à-bl, *a.* not navigable.
Unsaint, un-saynt', *v.a.* to deprive of saintship.
Unsalable, un-sale'-à-bl, *a.* not salable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale.
Unsalted, un-sawlt'-ed, *a.* not salted; not pickled; fresh.
Unsaluted, un-sà-lu'-ted, *a.* not saluted; not greeted.
Unsanctified, un-sangk'-te-fide, *a.* not sanctified; unholy; not consecrated.
Unsanctioned, un-sangk'-shund, *a.* not ratified or approved.
Unsanitary, un-san'-e-ta-re, *a.* unhealthy.
Unsated, un-sa'-ted, *a.* not satisfied or satiated.
Unsatiable, un-sa'-she-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be satisfied.
Unsating, un-sate'-ing, *a.* not sating or filling.
Unsatisfactory, un-sat-is-fak'-tur-e, *a.* not giving satisfaction; not convincing; not giving content. **Unsatisfactorily**, un-sat-is-fak'-tur-e-le, *ad.* so as not to give satisfaction. **Unsatisfactoriness**, un-sat-is-fak'-tur-e-nes, *s.* state of being unsatisfactory.
Unsatisfiable, un-sat'-is-fi-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be satisfied.
Unsatisfied, un-sat'-is-fide, *a.* not satisfied; not gratified to the full; not content; not settled in opinion; not convinced; not fully paid. **Unsatisfiedness**, un-sat'-is-fide-ness, *s.* the state of being unsatisfied.
Unsatisfying, un-sat'-is-fi-ing, *a.* not according full gratification; not convincing; not giving content.
Unsaturated, un-sat'-yu-ra-ted, *a.* not supplied to the full.
Unsavoury, un-sa'-vur-e, *a.* tasteless; having a bad taste; unpleasing; disgusting. **Unsavouriness**, un-sa'-vur-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being unsavoury.

Unsay, un-sa', *v.a.* to recant or recall what has been said; to retract.
Unscaly, un-ska'-le, *a.* having no scales.
Unscanned, un-skand', *a.* not scanned; not computed.
Unscared, un-skayrd', *a.* not frightened away.
Unscarred, un-skärd', *a.* not marked with scars or wounds.
Unscathed, un-skayth'd', *a.* uninjured.
Unscattered, un-skat'-turd, *a.* not dispersed or thrown into confusion.
Unsceptred, un-sep'-trd, *a.* having no sceptre or royal authority.
Unscholarly, un-skol'-ar-le, *a.* not like a scholar.
Unscholastic, un-sko-las'-tik, *a.* not scholastic; not bred to literature.
Unschooled, un-skoold', *a.* not taught; not educated; illiterate.
Unscientific, un-si-en-tif'-ik, *a.* not scientific. **Unscientifically**, un-si-en-tif'-ik-al-le, *ad.* not scientifically.
Unscorched, un-skorcht', *a.* not affected by fire.
Unscorified, un-sko'-re-fide, *a.* not converted into dross.
Unscoured, un-skowrd', *a.* not cleaned by rubbing.
Unscratched, un-skratsht', *a.* not scratched or torn.
Unscreened, un-skreend', *a.* not covered; not sheltered or protected.
Unscrew, un-skroo', *v.a.* to loose from screws; to unfasten.
Unscriptural, un-skrip'-tu-ral, *a.* not agreeable to the Scriptures. **Unscripturally**, un-skrip'-tu-ral-le. *ad.* not agreeably to Scripture.
Unscrupulous, un-skroo'-pu-lus, *a.* having no scruples. **Unscrupulously**, un-skroo'-pu-lus-le, *ad.* without scruple. **Unscrupulousness**, un-skroo'-pu-lus-nes, *s.* want of scrupulousness.
Unscutcheoned, un-skutch'-und, *a.* deprived of, or not honoured with, a coat of arms.
Unseal, un-seel', *v.a.* to break or remove the seal of.
Unsealed, un-seeld', *a.* not sealed; having no seal.
Unseam, un-seem', *v.a.* to rip; to cut open.
Unsearchable, un-sertch'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be searched out, or found out by searching; inscrutable. **Unsearchableness**, un-sertch'-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being unsearchable.
Unsearched, un-sertcht', *a.* not explored; not critically examined.
Unsearching, un-sertch'-ing, *a.* not penetrating.
Unseared, un-seerd', *a.* not hardened.
Unseasonable, un-se'-zn-à-bl, *a.* not at the right season or time; not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed; not agreeable to the time of the year. **Unseasonably**, un-se'-zn-à-ble, *ad.* not seasonably. **Unseasonableness**, un-se'-zn-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being unseasonable.
Unseasoned, un-se'-znd, *a.* not seasoned, or prepared, as wood, for use; not inured; not accustomed; not qualified by use or experience; not salted or seasoned, as meat.
Unseat, un-seet', *v.a.* to throw, remove from, or deprive of a seat.
Unseated, un-seet'-ed, *pp.* or *a.* not seated; not settled with inhabitants.
Unseconded, un-sek'-und-ed, *a.* not seconded or supported.
Unsecret, un-se'-kret, *a.* not secret; not trusty.
Unsectarian, un-sek-tare'-e-an, *a.* not sectarian.
Unsecular, un-sek'-yu-lar, *a.* not secular or worldly.
Unsecularize, un-sek'-yu-lar-ize, *v.a.* to detach from secular things, or alienate from the world.
Unsecure, un-se-kewr', *a.* not secure; insecure.
Unsedentary, un-sed'-en-tà-re, *a.* not accustomed to sit much.
Unseduced, un-se-dewst', *a.* not seduced.
Unseeded, un-seed'-ed, *a.* not seeded; not sown.
Unseeing, un-see'-ing, *a.* wanting the power of vision; not seeing.
Unseemly, un-seem'-le, *a.* not fit or becoming; indecent. **Unseemliness**, un-seem'-le-nes, *s.* the state of being unseemly.
Unseen, un-seen', *a.* not discovered; invisible.
Unseized, un-seezd', *a.* not apprehended; not put in possession.
Unselfish, un-sel'-fish, *a.* not selfish. **Unselfishly**, un-self-fish-le, *ad.* in an unselfish spirit.
Unsensualized, un-sen'-su-al-ize'd, *a.* not sensualized.
Unsent, un-sent', *a.* not sent; not despatched.
Unseparated, un-sep'-à-ra-ted, *a.* not separated or parted.
Unsepulchered, un-sep'-ul-kèrd, *a.* having no grave; unburied.
Unserved, un-serv'd, *a.* not served.
Unserviceable, un-ser'-vis-à bl, *a.* not serviceable; not of service; useless. **Unserviceably**, un-ser'-vis-à-ble, *ad.* without use. **Unserviceableness**, un-ser'-vis-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being unserviceable.
Unset, un-set', *a.* not placed; not sunk below the horizon.
Unsettle, un-set'-tl, *v.a.* to unfix; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to move from a place: *v.n.* to become unfixed or unhinged.
Unsettled, un-set'-tld, *a.* not settled; not fixed; not determined; unsteady or wavering; unhinged; unequal; changeable; not having a legal settlement in a parish; having no fixed place of abode; turbid; not occupied by permanent inhabitants.
Unsettlement, un-set'-tl-ment, *s.* unsettled state.
Unsevered, un-sev'-erd, *a.* not parted or divided.
Unsex, un-sex', *v.a.* to make otherwise than the sex commonly is; to deprive of womanly feelings.
Unshackle, un-shak'l, *v.a.* to unfetter; to set free.
Unshaded, un-shade'-ed, *a.* not overspread with shade or darkness; not having the light shaded.
Unshadowed, un-shad'-ode, *a.* not clouded; not darkened.
Unshaken, un-shake'n, *a.* not agitated; firm; fixed; not moved in resolution.
Unshamed, un-shame'd, *a.* not ashamed; not abashed.
Unshamefaced, un-shame'-fayst, *a.* wanting modesty; impudent.
Unshapable, un-shape'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be shaped.
Unshape, un-shape', *v.a.* to throw out of form or into disorder.
Unshapen, un-shape'n, *a.* misshapen; deformed; ugly.
Unshared, un-shayrd', *a.* not enjoyed in common.
Unsheathe, un-sheeth, *v.a.* to draw from the sheath or scabbard.
Unshed, un-shed', *a.* not shed; not split.
Unsheeted, un-sheet'-ed, *a.* not furnished with sheets.
Unsheltered, un-shelt'-erd, *a.* not sheltered; not screened.
Unsheltering, un-shelt'-er-ing, *a.* not protecting.
Unshielded, un-sheeld'-ed, *a.* not protected; exposed.
Unshifting, un-shift'-ing, *a.* not changing place or expedients.
Unship, un-ship', *v.a.* to take out of a ship or other water craft; to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted [Naut.]
Unshocked, un-shokt', *a.* not shocked or disgusted.
Unshod, un-shod', *a.* having no shoes.
Unshorn, un-shorn', *a.* not shorn, sheared or clipped.
Unshot, un-shot', *a.* not hit by shot; not discharged: *v.a.* to take the ball or shot out of.
Unshowered, un-show'-erd, *a.* not watered or sprinkled by showers.
Unshrined, un-shrine'd, *a.* not deposited in a shrine.
Unshrinking, un-shringk'-ing, *a.* not shrinking of recoiling.
Unshrunk, un-shrungk', *a.* not contracted.
Unshunned, un-shund', *a.* not avoided.
Unshut, un-shut', *a.* not shut; open; unclosed.
Unsifted, un-sift'-ed, *a.* not separated by a sieve; untried.
Unsightly, un-site'-le, *a.* disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed. **Unsightliness**, un-site'-le-nes, *s.* state of being unsightly.
Unsignalized, un-sig'-nal-ize'd, *a.* not signalized or distinguished.
Unsilvered, un-sil'-verd, *a.* not covered with quicksilver.
Unsinew, un-sin'-ew, *v.a.* to deprive of strength.
Unsinewed, un-sin'-newd, *a.* deprived of strength or force; weak; nerveless.
Unsinged, un-sinjd', *a.* not singed; not scorched.
Unsingled, un-sing'-gld, *a.* not singled; not separated.
Unsinking, un-singk'-ing, *a.* not sinking or falling.
Unsinning, un-sin'-ning, *a.* committing no sin; untainted with sin.
Unsisterly, un-sis'-ter-le, *a.* unbecoming a sister.
Unsizable, un-size'-à-bl, *a.* not being of the proper size or bulk.
Unsized, un-size'd, *a.* not sized or stiffened.
Unskilful, un-skil'-ful, *a.* wanting skill and dexterity. **Unskilfully**, un-skil'-ful-le, *ad.* without skill; clumsily. **Unskilfulness**, un-skil'-ful-nes, *s.* want of skill or dexterity.
Unskilled, un-skild', *a.* wanting skill or dexterity; destitute of practical knowledge.
Unslacked, un-slakt', *a.* not saturated with water.
Unslackened, un-slak'nd, *a.* not made more slack.
Unslaked, un-slake'd, *a.* not slaked; unquenched; unslacked.
Unsling, un-sling', *v.a.* to release from the slings of a yard, a cask, &c. [Naut.]
Unslumbering, un-slum'-ber-ing, *a.* never sleeping or slumbering; always watching or vigilant.
Unsmirched, un-smurtcht', *a.* not soiled or blacked.
Unsmoked, un-smoke't, *a.* not smoked; not dried in smoke.
Unsmooth, un-smooth', *a.* not smooth; rough.
Unsoaped, un-soapt', *a.* unwashed.

Unsociable, un-so'-she-à-bl, *a.* not suitable for society; unsocial; reserved. **Unsociably**, un-so'-she-à-ble, *ad.* in an unsociable manner. **Unsociableness**, un-so'-she-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being unsociable.

Unsocial, un-so'-she-al, *a.* not social; not adapted to society.

Unsocket, un-sok'-et, *v.a.* to loose or take from a socket.

Unsoiled, un-soyld', *a.* not stained; unpolluted; not tainted, as character.

Unsold, un-sold'd, *a.* not sold.

Unsolder, un-sol'-der, *v.a.* to sunder what had been soldered.

Unsoldierlike, un-sole'-jer-like, } *a.* unbecoming a
Unsoldierly, un-sole'-jer-le, } soldier.

Unsolicited, un-so-lis'-it-ed, *a.* not requested; unasked.

Unsolicitous, un-so-lis'-e-tus, *a.* not solicitous; not anxious.

Unsolid, un-sol'-id, *a.* not solid; fluid; not firm; not substantial.

Unsolvable, un-solv'-à-bl, *a.* inexplicable.

Unsolved, un-solvd', *a.* not explained.

Unsophisticated, un-so-fis'-te-ka-ted, *a.* not adulterated; not corrupted; not spoiled; pure.

Unsorrowed, un-sor'-rode, *a.* not lamented; not bewailed.

Unsorted, un-sort'-ed, *a.* not separated into sorts.

Unsought, un-sawt', *a.* not searched for; had without searching.

Unsouled, un-scald', *a.* without soul.

Unsound, un-sownd', *a.* not sound; defective; infirm; sickly; not orthodox; not sound in character; not honest; not to be trusted; not solid; not real; not substantial; not compact; not well established. **Unsoundly**, un-sownd'-le, *ad.* not with soundness. **Unsoundness**, un-sownd'-nes, *s.* state of being unsound.

Unsoundable, un-sownd'-à-bl, *a.* not capable of being sounded or fathomed.

Unsounded, un-sownd'-ed, *a.* not tried with the lead; unfathomed.

Unsoured, un-sowrd', *a.* not made sour; not made morose.

Unsown, un-sone', *a.* not sown; not scattered on land for seed; not propagated by seed.

Unsparing, un-spare'-ing, *a.* not parsimonious; liberal; not merciful or forgiving. **Unsparingness**, un-spare'-ing-nes, *s.* the quality of being unsparing.

Unspeak, un-speek', *v.a.* to recant; to retract what has been spoken.

Unspeakable, un-speek'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be uttered or expressed; unutterable. **Unspeakably**, un-speek'-à-ble, *ad.* inexpressibly.

Unspecified, un-spes'-e-fide, *a.* not particularly mentioned.

Unspecious, un-spe'-shus, *a.* not plausible.

Unspeculative, un-spek'-yu-la-tiv, *a.* not theoretical.

Unspent, un-spent', *a.* not used or wasted: not exhausted; not having lost its force or impulse.

Unsphere, un-sfeer', *v.a.* to remove from its sphere.

Unspied, un-spide', *a.* not searched; not explored; not discovered.

Unspilt, un-spilt', *a.* not spilt; not shed.

Unspiritual, un-spir'-it-u-al, *a.* not spiritual; worldly.

Unspiritualize, un-spir'-it-u-al-ize, *v.a.* to deprive of spirituality.

Unsplit, un-split', *a.* not split.

Unspoiled, un-spoyld', *a.* not corrupted; not rendered useless; not plundered.

Unspoken, un-spo'-kn, *a.* not spoken or uttered.

Unsportsman-like, un-sports'-man-like, *a.* not like a sportsman.

Unspotted, un-spot'-ted, *a.* free from spot; free from moral stain; unblemished; immaculate. **Unspottedness**, un-spot'-ted-nes, *s.* state of being unspotted.

Unsquared, un-skwayrd', *a.* not made square; not regular; not formed.

Unsquire, un-skwire', *v.a.* to divest of the title or privilege of an esquire.

Unstable, un-sta'-bl, *a.* not fixed or steady; inconstant; irresolute. **Unstableness**, un-sta'-bl-nes, *s.* state of being unstable.

Unstaid, un-stade', *a.* not steady; volatile; fickle. **Unstaidness**, un-stade'-nes, *s.* state of being unstaid.

Unstained, un-staynd', *a.* not dyed; not polluted; not tarnished or dishonoured.

Unstamped, un-stampt', *a.* not stamped.

Unstanched, un-stänsht', *a.* not stanched; not stopped, as blood.

Unstate, un-state', *v.a.* to deprive of dignity.

Unstatesman-like, un-stayts'-man-like, *a.* not becoming a statesman.

Unstatutable, un-stat'-yu-tà-bl, *a.* contrary to statute; not warranted by statute.

Unsteadfast, un-sted'-fast, *a.* not fixed; not standing firm; not adhering firmly to a purpose. **Unsteadfastly**, un-sted'-fast-le, *ad.* without steadfastness. **Unsteadfastness**, un-sted'-fast-nes, *s.* want of steadfastness.

Unsteadied, un-sted'-id, *a.* not supported; not kept from shaking.

Unsteady, un-sted'-e, *a.* not steady; not constant; irresolute; changeable; variable. **Unsteadily**, un-sted'-e-le *ad.* not with steadiness. **Unsteadiness**, un-sted'-e-nes, *s.* instableness; inconstancy; vacillation.

Unsteeped, un-steept', *a.* not steeped; not soaked.

Unstimulated, un-stim'-yu-la-ted, *a.* not stimulated; not excited.

Unsting, un-sting', *v.a.* to disarm of a sting.

Unstinted, un-stint'-ed, *a.* not stinted; not limited.

Unstirred, un-sturd', *a.* not stirred; not agitated.

Unstitch, un-stitch', *v.a.* to open by picking out stitches.

Unstooping, un-stoop'-ing, *a.* unbending; unyielding.

Unstop, un-stop', *v.a.* to free from a stopple or from any obstruction; to open.

Unstored, un-store'd, *a.* not laid up in store; not warehoused.

Unstoried, un-sto'-rid, *a.* not related in story.

Unstormed, un-stormd', *a.* not assaulted; not taken by assault.

Unstrained, un-straynd', *a.* not strained; easy; not forced; natural.

Unstraitened, un-strate'-nd, *a.* not straitened; not contracted.

Unstratified, un-strat'-e-fide, *a.* not formed or being in strata.

Unstrengthened, un-strength'nd, *a.* not strengthened; not supported.

Unstring, un-string', *v.a.* to relax the tension of; to loosen; to deprive of string; to take from a string.

Unstruck, un-struk', *a.* not struck; not impressed.

Unstrung, un-strung', *a.* relaxed in tension; loosed; deprived of strings.

Unstudied, un-stud'-id, *a.* not studied or premeditated; not laboured; easy; natural; unskilled.

Unstudious, un-stew'-de-ous, *a.* not diligent in study.

Unstuffed, un-stuft', *a.* not stuffed; not crowded.

Unsubduable, un-sub-dew'-à-bl, *a.* not capable of being subdued.

Unsubdued, un-sub-dewd', *a.* not brought into subjection.

Unsubmissive, un-sub-mis'-siv, *a.* not submissive; disobedient. **Unsubmissively**, un-sub-mis'-siv-le, *ad.* without submissiveness.

Unsubordinated, un-sub-or'-din-ate-ed, *a.* not subordinated.

Unsuborned, un-sub-ornd', *a.* not procured by secret collusion.

Unsubsidized, un-sub'-se-dize'd, *a.* not engaged in another's service by subsidies.

Unsubstantial, un-sub-stan'-shal, *a.* not solid; not real.

Unsubverted, un-sub-vert'-ed, *a.* not overthrown.

Unsuccessful, un-suk-ses'-ful, *a.* not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate. **Unsuccessfully**, un-suk-ses'-ful-le, *ad.* without success. **Unsuccessfulness**, un-suk-ses'-ful-nes, *s.* state of being unsuccessful.

Unsuccessive, un-suk-ses'-siv, *a.* not proceeding by regular succession.

Unsucked, un-sukt', *a.* not having the breasts drawn.

Unsufferable, un-suf'-fer-à-bl, *a.* insufferable.

Unsugared, un-shoog'-ard, *a.* not sweetened with sugar.

Unsuitable, un-sewt'-à-bl, *a.* unfit; not adapted; not unbecoming. **Unsuitably**, un-sewt'-à-ble, *ad.* not suitably. **Unsuitableness**, un-sewt'-à-bl-nes, *s.* unfitness.

Unsuited, un-sewt'-ed, *a.* not suited; not adapted; not accommodated.

Unsuiting, un-sewt'-ing, *a.* not fitting; not becoming.

Unsullied, un-sul'-lid, *a.* not stained or tarnished; not disgraced.

Unsung, un-sung', *a.* not sung; not celebrated in verse.

Unsunned, un-sund', *a.* not having been exposed to the sun.

Unsupplanted, un-sup-plant'-ed, *a.* not supplanted; not overthrown by stratagem.

Unsuppliable, un-sup-pli'-à-bl, *a.* not to be supplied.

Unsupplied, un-sup-plide', *a.* not supplied; not furnished with things necessary.

Unsupported, un-sup-port'-ed, *a.* not supported; not upheld; not countenanced.

Unsure, un-shure', *a.* not fixed; not certain.

Unsurgical, un-sur'-je-kal, *a.* not in a surgical manner.

Unsurmountable, un-sur-mownt'-à-bl, *a.* insuperable.

Unsurpassable, un-sur-pas'-à-bl, *a.* not to be surpassed.
Unsur-passed, un-sur-päst', *a.* not exceeded.
Unsurrendered, un-sur-ren'-derd, *a.* not yielded up to others.
Unsusceptible, un-sus-sep'-te-bl, *a.* not susceptible; not capable of admitting or receiving.
Unsuspected, un-sus-pek'-ted, *a.* not considered as likely to have done an evil act.
Unsuspecting, un-sus-pek'-ting, *a.* not imagining any evil design; free from suspicion. **Unsuspectingly,** un-sus-pek'-ting-le, *ad.* without suspicion.
Unsuspended, un-sus-pen'-ded, *a.* not hung up; not delayed.
Unsuspicious, un-sus-pish'-us, *a.* having no suspicion; not to be suspected. **Unsuspiciously,** un-sus-pish'-us-le, *ad.* without suspicion.
Unsustainable, un-sus-tane'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be sustained or maintained.
Unsustained, un-sus-tane'd, *a.* not supported.
Unsustaining, un-sus-tane'-ing, *a.* not sustaining.
Unswathe, un-swayth', *v.a.* to relieve from a bandage.
Unswayable, un-swa'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be influenced by another.
Unswayed, un-swade', *a.* not swayed or wielded; not biassed or influenced.
Unswear, un-sware', *v.a.* to recant or recal an oath.
Unswept, un-swept', *a.* not cleaned with a broom.
Unswerving, un-swerv'-ing, *a.* not deviating from a certain standard. **Unswervingly,** un-swerv'-ing-le, *ad.* without swerving.
Unsworn, un-swoarn', *a.* not bound by an oath.
Unsymmetrical, un-sim-met'-re-kal, *a.* wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.
Unsystematic, un-sis-te-mat'-ik, *a.* not having regular order, distribution or arrangement of parts.
Untack, un-tak', *v.a.* to separate what is tacked; to disjoin.
Untainted, un-tane'-ted, *a.* not rendered impure by admixture; not sullied or stained; unblemished; not rendered unsavoury by putrescence; not charged with a crime.
Untaken, un-take'n, *a.* not seized or apprehended; not swallowed.
Untamable, un-tame'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be tamed or domesticated; not to be broken in.
Untamed, un-tame'd, *a.* not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not brought under control; not softened or rendered mild by culture.
Untangle, un-tang'-gl, *v.a.* to disentangle.
Untarnished, un-tär'-nisht, *a.* not soiled or tarnished; unblemished.
Untasked, un-täskt', *a.* not tasked.
Untasted, un-tayst'-ed, *a.* not tried by the taste or tongue; not enjoyed.
Untasteful, un-tayst'-ful, *a.* having no taste; being without taste.
Untaught, un-tawt', *a.* not taught or educated; illiterate; unskilled.
Untaxed, un-takst', *a.* not charged with taxes; not accused.
Unteach, un-teetch', *v.a.* to cause to forget or lose what has been taught.
Unteachable, un-teetch-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be taught or instructed; indocile. **Unteachableness,** un-teetch'-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being unteachable.
Untempered, un-tem'-perd, *a.* not tempered; not duly mixed for use; not properly hardened; not moderated.
Untempted, un-temp'-ted, *a.* not tried by enticements.
Untempting, un-temp'-ting, *a.* not adapted to tempt or allure.
Untenable, un-ten'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be held in possession; that cannot be maintained; not defensible.
Untenantable, un-ten'-ant-à-bl, *a.* not in a suitable state for a tenant or an occupant.
Untenanted, un-ten'-ant-ed, *a.* not occupied by a tenant; uninhabited.
Untended, un-tend'-ed, *a.* not having any attendant.
Untender, un-ten'-der, *a.* not tender; wanting sensibility or affection. **Untenderly,** un-tend'-er-le, *ad.* without due tenderness.
Untendered, un-ten'-dered, *a.* not offered.
Untented, un-tent'-ed, *a.* not having a medical tent applied.
Unterrified, un-ter'-re-fide, *a.* not affrighted or daunted.
Untested, un-test'-ed, *a.* not tried by a standard.
Unthanked, un-thangkt', *a.* not repaid with acknowledgments.
Unthankful, un-thangk'-ful, *a.* ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received. **Unthankfully,** un-thangk'-ful-le, *ad.* without thanks. **Unthankfulness,** un-thangk'-ful-nes, *s.* state of being unthankful.
Unthawed, un-thawd', *a.* not melted or dissolved.
Unthinkable, un-thingk'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be thought.
Unthinking, un-thingk'-ing, *a.* not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate; not indicating thought. **Unthinkingly,** un-thingk'-ing-le, *ad.* without thinking.
Unthorny, un-thorn'-e, *a.* free from thorns.
Unthoughtful, un-thawt'-ful, *a.* thoughtless; heedless.
Unthought of, un-thawt'-ov, *a.* not regarded.
Unthread, un-thred', *v.a.* to draw a thread from; to loose.
Unthreatened, un-thret'nd, *a.* not menaced.
Unthrift, un'-thrift, *s.* one who wastes his estate by extravagance.
Unthrifty, un-thrift'-e, *a.* prodigal; lavish; profuse; not thriving.
Unthriving, un-thrive'-ing, *a.* not prospering.
Unthrone, un-throne', *v.a.* to dethrone.
Untidy, un-ti'-de, *a.* not neatly dressed; not in good order. **Untidily,** un-ti'-de-le, *ad.* in an untidy manner. **Untidiness,** un-ti'-de-nes, *s.* state of being untidy.
Untie, un-ti', *v.a.* to loosen; to disengage the parts that form a knot; to unbind; to unfold.
Untied, un-tide', *a.* separated; not tied; not bound or gathered in a knot; loose.
Until, un-til', *prep.* and *conj.* till; to the time of; to the point or the degree that. See **Till.**
Untile, un-tile', *v.a.* to uncover by removing tiles.
Untiled, un-tile'd, *a.* stripped of tiles.
Untilled, un-tild', *a.* not tilled or cultivated.
Untimbered, un-tim'-berd, *a.* not furnished with timber; not covered with timber trees.
Untimely, un-time'-le, happening before the usual or the natural time; premature: *ad.* before the natural time.
Untinctured, un-tingk'-tyurd, **Untinged,** un-tinjd, } *a.* not tinged; not stained; not discoloured.
Untireable, un-tire'-à-bl, *a.* indefatigable; unwearied.
Untired, un-tire'd, *a.* not exhausted by labour.
Untiring, un-tire'-ing, *a.* not becoming exhausted. **Untiringly,** un-tire'-ing-le, *ad.* without tiring.
Untithed, un-tithe'd, *a.* not subjected to tithes.
Untitled, un-ti'-tid, *a.* having no title.
Unto, un'-too, *prep.* to (*un*, and *to*).
Untold, un-tolde'd, *a.* not related; not revealed; not numbered or counted.
Untomb, un-toom', *v.a.* to disinter.
Untouchable, un-tutch'-à-bl, *a.* not to be touched.
Untouched, un-tutcht', *a.* not reached; not hit; not moved; not affected.
Untoward, un-to'-ard, *a.* froward; perverse; refractory; awkward; ungainly; inconvenient; troublesome. **Untowardly,** un-to'-ard-le, *ad.* in an untoward manner. **Untowardness,** un-to'-ard-nes, *s.* state of being untoward.
Untowardly, un-to'-ard-le, *a.* awkward; perverse; froward.
Untraceable, un-trase'-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be traced.
Untraced, un-trayst', *a.* not traced; not marked by footsteps; not marked out.
Untracked, un-trackt', *a.* not marked by footsteps; not followed by the tracks.
Untractable, un-trak'-tà-bl, *a.* intractable; unmanageable; unworkable.
Untrading, un-trade'-ing, *a.* not trading.
Untrained, un-trane'd, *a.* not trained or disciplined; not educated; irregular; ungovernable.
Untrammelled, un-tram'-mld, *a.* not shackled.
Untransferable, un-trans'-fer-à-bl, *a.* not to be transferred or passed to another.
Untransferred, un-trans-ferd', *a.* not transferred.
Untranslatable, un-trans-late'-à-bl, *a.* not capable of being translated.
Untranslated, un-trans-late'-ed, *a.* not rendered into another language.
Untransparent, un-trans-pare'-ent, *a.* not transparent; opaque.
Untravelled, un-trav'-eld, *a.* not trodden by passengers; having never seen foreign countries.
Untraversed, un-trav'-erst, *a.* not passed over.
Untreasured, un-trezh'-urd, *a.* not laid up; not repositied.
Untrembling, un-trem'-bling, *a.* not trembling or shaking; firm; steady.
Untried, un-tride', *a.* not attempted; not yet experienced; not put to the proof; not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law.
Untrimmed, un-trimd', *a.* not pruned or dressed; not put in order.
Untriturated, un-trit'-yu-ra-ted, *a.* not reduced to powder.
Untrod, un-trod', **Untrodden,** un-trod'-dn, } *a.* not having been trod; not passed over.
Untrolled, un-trole'd, *a.* not trolled; not rolled along.
Untroubled, un-trub'-ld, *a.* not disturbed by care,

sorrow, or business; not agitated; not moved; not disturbed; not foul or turbid.

Untrue, un-troo', *a.* not true; contrary to the fact; not faithful to another; false; disloyal; inconstant, as a lover. **Untruly**, un-troo'-le, *ad.* not truly.

Untruss, un-trus', *v.a.* to loose from a truss; to let out.

Untrussed, un-trust', *a.* not trussed; not tied up.

Untrustworthy, un-trust'-wur-*thē*, *a.* not deserving of confidence.

Untrusty, un-trust'-e, *a.* not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful. **Untrustiness**, un-trust'-e-nes, *s.* unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust.

Untruth, un-trooth', *s.* falsehood; want of veracity; a false assertion.

Untruthful, un-trooth'-ful, *a.* wanting in veracity. **Untruthfully**, un-trooth'-ful-le, *ad.* without veracity. **Untruthfulness**, un-trooth'-ful-nes, *s.* want of veracity.

Untuck, un-tuk', *v.a.* to unfold or undo a tuck.

Untuckered, un-tuk'-erd, *a.* having no tucker.

Untumbled, un-tum'-bld, *a.* not rolled; not rumpled.

Untunable, un-tewn'-à-bl, *a.* not musical; not capable of making music; not capable of being tuned. **Untunableness**, un-tewn'-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being untunable.

Untune, un-tewn', *v.a.* to make incapable of harmony; to disorder.

Unturbaned, un-tur'-band, *a.* not wearing a turban.

Unturned, un-turnd', *a.* not turned.

Untutored, un-tew'-turd, *a.* uninstructed; untaught.

Untwine, un-twine', *v.a.* to untwist; to disentangle; to separate.

Untwist, un-twist', *v.a.* to separate and open; to turn back that which is twisted; to disentangle.

Unuphéld, un-up-held', *a.* not sustained.

Unurged, un-urjd', *a.* not pressed with solicitation.

Unused, un-yewzd', *a.* not put to use; that has never been used; not accustomed.

Unuseful, un-yuse'-ful, *a.* useless; serving no good purpose.

Unusual, un-yu'-zhu-al, *a.* not usual; not common. **Unusually**, un-yu'-zhu-al-le, *ad.* to an unusual degree. **Unusualness**, un-yu'-zhu-al-nes, *s.* uncommonness.

Unutterable, un-ut'-ter-à-bl, *a.* ineffable; inexpressible. **Unutterably**, un-ut'-ter-à-ble, *ad.* beyond expression.

Unvacated, un-va'-ka-ted, *a.* not made vacant.

Unvail, un-vale', *v.a.* to remove a vail from; to uncover.

Unvaluable, un-val'-yu-à-bl, *a.* of great value; of no value.

Unvalued, un-val'-yude, *a.* not valued; not prized; inestimable; not estimated.

Unvanquishable, un-vang'-kwish-à-bl, *a.* that cannot be conquered.

Unvanquished, un-vang'-kwisht, *a.* not conquered.

Unvariable, un-vare'-e-à-bl, *a.* not variable.

Unvaried, un-vare'-id, *a.* not altered or diversified.

Unvariegated, un-va'-re-e-ga-ted, *a.* not variegated.

Unvarnished, un-vär'-nisht, *a.* not overlaid with varnish; not artfully embellished; plain.

Unvarying, un-va'-re-ing, *a.* not liable to change.

Unveil, un-vale', *v.a.* to uncover; to divest of a veil.

Unvenerable, un-ven'-er-à-bl, *a.* not venerable; unworthy of veneration.

Unventilated, un-ven'-te-la-ted, *a.* not purified by a free current of air.

Unveracious, un-ve-ra'-shus, *a.* not veracious.

Unveracity, un-ve-ras'-e-te, *s.* want of truthfulness.

Unverdant, un-ver'-dant, *a.* not green.

Unversed, un-verst', *a.* not skilled; unacquainted.

Unvexed, un-vekst', *a.* not troubled or disturbed.

Unvindicated, un-vin'-de-ka-ted, *a.* not defended.

Unviolated, un-vi'-o-la-ted, *a.* not injured; not broken.

Unvisited, un-viz'-it-ed, *a.* not resorted to.

Unvitiated, un-vish'-e-a-ted, *a.* not corrupted.

Unvitrified, un-vit'-re-fide, *a.* not converted into glass.

Unvizard, un-viz'-ard, *v.a.* to unmask.

Unvolatilized, un-vol'-à-til-ize'd, *a.* not volatilized.

Unvouched, un-vowtcht', *a.* not fully tested.

Unvowed, un-vowd', *a.* not consecrated by promise.

Unvoweled, un-vow'ld, *a.* having no vowels.

Unvoyageable, un-voy'-aje-à-bl, *a.* not to be navigated.

Unvulnerable, un-vul'-ner-à-bl, *a.* not vulnerable.

Unwakened, un-wake'nd, *a.* not roused from sleep.

Unwalled, un-wawld', *a.* not surrounded by a wall.

Unwarlike, un-wawr'-like, *a.* not used to war; not military.

Unwarmed, un-wawrmd', *a.* not warmed or excited.

Unwarned, un-wawrnd', *a.* not cautioned.

Unwarp, un-wawrp', *v.a.* to reduce back what is warped.

Unwarped, un-wawrpt', *a.* not warped; not biassed; impartial.

Unwarping, un-wawrp'-ing, *a.* unyielding; not deviating.

Unwarrantable, un-wor'-rant-à-bl, *a.* not defensible; illegal. **Unwarrantableness**, un-wor'-rant-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being unwarrantable. **Unwarrantably**, un-wor'-rant-à-ble, *a.* in a manner that cannot be justified.

Unwarranted, un-wor'-rant-ed, *a.* not authorized; not assured or certain; not guaranteed.

Unwary, un-wa'-re, *a.* not vigilant or cautious; unguarded. **Unwarily**, un-wa'-re-le, *ad.* without vigilance. **Unwariness**, un-wa'-re-nes, *s.* want of vigilance or caution.

Unwashed, un-wosht', } *a.* not washed; not cleansed by
Unwashen, un-wosh'n, } water.

Unwasted, un-wayst'-ed, *a.* not lost by extravagance or negligence; not dissipated; not consumed by time or violence; not lost by exhaustion, evaporation, or other means.

Unwasting, un-wayst'-ing, *a.* not growing less; not decaying.

Unwatched, un-wotcht', *a.* not guarded with vigilance.

Unwatchful, un-wotch'-ful, *a.* not vigilant. **Unwatchfulness**, un-wotch'-ful-nes, *s.* want of vigilance.

Unwatered, un-waw'-terd, *a.* not watered; dry.

Unwavering, un-wa'-ver-ing, *a.* not wavering; firm.

Unweakened, un-week'-nd, *a.* not enfeebled.

Unweaned, un-weend', *a.* not weaned.

Unweaponed, un-wep'-nd, *a.* not furnished with weapons.

Unweariable, un-wee'-re-à-bl, *a.* indefatigable.

Unwearied, un-wee'-rid, *a.* not tired; indefatigable. **Unweariedly**, un-wee'-rid-le, *ad.* without wearying. **Unweariedness**, un-wee'-rid-nes, *s.* state of being unwearied.

Unweary, un-wee'-re, *a.* not tired.

Unweave, un-weev', *v.a.* to undo what has been woven.

Unwed, un-wed', } *a.* unmarried; remaining
Unwedded, un-wed'-ded, } single.

Unweeded, un-weed'-ed, *a.* not cleared of weeds.

Unweighed, un-wade', *a.* not having the weight ascertained; not deliberately considered and examined; not considerate.

Unweighing, un-wa'-ing, *a.* inconsiderate; thoughtless.

Unwelcome, un-wel'-kum, *a.* not welcome; not well received.

Unwell, un-wel', *a.* not well; indisposed.

Unwept, un-wept', *a.* not lamented; not mourned.

Unwhipt, un-hwipt', *a.* not corrected with the rod.

Unwhispered, un-hwis'-perd, *a.* not whispered.

Unwholesome, un-hole'-sum, *a.* unfavourable to health; insalubrious; not sound; harmful. **Unwholesomeness**, un-hole'-sum-nes, *s.* state of being unwholesome.

Unwieldy, un-weeld'-e, *a.* that is wielded with difficulty; unmanageable; ponderous. **Unwieldily**, un-weeld'-e-le, *ad.* in an unwieldy manner. **Unwieldiness**, un-weeld'-e-nes, *s.* state of being unwieldy.

Unwilled, un-wild', *a.* not produced by the will.

Unwilling, un-wil'-ling, *a.* not willing; averse; reluctant. **Unwillingly**, un-wil'-ling-le, *ad.* with unwillingness. **Unwillingness**, un-wil'-ling-nes, *s.* state of being unwilling.

Unwind, un-wine'd, *v.a.* to wind off; to loose or separate what is wound; to disentangle: *v.n.* to admit of being unwound; evolution.

Unwisdom, un-wiz'-dum, *s.* want of wisdom.

Unwise, un-wize', *a.* not wise; defective in wisdom; not dictated by wisdom. **Unwisely**, un-wize'-le, *ad.* not wisely; not prudently.

Unwithdrawing, un-with-draw'-ing, *a.* not withdrawing; continually liberal.

Unwithered, un-*with*'-erd, *a.* not withered or faded.

Unwithering, un-*with*'-er-ing, *a.* not liable to wither.

Unwithstood, un-with-stood', *a.* not opposed.

Unwitnessed, un-wit'-nest, *a.* not attested by witnesses.

Unwittingly, un-wit'-ting-le, *ad.* without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly.

Unwitty, un-wit'-te, *a.* destitute of wit. **Unwittily**, un-wit'-te-le, *ad.* without wit.

Unwomanly, un-woom'-an-le, *a.* unbecoming a woman.

Unwonted, un-wunt'-ed, *a.* unaccustomed; unused; uncommon; unusual. **Unwontedness**, un-wunt'-ed-nes, *s.* uncommonness.

Unwooded, un-wood'-ed, *a.* destitute of trees, timber, or wood.

Unwooed, un-woo'd, *a.* not courted.

Unworkmanlike, un-wurk'-man-like, *a.* unskilful.

Unworldly, un-wurld'-le, *a.* not worldly. **Unworldliness**, un-wurld'-le-nes, *s.* state of being unworldly.

Unworn, un-woarn', *a.* not worn or impaired.

Unworried, un-wur'-rid, *a.* not worried.

Unworshipped, un-wur'-shipt, *a.* not worshipped or adored.

Unworth, un'-wurth, *s.* want of worth.

Unworthy, un-wur'-*thē*, *a.* not deserving; wanting merit; unbecoming; vile; base; not suitable; inade-

quate. **Unworthily**, un-wur'-*thi*-le, *ad.* in an unworthy manner. **Unworthiness**, un-wur'-*thi*-nes, *s.* state of being unworthy.

Unwound, un-woond', *pp.* of **Unwind**: *a.* untwisted.

Unwounded, un-woond'-ed, *a.* not wounded; not hurt or injured.

Unwoven, un-wo'-vn, *a.* not woven.

Unwrap, un-rap', *v.a.* to open what is folded.

Unwreath, un-wreeth', *v.a.* to untwist or untwine.

Unwrenched, un-rensht', *a.* not strained or distorted.

Unwritten, un-rit'n, *a.* not reduced to writing: verbal; blank; containing no writing. *Unwritten law*, that which does not consist in statutes, but in the common law.

Unwrought, un-rawt', *a.* not laboured; not manufactured.

Unwrung, un-rung', *a.* not pinched.

Unyielded, un-yeeld'-ed, *a.* not conceded.

Unyielding, un-yeeld'-ing, *a.* unbending; unpliant; obstinate.

Unyoke, un-yoke', *v.a.* to loose or free from a yoke; to disjoin.

Unyoked, un-yoke'd, *pp.* freed from the yoke: *a.* not having worn the yoke; unrestrained.

Unzoned, un-zone'd, *a.* not bound with a girdle.

Up, up, *ad.* aloft; on high; out of bed; having risen from a seat; above the horizon; to a state of excitement; to a state of advance or proficiency; in a state of elevation, of climbing or ascending, of insurrection, of being increased, or of approach; in order; from younger years. *Up and down*, from one place to another; backwards and forwards. *Up to*, to an equal height with; to a degree or point adequate. *Up with*, raise; lift. *Upside down*, in complete disorder; with the lower part turned above the higher. *Ups and downs*, changes of fortune (A.S.)

Up, up, *prep.* from a lower to a higher place.

Upanishad, oo-pan'-e-shad, *s.* the name given to a heterogeneous set of treatises connected with Brahminism, and constituting the chief source of our knowledge of the early metaphysical speculations and ethical doctrines of the Hindus (Sans. instruction).

Upas, yu'-pas, *s.* a tree common in the forests of the Eastern Archipelago, the secretions of which are poisonous, and the exhalations of which were said to be fatal to all vegetable and animal life in the neighbourhood (Malay, poison).

Upbear, up-bare', *v.a.* to raise aloft; to elevate; to sustain aloft; to sustain.

Upbind, up-bined', *v.a.* to bind up.

Upbraid, up-brade', *v.a.* to charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reproach; to reprove with severity: to bring reproach on (A.S. *up*, on, and *bregdan*, to weave, to seize).

Upbraiding, up-brade'-ing, *s.* a charging with something wrong or disgraceful: act of reproaching; reproaches of conscience. **Upbraidingly**, up-brade'-ing-le, *ad.* with upbraiding.

Upbringing, up'-bring-ing, *s.* training.

Upcast, up-kast', *a.* cast up; thrown upwards.

Upcoiled, up-koyld', *a.* made into a coil.

Upcurl, up-kurl', *v.a.* to curl upwards.

Uphand, up'-hand, *a.* lifted by the hand.

Upheaval, up-heev'-al, *s.* the lifting up of part of the stratified crust of the earth from beneath [Geol.]

Upheave, up-heev', *v.a.* to heave or lift up.

Upheld, up-held', *pret.* and *pp.* of **Uphold**: *a.* sustained.

Uphill, up'-hil, *a.* going up a hill; difficult, like ascending a hill.

Uphold, up-hole'd, *v.a.* to lift on high; to elevate; to sustain; to support or keep from falling.

Upholder, up-hole'-der, *s.* a supporter; a defender.

Upholster, up-hole'-ster, *v.a.* to deck with upholstery (*up* and *hold*).

Upholsterer, up-hole'-ster-er, *s.* one who furnishes houses with furniture, beds, curtains, hangings, &c.

Upholstery, up-hole'-ster-e, *s.* furnishings supplied by upholsterers; the business of an upholsterer.

Upland, up'-land, *s.* high land; ground elevated above the meadows, and intervals on the banks of rivers: *a.* higher in situation; being on upland; pertaining to uplands.

Uplandish, up-land'-ish, *a.* dwelling on high lands or mountains; rustic.

Uplift, up-lift', *v.a.* to raise aloft; to raise.

Upline, up'-line, *s.* the line of a railway that leads up to the central station.

Upmost, up'-moast, *a.* highest; topmost.

Upon, up-on', *prep.* on; not under; resting or being on the surface or top; relating to. *To take upon*, to assume (*up* and *on*).

Upper, up -per, *a.* higher in place; superior in rank or dignity.

Upper-hand, up'-per-hand, *s.* ascendancy; superiority.

Upper-leather, up'-per-*leth*-er, *s.* the leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes.

Uppermost, up'-per-moast, *a. superl.* highest in place; highest in power or authority; predominant.

Upper-ten, up'-per-ten, *s.* the aristocracy or upper classes (contraction for *upper ten thousand*, the assumed number of the aristocracy of New York).

Upper-works, up'-per-wurks, *s.pl.* the parts above water when the ship is properly balanced for a voyage [Naut.]

Upper-world, up'-per-wurld, *s.* this world with reference to the under; heaven with reference to this.

Uppish, up'pish, *a.* proud; arrogant; assuming high airs. **Uppishness**, up'-pish-nes, *s.* an uppish disposition.

Upright, up'-rite, *a.* erect; perpendicular; erected; pricked up; just; adhering to rectitude; conformable to moral rectitude: *s.* something erect or perpendicular; a representation of the front of a building [Arch.] **Uprightly**, up'-rite-ly, *ad.* in an upright manner. **Uprightness**, up'-rite-nes, *s.* the quality of being upright.

Uprise, up-rize', *v.n.* to rise up; to ascend.

Uprising, up-rize'-ing, *s.* act of rising; a rising up.

Uproar, up'-rore, *s.* great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; *v.n.* to create a disturbance.

Uproarious, up-ro'-re-us, *a.* making or attended by great uproar. **Uproariously**, up-ro'-re-us-le, *ad.* in an uproarious manner. **Uproariousness**, up-ro'-re-us-nes, *s.* the state of being uproarious.

Uproot, up-root', *v.a.* to tear up by the roots.

Upset, up-set', *v.a.* to overturn; to overthrow; to put out of sorts.

Upset, up'-set, *s.* an overturn: *a.* said of the price at which anything is set up for sale.

Upshot, up'-shot, *s.* final issue; conclusion; end.

Upside, up'-side, *s.* the upper side. *Upside down*, the upper part undermost; in complete disorder.

Upstairs, up'-staÿrz, *a.* in an upper storey: *ad.* to a storey above.

Upstart, up'-start, *s.* one who suddenly rises from low life to wealth, power, or honour: *a.* suddenly raised to importance.

Upstay, up-sta', *v.a.* to sustain; to support.

Upstroke, up'-stroke, *s.* the upward line in writing.

Up-train, up'-trane, *s.* train bound or making for the central station.

Upupa, u-poo'-pa, *s.* the hoopoe genus of birds (L.)

Upward, up'-ward, *a.* directed to a higher place.

Upward, up'-ward, } *ad.* toward a higher place; to-**Upwards**, up'-wardz, } ward heaven and God; with respect to the higher part; more than; toward the source.

Uræmia, yu-re'-me-á, *s.* an accumulation of urea in the blood due to its not being eliminated by the kidneys [Med.] (Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *haima*, blood.)

Urania, yu-ra'-ne-á, *s.* the muse of astronomy [Myth.] (Gr. *ouranos*, heaven.)

Uranic, yu-ran'-ik, *a.* obtained from uranium; relating to the heavens.

Uranite, yu'-ran-ite, *s.* an ore of uranium of a bright yellow-green colour.

Uranitic, yu-ran-it'-ik, *a.* pertaining to uranium or uranite.

Uranium, yu-ra'-ne-um, *s.* a rare metal of a colour like that of nickel or iron, and never found native.

Uranographic, yu-ran-o-graf'-ik, *a.* pertaining to uranography.

Uranography, yu-ran-og'-rà-fe, *s.* a description of the heavens (Gr. *ouranos*, and *grapho*, to write).

Uranology, yu-ran-ol'-o-je, *s.* the science of astronomy (Gr. *ouranos*, and *logos*, science).

Uranoscopy, yu-ran-os'-ko-pe, *s.* contemplation of the heavenly bodies (Gr. *ouranos*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Uranus, yu'-ra-nus, *s.* the father of Saturn or Kronos and the grandfather of Zeus [Myth.]; one of the primary planets, discovered by Herschel.

Urao, yu-rá'-o, *s.* a sesquicarbonate of soda, found in South America.

Urate, yu'-rate, *s.* a salt of uric acid.

Urban, ur'-ban, *a.* belonging to a city or town (L. *urbs*, a city).

Urbane, ur-bane', *a.* civil; courteous in manners; polite.

Urbanity, ur-ban'-e-te, *s.* civility or courtesy of manners; politeness; affability.

Urbanize, ur'-ban-ize, *v.a.* to render courteous.

Urceolate, ur'-se-o-late, *a.* shaped like a pitcher [Bot.] (L. *urceolus*, a little pitcher).

Urchin, ur'-tchin, *s.* the hedgehog; a child, employed jocosely (Fr. *hérisson*).

Urdu, oor'-doo, *s.* Hindustani.

Urea, yu'-re-á, *s.* a substance obtained from urine, and its distinguishing constituent (*urine*).

Ureter, yu-re'-ter, *s.* the excretory duct which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder.

Ureteritis, yu-re-ter-i'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the ureter [Med.]

Urethra, yu-re'-thrå, *s.* the canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.

Urethral, yu-re'-thral, *a.* pertaining to the urethra.

Urethritis, yu-re-thri'-tis, *s.* inflammation of the urethra [Med.]

Uretic, yu-ret'-ik, *s.* or *a.* a medicine which increases the secretory action of the kidneys.

Urge, urj, *v.a.* to press; to impel; to apply force to; to press earnestly; to provoke; to follow close; to importune; to incite or encourage: *v.n.* to press for ward (L. *urgeo*, to press).

Urgency, ur'-jen-se, *s.* importunity; earnest solicitation; pressure of necessity.

Urgent, ur'-jent, *a.* pressing with importunity; pressing with necessity; calling for instant action. **Urgently**, ur'-jent-le, *ad.* pressingly; with pressing importunity.

Urger, ur'-jer, *s.* one who urges or importunes.

Urging, urj'-ing, *a.* pressing with solicitations; importunate.

Uric acid, yu'-rik-as'-id, *s.* a white, tasteless, and inodorous acid, contained in urine.

Urim, yu'-rim, *s.* a mysterious ornament worn by the Jewish high-priest, which is represented as, along with the Thummim, giving oracular responses (Heb. lights.)

Urinal, yu'-ri-nal, *s.* a vessel for urine; a convenience in which to pass urine.

Urinary, yu'-re-ná-re, *a.* pertaining to urine: *s.* a reservoir or place for the reception of urine, &c., for manure; a urinal.

Urinative, yu'-re-na-tiv, *a.* provoking urine.

Urinator, yu-re-na'-tur, *s.* a diver (L. *urinor*, to dive).

Urine, yu'-rin, *s.* an animal fluid, secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and discharged through the urethra (L. *urina*, from Gr. *ouron*).

Uriniferous, yu-rin-if'-e-rus, *a.* conveying the urine (L. *urina*, and *fero*, to bear).

Urinometer, yu-rin-om'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument to ascertain the specific gravity of the urine (Gr. *ouron*, and *meter*).

Urinous, yu'-re-nus, *a.* pertaining to urine, or partaking of the qualities of urine.

Urn, urn, *s.* a kind of vase, of a roundish form, bulging in the middle; a vessel for containing hot water, particularly at the table; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept; *v.a.* to inclose in an urn (L. *urina*, a water-pot).

Uroscopy, yu-ros'-ko-pe, *s.* judgment of diseases by inspection of urine (Gr. *ouron*, and *skopeo*, to view).

Urry, ur'-re, *s.* a sort of blue clay, lying near a vein of coal (Celt.)

Ursa, ur'-sà, *s.* one of the northern constellations. *Ursa Major*, the Greater Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the constellations, situated near the pole. *Ursa Minor*, the Lesser Bear, the constellation containing the pole-star, which is situated in the extremity of the tail (L. a she-bear).

Ursiform, ur'-se-form, *a.* in the shape of a bear (L. *ursus*, and *form*).

Ursine, ur'-sin, *a.* pertaining to or resembling a bear.

Urson, ur'-sun, *s.* a N. American quadruped allied to the porcupine.

Ursuline, ur'-su-lin, *a.* belonging to an order of nuns, so called from their institutress, St. *Ursula*, who devote themselves to the purposes of charity and education: *s.* a nun of the order.

Ursus, ur'-sus, *s.* the bear genus of animals (L.)

Urtica, ur-ti'-ka, *s.* the nettle genus of plants (L.)

Urtication, ur-te-ka'-shun, *s.* stinging or flagellation with nettles, sometimes applied to paralysis.

Urubu, oo-roo'-boo, *s.* a vulture like the turkey buzzard.

Urus, yu'-rus, *s.* the wild bull or bison (L.)

Us, us, *pron.* objective case of **We**.

Usable, yu'-sà-bl, *a.* that may be used.

Usage, yu'-zaje, *s.* treatment; long-continued use; custom; practice; the customary application of a word.

Usance, yu'-zans, *s.* use; proper employment; usury; interest paid for money; a determinate time fixed for payment of a bill of exchange [Comm.] (Fr.)

Use, yuse, *s.* purpose; employment; application of anything to a purpose, good or bad: utility; occasion to employ; continued practice; premium paid for borrowed money; the benefit or profit of lands and tenements [Law.] *In use*, in employment; in customary practice or observance (L. *utor*, *usus*, to use).

Use, yuze, *v.a.* to make use of or employ; to waste or exhaust by employment; to accustom; to habituate; to treat; to practise systematically: *v.n.* to be accustomed to; to practise customarily; to be wont; to frequent; to inhabit.

Useful, yuse'-ful, *a.* producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; helpful. **Usefully**, yuse'-ful-le, *ad.* serviceably. **Usefulness**, yuse'-ful-nes, *s.* conduciveness to some end.

Useless, yuse'-les, *a.* having no use; unserviceable; answering no good purpose. **Uselessly**, yuse'-les-le, *ad.* in a useless manner. **Uselessness**, yuse'-les-nes, *s.* unserviceableness.

User, yu'-zer, *s.* one who uses, treats, or occupies.

Ushas, oo'-shas, *s.* the Hindu aurora.

Usher, ush'-er, *s.* an officer whose business is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank; an under-teacher or assistant in a school: *v.a.* to introduce as forerunner; to forerun (L. *ostearius*, a doorkeeper).

Ushership, ush'-er-ship, *s.* office of an usher.

Usquebaugh, us'-kwe-baw, *s.* whisky; a compound distilled spirit (Gael. water of life).

Ustion, ust'-yun, *s.* act of burning; state of being burned (L. *ustum*, to burn).

Ustorious, us-to'-re-us, *a.* having the quality of burning.

Ustulate, us'-tu-late, *a.* blackened, as if burnt [Bot.]

Ustulation, us-tu-la'-shun, *s.* the act of burning or searing; the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat [Metal.]; the roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing; the burning of wine. See **Ustion.**

Usual, yu'-zhu-al, *a.* customary; common; frequent. **Usually**, yu'-zhu-al-le, *ad.* ordinarily. **Usualness**, yu'-zhu-al-nes, *s.* the state of being usual.

Usucaption, yu-zu-kap'-shun, *s.* the acquisition of property by uninterrupted possession for a certain period [Law]. (L. *usus*, use, and *capio*, to take.)

Usufruct, yu'-zu-frukt, *s.* the temporary use and enjoyment of lands and tenements which belong to another [Law]. (L. *usus*, and *fructus*, enjoyments.)

Usufructuary, yu-zu-fruk'-tu-à-re, *s.* a person who has the use and enjoyment of property for a time, without having the title.

Usurer, yu'-zhu-rer, *s.* formerly, one who lent money and took interest for it; one who lends money at an illegal rate of interest.

Usurious, yu-zhu'-re-us, *a.* taking exorbitant interest for the use of money; partaking of or containing usury. **Usuriously**, yu-zhu'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a usurious manner. **Usuriousness**, yu-zhu'-re-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being usurious.

Usurp, yu'-zurp, *v.a.* to seize and hold possession without right (L. *usu*, for use, and *rapio*, to seize).

Usurpation, yu-zur-pa'-shun, *s.* act of seizing or occupying power or property without right.

Usurpatory, yu-zurp'-à-tur-e, *a.* usurping; marked by usurpation.

Usurper, yu-zurp'-er, *s.* one who seizes or occupies the power or property of another without right.

Usurping, yu-zurp'-ing, *a.* seizing or occupying power or property without right. **Usurpingly**, yu-zurp'-ing-le, *ad.* by usurpation.

Usury, yu'-zhu-re, *s.* a premium for the use of money; interest of money beyond the rate established by law; the practice of taking interest (L. *usura*, using, from *usum*, to use).

Ut, ut, *s.* the first of the musical syllables [Mus.]

Utensil, yu-ten'-sil, *s.* an instrument; particularly an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business (L. *utor*, to use).

Uterine, yu'-ter-in, *a.* pertaining to the womb. *Uterine brother* or *sister*, one born of the same mother. (L. *uterus*.)

Uterogestation, yu'-te-ro-jes-ta'-shun, *s.* gestation in the womb from conception to birth (L. *uterus*, and *gestation*).

Uterus, yu'-te-rus, *s.* the womb.

Utilitarian, yu-til-e-ta'-re-an, *a.* consisting in or pertaining to utility or utilitarianism: *s.* one who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

Utilitarianism, yu-til-e-ta'-re-an-izm, *s.* the doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions; the doctrine that the test of the rightness or wrongness of an action is its conduciveness to the production of happiness or the reverse.

Utility, yu-til'-e-te, *s.* usefulness; production of good; profitableness to some valuable end.

Utilization, yu-til-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act of utilizing.

Utilize, yu'-til-ize, *v.a.* to make useful; to turn to profitable account.

Utmost, ut'-most, *a.* extreme; at the furthest extremity; in the highest degree: *s.* the most that can

be; the greatest power, degree, or effort (A.S. *ut*, out, and *most*).

Utopia, yu-to'-pe-à, *s.* an imaginary island described by Sir Thomas More, represented as possessing a perfect political organization; a social state of ideal perfection (Gr. nowhere, from *ou*, not, and *topos*, a place).

Utopian, yu-to'-pe-an, *a.* purely imaginary; chimerical; fanciful: *s.* a denizen of utopia; a visionary in politics.

Utopianism, yu-to'-pe-an-izm, *s.* a perfectionist theory of society.

Utricle, yu'-tre-kl, *s.* a little bag or bladder; a cell; a thin capsule of one cell, containing a single seed (L. *uter*, a bag or bottle of hide).

Utricular, yu-trik'-yu-lar, *a.* containing utricles; furnished with glandular vessels like small bags, as plants; like a utricle.

Utter, ut'-ter, *a.* situated on the outside, or remote from the centre; outside any place; complete; total; final; peremptory; absolute; perfect; quite. *Utter Barrister*, one recently admitted as barrister, but not permitted to plead within the bar. (A.S. *ut*, out.) **Utterly**, ut'-ter-le, *ad.* to the full extent; totally.

Utter, ut'-ter, *v.a.* to speak; to pronounce; to express; to disclose; to divulge; to sell; to vend [Law]; to put or send into circulation; to palm off as currency.

Utterable, ut'-ter-à-bl, *a.* that may be uttered or expressed.

Utterance, ut'-ter-ans, *s.* act of uttering words; pronunciation; manner of speaking; vocal expression.

Utterer, ut'-ter-er, *s.* one who utters or pronounces; one who puts into circulation.

Uttermost, ut'-ter-moast, *a.* extreme; in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree: *s.* the greatest. *To the uttermost*, in the utmost degree; fully.

Uvea, yu'-ve-à, *s.* the posterior lamina of the iris of the eye (L. *uva*, a grape).

Uveous, yu'-ve-us, *a.* resembling a grape; pertaining to the uvea.

Uvula, yu'-vu-là, *s.* a soft, conical body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis (L. from *uva*).

Uvular, yu'-vu-lar, *a.* pertaining to the uvula.

Uxoricide, uk'-sor-e-side, *s.* the murder or the murderer of a wife (L. *uxor*, a wife, and *cædo*, to kill).

Uxorious, ug-zo'-re-us, *a.* foolishly or dotingly fond of a wife. **Uxoriously**, ug-zo'-re-us-le, *ad.* with foolish fondness for a wife. **Uxoriousness**, ug-zo'-re-us-nes, *s.* foolish fondness for a wife.

V.

V is the twenty-second letter of the alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, as in pronouncing *av*, *ev*, *ov*, *vain*. It is nearly allied to *f*, being formed by the same organs; but *v* is vocal, and *f* is aspirate. As a Roman numeral, *v* stands for 5, and with a dash over it for 5,000.

Vâ, vâ, *v.n.* go on [Mus.] (It.)

Vacancy, va'-kan-se, *s.* emptiness; empty space; void space between two bodies; want of the regular officer, to officiate in a place; time of leisure; intermission of business; listlessness; a place or office not occupied.

Vacant, va'-kant, *a.* empty; exhausted of air; unengaged with business or care; not occupied by an incumbent or possessor; unoccupied with business; empty of thought; not occupied with study; indicating mental vacancy (L. *vaco*, to be empty).

Vacate, va-kate', *v.a.* to annul; to make void; to make vacant; to quit possession of.

Vacation, vâ-ka'-shun, *s.* act of making void; intermission of a stated employment; intermission of judicial proceedings; the recess between one term and another; the intermission of regular studies and exercises of a college or seminary, the time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant; leisure.

Vaccinate, vak'-sin-ate, *v.a.* to inoculate with the cow-pox, as a protection against small-pox. See Vaccine.

Vaccination, vak-sin-a'-shun, *s.* the act of vaccinating.

Vaccinia, vak-si'-ne-à, *s.* the cow-pox; the disease resulting from vaccination, intended to avert the small-pox [Med.]

Vaccine, vak'-sin, *a.* pertaining to cows; derived from cows (L. *vacca*, a cow).

Vacher, vâ-sha', *s.* a cattle-keeper (Fr. *vache*, a cow).

Vachery, vash'-er-e, *s.* a pen or inclosure for cows.

Vacillancy, vas'-il-lan-se, *s.* vacillation.

Vacillant, vas'-il-lant, *a.* vacillating; unsteady.

Vacillate, vas'-il-late, *v.n.* to sway to and fro; to waver; to fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be inconstant (L. *vacillo*).

Vacillating, vas'-il-la-ting, *a.* unsteady; inclined to fluctuate. **Vacillatingly**, vas'-il-la-ting-le, *ad.* unsteadily.

Vacillation, vas-il-la'-shun, *s.* the act of vacillating; fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another.

Vacuation, vak-yu-a'-shun, *s.* evacuation.

Vacuist, vak'-yu-ist, *s.* one who holds the doctrine of a vacuum in nature.

Vacuity, vâ-kew'-e-te, *s.* emptiness; a state of being empty; empty space; a void; a vacant state of mind; a vacant expression; inanity; want of reality.

Vacuous, vak'-yu-us, *a.* empty; unfilled; void. **Vacuousness**, vak'-yu-us-nes, *s.* state of being vacuous.

Vacuum, vak'-yu-um, *s.* space empty or devoid of all matter or body. *Torricellian vacuum*, the empty space at the top of a barometric tube (L.) See Vacant.

Vade-mecum, va'-de-me'-kum, *s.* a manual or hand-book for ready reference (L. go with me).

Vafrous, va'-frus, *a.* crafty; cunning (L. *vafer*).

Vagabond, vag'-à-bond, *a.* wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation; driven to and fro: *s.* a vagrant; one who wanders about without any certain dwelling or visible means of honest living; an idle, worthless fellow (L. *vagus*, wandering).

Vagabondage, vag'-à-bond-aje, *s.* the state of being a vagabond.

Vagabondism, vag'-à-bond-izm, *s.* living as a vagabond.

Vagabondize, vag'-à-bond-ize, *v.a.* to wander about in idleness like a vagabond.

Vagaries, vâ-gar'-re-us, *a.* having vagaries.

Vagary, vâ-gar'-re, *s.* a wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim.

Vagina, vâ-ji'-nâ, *s.* the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus [Anat.]; the leaf-stalk of those plants in which it becomes thin and rolls round the stem, to which it then forms a sheath [Bot.] (L. a sheath.)

Vaginal, va-ji'-nal, *a.* pertaining to or resembling a sheath; pertaining to the vagina [Anat.]

Vaginant, va-ji'-nant, *a.* sheathing [Bot.]

Vaginated, vaj'-e-na-ted, *a.* furnished with a sheath [Bot.]

Vaginopennous, va-ji'-no-pen'-nus, *a.* having the wings covered with a hard sheath; sheath-winged [Entom.] (L. *vagina*, and *penna*, a wing).

Vagrancy, va'-gran-se, *s.* state of being or living as a vagrant.

Vagrant, va'-grant, *a.* wandering about without any settled habitation; unsettled; moving without any certain direction: *s.* an idle wanderer; a vagabond; a sturdy beggar. See **Vagabond.**

Vague, vage, *a.* not settled; not definite or precise; uncertain (L. *vagus*, wandering). **Vaguely**, vage'-le, *ad.* in a vague manner. **Vagueness**, vage'-nes, *s.* state of being vague.

Vail, vale, *s.* See **Veil.**

Vails, vâlez, *s.pl.* money given to servants (*avail*).

Vain, vane, *a.* empty; worthless; having no substance, value or importance; fruitless; ineffectual; proud of trifling attainments; conceited; unreal; ostentatious; inconstant; unsatisfying; deceitful; having no efficacy. *In vain*, to no purpose; with levity or profaneness (L. *vanus*, empty). **Vainly**, vane'-le, *ad.* in vain; proudly; foolishly. **Vainness**, vane'-nes, *s.* inefficacy; vanity.

Vainglorious, vane-glo'-re-us, *a.* vain to excess of one's achievements; elated beyond due measure; proceeding from vanity. **Vaingloriously**, vane-glo'-re-us-le, *ad.* with vain glory.

Vainglory, vane-glo'-re, *s.* ostentatious vanity; empty pride; undue elation of mind.

Vair, vare, *s.* a kind of fur, represented by little bell-shaped pieces, alternately of two colours [Her.] (Fr. from *varius*, various.)

Vaishnava, vi-shnä'-vâ, *s.* one of a Brahminical sect among the Hindus, who in their creed and worship assign the first place to Vishnu in the Trinity. See **Trimurti.**

Vakeel, vâ-keel', *s.* in India, a subordinate envoy or ambassador.

Valance, val'-ans, *s.* a piece of drapery hanging round

the tester and head of a bed or window-curtains, &c.: *v.a.* to decorate with hanging fringes (Fr. *avaler*, to let down).

Vale, vale, *v.a.* to let fall; to lower: *v.n.* to yield or recede; to give place (L. *ad*, and *vallis*, a valley).

Vale, vale, *s.* a tract of low ground between hills; a valley; a little trough or canal (L. *vallis*).

Valediction, val-e-dik'-shun, *s.* a farewell; a bidding farewell (L. *vale*, farewell, and *dico*, to say).

Valedictory, val-e-dik'-tur-ė, *a.* bidding farewell: *s.* a farewell address.

Valentia, vá-len'-she-à, *s.* a stuff of worsted, cotton and silk for waistcoats.

Valentine, val'-en-tine, *s.* a sweetheart chosen on Valentine's day; a love letter or caricature sent on that day. *Valentine's-day*, a day sacred to St. *Valentine*, February 14th.

Valerian, vá-lė'-re-an, *s.* a herbaceous plant of numerous species, with a valuable medicinal root.

Valet, val'-et, *s.* a man servant who attends on a gentleman's person (Fr.)

Valetudinarian, val-e-tu-de-na'-re-an, } *a.* sickly; seek-
Valetudinary, val-e-tu'-de-nà-re, } ing to recover health: *s.* a person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution (L. *valetudo*, state of health).

Valetudinarianism, val-e-tu-de-na'-re-an-izm, *s.* a weak state of health.

Valhalla, val-hal'-là, *s.* See **Walhalla.**

Valiance, val'-yans, *s.* bravery: valour.

Valiant, val'-yant, *a.* brave; courageous; heroic; intrepid in danger; performed with valour. See **Valid.** **Valiantly**, val'-yant-le, *ad.* bravely. **Valiantness**, val'-yant-nes, *s.* valour.

Valid, val'-id, *a.* having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; sound; having legal strength or force; executed with the proper formalities (L. *valeo*, to be strong). **Validly**, val'-id-le, *ad.* in a valid manner. **Validness**, val'-id-nes, *s.* state of being valid.

Validation, val-id-a'-shun, *s.* act of giving validity to.

Validity, vá-lid'-e-te, *s.* validness; strength or force to convince; justness; soundness; legal strength or force.

Valinch, val'-insh, *s.* a tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung-hole (Fr. *avaler*, to let down).

Valise, vá-lees', *s.* a small leather bag case, opening on the side, for containing the clothes, &c., of a traveller (Fr.)

Valkyr, val'-keer, *s.* a goddess, chooser of those in battle who were worthy to be slain and led to Valhalla [Scand. Myth.] (Ice. a chooser of the slain.)

Valkyrean, val-ke'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to the Valkyrs.

Vallancy, val'-lan-se, *s.* a large wig that shades the face.

Vallary, val'-là-re, *a.* obtained for first scaling a rampart (L. *vallum*).

Valley, val'-le, *s.*; *pl.* **Valleys**: a hollow or low tract of land between hills or mountains; a low extended plain washed by a river; the gutter or internal angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof [Arch.] (L. *vallis*).

Vallum, val' lum, *s.* a rampart (Fr.)

Valonia, va-lo'-ne-à, *s.* a species of acorn, produced in the Morea and the Levant, and used by tanners on account of the quantity of tannin it contains (Gr. *balanos*, the acorn).

Valorous, val'-ur-us, *a.* brave; courageous; intrepid. **Valorously**, val'-ur-us-le, *ad.* in a valorous manner.

Valour, val'-ur, *s.* strength of mind in regard to danger; bravery; courage; intrepidity. See **Valid.**

Valuable, val'-yu-à-bl, *a.* having value or worth; having qualities that are valued; worthy; deserving esteem; estimable. **Valuableness**, val'-yu-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being valuable.

Valuation, val-yu-a'-shun, *s.* the act of setting a price; appraisement; estimation; the value set upon a thing; estimated worth.

Valuator, val'-yu-a-tur, *s.* one who sets a value; an appraiser.

Value, val'-yu, *s.* that property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable; price; worth; high rate; importance; efficacy in producing effects; import; precise signification: *v.a* to estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to rate at a high price; to have in high esteem; to esteem; to take account of; to reckon at (L. *valeo*, to be strong).

Valued, val'-yude, *a.* estimated; of value.

Valueless, val'-yu-les, *a.* being of no value; having no worth.

Valuer, val'-yu-er, *s.* one who values; an appraiser.

Valvate, val'-vate, *a.* having or resembling a valve; valvular.

Valve, valv, *s.* the leaf of a folding-door; a lid or cover to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direction and close it in the other; one of the pieces into which a pericarp naturally separates when it bursts [Bot.]; one of the divisions of a shell [Conch.] (L. *valvæ*, a folding-door.)

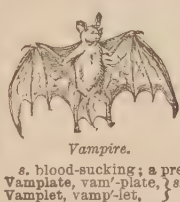
Valved, valvd, *a.* having or composed of valves.

Valvlet, valv'-let, } *s.* a little valve; one of the pieces
Valvule, val'-vule, } which compose the outer covering of a pericarp [Bot.]

Valvular, valv'-yu-lar, *a.* containing valves.

Vambrace, vam'-brase, *s.* in plate armour, the piece which protected the arm below the elbow (Fr. *avant*, before, and *bras*, the arm).

Vamp, vamp, *s.* the upper leather of a boot or shoe; a patch on an old thing to make it look new: *v.a.* to piece an old thing with a new part; to repair with a vamp; to patch (Fr. *avant*, before, and *pied*, the foot).



Vampire.

Vamper, vamp'-er, *s.* one who pieces an old thing with something new.

Vampire, vam'-pire, *s.* the ghost of a dead person who was believed to issue out of the grave by night and suck the blood of the living as they slept; one who preys upon others; a blood-sucker; a blood-sucking bat (Servian).

Vampirism, vam'-pire-izm, *s.* blood-sucking; a preying upon others.

Vamplate, vam'-plate, } *s.* a round plate of iron on a
Vamplet, vamp'-let, } tilting spear, to protect the hand (Fr. *avant*, before, and *plate*).

Vamps, vamps, *s.pl.* a sort of stocking or hose formerly used, which only came up to the ankles.

Van, van, *s.* the front of an army, or the foremost division of a fleet (Fr. *avant*, before).

Van, van, *s.* a fan for winnowing grain (L. *vannus*).

Van, van, *s.* a large, generally covered, wagon, for transporting goods, &c.; a carriage at the rear of a train for the luggage, guard, &c. (*caravan*).

Vanadate, van'-à-date, } *s.* a salt of vanadic acid.
Vanadiate, vá-na'-de-ate, }

Vanadic, vá-nad'-ik, *a.* obtained from vanadium.

Vanadinite, vá-nad'-in-ite, *s.* a mineral, vanadate of lead.

Vanadium, vá-na'-de-um, *s.* a rare metal resembling silver in appearance (*Vanadis*, a surname of the goddess Freyja).

Van-courier, van-coo'-re-ér, *s.* an avant-courier; a precursor.

Vandal, van'-dal, *s.* one of a fierce northern nation that invaded Rome in the 5th century, mutilating and destroying the works of art collected in the city; any one who in a like spirit destroys or would destroy the monuments of art or literature.

Vandalism, van'-dal-izm, *s.* the spirit that disregards and would destroy the productions of art, and the monuments of refinement.

Vandalic, van-dal'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the Vandals; rude; barbarous.

Vandyke, van-dike', *s.* a small round covering for the neck, with indentations and points: *a.* after Vandyke: *v.a.* to ornament by forming indentations (*Vandyke*, the artist).

Vane, vane, *s.* thin slip on a spindle at the top of a spire, for the purpose of showing which way the wind blows; the blade of a windmill, propeller, &c.; the part of a feather on the sides of the shaft (A.S. *fan.*)

Van-foss, van'-fos, *s.* a ditch on the outside of the counter-scarp [Fort.] (Fr. *avant*, and L. *fossa*, a ditch).

Vang, vang, *s.* a sort of brace to steady the peak of a gaff [Naut.]

Van-guard, van'-gärd, *s.* the troops who march in front of an army.

Vanilla, vá-nil'-là, *s.* a genus of orchidaceous plants, natives of tropical America, the capsule of one species of which is remarkable for its fragrant odour (Sp.)

Vanish, van'-ish, *v.n.* to disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state, or beyond the limit of vision; to pass away (L. *vanus*, empty).

Vanishing, van'-ish-ing, *a.* disappearing: passing from the sight. *Vanishing fraction*, a fraction resolvable into $\frac{0}{0}$ for a particular value of the variable which enters it. *Vanishing line*, the intersection of the parallel of any original plane and the picture [Perspective]. *Vanishing point*, the point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation [Perspective].

Vanity, van'-e-te, *s.* emptiness; want of substance to satisfy desire; inanity; fruitless desire or endeavour; empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; ostentation; empty pride from over-weening self-conceit.

Vanning, van'-ning, *s.* in mining, a rocking motion given to a shovel containing the ore.

Vanquish, vang'-kwish, *v.a.* to subdue in battle, as an enemy; to defeat in any contest; to refute in argument; to overpower (Fr. *vaincre*, from *vinco*, to conquer).

Vanquishable, vang'-kwish-à-bl, *a.* that may be vanquished.

Vanquisher, vang'-kwish-er, *s.* a conqueror; a victor.

Vansire, van'-sire, *s.* a small carnivorous quadruped, like a weasel, inhabiting Madagascar and Bourbon.

Vantage, van'-taje, *s.* state in which one has better means of action or defence than another. See **Advantage.**

Vantage-ground, van'-tage-ground, *s.* the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

Vapid, vap'-id, *a.* having lost its life and spirit; dead; flat; spiritless (L. *vapidus*). **Vapidly**, vap'-id-le, *ad.* in a vapid manner. **Vapidness**, vap'-id-nes, *s.* state of being vapid; want of life or spirit; deadness; flatness.

Vapidity, vâ-pid'-e-te, *s.* vapidness.

Vaporability, va-po-râ-bil'-e-te, *s.* capacity of being converted into vapour.

Vaporable, va'-po-râ-bl, *a.* capable of being converted into vapour.

Vaporific, va-po-rif'-ik, *a.* forming into vapour; converted into steam, or expelling in a volatile form, as fluids (L. *vapor*, and *facio*, to make).

Vaporizable, va'-po-ri-zà-bl, *a.* capable of being converted into vapour.

Vaporization, va-po-ri-za'-shun, *s.* the process of vaporizing; artificial formation of vapour.

Vaporize, vap'-ur-ize, *v.a.* to convert into vapour by the application of heat: *v.n.* to pass off in vapour.

Vaporous, va'-pur-us, *a.* like vapour; full of vapours or exhalations; vain; unreal; windy; flatulent. **Vaporousness**, va'-pur-us-nes, *s.* quality of being vaporous.

Vapour, va'-pur, *s.* an invisible elastic fluid, rendered aeriform by heat, and capable of being condensed, or brought back to the liquid or solid state, by cold; a visible fluid floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency, as a fog; mental fume; vain imagination; unreal fancy; something unsubstantial and transitory: *pl.* nervous debility, when a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible: *v.n.* to pass off in fumes; to evaporate; to bully; to vaunt; to brag (L. *vapor*).

Vapour-bath, va'-pur-bath, *s.* the application of vapour to the body in a close place; an apparatus for heating bodies by the vapour of water.

Vapoured, va'-purd, *a.* splenetic: peevish.

Vapourer, va'-pur-er, *s.* a boaster; a braggart.

Vapouring, va'-pur-ing, *a.* and *s.* boasting. **Vapouringly**, va'-pur-ing-le, *ad.* in a boasting manner.

Vapourish, va'-pur-ish, *a.* full of vapours; hypochondriac; splenetic.

Vapoury, va'-pur-e, *a.* full of vapours; hypochondriac.

Vapulation, vap-yu-là'-shun, *s.* flogging (L.)

Varanus, và-ra'-nus, *s.* a large aquatic lizard.

Vare, vare, *s.* a wand or staff of justice (Sp.)

Varec, var'-ek, *s.* a sea-weed on the French coasts.

Vari, va'-re, *s.* a species of lemur found in Madagascar.

Variability, va'-re-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* variableness.

Variable, va'-re-à-bl, *a.* that may vary or alter; changeable; susceptible of change; mutable; fickle; subject to continual increase or decrease [Math.]: *s.* that which is variable, specially a quantity. **Variably**, va'-re-à-ble, *ad.* changeably. **Variableness**, va'-re-à-bl-ness, *s.* susceptibility to change; inconstancy.

Variamento, var-e-à-men'-to, *ad.* to be played in a free and varied manner [Mus.] (It.)

Variance, va'-re-ans, *s.* difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; discord; a difference between a declaration and a writ, or the deed on which it is grounded [Law]. *At variance*, in disagreement; in a state of dissension or of enmity.

Variant, va'-re-ant, *a.* different; diverse; varying; *s.* different version; a varying quantity.

Variate, va'-re-ate, *v.a.* to make different; to vary.

Variation, va-re-a'-shun, *s.* a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing; alteration; difference; change from one to another; the extent to which a thing varies; inflection [Gram.]; deviation; an inequality of the moon's motion depending on the angular distance of the moon from the sun [Astron.]; the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north point, or its declination [Geog. and Navigation]; the different manner of singing or playing the same air or tune [Mus.] See **Vary.**

Varicella, var-e-sel'-la, *s.* chicken-pox [Med.] (*variola*).

Varicocele, var'-e-ko-sele, *s.* a varicose enlargement of certain veins (L. *varix*, and Gr. *kele*, a tumour).

Varicose, var'-e-kose, } *a.* preternaturally enlarged, or
Varicous, var'-e-kus, } permanently dilated, as a vein (L. *varix*).

Varicosity, var-e-koz'-e-te, *s.* state of being varicose.

Varied, va'-rid, *a.* altered; partially changed; various; diverse.

Variegate, va'-re-e-gate, *v.a.* to diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colours.

Variegation, va-re-e-ga'-shun, *s.* act of variegating; state of being variegated; diversity of c rs.

Variety, vâ-ri'-e-te, *s.* a difference; dissimilitude; diversity; many and different kinds; a group subordinate to a species, differing from the rest of the species in certain features, due to particular causes, but less permanent than the specific; a different sort.

Variform, va'-re-form, *a.* having different shapes or forms.

Variformed, va'-re-formd, *a.* formed with different shapes.

Variola, va-ri'-o-là, *s.* small-pox [Med.] (Fr. from L. *varius*).

Variolar, va-ri'-o-lar, *a.* variolous; state of being varied or various.

Variolite, va-ri'-o-lite, *s.* a kind of porphyritic rock (L. *varius*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone).

Varioloid, va-ri'-o-loyd, *s.* small-pox, modified by vaccination (L. *varius*, and Gr. *eidos*, like).

Variolous, vâ-ri'-o-lus, *a.* pertaining to or designating the small-pox.

Variorum, va-re-o'-rum, *s.* a term applied to those editions of the classics which contain the notes of various commentators (L. from various persons).

Various, va'-re-us, *a.* different; manifold; diverse; changeable; uncertain; unlike each other; diversified. **Variously**, va'-re-us-le, *ad.* in different ways.

Varix, va'-riks, *s.* an uneven dilation of a vein (L.)

Varlet, vär'-let, *s.* anciently, a page; a knight or a gentleman's attendant: now a low fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal (Fr.)

Varletry, var'-let-re, *s.* the rabble; the crowd.

Varnish, var'-nish, *s.* a transparent resinous liquid laid on work by painters and others, to give a smooth, hard, and glossy surface; an artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; gloss: *v.a.* to cover with a varnish; to give a fair external appearance to; to gloss; to palliate (Fr. from *vitrum*, gloss).

Varnisher, var' nish-er, *s.* one whose occupation is to varnish; one who disguises or palliates.

Varnishing, var'-nish-ing, *s.* the act of laying on varnish.

Varnish-tree, var'-nish-tree, *s.* a tree which exudes a juice employed in varnishing.

Varuna, var'-oo-nà, *s.* the serene unchangeable deity of the all-embracing heavens, viewed as, like Zeus in Homer, concentrating in himself the power and majesty of all the other gods, and as the primary source of all life and blessing; the Hindu Ouranos, or heaven deity [Hind. Myth.] (Sans. *vri*, to surround or cover).

Varus, va'-rus, *s.* a variety of club-foot (L.)

Varvels, var'-velz, *s.pl.* silver rings about the legs of a hawk (Fr.)

Varvicite, var'-ve-site, *s.* an ore of manganese (*Warwick*).

Vary, va'-re, *v.a.* to alter in form, appearance, substance, or position; to change to something else; to make of different kinds; to diversify; to variegate: *v.n.* to alter or be altered in any manner; to differ; to become different; to deviate; to change in succession; to disagree; to be at variance (L. *varius*, diverse, different).

Vascular, vas'-ku-lar, *a.* pertaining to the functional, and specially the circulatory vessels of animal or vegetable bodies, as arteries, veins, &c. (L. *vas*, a vessel).

Vasculares, vas-ku-la'-reze, *s.pl.* plants whose tissue is vascular, *i.e.* such as have stamens, pistils and spiral vessels.

Vascularity, vas-ku-lar'-e-te, *s.* state of being vascular.

Vasculiferous, vas-ku-lif'-er-us, *a.* having seed-vessels divided into cells [Bot.] (L. *vas*, and *fero*, to bear).

Vase, vaze *or* väz, *s.* a vessel for domestic or sacred use; an ancient vessel kept as a curiosity; an ornament of sculpture, placed on socles or pedestals, representing the vessels of the ancients, as incense-pots, flower-pots, &c.

Vaseline, vas'-e-line, *s.* a substance obtained from petroleum.

Vassal, vas'-sal, *s.* a fendatory; one who holds lands of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him; a dependant; a bondman; a political slave (Fr. from Celt. *gwas*, a servant).

Vassalage, vas'-sal-aje, *s.* state of being a vassal; political servitude or subjection.

Vassaled, vas'-sald, *a.* subjected to absolute power.

Vassalry, vas'-sal-re, *s.* the body of vassals.

Vast, väst, *a.* being of great extent; very spacious or large; huge in bulk and extent; very great in numbers or amount; very great in force; very great in importance (L. *vastus*, unoccupied, waste). **Vastly,** väst'-le, *ad.* to a great extent. **Vastness,** väst'-nes, *s.* immensity; immense bulk, magnitude, amount, or importance.

Vastitude, väs'-te-tewd, *s.* vastness.

Vasty, väst'-e, *a.* of a great extent; very spacious.

Vat, vat, *s.* a large vessel or cistern for holding liquors; a square box or cistern in which hides are laid for steeping in tan; an oil, as well as a wine, measure; a square, hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, where tin ore is laid to dry [Metal.] (A.S. and Ger. *Fass*, a cask.)

Vatic, vat'-ik, *a.* prophetic (L. *vates*, a prophet).

Vatican, vat'-e-kan, *s.* in Rome, the palace of the Pope on the Vatican Hill: the papal power.

Vaticanism, vat'-e-kan-izm, *s.* ultramontism.

Vaticanist, vat'-e-kan-ist, *s.* an ultramontist.

Vaticide, vat'-e-side, *s.* the murder or murderer of a prophet (L. *vates*, a prophet, and *cædo*, to kill).

Vaticinal, vă-tis'-e-nal, *a.* containing prophecy.

Vaticinate, vă-tis'-e-nate, *v.n.* and *a.* to prophesy; to foretell (L. *vates*, and *cano*, to sing).

Vaticination, vă-tis-e-na'-shun, *s.* prediction; prophecy.

Vaudeville, vode'-vil, *s.* in French poetry, a species of light song, generally of a comic or satirical nature; a dramatic piece, whose dialogue is intermingled with light or comic songs (Fr. *Vau de Vire*, in Normandy, where it originated).

Vault, vawlt, *s.* an arched roof of a circular, elliptical, or Gothic form: a chamber, specially underground, with an arched roof; a cellar; a cave or cavern; a repository for the dead; the leap of a horse: *v.a.* to arch; to form or cover with a vault: *v.n.* to leap; to bound; to spring; to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping (Fr. *voûte*, from L. *volutum*, to roll).

Vaultage, vawlt'-aje, *s.* vaulted work; an arched cellar.

Vaulted, vawlt'-ed, *a.* arched; concave; covered with a vault; arched like the roof of the mouth [Bot.]

Vaulter, vawlt'-er, *s.* one who vaults; a leaper; a tumbler.

Vaulting-shaft, vawlt'-ing-shaft, *s.* a pillar from which the ribs of a Gothic vault spring [Arch.]

Vaulty, vawlt'-e, *a.* arched; concave.

Vaunt, vawnt, *v.n.* to boast; to make a vain display; to brag: *v.a.* to boast or make a vain display of: *s.* boast; a vain display of what one is, has or has done; ostentation from vanity (Fr. *vanter*, from L. *vanus*, vain).

Vaunter, vawnt'-er, *s.* a vain conceited boaster; a braggart.

Vauntful, vawnt'-ful, *a.* boastful; vainly ostentatious.

Vaunting, vawnt'-ing, *s.* vainglorious boasting. **Vauntingly,** vawnt'-ing-le, *ad.* boastfully.

Vauntlay, vawnt'-la, *s.* hounds suddenly turned off to proceed the rest of the kennel.

Vaunt-mure, vänt'-mure, *s.* a work raised in front of the main wall [Fort.] (Fr. *avant*, before, and L. *murus*, a wall.)

Vauquelinite, voke'-lin-ite, *s.* chromate of copper and lead, of various shades of green (Fr.)

Vavasor, vav'-à-sur, *s.* a title next in dignity to a baron (*vassal*).

Vavasory, vav'-à-so-re, *s.* the tenure of the fee, or the lands held by a vavasor.

Veader, ve-ē'-der, *s.* the thirteenth or triennial intercalary month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.

Veal, veel, *s.* the flesh of a calf killed for the table (L. *vitulus*, a calf).

Vection, vek'-shun, *s.* the act of carrying, or state of being carried (L. *veho*, *vectum*, to carry).

Vector, vek'-tur, *s.* a line supposed to be drawn from any planet moving round a centre or the focus of an ellipsis to that centre or focus, commonly called the *radius vector* [Astron.] (L.)

Vedanga, ve-dăng'-ga, *s.* one of six commentaries on the Vedas (Sans. limb of the Veda).

Vedanta, ve-dant'-à, *s.* a system of Hindu speculation founded on the presupposition of the identity of the spiritual working at the heart of things and the spiritual working in the heart of man.

Vedas, ve'-das, *s.* an ancient collection of hymns, in apotheosis chiefly of the powers of nature, with commentaries both speculative and practical thereon, also of ancient date, and constituting the sacred literature of Brahminism and the basis of the Brahminical faith (Sans. *vid*, to know).

Vedette.

Vedette, ve-det', *s.* a sentinel on horseback, employed to reconnoitre at the outposts of an army or encampment (Fr. from L. *vigilia*, a watch).

Vedic, ve'-dik, *a.* in the vedas.

Veer, veer, *v.n.* to turn; to change direction: *v.a.* to turn; to direct to a different course. *To veer out*, to suffer to run, or to let out to a greater length. *To veer away*, to slacken and let run. *To veer and haul*, to pull tight and slacken alternately [Naut.] (Fr. *virer*, to turn about.)

Veering, veer'-ing, *a.* changing about; shifting: *s.* a changing about or shifting. **Veeringly,** veer'-ing-le, *ad.* changingly; shiftingly.

Vegetability, vej-e-ta-bil'-e-te, *s.* vegetable nature; the quality of being vegetable.

Vegetable, vej'-e-tà-bl, *s.* a plant or organized body destitute of sense and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment from the earth and, in general, propagating by seeds; a plant used for culinary purposes, or for feeding cattle and sheep: *a.* belonging to plants; consisting of plants; having the nature of plants. *Vegetable-marrow*, the fruit of a species of gourd used for culinary purposes. *Vegetable-ivory*, a close-grained and hard vegetable substance, resembling the finest ivory, which is the product of a species of palm. *Vegetable-earth*, humus or mould, consisting chiefly of vegetable ingredients. *Vegetable-kingdom*, the vegetable creation. See **Vegetate.**

Vegetal, vej'-e-tal, *a.* pertaining to vegetables; of a vegetable nature: *s.* a plant; a vegetable.

Vegetality, vej-e-tal'-e-te, *s.* vegetable life.

Vegetarian, vej-e-ta'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to vegetarianism: *s.* one who regulates his diet on the principles of vegetarianism.

Vegetarianism, vej-e-ta'-re-an-izm, *s.* the theory and practice of living on purely vegetable food, to the exclusion at any rate of all food that has been prepared by slaughter.

Vegetate, vej'-e-tate, *v.n.* to grow, as plants; to live a do-nothing life (L. *vegeo*, to be lively).

Vegetation, vej-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the process of growing, as plants; vegetables, or plants in general.

Vegetative, vej'-e-ta-tiv, *a.* growing, or having the power of growing, as plants; having the power to produce growth in plants. **Vegetativeness,** vej'-e-ta-tiv-nes, *s.* the quality of being vegetative.

Vegeto-animal, vej'-e-to-an'-e-mal, *a.* partaking of the nature both of vegetable and animal matter.

Vehemence, ve'-e-mens, } *s.* the quality of being ve-
Vehemency, ve'-e-men-se, } hement; violence; great force; violent ardour; animated fervour.

Vehement, ve'-e-ment, *a.* acting with great force or violence; passionate; very eager or urgent (L. *veho*, to carry). **Vehemently,** ve'-e-ment-le, *ad.* with vehemence.

Vehicle, ve'-he-kl, *s.* any kind of carriage moving on land, either on wheels or runners; that which is used as the instrument of conveyance; a substance in which medicine is taken; a medium or liquid with which pigments are applied [Painting]. (L. *veho*, to carry.)

Vehicled, ve'-he-kld, *a* conveyed in a vehicle.

Vehicular, ve-hik'-u-lar, } *a.* pertaining to a
Vehiculatory, ve-hik'-u-là-to-re, } vehicle.

Vehmgericht, fame'-ge-richt, *s.* a tribunal in Germany in connection with a secret organization for the enforcement of justice, originating at a period when the several states were too weak to uphold it (Ger. *Vehm*, punishment, and *Gericht*, court).

Vehmic, vem'-ic, *a.* pertaining to the Vehm or Vehmgericht.

Veil, vale, *s.* something to intercept the view and hide an object; a curtain; a network covering used by females to cover the face; a cover; a disguise: *v.a.* to cover with a veil; to conceal; to hide. *To take the veil*, to become a nun. (L. *velum*, a covering.)

Veilless, vale'-less, *a.* without a veil.

Vein, vane, *s.* a vessel in animal bodies, which receives the blood from the extremities of the arteries, and returns it to the heart; a tube, or an assemblage of tubes, through which the sap is transmitted along the leaves [Bot.]; a seam of any substance intersect-

ing a rock or stratum [Geol.]; a streak or wave of different colour, appearing in wood, marble, and other stones; variegation; a cavity or fissure in the earth or other substance; tendency or turn of mind; a particular disposition or cast of genius; humour; particular temper; strain; *v.a.* to fill or cover with veins (L. *vena*, a blood vessel).

Veined, vane'd, *a.* full of veins; streaked; having vessels branching over the surface of leaves [Bot.]

Veining, va'-ning, *s.* the forming of veins; ramification, as of veins; a kind of needle-work, in which the veins of a piece of muslin are wrought to a pattern; in weaving, a stripe in the cloth formed by a vacancy in the warp; tendency or turn of mind.

Veinless, vane'-les, *a.* having no veins [Bot.]

Veinlet, vane'-let, *s.* a small vein, connected with larger.

Vein-stone, vane'-stone, *s.* the rock or mineral material which accompanies or incloses ores in veins.

Veiny, va'-ne, *a.* full of veins.

Veliferous, ve-lif'-er-us, *a.* bearing or carrying sails (L. *velum*, a sail, and *fero*, to carry).

Velivolent, ve-liv'-o-lent, *a.* passing under full sail (L. *velum*, and *volo*, to fly).

Vell, vel, *s.* a rennet bag: *v.n.* to cut off the turf or sward of land.

Velleity, vel-le'-e-te, *s.* the lowest degree of desire without energy to qualify it (L. *velle*, to be willing).

Vellicate, vel'-le-kate, *v.a.* to twitch; to cause to twitch convulsively; *v.n.* to twitch convulsively (L. *vello*, to pluck, to pull).

Vellication, vel-le-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of twitching or of causing to twitch; a twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fibre.

Vellicative, vel'-le-ka-tiv, *a.* having the power of vellicating or twitching.

Vellon, vel'-lon, *s.* a money in which accounts are kept in many parts of Spain (Sp.)

Vellum, vel'-lum, *s.* a fine kind of parchment or skin, rendered clear and white for writing (Fr. *vélin*, from L. *vitulus*, a calf).

Vellum-post, vel'-lum-poast, *s.* a particular sort of superior writing paper.

Vellumy, vel'-lum-e, *a.* resembling vellum.

Veloce, ve-lo'-tche, *ad.* very quick [Mus.] (It.)

Velocipede, ve-los'-e-pede, *s.* a sort of hand-carriage with two wheels, one before the other, connected by a beam, on which the person sits astride, and propels the vehicle by a treadle on the axis of the main wheel; any swift car or boat (L. *veloz*, swift, and *pes*, foot).

Velocipedist, ve-los'-e-pe-dist, *s.* one who rides on a velocipede.

Velocity, ve-los'-e-te, *s.* swiftness; celerity; rapidity; rate of motion. *Uniform velocity* is when a body passes over equal spaces in equal times. *Accelerated velocity* is when the space passed over goes on increasing or diminishing.

Velutinous, ve-lu'-te-nus, *a.* feeling like velvet (It. *veluto*).

Velvet, vel'-vet, *s.* a rich silk stuff, covered with a close, short, fine soft nap: *a.* made of velvet; soft and delicate, like velvet: *v.a.* to paint velvet. *Cotton velvet*, an imitation of velvet. (L. *villus*, shaggy hair).

Velveted, vel'-vet-ed, *a.* of the nature of velvet; like velvet.

Velveteen, vel-ve-teen', *s.* cotton velvet.

Velveting, vel'-vet-ing, *s.* the fine shag of velvet.

Velvet-pile, vel'-vet-pile, *s.* a kind of carpet, with a long soft nap.

Velvety, vel'-ve-te, *a.* made of or like velvet; soft; smooth.

Vena, ve'-nà, *s.* a vein [Anat.] (L.)

Venal, ve'-nal, *a.* pertaining to or contained in the veins.

Venal, ve'-nal, *a.* mercenary; that may be bought or obtained for money; that may be sold or set to sale (L. *venus*, sale).

Venality, ve-nal'-e-te, *s.* mercenariness; state of being influenced by money; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward.

Venary, ven'-à-re, *a.* relating to hunting (L. *venor*, to hunt).

Venatic, ve-nat'-ik, **Venatical**, ve-nat'-e-kal, } *a.* venary; used in hunting.

Venation, ve-na'-shun, *s.* act or practice of hunting; state of being hunted.

Venation, ve-na'-shun, *s.* the manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged [Bot.] (L. *vena*.)

Vend, vend, *v.a.* to sell; to offer for sale, as applied to wares or merchandise (L. *vendo*).

Vendace, ven'-dase, *s.* a fish of the salmon family, found only in Sweden, a few English lakes, and Lochmaben, in Scotland.

Vendee, ven-dee', *s.* the person to whom a thing is sold.

Vender, ven'-der, *s.* a seller; the person by whom a thing is sold.

Vendetta, ven-det'-tà, *s.* the practice in Corsica of taking private vengeance on one who slays a relation (It. vengeance).

Vendibility, ven-de-bil'-e-te, *s.* vendibleness.

Vendible, ven'-de-bl, *a.* saleable; that may be sold: *s.* something to be sold or offered for sale. **Vendibly**, ven'-de-ble, *ad.* in a saleable manner. **Vendibleness**, ven'-de-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being vendible.

Vendition, ven-dish'-un, *s.* the act of selling; sale.

Vendor, ven'-dor, *s.* See **Vender**.

Vendue, ven'-dew, *s.* a public sale of anything by an auctioneer.

Vendue-master, ven'-dew-mäs-ter, *s.* an auctioneer.

Veneer, ve-neer', *s.* a thin leaf of a superior wood for overlaying an inferior wood: *v.a.* to inlay thin slices of a fine or superior wood over a coarse or inferior wood; to gild over (Fr. *fournir*, to furnish).

Veneering, ve-neer'-ing, *s.* art of overlaying an inferior wood with thin leaves of superior wood.

Venefical, ven-e-fish'-al, **Venificious**, ven-e-fish'-us, } *a.* acting by poison; bewitching; (L. *venenum*, poison, and *facio*, to make).

Venenate, ven'-e-nate, *v.a.* to infect with poison.

Venenation, ven-e-na'-shun, *s.* act of poisoning; poison.

Venerability, ven-er-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* venerableness; a venerable person.

Venerable, ven'-er-à-bl, *a.* worthy of veneration, reverence, or honour; rendered sacred by religious associations, or by being consecrated to God and His worship. **Venerably**, ven-er-à-ble, *ad.* in a manner to excite reverence. **Venerableness**, ven'-er-à-bl-nes, *s.* the state or quality of being venerable.

Venerate, ven'-er-ate, *v.a.* to regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere (L. *veneror*).

Venerated, ven'-er-a-ted, *a.* treated with honour and respect.

Veneration, ven-er-a'-shun, *s.* the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe.

Venerator, ven'-er-a-tur, *s.* one who reverences.

Venereal, ve-ne'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to sexual intercourse; proceeding from sexual intercourse; adapted to the cure of the lues venera; adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac (L. *venereus*, of or belonging to Venus).

Venerean, ve-ne'-re-an, *a.* venereal.

Venereous, ve-ne'-re-us, *a.* lustful; libidinous.

Venery, ven'-er-e, *s.* sexual intercourse.

Venery, ven'-er-e, *s.* the act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase. See **Venary**.

Venesection, ven-e-sek'-shun, *s.* the act of opening a vein; blood-letting; phlebotomy (L. *vena*, a vein, and *seco*, to cut).

Venetian, ve-ne'-she-an, *a.* belonging to or produced in Venice. *Venetian blind*, a blind for windows, doors, &c., made of thin laths set in a frame. *Venetian chalk*, a white compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth, &c. *Venetian door*, a door having long, narrow windows on the sides. *Venetian red*, a bright red ore, usually prepared from sulphate of iron. *Venetian window*, one consisting of a main window with a long and narrow window on each side.

Veney, ven'-e, *s.* a thrust; a turn at fencing. See **Venue**.

Vengeance, venj'-ans, *s.* the infliction of pain on another in return for injury or offence. *With a vengeance*, with great violence or vehemence (Fr. from L. *vindico*, to avenge).

Vengeful, venj'-ful, *a.* vindictive; retributive; revengeful. **Vengefully**, venj'-ful-le, *ad.* in a vengeful spirit.

Veniable, ve'-ne-à-bl, *a.* venial; pardonable.

Venial, ve'-ne-al, *a.* that may be forgiven; pardonable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without censure. **Venially**, ve'-ne-al-le, *ad.* pardonably. **Venialness**, ve'-ne-al-nes, *s.* the state of being venial.

Veniality, ve-ne-al'-e-te, *s.* venialness. See **Venal**.

Venire Facias, ve-ni'-re fa'-she-as, *s.* a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to summon jurors in a particular case [Law]. (L. cause to come.)

Venison, ven'-e-zn *or* ven'-zn, *s.* the flesh of deer or of such wild animals as are taken in the chase (L. *venor*, to hunt).

Venom, ven'-um, *s.* matter fatal or injurious to life, specially such as is injected from the bites and stings of serpents, &c.; poison; spite; malice: *v.a.* to infect with venom; to poison (L. *venenum*, poison).

Venomous, ven'-um-us, *a.* poisonous; noxious to animal life; noxious; mischievous; malignant; spite-

ful. **Venomously**, ven'-um-us-le, *ad.* in a venomous manner. **Venomousness**, ven'-um-us-nes, *s.* the state of being venomous.

Venous, ve'-nus, *a.* pertaining to or contained in veins; veined.

Vent, vent, *s.* a small aperture; a hole or passage for air or other fluid to escape; a flue; the opening in a cannon or other piece of artillery through which the fire is communicated to the powder; passage from secrecy to notice; publication; emission; passage; escape from confinement; discharge or means of discharge; the place for the discharge of excrement in birds and fishes: *v.a.* to let out at a small aperture; to suffer to escape; to pour forth; to utter. *To give vent to*, to let out; to pour forth. (L. *ventus*, wind).

Vent, vent, *s.* sale; opportunity to sell; demand (Fr. *vente*, sale).

Ventage, vent'-age, *s.* a small hole.

Ventail, ven'-tale, *s.* the visor of a helmet, so called as provided with apertures for breathing through (Fr. from L. *ventus*).

Ventar, ven'-ter, *s.* one who utters, reports, or publishes.

Venter, vent'-er, *s.* the abdomen [Anat.]; mother [Law]; the belly of a muscle; the womb [Anat.] (L.)

Ventiduct, ven'-te-dukt, *s.* a passage for wind or air [Arch.] (L. *ventus*, wind, and *duco*, to lead).

Ventilate, ven'-te-late, *v.a.* to open and expose to the free passage of air; to cause the air to pass through; to winnow; to fan; to discuss fully and freely (L. *ventilo*, to fan, from *ventus*).

Ventilation, ven-te-la'-shun, *s.* act of ventilating; the act of winnowing, for the purpose of separating chaff and dust; free and open discussion.

Ventilator, ven'-te-la-tur, *s.* a contrivance for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure.

Ventosity, ven-tos'-e-te, *s.* windiness; flatulence.

Ventral, ven'-tral, *a.* belonging to the belly; belonging to the anterior part.

Ventricle, ven'-tre-kl, *s.* a small cavity in an animal body, applied particularly to two cavities in the heart and five in the brain.

Ventricose, ven'-tre-kose, *a.* bellied; distended; swelling out in the middle [Bot. and Conch.]

Ventricular, ven-trik'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to a ventricle; ventricous.

Ventriculous, ven-trik'-u-lus, *a.* somewhat distended in the middle.

Ventrilocution, ven-tril-o-ku'-shun, *s.* a speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist.

Ventriloquial, ven-tre-lo'-kwe-al, *a.* pertaining to ventriloquism.

Ventriloquism, ven-tril'-o-kwizm, } *s.* the act, art, or
Ventriloquy, ven-tril'-o-kwe, } practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from a distance or from someone else (L. *venter*, the belly, and *loquor*, to speak).

Ventriloquist, ven-tril'-o-kwist, *s.* one who practises ventriloquism.

Ventriloquize, ven-tril'-o-kwize, *v.n.* to practise ventriloquism.

Ventriloquous, ven-tril'-o-kwus, *a.* speaking like a ventriloquist.

Venture, vent'-yur, *s.* a hazard; an undertaking of chance or danger; chance; contingency; anything put to hazard; commercial speculation (*adventure*). *At a venture*, without seeing the end or mark; without foreseeing the issue.

Venture, vent'-yur, *v.n.* to dare; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say; to run a hazard or risk: *v.a.* to expose; to hazard; to risk; to risk as a speculation. *To venture at*, to dare to engage in.

Venturer, vent'-yur-er, *s.* one who ventures or puts to hazards.

Venturesome, vent'-yur-sum, *a.* daring; intrepid. **Venturesomely**, vent'-yur-sum-le, *ad.* in a bold, daring manner. **Venturesomeness**, vent'-yur-sum-nes, *s.* the quality of being venturesome.

Venturine, vent'-yu-rin, *s.* a powder made of fine gold, which is strewed upon the first layer of varnishing laid in japanning.

Venturing, vent'-yur-ing, *s.* act of putting to risk.

Venturous, vent'-yur-us, *a.* daring; bold; fearless; intrepid. **Venturously**, vent'-yur-us-le, *ad.* in a venturous manner. **Venturousness**, vent'-yur-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being venturous.

Venue, ven'-ew, *s.* a thrust (Fr. *venir*, to come).

Venue, ven'-ew, *s.* the place where an action is laid [Law]. (L. *vicinus*, neighbouring).

Venus, ve'-nus, *s.* the goddess of love and beauty, who is fabled to have first emerged into being out of the foam of the sea [Myth]; one of the inferior planets, whose orbit is between the Earth and Mercury [Astron.]; a name given to copper [Old Chem.]; a genus of bivalve molluscs, including the common clam [Conch.] *Venus de Médici*, one of the most celebrated and beautiful sculptures of Grecian art, preserved in the Uffizi Gallery, at Florence. *Venus's Comb*, a plant of the genus scandix. *Venus's Fly-Trap*, a plant of the genus dionæa. *Venus's Looking-Glass*, an annual trailing plant of the genus campanula. *Venus's Navel-Wort*, a plant of the genus omphalodes. *Venus's Sumach*, the wild olive. *Venus's Flower-basket*, a delicate siliceous sponge.

Veracious, ve-ra'-shus, *a.* observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth; true; reflecting truth (L. *verax*, speaking truly, from *verus*, true). **Veraciously**, ve-ra'-shus-le, *ad.* in a veracious manner.

Veracity, ve-ras'-e-te, *s.* truthfulness; habitual observance of truth; truth.

Veranda, ve-ran'-da, *s.* a kind of open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main building (Sans. from *vri*, to cover).

Veratric, ve-ra'-trik, *a.* obtained from veratrum.

Veratrine, ve-ra'-trin, *s.* a vegetable alkaloid, obtained from the roots and seeds of the veratrum.

Veratrum, ve-ra'-trum, *s.* hellebore; a genus of very poisonous plants (L.)

Verb, verb, *s.* the part of speech that asserts something of something else, or what a thing is, does, or has done to it, and is used interrogatively and imperatively as well as indicatively (L. *verbum*, a word).

Verbal, ver'-bal, *a.* spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written; oral; consisting in mere words; respecting words only; attending to words only; literal, or word for word; derived from a verb [Gram.]: *s.* a noun derived from a verb [Gram.] **Verbally**, ver'-bal-le, *ad.* orally; word for word.

Verbalism, ver'-bal-izm, *s.* something expressed orally.

Verbalist, ver'-bal-ist, *s.* a word-monger; a word-expert; a word-artist; a critic of mere words.

Verbality, ver-bal'-e-te, *s.* mere words; bare literal expressions.

Verbalization, ver-bal-ize-a'-shun, *s.* the act of verbalizing.

Verbalize, ver'-bal-ize, *v.a.* to convert into a verb: *v.n.* to be verbose.

Verbatim, ver-ba'-tim, *ad.* word for word (L.)

Verbena, ver-be'-na, *s.* vervain, a genus of plants (L. *verbenæ*, branches of laurel, olive, or myrtle, sacred boughs). See **Verbena.**

Verbenate, ver'-be-nate, *v.a.* to strew with vervain or verbena. See **Verbena.**

Verberation, ver'-ber-a'-shun, *s.* a beating or striking; blows; the impulse of a body which causes sound (L.)

Verbiage, ver'-be-aje, *s.* verbosity; use of many words without necessity (Fr.)

Verbose, ver-bose', *a.* abounding in words; using or containing more words than necessary; prolix; tedious from multiplicity of words. **Verbosely**, verbose'-le, *ad.* with verbosity. **Verboseness**, ver-bose'-nes, *s.* the quality of being verbose.

Verbosity, ver-bos'-e-te, *s.* verboseness.

Verdancy, ver'-dan-se, *s.* greenness; rawness.

Verdant, ver'-dant, *a.* green; fresh; covered with growing plants and grass; flourishing (L. *viridus*, from *vireo*, to be green). **Verdantly**, ver'-dant-le, *ad.* in a verdant manner.

Verd-antique, verd-an-teek', *s.* a green incrustation on ancient coins, brass or copper; a mottled-green serpentine marble; a green porphyry used as marble (Fr. *verd*, green, and *antique*).

Verderer, ver'-der-er, *s.* an officer who has the charge of the king's forests.

Verdict, ver'-dikt, *s.* the answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or military, committed to their trial and examination; decision; judgment; opinion pronounced (L. *vere*, truly, and *dico*, to say).

Verdigris, ver'-de-gris, *s.* rust or diacetate of copper, used as a green pigment, and for several purposes in the arts and medicine (L. *viride*, green, *æris*, of brass or copper).

Verditer, ver'-di-ter, *s.* a blue or green pigment formed from a sulphate or nitrate of copper (Fr. *vert*, green, *de*, of, and *terre*, earth).

Verditure, ver'-de-tewr, *s.* the faintest and palest green.

Verdure, verd'-yur, *s.* green; greenness; freshness of vegetation. See **Verdant.**

Verdurous, verd'-yur-us, *a.* covered with green; clothed with the fresh colour of vegetables.

Verecund, ver'-e-kund, *a.* modest; bashful (L.)

Verge, verj, *s.* a rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a church functionary; a small shaft; the compass or extent of the king's court [Law]; compass; range; spindle in a watch (L. *virga*, a rod).

Verge, verj, *v.n.* to tend downward; to bend; to slope; to incline; to approach: *s.* brink; border; margin; grass edging of a walk (L. *vergo*, to incline).

Verger, ver'-jer, *s.* he who carries the mace before the bishop, dean, &c.: an officer who carries a white wand before the judges; the chief officer or beadle of a cathedral; a pew-opener.

Veridical, ve-rid'-e-kal, *a.* telling truth (L. *verus*, true, and *dico*, to say).

Verifiable, ver'-e-fi-â-bl, *a.* that may be verified or confirmed.

Verification, ver-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of verifying or proving to be true; the act of confirming or authenticating; the state of being verified, confirmed, or authenticated.

Verifier, ver'-e-fi-er, *s.* one who or that which makes appear to be true.

Verify, ver'-e-fi, *v.a.* to prove or show to be true; to fulfil; to confirm the truth of, the truthfulness of, or the genuineness of (L. *verus*, and *facio*, to make).

Verily, ver'-e-le, *ad.* in truth; in fact; certainly; really; truly.

Verisimilar, ver-e-sim'-e-lar, *a.* having the appearance of truth; likely (L. *verus*, true, and *similis*, like).

Verisimilitude, ver-e-se-mil'-e-tewd, *s.* the appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Veritable, ver'-e-tâ-bl, *a.* true; agreeable to fact. **Veritably**, ver'-e-tâ-ble, *ad.* truly.

Verity, ver'-e-te, *s.* truth; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing to fact; a true assertion or tenet.

Verjuice, ver'-joos, *s.* a liquor expressed from crab apples, sour grapes, &c., used in sauces and the like (Fr. *vert*, green, and *juice*).

Vermeil, ver'-mil, *s.* and *a.* See **Vermilion.**

Vermeology, ver-me-ol'-o-je, *s.* helminthology (L. *vermis* a worm, and Gr. *logos*, science).

Vermes, ver'-meez, *s.pl.* worms (L.)

Vermicelli, ver-me-tshel'-le, *s.* little thread or worm-like rolls of paste, being a composition of flour, eggs, sugar, and saffron, used in soups and pottages (It. little worms, L. from *vermis*, a worm).

Vermiceous, ver-mish'-e-us, *a.* pertaining to worms.

Vermicide, ver'-me-side, *s.* an anthelmintic; a vermifuge (L. *vermis*, and *cædo*, to kill).

Vermicular, ver-mik'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to a worm; resembling a worm, specially the motion of a worm; vermiculated.

Vermiculate, ver-mik'-u-late, *v.a.* to form work by an inlaying, which resembles the tracks of worms.

Vermiculated, ver-mik'-u-la-ted, *a.* formed in the likeness of the motion of a worm.

Vermiculation, ver-mik-u-la'-shun, *s.* the act or operation of moving in the form of a worm; a state as if eaten with worms; a checkering in mason work, giving the appearance of being worm-eaten.

Vermicule, ver'-me-kule, *s.* a little worm or grub.

Vermiculose, ver-mik'-u-lose, } *a.* full of worms or
Vermiculous, ver-mik'-u-lus, } grubs; having the resemblance of worms.

Vermiform, ver'-me-form, *a.* having the form or shape of a worm.

Vermifugal, ver-mif'-u-gal, *a.* tending to expel worms.

Vermifuge, ver'-me-fuje, *s.* a medicine or substance that destroys or expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic (L. *vermis*, and *fugo*, to put to flight).

Vermil, ver'-mil, *s.* vermilion.

Vermilion, ver-mil'-yun, *s.* a bright red sulphide of mercury, used as a pigment; any beautiful red colour; the cochineal: *v.a.* to dye vermilion; to cover with a delicate red (Fr. *vermilon*, a little worm, the cochineal).

Vermilioned, ver-mil'-yund, *a.* dyed or tinged with a bright red.

Vermin, ver'-min, *s., sing.* and *pl.* all sorts of small animals or insects which are destructive to grain or other produce; noxious persons, in contempt (Fr. from L. *vermis*, a worm).

Verminate, ver'-min-ate, *v.n.* to breed vermin.

Vermination, ver-min-a'-shun, *s.* the breeding of vermin; a griping of the bowels.

Verminly, ver'-min-le, *a.* of the nature of vermin.

Verminous, ver'-min-us, *a.* tending to breed vermin; due to vermin.

Vermiparous, ver-mip'-â-rus, *a.* producing worms (L. *vermis*, and *pario*, to produce).

Vermivorous, ver-miv'-o-rus, *a.* devouring worms; feeding on worms (L. *vermis*, and *voro*, to devour).

Vernacular, ver-nak'-yu-lar, *a.* native; belonging to the country of one's birth; endemic (L. *vernaculus*, of or belonging to a home-born slave, or a *verna*).

Vernacularly, ver-nak'-u-lar-le, *ad.* in a vernacular manner.

Vernacularism, ver-nak'-u-lar-ism, *s.* a vernacular idiom.

Vernal, ver'-nal, *a.* belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; belonging to the spring of life. *Vernal signs*, the signs in which the sun appears in spring. *Vernal equinox*, the spring equinox, in March. (L. *ver*, spring).

Vernant, ver'-nant, *a.* flourishing, as in spring.

Vernation, ver-na'-shun, *s.* the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud [Bot.]

Vernicle, ver'-ne-kl, *s.* a copy of the miraculous impression of the face of Christ on His way to Calvary left on the veil of St. Veronica. See **Veronica.**

Vernier, ver'-ne-er, *s.* a graduated scale which subdivides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale (Pierre *Vernier*, the inventor).

Vernility, ver-nil'-e-te, *s.* servility; fawning behaviour (L. *verna*, a slave).

Veronica, ve-ron'-e-kâ, *s.* a portrait or representation of the face of Christ left on the veil of St. *Veronica*, that had been given to Him by her to wipe the sweat from His face; the speedwell genus of plants.

Verruca, ver'-yu-kâ, *s.* a wart (L.)

Verrucose, ver'-ru-kose, } *a.* having little knobs
Verrucous, ver'-ru-kus, } or warts on the surface; warty.
Verruculose, ver-ruc'-ul-lose, }

Versability, ver-sâ-bil'-e-te, *s.* versableness.

Versable, ver'-sâ-bl, *a.* that may be turned. **Versableness**, ver'-sâ-bl-nes, *s.* aptness to be turned round.

Versant, ver'-sant, *a.* familiar; conversant (L. *versor*, to turn, to occupy one's self).

Versatile, ver'-sâ-tile, *a.* that may be turned round; liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; unsteady; turning with ease from one thing, subject, task, or pursuit to another; fixed by its side and freely movable. **Versatilely**, ver'-sâ-tile-le, *ad.* in a versatile manner. **Versatileness**, ver'-sâ-tile-nes, *s.* the quality of being versatile.

Versatility, ver-sâ-til'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being versatile; faculty or facility of turning one's mind to other subjects or tasks.

Verse, vers, *s.* a line consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables disposed according to certain rules; poetry; metrical language; a short division of any composition; a piece of poetry; a portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part; a stanza. *Blank verse*, verse without rhyme. *Heroic verse*, a dignified kind of versification devoted to the celebration of heroic deeds, usually in iambics of ten syllables, or five feet, as in Milton's "Paradise Lost." (L. *versus*, from *verto*, *versum*, to turn.)

Versed, verst, *a.* acquainted with or skilled in anything.

Verse-monger, vers'-mung-ger, *s.* a petty writer of verses.

Verser, ver'-ser, *s.* a maker of verses; a versifier.

Versicle, ver'-sik'l, *s.* a little verse.

Versicolour, ver'-se-kul-lur, } *a.* having various
Versicoloured, ver'-se-kul-lurd, } colours; changeable in colour.

Versicular, ver-sik'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

Versification, ver-se-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* the act, art, or practice of composing poetic verse.

Versificator, ver'-se-fe-ka-tur, *s.* a versifier.

Versifier, ver'-se-fi-er, *s.* one who makes verses; one who expresses in verse the ideas of another written in prose.

Versify, ver'-se-fi, *v.n.* to make verses: *v.a.* to relate or describe in verse; to turn into verse (L. *versus*, and *facio*, to make).

Version, ver'-shun, *s.* act of translating or rendering from one language into another; translation; that which is rendered from another language; a statement or account.

Verst, verst, *s.* a Russian measure of length, containing 3,500 feet.

Versus, ver'-sus, *prep.* against [Law]. (L.)

Versute, ver-sewt', *a.* crafty; wily (L. *versutus*).

Vert, vert, *s.* everything that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest [Forest Laws]; a green colour [Her.] (Fr. green.)

Vertebra, ver'-te-brâ, *s.*; *pl.* **Vertebræ**; a joint of the spine or backbone of an animal (L. from *verto*, to turn).

Vertebral, ver'-te-bral, } *a.* pertaining to the
Vertebrate, ver'-te-brate, } vertebræ; having a backbone: *s.* an animal which has a backbone or a spine with joints.

Vertebrata, ver-te-brā'-tà, *s.pl.* that division of the animal kingdom which is possessed of a backbone, including mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes.
Vertebrated, ver'-te-brā-ted, *a.* having a backbone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow.
Vertex, ver'-teks, *s.* the crown or top of the head; the top of a hill or other thing; the point of a cone, pyramid, angle, or figure; the zenith or point of the heavens perpendicularly over the head [Astron.] *Vertex of a curve*, the extremity of the axis or diameter, or the point where the diameter meets the curve [Math.] (L. *verto*, to turn.)
Vertical, ver'-te-kal, *a.* pertaining to the vertex; placed or being in the zenith; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. *Vertical circle*, a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir [Astron.] *The prime vertical*, that vertical circle which passes through the east and west points. *Vertical plane*, a plane passing through the vertex and axis of a cone [Conic Sections]. **Vertically**, ver'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a vertical position. **Verticalness**, ver'-te-kal-nes, *s.* the state of being vertical.
Verticil, ver'-te-sil, *s.* a whorl, a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring [Bot.]
Verticillate, ver-tis'-se-late, *a.* whorled; growing in rings or whorls [Bot.]
Verticity, ver-tis'-e-te, *s.* the power of turning; revolution; rotation.
Vertiginous, ver-tij'-en-us, *a.* turning round; whirling; rotatory; affected with vertigo; giddy. **Vertiginously**, ver-tij'-e-nus-le, *ad.* whirlingly; giddily. **Vertiginousness**, ver-tij'-e-nus-nes, *s.* giddiness.
Vertigo, ver-ti'-go *or* ver'-te-go, *s.* giddiness; dizziness or swimming of the head (L. from *verto*, to turn).
Vertu, ver'-too, *s.* excellence and rarity in art such as is prized by the curious in art forms (It.)
Vervain, ver'-vane, *s.* a plant of the genus verbena, regarded at one time as possessed of both a medicinal and a magical virtue. See **Verbena.**
Vervain-mallow, ver'-vane-mal'-lo, *s.* a species of mallow.
Verve, verv, *s.* warmth of imagination inspiring the poet, orator or artist; artistic enthusiasm or rapture (Fr. from L. *verva*, a sculptured ram's head, a creation of the fancy).
Vervels, ver'-velz, *s.pl.* varvels, which see.
Very, ver'-e, *a.* real; true: *ad.* in a great, eminent, or high degree, but not generally the highest (L. *verus*, true).
Vesical, ves'-ik-al, *a.* pertaining to the bladder [Anat.] (L. *vesica*, a bladder).
Vesicant, ves'-e-kant, *s.* a blistering application.
Vesicate, ves'-e-kate, *v.a.* to raise little bladders or separate the cuticle by inflaming the skin; to blister (L. *vesica*).
Vesication, ves-e-ka'-shur, *s.* the process of raising blisters or little cuticular bladders on the skin.
Vesicatory, ves'-e-ka-tur-e, *s.* a blistering application or plaster; an epispastic: *a.* raising blisters.
Vesicle, ves'-e-kl, *s.* a little bladder, or a portion of the cuticle separated from the skin and filled with some humour; any small membranous cavity or cell in animals or vegetables.
Vesicular, ve-sik'-u-lar, } *a.* pertaining to, or consist-
Vesiculous, ve-sik'-u-lus, } ing of vesicles; full of interstices; having little bladders or glands on the surface.
Vesiculate, ve-sik'-u-late, *a.* bladdery; full of bladders or vesicles.
Vespa, ves'-pà, *s.* the wasp genus of insects (L.)
Vesper, ves'-per, *s.* the evening star, Venus; the evening: *s.pl.* the evening service in the Rom. Cath. Church; the time of the service: *a.* pertaining to the evening or to vespers. *Sicilian Vespers.* See **Sicilian.** (L. the evening, from Gr. *hesperos.*)
Vespertilio, ves-per-til'-e-o, *s.* the bat.
Vespertine, ves'-per-tine, *a.* pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.
Vespiary, ves'-pe-à-re, *s.* a nest or habitation of wasps, hornets, &c. (L. *vespa.*)
Vessel, ves'-sel, *s.* a cask or utensil proper for holding liquors and other things; a ship of any size from a sloop upwards; any tube or canal in which the blood and other humours are contained, secreted or circulated, as the arteries, veins, &c. [Anat.]; a canal or tube, in which the sap of plants is contained [Bot.]; a recipient, instrument or agent (L. *vas*).
Vessignon, ves'-sig-non, *s.* a soft swelling on a horse's leg, sometimes called a windgall.
Vest, vest, *s.* an outer garment; a waistcoat or body garment, without sleeves, worn under the coat; dress: *v.a.* to clothe; to cover, surround or encompass closely; to dress; to clothe with a long garment; to invest; to convert into another species of property; to give an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment [Law]: *v.n.* to come or descend to; to take effect. *To vest with*, to furnish or invest with. *To vest in*, to put in possession of. (L. *vestis*, a garment.)
Vesta, ves'-tà, *s.* the virgin goddess of the hearth, or heaven-kindled fire of the hearth, and worshipped in Rome as the guardian divinity of the state viewed as a family [Myth.]; a wax-light; one of the asteroids discovered in 1807 [Astron.] (L. Gr. *Hestia.*)
Vestal, ves'-tal, *a.* pertaining to the goddess Vesta; pure; chaste: *s.* one of originally four, ultimately six, virgins, consecrated as such to Vesta for the guardianship of the sacred fire, which they tended day and night, and never suffered to go out; a chaste woman; one devoted religiously to a life of chastity.
Vested, vest'-ed, *a.* clothed; fixed; not in a state of contingency or suspension. *A vested legacy*, a bequest which does not depend on contingencies or become lapsed by death of the testator [Law].
Vestiary, ves'-te-à-re, *s.* a wardrobe: *a.* affecting costume.
Vestibular, ves-tib'-u-lar, *a.* pertaining to or like a vestibule.
Vestibule, ves'-te-bule, *s.* the porch or entrance into a house; a little antechamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment; a hall or lobby; a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear [Anat.] (L. *vestibulum*, a forecourt).
Vestige, ves'-tij, *s.* a footprint or the mark of the foot left on the earth in walking; the trace or remains of something (L. *vestigium*).
Vesting, vest'-ing, *s.* cloth for vests.
Vestment, vest'-ment, *s.* a covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress, specially of outer clothing; dress worn by a priest or clergyman when officiating (L. *vestis*).
Vestry, ves'-tre, *s.* a room appendant to a church, in which the clerical vestments and sacred utensils are kept; a parochial assembly for conducting the affairs of a parish, so called because its meetings were formerly held in the vestry.
Vestry-clerk, ves'-tre-klärk, *s.* an officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books.
Vestry-man, ves'-tre-man, *s.* one of a select number of persons in a parish, elected for the management of its temporal concerns.
Vestuary, ves'-tu-à-re, *s.* a wardrobe.
Vesture, ves'-yu-ral, *a.* for clothing.
Vesture, vest'-yur, *s.* a garment; dress; garments in general; clothing; covering.
Vesuvian, ve-sew'-ve-an, *a.* pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano of Naples: *s.* the mineral idocrase, so called because found among the lava of Vesuvius; a kind of match.
Vetch, vetsh, *s.* a leguminous plant of the genus vicia, such as the tare.
Vetchling, vetsh'-ling, *s.* a leguminous plant like a vetch.
Vetchy, vetsh'-e, *a.* consisting of vetches or of pea-straw; abounding with vetches.
Veteran, vet'-e-ran, *a.* long practised or experienced: *s.* one who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown old in service, and has had much experience (L. *vetus, veteris*, old or of long standing).
Veterinarian, vet-er-e-na'-re-an, *s.* one skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals.
Veterinary, vet'-er-e-nà-re, *a.* pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, &c. (L. *veterinus*, contracted from *veheterinus*, pertaining to carrying or drawing burdens, from *veho*, to carry).
Veto, ve'-to, *s.* the power possessed by the executive branch of a legislative body to negative a bill which has passed the other branches of the legislature; any authoritative prohibition; power of rejection: *v.a.* to withhold assent to; to forbid (L. I forbid).
Vettura, vet-too'-rà, *s.* an Italian four-wheeled carriage (It. from L. *veho*, to carry).
Vetturino, vet-too-re'-no, *s.* the driver or owner of a vettura.
Vetust, ve-tust', *a.* old; ancient (L.)
Vex, veks, *v.a.* to make angry by little provocations; to irritate; to torment; to harass; to disquiet; to trouble; to persecute: *v.n.* to be teased or irritated; to fret (L. *vexo*, to shake in carrying, from *veho*, to carry).
Vexation, veks-a'-shun, *s.* act of vexing, irritating or disquieting: state of being vexed, irritated or disturbed in mind; disquiet; great uneasiness: affliction; a harassing by law.
Vexatious, veks-a'-shus, *a.* irritating; disturbing or agitating to the mind; distressing; full of trouble; teasing; provoking. *Vexatious suit*, a suit at law in-

stituted maliciously, merely to annoy [Law]. **Vexatiously,** veks-a'-shus-le, *ad.* so as to vex. **Vexatiousness,** veks-a'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being vexatious.

Vexed, vekst, *a.* much discussed or contested, but not settled.

Vexer, veks'-er, *s.* one who vexes or troubles.

Vexil, veks'-il, *s.* a flag or standard (L. *vexillum*).

Vexillar, veks'-il-lar, } *a.* pertaining to an ensign or
Vexillary, veks-il'-lá-re, } standard.

Vexillary, veks-il'-lá-re, *s.* a standard-bearer.

Vexillation, veks-il-la'-shun, *s.* a company of troops under one ensign.

Vexing, veks'-ing, *a.* provoking; irritating. **Vexingly,** veks'-ing-le, *ad.* so as to vex.

Via, vi'-á, *s.* a way; by way of. *Via lactea,* the milky way [Astron.] (L.)

Viability, vi-á-bil'-e-te, *s.* state of being viable.

Viable, vi'-á-bl, *a.* capable of living, as an infant (Fr. *vie,* from L. *vita,* life).

Viaduct, vi'-á-dukt, *s.* a structure for conveying a carriage-way or railway over low ground, either by raising mounds or a series of arched supports (L. *via,* a way, and *duco,* to lead).

Vial, vi'-al, *s.* a small bottle of thin glass, used by apothecaries and druggists; *v.a.* to put in a vial (*phial*).

Viameter, vi-am'-e-ter, *s.* an odometer (L. *via* and *meter*).

Viand, vi'-and, } *s.* meat dressed; food (Fr. *viande,*
Viands, vi'-andz, } from L. *vivenda,* things to be lived on, from *vivo,* to live).

Viarian, vi-a'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to roads, or travelling by public ways.

Viatic, vi-at'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a journey or to travelling.

Viaticum, vi-at'-e-kum, *s.* provisions for a journey; in the Rom. Cath. Church, the communion or eucharist given to a dying person (L. *via,* a way).

Viator, vi'-a-tor, *s.* a wayfarer.

Vibices, vi-bi'-seez, *s.pl.* bright patches on the skin in fevers, due to certain diseased states of the blood (L. *vibex,* the mark of a blow).

Vibrate, vi'-brate, *v.n.* to swing; to oscillate; to quiver; to pass from one state to another: *v.a.* to move to and fro; to cause to quiver; to measure by oscillating (L. *vibro*).

Vibratile, vi'-brá-tile, *a.* adapted to or used in vibratory motion.

Vibratility, vi-brá-til'-e-te, *s.* quality of being vibratile.

Vibration, vi-brá'-shun, *s.* the act or vibrating or oscillating; a regular reciprocal motion of a body suspended; oscillation [Mech.]; alternate or reciprocal motion [Physics]; the motion of a chord, or the undulation of any body, by which sound is produced [Mus.]

Vibratiuncle, vi-bra'-te-ung-kl, *s.* a small vibration.

Vibrative, vi'-brá-tiv, *a.* that vibrates.

Vibratory, vi'-brá-tur-e, *a.* vibrating; consisting in vibration or oscillation; causing to vibrate.

Vibrio, vi'-bre-o, *s.* an infusorial animal with a quivering motion.

Viburnum, vi-bur'-num, *s.* a genus of shrubs including the Guelder rose and the laurustine.

Vicar, vik'-ar, *s.* a person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office; the priest of a parish, the predial tithes of which are impropriated or appropriated, that is, belong to a chapter, or to a layman, who receives them, and only allows the vicar the smaller tithes or a salary [Canon. Law]. (L. *vicarius,* a substitute, from *vicis,* change, alternation).

Vicarage, vik'-ar-áje, *s.* the benefice of a vicar; the official residence of a vicar.

Vicar-apostolic, vik'-ar-ap-o-stol'-ik, *s.* one with jurisdiction over a district under authority from the Pope.

Vicar-General, vik'-ar-gen'-e-ral, *s.* an officer to oversee the affairs of the Church, but whose duties are now united in the chancellor of the diocese.

Vicarial, vi-ka'-re-al, *a.* pertaining to a vicar; small.

Vicariate, vi-ka'-ri-ate, *a.* having delegated power as a vicar: *s.* a delegated office or power.

Vicarious, vi-ka'-re-us, *a.* deputed; delegated; acting for or filling the place of another; substituted in the place of another. **Vicariously,** vi-ka'-re-us-le, *ad.* in place of another.

Vicarship, vik'-ar-ship, *s.* the office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar.

Vice, vise, *s.* a defect, fault, blemish, or imperfection; any voluntary action or course of conduct which deviates from the rules of moral rectitude; depravity of manners; a fault or bad trick in a horse (L. *vitium,* a fault).

Vice, vise, *s.* an iron or wooden press with a screw, for holding articles fast when filed, &c. (L. *vitis,* a vine, as winding).

Vice, vi'-se, a Latin prefix signifying second in rank, or acting in the place of (L.)

Vice-Admiral, vise-ad'-me-ral, *s.* a civil officer, exercising admiralty jurisdiction. See **Admiral.**

Vice-Admiralty, vise-ad'-me-ral-ty, *s.* the office or court of a vice-admiral.

Vice-Chamberlain, vise-tshame'-ber-lane, *s.* an officer next in command to the lord-chamberlain.

Vice-Chancellor, vise-tshan'-sel-lêr, *s.* one next in rank to a chancellor; an officer in our English universities, who is elected to manage affairs in the absence of the chancellor.

Vice-Consul, vise-kon'-sul, *s.* one who acts in the place of a consul.

Vicegerency, vise-je'-ren-se, *s.* the office of a vicegerent; agency under another; deputed power.

Vicegerent, vise-je'-rent, *s.* an officer who is deputed by a superior or by proper authority to exercise the power of another: *a.* having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution (L. *vice,* and *gero,* to carry on).

Vicenary, vis'-en-á-re, *a.* belonging to twenty (L. *viceni,* twenty).

Vice-president, vise-pres'-e-dent, *s.* an officer next in rank to a president.

Vice-Regal, vise-re'-gal, *a.* pertaining to a viceroy.

Viceroy, vise'-roy, *s.* the governor of a kingdom or country, who rules as the substitute of the sovereign (L. *vice,* and Fr. *roi,* a king).

Viceroyalty, vise-roy'-al-te, } *s.* the dignity or office of
Viceroyship, vise-roy'-ship, } a viceroy.

Vicia, vi'-se-á, *s.* the Vetch genus of plants (L.)

Viciate, vish'-e-ate, *v.a.* See **Vitiate.**

Vicinage, vis'-en-age, *s.* the place or places adjoining or near; neighbourhood.

Vicinal, vis'-e-nal, *a.* near; neighbouring.

Vicinity, vis-in'-ne-te, *s.* nearness in place; neighbourhood (L. *vicinus,* near).

Vicioslty, vish-e-os'-e-te, *s.* depravity; corruption of manners.

Vicious, vish'-us, *a.* defective; imperfect; addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; contrary to moral principles or rectitude; foul; impure; not genuine or pure; unruly; refractory; given to bad tricks. See **Vice.** **Viciously,** vish'-us-le, *ad.* corruptly; faultily. **Viciousness,** vish'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being vicious.

Vicissitude, vis-sis'-se-tewd, *s.* regular change or succession; variation; revolution, as in human affairs (L. *vicissitudo,* from *vicis,* change, alternation).

Vicissitudinary, vis-sis-e-tew'-de-ná-re, *a.* changing in succession.

Vicontiel, vi-kon'-te-el, *a.* pertaining to the sheriff [Law]. *Vicontiel rents,* certain rents for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king (*vicount*).

Vicount, vi-kownt, *s.* See **Viscount.**

Victim, vik'-tim, *s.* a living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; a person or thing sacrificed in the pursuit of an object; one who suffers injury (L. *victima,* a beast for sacrifice).

Victimate, vik'-te-mate, *v.a.* to sacrifice.

Victimize, vik'-te-mize, *v.a.* to make a victim of; to cheat injuriously.

Victor, vik'-tur, *s.* one who conquers in war; a vanquisher; one who vanquishes another in private combat or contest; one who gains the advantage (L.)

Victoress, vik'-tur-es, *s.* a female who vanquishes.

Victoria, vik-to'-re-á, *s.* a large S. American waterplant or lily. *Victoria cross,* a bronze medal in the shape of a Maltese cross given for distinction in the army or navy (Queen *Victoria*).

Victorious, vik-to'-re-us, *a.* having conquered in battle or contest; conquering; vanquishing; that produces conquest; emblematic of conquest. **Victoriously,** vik-to'-re-us-le, *ad.* in a victorious manner. **Victoriousness,** vik-to'-re-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being victorious.

Victory, vik'-tur-e, *s.* the defeat of an enemy in battle or an antagonist in contest; a battle gained; the advantage or superiority gained in spiritual conflicts (L. *victoria*).

Victress, vik'-tres, *s.* a female who conquers.

Victual, vit'-tl, *v.a.* to supply with provisions for subsistence; to store with provisions. See **Victuals.**

Victualler, vit'-tler, *s.* one who furnishes provisions; one who keeps a house of entertainment; a provision-ship.

Victualling-house, vit'-tl-ing-hows, *s.* a house where provision is made for strangers to eat.

Victuals, vit'-tlz, *s.pl.* food for human beings, prepared

for eating; that which supports human life; provisions (L. *vivo, victum*, to live).

Vicuña, vi-koon'-yà, *s.* a S. American animal of the same genus as the alpaca and the llama.

Vide, vī'-de, *v.a.* see (L.)

Videlicet, vi-del'-e-set, *ad.* to wit; namely; abreviated *viz.* (L. you may see.)

Vidimus, vī'-de-mus, *s.* inspection; summary (L. we have seen).

Viduage, vid'-yu-aje, *s.* widowhood; widows (L. *vidua*, a widow).

Vie, vi, *v.n.* to strive for superiority; to contend (*envy* or *invitare*).

View, vew, *v.a.* to survey; to examine with the eye; to look on with attention; to perceive by the eye; to survey intellectually; to consider: *s.* prospect; reach of the eye; the whole extent seen; sight; power of seeing or limit of sight; intellectual or mental sight; act of seeing; eye; survey; intellectual survey; mental examination; appearance; display; prospect of interest; intention; purpose; design; opinion; manner of understanding. *Point of view*, the direction in which a thing is seen; standpoint. (Fr. *vue*, from L. *video*, to see).

Viewer, vew'-er, *s.* one who views, surveys or examines.

Viewing, vew'-ing, *s.* the act of beholding or surveying; an inspector.

Viewless, vew'-les, *a.* that cannot be seen; invisible.

Viewly, vew'-le, *a.* sightly; striking to the view.

Vigesimation, vi-jes-e-ma'-shun, *s.* the putting to death of every twentieth man (L. *vigesimus*, twentieth).

Vigil, vij'-il, *s.* watching; devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep; the eve or evening before any feast; a fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake (L. *vigil*, awake, on the watch).

Vigilance, vij'-e-lans, *s.* state of being vigilant; forbearance of sleep; a state of being awake; watchfulness.

Vigilant, vij'-e-lant, *a.* watchful; circumspect; attentive to discover and avoid danger. **Vigilantly,** vij'-e-lant-le, *ad.* with vigilance.

Viginti-virate, vi-jin-tiv'-e-rate, *s.* a body of officers of government, consisting of twenty men (L. *viginti*, and *vir*, a man).

Vignette, vin-yet', *s.* a small engraved embellishment at the beginning of a book; a flourish, as of vine-leaves and tendrils (Fr. *vigne*, a vine).

Vigoroso, vig-o-ro'-so, *ad.* with energy [Mus.] (It.)

Vigorous, vig'-ur-us, *a.* full of physical strength or active force; lusty; energetic; powerful; strong. **Vigorously,** vig'-ur-us-le, *ad.* with vigour. **Vigorousness,** vig'-ur-us-nes, *s.* state of being vigorous.

Vigour, vig'-ur, *s.* active strength or force in animals or plants; physical force; strength of mind; intellectual force; energy (L. *vigor*, from *vigeo*, to be strong).

Vihara, vi-hä'-ra, *s.* a Buddhist temple or monastic establishment.

Viking, vik'-ing, *s.* a Norse pirate of the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries (Ice. *vic*, a creek).

Vile, vile, *a.* worthless; base; mean; despicable; morally base; depraved; wicked (L. *vilis*, of small worth or price). **Vilely,** vile'-le, *ad.* basely. **Vileness,** vile'-nes, *s.* the quality of being vile; baseness.

Vilification, vil-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* act of vilifying or defaming.

Vilifier, vil'-e-fie-er, *s.* one who defames or traduces.

Vilify, vil'-e-fi, *v.a.* to make vile; to debase; to defame; to traduce (L. *vilis*, and *facio*, to make).

Vilipend, vil'-e-pend, *v.a.* to depreciate; to vilify (L. *vilis*, and *pendo*, to esteem).

Vill, vil, *s.* a village; a small collection of houses.

Villa, vil'-là, *s.* a country seat; a suburban residence (L. a country house).

Village, vil'-laje, *s.* a small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city: *a.* belonging to a village (L. *villa*).

Villager, vil'-laj-er, *s.* an inhabitant of a village.

Villagery, vil'-la-jer-e, *s.* a district of villages.

Villain, vil'-lan, *s.* a vile, wicked person; a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes; one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure [Feudal law]. (L. *villanus*, a farm slave, from *villa*.)

Villainous, vil'-lan-us, *a.* base; wicked; extremely depraved; proceeding from extreme depravity; sorry; vile; mischievous. **Villainously,** vil'-lan-us-le, *ad.* in a villainous manner. **Villainousness,** vil'-lan-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being villainous.

Villainy, vil'-lan-e, *s.* extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness; a crime; an action of deep depravity.

Villanage, vil'-lan-aje, *s.* the state of a villain; base servitude; a tenure of lands by the meanest services.

Villarsia, vil-lär'-se-à, *s.* a wide-spread genus of marsh or aquatic plants, with yellow flowers (*Villars*, a botanist).

Villarsite, vil-lar'-site, *s.* a yellowish crystallized mineral found in Piedmont.

Villatic, vil-lat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to a village.

Villein, vil'-len, *s.* See **Villain.**

Villenage, vil'-len-aje, *s.* a tenure of lands and tenements by base services; villanage.

Villi, vil'-li, *s.pl.* fine small fibres [Anat.]; fine hairs on plants [Bot.] (L. *villus*, hair.)

Villous, vil'-lus, *a.* covered with fine hairs or woolly substance; nappy; shaggy; rough.

Viminal, vim'-e-nal, *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or producing twigs (L. *vimen*, a pliant twig).

Vimineous, vi-min'-e-us, *a.* made of twigs or shoots.

Vinaceous, vi-na'-shus, *a.* belonging to wine or grapes; of the colour of wine (L. *vinum*, wine).

Vinaigrette, vin-a-gret', *s.* a small gold or silver box for holding aromatic vinegar contained in a sponge, and used as a smelling bottle (Fr.)

Vincibility, vin-se-bil'-e-te, *s.* vincibleness.

Vincible, vin'-se-bl, *a.* conquerable; that may be overcome or reduced to submission (L. *vinco*, to conquer). **Vincibleness,** vin'-se-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being vincible.

Vinculum, vin'-ku-lum, *s.* a bond of union; a straight mark placed over several members of a compound quantity, which are to be subjected to the same operation [Math.] (L. from *vincio, vinctum*, to bind.)

Vindemial, vin-dē'-me-al, *a.* belonging to a vintage or grape harvest (L. *vindemia*, grape gathering, from L. *vinum*, wine, and *demo*, to take away).

Vindemiate, vin-dē'-me-ate, *v.n.* to gather the vintage.

Vindemiation, vin-de-me-a'-shun, *s.* the operation of gathering grapes.

Vindicable, vin'-de-kà-bl, *a.* that may be vindicated, justified, or supported.

Vindicability, vin-de-kà-bil'-e-te, *s.* state of being vindicable.

Vindicate, vin'-de-kate, *v.a.* to defend; to justify; to assert; to defend with success; to prove to be just or valid; to defend with arms or otherwise (L. *vindico*, to lay claim to).

Vindication, vin-de-ka'-shun, *s.* the act of vindicating; justification; the act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of anything to be just; defence by force or otherwise.

Vindicative, vin'-de-ka-tiv, *a.* tending to vindicate.

Vindicator, vin'-de-ka-tur, *s.* one who vindicates or who justifies or maintains; one who defends.

Vindicatory, vin'-de-ka-tur-e, *a.* tending to vindicate; justificatory; inflicting punishment.

Vindictive, vin-dik'-tiv, *a.* given to revenge; revengeful. **Vindictively,** vin-dik'-tiv-le, *ad.* by way of revenge. **Vindictiveness,** vin-dik'-tiv-nes, *s.* a revengeful temper.

Vine, vine, *s.* the climbing plant which produces the grape, of which there are several varieties; the long, slender stem of any plant that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object (L. *vinea*).

Vine-clad, vine'-klad, *a.* clad or covered with vines.

Vined, vine'd, *a.* having leaves like those of the vine.

Vine-dresser, vine'-dres-ser, *s.* one who dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines.

Vine-fretter, vine'-fret-ter, *s.* a small insect that infests vines; an aphis or puceron.

Vinegar, vin'-e-gar, *s.* an acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, &c., by acetous fermentation; anything really or metaphorically sour (Fr. *vinaigre*, from L. *vinum*, wine, and *acer*, sour).

Vinegar-plant, vin'-e-gar-plant, *s.* a fungus of a tough leathery texture, found in fluids in a state of acetous fermentation.

Vine-grub, vine'-grub, *s.* a little insect that infests vines; the vine-fretter or puceron.

Vinery, vī'-ner-e, *s.* an erection for supporting vines and exposing them to artificial heat.

Vineyard, vin'-yard, *s.* an enclosure for grape vines; a plantation of vines for producing grapes.

Vingt-un, vangt'-oon, *s.* a game at cards (Fr. twenty-one).

Vinic, vine'-ik, *a.* obtained from alcohol.

Vin-ordinaire, vang'-or-de-nare, *s.* a cheap claret (Fr. common wine).

Vinose, vine'-ose, } *a.* having the qualities of wine;
Vinous, vī'-nus, } pertaining to wine.

Vinosity, vi-nos'-e-te, *s.* state or quality of being vinous.

Vintage, vin'-taje, *s.* the produce of the vine for the season; the time of gathering the crop of grapes; the wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season; wine (Fr. *vendange*). See **Vindemial.**

Vintager, vin'-ta-jer, *s.* one who gathers the vintage.
Vintner, vint'-ner, *s.* one who deals in wines: a wine-seller.
Vintry, vin'-tre, *s.* a place where wine is kept or sold.

Viol.

Viny, vi'-ne, *a.* belonging to vines; producing grapes; abounding in vines.
Viol, vi'-ol, *s.* a stringed musical instrument, played with a bow, of the same form as the violin, but larger (Fr. It. &c. from L. *vitulor*, to celebrate a festival).
Viola, vi'-o-là, *s.* a tenor violin (It.)
Viola, vi'-o-là, *s.* the violet genus of plants (L.)
Violable, vi'-o-là-bl, *a.* that may be violated or injured.
Violaceous, vi-o-la'-shus, *a.* of the colour of the violet.
Violate, vi'-o-late, *v.a.* to break in upon in a violent manner; to disturb; to break; to transgress; to injure; to do violence to; to treat with irreverence; to ravish; to deflower (L. *violo*, to treat with violence, from *vis*, force).
Violation, vi-o-la'-shun, *s.* the act of violating; infringement; transgression; act of irreverence; profanation, or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; rape.
Violative, vi'-o-la-tiv, *a.* violating, or tending to violate.
Violator, vi'-o-la-tur, *s.* one who violates or disturbs; one who infringes or transgresses; one who profanes or treats with irreverence: a ravisher.
Violence, vi'-o-lens, *s.* physical force; strength of action or motion; vehemence; fierceness; highly excited feeling; outrage; crime of any kind; injury; rape. *To do violence to*, to attack; to outrage; to injure.
Violent, vi'-o-lent, *a.* acting with physical force; impetuous: fierce; vehement; characterized by great force or violence; outrageous; produced by or acting by violence (L. *vis*, force). **Violently**, vi'-o-lent-le, *ad.* in a violent manner.
Violescent, vi-o-les'-sent, *a.* tending to a violet colour.
Violet, vi'-o-let, *s.* a herbaceous plant and flower of the genus viola, of many species; a colour produced by mixing blue and red: *a.* dark blue, inclining to red (L. *viola*).
Violin, vi'-o-lin, *s.* a musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle. See **Viol**.
Violine, vi'-o-lin, *s.* a poisonous principle obtained from the sweet violet.
Violinist, vi'-o-lin-ist, *s.* a person skilled in playing on a violin.
Violist, vi'-o-list, *s.* a player on the viol.
Violoncellist, ve-o-lon-tshel'-ist, *s.* one who plays on a violoncello.
Violoncello, ve-o-lon-tshel'-lo *or* vi-o-lon-sel'-lo, *s.* a bass violin of four strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the tenor violin (It.)
Violone, ve-o-lo'-na, *s.* a double bass (It.)
Viper, vi'-per, *s.* a serpent, whose bite is venomous; a person or thing mischievous or malignant. *Viper's bugloss*, a plant of the genus echium. *Viper's grass*, a plant of the genus scorzonera. (L. *vipera*, from *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to bring forth.)
Viperine, vi'-per-in, *a.* pertaining to a viper or to vipers.
Viperous, vi'-per-us, *a.* having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous.
Viraginian, vir-à-jin'-e-an, *a.* having the qualities of a virago.
Viraginity, vir-à-jin'-e-te, *s.* the qualities of a virago.
Virago, ve-ra'-go, *s.* a female who has the physique and masculine mind of a man; a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant (L. a man-like woman, from *vir*, a man).
Virelay, vir'-e-là, *s.* a kind of roundelay (Fr. from *virer*, to turn).
Virent, vi'-rent, *a.* green; verdant; fresh (L. *vireo*, to be green).
Vireo, vir'-e-o, *s.* a N. American passarine bird (L.)
Virescent, ver-es'-sent, *a.* slightly green; beginning to be green.
Virgate, ver'-gate, *a.* having the shape of a rod or wand [Bot.]; *s.* a yardland (L. *virga*, a rod).
Virgilian, vèr-jil'-e-an, *a.* pertaining to *Virgil*, the Roman poet; resembling the style of Virgil.
Virgin, vèr'-jin, *s.* a woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; a person of either sex who has kept chaste; the sign Virgo; *a.* becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; chaste; pure.
Virginal, vèr'-jin-al, *a.* pertaining to a virgin; maidenly: *s.* a keyed instrument of one string, resembling a spinet, now fallen into disuse: *v.n.* to pat; to strike as on a virginal.
Virginity, vèr-jin'-e-te, *s.* maidenhood: the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man.
Virgin's-bower, vèr'-jinz-bow-er, *s.* a plant of the genus clematis.
Virgo, vèr'-go, *s.* a sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 22nd of August.
Viridescence, vir-e-des'-sens, *s.* the state of being viridescent.
Viridescent, vir-e-des'-sent, *a.* turning green; greenish.
Viridity, ve-rid'-e-te, *s.* greenness; verdure. See **Verdant**.
Virile, vir'-il *or* vir'-ile, *a.* pertaining to a man: belonging to the male sex; masculine; not puerile or feminine (L. *vir*, a man).
Virility, vi-ril'-e-te, *s.* manhood: the state of having arrived at the maturity and strength of a man; the power of procreation.
Virose, vi-rose', *a.* poisonous; smelling strongly (L. *virus*, poison).
Virtu, vèr'-too, *s.* a love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities; vertu, which see.
Virtual, vèrt'-yu-al, *a.* potential; having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without the material or sensible part; being in essence or effect, not in fact. *Virtual focus*, the point from which rays appear to issue [Optics]. *Virtual velocity*, the velocity which a body in equilibrium would actually acquire during the first instant of its motion in case of the equilibrium being disturbed [Mech.] **Virtually**, vèrt'-yu-al-le, *ad.* in efficacy or effect.
Virtuality, vèrt-yu-al'-e-te, *s.* the quality of being virtual.
Virtue, vèrt'-yu, *s.* moral goodness; the habitual practice of moral duties; a particular moral excellence; operative power; something efficacious; secret agency; that which constitutes value and merit; efficacy or power; legal efficacy or power; authority; that substance or quality of physical bodies by which they act and produce effects on other bodies; bravery; valour. *In virtue*, in consequence; by the efficacy or authority (L. *virtus*, manly excellence, from *vir*, a man).
Virtueless, vèrt'-yu-les, *a.* destitute of virtue, of excellence, or of efficacy.
Virtuosity, vèr-tu-os'-o-te, *s.* the body of those who affect a taste for and a critical knowledge of the fine arts.
Virtuoso, vèr-tu-o'-so, *s.* a man skilled critically in the fine arts, or in antiquities, curiosities, and the like (It.)
Virtuososhìp, vèr-tu-o'-so-ship, *s.* the character or occupation of a virtuoso.
Virtuous, vèrt'-yu-us, *a.* morally good; acting in conformity to the moral law; being in conformity to the moral law; chaste. **Virtuously**, vèrt'-yu-us-le, *ad.* in a virtuous manner. **Virtuousness**, vèrt'-yu-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being virtuous.
Virulence, vir'-u-lens, } *s.* that quality of a thing
Virulency, vir'-u-len-se, } which renders it extremely active in doing injury; acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity.
Virulent, vir'-u-lent, *a.* extremely active in doing injury; very poisonous or venomous; bitter in enmity; malignant. **Virulently**, vir'-u-lent-le, *ad.* with virulence (L. *virus*).
Virus, vi'-rus, *s.* active or contagious matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c.; a poisonous principle or matter which engenders a zymotic disease (L. a slimy liquid).
Vis, vis, *s.* force; power. *Vis inertiæ*, the resistance in a body to change either its state of rest or state of motion; inert state or unwillingness to change a habit. *Vis viva*, living force, or kinetic energy. *Vis mortua*, dead force, or force doing no work.
Visage, viz'-aje, *s.* the face; the countenance or look of a person, or of other animals (Fr.) See **Vision**.
Vis-a-vis, viz-à-ve', *a.* face to face: *s.* a carriage in which two persons sit face to face; the opposite party in quadrille dancing (Fr.)
Viscera, vis'-se-rà, *s.pl.* of **Viscus**, the contents of the abdomen, thorax, and cranium, specially the two former; the intestines (L.)
Visceral, vis'-se-ral, *a.* pertaining to the viscera; feeling; having sensibility.
Viscerate, vis'-e-rate, *v.a.* to deprive of the entrails or viscera.
Viscid, vis'-sid, *a.* glutinous; sticky; tenacious (L. *viscum*, birdlime).
Viscidity, vis-sid'-e-te, *s.* glutinousness; stickiness.
Viscosity, vis-kos'-e-te, *s.* viscousness; viscidity.
Viscount, vi'-kownt, *s.* a degree or title of nobility next in rank above a baron and below an earl;

originally the deputy of a count and the sheriff of a county (*L. vice*, in place of, and *comit*, which see).

Viscountess, vi-kownt'-es, *s.* the lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

Viscountship, vi'-kownt-ship, } *s.* the quality and office
Viscounty, vi'-kownt-e, } of a viscount.

Viscous, vis'-kus, *a.* glutinous; clammy; adhesive.

Viscousness, vis'-kus-nes, *s.* the state of being viscous.

Viscum, vis'-kum, *s.* the mistletoe (L.)

Viscus, vis'-kus, *s.* an entrail; one of the contents of the cranium, thorax, or abdomen (L.). See **Viscera.**

Vise, vee'-za, *s.* an official indorsement on the back of a passport that it has been examined and passed (Fr. *seen*).

Vishnu, vish'-noo, *s.* the Preserver, the second member of the Hindu Trinity or Trimurti, represented as appearing from time to time in an incarnate form, or avatar, to restore an order of things which has been disturbed (Sans. *vish*, to penetrate or pervade).

Visibility, viz-e-bil'-e-te, *s.* visibleness; conspicuousness.

Visible, viz'-e-bl, *a.* perceivable by the eye; that can be seen; open to observation; apparent; open; conspicuous. **Visibly,** viz'-e-ble, *ad.* perceptibly to the eye. **Visibleness,** viz'-e-bl-nes, *s.* the state of being visible.

Visigoth, viz'-e-goth, *s.* the name of the western Goths who settled in Dacia.

Vision, vizh'-un, *s.* the act of seeing external objects; actual sight; the faculty of seeing; sight; an object of sight; something seen in imagination only; an apparition; a phantom; something imaginary; a revelation from God (*L. video, visum*, to see).

Visional, vizh'-un-al, *a.* pertaining to a vision.

Visionary, vizh'-un-a-re, *a.* affected by phantoms; disposed to receive fanciful impressions as realities; imaginary; existing in imagination only; not real: *s.* one who is visionary; one who forms impracticable schemes; one who is confident of the success of an idle project. **Visionariness,** vizh'-un-a-re-nes, *s.* the quality of being visionary.

Visionless, vizh'-un-les, *a.* destitute of visions.

Visit, viz'-it, *v.a.* to go or come to see; to go or come to; to go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, &c.; to overtake; to chastise; to comfort: *v.n.* to keep up a friendly intercourse; to practise going to see others: *s.* the act of going to see another, or of calling at his house; the act of going to see, attend on, or inspect (*L. viso*).

Visitable, viz'-it-á-bl, *a.* liable or subject to be visited.

Visitant, viz'-e-tant, *s.* one who goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend; a visitor.

Visitation, viz-e-ta'-shun, *s.* the act of visiting; a formal visit on the part of a superior or superintending officer to a corporation, college, church, or other house, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted [Law]; the sending of afflictions and distresses on men to punish them for their sins; exhibition of Divine goodness and mercy; a church festival in honour of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth.

Visitatorial, viz'-e-ta-to'-re-al, *a.* See **Visitorial.**

Visiting, viz'-it-ing, *a.* authorized to visit and inspect: *s.* the act of going to see or of attending; visitation. *Visiting card*, a card with one's name, to be left in paying a visit.

Visitor, viz'-e-tur, *s.* one who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship; a superior or person authorized to visit any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed.

Visitorial, viz-e-to'-re-al, *a.* belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

Visive, viz'-iv, *a.* pertaining to the power of seeing.

Visne, ve'-nee, *or* veen, *s.* neighbourhood (Old Fr.)

Visor, viz'-ur, *s.* a perforated part of a helmet, which is raised and lowered at will; a head-piece or mask used to disfigure and disguise (Fr. *visière*). See **Vision.**

Visored, viz'-urd, *a.* wearing a visor; masked; disguised.

Vista, vis'-tá, *s.* a view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; the trees or other things that form the avenue (It. a view, from L. *video*, to see).

Vistomente, vis-to-men'-te, *ad.* very quick [Mus.] (It.)

Visual, vizh'-u-al, *a.* pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing. *Visual angle*, the angle under which an object is seen [Optics]. *Visual point*, a point in the horizontal line in which the visual rays unite [Persp.] *Visual ray*, a line of light supposed to come from a point of the object to the eye. (*L. visum*, to see.)

Visualize, vizh'-u-al-ize, *v.a.* to make visual or patent to sight.

Vital, vi'-tal, *a.* pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable; contributing or necessary to life; containing life; being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; highly important; essential. *Vital air*, oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life. (L. *vita*, life.) **Vitally,** vi'-tal-le, *ad.* in such a manner as to give life; essentially.

Vitalism, vi'-tal-izm, *s.* the theory which refers vital phenomena to a vital, as distinct from a merely physical, principle.

Vitality, vi-tal'-e-te, *s.* vital power; the principle of animation or of life.

Vitalization, vi-tal-e-za'-shun, *s.* the act or process of infusing the vital principle.

Vitalize, vi'-tal-ize, *v.a.* to give life to; to furnish with the vital principle.

Vitals, vi'-talz, *s.pl.* parts of an animal body or other organization essential to its life.

Vitellary, vit'-el-lá-re, *s.* the place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white (L. *vitellus*).

Vitellin, vi-tel'-lin, *s.* an admixture of cassein and albumen, at one time presumed to be the protein body in the yolk of an egg.

Vitellus, vi-tel'-us, *s.* the yolk of an egg.

Vitiate, vish'-e-ate, *v.a.* to injure the substance or qualities of, so as to impair or spoil; to render defective; to destroy, as the validity or binding force (L. *vitium*, a fault).

Vitiation, vish-e-a'-shun, *s.* the act of vitiating; depravation; corruption; a rendering invalid.

Vitilitigate, vit-e-lit'-e-gate, *v.n.* to contend in law litigiously (L. *vitium*, and *litigo*, to dispute).

Vitiosity, vish-e-os'-e-te, *s.* a corrupted state; depravation.

Vitious, vish'-us, *a.* See **Vicious.**

Vitis, vi'-tis, *s.* the vine (L.)

Vitreo-electric, vit-re-o-e-lek'-trik, *a.* containing or exhibiting positive electricty, or that which is excited by rubbing glass.

Vitreous, vit'-re-us, *a.* obtained from glass; pertaining to glass; consisting of glass; resembling glass (L. *vitrum*, glass). **Vitreousness,** vit'-re-us-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being vitreous.

Vitrescence, ve-tres'-sens, *s.* the quality of being vitrescent.

Vitrescent, ve-tres'-sent, *a.* capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

Vitrescible, ve-tres'-se-bl, *a.* that can be vitrified.

Vitrifaction, vit-re-fak'-shun, *s.* the act, process or operation of converting into glass by heat.

Vitrifiable, vit'-re-fi'-a-bl, *a.* capable of being converted into glass by heat and fusion.

Vitrification, vit-re-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* vitrifaction.

Vitrified, vit'-re-fide, *a.* converted into glass. *Vitrified fort*, an ancient enclosure on various hill crests in Scotland, the walls of which are more or less completely vitrified.

Vitriform, vit'-re-form, *a.* having the form or resemblance of glass.

Vitrify, vit'-re-fi, *v.a.* to convert into glass by fusion: *v.n.* to become glass by fusion (L. *vitrum*, and *facio*, to make).

Vitriol, vit'-re-ol, *s.* a name given to certain combinations of sulphur and oxygen, or of these with the metals. *Oil of vitriol*, sulphuric acid. *Green vitriol*, copperas or green sulphate of iron. *Red vitriol*, or *vitriol of Mars*, a red sulphate of iron. *Blue vitriol*, sulphate of copper. *White vitriol*, a white sulphate of zinc. *Cobalt vitriol*, a sulphate of cobalt. (Fr. from L. *vitrum*).

Vitriolate, vit'-re-o-late, *v.a.* to convert into a vitriol or sulphate.

Vitriolation, vit-re-o-la'-shun, *s.* act or process of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol.

Vitriolic, vit-re-ol'-ik, *a.* pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol; obtained from vitriol. *Vitriolic acid*, sulphuric acid.

Vitriolizable, vit-re-o-lí'-za-bl, *a.* capable of being converted into vitriol or a sulphate.

Vitriolize, vit'-re-o-lize, *v.a.* See **Vitriolate.**

Vitruvian scroll, ve-tru'-ve-an-skrol, *s.* a continuous scroll-work, named after Vitruvius, a Roman architect [Arch.]

Vituline, vit'-u-lin, *a.* belonging to a calf, or to veal (*L. vitulus*, a calf).

Vituperable, ve-tu'-per-á-bl, *a.* blameworthy; censurable.

Vituperate, ve-tu'-per-ate, *v.a.* to blame; to censure (*L. vitupero*, from *vitium*, a fault, and *paro*, to find).

Vituperation, ve-tu-per-a'-shun, *s.* blame; censure; abuse.

Vituperative, ve-tu'-per-a-tiv, *a.* uttering or containing censure or abuse. **Vituperatively,** ve-tu'-per-a-tiv-le, *ad.* with vituperation.

Viva, ve'-vä, *s.* a shout (It.)

Vivace, ve-vä'-tsha, *ad.* briskly and lively [Mus.] (It.)
Vivacious, ve-va'-shus, *a.* having great liveliness; lively; sprightly in spirit, temper or conduct; having great vitality (L. *vivax*, from *vivo*, to live). **Vivaciously**, ve-va'-shus-le, *ad.* with spirit. **Vivaciousness**, ve-va'-shus-nes, *s.* the quality of being vivacious.
Vivacissimo, ve-vä-tshis'-e-mo, *ad.* extremely lively [Mus.] (It.)
Vivacity, ve-vas'-se-te, *s.* liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behaviour; air of life; life; animation; spirits.
Vivandière, ve-vang'-de-are, *s.* a female sutler attached to a regiment.
Vivarium, vi-va'-re-um, } *s.* a place for keeping living
Vivary, vi'-va-re, } animals.
Vivat, ve'-vä, *int.* of applause (Fr. may he live).
Vive, veev, long live; success to (Fr.)
Vivency, vi'-ven-se, *s.* manner of supporting life or vegetation.
Viverra, vi-ver'-rä, *s.* the weasel genus of animals (L.)
Vives, vivez, *s.* a disease of animals, particularly of horses, seated in the glands under the ear, where a tumour is formed which sometimes ends in suppuration.
Vivianite, viv'-e-an-ite, *s.* phosphate of iron of various shades of blue and green (*Vivian*, a mineralogist).
Vivid, viv'-id, *a.* lively; active; sprightly; bright; glowing; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colours (L. *vividus*, animated, true to the life, from *vivo*, to live). **Vividly**, viv'-id-le, *ad.* in a vivid manner; with life; in bright or glowing colours. **Vividness**, viv'-id-nes, *s.* the quality of being vivid.
Vividity, viv-id'-e-te, *s.* vividness.
Vivific, vi-vif'-ik, } *a.* giving life; reviving; en-
Vivifical, vi-vif'-e-kal, } livening (L. *vivus*, living, and *facio*, to make).
Vivificate, vi-vif'-e-kate, *v.a.* to give life to; to animate; to restore bodies to their native state [Chem.] See **Revive.**
Vivification, viv-e-fe-ka'-shun, *s.* act of vivifying, reviving, or restoring; revival; restoration.
Vivificative, viv'-e-fe-ka-tiv, *a.* able to animate or give life.
Vivify, viv'-e-fi, *v.a.* to endue with life; to animate; to make to be living. See **Vivific.**
Viviparity, viv-e-par'-e-te, *s.* viviparousness.
Viviparous, vi-vip'-a-rus, *a.* producing young in a living state; opposed to oviparous (L. *vivus*, living, and *pario*, to bring forth). **Viviparously**, vi-vip'-a-rus-le, *ad.* in a viviparous manner. **Viviparousness**, vi-vip'-a-rus-nes, *s.* state of being viviparous.
Vivisection, viv-e-sek'-shun, *s.* experimentation on animals whilst alive, for the purpose of making some physiological discovery (L. *vivus*, and *sectio*, cutting).
Vivo, ve'-vo, *ad.* with life and animation [Mus.] (It.)
Vixen, viks'-en, *s.* a froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a scold; a termagant (A.S. feminine of *fox*).
Vixenish, viks'-en-ish, *a.* like a vixen.
Vixenly, viks'-en-le, *a.* having the qualities of a vixen.
Viz, viz, a contraction of **Videlicet**, to wit; that is; namely.
Vizard, viz'-ard, *s.* a mask: *v.a.* to mask. See **Visor.**
Vizier, viz'-yer *or* viz-eer', *s.* a councillor of state in the Turkish Empire or other Mohammedan country. The *Grand Vizier*, the prime minister of the Turkish Empire. (Ar. one who bears a burden.)
Vizierate, viz'-yer-ate *or* viz-eer'-ate, *s.* the office of vizier.
Vizor, vi'-zor, *s.* See **Visor.**
Vocable, vo'-kä-bl, *s.* a word; a term; a name (L. *vocabulum*, from *vox*, the voice).
Vocabulary, vo-kab'-u-lar-e, *s.* a list or collection of the words of a language, science, &c., arranged in alphabetical order and explained; collection of words at one's command.
Vocabulist, vo-kab'-u-list, *s.* the compiler of a vocabulary.
Vocal, vo'-kal, *a.* having a voice; uttered or modulated by the voice; vowel: *s.* in the Rom. Cath. Church, one who has a vote in certain elections. *Vocal music*, music made by the voice, or composed to be sung, in distinction from instrumental music (L. *vox*, the voice). **Vocally**, vo'-kal-le, *ad.* with the voice; in words. **Vocalness**, vo'-kal-nes, *s.* the quality of being vocal.
Vocalist, vo'-kal-ist, *s.* a public singer, distinguished for his vocal powers.
Vocality, vo-kal'-e-te, *s.* quality of being utterable by the voice; having the force of a vowel.
Vocalization, vo-kal-ize-a'-shun, *s.* the act of vocalizing.
Vocalize, vo'-kal-ize, *v.a.* to form into voice; to make vocal.
Vocation, vo-ka'-shun, *s.* designation or destination to a particular state or profession; a calling by the will of God; summons; call; inducement; employment; calling; occupation; trade.
Vocative, vok'-a-tiv, *a.* relating to calling; appliedto that case of the noun in which the person denoted is addressed [Gram.]: *s.* the fifth case or state of nouns in the Latin language; or the case, in any language, of the word applied to the person addressed [Gram.]
Voce, vo'-tcha, *s.* the voice [Mus.], as *voce di petto*, the natural voice; *voce colo*, a solo voice; *voce di testa*, a falsetto or feigned voice (It.)
Vociferate, vo-sif'-er-ate, *v.n.* to cry out with vehemence; to exclaim, bawl, or clamour: *v.a.* to utter with a loud voice.
Vociferation, vo-sif'-er-a'-shun, *s.* a violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice; exclamation; clamour.
Vociferous, vo-sif'-er-us, *a.* making a loud outcry; clamorous; turbulent or noisy (L. *vox*, and *fero*, to bear). **Vociferously**, vo-sif'-er-us-le, *ad.* in a vociferous manner. **Vociferousness**, vo-sif'-er-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being vociferous.
Vocule, vok'-ule, *s.* a feeble vocal utterance.
Voe, vo, *s.* a creek or inlet of the sea.
Vogue, voag, *s.* public favour; fashion prevailing at any particular time (Fr. repute, from *voguer*, to sail).
Voice, voys, *s.* sound uttered by the mouth, specially of a human being; power of speech; any sound made by the breath; vote; language; words; expression; a speaker; command; precept; a particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs, according as the subject is the agent or object of the action [Gram.]: *v.a.* to fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of. In organ music, to *voice a pipe*, to bring it to its intended tone and power (Fr. *voix*, from L. *vox*).
Voiced, voyst, *a.* furnished with a voice.
Voiceless, voys'-les, *a.* having no voice or vote.
Voicing, voys'-ing, *s.* act of giving to an organ-pipe its proper quality of tone.
Void, voyd, *a.* not occupied with any visible matter; empty; vacant; without inhabitants or furniture; having no legal or binding force; free; clear, destitute; having no incumbent; unsubstantial; vain. *Void space*, a vacuum [Physics.] *To make void*, to render useless or of no effect (L. *viduus*, bereft). **Voidness**, voyd'-nes, *s.* the state of being void; emptiness; nullity; want of substantiality.
Void, voyd, *s.* an empty space; a vacuum.
Void, voyd, *v.a.* to quit; to leave; to evacuate; to render of no validity or effect; to make or leave vacant: *v.n.* to be emitted or evacuated.
Voidable, voyd'-ä-bl, *a.* that may be annulled or made void; that may be evacuated.
Voidance, voyd'-ans, *s.* act of emptying; act of ejecting from a benefice; vacancy; evasion.
Voided, voyd'-ed, *a.* an epithet for any ordinary which seems to be cut in the middle, and only the outside strips left [Her.]
Voider, voyd'-er, *s.* one who or that which voids; a basket in which broken meat is carried from the table; one of the ordinaries, whose figure is much like that of the flanch [Her.]; a kind of shallow basket of open work [Agri.]
Voiding, voyd'-ing, *a.* receiving what is ejected: *s.* the act of voiding; what is voided.
Voiture, vwaw'-ture, *s.* a carriage (Fr.)
Vola, vo'-lä, *s.* a rapid flight of notes [Mus.] (It.)
Volant, vo'-lant, *a.* flying; passing through the air; nimble; active; represented as flying [Her.] (Fr. from L. *volo*, to fly.)
Volata, vo-lä'-tä, *s.* a rapid flight of notes.
Volatile, vol'-a-til, *a.* having the power to fly; capable of wasting away; easily passing into the aeriform state; evaporating readily; lively; gay; full of spirit; fickle; apt to change. *Volatile alkali*, ammonia. *Volatile salt*, carbonate of ammonia. (L. flying, swift, from *volo*). **Volatileness**, vol'-a-til-nes, *s.* the quality of being volatile; disposition to evaporate.
Volatility, vol-a-til'-e-te, *s.* volatileness; great sprightliness; levity; mutability of mind; fickleness.
Volatilizable, vol-a-til-i'-za-bl, *a.* that may be volatilized.
Volatilization, vol-a-til-li-za'-shun, *s.* the act or process of rendering volatile.
Volatilize, vol'-a-til-ize, *v.a.* to render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate.
Volcanic, vol-kan'-ik, *a.* pertaining to volcanoes; produced by a volcano; changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.
Volcanicity, vol-kä-nis'-e-te, *s.* state of being volcanic volcanic power.

Volcanism, vol'-kan-izm, *s.* the power that produces volcanoes.

Volcanist, vol'-kā-nist, *s.* one versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes; one who believes in the vulcanian theory. *See* **Vulcanian.**

Volcanite, vol'-kan-ite, *s.* augite.

Volcanity, vol-kan'-e-te, *s.* the state of being volcanic, or of volcanic origin.

Volcanization, vol-kan-e-za'-shun, *s.* the process of volcanizing or of becoming volcanized.

Volcanize, vol'-kan-ize, *v.a.* to subject to, or cause to undergo, volcanic heat; to be affected by its action.

Volcano, vol-kā'-no, *s.* a mountain, of a conical shape, from which smoke, gases, stones, lava, or other substances are from time to time ejected; a burning mountain (It. from *Vulcanus*, Vulcan).

Vole, vole, *s.* a deal at cards that draws all the tricks (Fr. from L. *volo*, to fly).

Vole, vole, *s.* a genus of rodents resembling rats and mice, some of which are aquatic in their habits, as the water-rat (*wold*, field.)

Volee, vo-la', *s.* a rapid flight of notes in music (Fr.)

Volery, vo'-ler-e, *s.* a flight of birds; a large bird-cage in which the birds have room to fly.

Volet, vol'-a, *s.* the wing of a picture formed as a triptych (Fr.)

Volitation, vo-le-ta'-shun, *s.* act of flying; flight.

Volition, vo-lish'-un, *s.* act of willing, of determining choice, or of forming a purpose; power of willing or determining (L. *volo*, to will).

Volitive, vol'-e-tiv, *a.* having the power to will; expressing volition.

Volley, vol'-le, *s.* a flight of shot or missiles; the discharge of many small arms at once; a burst or emission of many things: *v.a.* to discharge with a volley: *v.n.* to throw out or discharge at once; to sound as a volley (Fr. from L. *volo*, to fly).

Volt, volt, *s.* the unit of electro-motive force.

Volt, voalt, *s.* a round or circular tread; a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre [Man.]; a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust [Fencing]. (Fr. from L. *volvo, volutum*, to roll.)

Volta, vol'-tā, *ad.* signifies that the part is to be repeated [Mus.]

Voltaic, vol-ta'-ik, *a.* pertaining to *Volta*, the discoverer of voltaism. *Voltaic apparatus*, apparatus for accumulating voltaic or galvanic electricity. *Voltaic battery*, voltaic apparatus of considerable size. *Voltaic electricity*, the kind of electricity which is evolved by voltaic apparatus. *Voltaic pile*, a pile or column composed of metallic plates, as of zinc and silver in alternate succession.

Voltaism, vol'-ta-izm, *s.* that branch of electrical science which has its source in the chemical action between metals and different liquids; galvanism.

Voltameter, vol-tam'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for measuring the voltaic electricity passing through it (*volta*, and Gr. *meter*).

Voltaplast, vol'-tā-plast, *s.* a galvanic battery adapted for electrotyping (*volta*, and Gr. *plasso*, to fashion).

Voltatype, vol'-tā-tipe, *s.* electrotyping.

Volti, vol'-te, *ad.* turn over; *volti subito*, turn over quickly [Mus.] (It.)

Voltigeur, vol'-te-zhur, *s.* a foot soldier of a light company (Fr.)

Voltzite, volt'-zite, *s.* a mineral whose principal constituents are sulphuret of zinc and its oxides.

Volubilate, vo-lu'-be-late, } *a.* climbing by winding
Volubile, vol'-u-bl, } round another body [Bot.]

Volubility, vol-u-bil'-e-te, *s.* volubleness; fluency of speech.

Voluble, vol'-u-bl, *a.* formed so as to roll with ease; apt to roll; having quick motion; nimble; active; fluent; having fluency of speech. See **Volume.**

Volubly, vol'-u-ble, *ad.* in a voluble manner. **Volubleness,** vol'-u-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being voluble.

Volulite, vol'-u-lite, *s.* a petrified shell of the genus voluta.

Volume, vol'-yum, *s.* primarily, a roll, as of parchment, written on and rolled up; a roll or turn; as much as is included in a roll or coil; dimensions; compass; space occupied; a swelling or spherical body; a wreath; a book; a covered or bound collection of sheets of printed or written paper; compass, tone or power of voice [Mus.] (L. *volvo, volutum*, to roll.)

Volumed, vol'-yumd, *a.* having the form of a volume or roll, as a volumed hust.

Volumetric, vol-yu-met'-rik, *a.* pertaining to measurement by volume. *Volumetric analysis*, a method of determining the weight of a substance by means of the laws of equivalence (*volume*, and *metric*).

Voluminous, vo-lu'-men-us, *a.* consisting of many coils or convolutions; consisting of many volumes or books; having written many volumes; copious; diffusive. **Voluminously,** vo-lu'-me-nus-le, *ad.* in many volumes; copiously. **Voluminousness,** vo-lu'-me-nus-nes, *s.* state of being voluminous.

Volumist, vol'-yu-mist, *s.* an author, or one who writes a volume.

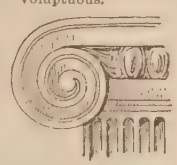
Voluntary, vol'-un-tā-re, *a.* acting by choice, without being influenced or impelled by another; free, or not being under restraint; proceeding from choice or free will; acting with willingness; done with design; done freely; spontaneous; subject to the will; pertaining to voluntaryism: *s.* one who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer; one who maintains that the Church should be independent of the State and supported solely by the free-will offerings of her people, as well as free from all State interference; a piece played extemporarily, according to the musician's fancy; a composition for the organ [Mus.] *Voluntary conveyance*, the transfer of property without any adequate consideration [Law]. (L. *voluntas*, will, choice, from *volo*, to will.) **Voluntarily,** vol'-un-tā-re-le, *ad.* in a voluntary manner. **Voluntariness,** vol'-un-tā-re-nes, *s.* the quality of being voluntary.

Voluntaryism, vol'-un-tā-re-izm, *s.* the principle of those who maintain that the Church should be independent of the State and dependent on the free-will offerings of its people.

Volunteer, vol-un-teer', *s.* a person who enters into military or other service of his own free will: *a.* voluntarily entering into service; composed of volunteers: *v.a.* to offer or bestow voluntarily: *v.n.* to enter into any service of one's free-will, without solicitation or compulsion.

Voluptuary, vo-lupt'-yu-ā-re, *s.* a man addicted to luxury, or the gratification of appetite and other sensual pleasures; an epicure; a sensualist: *a.* voluptuous (L. *voluptas*, pleasure).

Voluptuous, vo-lupt'-yu-us, *a.* given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging in sensuality; spent in sensuality; ministering luxuriously to sensual pleasures. **Voluptuously,** vo-lupt'-yu-us-le, *ad.* in a voluptuous manner; luxuriously. **Voluptuousness,** vo-lupt'-yu-us-nes, *s.* the state of being voluptuous.



Volute.

Voluta, vo-lu'-tā, *s.* a genus of gasteropodous molluscs.

Volute, vol'-ute, *s.* a kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals; the number of volutes in the Ionic order being four, and that in the Composite being as many as eight; a molluscof the genus voluta, prized for its rarity and beauty.

Voluted, vo-lu'-ted, *a.* having a volute or spiral scroll.

Volution, vo-lu'-shun, *s.* a spiral turn or wreath (L. *volvo, volutum*, to roll).

Volutite, vol'-u-tite, *s.* a petrified shell of the genus voluta.

Volvox, vol'-voks, *s.* a genus of minute globular organisms, found slowly moving or revolving in stagnant water impregnated with vegetable matter, and at one time classed as animalcules (L. *volvo*).

Volvulus, vol'-vu-lus, *s.* an obstructive twisting of the intestines [Med.]

Vomer, vo'-mer, *s.* a thin bone, which constitutes the inferior posterior part of the septum of the nasal fossæ [Anat.]; a plough-share (L.)

Vomica, vom'-e-kā, *s.* an abscess in the lungs. See **Nux vomica.**

Vomit, vom'-it, *v.n.* to eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth: *v.a.* to discharge from the stomach; to eject with violence from any hollow place: *s.* the matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic. *Black vomit*, a dark-coloured matter ejected from the stomach in the last stage of yellow fever or other malignant disease; the disease, or yellow fever itself (L. *vomo*).

Vomiting, vom'-it-ing, *s.* act of ejecting the contents of the stomach; the act of throwing out substances with violence from a deep hollow, as a volcano, &c.

Vomition, vo-mish'-un, *s.* the act or power of vomiting.

Vomitive, vom'-e-tiv, } *a.* causing the ejection of
Vomitory, vom'-e-tur-e, } matter from the stomach.

Vomito, vo-me'-to, *s.* the yellow fever in its worst form (Sp.)

Vomitory, vom'-e-tur-e, *s.* an emetic; principal entrance of a large building [Arch.]

Vomiturition, vom-e-tu-rish'-un, *s.* an unavailing effort to relieve the stomach by vomiting; vomiting of little; vomiting with little effort (L.)

Voracious, vo-ra'-shus, *a.* greedy for eating; ravenous; very hungry; rapacious; eager to devour or swallow

up. **Voraciously,** vo-ra'-shus-le, *ad.* with greedy appetite; ravenously. **Voraciousness,** vo-ra'-shus-nes, *s.* greediness of appetite; eagerness to devour.

Voracity, vo-ras'-e-te, *s.* voraciousness.

Voraginous, vo-raj'-in-us, *a.* full of gulfs; devouring like a gulf (L. *vorago*, an abyss, a gulf).

Vorant, vo'-rant, *a.* an epithet applied to the representation of a fish devouring any live animal [Her.]

Vortex, vor'-teks, *s.*; *pl.* **Vortices** *or* **Vortexes,** a whirling or circular motion of water; a whirling of the air; a whirlwind. In the Cartesian system, the theory of a collection of particles of matter forming an ether or fluid, endowed with a rapid rotatory motion around an axis, as accounting for the planetary revolutions (L. from *verto*, to turn.)

Vortical, vor'-te-kal, *a.* whirling; turning. **Vortically,** vor'-te-kal-le, *ad.* in a vortical manner.

Vorticella, vor-te-sel'-là, *s.* a genus of bell-shaped, stalk-supported animalcules, which, by the rapid rotary motion of the organs round the mouth, create a vortex in the water to obtain their food.

Vortiginous, vor-tij'-e-nus, *a.* vortical.

Votaress, vo'-ta-res, *s.* a female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.

Votarist, vo'-ta-rist, *s.* a votary.

Votary, vo'-ta-re, *a.* devoted; consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow: *s.* one devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; more generally one devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Vote, vote, *s.* suffrage; the expression of a wish, desire, will, preference, or choice in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a man to an office or in passing laws, rules, regulations, and the like; a ballot, a ticket, &c., as expressive of preference; expression of will by a majority: *v.n.* to express or signify the mind, will, or preference in electing men to office, or in passing laws, &c.: *v.a.* to choose by suffrage; to elect by some expression of will; to enact or establish by vote; to grant by vote (L. *votum*, a wish, from *voveo*, *votum*, to vow).

Voter, vo'-ter, *s.* one who has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage.

Voting, vo'-ting, *s.* act of expressing the mind, will, or preference by vote or suffrage. *Voting paper*, a paper on which an elector gives his vote.

Votive, vo'-tiv, *a.* given by or as the result of some vow; devoted. A *votive medal*, one struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event. *A votive offering*, a tablet, picture, &c., dedicated in consequence of the vow of a worshipper. **Votively,** vo'-tiv-le, *ad.* by way of vow.

Vouch, vowtch, *v.a.* to call upon solemnly to witness; to declare; to warrant; to maintain by affirmations; to establish proof; to call into court to warrant and defend [Law]: *v.n.* to bear witness: to give testimony: *s.* warrant; attestation (L. *voco*, to call).

Vouchee, vowtch-ee', *s.* the person who is called into court to support or make good his warranty of title [Law].

Voucher, vowtch'-er, *s.* one who gives witness or full attestation to anything; the act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title [Law]; a book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or confirm and establish facts.

Vouchsafe, vowtch'-safe, *v.a.* to permit to be done without danger; to condescend to grant: *v.n.* to condescend (lit. to warrant safe).

Vouchsafement, vowtch-safe'-ment, *s.* grant in condescension.

Voussoir, voos'-wär, *s.* one of the truncated wedge-like stones forming part of an arch [Arch.] (Fr. *voussure*, curving of an arch.)

Vow, vow, *s.* a solemn promise made to God or to some deity; a solemn promise or pledge: *v.a.* to give, consecrate or dedicate to God by a solemn promise; to devote: *v.n.* to make vows or solemn promises (L. *voveo*, to vow).

Vowel, vow'-el, *s.* a sound uttered by simply opening the mouth or vocal organs, as the sound of *a, e, o;* the letter or character representing a simple sound: *a.* pertaining to a vowel; vocal (Fr. *voyelle*, from L. *vocalis*).

Vowelled, vow'-eld, *a.* furnished with vowels.

Vower, vow'-er, *s.* one who makes a vow.

Voya, voy'-à, *s.* a large rope used in weighing the anchor [Naut.]

Voyage, voy'-aje, *s.* a passage, originally by land or water, now by water only, from one place or country to another, usually at a distance: *v.n.* to sail or pass by water; *v.a.* to travel; to pass over (Fr. from L. *via*, a way).

Voyager, voy'-a-jèr, *s.* one who sails or passes by sea or water.

Voyageur, vwaw-ya-zhur', *s.* a Canadian boatman (Fr.)

Vraisemblance, vra-sang-blangs, *s.* appearance of truth (Fr. *vrai*, true, and *semblance*, seeming).

Vulcan, vul'-kan, *s.* the god of fire, who presided over the working of metals [Myth.]

Vulcanian, vul-kà'-ne-an, *a.* pertaining to Vulcan, or to works in iron, &c.; volcanic; pertaining to the vulcanists; plutonian. *Vulcanian theory*, the theory, otherwise called plutonic, which regards the earth as originally in a state of igneous fusion.

Vulcanic, vul-kan'-ik, *a.* pertaining to Vulcan; volcanic.

Vulcanism, vul'-kan-izm, *s.* the action of heat in the production of certain natural phenomena.

Vulcanist, vul'-kan-ist, *s.* one who holds the vulcanian theory of the earth.

Vulcanite, vul'-kan-ite, *s.* vulcanized india-rubber, combined with a large proportion of sulphur; volcanic garnet.

Vulcanization, vul-kan-ize-a'-shun, *s.* the process of vulcanizing.

Vulcanize, vul'-kan-ize, *v.n.* to change the properties of india-rubber by combining it with sulphur, white lead and other substances.

Vulgar, vul'-gar, *a.* pertaining to the common people; used or practised by common people; vernacular; national; common; used by all classes; public; low; boorish; rude; unrefined: *s.* the common people. (L. *vulgus*, the mass, the people). **Vulgarly,** vul'-gar-le, *ad.* in a vulgar manner. **Vulgarness,** vul'-gar-nes, *s.* the quality of being vulgar; vulgarity.

Vulgar-fraction, vul'-gar-frak-shun, *s.* See **Fraction.**

Vulgarism, vul'-gar-izm, *s.* grossness of manners; vulgarity of expression.

Vulgarity, vul-gar'-e-te, *s.* mean condition in life; grossness or clownishness of manners or language.

Vulgarize, vul'-gar-ize, *v.a.* to make vulgar.

Vulgate, vul'-gate, *s.* a very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only one which the Rom. Cath. Church admits to be authentic, so called as having been the one in common use: *a.* pertaining to the old Latin version of the Scriptures.

Vulnerability, vul-ner-à-bil'-e-te, *s.* vulnerableness.

Vulnerable, vul'-ner-à-bl, *a.* that may be wounded; susceptible of wounds; liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously (L. *vulnus*, a wound). **Vulnerableness,** vul'-ner-à-bl-nes, *s.* state of being vulnerable.

Vulnerary, vul'-ner-à-re, *a.* useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries: *s.* any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds.

Vulnerate, vul'-ner-ate, *v.a.* to wound; to hurt.

Vulneration, vul-ner-a'-shun, *s.* act of wounding.

Vulnerose, vul'-ner-ose, *a.* full of wounds; wounded.

Vulture.

Vulpine, vul'-pine, *a.* pertaining to the fox; cunning; crafty (L. *vulpes*, a fox).

Vulpinism, vul'-pin-izm, *s.* vulpine quality.

Vulpinite, vul'-pin-ite, *s.* anhydrite, sulphate of lime.

Vulture, vult'-yur, *s.* a large voracious bird of prey with great powers of flight and mostly inhabiting mountainous regions (L. *vultur*, from *vello*, to pull).

Vulturine, vult'-yur-in, *a.* belonging to the vulture; having the qualities of the vulture; rapacious.

Vulturish, vult'-yur-ish, **Vulturous,** vult'-yur-us, } *a.* like a vulture; rapacious.

Vulturism, vult'-yur-izm, *s.* vulture rapacity.

Vulviform, vul'-ve-form, *a.* like a cleft with projecting edges [Bot.] (L. *vulva*, a wrapper, and *form.*)

Vying, vi'-ing, *ppr.* of **Vie,** *a.* competing.

W.

W is the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, which takes its written form and its name from the union of two V's, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call U, the name being given to it from its form, not its sound. W is precisely the *ou* of the French, and the *u* of the Spaniards, Italians, and Germans. With the other

vowels it forms diphthongs; as, in *well, want, will, dwell*, pronounced *oell, oant, oill, doell*. At the end of words, after *a* and *o* W is often silent, as in *law, saw, low, sow*.

Wabble, wob'-bl, *v.n.* to move from one side to the other, as a turning or whirling body when not rightly balanced: *s.* a hobbling, unequal motion, as in a body not rightly balanced (Celt.)

Wabbly, wob'-ble, *a.* having an irregular motion, backward and forward.

Wacke, wak'-ke, *s.* a rock of a grayish green colour nearly allied to basalt, of which it may be regarded as a softer and earthy variety (Ger.) See **Graywacke.**

Wad, wod, *s.* a little mass of some soft or flexible material, such as hay or tow; a substance made of hay or tow rolled in a ball, and rammed into a gun to keep down the powder: *v.a.* to form into a wad; to stuff with a wad (Scand.)

Wad, Wadd, wod, *s.* an earthy oxide of manganese [Min.]

Wadded, wod'-ded, *a.* formed into a wad or mass.

Wadding, wod'-ding, *s.* a wad; the materials for wads; a kind of soft stuff of loose texture, used for stuffing garments.

Waddle, wod'-dl, *v.n.* to move in walking with short steps and from side to side, as in rocking; to walk with a waddling motion (*wade*).

Waddler, wod'-dler, *s.* one who waddles.

Waddling, wod'-dling, *a.* moving with a short-stepping, rocking gait. **Waddlingly**, wod'-dling-le, *ad.* with a waddling gait.

Wade, wade, *v.n.* to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water; to move or pass with difficulty or labour: *v.a.* to pass, as a river, by walking on the bottom (A.S. *wadan*, L. *vado*, to go).

Wader, wa'-der, *s.* one who wades; one of an order of birds that wade in water for their prey.

Wad-hook, wod'-hook, *s.* a strong iron screw to draw out the wads or cartridges remaining in the guns.

Wadi, wod'-e, *s.* the channel of a water-course, which is dry except in the rainy season; a river; a river course (Ar.)

Wading, wa'-ding, *a.* constituted to wade.

Wadset, wod'-set, *s.* a kind of pledge or mortgage as a satisfaction for debt or obligation [Scots Law.] (A.S. *waed*, a pledge.)

Wadsetter, wod'-set-ter, *s.* one who holds by wadsett.

Wae, wa, *s.* woe; *a.* very sad (Scotch).

Wafer, wa'-fer, *s.* a thin small sweet cake; a thin circular piece of unleavened bread used in the administration of the eucharist in the Rom. Cath. Church, and frequently impressed with some symbol of the cross; thin discs of dried paste, sometimes coloured, used in sealing letters, &c.: *v.a.* to seal or close with a wafer (Ger. *Waffel*).

Waffle, wof'-fl, *s.* a cake baked on coals in an iron utensil.

Waffle-irons, wof'-fl-i-urnz, *s.pl.* a utensil for baking waffles.

Waft, wäft, *v.a.* to bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; to convey through water or air; to convey, as ships; to buoy; to beckon: *v.n.* to be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium; to float: *s.* a floating body; a signal displayed from a ship's stern by hoisting a flag furled in a roll to the head of the staff [Naut.] (*wave.*)

Waftage, wäf'-tage, *s.* conveyance or transportation through a buoyant medium, as air or water.

Wafter, wäf'-ter, *s.* he who or that which wafts; a passage-boat.

Wafting, wäft'-ing *s.* a bearing or floating in a fluid.

Wafture, wäft'-yur, *s.* the act of waving.

Wag, wag, *v.a.* to move one way and the other with quick turns; to move a little way and then turn the other way, as to wag the head: *v.n.* vibrate; to be quick in ludicrous motion; to stir; to pack off; to be moved one way and the other.

Wag, wag, *s.* a droll; a man full of low sport and humour; a fellow fond of jokes.

Wage, waje, *v.a.* to bet; to stake; to put at hazard on the event of a contest; to venture; to make; to undertake; to carry on, as to wage war. See **Wed.**

Wagel, wa'-jel, *s.* the great black-backed gull.

Wager, wa'-jer, *s.* something deposited, laid or hazarded on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; a bet; subject on which bets are laid; an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness; or the act of making oath along with others to fortify the defendant's oath [Law]: *v.n.* to offer a wager. *Wager of battle*, an ancient law by which disputes were to be settled by personal contest, but which is now abolished.

Wagerer, wa'-jer-er, *s.* one who wagers or lays a bet.

Wages, wa'-jez, *s.* hire; reward; that which is paid or stipulated for services, chiefly of a mechanical character.

Waggel, wag'-gel, *s.* See **Wagel.**

Waggery, wag'-er-e, *s.* mischievous merriment; sportive trick or gaiety; sarcasm in good humour.

Waggish, wag'-ish, *a.* mischievous in sport; roguish in merriment; done, made or laid in waggery; frolicsome. **Waggishly**, wag'-ish-le, *ad.* in a waggish manner. **Waggishness**, wag'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being waggish; roguish sport.

Waggle, wag'-gl, *v.n.* to wag; to move from side to side: *v.a.* to move one way or the other (*wag*).

Waggon, Wagon, wag'-gun, *s.* a heavy vehicle on four wheels used for the transportation of heavy commodities: *v.a.* to transport in a wagon: *v.n.* to practise the transportation of goods in a wagon (A.S. *wægan*, to carry).

Wagonage, wag'-gun-aje, *s.* money paid for carriage in a wagon; a body of wagons.

Wagoner, wag'-gun-er, *s.* one who conducts a wagon; a constellation, Charles's Wain.

Wagonette, wag-un-et', *s.* an open four-wheeled carriage seated like an omnibus for from four to eight or ten.

Wagtail.

Wagoning, wag'-gun-ing, *s.* the business of transporting in a wagon.

Wagtail, wag'-tale, *s.* a small bird, belonging to the genus motacilla, and named from the incessant wagging of its long tail.

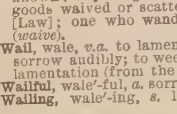
Wahabee, Wahabi, wä-hä'-bee, *s.* a follower of Abdel *Wahab*, a reformer of Mohammedanism, about 1760, whose doctrines, which are of a puritanically reforming type, prevail in a large part of Arabia.

Waif, wafe, *s.* goods found, of which the owner is not known; anything found without an owner; stolen goods waived or scattered by a thief in his flight [Law]; one who wanders about and has no home (*waive*).

Wail, wale, *v.a.* to lament; to bewail: *v.n.* to express sorrow audibly; to weep: *s.* loud weeping; violent lamentation (from the sound).

Wailful, wale'-ful, *a.* sorrowful; mournful.

Wailing, wale'-ing, *s.* loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation. **Wailingly**, wale'-ing-le, *ad.* with wailing.



Wain.

Wailment, wale'-ment, *s.* lamentation.

Wain, wane, *s.* a wagon; a carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels: a constellation, Charles's Wain. See **Wagon.**

Wainage, wane'-aje, *s.* a finding of carriages.

Wain-bote, want'-bote, *s.* timber for wagons or carts.

Wain-house, wane'-hows, *s.* a house or shed for wagons and carts.

Wain-rope, wane'-rope, *s.* a rope for binding a load on a wagon; a cart-rope.

Wainscot, wanez'-kot, *s.* a wooden lining or boarding of walls, made in panels: *v.a.* to line with boards; to line with different materials (lit. boarding for wains).

Wainscotting, wanez-kot'-ing, *s.* material for wainscot.

Wair, ware, *s.* a piece of plank two yards long and a foot broad [Carp.]

Waist, wayst, *s.* that part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; that part of a ship which is between the quarter-deck and forecastle or the middle part of a ship (A.S. growth, from *weaxan*, to grow).

Waistband, wayst'-band, *s.* the band, or upper part of trowsers, which encompasses the waist.

Waistcloths, wayst'-kloths, *s.pl.* coverings of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter-deck and forecastle [Naut.]

Waistcoat, wayst'-kote, *s.* a short sleeveless undercoat or garment for men, extending to the waist and covering the chest; a vest.

Waister, wayst'-er, *s.* a man stationed in the waist of a ship [Naut.]

Wait, wate, *v.n.* to stay in expectation; to stay proceedings in expectation; to rest in patient expectation; to stay; to continue by reason of hindrance; to lie in ambush. *To wait on* or *upon*, to attend, as a servant; to attend upon; to pay servile attendance;

to follow. *To wait at*, to perform service at. *To wait for*, to watch, as an enemy.

Wait, wate, *v.a.* to stay for, or remain stationary in expectation of the arrival of; to attend; to accompany with submission: *s.* ambush; the act of waiting. *To lie in wait*, to lie in ambush (Old Fr. *waite*, a watch).

Waiter, wate'-er, *s.* one who waits; a servant in attendance in a place of public entertainment, as an inn; salver; a vessel on which tea-furniture, &c., is carried.

Waiting, wate'-ing, *a.* serving; attending: *s.* act of staying; attendance. **Waitingly**, wate'-ing-le, *ad.* by waiting.

Waiting-maid, wate'-ing-made, *s.* an upper servant who attends on a lady.

Waiting-woman, wate'-ing-woo-man, *s.* a waiting-maid.

Waitress, wate'-res, *s.* a female attendant in an inn or place of public entertainment.

Waits, wates, *s.pl.* itinerant musicians, who give notice of the approach of Christmas by their nocturnal performances in the public streets.

Waive, wave, *s.* a woman put out of the protection of the law [Law].

Waive, wave, *v.a.* to put off; to relinquish; not to insist on or claim (Scand.)

Waiver, wa'-ver, *s.* the act of waiving or not insisting on some right [Law].

Waiwode, wa'-wode. See **Waywode.**

Wake, wake, *v.n.* to be or continue awake; to cease to sleep; to awake; to be alive or active; to be excited from a torpid state; to be put in motion: *v.n.* to rouse from sleep; to arouse; to put in motion or action; to revive: *s.* the annual commemoration of the dedication of a church, formerly kept by watching all night; vigils; state of forbearing sleep; the sitting up of persons with a dead body prior to burial; a lichwake (A.S. *wacan*, to arise).

Wake, wake, *s.* the track which a ship leaves in the water, formed by the meeting of the water behind. *In the wake of*, following immediately after. (Ice. a track through ice.)

Wakeful, wake'-ful, *a.* not sleeping; indisposed to sleep; watchful; vigilant. **Wakefully**, wake'-ful-le, *ad.* with watching or sleeplessness. **Wakefulness**, wake'-ful-nes, *s.* indisposition to sleep.

Waken, wake'n, *v.n.* to wake; to cease to sleep: *v.a.* to rouse from sleep; to excite to action or motion.

Wakener, wake'-ner, *s.* one who rouses from sleep.

Wake-robin, wake'-rob-in, *s.* a European plant, arum maculatum.

Waker, wa'-ker, *s.* one who watches; one who rouses from sleep.

Waking, wa'-king, *a.* being awake; not exciting into motion or action: *s.* the period of being awake. *Waking hours*, the hours when one is awake.

Walan, wa'-lan, *s.* the name of a large tree in Amboyna.

Waldenses, wäl-den'-ses, *s.pl.* a body of Presbyterian Christians, who reside in the valleys of Piedmont, and who arose in the 12th century, under the leadership of Peter *Waldo*, in antagonism to the clerical corruption of the Church of Rome.

Wale, wale, *s.* a ridge or streak in cloth, rising above the rest; a streak or stripe; the mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh: *v.a.* to mark with stripes. *Wales of a ship*, an assemblage of strong planks, extending along a ship's sides (A.S. *walu*, a rod).

Waled, wale'd, *a.* marked with stripes.

Walhalla, wäl-hal'-la, *s.* the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle, and chosen to be slain, as the elect of the Scandinavian imagination [Norse Myth.]; an architectural monument, specially that near Ratisbon, consecrated to the memory of illustrious men of Germany (Ger. *wahl*, choice, or Ice. *valr*, slain, and *hall*).

Walk, wawk, *v.n.* to step along; to go, move, or travel on foot; to step; to be stirring; to move off; to depart; in the Bible, to live and act relatively to some principle of conduct. *To walk over*, to gain a victory without a contest. (A.S. *wealcan*, to roll, to ramble.)

Walk, wawk, *v.a.* to cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace: *s.* the act of walking; manner of walking; gait; step; carriage; the length one walks; a place for walking; an avenue set with trees; way; road; range; place of wandering; course of life or pursuit; the slowest pace of a horse, ox, or other quadruped. *A sheep-walk*, high and dry land where sheep pasture.

Walkable, wawk'-à-bl, *a.* fit to be walked on.

Walker, wawk'-er, *s.* one who walks; a fuller; a forester; one who deports himself in a particular manner.

Walking, wawk'-ing, *s.* act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.

Walking-staff, waw'-king-staf, *s.* a walking-stick.

Walking-stick, waw'-king-stik, *s.* a staff or stick carried in the hand for support or as a badge of gentility in walking; an insect with a long slender body, like a piece of stick.

Walk-mill, wawk'-mil, *s.* a fulling mill.

Walkyrs, wal'-kirs, *s.pl.* a set of maidens whose business it was to select those who were worthy to fall in battle, and enter Walhalla; the Valkyrs (Ice. *valr*, slain, and *kjora*, to choose).

Wall, wawl, *s* a work or structure of stone, brick, or other material, intended for defence or secrecy; the side of a building or apartment; a defence or means of security: *pl.* fortifications in general: *v.a.* to inclose with or defend by a wall. *To go to the wall*, to get the worst of it. *To take the wall*, to take the upper or most honourable place. (L. *vallum*, a rampart.)

Wallaba, wal'-là-bà, *s.* a leguminous tree of Guiana, valuable for its timber.

Wall-creeper, wawl'-kreep-er, *s.* a small bird, which frequents rocks and walls, climbing up the face of them.

Wall-cress, wawl'-kres, *s.* a plant of the genus arabis, growing in dry stony places, or on walls.

Walled, wawl'd, *a.* inclosed or fortified with a wall.

Waller, wawl'-er, *s.* one who builds walls.

Wallerite, wawl'-er-ite, *s.* a variety of clay.

Wallet, wol'-let, *s.* a bag for carrying the necessaries for a journey or march; a knapsack; anything protuberant and swagging (A.S.)

Wall-eoye, wawl'-i, *s.* in horses, an eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish colour.

Wall-flower, wawl'-flou-er, *s.* a plant of the genus cheiranthus, which grows on old walls, &c.

Wall-fruit, wawl'-frute, *s.* fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

Walling, wawl'-ing, *s.* walls in general; materials for walls.

Wall-knot, wawl'-not, *s.* a knot formed at the end of a rope by untwisting the strands and interweaving them [Naut.]

Wall-moss, wawl'-mos, *s.* a species of moss growing on walls.

Walloon, wal-loon', *s.* a descendant of the old Celtic Belgæ in Flanders; their language.

Wallop, wol'-lop, *v.n.* to boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, with noise: *v.a.* to beat soundly.

Wallow, wol'-lo, *v.n.* to roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or on other substance; to tumble and roll; to move heavily and clumsily; to live in filth or gross vice: *v.a.* to roll one's body: *s.* a kind of rolling walk (A.S. *wealwian*).

Wallower, wol'-lo-er, *s.* one who rolls in mire; a wheel that turns the trundle-head in a mill.

Wall-paper, wawl'-pa-per, *s.* paper for covering the walls of apartments.

Wall-pellitory, wawl'-pel-e-tor-e, *s.* a plant, parietaria officinalis, growing on old walls.

Wall-pennywort, wawl'-pen-ne-wurt, *s.* a plant of the genus cotyledon.

Wall-pepper, wawl'-pep-per, *s.* a plant of the genus sedum.

Wall-plate, wawl-plate, *s.* a piece of timber placed horizontally upon a wall, on which joists, &c., rest.

Wall-sided, wawl'-si-ded, *a.* having sides nearly perpendicular.

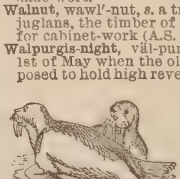
Wall-spring, wawl'-spring, *s.* a spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.

Wall-tree, wawl'-tree, *s.* a tree trained on a wall for warmth, protection, and exposure to the sun.

Wall-wort, wawl'-wurt, *s.* a plant, the dwarf-elder, or dane-wort.

Walnut, wawl'-nut, *s.* a tree and its fruit, of the genus juglans, the timber of the tree being in high favour for cabinet-work (A.S. *wealh*, foreign, and *nut*).

Walpurgis-night, väl-pur'-gis-nite, *s.* the eve of the 1st of May when the old pagan witch-world was supposed to hold high revelry under its chief on certain high places, the Brocken especially, in Germany (*St. Walpurgis*, a female saint concerned in the introduction of Christianity to Germany).



Walrus.

Walrus, wawl'-rus, *s.* the morse or sea-horse, a large amphibious and carnivorous mammal of the Arctic seas (*whale*, and Ger. *Ross*, horse).

Waltz, wawltz, *s.* a German national dance, originally from Bohemia, and now very fashionable in other

countries, executed by two persons round a room with a whirling motion; the triple-time music by which it is accompanied: *v.n.* to dance a waltz (Ger. *walzen*, to roll).

Waltzer, wawlt'-zer, *s.* a person who waltzes or is skilled in waltzing.

Waltzing, wawlt'-zing, *s.* the act of dancing a waltz.

Wamble, wom'-bl, *v.n.* to be disturbed with nausea (Dut.)

Wamble-cropped, wom'-bl-kropt, *a.* sick at the stomach.

Wampee, wom'-pee, *s.* a tree of the genus cookia, and its fruit.

Wampum, wom'-pum, *s.* small beads made of different coloured shells, used by the N. American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament.

Wan, won, *a.* pale; having a sickly hue; languid of look (A.S. *wann*). **Wanly**, won'-le, *ad.* in a pale manner. **Wanness**, won'-nes, *s.* paleness; a sallow, dead, pale colour.

Wand, wond, *s.* a small stick; a rod; a staff of authority; a rod used by conjurers, harlequins, &c. (Dut.)

Wander, won'-der, *v.n.* to ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view; to leave home; to depart; to migrate; to depart from the line of discussion; to depart from duty or rectitude; to be delirious; to be not under the guidance of reason: *v.a.* to travel over without a certain course (A.S. *wandrian*).

Wanderer, won'-der-er, *s.* a rambler; one who roves; one who deviates from duty.

Wandering, won'-der-ing, *a.* roving; rambling: *s.* peregrination; aberration; deviation from rectitude; roving of the mind in discussion, in a dream, in delirium; uncertainty. *Wandering Jew*, a Jew, of mediæval legend, doomed by Christ to wander over the earth till His return, in consequence of an indignity he did to Christ as He was being led to crucifixion.

Wanderingly, won'-der-ing-le, *ad.* in a wandering manner.

Wanderoo, won-der-oo', *s.* a baboon of Ceylon and Malabar.

Wandy, won'-de, *a.* long and flexible, like a wand.

Wane, wane, *v.n.* to be diminished; to decrease, applied particularly to the illuminated part of the moon; to decline: *s.* decrease of the illuminated part of the moon; decline; diminution (A.S. *wanian*).

Wang, wang, *s.* the jaw or cheek-bone; the latchet of a shoe (A.S.)

Wanghee, wong-he', *s.* a kind of tough, flexible cane, imported from China.

Wang-tooth, wang'-tooth, *s.* a jaw tooth.

Wanhope, won'-hope, *s.* want of hope (*want* and *hope*).

Wanhorn, won'-horn, *s.* a plant of the genus kæmpferia.

Wankle, wonk'l, *a.* weak; unstable; changeable (A.S.)

Wanned, wond, *a.* made wan or pale.

Wannish, won'-ish, *a.* slightly wan.

Want, wont, *s.* deficiency; defect; need; necessity; poverty; penury; indigence; the state of not having; what is not possessed, but is desired: *v.a.* to be destitute; to be deficient in; not to have; to fall short; to be without; to need; to have occasion for; to wish for; to desire: *v.n.* to be deficient; to fail; to be lacking; to fall short (*wane*).

Wantage, won'-taje, *s.* deficiency; that which is wanting.

Wanting, wont'-ing, *a.* absent; deficient.

Wantless, wont'-les, *a.* having no want; abundant.

Wanton, won'-tun, *a.* wandering or roving in gaiety or sport; sportive; frolicsome; playing in the wind; wandering from rectitude; licentious; unchaste; lascivious; loose; unrestrained; luxuriant; extravagant: *s.* a lewd person; a lascivious man or woman; a trifler; an insignificant flutterer; a word of slight endearment: *v.n.* to rove and ramble without restraint; to revel; to play loosely; to play lasciviously; to move briskly and irregularly (A.S. *wan*, lacking, not, and *togen*, educated).

Wantonly, won'-tun-le, *ad.* in a wanton manner.

Wantonness, won'-tun-nes, *s.* licentiousness; negligence of restraint; lasciviousness; levity; sportiveness.

Wantwit, want'-wit, *s.* one destitute of wit and sense.

Wanty, won'-te, *s.* a broad strap of leather, for binding a load on the back of a beast.

Wapacut, wap'-à-kut, *s.* the spotted owl of Hudson's Bay.

Wapenshaw, wä'-pin-shaw, *s.* a periodical gathering in the districts of Scotland for the exhibition of arms made at certain seasons; a military volunteer gathering (A.S. *wæpen*, and *shaw*).

Wapentake, wap'-en-take, *s.* a division or district, as in Yorkshire, answering to the hundred in other counties, so called because, when the overlord appeared for justice, the men used to touch his spear in token of fealty (A.S. *wæpen*, arms, and *tac*, to touch).

Wapiti, wap'-e-te, *s.* the N. American stag.

Wapp, wap, *s.* the rope with which the shrouds are set taut in wall-knots [Naut.]

Wapper, wap'-per, *s.* a name given to the smaller species of the river-gudgeon.

Wappet, wap'-pet, *s.* a species of cur or watchdog.

War, wawr, *s.* a contest between nations or states, or parties in the same state, carried on by force of arms; instruments of war; forces; arms; the profession of arms; art of war; hostility; state of opposition or contest; enmity; disposition to contention: *v.n.* to make war; to invade or attack a nation or state with force of arms; to carry on hostilities; to contend; to strive violently: *v.a.* to carry on a contest. *Man-of-war*, an armed ship of large size, for attack or defence. *Holy war*, a religious war: a crusade. (A.S. *werre.*)

Warble, wawr'-bl, *v.a.* to quaver the voice; to modulate with turns or variations; to cause to quaver; to be modulated: *v.n.* to be quavered or modulated; to be uttered melodiously; to sing: *s.* a quavering modulation of the voice, as in birds; a song (*whirl*).

Warbler, wawr'-bler, *s.* a songster, used of birds. *Warblers*, the singing birds.

Warbles, wawr'-blz, *s.pl.* small, hard, tumours on the backs of horses, occasioned by the heat of the saddle or the uneasiness of its situation; small tumours on the bodies of cattle, caused by parasitic larvæ.

Warbling, wawr'-bling, *a.* quavering the voice; singing; filled with musical notes, as a grove: *s.* the act of shaking or modulating notes; singing.

Warblingly, wawr'-bling-le, *ad.* in a warbling manner.

War-council, wawr'-koun-sil, *s.* a council of war.

War-cry, wawr-kri, *s.* a cry for mutual encouragement in charging an enemy.

Ward, wawrd, *v.a.* to fend off; to repel; to turn aside anything mischievous that approaches; originally to guard; to defend: *v.n.* to act on the defensive with a weapon: *s.* guard made by a weapon in fencing; a fortress; a stronghold; one whose business is to guard, watch, and defend; a certain district, division, or quarter of a town or city; custody; confinement under guard; a minor or person under the care of a guardian; the state of a child under a guardian; guardianship; right over orphans; the division of an hospital; the part of a lock which hinders the action of any key but the proper one; act of guarding; watch troops to defend a fort (A.S. *weardian*).

Wardage, wawr'-daje, *s.* a certain tax paid for watch and ward.

Wardcorn, wawrd'-korn, *s.* in feudal times, the duty of watching and warding a castle, by blowing a horn on occasions of surprise.

Warded, wawrd'-ed, *pp.* of **Ward**. *Warded off*, fended off; repelled; turned aside from injuring.

Warden, wawr'-dn, *s.* a keeper; a guardian. *Warden of the Cinque Ports*, an officer who has the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports. *Warden of a college*, the master or president.

Wardenship, wawr'dn-ship, } *s.* the office or juris-
Wardenry, wawr'dn-re, } diction of a warden.

Warder, wawr'-der, *s.* a keeper; a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight, or made other signals. *Warders of the Tower* of London, officers who attend state prisoners.

Ward-holding, wawrd'-hoald-ing, *s.* a tenure of land in Scotland in return for service in war when called for.

Wardian, wawr'-de-an, *a.* applied to a close glass-case for plants (*Ward*, the inventor).

Wardmote, wawrd'-mote, *s.* a court or assembly held in each ward of a city or town, especially in London (*ward*, and *mote*).

Ward-penny, wawrd'-pen-ne, *s.* money paid for watch and ward.

Wardrobe, wawrd'-robe, *s.* a room where clothes are kept; a portable closet for hanging up clothes; wearing apparel in general.

Ward-room, wawrd'-room, *s.* a room over the gun-room, where the lieutenants and other principal officers sleep and mess [Naval].

Wardship, wawrd'-ship, *s.* guardianship; care and protection of a ward; pupilage; state of being under a guardian.

Ward-staff, wawrd'-staf, *s.* a constable's or watchman's staff.

Ward-wit, wawrd'-wit, *s.* a quittance of payment for the keeping of wards.

Ware, ware, *a.* provided against; wary; aware. **Warely**, ware'-le, *ad.* cautiously. See **Warily**.

Ware, ware, *s.* sea-weed (A.S. *war*).

Wareful, ware'-ful, *a.* wary; watchful; cautious. **Warefulness**, ware'-ful-nes, *s.* wariness; cautiousness.

Warehouse, ware'-hous, *s.* a store-house for goods; a building for storing goods till custom is paid: *v.a.* to deposit or secure in a warehouse or custom-house store.

Warehousing, ware-howz'-ing, *s.* the act of placing goods in a warehouse or in a custom-house store. *Warehousing system*, an arrangement for lodging imported articles in the custom-house stores, without payment of duties, until they are taken out to be retailed for home consumption.

Wareless, ware'-les, *a.* unwary; incautious; suffered unawares.

Ware, ware, *s.* articles of a specified manufacture viewed collectively, as earthenware: *pl.* **Wares**, goods; commodities; merchandise (A.S. *waru*).

Warfare, wawr'-fare, *s.* military service; military life; war; contest; struggle with spiritual enemies: *v.n.* to carry on continual war, specially of a spiritual kind (*war*, and *fare*).

Warfarer, wawr'-fa-rer, *s.* one engaged in warfare.

Warfaring, wawr'-fa-ring, *a.* carrying on war.

War-field, wawr'-feeld, *s.* field of battle; theatre of war.

Warhoop, wawr'-hoop, *s.* a war-whoop.

War-horse, wawr'-hors, *s.* a trooper's horse; a charger.

Warine, wawr'-in, *s.* a S. American monkey of the sapajou group.

War-insurance, wawr'-in-su-rans, *s.* insurance on vessels in time of war.

Wark, wärk, *s.* work; a building, as bulwark.

Warlike, wawr'-like, *a.* fit for war; disposed for war; pertaining to war; having the appearance of war; martial; soldierly. **Warlikeness**, wawr'-like-nes, *s.* a warlike disposition or character.

Warlock, wawr'-lok, *s.* a male witch; a wizard [Scotch].

Warm, wawrm, *a.* having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; having prevalence of heat; zealous; ardent; habitually ardent; irritable; keen; animated; busy or heated in action; fanciful; enthusiastic; vigorous; sprightly: *v.a.* to communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to interest; to engage; to excite ardour or zeal in; to set aglow: *v.n.* to become moderately heated; to become ardent or animated. *Warm colours*, those which have yellow or yellow-red for their basis. (A.S. *wearm.*) **Warmly**, wawrm'-le, *ad.* with gentle heat; eagerly; earnestly; ardently. **Warmness**, wawrm'-nes, *s.* the state of being warm; warmth.

Warm-blooded, wawrm-blud'-ed, *a.* having warm blood, such as mammalian animals and birds.

Warmer, wawrm'-er, *s.* one who or that which warms.

Warm-hearted, wawrm'-härt-ed, *a.* having or showing warmth of affection, zeal, or interest; cordial; sincere. **Warm-heartedness**, wawrm'-härt-ed-nes, *s.* the quality of being warm-hearted.

Warming, wawrm'-ing, *a.* making moderately hot.

Warming-pan, wawrm'-ing-pan, *s.* a covered pan with a long handle for warming a bed with ignited coals.

Warming-stone, wawrm'-ing-stone, *s.* a stone dug in Cornwall, which retains heat a great while.

Warmth, wawrmth, *s.* warmness; gentle heat; a warm or kindly feeling; a state of lively and excited interest; zeal; ardour; earnestness; excitement; fancifulness; enthusiasm; that glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colours [Painting].

Warn, wawrn, *v.a.* to give notice of probable danger or evil that may be avoided; to caution; to admonish of any duty; to notify beforehand; to notify by authority; to summon (A.S. *warnian*).

Warner, wawrn'-er, *s.* one who warns; an admonisher.

Warning, wawrn'-ing, *s.* caution against danger; previous notice; notice to leave or go. **Warningly**, wawrn'-ing-le, *ad.* so as to warn.

War-office, wawr-of'-fis, *s.* department or office in which the military affairs of a country are managed.

Warp, wawrp, *s.* in weaving, the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof; a rope employed in drawing, towing, or removing a ship or boat; a towing line [Naut.]; a slimy substance deposited on land by marine tides, by which a rich alluvial soil is formed [Agri.]; a premature casting of young (A.S. *wearp*).

Warp, wawrp, *v.n.* to turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction; to deviate; to swerve; to fly with a bending or waving motion; to cast the young prematurely, as cows: *v.a.* to turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction; to turn aside from the true direction; to pervert; to tow or move with a line or warp attached to buoys or other objects [Naut.]; to cast the young prematurely; to let in the tide for the purpose of fertilizing the ground; to run the yarn off the winches into hauls to be tarred [Rope-making]. (A.S. *weorpan*, to cast, to throw.)

War-paint, wawr'-paynt, *s.* paint on the face and other parts of the body on going to war, a practice among certain savage nations.

War-path, wawr'-path, *s.* a hostile expedition.

Warped, wawrpt, *a.* twisted; distorted.

Warper, wawrp'-er, *s.* one who forms the threads into the warp [Weaving].

Warping, wawrp'-ing, *s.* the preparing of the warp; fertilization of land by flooding it with water.

Warping-bank, wawrp'-ing-bank, *s.* a mound round a field to retain water let in for fertilizing the land.

Warping-hook, wawrp'-ing-hook, *s.* a hook used by rope-makers for hanging the yarn on, when warping into hauls for tarring.

Warping-post, wawrp'-ing-poast, *s.* a strong post used in warping rope-yarn.

War-plume, wawr'-plume, *s.* a plume worn in war.

Warproof, wawr'-proof, *a.* proof against attack: *s.* valour tried by war.

Warrant, wär'-rant, *v.a.* to authorize; to maintain; to support by authority or proof; to justify; to secure; to pledge one's self for; to declare with assurance; to secure to a grantee an estate granted [Law]; to secure to a purchaser the good quality of the goods sold [Law]. (Fr. *garantir.*)

Warrant, wär'-rant, *s.* an act, instrument, or obligation by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; authority; power that authorizes or justifies any act; a commission giving authority; a voucher; that which attests or proves; right; a writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing; a writ of authority inferior to a commission [Mil.] *Warrant of attorney*, a written authority given by a client to his attorney to appear for him.

Warrantable, wär'-rant-à-bl, *a.* authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable. **Warrantably**, wär-rant-à-ble, *ad.* justifiably. **Warrantableness**, wär-rant-à-bl-nes, *s.* the quality of being justifiable.

Warranted, wär'-ran-ted, *a.* authorized; justified; vouched.

Warrantee, wär-ran-tee, *s.* the person to whom land or other thing is warranted.

Warranter, wär'-ran-ter, *s.* one who gives authority or legally empowers; one who assures or engages to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right or to make good any defect of title or quality.

Warranting, wär'-rant-ing, *a.* authorizing; assuring.

Warrant-officer, wär'-rant-of'-fis-er, *s.* an officer next below a commissioned officer, acting under a warrant from the navy department, as a midshipman, master, boatswain, &c. [Navy].

Warrantor, wär'-rant-ur, *s.* one who warrants, the correlative of warrantee.

Warranty, wär'-ran-te, *s.* a promise or deed made by the bargainer for himself and his heirs to secure the bargainee and his heirs in the enjoyment of an estate or other thing granted; authority; justificatory mandate or precept; security: *v.a.* to warrant; to guarantee.

Warren, wär'-ren, *s.* a piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of game or rabbits; a franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the Crown for keeping hares, rabbits, partridges, or pheasants [Law]; a place for keeping fish in a river (*ward.*)

Warrener, wär-ren-er, *s.* the keeper of a warren.

Warrior, wawr'-re-ur, *s.* a soldier: a man engaged in military life; a brave man; a good soldier.

Warrioress, wawr'-e-ur-es, *s.* a female warrior.

War-scot, wawr'-skot, *s.* a contribution formerly made towards the supply of armour and the material of war.

War-ship, wawr'-ship, *s.* a ship armed for war.

War-song, wawr'-song, *s.* a song inciting to war; a song accompanying the war-dance.

Wart, wawrt, *s.* a firm, hard excrescence, found chiefly on the hands; spongy excrescences on the hinder pasterns of a horse: a sessile gland or protuberance on trees (A.S. *wearte*).

Warted, wawrt'-ed, *a.* having little knobs on the surface; verrucose [Bot.]

Warth, wawrth, *s.* a customary payment in the Middle Ages for castle guard.

Wartless, wawrt'-les, *a.* having no warts.

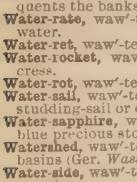
War-torch, wawr'-tortsh, *s.* the torch that kindles war.

Wartwort, wawrt'-wurt, *s.* a plant having a warty surface.

Warty, wawrt'-e, *a.* full of warts; overgrown with warts; of the nature of warts.
War-wasted, wawr'-wayst-ed, *a.* wasted by war.
War-whoop, wawr'-hoop, *s.* among savage tribes, a yell raised in charging an enemy; a war-cry.
War-worn, wawr'-worn, *a.* worn with military service.
Wary, wa'-re, *a.* cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; careful; circumspect (A.S. *wær*). **Warily**, wa'-re-le, *ad.* in a wary manner; cautiously. **Wariness**, wa'-re-nes, *s.* prudent care to foresee and guard against evil; caution.
Was, woz, the *first* and *third person singular* of the past tense of the verb **Be**.
Wase, waze, *s.* a wreath of straw or cloth upon the head to relieve the pressure of burdens.
Wash, wosh, *v.a.* to cleanse by ablution or by rubbing in water; to wet; to overflow; to dash against; to cover with water; to scrub in water; to separate extraneous matter from; to rub over with some liquid substance; to squeeze and cleanse in water; to cleanse by a current of water; to overlay with a thin coat of metal; to purify from the pollution of sin; to spread or float colours thinly over broad masses or spaces of a picture [Painting]: *v.n.* to perform the act of ablution; to do washing; to stand washing (A.S. *wascan*).
Wash, wosh, *s.* alluvial matter; substances collected and deposited by water; a bog; a marsh; a cosmetic; a lotion; a superficial stain or colour; waste liquor of a kitchen for hogs; act of washing the clothes of a family; the fermented wort from which the spirit is extracted; the shallow part of a river, or arm of the sea; the blade of an oar, or the thin part which enters the water, and by whose impulse the boat is moved; a colour spread or floated thinly over broad masses or spaces of a picture [Painting]; a substance laid on boards or other work, for beauty or preservation; a thin coat of metal.
Washable, wosh'-á-bl, *a.* that can be washed.
Wash-ball, wosh'-bawl, *s.* a ball of soap to be used in washing the hands or face.
Wash-board, wosh'-bored, *s.* a board for washing clothes on; a broad, thin plank, fixed occasionally on the top of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port for the same purpose; a board round a room next to the floor.
Washer, wosh'-er, *s.* one who or that which washes; an iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin; a piece of iron, leather, &c., at the base of a screw or nut to prevent the surfaces from being injured.
Washer-man, wosh'-er-man, *s.* a man who washes clothes.
Washer-woman, wosh'-er-woo-man, *s.* a woman who washes clothes for others or for hire; a laundress.
Washing, wosh'-ing, *s.* act of cleansing with water; ablution; a wash; having the clothes washed.
Washing-machine, wosh'-ing-má-sheen, *s.* a machine used in washing clothes.
Wash-leather, wosh'-*leth*-er, *s.* skin in imitation of chamois for cleaning household articles; buff leather for belts.
Wash-pot, wosh'-pot, *s.* a vessel in which anything is washed.
Wash-stand, wosh'-stand, *s.* a small table or frame on which a vessel is placed to be used in washing the hands or face.
Wash-tub, wosh'-tub, *s.* a tub in which clothes are washed.
Washy, wosh'-e, *a.* watery; damp; soft; weak; not solid; not firm or hardy. **Washiness**, wosh'-e-nes, *s.* the quality of being washy or weak.
Wasp, wosp, *s.* a well-known hymenopterous insect of the genus vespa, whose sting is very painful; a waspish person (A.S. *wæps*).
Wasp-bite, wosp'-bite, *s.* the bite of a wasp.
Wasp-fly, wosp'-fli, *s.* a species of fly resembling a wasp, but stingless.
Waspish, wosp'-ish, *a.* having a very slender waist, like a wasp; quick to resent any trifling affront; snappish; petulant; irascible. **Waspishly**, wosp'-ish-le, *ad.* in a waspish manner. **Waspishness**, wosp'-ish-nes, *s.* petulence; irascibility; snappishness.
Wassail, wos'-sel, *s.* a festive occasion; a drunken bout; a spiced liquor made of apples, sugar and ale, formerly much in use on such occasions; a merry song: *v.n.* to hold a merry drinking meeting (A.S. *wes*, be, and *hœl*, well or whole).
Wassail-bowl, wos'-sel-bole, } *s.* a vessel containing was-
Wassail-cup, wos'-sel-kup, } sail for the use of a festive company.
Wassailer, wos'-sel-er, *s.* one who assists at a wassail; a reveller; a toper; a drunkard.
Wast, wost, *past tense* and *sec. pers. sing.* of **Be**.
Waste, wayst, *v.a.* to diminish by gradual dissipation or loss; to scatter and destroy; to squander; to cause to be lost through wantonness or negligence; to destroy in enmity; to desolate; to destroy by violence; to impair strength gradually; to wear out; to spend; to consume; to damage, impair or injure, as an estate, by suffering the buildings, fences, &c., to go to decay [Law]; to exhaust: *v.n.* to lose bulk or substance gradually; to be diminished or lost by slow dissipation, consumption or evaporation (A.S. *weste*, and L. *vastus*, empty).
Waste, wayst, *a.* destroyed; ruined; desolate; uncultivated; destitute; stripped; superfluous; worthless; of no value; untilled. *Laid waste*, desolated; ruined. **Wasteness**, wayst'-nes, *s.* a desolate state; solitude.
Waste, wayst, *s.* the act of squandering; dissipation of property through wantonness, ambition, extravagance, luxury, or negligence; useless expenditure; prodigality or dissipation; a desolate or uncultivated country; land untilled, though capable of tillage; region ruined and deserted; mischief; destruction; spoil, destruction or injury done to houses, woods, &c., to the prejudice of the heir [Law].
Waste-basket, wayst'-bas-ket, *s.* a basket to hold waste papers.
Waste-book, wayst'-book, *s.* a book in which entries of transactions are made as they occur, previous to their being carried to the journal or ledger [Comm.]
Wasteful, wayst'-ful, *a.* causing waste; expending that which is valuable without necessity or use; lavish; prodigal; destructive; ruinous. **Wastefully**, wayst'-ful-le, *ad.* in a wasteful way. **Wastefulness**, wayst'-ful-nes, *s.* lavishness; expenditure without necessity or use.
Waste-gate, wayst'-gate, *s.* a gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted.
Wastel, wos'-tel, *s.* a fine sort of bread.
Waste-pipe, wayst'-pipe, *s.* a pipe for conveying off waste water, &c.
Waster, wayst'-er, *s.* one who squanders property or consumes extravagantly; something causing a candle to waste; a kind of a cudgel.
Wastethrift, wayst'-thrift, *s.* a spendthrift.
Waste-weir, wayst'-weer, *s.* an overfall or weir for the superfluous water of a canal.
Wasting, wayst'-ing, *a.* diminishing by dissipation of substance and strength.
Wastrel, wayst'-trel, *s.* a state of waste; a common; anything cast away as bad.
Watch, wotch, *s.* forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep; attention; close observation; guard; a watchman or watchmen set for a guard; the place where guard is kept; post or office of a watchman; a certain period of the night in which one person or a set of persons stand as sentinels: a small time-piece or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket or about the person; the period during which a division of the crew is on duty on deck [Naut.] *To be on the watch*, to be looking steadily for some event. (A.S. *wæcce*.)
Watch, wotch, *v.n.* to be or keep awake; to be attentive; to look with expectation; to keep guard; to act as sentinel; to be vigilant; to be insidiously attentive; to attend on the sick during the night: *v.a.* to guard; to have in keeping; to lie in wait for; to tend; to note carefully. *To watch over*, to be cautiously observant of.
Watch-box, wotch'-boks, *s.* a sentry-box.
Watch-dog, wotch'-dog, *s.* a dog kept to guard premises.
Watcher, wotch'-er, *s.* one who sits up or continues awake; one who attends upon the sick during the night.
Watchet, wotch'-et, *a.* pale or light blue.
Watchful, wotch'-ful, *a.* careful to observe; guarding with caution; vigilant; attentive. **Watchfully**, wotch'-ful-le, *ad.* vigilantly. **Watchfulness**, wotch'-ful-nes, *s.* vigilance; wakefulness.
Watch-glass, wotch'-glas, *s.* a concavo-convex glass for covering the dial-plate of a watch; a half-hour glass, for measuring the time of a watch on deck [Naut.]
Watch-guard, wotch'-gärd, *s.* a ribbon or chain attached to a watch to guard it.
Watch-house, wotch'-hous, *s.* a house in which a watch or guard is placed; a lock-up for the night.
Watching, wotch'-ing, *s.* wakefulness; inability to sleep.
Watch-key, wotch'-kee, *s.* a key to wind up a watch.
Watch-light, wotch'-lite, *s.* a light to watch by during the night; a candle with a rush wick.
Watch-maker, wotch'-ma-ker, *s.* one whose occupation is to make and repair watches.

Watch-making, wotch'-make-ing, *s.* the art of making watches, chronometers, or other time-pieces.
Watchman, wotch'-man, *s.* a sentinel; a guard; a night policeman. A *watchman's rattle*, an instrument which produces, on being whirled round, a loud rattling sound.
Watch-night, wotch'-nite, *s.* a religious service towards midnight on the last night of the year.
Watch-tower, wotch'-tow-er, *s.* a tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies or the approach of danger.
Watch-word, wotch'-wurd, *s.* the word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy; a password; motto.
Water, waw'-ter, *s.* a colourless, inodorous, transparent fluid, compounded of hydrogen and oxygen, in the proportion, by weight, of one of oxygen, and eight of hydrogen; the ocean; a sea; a lake; a river; any great collection of water; urine; the colour or lustre of a diamond or other precious stone, as a diamond of the first water, that is, perfectly pure and transparent; the serum, or any liquid humour in animal bodies, as water of the brain, the pericardium, dropsy, &c. *Mineral water*, water with mineral in solution. *Water of crystallization*, the water which enters into combination with a salt when crystallizing. *To hold water*, to be sound, tight, or correct. *Of the first water*, of the highest excellence. (A.S. *wæter.*) See **Wet.**
Water, waw'-ter, *v.a.* to irrigate; to overflow with water, or to wet with water; to supply with water; to supply with water to drink; to give a wavy appearance to: *v.n.* to shed water or liquid matter; to get or take in water; to have a longing desire.
Waterage, waw'-ter-aje, *s.* money paid for transportation by water.
Water-bailiff, waw'-ter-ba-lif, *s.* an officer of the customs for searching ships; a river-constable against salmon poaching.
Water-battery, waw'-ter-bat-ter-e, *s.* a voltaic battery in which water is used to excite electric action.
Water-bearer, waw'-ter-bare-er, *s.* Aquarius, which see.
Water-bellows, waw'-ter-bel-loze, *s.* a machine for blowing air into a furnace by means of a column of water.
Water-bird, waw'-ter-bêrd, *s.* an aquatic bird.
Water-borne, waw'-ter-born, *v.a.* borne by the water; floated.
Water-bug, waw'-ter-bug, *s.* an insect living in water, and feeding on others.
Water-butt, waw'-ter-but, *s.* a large cask to collect rain water.
Water-calamint, waw-ter-kal'-â-mint, *s.* a species of mint.
Water-carriage, waw'-ter-kar-ridj, *s.* transportation or conveyance by water.
Water-cart, waw'-ter-kärt, *s.* a cart bearing a large cask of water for watering the streets or roads.
Water-cement, waw'-ter-se-ment, *s.* a cement made of a peculiar kind of lime, which hardens beneath water.
Water-clock, waw'-ter-klok, *s.* the clepsydra, a machine to measure time by the flow or discharge of water.
Water-closet, waw'-ter-kloz-et, *s.* a closet used as a privy, in which the discharges are carried off by water.
Water-colour, waw'-ter-kul-ur, *s.* colour mixed with gum-water, instead of oil: *a.* done in water colour.
Water-colourist, waw'-ter-kul'-ur-ist, *s.* one who paints in water colours.
Water-course, waw'-ter-koars, *s.* a stream of water; a channel for the conveyance of water.
Water-craft, waw'-ter-kraft, *s.* vessels and boats plying on water.
Water-crane, waw'-ter-krane, *s.* a contrivance for supplying water to locomotives.
Water-cress, waw'-ter-kress, *s.* a small creeping plant growing in watery places, the nasturtium officinale.
Water-crowfoot, waw'-ter-kro-foot, *s.* a water plant of the genus ranunculus.
Water-cure, waw'-ter-kure, *s.* hydropathy.
Water-deck, waw'-ter-dek, *s.* a painted piece of canvas made sufficiently large to cover the saddle and bridle, girths, &c., of a dragoon's horse.
Water-doctor, waw'-ter-dok-tur, *s.* a hydropathist.
Water-dog, waw'-ter-dog, *s.* a dog used to the water; a dog with aquatic habits: *pl.* small clouds, indicative of rain.
Water-drainage, waw'-ter-drane-age, *s.* the drainage off of water.
Water-drop, waw'-ter-drop, *s.* a drop of water; a tear.
Watered, waw'-terd, *a.* sprinkled; supplied with water; having a wavy appearance.
Water-engine, waw'-ter-en-jin, *s.* an engine to raise water.
Waterer, waw'-ter-er, *s.* one who waters.
Water-fall, waw'-ter-fawl, *s.* a perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream; a cascade; a cataract.
Water-flag, waw'-ter-flag, *s.* water flower-de-luce.
Water-flea, waw'-ter-flee, *s.* an aquatic insect that comes to the surface in the mornings and evenings, and swims with short springs.
Water-flood, waw'-ter-flud, *s.* an inundation.
Water-fly, waw'-ter-fli, *s.* an insect that is seen on the water.
Water-fowl, waw'-ter-fowl, *s.* a fowl that frequents the water; an aquatic fowl.
Water-fox, waw'-ter-foks, *s.* a name given to the carp on account of its cunning.
Water-furrow, waw'-ter-fur'-ro, *s.* a deep furrow, made for conducting water from the ground: *v.a.* to plough or open water-furrows; to drain by water-furrows.
Water-gall, waw'-ter-gaul, *s.* an appearance in the sky indicative of rain; a cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water.
Water-gas, waw'-ter-gas, *s.* an illuminating gas generated by making steam pass over burning carbon.
Water-gauge, waw'-ter-gaje, *s.* an instrument for measuring the depth or quantity of water, as in a boiler.
Water-gilder, waw'-ter-gild-er, *s.* one who practises water-gilding.
Water-gilding, waw'-ter-gild-ing, *s.* the gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold, and then volatilizing the mercury by heat.
Water-god, waw'-ter-god, *s.* a deity with dominion over the water.
Water-gruel, waw'-ter-groo-el, *s.* a liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal.
Water-hammer, waw'-ter-han-mer, *s.* a vessel containing a column of water in a vacuum, which, not being supported as in the air, falls against the end of it with a sound like a hammer.
Water-hen, waw'-ter-hen, *s.* a water fowl, the gallinule.
Water-hog, waw'-ter-hog, *s.* a rodent quadruped of S. America, nearly allied to the Guinea pig.
Watering, waw'-ter-ing, *s.* act of overflowing or sprinkling or supplying with water; the place where water is supplied; the process of giving a wavy appearance to a fabric.
Watering-call, waw'-ter-ing-kaul, *s.* a trumpet sounding, on which the cavalry assemble to water their horses [Mil.]
Watering-place, waw'-ter-ing-plase, *s.* a place where water can be obtained; a place to which people resort to drink mineral-water or to bathe in sea-water.
Watering-pot, waw'-ter-ing-pot, *s.* a pot to water plants with.
Watering-trough, waw'-ter-ing-trof, *s.* a trough in which cattle and horses drink.
Waterish, waw'-ter-ish, *a.* resembling water; thin, as a liquor; insipid; somewhat watery; moist. **Waterishness**, waw'-ter-ish-ness, *s.* the state of being waterish.
Waterless, waw'-ter-les, *a.* destitute of water.
Water-level, waw'-ter-lev-el, *s.* the level formed by the surface of still water; a levelling instrument in which water is employed.
Water-lily, waw'-ter-lil-e, *s.* the common name of the aquatic plants of the genera nymphæa and nuphar, with floating leaves and large showy flowers.
Water-line, waw'-ter-line, *s.* a horizontal line, supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom, at the surface of the water.
Water-logged, waw'-ter-logd, *a.* lying like a log on the water, in consequence of the hold being flooded by leakage [Naut.]
Water-man, waw'-ter-man, *s.* a man who manages water craft; a boatman; a ferryman.
Water-mark, waw'-ter-mark, *s.* the mark or limit of the rise of a flood; a mark to show the extent of the rise and fall of the tide; a distinguishing mark impressed on paper during manufacture.
Water-meadow, waw'-ter-med-o, *s.* a meadow that may be irrigated from an adjoining stream.
Water-measure, waw'-ter-mezh-ur, *s.* a measure for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, &c.
Water-melon, waw'-ter-mel-on, *s.* a plant and its fruit, of the genus cucurbita.
Water-meter, waw'-ter-me-tr, *s.* an instrument to measure the water that passes or is consumed.
Water-mill, waw'-ter-mil, *s.* a mill whose machinery is moved by water.

Water-newt, waw'-ter-newt, *s.* an animal of the lizard tribe.
Water-ordeal, waw'-ter-or-de-al, *s.* ordeal by water.
Water-ousel, waw'-ter-oo-zl, *s.* a bird allied to the thrushes.
Water-parsnip, waw'-ter-pars-nip, *s.* an umbelliferous aquatic plant of the genus sium.
Water-pitcher, waw'-ter-pitsh-er, *s.* a pitcher for water; a N. American marsh plant, with pitcher-shaped leaves.
Water-plant, waw'-ter-plant, *s.* a plant that grows in water.
Water-poa, waw'-ter-po'-a, *s.* a valuable species of grass.
Water-poise, waw'-ter-poys, *s.* a hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids.
Water-pot, waw'-ter-pot, *s.* a vessel for holding or conveying water.
Water-power, waw'-ter-pow-er, *s.* the mechanical power or action of water.
Water-pox, waw'-ter-poks, *s.* a variety of chicken-pox.
Waterproof, waw'-ter-proof, *a.* impervious to water: *s.* cloth or a coat that is so: *v.a.* to render impervious to water.
Water-radish, waw'-ter-rad-ish, *s.* a species of watercress.
Water-rail, waw'-ter-rale, *s.* a wading bird of the genus rallus.
Water-ram, waw'-ter-ram, *s.* a machine by which water is raised much above its level by the momentum of a larger stream than the one which is raised; a hydraulic ram.
Water-rat, waw'-ter-rat, *s.* a species of rat which frequents the banks of rivers and ponds.
Water-rate, waw'-ter-rate, *s.* a tax for the supply of water.
Water-ret, waw'-ter-ret, *v.a.* to rot in water.
Water-rocket, waw'-ter-rok-et, *s.* a species of watercress.
Water-rot, waw'-ter-rot, *v.a.* to rot in water.
Water-sail, waw'-ter-sale, *s.* a small sail used under a studding-sail or driver-boom [Naut.]
Water-sapphire, waw'-ter-saf-fire, *s.* iolite, a kind of blue precious stone.
Watershed, waw'-ter-shed, *s.* a ridge separating water basins (Ger. *Wasser*, and *scheiden*, to divide).
Water-side, waw'-ter-side, *s.* sea, river, or lake side or margin.
Water-snake, waw'-ter-snake, *s.* a snake that frequents the water.
Water-soldier, waw'-ter-sole-jur, *s.* an aquatic plant, with long, sword-like leaves.


Water-spout.

Water-spaniel, waw'-ter-span-yel, *s.* a water dog so called.
Water-spout, waw'-ter-spout, *s.* a moving hollow column of water, usually observed over the sea, but sometimes over the land, caused by a whirlwind.
Water-supply, waw'-ter-sup-pli, *s.* available supply of water.
Water-table, waw'-ter-ta-bl, *s.* a string-course moulding, or other projection in the wall of a building, to throw off the water [Arch.]
Water-tank, waw'-ter-tank, *s.* a cistern for holding water.
Water-tath, waw'-ter-tath, *s.* a species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds.
Water-thermometer, waw'-ter-ther-mom'-e-ter, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the precise degree of cold at which water ceases to be condensed.
Water-tight, waw'-ter-tite, *a.* so tight as to retain or not to admit water.
Water-violet, waw'-ter-vi-o-let, *s.* an aquatic plant of the genus hottonia.
Water-wagtail, waw'-ter-wag-tale, *s.* the pied wagtail.
Water-way, waw'-ter-wa, *s.* a piece of timber, forming a channel for conducting water to the scuppers [Naut.]
Water-wheel, waw'-ter-hweel, *s.* a wheel moved by water; an engine for raising water in large quantities.
Water-wings, waw'-ter-wingz, *s.pl.* walls erected on the banks of rivers, next to bridges, to secure the foundation from the action of the current.
Water-works, waw'-ter-wurks, *s.pl.* hydraulic machines or engines for raising water, or forming artificial fountains, &c.
Water-worn, waw'-ter-worn, *a.* worn by the action of water.
Water-wort, waw'-ter-wurt, *s.* an aquatic plant of the genus elatine.
Watery, waw'-ter-e, *a.* pertaining to water; resembling water: thin or transparent, as a liquid; tasteless; insipid; vapid; abounding with water; consisting of water. **Wateriness**, waw'-ter-e-nes, *s.* the state of being watery; humidity.
Wattle, wot'-tl, *s.* a flexible rod; a hurdle made by weaving twigs together; the fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish: a rod laid on a roof to support the thatch; an acacia which grows abundantly in Australia and New Zealand, and the bark of which is used in tanning: *v.a.* to bind with twigs; to twist or interweave twigs one with another; to plat (A.S. *watel*).
Wattle-bark, wot'-tl-bark, *s.* the bark of the wattle.
Wattle-bird, wot'-tl-bérd, *s.* an Australian bird with wattles.
Wattled, wot'-tld, *a.* bound or interwoven with twigs: having processes like the wattles of a cock [Bot.]
Waul, wawl, *v.n.* to cry, as a cat.
Wave, wave, *s.* a moving swell on the surface of the water of the sea or a river caused by the wind; motion in a fluid substance like that of a wave in which one set of particles acts on the adjoining set with little or no permanent displacement [Physics]; unevenness; inequality of surface; the wavy line or streak of lustre on cloth, watered and calendered: *v.n.* to play loosely; to move like a wave one way and the other; to float; to undulate; to be moved, as a signal: *v.a.* to raise into inequalities of surface; to move one way and the other; to brandish; to waft; to beckon; to direct by a waft or waving motion (A.S. *wæg*).
Wave, wave, *v.a.* to cast away; to reject; to quit; to depart from; to put off; to relinquish, as a right or privilege. See **Waive**.
Waved, waved, *a.* variegated in lustre; having on the margin a succession of arched segments or incisions [Entom.]; wavily indented [Her.]
Waveless, wave'-les, *a.* free from waves; undisturbed.
Wavelet, wave'-let, *s.* a little wave.
Wavelike, wave'-like, *a.* resembling a wave; undulating.
Wavellite, wa'-vel-ite, *s.* a mineral, chiefly consisting of phosphate of alumina, so called from its discoverer, Dr. *Wavel*.
Wave-loaf, wave'-loaf, *s.* a loaf for a wave-offering.
Wave-offering, wave'-of-fer-ing, *s.* an offering made with waving towards the four cardinal points.
Waver, wa'-ver, *v.n.* to play or move to and fro; to fluctuate; to be unsettled in opinion; to be undetermined; to totter (*wave*).
Waver, wa'-ver, *s.* a sapling or young timber-tree.
Waverer, wa'-ver-er, *s.* one who wavers; one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith, or opinion.
Wavering, wa'-ver-ing, *a.* fluctuating; being in doubt. **Waveringly**, wa'-ver-ing-le, *ad.* in a wavering manner. **Waveringness**, wa'-ver-ing-nes, *s.* state of being unsettled.
Waveson, wave'-sun, *s.* a name given to goods which after shipwreck appear floating on the sea.
Wave-worn, wave'-worn, *a.* worn by the waves.
Waving, wave'-ing, *a.* moving as a wave; playing to and fro.
Wavure, wave'-yur, *s.* the act of waving or putting off.
Wavy, wa'-ve, *a.* rising or swelling in waves; full of waves; playing to and fro; undulating; undulating on the border or surface [Bot.] **Waviness**, wa'-ve-nes, *s.* the state of being wavy.
Wawl, wawl, *v.n.* to cry; to howl.
Wax, waks, *s.* a thick, viscid, tenacious substance, excreted by bees, and employed in the construction of their cells; a thick tenacious substance excreted in the ear; a substance secreted by certain plants, forming a silvery powder on the leaves and fruit; a substance used in sealing letters, called sealing-wax; a thick substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread: *v.a.* to smear or rub with wax (A.S. *weax*).
Wax, waks, *v.n.* to increase in size; to grow; to become larger; to pass from one state to another; to become (A.S. *weaxan*).
Wax-bill, waks'-bil, *s.* a bird of the finch genus.
Wax-candle, waks-kan'-dl, *s.* a candle made of wax.
Wax-chandler, waks-tshand'-ler, *s.* a maker or dealer in wax-candles.
Wax-cloth, waks'-kloth, *s.* floor-cloth.
Waxen, waks'n, *a.* made of wax; resembling wax.
Wax-end, waks'-end, *s.* a thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemakers' wax.
Waxing, waks'-ing, *s.* the preparation of any matter to render it fit for melting; the process of stopping out colours in calico-printing [Chem.]
Wax-insect, waks'-in-sekt, *s.* an insect, native of China, which produces wax.

Wax-light, waks'-lite, *s.* a taper made of wax.
Wax-moth, waks'-moth, *s.* the bee-moth.
Wax-myrtle, waks'-mir-tl, *s.* a shrub, from whose berries a substance resembling wax is obtained.
Wax-palm, waks'-pâm, *s.* a large species of palm, whose stem is covered with a thick coating of resin and wax.
Wax-wing, waks'-wing, *s.* a bird of the genus bombycilla.
Wax-work, waks'-wurk, *s.* figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings; modellings in wax; a collection of figures in wax-work.
Wax-worker, waks'-wurk-er, *s.* one who works in wax; a bee, as producing wax.
Waxy, waks'-e, *a.* resembling wax; soft like wax; viscid; adhesive; consisting of wax.
Way, wa, *s.* a passage; the place of passing; hence, a road of any kind; a highway; a lane; a street; any place for the passing of men, cattle or other animals; length of space; course; route; passage; room for passing; manner or means of doing anything; method; scheme of management; manner of thinking or acting; manner of practice; mode; particular turn of opinion; method or plan of life and conduct; right method of knowing or acting; general scheme of acting; progress [Naut.]: *pl.* the timbers on which a ship is launched. *To make way*, to give room for passing, or to make a vacancy. *To give way*, to recede; to make room or to yield. *To make one's way*, to advance in life by efforts. *By-the-way, en passant*, as we proceed. *To go one's way*, or *to come one's way*, to go or come along. *In the way*, opposing advance. *To be under way*, to be in motion [Naut.] *Milky Way*, the galaxy [Astron.] See **Galaxy**. *Ways and means*, in legislation, means for raising money. *Right of way*, right of passing through another's ground. (A.S. *weg.*)
Way-baggage, wa'-bag-aje, *s.* the baggage or luggage of a way-passenger on a rail-road, &c.
Way-bill, wa'-bil, *s.* a list of the passengers in a conveyance or of goods conveyed by a carrier.
Way-board, wa'-board, *s.* a partition layer [Geol.]
Way-bread, wa'-bred, *s.* the herb plantain.
Wayfarer, wa'-fa-rer, *s.* a traveller; a passenger.
Wayfaring, wa'-fa-ring, *a.* travelling; being on a journey.
Wayfaring-tree, wa'-fa-ring-tree, *s.* a shrub allied to the laurestine and the snow-ball.
Way-going, wa'-go-ing, *a.* taken from the land by a tenant the year he leaves a farm, said of crops.
Waylay, wa-la', *v.a.* to watch insidiously in the way with a view to seize, rob or slay; to beset in ambush.
Waylayer, wa-la'-er, *s.* one who waits for another in ambush with hostile intentions.
Wayless, wa'-les, *a.* having no road or path; pathless; trackless.
Way-maker, wa'-ma-ker, *s.* one who makes a way; a precursor.
Way-mark, wa'-märk, *s.* a mark to guide in travelling.
Way-passenger, wa'-pas-on-jer, *s.* passenger taken up by the way.
Wayside, wa'-side, *s.* the side of the way.
Way-station, wa'-sta-shun, *s.* an intermediate station.
Way-thistle, wa'-this-l, *s.* a perennial weed.
Wayward, wa'-wërd, *a.* froward; perverse; wilful (*away*, and *ward*). **Waywardly**, wa'-wërd-le, *ad.* frowardly; perversely. **Waywardness**, wa'-wërd-nes, *s.* frowardness; perverseness.
Way-wise, wa'-wize, *a.* skilled in finding and keeping the way.
Way-wiser, wa'-wize-er, *s.* an instrument for measuring the distance one has travelled on the road.
Waywode, } wa'-wode, } *s.* a name originally given to **Waiwode**, } } military commanders in various Sclavonic countries, and afterwards to governors of towns or provinces (Pol. the leader of an army).
Waywodeship, wa'-wode-ship, *s.* the office or jurisdiction of a waywode.
Wayworn, wa'-worn, *a.* wearied by travelling.
We, we, *pron.*; *the first pers. pl.* of **I**, denoting the person speaking, and another or others with him; men in general; everybody (A.S.)
Weak, week, *a.* having little physical strength; feeble; infirm; not healthy; not able to bear a great weight; not strong; not able to resist attack; feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting in strengthening ingredients; not politically powerful; not having force of authority; not having moral force or power to convince; not well supported by argument; unfortified; accessible; not having full conviction (Scand.) **Weakly**, week'-le, *ad.* with little physical strength; feebly. **Weakness**, week'-nes, *s.* want of physical strength; want of sprightliness; unhealthiness; want of moral force; want of judgment; feebleness of mind; defect; failing.
Weaken, wee'kn, *v.a.* to lessen the strength of; to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to reduce in strength or spirit: *v.n.* to grow weaker.
Weakener, week'-ner, *s.* he who or that which weakens.
Weak-eyed, week'-ide, *a.* having weak eyes.
Weak-headed, week'-hed-ed, *a.* having a weak intellect.
Weak-hearted, week'-härt-ed, *a.* having little courage.
Weakling, week'-ling, *s.* a feeble creature.
Weakly, week'-le, *a.* not strong of constitution; infirm.
Weak-sighted, week'-site-ed, *a.* having weak sight.
Weak-spirited, week'-spir-e-ted, *a.* timid; having low spirits.
Weal, weel, *s.* a sound state of a person or thing; happiness; prosperity; a state; republic; public interest (*well*).
Weal, well, *s.* the mark of a stripe. See **Wale.**
Weald, weeld, *s.* a wooded region; an open tract of country.
Wealden, weel'-den, *a.* pertaining to the wealds of Kent and Sussex; a term applied to certain fresh-water strata belonging to the lower cretaceous epoch (Geol.)
Wealsman, weelz'-man, *s.* a name given sneeringly to a politician.
Wealth, welth, *s.* prosperity; riches; large possessions of money, goods, or land; that abundance of worldly estate which exceeds that of the greater part of the community; affluence; that which possesses exchangeable value [Political Economy] (*well*).
Wealthy, welth'-e, *a.* rich; having large possessions; opulent; affluent. **Wealthily**, welth'-e-le, *ad.* richly. **Wealthiness**, welth'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being wealthy.
Wean, ween, *v.a.* to accustom and reconcile, as a child or other young animal, to a want or deprivation of the breast; to detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of anything (A.S. *wenian*).
Weanling, ween'-ling, *s.* a child or other animal newly weaned: *a.* just weaned.
Weapon, wep'n, *s.* any instrument of offence or defence, or for combating enemies: *pl.* thorns, prickles, and stings [Bot.] (A.S. *wæpen.*)
Weaponed, wep'nd, *a.* armed; furnished with weapons or arms; equipped.
Weaponless, wep'n-les, *a.* unarmed; having no weapon.
Weapon-salve, wep'n-salv, *s.* a salve which was supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it.
Wear, ware, *v.a.* to waste or impair by attrition; to lessen or diminish by time, use, or instruments; to carry appendant to the body; to have or exhibit; to affect by degrees. *To wear away*, to consume or diminish. *To wear off*, to diminish by attrition. *To wear out*, to render useless by attrition or decay; to consume tediously; to waste the strength of; to harass (A.S. *werian*).
Wear, ware, *v.n.* to be wasted; to be diminished by attrition; to be spent tediously; to be consumed by slow degrees; to advance by slow degrees. *To wear off*, to pass away by degrees.
Wear, ware, *s.* the act of wearing; diminution by friction; the thing worn; a dam in a river. *Wear and tear*, the loss by wearing, as of machinery in use. See **Weir.**
Wear, ware, *v.a.* to put a ship on the other tack by turning her round, with stern toward the wind [Naut.] (*veer.*)
Wearable, wa'-rà-bl, *a.* that can be worn.
Weard, weerd, *s.* a warden, used in the composition of names, and signifying watchfulness or care.
Wearer, wa'-rer, *s.* one who wears or carries as an appendant to the body; that which wastes or diminishes.
Wearied, we'-rid, *a.* tired; fatigued.
Wearing, wa'-ring, *a.* denoting what is worn; *s.* clothes; garments.
Wearish, we'-rish, *a.* watery; weak; washy.
Wearisome, we'-re-sum, *a.* causing weariness: tiresome; tedious; fatiguing. **Wearisomely**, we'-re-sum-le, *ad.* tediously; so as to cause weariness. **Wearisomeness**, we'-re-sum-nes, *s.* the quality of being wearisome; tiresomeness; tediousness.
Weary, we're, *a.* having the strength much exhausted by toil or violent exertion; tired; fatigued; having the patience exhausted, or the mind yielding to discouragement; causing weariness; tiresome: *v.a.* to reduce or exhaust the physical strength; to tire; to fatigue; to make impatient of continuance; to harass by anything irksome. *To weary out*, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue (A.S. *werig*). **Wearily**, we'-re-le, *ad.* in a tired or weary manner. **Weariness**, we'-re-nes, *s.* the state of being weary or tired.

Weasand, we'-zand, *s.* the wind-pipe or trachea; the canal through which the air passes to and from the lungs (A.S. *wæsend*).

Weasel.

Weasel, we'-zl, *s.* a small quadruped of the genus mustela, with a very long body and short feet, which feeds on small birds, mice, &c. (A.S. *wesle*).

Weasel-coot, we'-zl-koot, *s.* the red-headed smew.

Weasel-faced, we'-zl-fased, *a.* having a thin sharp face like a weasel.

Weather, weth'-er, *s.* the state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat, cold, wetness, dryness, cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena; change of the state of the air; change: *a.* toward the wind; windward; as, weather-bow. *Stress of weather*, violent winds; force of tempests. (A.S. *weder.*)

Weather, weth'-er, *v.a.* to expose to the air; to disintegrate by exposure to the air; to sail to the windward of [Naut.]; to bear up against, as to weather the storm [Naut.] *To weather a point*, to gain or accomplish it against opposition.

Weather-beaten, weth'-er-beet'n, *a.* beaten, harassed, seasoned, or browned by the weather.

Weather-bit, weth'-bit, *s.* a turn of the cable about the end of the windlass without the knight-heads.

Weather-board, weth'-er-board, *s.* that side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side: *pl.* pieces of plank placed in the ports of a ship when laid up in ordinary; a board forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath [Naut.]

Weather-boarding, weth'-er-board-ing, *s.* boards nailed, flapping one over another.

Weather-bound, weth'-er-bound, *a.* delayed by bad weather.

Weather-cloths, weth'-er-kloths, *s.pl.* long pieces of canvas or tarpauling used to preserve the hammocks from injury by the weather when stowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray.

Weather-cock, weth'-er-kok, *s.* a vane, often in the shape of a cock, to show the direction of the wind; any thing or person that turns easily and frequently; a fickle, inconstant person.

Weather-driven, weth'-er-driv-en, *a.* driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather.

Weathered, weth'-erd, *a.* applied to rocks when the surface is altered in colour, texture, or composition, or their edges are rounded off by exposure to the elements [Geol.]; sloped to throw off the wet [Arch.]

Weather-fend, weth'-er-fend, *v.a.* to shelter.

Weather-gage, weth-er-gaje, *s.* situation of a ship when to the windward of another [Naut.]; advantage of position.

Weather-glass, weth'-er-glas, *s.* an instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere; a barometer.

Weather-helm, weth'-er-helm, *s.* applied to a ship when she is inclined to come too near the wind.

Weathering, weth'-er-ing, *s.* the action of the elements in altering the surface of rocks; the giving of inclination to a surface to throw off wet [Arch.]

Weather-most, weth'-er-moast, *a.* being furthest to the windward.

Weather-proof, weth'-er-proof, *a.* proof against rough weather.

Weather-roll, weth'-er-rol, *s.* the roll of a ship to the windward.

Weather-spy, weth'-er-spi, *s.* a star-gazer.

Weather-tide, weth-er-tide, *s.* the tide which sets against the lee side of a ship, impelling her to the windward.

Weather-wise, weth'-er-wize, *a.* skilful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

Weave, weev, *v.a.* to twine threads of any kind in such a manner as to form cloth; to entwine anything flexible; to unite by intermixture or close connection; to interpose; to insert: *v.n.* to practise weaving; to work with a loom (A.S. *wefan*).

Weaver, we'-ver, *s.* one whose occupation is to weave; a genus of birds of the finch family, natives of the warmer parts of Asia and Africa, so called from the way in which they weave their nests.

Weaver-fish, we'-ver-fish, *s.* a fish of the perch family.

Weaving, we'-ving, *s.* the act or art of forming cloth in a loom, by the intertexture of threads.

Weazen, we'-zn, *a.* thin; sharp; wizened.

Web, web, *s.* texture of threads; plexus; anything woven; anything like a web; the plexus of delicate threads spun and woven by the spider; a roll of paper, such as newspapers are printed from; a dusky film that forms over the eye and hinders the sight; suffusion; the blade of a sword; the thin partition on the inside of the rim and between the spokes of an iron sheave [Ship-building]; the membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowls [Ornith.] (*weave*).

Webbed, webd, *a.* having the toes united by a membrane or web.

Webbing, web'-bing, *s.* a strong fabric of hemp, two or three inches wide, made for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.

Web-eye, web-i, *s.* a disease in which a film or speck forms in the cornea.

Web-foot, web'-foot, *s.* a webbed foot.

Web-footed, web'-foot-ed, *a.* having webbed feet.

Websterite, web'-ster-ite, *s.* a mineral which occurs in reniform masses, the sub-sulphate of alumina.

Wed, wed, *v.n.* to marry; to contract matrimony; *v.a.* to marry; to take for husband or for wife; to join in marriage; to unite closely in affection; to attach firmly; to espouse (A.S. *weddian*, to pledge).

Wedded, wed'-ded, *a.* married; closely attached.

Wedding, wed'-ding, *s.* marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony; wedding festivities: *a.* pertaining to a wedding.

Wedding-cake, wed'-ding-kake, *s.* cake distributed at and in connection with a wedding, among friends.

Wedding-card, wed'-ding-kärd, *s.* a card, or rather two, bearing the names and address of a married couple, and sent to friends to announce the marriage.

Wedding-favour, wed'-ding-fa-vur, *s.* a bunch of white ribbons, or such like, worn by gentlemen at a wedding.

Wedding-feast, wed'-ding-feest, *s.* an entertainment provided for the guests at a wedding.

Wedding-ring, wed'-ding-ring, *s.* a ring given at the marriage ceremony by the bridegroom to the bride, in token of wedlock.

Wedge, wej, *s.* a piece of metal or wood, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting woods, rocks, &c., being one of the mechanical powers; a solid of five sides, viz., a rectangular base, two rhomboidal sides meeting in an edge, and two triangular ends [Geom.]; something in the form of a wedge; a mass of metal: *v.a.* to cleave with a wedge; to drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd or compress closely; to force, as a wedge forces its way; to fasten with a wedge or wedges; to fix in the manner of a wedge (A.S. *wecg*).

Wedge-shaped, wej'-shaped, *a.* having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform.

Wedgwood-ware, wej'-wood-ware, *s.* a kind of semi-vitrified pottery, capable of receiving all kinds of colours by means of metallic oxides and ochres, (Josiah *Wedgwood*, the inventor).

Wedlock, wed'-lok, *s.* marriage; matrimony.

Wedlocked, wed'-lokt, *a.* united in marriage.

Wednesday, wens'-da, *s.* the fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday (*Woden, i.e.* Oden's, *day*).

Wee, we, *a.* small; little.

Weed, weed, *s.* the general name of any useless or troublesome plant; anything useless or troublesome, specially when mingled with things that are useful or of value: *v.a.* to free from weeds, or from anything hurtful or offensive; to root out (A.S. *weod*).

Weed, weed, *s.* a garment; a mourning dress, generally *pl.*, as worn specially by a widow (A.S. *wæd*, a garment).

Weeder, weed'-er, *s.* one who weeds or frees from anything noxious.

Weedery, weed'-er-e, *s.* weeds; a place for the growth of weeds.

Weed-grown, weed'-grone, *a.* overgrown with weeds.

Weed-hook, weed'-hook, *s.* a hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds.

Weeding, weed'-ing, *s.* operation of freeing from weeds or anything noxious.

Weeding-chisel, weed'-ing-tshiz-el, *s.* a tool with a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground.

Weeding-forceps, weed'-ing-for-seps, *s.* an instrument for taking up some sorts of plants in weeding.

Weeding-fork, weed'-ing-fork, *s.* a strong, three-pronged fork, used in cleaning the ground of weeds.

Weeding-hook, weed'-ing-hook, *s.* a weed-hook.

Weeding-rhim, weed'-ing-rim, *s.* an implement somewhat like the frame of a wheel-barrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, &c.

Weeding-tongs, weed'-ing-tongz, *s.pl.* weeding forceps.

Weedless, weed'-les, *a.* free from weeds or noxious matter.

Weedy, weed'-e, *a.* consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds.

Week, week, *s.* the space of seven days, reckoned

generally from Sunday to Saturday. *A prophetic week*, a week of seven years [Scripture]. *Feast of weeks*, a Jewish feast of seven weeks after the Passover, corresponding to Pentecost. (A.S. *wice.*)

Week-day, week'-da, *s.* any day of the week except Sunday.

Weekly, week'-le, *a.* happening or done once a week; hebdomadary; *ad.* once a week: *s.* a periodical published weekly.

Weel, Weely, weel'-e, *s.* a kind of twiggen trap or snare for fish.

Ween, ween, *v.n.* to think; to imagine (A.S. *wenan*).

Weep, weep, *v.n.* originally, to express sorrow, grief, or anguish by outcry; now, to manifest and express grief by shedding tears; to shed tears from any passion; to lament; to complain: *v.a.* to lament; to bemoan; to shed, as tears; to shed tears over; to spend in weeping; to drop (A.S. *wepan*).

Weeper, weep'-er, *s.* one who weeps or sheds tears; a white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat; a S. American monkey of the sapajou group.

Weeping, weep'-ing, *a.* drooping: *s.* lamentation; grief.

Weepingly, weep'-ing-le, *ad.* with weeping; in tears.

Weeping-ash, weep'-ing-ash, *s.* an ash whose branchlets hang drooping.

Weeping-birch, weep'-ing-birtsh, *s.* a birch whose branchlets hang drooping.

Weeping-rock, weep'-ing-rok, *s.* a porous rock from which water gradually issues.

Weeping-spring, weep'-ing-spring, *s.* a spring that slowly discharges water.

Weeping-tree, weep'-ing-tree, *s.* a tree with pendulous branchlets.

Weeping-willow, weep'-ing-wil-lo, *s.* a species of willow, whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction.

Weetless, weet'-les, *a.* unknowing; unsuspected (*wit*).

Weever, we'-ver, *s.* a fish of several species belonging to the perch family (*viper*).

Weevil, weev'-il, *s.* a small insect of the beetle tribe with a long snout, very destructive to young plants, seeds and fruit (A.S. *wifel*).

Weevilled, Weevily, wee'-vild, wee'-vi-le, *a.* infested with weevils.

Weft, weft, *s.* the woof of cloth; the threads that cross the warp from selvedge to selvedge; a web; a thing woven (*weave*).

Weft, weft, *s.* a thing waived or cast away; a waifture.

Weftage, weft'-aje, *s.* texture.

Weigh, wa, *v.a.* to examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight of; to be equivalent in weight to; to raise; to lift, as an anchor from the ground, or any other body; to pay, allot, or take by weight; to ponder in the mind; to consider or examine for the purpose of coming to a conclusion; to compare by the scales; to consider as worthy of notice (A.S. *wegan*, to carry, to lift). *To weigh down*, to overbalance; to depress.

Weigh, wa, *v.n.* to have weight; to be considered as important; to bear heavily; to press hard. *To weigh down*, to sink by its own weight.

Weigh, wa, *s.* a certain quantity by weight. See **Wey.**

Weigh, wa, *s.* way [Naut.]

Weighable, wa'-à-bl, *a.* that may be weighed.

Weighage, wa'-ij, *s.* a duty or toll paid for weighing merchandise.

Weigher, wa'-er, *s.* one who weighs; an officer whose duty is to weigh commodities to ascertain if the weights are just.

Weighing, wa'-ing, *s.* act of ascertaining weight; as much as is weighed at once.

Weighing-cage, wa'-ing-kaje, *s.* a cage in which small living animals may be conveniently weighed.

Weighing-house, wa'-ing-hows, *s.* a building furnished with conveniences for weighing commodities.

Weighing-machine, wa'-ing-mà-sheen, *s.* a machine for weighing heavy bodies, and particularly wheel-carriages, cattle, &c.

Weight, wate, *s.* the quantity of a body or its heaviness, ascertained by the balance; gravity, or the amount of the force with which a body is attracted to the centre of the earth; a mass of iron, lead, brass, or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; a standard of weight; the body moved as distinct from the moving force [Mech.]; a ponderous mass; something heavy; that which weighs down; pressure; burden; sensation of pressure; importance; power; influence; moment.

Weightless, wate'-les, *a.* having no weight; light.

Weighty, wa'-te, *a.* having great weight; heavy; ponderous; important; forcible; grave; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince. **Weightily,** wa'-te-le, *ad.* in a weighty manner; heavily; with force of impressiveness. **Weightiness,** wa'-te-nes, *s.* heaviness; force; importance.

Weir.

Weir, weer, *s.* a dam in a river to stop and raise the water for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, &c.; a fence of stakes or twigs, set in a stream for taking fish (A.S. *wer*, from *werian*, to defend).

Weird, weerd, *a.* fate; destiny; a spell or charm: *a.* acquainted with fate; skilled in and using witchcraft; suggestive of something unearthly (A.S. *wyrd*, fate, or that which takes place; Ger. *werden*, to come to be). **Weirdness,** weerd'-nes, *s.* the state of being weird.

Weisslte, wise'-ite, *s.* an ash-grey mineral found in Sweden, so-called in honour of *Prof. Weise*, of Berlin.

Welcome, wel'-kum, *a.* received with gladness; admitted willingly to the house, entertainment, and company; grateful; agreeable; producing gladness in its reception; free to have or enjoy gratuitously; often used elliptically for, *you are welcome. To bid welcome*, to receive with professions of kindness. **Welcomely,** wel'-kum-le, *ad.* in a welcome manner. **Welcomeness,** wel'-kum-nes, *s.* gratefulness; agreeableness; kind reception.

Welcome, wel'-kum, *s.* salutation to or kind reception of a guest or new-comer: *v.a.* to salute a new-comer with kindness; to receive and entertain hospitably and cheerfully.

Welcomer, wel'-kum-er, *s.* one who salutes or receives kindly a new-comer.

Weld, Woald, weld, *s.* a plant, the reseda luteola, of the same genus as mignonette, used by dyers to give a yellow colour, and sometimes called dyer's weed.

Weld, weld, *v.a.* to unite or hammer into firm union, as two pieces of iron, when heated almost to fusion; to unite closely and firmly: *s.* an union by welding [Swed.]

Weldable, wel'-dà-bl, *a.* that may be welded.

Welder, weld'-er, *s.* one who welds iron.

Welder, weld'-er, *s.* in Ireland, an actual occupant.

Welding, weld'-ing, *s.* the act or process of uniting iron by intense heat.

Welding-heat, weld'-ing-heet, *s.* the heat necessary for welding iron bars, or the heat to which they are raised.

Welfare, wel'-fare, *s.* exemption from misfortune, sickness, calamity, or evil; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; prosperity; well-being: applied to states, the ordinary blessings of society and civil government.

Welkin, wel'-kin, *s.* the visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven. *Welkin-eye*, a blue eye, or a rolling languishing eye (A.S. *wolcen*, a cloud).

Well, wel, *s.* a spring; a fountain; water issuing from the earth; a pit, or cylindrical hole, sunk perpendicularly into the earth to reach a supply of water, and walled to prevent the earth caving in; an inclosure round the pumps in the middle of a ship's hold [Naut.]; an apartment in a fishing boat to preserve fresh fish while they are transported to market; a hole or excavation in the earth, from which run branches or galleries [Mil. and Mining]; a source: *v.n.* to spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth: *v.a.* to pour forth (A.S.)

Well, wel, *a.* being in health; having a sound body, with all the organs in healthy action; fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy: *ad.* in a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly; skilfully; with due art; sufficiently; abundantly; to a degree that gives pleasure; favourably; with praise; conveniently; suitably; advantageously; perfectly; thoroughly; fully; adequately. *As well as*, together with; one as much as the other. *Well enough*, in a moderate degree. (A.S. *wel.*)

Well, wel, an English prefix expressing what is right, laudable or complete.

Welladay, wel'-à-da, *int.* alas; alackaday.

Well-appointed, wel'-ap-poynt-ed, *a.* fully furnished or equipped.

Well-authenticated, wel'-aw-then-te-kate-ed, *a.* supported by good authority.

Wellaway, wel'-à-wa, *int.* an exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to **Alas.**

Well-behaved, wel'-be-haved, *a.* of good conduct; polite.
Well-being, wel'-bee-ing, *s.* welfare; prosperity.
Well-boat, wel'-boat, *s.* a fishing-boat having a well in its hold for the reception of fish.
Well-born, wel'-born, *a.* of good birth.
Well-bred, wel'-bred, *a.* of good breeding; of a good stock.
Well-doing, wel'-doo-ing, *s.* upright conduct.
Well-drain, wel'-drane, *s.* a drain or vent for water, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land: *v.a.* to drain, as land, by means of a well-drain.
Well-favoured, wel'-fa-vurd, *a.* pleasing to the eye; handsome.
Well-founded, wel'-found-ed, *a.* grounded on good reasons.
Well-hole, wel'-hole, *s.* in a flight of stairs, the open space in the middle, beyond the end of the stairs.
Wellington, wel'-ing-ton, *s.* a long-legged boot (Duke of *Wellington*).
Wellingtonia, wel-ing-to'-ne-à, *s.* a genus of very large pine-trees.
Well-meant, wel'-ment, *a.* kindly.
Well-met, wel'-met, *int.* a term of brotherly salutation.
Well-nigh, wel'-ni, *ad.* almost; nearly.
Well-read, wel'-red, *a.* having read a good deal.
Well-room, wel'-room, *s.* a place in the bottom of a boat where the water is collected, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop; a room connected with a well, where the waters are drunk.
Well-set, wel'-set, *a.* firmly set; handsome.
Well-spoken, wel'-spo-kn, *a.* speaking well; spoken properly.
Well-spring, wel'-spring, *s.* a source of continual supply.
Well-to-do, wel'-to-doo, *a.* well off; in easy circumstances.
Well-water, wel'-waw-ter, *s.* the water that flows into a well from subterraneous springs; water drawn from a well.
Well-wisher, wel'-wish-er, *s.* one who wishes well to another.
Welsh, welsh, *a.* pertaining to the Welsh nation: *s.* the language of Wales or of the Welsh; the general name of the inhabitants of Wales. *Welsh flannel*, a fine flannel, made chiefly by hand, from the fleeces of flocks fed on the Welsh mountains. *Welsh hook*, a weapon with a cutting blade and a hook at the back. *Welsh mutton*, a delicate mutton from a breed of sheep in Wales. *Welsh-onion*, a plant grown chiefly as a spring salad. *Welsh-lumps*, a kind of fire-brick, made in Wales, similar to Windsor-bricks. *Welsh-rags*, a kind of slate. *Welsh-rabbit*, cheese melted into a mass, and spread over slices of toasted bread. (A.S. *wealh*, a foreigner.)
Welt, welt, *s.* a border; a kind of hem or edging; a small cord covered with cloth and sewed on seams or borders to strengthen them; a narrow strip of leather to which the sole of a boot or shoe is attached: *v.a.* to furnish with a welt (W.)
Welted, welt'-ed, *a.* furnished with a welt.
Welter, welt'-er, *v.n.* to roll, as the body of an animal; to roll or wallow in some foul matter: *v.a.* to go through weltering: *s.* an element through which one welters.
Weltering, wel'-ter-ing, *a.* wallowing, as in mire or other filthy matter.
Welting, welt'-ing, *s.* the act of putting on a welt; the welt put on.
Wen, wen, *s.* an encysted tumour, which is moveable, pulpy, and often elastic to the touch; a wart (A.S. *wenn*).
Wench, wensh, *s.* a young woman; a low strumpet; a coloured female servant [U.S.]: *v.n.* to frequent the company of women of ill fame (Celt.)
Wencher, wensh'-er, *s.* a lewd man.
Wench-like, wensh'-like, *a.* after the manner of a wench.
Wend, wend, *v.n.* to go; to pass to or from; to wander (*wind*).
Wend, wend, *s.* one of a Sclavic race that occupied the north and east of Germany.
Wendish, wend'-ish, *a.* belonging to the Wends.
Wennish, wen'-nish, } *a.* having the nature of a
Wenny, wen'-ne, } wen.
Went, went, *pret.* of **Wend** and **Go**: *s.* way; course; path.
Wept, wept, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Weep**.
Were, wer, the *imperfect pl.* of **Be**, and the *first* and *third person sing.* of the subjunctive mood.
Weregild, were'-gild, *s.* among the Anglo-Saxons, the Franks and other Teutonic peoples, the price of homicide, a compensation, varying in amount, paid partly to the king and partly to the next of kin (A.S. *wer*, a man, and *geld*, compensation, satisfaction).
Werewolf, were'-woolf, *s.* a person transformed into a wolf, or a wolfish nature with wolfish appetites (A.S. *wer*, and *wolf*).
Wernerian, wer-ne'-re-an, *a.* pertaining to Werner, the German mineralogist and geologist, who classified minerals according to their external characters, and advocated the theory that the strata of the earth's crust were formed by depositions from water; Neptunian, which see.
Wernerite, wer'-ner-ite, *s.* a mineral, a variety of scapolite.
Wert, wert, *v.n.* the *second person singular* of the imperfect subjunctive of **Be**.
Wertherian, wer-te'-re-an, *a.* morbidly sentimental (*Werther*, an early hero of Goethe's).
Wesleyan, wes'-le-an, *a.* pertaining to John *Wesley*, his system, or his sect: *s.* one belonging to the sect of Arminian Methodists founded by Wesley. **Wesleyanism**, wes'-le-an-izm, *s.* the system of Wesley.
West, west, *s.* one of the four cardinal points, being that opposite the east, and at which the sun sets at the equinoxes; a country situated in the region toward the sunsetting with respect to another: *a.* being in a line toward the point in the horizon where the sun sets when in the equator; coming or moving from the west or western regions, as a west wind: *ad.* to the western region; at the westward; more westward: *v.n.* to pass to the west; to set, as the sun; to change to the west. *West-end*, the fashionable quarter of London: *a.* belonging to the west-end. (A.S.)
Westering, west'-er-ing, *a.* passing to the west.
Westerly, wes'-ter-le, *a.* being toward the west; situated in the western region; coming from the west: *ad.* tending toward the west.
Western, west'-ern, *a.* being in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of the west, or where the sun sets; moving westward; coming from the west.
Westernmost, west'-ern-moast, *a.* farthest west.
Westing, west'-ing, *s.* space or distance westward.
Westward, west'-ward, } *ad.* in a direction toward
Westwards, west'-wards, } the west.
Westwardly, west'-ward-le, }
Wet, wet, *a.* containing water; having water or other liquid upon the surface; rainy: *s.* water or wetness; moisture or humidity in a considerable degree; rainy or misty weather: *v.a.* to fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to sprinkle; to dip or soak in liquor; to moisten with drink (A.S. *wæt*). **Wetness**, wet'-nes, *s.* the state of being wet; a watery or moist state of the atmosphere.
Wet-dock, wet'-dok, *s.* a dock in which vessels are always kept afloat.
Wether, weth'-er, *s.* a ram castrated (A.S.)
Wet-nurse, wet'-nurs, *s.* a nurse who suckles another's child.
Wet-shod, wet'-shod, *a.* wet over the shoes.
Wettish, wet'-tish, *a.* somewhat wet; moist; humid.
Wey, wa, *s.* in weights, a certain measure or weight, which differs in different articles: of wool, 182 lbs.; of corn or salt, 40 bushels; of oats or barley, 48 bushels.
Wezand, we'-zand, *s.* See **Weasand**.
Whack, hwak, *v.a.* to thwack: *s.* a thwack.
Whale, hwale, *s.* a large mammal of the cetacean order; the Greenland whale, when fully grown, being from 50 to 70 feet in length, and from 30 to 40 feet in its greatest circumference (A.S. *hwæl*, related to *wheel*).
Whale-boat, hwale'-boat, *s.* a long and sharp-built boat used by whalemen.
Whalebone, hwale'-bone, *s.* a firm, elastic substance taken from the upper jaw of the whale.
Whale-fishery, hwale'-fish-er-e, *s.* the fishery or occupation of taking whales.
Whale-louse, hwale'-lous, *s.* a crustacean parasite on the cetaceans, attaching itself by means of its claws.
Whaleman, hwale'-man, *s.* a man employed in the whale fishery.
Whaler, hwa'-ler, *s.* a ship employed in the whale fishery; a seaman employed in the whale fishery.
Whaling, hwa'-ling, *s.* the business of taking whales: *a.* pertaining to the whale fishery.
Whall, hwawl, *s.* a greenish-white state of the eyes. See **Wall-eye**.
Whally, hwaw'-le, *a.* having greenish-white eyes.
Whame, hwame, *s.* a species of fly, the burrel-fly.
Whang, hwang, *s.* a leather thong; a large slice: *v.a.* to beat.
Whap, hwap, *v.n.* to beat; to flutter: *s.* a blow; a sudden fall. See **Whop** and **Whopper**.
Wharf, hwawrf, *s.*; *pl.* **Wharves** or **Wharfs**; a perpendicular bank, or mound of timber or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbour, river, canal, &c.

for the convenience of lading and unlading: *v.a.* to guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone; to lodge on a wharf (A.S. *hwarf*).

Wharfage, hwawrf'-aje, *s.* the fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf for loading or unloading goods, &c.; wharfs.

Wharfing, hwarf'-ing, *s.* wharves in general.

Wharfinger, hwawrf'-in-jer, *s.* a man who owns or has the care of a wharf.

What, hwot, *a.* sort of: *pron.* that which; the thing that; which part, much used in asking questions interrogatively and elliptically, as equivalent to *what will be the consequence? What time*, at the time when. *What though*, granted this or that; allow it to be so. *What, ho!* an exclamation of calling. (A.S. *hwæt*).

What, hwot, *s.* thing; matter.

Whatever, hwat-ev'-er, } *pron.* being this or that;
Whatsoever, hwat-so-ev'-er, } being of one nature or another; being one thing or another; all that; the whole that; all particulars that.

What-like, whot'-like, *a.* of what appearance.

What-not, whot'-not, *s.* a piece of furniture with shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

Wheal, hweel, *s.* a pustule. See **Weal.**

Wheat, hweet, *s.* a plant of the genus triticum and its seed, which furnishes a white flour for bread, and, next to rice, is the grain most extensively used for food (A.S. *hwæte*, connected with *white*).

Wheat-bird, hweet'-bêrd, *s.* a bird that feeds on wheat.

Wheat-ear, hweet'-eer, *s.* an ear of wheat.

Wheat-ear, hweet'-eer, *s.* a small bird common in Europe, allied to the stonechat and whinchat; the fallow finch.

Wheaten, hweet'n, *a.* made of wheat.

Wheat-fly, hweet'-fli, *s.* a name given to several insects injurious to wheat.

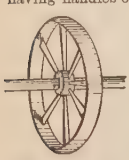
Wheat-moth, hweet'-moth, *s.* an insect whose grubs devour wheat, chiefly after it is harvested.

Wheedle, hwee'-dl, *v.a.* to entice by soft words; to flatter; to cajole; to obtain by flattery: *v.n.* to flatter; to coax.

Wheedler, hweed'-ler, *s.* one who wheedles.

Wheedling, hweed'-ling, *a.* enticing: *s.* the act of flattering or enticing.

Wheel, hweel, *s.* a circular frame or a solid circular piece of wood or metal turning on an axis; a machine or contrivance in the shape of a wheel; a circular body; an instrument for torturing criminals; a machine for spinning thread of various kinds; rotation; revolution; a turning about; a round board turned by a lathe in a horizontal position, on which the clay is shaped by the hand of the potter; a revolving fire-work; a large circular frame having handles on the periphery, and connected by tiller-ropes with the rudder, for the purpose of steering the ship [Naut.] *To break on the wheel*, to fasten to a revolving wheel and beat with an iron bar. *Wheel and axle*, one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a cylindrical axle, to which a wheel concentric with it is attached. (A.S. *hweol*.)


Wheel and axle.

Wheel, hweel, *v.a.* to convey on wheels; to put into a rotary motion; to cause to turn round: *v.n.* to turn on an axis; to move round; to fetch a compass; to roll forward; to move forward or backward in a circular manner [Mil.]

Wheel-animal, hweel'-an-e-mal, } *s.* one of a
Wheel-animalcule, hweel'-an-e-mal-kule, } class of animalcules, with arms for taking their prey, resembling wheels; a rotifer.

Wheel-barrow, hweel'-bar-ro, *s.* a light frame a box for conveying articles, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man.

Wheel-boat, hweel'-boat, *s.* a boat with wheels, to be used on water or upon inclined planes.

Wheel-carriage, hweel'-car-rij, *s.* a carriage moved on wheels.

Wheel-cutting, hweel'-kut-ting, *s.* that branch of practical mechanics which comprehends the modes of cutting the teeth in the wheels used by clock and watchmakers, and general engineers.

Wheeled, hweeld, *a.* with wheels.

Wheeler, hweel'-er, *s.* a maker of wheels.

Wheeling, hweel'-ing, *s.* act of conveying on wheels; a turning or circular movement of troops embodied, one of the most important operations of a squadron or company.

Wheel-race, hweel'-rase, *s.* the place in which a water-wheel is placed.

Wheel-shaped, hweel'-shaped, *a.* monopetalous, expanding into a flat border at top; rotate [Bot.]

Wheel-work, hweel'-wurk, *s.* a combination of wheels in which motion is conveyed from the axis of one to another by means of straps or teeth on their margins.

Wheelwright, hweel'-rite, *s.* a man whose occupation is to make wheels and wheel-carriages.

Wheely, hweel'-e, *a.* circular; suitable to rotation.

Wheeze, hweez, *v.n.* to breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma (A.S. *hwesan*).

Whelk.

Wheezing, hweez'-ing, *s.* act of breathing with difficulty and noise.

Wheezy, hweez'-e, *a.* affected with wheezing.

Whelk, hwelk, *s.* a wrinkle; inequality on the surface; a pustule; a mollusc with a univalvular, spiral, and gibbous shell, and an oval aperture ending in a short canal or gutter.

Whelky, hwelk'-e, *a.* protuberant; embossed; rounded.

Whelm, hwelm, *v.a.* to cover with water or other fluid; to immerse deeply; to overburden; to throw over so as to cover (Scand.)

Whelp, hwelp, *s.* the young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey, as lions, bears, &c.; a puppy; a cub; a son or a young man, in contempt: *v.n.* to bring forth young, as a female of the canine species (A.S. *hwelp*).

When, hwen, *ad.* at the time; at what time; which time; after the time that. *When as*, at the time when. (A.S. from the root of *who*.)

Whence, hwens, *ad.* from what place; from what source; from which premises, principles or facts; how; by what way or means; in general, from which person, cause, place, principle, or circumstance.

Whence-ever, hwens-ev'-er, } *ad.* from what place
Whencesoever, hwens-so-ev'-er, } soever; from what cause or source soever.

Whenever, hwen-ev'-er, *ad.* at whatever time.

Whensoever, hwen-so-ev'-er, *ad.* at what time soever, at whatever time.

Where, hware, *ad.* at which place or places; at or in what place; at the place in which; whither. *Anywhere*, in any place; whence (A.S. from root of *who*).

Whereabout, hware'-à-bout, *ad.* near what place; near which place; concerning which. *Whereabouts* is also used.

Whereas, hware-az', *ad.* when in fact or truth: implying opposition to something that precedes; the thing being so that; considering that things are so; but on the contrary.

Whereat, hware-at', *ad.* at which; at what.

Whereby, hware-bi', *ad.* by which; by what.

Wherefore, hware'-for, *ad.* for which reason; why; for what reason.

Wherein, hware-in', *ad.* into which; in which thing, time, respect, book, &c.; in what.

Whereness, hware'-nes, *s.* situation in space.

Whereof, hware-ov', *ad.* of which; as, we are not guilty of the crime whereof we are accused.

Whereon, hware-on', *ad.* on which.

Wheresoever, hware-so-ev'-er, *ad.* in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely.

Whereto, hware-too', } *ad.* to which; to what;
Whereunto, hware-un-too', } to what end.

Whereupon, hware-up-on', *ad.* upon which.

Wherever, hware-ev'-er, *ad.* at whatever place.

Wherewith, hware-with', } *ad.* with which; with
Wherewithal, hware-with-awl', } what.

Wherret, hwer'-ret, *v.a.* to hurry; to trouble; to tease; to give a box in the ear.

Wherry, hwer'-re, *s.* a shallow, light boat, built very sharp at both ends, for fast rowing or sailing (Scand.)

Wherry, hwer'-re, *s.* a liquor made from the pulp of crab apples, after the verjuice is expressed (W. bitter).

Whet, hwet, *v.a.* to rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge tool; to sharpen by attrition; to provoke; to stimulate; to make angry or acrimonious: *s.* the act of sharpening by friction; something that provokes the appetite (A.S. *hwettan*, to sharpen.

Whether, hweth'-er, *pron.* which of two: *conj.* which of two alternatives, expressed by a sentence or the clause of a sentence, and followed by or; as, "resolve whether you will go or not" (A.S. *who*, and *ther*, expressing comparison).

Whethering, hweth'-er-ing, *s.* the retention of the after-birth in cows.

Whetstone, hwet'-stone, *s.* a stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction.

Whetstone-slate, hwet'-stone-slate, } *s.* a variety of
Whe-slate, hwet'-slate, } slate used for sharpening instruments of iron.

Whetter, hwet'-ter, *s.* he who or that which whets or sharpens.

Whew, hyoo, *int.* expressing surprise or aversion.

Whey, hwa, *s.* the serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, specially in making cheese (A.S. *hwæg*).

Wheyey, hwa'-e, } *a.* partaking of or resembling
Wheyish, hwa'-ish, } whey; having the qualities of whey.

Whey-tub, hwa'-tub, *s.* a tub in which whey stands for yielding cream, &c.

Which, hwitch, *pron.* a word of interrogation in all genders; as, which man? which woman? which house? also a relative in reference to things neuter; (A.S. *hwile*, from *hwi*, why, and *lic*, like).

Whichever, hwitch-ev'-er, } *pron.* whether one or
Whichsoever, hwitch-so-ev'-er, } the other.

Whiff, hwif, *s.* a sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a puff; a flat-fish of the turbot group: *v.a.* to puff; to throw out or consume in whiffs (from the sound).

Whiffle, hwif'-fl, *v.n.* to shift and turn; to change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady: *v.a.* to disperse with a puff; to scatter; *s.* formerly a fife or small flute (*whiff*).

Whiffler, hwif'-fler, *s.* one who whiffles or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument; a trifler; a harbinger, who goes before blowing a trumpet.

Whiffling, hwif'-fling, *s.* prevarication; shuffling.

Whig, hwig, *s.* one of a political party which had its origin in the 17th century, and advocated and supported measures of a liberal character, tending to give greater power to the popular element in the government of the state; a liberal in English politics; a supporter of the American revolution [U.S.]: *a.* pertaining to or composed of whigs. (*Whig*, sour milk, or *whiggan*, a word employed in driving horses in Scotland.)

Whig, hwig, *s.* acidulated whey, used as a cooling beverage (A.S).

Whiggarchy, hwig'-är-ke, *s.* government by Whigs.

Whiggery, hwig'-ur-e, } *s.* the principles of the Whigs.
Whiggism, hwig'-izm, }

Whiggish, hwig'-ish, *a.* partaking of the principles of Whigs.

While, hwile, *s.* time; space of time, or continued duration. *Worth while*, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; worth the expense (A.S. *hwil*).

While, hwile, *ad.* during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

While, hwile, *v.a.* to cause time to pass away pleasantly, without irksomeness: *v.n.* to loiter.

Whilere, while'-ere, *ad.* a little while ago.

Whilk, hwilk, *s.* See **Whelk.**

Whilom, hwi'-lom, *ad.* formerly; once; of old (*while*).

Whilst, hwile'st, *ad.* See **While.**

Whim, hwim, *s.* a sudden turn or start of the mind; a capricious notion; freak; caprice; a large capstan worked by horses, for raising ore, water, &c., from the bottom of mines (Ice. *hvima*, to wander with the eyes).

Whimbrel, hwim'-brel, *s.* a bird closely allied to the curlew, but of a smaller size (from its cry).

Whimper, hwim'-per, *v.n.* to cry with a low, whining, broken voice: *v.a.* to utter with whimpering.

Whimpering, hwim'-per-ing, *s.* a low, muttering cry.

Whimpled, hwim'-pld, *a.* distorted with crying.

Whimsey, hwim'-ze, *s.* a whim; a freak; a capricious notion. See **Whim.**

Whimsical, hwim'-ze-kal, *a.* full of whims; having odd fancies; freakish; odd in temper; fantastical.

Whimsically, hwim'-ze-kal-le, *ad.* in a whimsical manner.

Whimsicalness, hwim'-ze-kal-nes, *s.* the quality or state of being whimsical.

Whimsicality, hwim-ze-kal'-e-te, *s.* whimsicalness; a whim.

Whim-wham, hwim-hwam', *s.* a plaything; a toy; an odd device (*whim*).

Whin, hwin, *s.* gorse; furze; a plant of the genus ulex; whinstone (W. *chwyn*, weeds).

Whin-chat, hwin'-tshat, *s.* a small singing bird, allied to the stone-chat, which frequents furze-bushes.

Whine, hwine, *v.n.* to express complaint by a plaintive cry; to moan with a puerile noise; to murmur in an unmanly way: *s.* a plaintive tone; the nasal, puerile tone of mean complaint; a mean or affected complaint (A.S. *hwinan*).

Whiner, hwi'-ner, *s.* one who whines.

Whining, hwi'-ning, *a.* expressing murmurs by a mean, plaintive, or canting tone. **Whiningly,** hwi'-ning-le, *ad.* in a whining way.

Whinny, hwin'-ne, *v.n.* to utter the sound of a horse; to neigh: *s.* the act of whinnying (from the sound).

Whinny, hwin'-ne, *a.* abounding in whins.

Whin-stone, hwin'-stone, *s.* a provincial name given to balsamic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark-coloured and hard unstratified rock which resists the pick.

Whin-yard, hwin'-yärd, *s.* a sword.

Whip, hwip, *v.a.* to snatch; to strike with a lash or sweeping cord; to drive by lashing; to punish with a whip; to lash with sarcasm; to strike; to thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking; to beat into a froth; to sew slightly. *To whip about* or *round*, to wrap; to inwrap. *To whip out*, to draw nimbly; to snatch. *To whip from*, to take away suddenly. *To whip into*, to thrust in with a quick motion. *To whip up*, to seize or take up with a quick motion (Dut. and Ger. to jerk).

Whip, hwip, *v.n.* to move nimbly; to start suddenly and run; to turn and run.

Whip, hwip, *s.* an instrument for driving horses or other teams, or for correction, consisting of a lash tied to a handle or rod; a coachman or driver of a carriage, as, a good whip; a small tackle with a single rope used to hoist light bodies [Naut.]; the length of the sail of a windmill; a member of Parliament whose duty it is to summon the members of his party to be present at the division of the House on an important party-question; the summons itself. *Whip and spur*, with the utmost haste.

Whip-cord, hwip'-kord, *s.* a kind of hard twisted or braided cord of which lashes are made for whips.

Whip-graft, hwip'-graft, *v.a.* to graft by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the scion into a slit in the stock.

Whip-hand, hwip'-hand, *s.* advantage over.

Whip-lash, hwip'-lash, *s.* the lash of a whip.

Whipper, hwip'-per, *s.* one who whips; an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping; one who hoists coal from a ship's hold.

Whipper-in, hwip'-per-in, *s.* among huntsmen, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and *whips* them *in* to the line of chase. In the House of Commons, one who enforces party discipline among the supporters of the ministry; a whip.

Whipper-snapper, hwip'-per-snap'-per, *s.* diminutive, insignificant person.

Whipping, hwip'-ping, *s.* the act of punishing with a whip; the state of being whipped.

Whipping-post, hwip'-ping-poast, *s.* a post to which offenders are tied when whipped.

Whipple-tree, hwip'-pi-tree, *s.* the bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plough or other implement is drawn.

Whip-poor-will, hwip'-poor-wil, *s.* a N. American bird of the goat-sucker genus, so called from the resemblance of its notes to the words.

Whip-saw, hwip'-saw, *s.* a saw usually set in a frame for dividing timber lengthwise, and commonly worked by two persons.

Whip-staff, hwip'-staf, *s.* a bar by which the rudder is turned [Naut.]

Whipster, hwip'-ster, *s.* a little merely smart or nimble fellow.

Whip-stitch, hwip'-stitsh, *v.a.* to half-plough or rafter land.

Whip-stock, hwip'-stok, *s.* the rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened.

Whipt, hwipt, *pp.* of **Whip.**

Whir, whër, *s.* the sound from rapid whirling or other motion: *v.n.* to whirl round or move with noise: *v.a.* to hurry with a whir (from the sound).

Whirl, hwërl, *v.a.* to turn round rapidly; to turn with velocity; to hurry: *v.n.* to be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity; to move hastily: *s.* a turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or circumvolution; quick gyration; a hook used in twisting; anything that moves or is turned with velocity on an axis or pivot especially; a whorl, which see (Scand.)

Whirl-about, hwërl'-à-bout, *s.* a whirligig.

Whirl-bat, hwërl'-bat, *s.* any thing moved with a whirl, as preparatory for a blow; a cestus.

Whirl-blast, hwërl'-blast, *s.* a whirling blast of wind.

Whirl-bone, hwërl'-bone, *s.* the patella, the knee-pan.

Whirligig, hwër'-le-gig, *s.* a toy which children spin or whirl round. In mil. antiq., an instrument for

punishing petty offenders, a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity (*whirl* and *gig*).

Whirling, hwėrl'-ing, *a.* turning round with velocity.

Whirling-table, hwėrl'-ing-ta-bl, *s.* a machine contrived for representing several phenomena of centrifugal force, by giving bodies a rapid rotation.

Whirlpool, hwėrl'-pool, *s.* an eddy of water; a vortex or gulf where the water moves round in a circle, caused by the meeting of currents or of tides and winds.

Whirlwind, hwėrl'-wind, *s.* a violent wind moving in a circle, or rather in spiral forms, as if round an axis itself in motion.

Whirring, hwėr'-ring, *s.* the sound as of a partridge's or pheasant's wings when in flight.

Whisk, hwisk, *v.a.* to sweep, brush or agitate with a light, rapid motion; to move with a quick, sweeping motion: *v.n.* to move nimbly and with velocity: *s.* the act of whisking; a small bunch of grass, straw, hair or the like, used for a brush; a brush or small besom; a small culinary instrument for whisking certain articles, as the whites of eggs, &c.; part of a woman's dress, a kind of tippet (Scand.)

Whisker, hwisk'-er, *s.* he who or that which whisks; long hair growing on a man's cheek, formerly a moustache; bristly hair on the upper lip of the cat tribe.

Whiskered, hwisk'-urd, *a.* formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers.

Whisket, hwis'-ket, *s.* a basket.

Whisky, hwis'-ke, *s.* a light carriage for rapid motion.

Whisky, } hwis'-ke, } *s.* a spirit distilled from grain
Whiskey, } and other substances (Celt. *uisge*, water, *uisge-beatha*, water of life).

Whisper, hwis'-per, *v.n.* to speak with a low, hissing or sibilant voice; to plot secretly; to devise mischief; to make a low sibilant sound: *v.a.* to address in a low or in a sibilant voice; to prompt secretly: *s.* a low, soft, sibilant voice, or words uttered with such a voice; a cautious or timorous speech; a hissing or buzzing sound (from the sound).

Whisperer, hwis'-per-er, *s.* one who whispers; a tattler; one who tells secrets; a backbiter.

Whispering, hwis'-per-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* speaking in a low voice; telling secretly; backbiting; making the sound of a whisper. *A whispering gallery* or *dome*, one in which whispers are conveyed to a great distance. **Whisperingly**, hwis'-per-ing-le, *ad.* in a low voice or whisper.

Whispering, hwis'-per-ing, *s.* act of speaking in a low voice; a backbiting.

Whist, hwist, *int.* be silent; silence: *a.* not making a noise; silent; mute; still: *v.a.* to hush or silence.

Whist, hwist, *s.* a game of cards, so called, it is supposed, because it imposes silence or close attention.

Whistle, hwis'-l, *v.n.* to utter a kind of shrill musical sound by, or as by, pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips; to make such a sound by a small wind instrument; to sound shrill or like a pipe: *v.a.* to form, utter or modulate by whistling; to call by a whistle: *s.* a small wind instrument; the sound made by it; a sharp sound made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips; any sharp or shrill sound; a small pipe used by a boatswain to summon the sailors to their duty; the boatswain's call; the shrill sound of winds passing among trees or through crevices, &c.; a call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs. *To pay for one's whistle*, to pay dear for one's pleasure.

Whistled, hwis'ld, *pp.* sounded with a pipe.

Whistle-fish, hwis'l-fish, *s.* a species of cod.

Whistler, hwis'-ler, *s.* one who whistles.

Whistling, hwis'-ling, *s.* a shrill sound, as of one who whistles.

Whistly, hwis'-le, *ad.* silently.

Whit, hwit, *s.* the smallest part or particle imaginable; a point; a jot (a form of *wight*).

White, hwite, *a.* being of the colour of pure snow; not dark; pale; destitute of colour in the cheeks; pure; free from spot; gray; unblemished; purified from sin. *To show the white feather*, to evince cowardice. (A.S. *hwit.*) **Whiteness**, hwite'-nes, *s.* the state of being white; paleness; purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish.

White, hwite, *s.* one of the natural colours of bodies, though not strictly a colour, it being a combination of all the colours as united in a ray of pure light; the colour, as of snow; a white spot or thing; the mark at which an arrow is shot; a white man. *White of the eye*, that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or coloured part. *White of an egg*, the albumen or pellucid, viscous fluid which surrounds the vitellus or yolk. *Spanish white*, a substance used in painting, prepared from chalk.

White, hwite, *v.a.* to make white; to whitewash.

White-bait, hwite'-bate, *s.* a very small, delicate fish, of the herring kind.

White-beam, hwite'-beem, *s.* the common beam-tree of England.

White-bear, hwite'-bare, *s.* the bear that inhabits the polar regions, a large, fierce quadruped of a white colour.

White-boy, hwite'-boy, *s.* a member of an association of Irishmen, first formed early in 1762, who, in their nightly raids against the property of the landlords and others obnoxious to them by their actions, used to disguise themselves in white shirts.

White-boyism, hwite'-boy-izm, *s.* the principles and practice of the Whiteboys.

White-brant, hwite'-brant, *s.* a species of the duck kind.

White-campion, hwite'-kamp-e-on, *s.* a grassy-looking plant, planted on hedge banks.

White clover, hwite'-klo-ver, *s.* a small species of perennial clover, bearing white flowers.

White-copper, hwite'-kop-per, *s.* an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc; German silver.

White-crop, hwite'-crop, *s.* a term for crops of grain, as wheat, rye, &c., which turn from green to white in ripening.

White-darnel, hwite'-dar-nel, *s.* a troublesome weed.

White-ear, hwite'-eer, } *s.* a bird, the fallow-finch, or
White-tail, hwite'-tail, } wheat-ear.

White-face, hwite'-fase, } *s.* a white mark in the fore-
White-blaze, hwite-blaze, } head of a horse, descending almost to the nose.

White-feather, hwite'-*feth*-er, *s.* cowardice, from a game cock having no white feathers.

White-film, hwite'-film, *s.* a white film growing over the eyes of sheep.

White-fish, hwite'-fish, *s.* a small fish, allied to the herring; a fish of the salmon family, found in the lakes of N. America.

White-foot, hwite'-foot, *s.* a white mark on the foot of a horse.

White-friar, hwite'-fri-ar, *s.* a Carmelite monk.

White-heat, hwite'-heet, *s.* degree of heat at which a body becomes white; state of mind in which the feelings are raised to, and work at, an intense pitch, or are, as it were, all aglow.

White-horse-fish, hwite'-hors-fish, *s.* a fish of the ray kind.

White-iron, hwite'-i-urn, *s.* tinned iron plate.

White-lady, hwite'-la-de, *s.* a lady of mediæval legend, fabled to appear in a house all dressed in white when anything of moment was about to happen to the family.

White-land, hwite'-land, *s.* a tough, clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry.

White-lead, hwite'-led, *s.* a carbonate of lead, much used in painting white.

White-lie, hwite'-li, *s.* a lie for which something may be said in extenuation.

White-limed, hwite'-limed, *a.* whitewashed, or plastered with lime.

White-livered, hwite'-liv-ėrd, *a.* having a pale look; feeble; cowardly; malicious.

Whitely, hwite'-le, *ad.* approaching to white.

White-manganese, hwite'-man-gà-neez, *s.* carbonate of manganese.

White-meat, hwite'-meet, *s.* meat made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like.

Whiten, hwite'n, *v.a.* to make white; to bleach; to blanch: *v.n.* to grow white; to turn or become white.

Whitener, hwite'-ner, *s.* one who bleaches or makes white.

White-poplar, hwite'-pop-lar, *s.* a tree of the poplar kind; the abele-tree.

White-poppy, hwite'-pop-pe, *s.* a species of poppy, papaver somniferum, from which opium is obtained.

White-pot, hwite'-pot, *s.* a kind of food made of milk, cream, sugar, eggs, &c., baked in a pot.

White-precipitate, hwite-pre-sip'-e-tate, *s.* a compound of ammonia and corrosive sublimate.

White-pyrites, hwite-pi-ri'-teez, *s.* a sulphuret of iron, of a pale bronze-yellow colour, occurring in prismatic crystals.

White-rent, hwite'-rent, *s.* a rent or duty payable by every tinner to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil.

Whites, hwites, *s.* the fluor albus; a disease of females; leucorrhœa; white dress.

White-salt, hwite'-sawlt, *s.* salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.

Whitesmith, hwite'-smith, *s.* a tinsmith; one who finishes ironwork.

White-squall, hwite'-skwawl, *s.* a squall unannounced by clouds.

Whitester, hwite'-ster, *s.* a bleacher; a whitener.
White-stone, hwite'-stone, *s.* a granite abounding in white feldspar.
White-swelling, hwite'-swel-ling, *s.* a strumous or scrofulous inflammation around a joint.
White-tail, hwite'-tale, *s.* the wheat ear.
White-thorn, hwite'-thorn, *s.* the hawthorn.
White-throat, hwite'-throat, *s.* a small singing-bird, a species of warbler, named from the colour of its throat.
White-vitriol, hwite'-vit-re-ol, *s.* sulphate of zinc.
Whitewash, hwite'-wosh, *s.* a wash or liquid composition for whitening something; a composition of lime and water, for whitening the plaster of walls, &c.; a wash for making the skin fair: *v.n.* to cover with whitewash; to make white; to make one who is in fault appear innocent.
Whitewasher, hwite'-wosh-er, *s.* one who whitewashes.
White-water, hwite'-waw-ter, *s.* a disease of sheep.
White-wax, hwite'-waks, *s.* bleached wax.
White-wine, hwite'-wine, *s.* any wine of a clear transparent colour, bordering on white, as Madeira, Lisbon, &c.
White-wood, hwite'-wood, *s.* a species of timber-tree growing in N. America; the tulip-tree.
Whither, hwith'-er, *ad.* to what place; to which place; to what point or degree (from the root of *who*).
Whithersoever, hwith'-er-so-ev'-er, *ad.* to whatever place.
Whiting, hwi'-ting, *s.* a sea fish, allied to the cod, and valued as an article of food; ground chalk carefully cleaned from all stony matter; Spanish white.
Whitish, hwi'-tish, *a.* somewhat white. **Whitishness,** hwite'-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being whitish.
Whitleather, hwit'-leth-er, *s.* leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., remarkable for its pliability and toughness: popularly, a broad, tough, white ligament on the neck of quadrupeds.
Whitlow, hwit'-lo, *s.* an inflammation commonly terminating in suppuration, and seated about the root of the nails of the fingers, or one or more of the phalanges [Med.]; a disease of the feet of sheep of an inflammatory kind (Scand. *quick*, and *flaw*).
Whitlow-grass, hwit'-lo-gras, *s.* mountain knot-grass.
Whitsour, hwit'-sowr, *s.* a sort of apple.
Whitster, hwit'-ster, *s.* a whitener; a bleacher.
Whitsul, hwit'-sul, *s.* a provincial name of a dish of milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, and butter.
Whitsun, hwit'-sun, *a.* observed at Whitsuntide: pertaining to Whitsuntide.
Whitsunday, hwit'-sun-da, *s.* the seventh Sunday after Easter, a festival of the Church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; the summer term-day in Scotland, being on the 15th, 25th, or 26th May.
Whitsuntide, hwit'-sun-tide, *s.* the week following Pentecost Sunday, when the newly-baptized catechumens formerly wore white garments.
Whittle, hwit'l, *s.* a small pocket-knife: *v.a.* to pare or cut off the surface of a thing with a small knife (*whet*).
Whittle, hwit'l, *s.* a white dress for a woman; a double blanket worn by west countrywomen in England, over the shoulders, like a cloak.
Whittled, hwit'ld, *a.* cut with a small knife.
Whity-brown, hwi'-te-brown, *a.* of a colour between white and brown.
Whiz, hwiz, *v.n.* to make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air: *s.* a sort of hissing sound (from the sound).
Whizzing, hwiz'-zing, *a.* making a humming or whizzing sound. **Whizzingly,** hwiz'-zing-ly, *ad.* with a whizzing sound.
Who, hoo, a relative *pron.* always referring to persons, and much used in asking questions (A.S. *hwa*).
Whoever, hoo-ev'-er, *pron.* any person whatever.
Whole, hole, *a.* containing the total amount or number or the entire thing; all; total; complete; not defective or imperfect; not impaired, injured, or broken; sound; not hurt or sick; restored to health and soundness: *s.* the entire thing; the entire or total assemblage of parts; a system; a regular combination of parts; aggregate. *Whole-blood*, a kinsman derived from the same couple of ancestors, as distinguished from half-blood. *Whole-hoofed*, having the hoof undivided, as in the horse [Zool.] (A.S. *hal*.) **Wholly,** hole'-le, *ad.* entirely; completely; perfectly; totally. **Wholeness,** hole'-nes, *s.* entireness; totality.
Wholesale, hole'-sale, *s.* sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as distinguished from retail; the whole mass: *a.* buying and selling by the piece or in large quantities; pertaining to trade by the piece or large quantity; indiscriminately over the mass.
Wholesome, hole'-sum, *a.* tending to promote health; salubrious; sound; contributing to the health of the mind; favourable to morals, religion, or prosperity; useful; salutary; conducive to public happiness, virtue, or peace; that utters sound words. **Wholesomely,** hole'-sum-le, *ad.* in a wholesome manner. **Wholesomeness,** hole'-sum-nes, *s.* salubrity; salutariness.
Whom, hoom, *pron.* the objective of **Who.**
Whomsoever, hoom-so-ev'-er, *pron.* any person, without exception.
Whoop, hoop, *s.* a loud shout of pursuit; a shout of war; a particular cry of troops, especially of Red Indians, when they rush to the attack; the bird called hoopoe or upupa: *v.n.* to shout with a loud voice or yell; to hoot: *v.a.* to insult with shouts (A.S. *wop*).
Whooping-cough, hoop'-ing-kof, *s.* See **Hooping-cough.**
Whoot, hoot, *v.n.* See **Hoot.**
Whop, hwop, *s.* a sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall.
Whopper, hwop'-per, *s.* anything uncommonly large, applied particularly to a monstrous lie.
Whopping, hwop'-ping, *a.* very large.
Whore, hore, *s.* a woman who practises unlawful commerce with men, particularly one who does it for hire; a harlot; a courtesan: *v.n.* to have unlawful sexual commerce; to practise lewdness: *v.a.* to corrupt by lewd intercourse (A.S. *hor*).
Whoredom, hore'-dum, *s.* fornication; unlawful commerce with the other sex; in Scripture, the desertion of the worship of the true God for the worship of idols; idolatry.
Whoremaster, hore'-mast-ėr, *s.* a procurer; a whoremonger.
Whoremonger, hore-mung'-gėr, *s.* one who practises lewdness.
Whoreson, hore'-sun, *s.* a bastard.
Whorish, ho'-rish, *a.* addicted to libidinous pleasures; lewd; unchaste; incontinent. **Whorishly,** ho'-rish-le, *ad.* in a lewd manner. **Whorishness,** ho'-rish-nes, *s.* the practice of lewdness.
Whorl, hworl, *s.* an arrangement of a number of leaves or flowers around a stem, in the same plane with each other [Bot.]; a volution or turn of the spire of a univalve [Conch.] (*whirl*).
Whorlebut, hworl'-but, *s.* a kind of gauntlet, made with straps and leaden plummets, formerly used at athletic games.
Whorled, hworld, *a.* furnished with whorls.
Whort, hwort, *s.* the fruit of the whortleberry; or the shrub.
Whortleberry, hwor'tl-ber-re, *s.* a shrub, and its fruit, of the genus vaccinium.
Whose, hooz, *pron.* the possessive or genitive case of who or which; applied to persons or things.
Whose-soever, hooz-so-ev'-er, *pron.* of any person whatever.
Whoso, hoo'-so, *pron.* whosoever.
Whosoever, hoo-so-ev'-er, *pron.* any one; any person whatever; whoever.
Whur, hwur, *v.n.* to pronounce the letter *r* with too much force: *s.* the sound of a body moving through the air with velocity (*whir*).
Whurt, hwurt, *s.* a whortleberry or bilberry; whort.
Why, hwi, *ad.* for what cause or reason, interrogatively; for which reason or cause, relatively; for what reason or cause; for which (A.S. *hwi*, the instrumental case of *hwa*, who).
Whynot, hwi'-not, *s.* a cant word for violent and peremptory procedure; any sudden event.
Wick, wik, *a.* a termination, denoting jurisdiction, as in *bailiwick*; or a village or dwelling.
Wick, wik, *s.* a number of threads of cotton or some similar substance, loosely twisted into a string and inserted in tallow, oil, or wax, as a means of obtaining a light (A.S. *weoca*).
Wicked, wik'-ed, *a.* evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine law; addicted to vice; sinful; immoral (A.S. made evil). **Wickedly,** wik'-ed-le, *ad.* in a wicked manner. **Wickedness,** wik'-ed-nes, *s.* evil disposition or practice; an evil action.
Wicken, wik'n, } *s.* the mountain-ash.
Wicken-tree, wik'n-tree, }
Wicker, wik'-er, *s.* an osier: *a.* made of twigs or osiers.
Wicket, wik'-et, *s.* a small gate or door, specially one in a larger; one of three upright bars or rods bowled at in playing cricket (Scand.).
Wicket-keeper, wik'-et-keep-er, *s.* the cricketer who stands behind the wickets.
Wiciffite, wik'-lif-ite, *s.* a follower of John Wickliffe, the English reformer before the Reformation.
Wide, wide, *a.* broad; having a great distance or extent between the sides; having a great extent every way:

remote; distant: *ad.* at a distance; far; with great extent; used chiefly in composition, as wide-skirted maids; *s.* expanse (A.S. *wid*).

Widely, wide'-le, *ad.* with great extent every way; to a great distance.

Wideness, wide'-nes, *s.* breadth; width; great extent between the sides; large extent in all directions.

Wide-awake, wide'-a-wake, *a.* alert; knowing: *s.* a soft, low-crowned felt hat.

Widen, wide'n, *v.a.* to make wide or wider; to extend in breadth: *v.n.* to grow wide or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself.

Wide-spread, wide'-spred, *a.* spread to a great distance.

Widgeon, wij'-un, *s.* a migratory water-fowl of the duck kind with a black bill (Fr. *vingeon*).

Widow, wid'-o, *s.* a woman who has lost her husband by death: *v.a.* to bereave of a husband; to endow with a widow's right; to strip of anything good. *Widow's-chamber,* in London formerly, the apparel and furniture of the bed-chamber to which the widow of a freeman was entitled. (L. *vidua,* bereft of a husband.)

Widow-bench, wid'-o-bensh, *s.* that share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure.

Widower, wid'-o-er, *s.* a man who has lost his wife by death.

Widowerhood, wid'-o-er-hood, *s.* the state of being a widower.

Widowhood, wid'-o-hood, *s.* state of being a widow; estate settled on a widow.

Widow-hunter, wid'-o-hunt-er, *s.* one who seeks or courts widows for a jointure or fortune.

Widow-maker, wid'-o-ma-ker, *s.* one who makes widows by destroying lives.

Widow-wail, wid'-o-wale, *s.* a plant of the genus cneorum.

Width, width, *s.* breadth; wideness; the extent of a thing from side to side.

Wield, weeld, *v.a.* to use with full command or power; to manage; to use or employ with the hand; to handle. *To wield the sceptre,* to govern with supreme command (A.S. *wealden*).

Wieldable, weeld'-à-bl, *a.* that can be wielded.

Wielder, weeld'-er, *s.* one who wields.

Wieldless, weeld'-les, *a.* unmanageable.

Wieldy, weeld'-e, *a.* that may be wielded; manageable.

Wiery, wi'-er-e, *a.* See **Wiry.**

Wife, wife, *s.; pl.* **Wives**; the lawful consort of a man; the correlative of husband; a woman of low employment (A.S. *wif*).

Wifehood, wife'-hood, *s.* state and character of a wife.

Wifeless, wife'-les, *a.* without a wife; unmarried.

Wifelike, wife'-like, *a.* pertaining to or like a wife.

Wifely, wife'-le, *a.* pertaining to or becoming a wife.

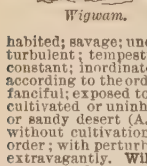
Wig, wig, *s.* a covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of net-work; a lawyer, as wearing a wig (*periwig*).

Wigeon, wij'-un, *s.* See **Widgeon.**

Wigged, wigd, *a.* having the head covered with a wig.

Wiggery, wig'-ger-e, *s.* a wig; a legal formulary.

Wight, wite, *s.* a being; a person; a creature, used humorously or ironically (A.S. *wiht,* a creature, a thing).



Wigwam.

Wight, wite, *a.* strong and nimble (Ice. *vigr,* fit for war).

Wig-maker, wig'-ma-ker, *s.* one who makes wigs.

Wigwam, wig'-wam, *s.* an Indian cabin or hut.

Wild, wile'd, *a.* roving; wandering; inhabiting the forest or open field; not tamed or domesticated; growing without culture; desert; not inhabited; savage; uncivilised; not refined by culture; turbulent; tempestuous; irregular; licentious; inconstant; inordinate; loose; disorderly; not framed according to the ordinary rules of reason; imaginary; fanciful; exposed to wind and sea: *s.* a desert; an uncultivated or uninhabited tract or region; a forest or sandy desert (A.S. *wilde*). **Wildly,** wile'd-le, *ad.* without cultivation; without tameness; with disorder; with perturbation; heedlessly; capriciously; extravagantly. **Wildness,** wile'd-nes, *s.* uncultivated or untamed state; inordinate disposition to rove; savageness; rudeness; alienation of mind.

Wild, wile'd, *s.* an epithet applied especially to the names of plants, to distinguish them from such of the name as are cultivated in gardens, as wild olive.

Wild-boar, wile'd-boar, *s.* an animal of the hog kind, from which the domesticated swine is descended.

Wild-born, wile'd-born, *a.* born in a wild state.

Wild-cat, wile'd-kat, *s.* a ferocious feline animal, supposed to be the original stock of the domestic cat.

Wild-cherry, wile'd-tsher-re, *s.* a large tree, the cerasus Virginiana, bearing a small astringent fruit resembling a cherry.

Wilder, wil'-der, *v.a.* to cause to lose the way or track; to bewilder.

Wilderness, wil'-der-nes, *s.* a desert; a tract of land or region, uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or an open plain; a waste; a part of a garden left to grow waste.

Wild-fire, wile'd-fire, *s.* a composition of inflammable materials difficult to extinguish when kindled; Greek fire; fitful flashes of lightning; a disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin; a kind of erysipelas.

Wild-fowl, wile'd-foul, *s.* fowls of the forest, or untamed, but specially web-footed and wading water-fowl.

Wild fowling, wile'd-foul-ing, *s.* hunting with gun and dog for water-fowl.

Wild-goose, wile'd-goos, *s.* an aquatic fowl of the genus anser; a bird of passage flying south in autumn, and north in spring. *Wild-goose chase,* an uncertain, bootless chase.

Wild-honey, wile'd-hun'-ne, *s.* honey that is found in the forest, in hollow trees or among rocks.

Wild-indigo, wile'd-in-de-go, *s.* a N. American plant, growing in the woods, and yielding an inferior kind of indigo.

Wilding, wile'd-ing, *a.* wild: *s.* a wild crab-apple; a plant that is wild, or growing without cultivation.

Wild-land, wile'd-land, *s.* land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation.

Wild-oats, wile'd-oats, *s.* a tall oat-like kind of soft grass. *To sow one's wild oats,* to pass through a season of wild and thoughtless dissipation.

Wild-service, wile'd-ser-vise, *s.* a tree of the hawthorn kind.

Wile, wile, *s.* a trick or stratagem practised for ensnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice: *v.a.* to deceive; to beguile (A.S. *wile*). See **Guile.**

Wilful, wil'-ful, *a.* governed by the will without yielding to reason; obstinate; stubborn; refractory; done intentionally. **Wilfully,** wil'-ful-le, *ad.* stubbornly; intentionally. **Wilfulness,** wil'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being wilful or done wilfully.

Will, wil, *s.* that faculty of the mind by which we determine either to do or forbear to do; the faculty which is exercised in deciding, among two or more objects, which we shall embrace or pursue, or the power of self-determination and self-conduct; the act of willing; choice; determination; discretion; pleasure; command; direction; disposition; inclination; desire; power; divine determination; moral purpose or counsel; arbitrary disposal; the disposition of a man's estate, to take effect after his death. *Good-will,* favour; kindness. *Ill-will,* enmity; unfriendliness. *To have one's will,* to obtain what is desired. *At will,* at the will or mere pleasure of another. (A.S. *willan,* to wish.)

Will, wil, *v.a.* to determine; to decide in the mind that something shall be done or forborne; to command; to direct; to wish; to desire; to dispose of estate and effects by testament; an auxiliary verb, and a sign of the future tense, admitting of different significations in the different persons [Gram.]

Willemite, wil'-le-mite, *s.* a mineral of resinous lustre and yellowish colour, a silicate of zinc (*William I.* King of the Netherlands).

Willer, wil'-ler, *s.* one who wills.

Willing, wil'-ling, *a.* inclined to do or grant; disposed; not averse; desirous; ready; prompt; received or undergone without reluctance; spontaneous; consenting. **Willingly,** wil'-ling-le, *ad.* with free will; cheerfully. **Willingness,** wil'-ling-nes, *s.* consent of will; readiness of mind.

Willing-hearted, wil'-ling-härt-ed, *a.* well-disposed.

Will-o'-the-wisp, wil'-*o-the*-wisp, *s.* See **Will-with-a-wisp.**

Willow, wil'-lo, *s.* a well known tree of numerous species of the genus salix: *a.* made of willow (A.S.)

Willowed, wil'-lode, *a.* abounding with willows.

Willow-gall, wil'-lo-gawl, *s.* a protuberance on the leaves of willows.

Willow-herb, wil'-lo-èrb, *s.* the name of a number of plants, of the genus epilobium.

Willowish, wil'-low-ish, *a.* like the colour of the willow.

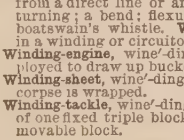
Willow-moth, wil'-lo-moth, *s.* a moth of a mouse colour whose caterpillars are destructive to wheat.

Willow-weed, wil'-lo-weed, *s.* a weed growing on wet, light lands, with seed like buckwheat.

Willowy, wil'-lo-e, *a.* abounding with willows.

Will-with-a-wisp, wil'-*with*-a-wisp, *s.* **Jack-with-a-lantern;** ignis fatuus.

Will-worship, wil'-wur-ship, *s.* worship as it pleases, or of what pleases, one's self.
Willy, wil'-le, *s.* a machine for loosening and cleaning wool.
Wilsome, wil'-sum, *a.* wilful; obstinate; stubborn.
Wilt, wilt, *second pers. sing* of the present indicative of the aux. verb **Will**.
Wilt, wilt', *v.n.* to begin to wither: *v.a.* to cause to wither and lose its freshness, as a plant.
Wily, wi'-le, *a.* using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; cunning; sly; subtile. **Wilily**, wi'-le-le, *ad.* by stratagem; with insidious art. **Wiliness**, wi'-le-nes, *s.* cunning; guile.
Wimble, wim'-bl, *s.* an instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle: *v.a.* to turn; to bore (*wind*).
Wimble, wim'-bl, *a.* active; nimble (*whim*).
Wimbrel, wim'-brel, *s.* a bird of the curlew kind, the whimbrel.
Wimple, wim'-pl, *s.* a covering of silk or linen, once worn by women, and still by nuns, round the chin, sides of the face, and top of the head: *v.n.* to flow in wavelets (from a root, *wip*, to bind round).
Win, win, *v.a.* to gain by success in competition or contest; to gain by solicitation or courtship; to obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance; to gain by persuasion or influence: *v.n.* to gain the victory. *To win upon*, to gain favour or influence; to gain ground (A.S. *winnan*, to struggle, to get).
Wince, wins, *v.n.* to shrink, as from a blow or pain; to start back; to show uneasiness; to kick or flounce, as a horse, when uneasy or impatient of a rider (Ger.)
Wincer, win'-ser, *s.* one who winces, shrinks, or kicks.
Wincey, win'-se, *s.* linsey-woolsey, which see.
Winch, winsh, *s.* the crank or handle by which the axis of a revolving machine is turned; a windlass; an instrument with which to turn or strain something forcibly; the kick of a beast impatient of its rider or of pain: *v.n.* to wince (A.S. *wince*).
Wincopipe, win'-ko-pipe, *s.* the local name of a pimpernel that, when it opens in the morning, bodes a fair day.
Wind, wind, in poetry, wine'd, *s.* air naturally in motion, with any degree of velocity; a current of air; breath; power of respiration; air in motion from any force or action; breath modulated by the organs or by an instrument; air impregnated with scent; anything insignificant or light as wind; flatulence. The *four winds*, the four cardinal points of the heavens. *Down the wind*, decaying; declining. *To take* or *have the wind*, to gain or have the advantage. *To take* or *get wind*, to be divulged; to become public. *In the wind's eye*, towards the direct point from which the wind blows [Naut.] *Between wind and water*, that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship or fluctuation of the water's surface [Naut.] *How the wind blows*, the state of things, or the direction they are taking. (A.S.)
Wind, wine'd, *v.a.* to blow; to sound by blowing; to nose; to follow by the scent; to expose to the wind; to drive hard, so as to render scant of wind, as a horse; also to rest a horse, in order to recover wind; to winnow. *To wind a ship*, is to turn it end for end, so that the wind strikes it on the opposite side [Naut.]
Wind, wine'd, *v.a.* to turn; to move or cause to turn; to turn round some fixed object; to bind, or to form into a ball or coil by turning; to introduce by insinuation; to change; to vary; to entwist; to infold; to encircle. *To wind off*, to unwind. *To wind out*, to extricate. *To wind up*, to bring to a small compass, as a ball of thread; to bring to a conclusion or settlement; to put in a state of renovated or continued motion (A.S. *windan*).
Wind, wine'd, *v.n.* to turn; to change; to turn around something; to have a circular direction; to crook; to bend: to move round. *To wind out*, to be extricated; to escape.
Windage, win'-daje, *s.* the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun, mortar, or other piece, and that of the ball or shell; effect of the wind on a missile.
Wind-bag, wind'-bag, *s.* a man whose words are as empty of sense or directive wisdom as the wind.
Wind-bound, wind'-bownd, *a.* prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.
Wind-broken, wind'-bro-kn, *a.* with the breathing impaired, said of a horse.
Wind-dropsy, wind'-drop-se, *s.* a swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines; tympanites.
Wind-egg, wind'-eg, *s.* an addle egg.
Winder, wine'-der, *v.a.* to fan; to clean grain with a fan: *s.* one who or that which winds.
Windfall, wind'-fawl, *s.* fruit blown off a tree by wind; an unexpected legacy or other good fortune.
Wind-fallen, wind'-fawl-n, *a.* blown down by the wind.
Wind-flower, wind'-flow-er, *s.* a plant, the anemone, so called as supposed to open its flower only when the wind blows.
Wind-furnace, wind'-fur-nase, *s.* a furnace in which the air is supplied by an artificial current, as from a bellows.
Wind-gage, wind'-gaje, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind.
Wind-gall, wind'-gawl, *s.* a soft tumour on the fetlock joints of a horse.
Wind-gun, wind'-gun, *s.* an air-gun, a gun discharged by the force of compressed air.
Wind-hatch, wind'-hatsh, *s.* the opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth [Mining].
Wind-hover, wind'-ho-ver, *s.* a species of hawk.
Winding, wine'-ding, *a.* turning; bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface: *s.* a turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander; a call by the boatswain's whistle. **Windingly**, wine'-ding-le, *ad.* in a winding or circuitous manner.
Winding-engine, wine'-ding-en-jin, *s.* an engine employed to draw up buckets from a deep pit.
Winding-sheet, wine'-ding-sheet, *s.* a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.
Winding-tackle, wine'-ding-tak-l, *s.* a tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block.



Windlass.

Wind-instrument, wind'-in-stroo-ment, *s.* an instrument of music, played by wind, as an organ, or by the breath, as a flute.
Windlass, wind'-las, *s.* a machine for raising weights, an application of the wheel and axle, in which a rope or chain, with the weight attached, is wound about a cylinder or roller moved by a crank, shifting levers, or similar means; a handle by which anything is turned (Ice. *vinda*, to wind, and *ass*, a beam).
Windle, win'-dl, *s.* a spindle; a kind of reel (*wind*, to turn).
Windless, wind'-les, *a.* wanting wind; out of breath.
Windle-straw, win'-dl-straw, *s.* a stalk of grass; a small slender straw.
Wind-mill, wind'-mil, *s.* a mill turned by the wind.
Window, win'-do, *s.* an opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light, and of air when necessary, consisting of a frame, often with movable sashes, containing panes of glass; an aperture or opening; the frame or other thing that covers the aperture; lattice or casement (Ice. *vindr*, wind, and *auga*, the eye).
Window-blind, win'-do-bline'd, *s.* a blind to intercept the light of a window.
Window-curtain, win'-do-kur-tin, *s.* a curtain drawn over a window.
Window-dode, win'-dode, *a.* furnished with windows; placed in a window; with openings like windows.
Window-frame, win'-do-frame, *s.* the frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes.
Window-glass, win'-do-glas, *s.* panes of glass for windows.
Window-sash, win'-do-sash, *s.* the sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.
Windowy, win'-do-e, *a.* having little crossings like the sashes of a window.
Windpipe, wind'-pipe, *s.* the passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.
Wind-pump, wind'-pump, *s.* a pump moved by wind.
Wind-rode, wind'-rode, *a.* swayed when at anchor by the force of the wind [Naut.]
Windrow, wind'-ro, *s.* a line or row of hay raked to be rolled into cocks; the untilled border of a field; a row of peats set up to dry.
Wind-sail, wind'-sale, *s.* a wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship.
Wind-seed, wind'-seed, *s.* a plant of the genus arctotis.
Windsor-chair, wind'-zur-tshayr, *s.* a strong, polished, wooden chair.
Windsor-soap, wind'-zur-soap, *s.* a scented soap originally made at Windsor.
Wind-tight, wind'-tite, *a.* so tight as to prevent the passing of wind.
Wind-up, wine'd-up, *s.* conclusion; concluding act or piece.
Windward, wind'-ward, *s.* the point from which the wind blows: *a.* being on the side toward the point from which the wind blows: *ad.* toward the wind.

To lay an anchor to windward, to adopt previous measures for success or security.

Windy, win'-de, *a.* consisting of wind; exposed to the wind; tempestuous; boisterous; flatulent; caused by flatulence; empty. **Windiness**, win'-de-nes, *s.* the state of being windy or tempestuous; flatulence; tendency to generate wind; tumour; puffiness.

Wine, wine, *s.* the fermented juice of grapes; the juice of certain fruits, prepared with sugar, spirits, &c.; intoxication; drinking. *Spirit of wine*, alcohol. (L. *vinum*, wine.)

ine-bag, wine'-bag, *s.* a skin for holding wine.

Wine-bibber, wine'-bib-ber, *s.* one who drinks much wine: a great drinker.

Wine-biscuit, wine'-bis-ket, *s.* a sweet biscuit, so called as given with wine.

Wine-cask, wine'-kask, *s.* a cask in which wine is or has been kept.

Wine-cellar, wine'-sel-lar, *s.* a cellar for storing wine.

Wine-cooler, wine'-kool-er, *s.* a vessel for cooling wine.

Wine-glass, wine'-glas, *s.* a small glass in which wine is drunk.

Wine-grower, wine'-gro-er, *s.* one who keeps a vineyard to grow grapes for wine.

Wineless, wine'-les, *a.* destitute of wine.

Wine-measure, wine'-mezh-ur, *s.* the measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than a beer measure.

Wine-merchant, wine'-mèr-tchant, *s.* a merchant who deals in wines.

Wine-press, wine'-pres, *s.* a place where grapes are pressed.

Wine-skin, wine'-skin, *s.* a wine-bag.

Wine-stone, wine'-stone, *s.* the deposit of crude tartar, or argal, on the interior of wine-casks.

Wine-vault, wine'-vault, *s.* a wine store; a place where wine is stored.

Wing, wing, *s.* the limb of a bird by which it flies, and under which it protects its young; care and protection; the limb of an insect by which it flies; flight; passage by the wing; means of flying; acceleration; motive or incitement of flight; the flank or extreme part of an army; any side-piece; a leaf-like appendage; the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower, which stand opposite to each other [Bot.]; a side-shoot [Hort.]; a side-building, less than the main edifice [Arch.]; the longer sides of horn-works, crown-works, &c. [Fort.]; the ships on the extremities, when ranged in a line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle [Navy]: *pl.* those parts of the hold and orlop deck which are nearest the sides [Naut.]: *v.a.* to furnish with wings; to enable to fly or to move with celerity; to supply with side bodies; to transport by flight: *v.n.* to fly. *To wing a flight*, to exert the power of flying. *On the wing*, flying. *On the wings of the wind*, with the utmost velocity. *Wing and wing*, said of a fore and aft vessel, with the foresail handled to one side and the mainsail to the other [Naut.] (Scand.)

Wing-case, wing'-kase, *s.* the case or shell which covers the wings of coleopterous insects, as the beetle, &c.

Winged, wing'd, *a.* having wings; swift; rapid; furnished with a leaf-like appendage [Bot.]; represented with wings, or having wings of a different colour from the body [Her.]; fanned with wings; swarming with birds; elevated.

Wing-footed, wing'-foot-ed, *a.* having wings attached to the feet, as, wing-footed Mercury; swift; fleet.

Wingless, wing'-les, *a.* having no wings; not able to ascend or fly.

Winglet, wing'-let, *s.* a little wing.

Wing-shell, wing'-shel, *s.* a wing-case.

Wingy, wing'-e, *a.* having wings; rapid.

Wink, wingk, *v.n.* to close and open the eyelids with a quick motion; to give a hint by the motion of the eyelids; to close the eyelids, and exclude the light; to be dim. *To wink at*, to connive at; to tolerate; to overlook. (A.S. *wincian.*)

Wink, wingk, *s.* the act of closing and opening the eyelids quickly; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

Winker, wingk'-er, *s.* one who winks; a horse's blinder.

Winking, wingk'-ing, *a.* shutting and opening the eyes quickly; conniving at. **Winkingly**, wingk'-ing-le, *ad.* like one winking.

Winner, win'-ner, *s.* one who gains by success in competition or contest.

Winning, win'-ning, *a.* attracting; adapted to gain favour; charming: *s.* the sum won or gained by success in competition or contest. **Winningly**, win'-ning-le, *ad.* in a winning manner.

Winnow, win'-no, *v.a.* to separate and drive off the chaff from grain by means of wind; to fan; to beat, as with wings; to examine; to sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth; to separate, as the bad from the good: *v.n.* to separate chaff from corn (A.S. *windwian*, to expose to the wind, from *wind*).

Winnower, win'-no-er, *s.* one who winnows.

Winnowing, win'-no-ing, *s.* the act of separating from chaff by wind.

Winsome, win'-sum, *a.* winning; attractive; merry; cheerful (*win*). **Winsomely**, win'-sum-le, *ad.* in a winsome manner. **Winsomeness**, win'-sum-nes, *s.* the state of being winsome.

Winter, win'-ter, *s.* the cold season of the year, commencing, astronomically, in the northern hemisphere, when the sun enters Capricorn or at the solstice about the 21st of December, and ending at the equinox in March; but in ordinary discourse, confined to the three months of December, January, and February; a period resembling winter; the part of a printing-press which sustains the carriage: *a.* belonging to winter: *v.n.* to pass the winter: *v.a.* to feed or manage during the winter (A.S.)

Winter-apple, win'-ter-ap-pl, *s.* an apple that keeps well or that ripens in winter.

Winter-barley, win'-ter-bar-le, *s.* a kind of barley which is sowed in autumn.

Winter-berry, win'-ter-bèr-re, *s.* a low shrub of the genus prinos.

Winter-bloom, win'-ter-bloom, *s.* a plant of the genus azalea.

Winter-cherry, win'-ter-tsher-re, *s.* a plant of the genus physalis, and its fruit.

Winter-citron, win'-ter-sit-ron, *s.* a sort of pear.

Winter-cress, win'-ter-kres, *s.* a plant of the genus barbarea.

Winter-crop, win'-ter-krop, *s.* a crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

Winter-fallow, win'-ter-fal-lo, *s.* ground that is fallowed in winter.

Winter-garden, win'-ter-gär-din, *s.* an ornamental garden for winter.

Winter-green, win'-ter-green, *s.* a plant of the genus pyrola; also applied to plants of the genera chimaphila and gaultheria.

Winter-killed, win'-ter-kild, *a.* killed by the winter, as grain.

Winter-lodge, win'-ter-loj, } *s.* the hyber-
Winter-lodgement, win'-ter-loj-ment, } nacle of a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injuries during the winter [Bot.]

Winterly, win'-ter-le, *a.* such as is suitable to winter.

Winter-moth, win'-ter-moth, *s.* a moth, the caterpillar of which is injurious to the plum-tree.

Winter-pear, win'-ter-pare, *s.* any pear that keeps well or ripens in winter.

Winter-quarters, win'-ter-kwawr-ters, *s.pl.* the quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

Winter's Bark, win'-terz-bark, *s.* a bark first brought by Capt. *Winter* from the Straits of Magellan in 1579, and found valuable for its stimulant and tonic properties.

Winter-solstice, win'-ter-sol-stis, *s.* the solstice of the winter, which takes place when the sun enters Capricorn, December 21st.

Winter-wheat, win'-ter-hweet, *s.* wheat sown in autumn.

Wintry, win'-tre, *a.* suitable to winter; brumal; hyemal; cold; stormy.

Winy, wi'-ne, *a.* having the taste or qualities of wine.

Winze, winz, *s.* a small shaft sunk from one level to another for the purpose of ventilation [Mining].

Wipe, wipe, *v.a.* to rub with something soft to cleaning; to clean by rubbing; to strike off gently; to cleanse from evil practices or abuses; to overturn and destroy what is foul and hateful; to cheat; to defraud. *To wipe away*, to cleanse by rubbing or tersion. *To wipe off*, to clear away. *To wipe out*, to efface; to obliterate. (A.S. *wipian*, from *wip*, a wisp.)

Wipe, wipe, *s.* the act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning; a blow; a stroke; a gibe; a jeer; a severe sarcasm.

Wiper, wi'-per, *s.* one who wipes; the instrument used for wiping; a piece generally projecting from a horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising stampers or heavy pistons, and letting them fall by their own weight [Mech.]

Wire, wire, *s.* a thread of metal; any metallic substance drawn to an even thread; telegraph: *v.a.* to bind with wire; to apply wire to, as in bottling liquors; to put on a wire; to telegraph: *v.n.* to telegraph (A.S *wir*).

Wire-draw, wire'-draw, *v.a.* to draw, as a metal, into wire, which is done by drawing it through holes in plates of steel; to draw out into length; to draw or spin out to great length and tenuity.
Wire-drawer, wire'-draw-er, *s.* one who draws metal into wire.
Wire-drawing, wire'-draw-ing, *s.* the act of drawing out, as wire.
Wire-drawn, wire'-drawn, *a.* drawn out to great length or fineness.
Wire-gauze, wire'-gawz, *s.* a texture of finely interwoven wire, resembling gauze.
Wire-grate, wire'-grate, *s.* a grate or contrivance of fine wirework to keep insects out of vineries, hothouses, &c.
Wire-heel, wire'-heel, *s.* a defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.
Wire-micrometer, wire'-me-krom'-e-ter, *s.* a micrometer in which wires are used for delicate observations.
Wire-puller, wire'-pool-er, *s.* one who pulls wires, especially an intriguer behind the scenes in political life.
Wire-pulling, wire'-pool-ing, *s.* the act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet; secret influence or management: intrigue.
Wire-worker, wire'-wurk-er, *s.* one who makes articles of wire.
Wire-worm, wire'-wurm, *s.* a name given to the root-destroying larvæ of various beetles, from their slenderness and uncommon hardness.
Wiry, wi'-re, *a.* made of wire; like wire; strong and sinewy, though lean.
Wisdom, wiz'-dum, *s.* the quality of being wise; the right use or exercise of knowledge; the choice of worthy ends and of the best means to accomplish them; sound sense; the exercise of sound judgment either in avoiding evils or attempting good; quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution; natural instinct and sagacity. In Scripture, human learning; erudition: knowledge of arts and sciences; wise judgment and conduct; godliness; piety.
Wise, wize, *a.* having the power of discerning and judging correctly, or of practically discriminating between what is worthy and unworthy, right and wrong, proper and what is improper, specially in moral conduct; discreet and judicious in the use or application of knowledge; skilful; learned; knowing; skilled in arts, science, or philosophy; dictated by wisdom; judicious; well adapted to produce good effects; becoming a wise man; grave; discreet; in Scripture, godly; pious; ironically, skilled in magic or divination (A.S. *wis*, from *wit*, to know). **Wisely**, wize'-le, *ad.* in a wise manner; prudently; judiciously; discreetly; craftily; with art or stratagem. **Wiseness**, wize'-nes, *s.* wisdom.
Wise, wize, *s.* manner; way of being or acting (A.S. *wise*, way).
Wiseacre, wize'-a-ker, *s.* one who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in contempt, a simpleton; a dunce (Ger. *Weissager*, a soothsayer, from *weis*, wise, and *Sager*, sayer).
Wise-hearted, wize'-härted, *a.* wise; knowing; skilful.
Wiseling, wize'-ling, *s.* one who pretends to be wise.
Wish, wish, *v.n.* to have a strong desire, either for what is or is not supposed to be obtainable; to be disposed or inclined; to have a feeling that partakes of hope or fear: *v.a.* to desire; to long for; to desire eagerly or ardently; to imprecate; to express desire: *s.* eager desire; desire expressed; thing desired (A.S. *wyscan*).
Wisher, wish'-er, *s.* one who desires; one who expresses a wish.
Wishful, wish'-ful, *a.* having desire or ardent longing; showing desire. **Wishfully**, wish'-ful-le, *ad.* with ardent desire; with a show of desire. **Wishfulness**, wish'-ful-nes, *s.* longing desire.
Wishing-bone, wish'-ing-bone, *s.* the merry-thought.
Wish-wash, wish'-wash, *s.* a thin, watery sort of drink.
Wish-washy, wish'-wash-e, *a.* watery; weak; flimsy.
Wisket, wisk'-et, *s.* a basket.
Wisp, wisp, *s.* a small bundle of straw or other like substance (*whisk*).
Wist, wist, *pret.* of **Wit**.
Wistful, wist'-ful, *a.* full of thoughts; pensive; earnest; attentive; sadly longing (*wit*). **Wistfully**, wist'-ful-le, *ad.* with wistfulness. **Wistfulness**, wist'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being wistful.
Wistiti, wis'-te-te, *s.* the striated monkey, a small monkey of S. America, having sharp claws and squirrel-like habits.
Wistly, wist'-le, *ad.* earnestly; attentively.
Wiston-wish, wis'-tun-wish, *s.* a rodent quadruped of America, the prairie-dog.
Wit, wit, *v.n.* to know; used only in the infinitive, to wit, that is, to say (A.S. *witan*).
Wit, wit, *s.* originally, intellect; the understanding or mental powers; the association of ideas in a manner natural, but unusual and striking, so as to produce surprise joined with pleasure; the faculty of, or a turn for, associating ideas in this manner; a man of genius; sense; judgment; a man given to witty remark; power of invention; faculty of the mind; soundness of mind or judgment.
Witan, wit'n, *s.* the witenagemote.
Witch, witsh, *s.* a woman supposed to be in compact with the devil, who practises sorcery or enchantment; an ugly old woman; a charming young one; one with preternatural insight: *v.a.* to bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant (A.S. *wicce*, from *witan*, to see).
Witchcraft, witsh'-kraft, *s.* the practices of witches; sorcery; enchantment; preternatural knowledge and power, supposed to be obtained by some secret compact with the devil; power more than natural.
Witchery, witsh'-er-e, *s.* sorcery; enchantment; fascination.
Witch-hazel, witsh'-ha-zel, *s.* a shrub which flowers in autumn when its leaves are falling.
Witching, witsh'-ing, *a.* suited to enchantment or witchcraft.
Wit-cracker, wit'-krak-er, *s.* one who breaks jests; a joker.
Wit-craft, wit'-kraft, *s.* contrivance; invention.
Wite, wite, *v.a.* to blame [Scotch]; *s.* blame.
Witenagemote, wit'-en-a-gē mote, *s.* a meeting of wise men; the national council or legislature of England, in the days of the Saxons (A.S. *witan*, to know, and *gemot*, an assembly).
With, *with*, *prep.* by, noting cause, instrument, or means; on the side of, noting friendship or favour; in opposition to; in competition or contest; noting comparison; in company; in the society of; in connexion; in mutual dealing; noting confidence; in partnership; noting connexion; immediately after; among; upon; in consent, noting parity of state. *With* and *by* are closely allied; but in general, *with* denotes the instrument, and *by* the cause; as, he slew him *with* his sword, he died *by* poison. (A.S. *with*, by, against).
With, *with*, an English prefix, signifying back to one's self, against, privation, or separation.
With, with, *s.* a withe.
Withal, *with*-awl', *ad.* with the rest; together with; likewise; at the same time.
Withamite, *with*'-am-ite, *s.* a red mineral, a variety of epidote.
Withdraw, *with*-draw', *v.a.* to take away what has been enjoyed; to take back or from; to recall: *v.n.* to quit a company or place; to retire; to retreat (*with*, back or towards one's self, and *draw*).
Withdrawal, *with*-draw'-al, *s.* the act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling from a certain position.
Withdrawer, *with*-draw'-er, *s.* one who withdraws.
Withdrawing-room, *with*-draw'-ing-room, *s.* a room to withdraw or retire into from another that was originally in front; a drawing-room.
Withdrawment, *with*-draw'-ment, *s.* withdrawal.
Withdrawn, *with*-drawn, *pp.* of **Withdraw**.
Withe, with, *s.* a willow twig; a band consisting of a twisted twig (A.S. *widhig*, from a root signifying to plait).
Withed, witht, *a.* bound with a withe or withes.
Wither, *with*'-er, *v.n.* to fade; to lose its native freshness; to become sapless; to lose moisture; to waste; to pine away: *v.a.* to cause to fade and become dry; to cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay from want of animal moisture; to blight (*weather*).
Wither-band, *with*'-er-band, *s.* a piece of iron laid under a saddle, near a horse's withers, to strengthen the bow.
Withered, *with*'-erd, *a.* faded; dried; shrunk. **Witheredness**, *with*'-erd-nes, *s.* the state of being withered.
Witheringly, *with*'-er-ing-le, *ad.* in a manner tending to wither, or cause to shrink or to blight.
Witherite, *with*'-er-ite, *s.* a native carbonate of baryta.
Witherlock, *with*'-er-lok, *s.* that lock of the mane of a horse which the rider takes hold of when mounting.
Withernam, *with*'-er-nam, *s.* a second or reciprocal writ or distress; reprisal [Law]. (A.S. *wither*, against, and *nam*, seizure.)
Withers, *with*'-erz, *s.pl.* the junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse, forming a ridge at the bottom of the neck (A.S. *wither*, against).
Wither-wrung, *with*'-er-rung, *a.* injured or hurt in the withers.
Withheld, *with*'-held, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Withhold**.
Withhold, *with*-hoald', *v.a.* to hold back; to restrain; to keep from action; to keep back; not to grant.

Withholden, *with*-hoal'-dn, old *pp.* of **Withheld.**
Withholder, *with*-hoal'-der, *s.* one who withholds.
Withholdment, *with*-hoald'-ment, *s.* the act of withholding.
Within, *with*-in', *prep.* in the inner part; in the limits or compass of; not beyond; not reaching to anything external; not longer ago than; not later than; in the reach of; not exceeding; in the house; in any enclosure: *ad.* in the inner part; inwardly; internally; in the mind; in the house.
Withinside, *with*-in'-side, *ad.* in the inner parts.
Without, *with*-owt', *prep.* not with; in a state of destitution or absence from; in a state of not having; beyond; not within; supposing the negation or omission of; independent of; not by the use of; on the outside of; with exemption from: *conj.* unless; except: *ad.* not on the inside; not within; out of doors; outside the mind.
Withouten, *with*-owt'n, *ad.* without.
Withstand, *with*-stand', *v.a.* to oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force (*with*, against, and *stand*).
Withstander, *with*-stand'-er, *s.* one who opposes; an opponent; a resisting power.
Withstood, *with*'-stood', *pp.* of **Withstand.**
With-vine, with'-vine, } *s.* a local name for the couch-
With-wine, with'-wine, } grass.
Withwind, with'-wine'd, *s.* a plant of the genus convolvulus (*withe*, and *wind*).
Withy, with'-e, *s.* a large species of willow; a withe or twig: *a.* made of withes: like a withe; flexible and tough (*withe*).
Witless, wit'-les, *a.* destitute of wit or understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought; indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment. **Witlessly**, wit'-les-le, *ad.* without the exercise of judgment. **Witlessness**, wit'-les-nes, *s.* want of consideration or thought.
Witling, wit'-ling, *s.* a person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit or smartness.
Witness, wit'-nes, *s.* testimony; attestation of a fact or event; that which furnishes evidence or proof; a person who knows or sees anything; one personally present; one who sees the execution of an instrument and subscribes it, to confirm its authenticity by his testimony; one who gives testimony in a court of justice: *v.a.* to see or know by personal presence; to attest; to give testimony to; to testify to something; to see the execution of an instrument, and subscribe it as witness of its authenticity; in the imperative, see, in evidence or proof: *v.n.* to bear testimony; to give evidence. *With a witness*, effectually; with great force (*wit*).
Witney-blanket, wit'-na-blank'-et, *s.* a superior kind of blanket.
Wit-snapper, wit'-snap-per, *s.* one who affects repartee.
Wit-starved, wit'-starvd, *a.* barren of wit; destitute of genius.
Witted, wit'-ted, *a.* having wit or understanding.
Witticism, wit'-te-sizm, *s.* a witty remark; a sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; a low kind of wit.
Wittingly, wit'-ting-le, *ad.* knowingly; with knowledge; intentionally.
Wittol, wit'-tol, *s.* a man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a cuckold. **Wittolly**, wit'-to-le, *ad.* like a cuckold.
Witty, wit'-te, *a.* possessed of wit; given to indulge in wit; full of wit; sarcastic; smart spoken; judicious; ingenious. **Wittily**, wit'-te-le, *ad.* with wit; ingeniously; cunningly; artfully. **Wittiness**, wit'-te-nes, *s.* the quality of being witty.
Witwall, wit'-wawl, *s.* a bird, the golden oriole; also the green woodpecker.
Wit-worm, wit'-wurm, *s.* one who feeds on wit.
Wive, wive, *v.n.* to marry: *v.a.* to match to a wife; to take for a wife (*wife*).
Wivehood, wive'-hood, *s.* wifehood; behaviour becoming a wife.
Wiveless, wive'-les, *a.* not having a wife.
Wively, wive'-le, *a.* pertaining to a wife.
Wivern, wiv'-ern, *s.* a kind of heraldic dragon. See **Wyvern.**
Wives, wivez, *pl.* of **Wife.**
Wizard, wiz'-ard, *s.* one skilled in magic, and presumed by the ignorant to have acquired his superior knowledge and skill through some compact with the devil: a magician; a sorcerer; a conjurer; an enchanter: *a.* enchanting; charming; haunted by wizards (lit. a wise man).
Wizardry, wiz'-ard-re, *s.* the arts and practices of wizards.
Wizen, wiz'n, *v.n.* to wither; to dry: *a.* withered.
Woad, wode, *s.* a cruciferous plant of the genus isatis, formerly much cultivated for the sake of a permanent blue dye, extracted from its root-leaves, but now nearly superseded by indigo (A.S. *wad*).
Woad-mill, wode'-mil, *s.* a mill for bruising and preparing woad.
Woden, wo'-den, *s.* Odin, from whom Wednesday derives its name (A.S.)
Woe, wo, *s.* grief; sorrow; misery; a heavy calamity; a curse. *Woe worth the day*, woe be to the day (A.S. *wa*, an exclamation of grief).
Woebegone, wo'-be-gon, *a.* overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief and sorrow; expressive of being so.
Woeful, } wo'-ful, { *a.* sorrowful; distressed with grief
Woful, } or calamity; expressive of woe; mournful; calamitous; afflictive; wretched; pitiful.
Woefully, } wo'-ful-le, { *ad.* sorrowfully; wretchedly;
Wofully, } extremely.
Woefulness, } wo'-ful-nes, { *s.* the state of being
Wofulness, } woeful.
Woesome, wo'-sum, *a.* woeful.
Wold, woald, *s.* a weald; a wood; a down: *pl.* a district of low hills (A.S. *wald*, a forest).
Wolf, woolf, *s.* a ravenous animal of the genus canis, that kills sheep and other domestic animals; a person like a wolf; a small white worm or maggot that infests granaries: an eating ulcer (A.S. *wulf*).
Wolf-dog, woolf'-dog, *s.* a dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep.
Wolf-fish, woolf'-fish, *s.* a voracious fish of the blenny family, so called from its fierce look.
Wolfish, woolf'-ish, *a.* like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf. **Wolfishly**, woolf'-ish-le, *ad.* in a wolfish manner.
Wolf-net, woolf'-net, *s.* a kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers.
Wolfram, wolf-fram, *s.* a brownish or greyish-black ore of tungsten (Ger.).
Wolf's-bane, woolfs'-bane, *s.* a poisonous plant, aconite.
Wolf's-claw, woolfs'-klaw, *s.* a cryptogamous plant of the club-moss kind.
Wolf's-peach, woolfs' peetsh, *s.* a plant, the tomato or love-apple.
Wollastonite, wol'-las-tun-ite, *s.* a variety of tabular spar.
Wolverene, } wol'-ver-in, { *s.* a carnivorous quadruped,
Wolverine, } the glutton (*wolf*).
Woman, woom'-un, *s.pl.* **Women**, wim'-en, the female of the human race, grown to adult years; a female attendant or servant (*wife* and *man*).
Woman-born, woom'un-born, *a.* born of a woman.
Womaned, woom'-und, *a.* accompanied or united with a woman.
Woman-hater, woom'-un-ha-ter, *s.* one who has an aversion to the female sex.
Womanhood, woom'-un-hood, *s.* the state, character, or collective qualities of a woman.
Womanish, woom'-un-ish, *a.* suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine; effeminate. **Womanishly**, woom'-un-ish-le, *ad.* in a womanish manner. **Womanishness**, woom'-un-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being womanish.
Womanize, woom'-un-ize, *v.a.* to make effeminate: *v.n.* to indulge in lewdness.
Womankind, woom'-un-kine'd, *s.* the female sex; the race of females of the human kind.
Woman-like, woom'-un-like, *a.* like a woman.
Womanly, woom'-un-le, *a.* becoming a woman: feminine: *ad.* in the manner of a woman. **Womanliness**, woom'-un-le-nes, *s.* the quality of being womanly.
Womb, woom, *s.* the uterus of a female; that part where the young of an animal is conceived and nourished till its birth; the place where anything is produced; any large or deep cavity: *v.a.* to enclose; to breed in secret (A.S. *womb*, the belly).
Wombat, wom'-bat, *s.* marsupiate quadruped, forming a family of its own, a native of Australia.
Womby, woom'-e, *a.* capacious.
Women, wim'-en, *s.*; *pl.* of **Woman.**
Won, wun, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Win.**
Won, wun, *v.n.* to dwell: *s.* a dwelling; a habitation.
Wonder, wun'-der, *s.* that emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, or not well understood; something that arrests the attention or strikes the mind by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness; that which excites surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy; anything mentioned with surprise; a miracle: *v.n.* to be struck with wonder; affected by surprise or admiration. *Seven wonders of the world*, the Egyptian Pyramids, the Mausoleum erected by Artemisia, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the walls and hanging

gardens of Babylon, the Colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Jupiter Olympius by Phidias, and the Pharos or watch-tower of Alexandria (A.S. *wundor*).

Wonderer, wun'-der-er, *s.* one who wonders.

Wonderful, wun'-der-ful, *a.* adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; strange; astonishing. **Wonderfully**, wun'-der-ful-le, *ad.* in a manner to excite wonder or surprise. **Wonderfulness**, wun'-der-ful-nes, *s.* the quality of being wonderful.

Wondering, wun'-der-ing, *a.* feeling wonder. **Wonderingly**, wun'-der-ing-le, *ad.* in a wondering manner.

Wonderland, wun'-der-land, *s.* the land of wonders.

Wonderment, wun'-der-ment, *s.* surprise; astonishment; a wonderful appearance.

Wonder-struck, wun'-der-struk, *a.* struck with wonder, admiration, and surprise.

Wonder-worker, wun'-der-wurk-er, *s.* a worker of wonders.

Wonder-working, wun'-der-wurk-ing, *a.* doing wonders or surprising things.

Wondrous, wun'-drus, *a.* such as may excite wonder; admirable; marvellous: *ad.* in a wonderful or surprising degree. **Wondrously**, wun'-drus-le, *ad.* in a strange or wonderful manner or degree. **Wondrousness**, wun'-drus-nes, *s.* the quality of being wondrous.

Wonga-wonga, wong'-gä-wong-gä, *s.* an Australian variety of pigeon.

Won't, woant, a contraction of *will not*.

Wont, wunt, *a.* accustomed; habituated; using or doing customarily: *s.* custom; habit: *v.n.* to be accustomed; to be used (A.S. *wunian*, to dwell, to be used to).

Wonted, wunt'-ed, *pp.* or *a.* accustomed; used; made familiar by use. **Wontedness**, wunt'-ed-nes, *s.* the state of being accustomed.

Wontless, wunt'-les, *a.* unaccustomed; unused.

Woo, woo, *v.a.* to court; to solicit in love; to invite with importunity: *v.n.* to court; to make love; to seek (A.S. *wogian*).

Wood, wood, *s.* a large and thick collection of trees growing; a forest; the substance of trees; the solid part which lies beneath the bark; the solid part cut or sawed for the fire; timber: *pl.* musical instruments of wood, reed, &c.: *v.* to supply or get supplies of wood: *v.a.* to supply with wood. In Scripture, an idol (A.S. *wudu*).

Wood-anemone, wood-ä-nem'-o-ne, *s.* a plant, anemone nemorosa.

Wood-ant, wood'-ant, *s.* a large ant living in society in woods and forests, and constructing large nests.

Wood-ashes, wood'-ash-ez, *s.pl.* the remains of burned wood or plants.

Wood-bine, wood'-bine, *s.* the honeysuckle.

Wood-bird, wood'-berd, *s.* a bird inhabiting the woods.

Wood-bound, wood-bownd, *a.* encumbered with tall, woody hedgerows.

Wood-chat, wood'-tshat, *s.* a species of butcher-bird or shrike.

Wood-choir, wood'-kwire, *s.* songsters in a wood.

Woodchuck, wood'-tchuck, *s.* the name of a rodent, a burrowing quadruped, a species of marmot.

Wood-coal, wood'-kole, *s.* charcoal; also lignite or brown coal.

Woodcock, wood'-kok, *s.* a bird allied to the snipe, but with shorter and stronger legs.

Woodcock-shell, wood'-kok-shel, *s.* a name given to the shells of certain molluscs of the genus murex, of two species, the prickly and the smooth.

Wood-craft, wood-kraft, *s.* skill and practice in shooting and other sports in the woods.

Wood-cut, wood'-kut, *s.* an engraving on wood; a print or impression from it.

Wood-cutter, wood'-kut-ter, *s.* a person who cuts wood; one who engraves on wood.

Wood-drink, wood'-drink, *s.* a decoction or infusion of medicinal woods.

Woodeo, wood'-ek-ko, *s.* an echo from the wood.

Wooded, wood'-ed, *a.* supplied or covered with wood.

Wooden, wood'n, *a.* made of wood; consisting of wood; as from wood, said of sound; clumsy; awkward. *Wooden clock*, a clock in which the case and a large portion of the machinery are made of wood.

Wood-engraver, wood'-en-grave-er, *s.* one who engraves on wood.

Wood-engraving, wood'-en-grave-ing, *s.* the art of engraving on wood; xylography; an engraving on wood.

Wood-fretter, wood'-fret-ter, *s.* an insect or worm that eats wood.

Wood-god, wood'-god, *s.* a sylvan deity.

Wood-grouse, wood'-grows, *s.* the cock of the wood.

Wood-hole, wood'-hole, *s.* a place in which wood is laid up.

Wood-house, wood'-hows, *s.* a house made of wood; a house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather.

Woodland, wood'-land, *s.* land covered with wood; a soil which, from its humidity and colour, resembles the soil in woods: *a.* pertaining to woods.

Wood-lark, wood'-lärk, *s.* a species of lark, the alauda arborea.

Wood-layer, wood'-la-er, *s.* a young oak or other timber-plant laid down in or among the white thorn or other plants used in hedges.

Woodless, wood'-les, *a.* destitute of wood. **Woodlessness**, wood'-les-nes, *s.* the state of being woodless.

Wood-lock, wood'-lok, *s.* in ship-building, a piece of elm, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising.

Woodlouse, wood'-lous, *s.* an insect, the milleped.

Woodman, wood'-man, *s.* a forest officer, appointed to take care of the king's wood; a forester; a sportsman; a hunter; one who cuts down trees.

Wood-mell, wood'-mile, *s.* a coarse, hairy stuff made of Iceland wool, used to line the ports of ships of war.

Wood-mite, wood'-mite, *s.* a small insect found in old wood.

Wood-monger, wood'-mung-ger, *s.* a wood-seller.

Wood-mote, wood'-mote, *s.* the ancient name of the forest court.

Wood-nightshade, wood'-nite-shade, *s.* a plant, woody nightshade.

Wood-note, wood'-note, *s.* a wild note, as that of a forest-bird.

Wood-nymph, wood'-nimf, *s.* a goddess of the woods; a dryad.

Wood-offering, wood'-of-fer-ing, *s.* wood burned on the altar.

Wood-oil, wood'-oyl, *s.* a balsamic fluid, used as a varnish, obtained from several trees in the East.

Woodpecker.

Wood-opal, wood'-o-pal, *s.* a striped variety of coarse opal.

Woodpecker, wood'-pek-er, *s.* a scansorial bird of the genus picus, mostly of solitary habits and living in forests, so called from its habit of tapping the trees to discover where insects are lodged (*wood* and *peck*).

Wood-pigeon, wood'-pij-un, *s.* the ring-dove.

Wood-puceron, wood'-pew-ser-un, *s.* a small insect which penetrates into wood.

Wood-reeve, wood'-reev, *s.* the steward or overseer of a wood.

Wood-rock, wood-rok, *s.* a compact variety of asbestus.

Wood-roof, wood'-roof, } *s.* a plant of the genus asperula
Wood-ruff, wood'-ruf, } odorata.

Wood-sage, wood'-saje, *s.* a plant found in woods, having the smell of garlic.

Wood-sare, wood'-sare, *s.* cuckoo-spit.

Wood-screw, wood'-skroo, *s.* the ordinary screw made of iron, for uniting pieces of wood.

Wood-sere, wood'-sere, *s.* the time when there is no sap in a tree.

Wood-shock, wood'-shok, *s.* a North American quadruped of the weasel tribe.

Wood-skin, wood'-skin, *s.* a canoe from the bark of the purple heart-tree, used in Guiana.

Wood-soot, wood'-soot, *s.* soot from burned wood, which has been found useful as a manure.

Wood-sorrel, wood'-sor-rel, *s.* a plant of the genus oxalis, having an acid taste.

Wood-spite, wood'-spite, *s.* a name given to the green woodpecker.

Wood-stamp, wood'-stamp, *s.* a block for printing figures and colours on paper, &c.

Wood-stone, wood'-stone, *s.* a striped variety of hornstone, somewhat resembling wood in appearance.

Wood-tar, wood'-tar, *s.* tar obtained from wood.

Wood-tin, wood'-tin, *s.* a nodular variety of oxide of tin, of a brown colour.

Wood-ward, wood'-ward, *s.* an officer of the forest, whose duty is to guard the woods.

Wood-wax, wood'-waks, } *s.* names applied to
Wood-waxen, wood'-waks-en, } dyer's broom or dyer's wood.

Wood-work, wood'-wurk, *s.* work in wood; that part of any structure which is wrought of wood.

Wood-worm, wood'-wurm, *s.* a worm that is bred in wood.

Woodwort, wood'-wurt, *s.* the common name of the plants of the genus stachys.

Woody, wood'-e, *a.* abounding with wood; consisting of wood; ligneous; pertaining to woods; sylvan. *Woody fibre*, a slender membranous tube, taper-

ing at each end, in the tissue of plants. *Woody tissue*, a tissue compacted of woody fibres [Bot.]

Woody-nightshade, wood'-e-nite-shade, *s.* a plant, bitter sweet, solanum dulcamara.

Wooer, woo'-er, *s.* one who courts or solicits in love; a suitor or lover.

Woof, woof, *s.* the threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft; texture; cloth (A.S. lit. woven in).

Woofy, woof'-e, *a.* having a close texture; dense.

Wooing, woo'-ing, *s.* making love. **Wooingly**, woo'-ing-le, *ad.* enticingly; with persuasiveness; so as to invite to stay.

Wool, wool, *s.* that soft species of hair which grows on sheep and other animals, which in fineness sometimes approaches to fur; the fleecy coat of the sheep; short thick hair, resembling it; a sort of pubescence, or a clothing of dense, curling hairs, on the surface of certain plants [Bot.] (A.S. *wull*).

Wool-ball, wool'-bawl, *s.* a ball or mass of wool, particularly as found in the stomach of sheep.

Wool-bearing, wool'-bare-ing, *a.* bearing or yielding wool.

Wool-comber, wool'-kome-er, *s.* one whose occupation is to comb wool.

Wool-combing, wool'-kome-ing, *s.* the act or process of combing wool.

Woold, woold, *v.a.* to wind, particularly a rope round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces at the place where they are fished, for confining and supporting them [Naut.] (Dut.)

Woolded, woold'-ed, *a.* bound fast round with ropes.

Woolder, woold'-er, *s.* a stick used in woolding.

Woolding, woold'-ing, *s.* the act of winding, as a rope round a mast.

Wool-driver, wool'-dri-ver, *s.* one who buys wool and carries it to market.

Wool-dyed, wool'-dide, *a.* dyed in the wool before it is woven.

Woolfell, wool'-fel, *s.* a skin not stript of the wool.

Wool-gathering, wool'-*gath*-er-ing, *s.* the act of gathering wool; specially a vagrant or idle exercise of the imagination: *a.* indulging in idle fancies; dreamy.

Wool-grower, wool'-gro-er, *s.* a person who raises sheep for the production of wool.

Woollen, wool'-n, *a.* made of wool; consisting of wool: pertaining to wool; dressed in coarse wool: *s.* cloth made of wool: *pl.* woollen goods.

Woollen-draper, wool'-n-dra-per, *s.* one who deals in woollen goods.

Woolly, wool'-le, *a.* consisting of wool; resembling wool; clothed with wool; clothed with a pubescence resembling wool [Bot.] **Woolliness**, wool'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being woolly.

Woolly-head, wool'-le-hed, *s.* a negro.

Woolly-lemur, wool-le-le'-mur, *s.* a quadrumanous animal, the lemur lanizer of naturalists.

Woolly-pastinum, wool-le-pas'-te-num, *s.* a name given in India to a species of red orpiment or arsenic.

Wool-man, wool'-man, *s.* a dealer in wool.

Wool-mill, wool'-mil, *s.* a mill for the manufacture of woollen yarn or cloth.

Wool-pack, wool-pak, *s.* a pack or bag of wool; anything bulky without weight.

Wool-sack, wool'-sak, *s.* a sack or bag of wool; the seat of the lord chancellor in the House of Lords, being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, and covered with red cloth.

Wool-staple, wool'-sta-pl, *s.* a city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale.

Wool-stapler, wool'-sta-pl-er, *s.* one who deals in wool.

Wool-trade, wool'-trade, *s.* the trade in wool.

Woolward, wool'-ward, *ad.* in wool. *To go woolward*, to wear woollen next the skin, as a penance (*wool*, and *ward*).

Wool-winder, wool'-wine'd-er, *s.* a person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles to be packed for sale.

Woorali-poison, woo'-ra-le-poyz'n, *s.* See **Curari.**

Woots, woots, *s.* a kind of steel imported from Bengal, peculiarly excellent for some cutting instruments.

Word, wurd, *s.* an articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of articulate and vocal sounds, uttered by the human voice, and accepted as expressing an idea or ideas; a single component part of speech; a term; the letter or combination of letters which represent such a sound; a short discourse; talk; discourse; verbal contention; language; living speech; oral expression; promise; signal; order; command; account; tidings; message; declaration; purpose expressed; divine revelation, or any part of it; the revealed will of God; a motto; a short sentence; a proverb: *v.a.* to express in words. *The Word*, the Scriptures; the second person of the Trinity [Theol.] *A good word*, commendation. *In word*, in declaration only. (A.S. *word*, and L. *verbum.*)

Word-book, wurd'-book, *s.* a book containing words by way of vocabulary.

Word-catcher, wurd'-katsh-er, *s.* one who cavils at words.

Worded, wurd'-ed, *a.* expressed in words.

Wording, wurd'-ing, *s.* the act of expressing in words; the manner of expressing in words.

Wordish, wurd'-ish, *a.* wordy. **Wordishness**, wur'-dish-nes, *s.* wordiness.

Wordless, wurd'-les, *a.* not using words; not speaking.

Wordy, wurd'-e, *a.* using many words; verbose; containing many words: full of words; verbal. **Wordily**, wur'-de-le, *ad.* in a verbose or wordy manner. **Wordiness**, wur'-de-nes, *s.* the state or quality of abounding with words; verbosity.

Wore, wore, *pret.* of **Wear.**

Work, wurk, *v.n.* to labour; to be occupied in performing manual labour; to act; to carry on operations; to operate; to carry on business; to be customarily employed; to produce effects by action or influence; to ferment; to act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic; to labour; to strain; to move heavily; to be tossed or agitated; to enter by working. *To work on*, to act on; to influence. *To work up*, to make way. *To work to windward*, to sail or ply against the wind [Naut.] (A.S. *weorc.*)

Work, wurk, *v.a.* to move; to stir and mix; to form by labour; to mould, shape or manufacture; to influence by acting upon; to lead; to make by action, labour or violence; to produce by action, labour or exertion; to embroider; to direct the movements of, by adapting the sails to the wind; to put to labour; to exert; to cause to ferment, as liquor. *To work out*, to effect by labour and exertion; to solve. *To work up*, to raise; to excite; to expend in any work, as materials. *To work into*, to insinuate.

Work, wurk, *s.* an exertion of strength for accomplishing some end or object; manual labour; state of labour; employment; occupation; an undertaking; that which is made or done; embroidery; flowers or figures wrought with the needle; any fabric or manufacture; the matter on which one is at work; some important deed; exploit; operation: effect; resistance overcome [Mech.]; that which proceeds from agency; management; treatment; that which is produced by mental labour; a composition; a book; a place of manufacture: *pl.* walls, trenches, and the like, made for fortifications [Fort.]; moral duties or external performances, as distinct from grace [Theol.] *To set to work*, or *to set on work*, to employ; to engage in any business.

Workable, wurk'-a-bl, *a.* capable of being worked, as a metal.

Workaday, wurk-a-da, *a.* working day by day; prosaic; humdrum.

Work-bag, wurk'-bag, *s.* a lady's reticule or bag for holding needle-work, &c.

Work-box, wurk'-boks, *s.* a lady's box to hold implements and materials of light work.

Work-day, wurk'-da, *s.* a working day.

Worker, wurk'-er, *s.* one who works; one who performs.

Work-fellow, wurk'-fel-lo, *s.* one engaged in the same work with another.

Work-folk, wurk'-fok, *s.pl.* persons that labour.

Work-house, wurk'-hows, *s.* a house where any manufacture is carried on; a house in which the destitute poor of a parish are lodged and maintained, so-called as originally instituted to house idle vagrants, where they were compelled to work.

Working, wurk'-ing, *a.* employed in manual labour; labouring; actively engaged: *s.* the act of labouring; fermentation; movement; operation.

Working-classes, wurk'-ing-klas-es, *s.pl.* the classes of society engaged in manual craft or labour.

Working-day, wurk'-ing-da, *s.* a day on which work is performed, as distinguished from the Sabbath, festivals, &c.; daily time occupied in work: *a.* plodding; hard-working.

Working-drawing, wurk'-ing-draw-ing, *s.* a plan of a work prepared by the designer, engineer or architect, to guide the workman in its execution.

Working-party, wurk'-ing-part-e, *s.* a party told off for extra-professional work [Mil.]

Workman, wurk'-man, *s.* any man employed in labour, specially manual labour; a craftsman; by way of eminence, a skilful artificer or labourer.

Workman-like, wurk'-man-like, *a.* skilful; well-performed.

Workmanly, wurk'-man-le, *a.* skilful; well-performed: *ad.* in a skilful manner; in a manner becoming a workman.

Workmanship, wurk'-man-ship, *s.* the skill of a work-

man; the execution or manner of making anything; work done; manufacture; something made, particularly by manual labour; that which is effected, made or procured.

Work-master, wurk'-mäs-ter, *s.* the performer of any work, implying skill.

Workshop, wurk'-shop, *s.* a shop where any work is done or manufacture is carried on.

Work-table, wurk'-ta-bl, *s.* a small table, containing drawers and other conveniences for ladies, in respect to their needlework.

Work-woman, wurk'-woo-man, *s.* a woman who performs any work; or one skilled in needlework.

World, wurld, *s.* the earth and its inhabitants; the terraqueous globe; a division of it; any similar globe similarly regarded; any similar system of things; any region viewed as inhabited; any state of human existence; present state of existence; a secular life; the attractions, enjoyments, and cares of the present life; those engrossed with such things; public life or society; the public; business or trouble of life; a great multitude or quantity; mankind; people in general; course of life, as to begin the world; universal empire; all the world contains; the customs and manners of men; the practice of life; the principal nations or countries of the earth; the Roman empire; a large tract of country; a wide compass of things; the inhabitants of the earth; the human race; the carnal state or corruption of the earth; the ungodly part of the world; time, as world without end. *In the world*, in possibility. *For all the world*, exactly; entirely (A.S. *wearuld*, age or life of man, from *wer*, a man, and *yldo*, age).

Worldly, wurld'-le, *a.* pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction to the life to come; secular; temporal; devoted to this life and its enjoyments to the exclusion of other and higher, specially spiritual, interests: *ad.* with relation to this life.

Worldliness, wurld'-le-nes, *s.* a predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life; covetousness; addictedness to gain and temporal enjoyments.

World-hardened, wurld'-har-dend, *a.* hardened by the love of worldly things.

Worldling, wurld'-ling, *s.* a person whose soul is set upon gaining temporal possessions; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

Worldly-minded, wurld'-le-mine'd-ed, *a.* devoted to the acquisition of property and to temporal enjoyments.

Worldly-mindedness, wurld'-le-mine'd-ness, *s.* a predominant love and pursuit of this world's goods to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns.

World-weary, wurld'-wee-re, *a.* tired of the world.

World-wide, wurld'-wide, *a.* spread over the world.

Worm, wurm, *s.* any small creeping animal or reptile, either entirely without feet or with very short ones, including a great variety of animals of different classes and orders, as the blind-worm, larvæ of insects, intestinal worms, &c.; anything which, working secretly, gnaws and destroys like a worm; remorse; that which incessantly gnaws the conscience; that which torments; a being debased and despised; one who devours what he reads like a worm; a spiral, worm-like instrument, used for drawing wads and cartridges from cannon and small arms; something spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm, as the threads of a screw; a spiral, metallic pipe placed in a tub of water, through which the vapour passes in distillation, and in which it is cooled and condensed; a small, worm-like part, situated beneath a dog's tongue: *pl.* a disease in infancy; a division of invertebral animals; the entozoa, specially: *a.* caused by worms (A.S. *wyrm*).

Worm, wurm, *v.n.* to work slowly, gradually, and secretly: *v.a.* to expel or undermine by slow and secret means; to cut something, called a worm, from under the tongue of a dog; to draw the wad or cartridge from a gun; to clean by the worm; to wind a rope spirally round a cable, between the strands; or to wind a smaller rope with spun-yarn. *To worm one's self into*, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations.

Worm-eaten, wurm'-eetn, *a.* gnawed by worms; old; worthless.

Wormed, wurmd, *a.* injured by worms.

Worm-fence, wurm'-fens, *s.* a zigzag fence, made by placing the end of the rails upon each other.

Worm-fever, wurm'-fe-ver, *s.* infantile remittent fever.

Worm-grass, wurm'-gras, *s.* a plant of the genus spigelia, used as a vermifuge.

Worm-hole, wurm'-hole, *s.* a hole made by the gnawing of a worm.

Worming, wurm'-ing, *s.* act or operation of cutting a worm-like ligament from under a dog's tongue.

Worm-like, wurm'-like, *a.* resembling a worm; vermicular; spiral.

Worm-powder, wurm'-pow-der, *s.* a powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines.

Worm-seed, wurm'-seed, *s.* a seed which has the property of expelling worms, a species of chenopodium.

Worm-tincture, wurm'-ting-tyur, *s.* a tincture prepared from earth-worms dried, pulverised, and mixed with oil of tartar, spirit of castor, and saffron.

Wormul, wor'-mul, *s.* a wornil.

Worm-wheel, wurm'-hweel, *s.* a wheel working into the spiral of a screw.

Worm-wood, wurm'-wood, *s.* a plant of a bitter, nauseous taste, the artemisia absinthium; a source of bitterness (A.S. *wermod*, mind-preserver, from *werian*, to guard, and *mod*, mind).

Wormy, wurm'-e, *a.* containing a worm; abounding with worms; among worms; earthy; grovelling.

Worn, woarn, *pp.* of **Wear**.

Wornil, wawr'-nil, *s.* a maggot that infests the backs of cows or the tumour it causes.

Worn-out, woarn'-out, *a.* consumed or rendered useless by wearing; wearied out.

Worrel, wor'-rel, *s.* an animal of the lizard kind found in Egypt.

Worried, wur'-rid, *a.* harassed; fatigued.

Worrier, wur'-re-er, *s.* one who worries or harasses.

Worry, wur'-re, *v.a.* to tease; to trouble; to harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety; to fatigue; to harass with labour; to harass by pursuit and barking; to tear; to mangle with the teeth; to vex; to persecute brutally: *v.n.* to fret: *s.* perplexity; trouble; harassment (Ger. *würgen*, to choke).

Worryingly, wur'-re-ing-le, *ad.* teasingly; harassingly.

Worse, wurs, *a.* the comparative of bad, evil or ill; bad, evil or ill in a greater degree; more depraved and corrupt, in a moral sense; in regard to health, more unwell or more sick; more bad; less perfect or good: *ad.* in a manner more evil or bad: *s.* loss; not the advantage; something less good A.S. *wyrs*).

Worsen, wurs'n, *v.a.* to put to disadvantage; to defeat: *v.n.* to become worse; to deteriorate.

Worsening, wurs'-ning, *s.* a becoming worse.

Worser, wur'-ser, *a.* a corruption of **Worse**.

Worship, wur'-ship, *s.* excellence of character; worth; worthiness; a title of honour, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of respectable character; a term of ironical respect; the act of paying divine honours to the Supreme Being; or the reverence and homage paid to Him in religious exercises; the homage paid to idols or false gods by pagans; honour; respect; civil deference; obsequious or submissive respect akin to idolatry; admiration without bounds (A.S. *weordhscipe*, worthship, state of being worthy or worth). See **Worth**.

Worship, wur'-ship, *v.a.* to adore; to pay divine honours to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration; to respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence; to honour with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover: *v.n.* to perform acts of adoration; to perform religious service.

Worshipable, wur'-ship-a-bl, *a.* that is worthy of worship.

Worshipful, wur'-ship-ful, *a.* claiming respect; worthy of honour from its character or dignity; a term of respect to those in civic offices, used sometimes ironically. **Worshipfully**, wur'-ship-ful-le, *ad.* respectfully.

Worshipper, wur'-ship-er, *s.* one who worships; one one who pays divine honours to any being.

Worst, wurst, *a.* superlative of bad, evil or ill; most bad; most evil; most ere or dangerous; most difficult to heal; most afflictive, pernicious or calamitous: *s.* the most evil state; the most severe or aggravated state; the most calamitous state: *v.a.* to get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow (A.S. *wyrst*).

Worsted, woost'-ed, *s.* yarn made of wool drawn out into long filaments by passing it, when oiled, through heated combs; a material used for stockings and various other fine fabrics: *a.* consisting of worsted; made of worsted yarn (*Worsted*, a town in Norfolk).

Wort, wurt, *s.* a plant; an herb; a plant of the cabbage kind, used in compounds, as liverwort (A.S. *wyrt*).

Wort, wurt, *s.* new beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt (A.S. *weort*).

Worth, wurth, *v.n.* to befall; to betide, as woe worth the day (A.S. *weorthan*, to become).

Worth, wurth, *s.* that quality of a thing which renders

a thing of value; value; price; value of mental or moral qualities; virtue; desert; merit; importance; valuable qualities; excellence: *a.* equal in value to; deserving of; equal in possessions to; having estate to the value of. *Worthiest of blood*, denoting the preference of sons to daughters in the descent of estates [Law]. (A.S. *weorth*, from *weorthan*, to be or become.)

Worth, wurth, *s.* a termination in names signifying a farm or court, as in Wordsworth.

Worthite, wurth'-ite, *s.* a white and transparent mineral, the principal constituents of which are silica and magnesia.

Worthless, wurth'-les, *a.* having no value; having no worth of character or virtue; having no dignity or excellence; not deserving. **Worthlessly**, wurth'-les-le, *ad.* in a worthless manner. **Worthlessness**, wurth'-les-nes, *s.* want of value; want of useful quality; want of excellence.

Worthy, wur'-*thе*, *a.* deserving, such as merits; having worth or excellence; virtuous; estimable; suitable; having qualities suited to; equal in value; suitable to anything bad; deserving of ill; well-founded: *s.* a man of eminent worth; a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a local celebrity. *The nine worthies of the world*, Hector of Troy, Alexander the Great and Julius Cæsar, Joshua, David and Judas Maccabæus, King Arthur, Charlemagne and Godfrey of Bouillon. **Worthily**, wur'-*thе*-le, *ad.* in a manner suited to; deservedly; according to merit; justly. **Worthiness**, wur'-*thе*-nes, *s.* state of being worthy or excellent; quality or state of deserving; desert; merit; excellence.

Wot, wot, *v.n.* to know: to be aware. See **Wit.**

Would, woud, *pret.* of **Will**; used as an auxiliary verb in conditional forms of speech; as, "I would go, if I could;" wish or pray, particularly in the phrases, "*would* to God," "*would* God we had died in Egypt;" wish to do or to have, as, what *wouldst* thou! *You would go*, or *he would go*, denotes simply an event under a condition or supposition.

Would-be, wood'-bee, *a.* pretending to be; wishing to be regarded as.

Wound, woond, *s.* a breach of the skin and flesh, or a division of the soft parts of an animal, caused by violence or external force; a breach of the bark and substance of a tree or other plant, caused by violence or external force; injury; hurt: *v.a.* to hurt by violence; to inflict a wound on; to pain: *v.n.* to inflict a wound (A.S. *wund*, connected with *wind*).

Wound, wound, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Wind.**

Wounder, woond'-er, *s.* one who or that which wounds.

Wounding, woond'-ing, *s.* hurt; injury.

Woundless, woond'-les, *a.* free from injury or hurt.

Wound-wort, woond'-wurt, *s.* a name of various plants supposed to be efficacious in healing wounds.

Woundy, woond'-e, *a.* excessive. **Woundily**, woond'-e-le, *ad.* to an excessive degree.

Wourali, woo'-ra-le, *s.* a powerful poison obtained from a species of strichnos.

Wove, wove, *pret.* of **Weave.** *Wove paper*, writing paper with a uniform surface, without water mark.

Woven, wo'-vn, *pp.* of **Weave.**

Wow-wow, wow'-wow, *s.* a long-armed ape of the Eastern Archipelago, so called from its cry.

Wrack, rak, *s.* a marine plant, specially the fucus vesiculosus, out of which kelp is made. *Sea-wrack*, or *tangle*, wreck.

Wrackful, rak'-ful, *a.* ruinous; destructive.

Wrain-bolt, rane'-bolt, *s.* See **Wring-bolt.**

Wraith, rayth, *s.* in Scotland, the supposed apparition of a person about to die, or just dead (Celt).

Wrangle, rang'-gl, *v.n.* to dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate; to debate; to dispute publicly: *v.a.* to involve in contention: *s.* an angry dispute; a noisy quarrel; altercation (*wring*).

Wrangler, rang'-gler, *s.* an angry disputant; one who disputes with heat or peevishness; one of those who, at the University of Cambridge, have attained the first class in the public examination for honours in mathematics. *Senior wrangler*, the student who passes the best examination among the class, whom follow the second, third, and fourth wranglers, &c.

Wranglership, rang'-gler-ship, *s.* the position of wrangler at the University of Cambridge.

Wranglesome, rang'-gle-sum, *a.* contentious; quarrelsome.

Wrangling, rang'-gling, *s.* the act of disputing angrily; altercation.

Wrap, rap, *v.a.* to wind or fold together; to involve; to cover up by winding something round; to hide; to comprise; to contain; to involve totally; to inclose: *s.* a wrapper (*lap*, *warp*).

Wrap, rap, *v.a.* to snatch up; to transport.

Wrappage, rap'-page, *s.* the act of wrapping; that which wraps or envelopes; a wrapper.

Wrapper, rap'-per, *s.* one who wraps; that in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; a loose garment, applied sometimes to a lady's undress, and sometimes to a loose overcoat.

Wrapping, rap'-ping, *a.* used or designed for wrapping or covering.

Wrap-rascal, rap'-ras-kal, *s.* a coarse upper-coat.

Wrasse, ras, *s.* a prickly spined and hard-boned fish, with a long single dorsal fin and thick-lipped protrusive mouth, several species of them inhabiting the rocky parts of the English coast (W.)

Wrath, rath, *s.* violent anger; vehement exasperation; fury; indignation; the effects of anger; the just punishment of an offence or crime. *God's wrath*, in Scripture, is His holy and just indignation against sin. See **Wroth.**

Wrathful, räth-ful, *a.* very angry; greatly incensed; springing from wrath or expressing it. **Wrathfully**, räth'-ful-le, *ad.* with great anger. **Wrathfulness**, räth'-ful-nes, *s.* vehement anger.

Wrathless, rath'-les, *a.* free from anger.

Wrathy, räth'-e, *a.* very angry. **Wrathily**, räth-e-le, *ad.* with great anger.

Wrawl, rawl, *v.n.* to cry, as a cat.

Wreak, reek, *v.a.* to execute; to inflict; to hurl or drive; to revenge: *s.* revenge; vengeance; furious passion (A.S. *wrecan*, to drive).

Wreakful, reek'-ful, *a.* revengeful; angry.

Wreakless, reek'-les, *a.* unrevengeful; weak.

Wreath, reeth, *s.* something twisted or curled; a garland; a chaplet (A.S. *wræth*, from *writhan*, to twist).

Wreathe, reeth, *v.a.* to twist into a wreath; to convolve; to wind one about another; to interweave; to entwine; to encircle, as a garland; to encircle, as with a garland: *v.n.* to be interwoven or entwined (*wreath*).

Wreathen, reeth'-en, *a.* wreathed.

Wreathless, reeth'-les, *a.* destitute of a wreath.

Wreathy, reeth'-e, *a.* adorned with a wreath; twisted; curled; spiral.

Wreck, rek, *s.* the destruction of a vessel by being driven on the shore, upon rocks, or by foundering; the ruins of a ship stranded; a ship dashed against rocks or land, and broken, or otherwise rendered useless by violence and fracture; dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction; the remains of anything ruined; dead weeds and grass; goods, &c., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon land by the sea [Law]; the vessel in which ores are washed the the third time [Metal]: *v.a.* to strand; to drive against the shore, or dash against rocks, and break or destroy; to cause to suffer shipwreck; to ruin: *v.n.* to suffer wreck or ruin (A.S. *wrecan*, to drive).

Wreckage, rek'-aje, *s.* the state of being wrecked; the remains of a wreck.

Wrecker, rek'-er, *s.* one who causes wrecks; one who plunders wrecks; one employed in saving what can be saved of a wreck.

Wreckful, rek'-ful, *a.* causing wreck.

Wreck-master, rek'-mast-er, *s.* a person appointed by law to take charge of goods, &c., thrown on shore after a shipwreck.

Wren, ren, *s.* a small insessorial bird that feeds on insects, &c., and is often familiar with man (A.S. *wrenna*).

Wrench, rench, *v.a.* to pull with a twist; to wrest, twist, or force by violence; to strain; to distort: *s.* a violent twist, or a pull with twisting; a sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint; an instrument for screwing or unscrewing iron-work (*wring*).

Wrest, rest, *v.a.* to twist or extort by violence; to force from by violence, properly by violent wringing or twisting; to distort; to turn from truth, or twist from its natural meaning; to pervert: *s.* distortion; violent pulling and twisting; perversion; an instrument to tune musical instruments with (A.S. *wræstan*, to twist).

Wrester, rest'-er, *s.* one who wrests or perverts.

Wrestle, res'l, *v.n.* to strive by grappling; to throw another down by tripping up his heels and twitching him off his centre; to struggle; to strive; to contend: *v.a.* to contend with in wrestling: *s.* the act of wrestling.

Wrestler, res'-ler, *s.* one who wrestles; one skilful in wrestling.

Wrestling, res'-ling, *s.* strife; struggle; contention.

Wretch, retsh, *s.* a miserable person; one sunk in the deepest distress; a worthless mortal; a person sunk in vice; an expression of slight or ironical pity or

contempt; an expression of tenderness (A.S. *wræca*, an outcast, from *wrecan*, to banish).

Wretched, retsh'-ed, *a.* very miserable; sunk into deep affliction or distress, either from want, anxiety or grief; calamitous; very afflicting; worthless; paltry; very poor or mean; despicable, vile or contemptible. **Wretchedly**, retsh'-ed-le, *ad.* most miserably; unhappily; despicably. **Wretchedness**, retsh'-ed-nes, *s.* extreme misery, either from want or sorrow; despicableness.

Wretchless, retsh'-les, *a.* reckless. **Wretchlessness**, retsh'-les-nes, *a.* recklessness.

Wriggle, rig'-gl, *v.n.* to twist the body to and fro in short curves, like an eel; to shift or shuffle by indirect means: *v.a.* to put into a wriggling motion; to introduce by a wriggling motion: *s.* a wriggling motion. See **Wry.**

Wriggler, rig'-gler, *s.* one who or that which wriggles; a shuffler.

Wriggling, rig'-gling, *a.* moving the body one way and the other with quick turns, like an eel.

Wright, rite, *s.* one whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; an artificer; a workman specially in wood; frequently used in compounds; as, shipwright, wheelwright, &c. (A.S. *wyrhta*, a worker, from *wyrht*, a work).

Wrightia, rite'-e-a, *s.* a genus of plants, natives of the Indies, that twine round others and choke them in their embrace, and yield in many cases a timber as well as a bark of some value (Dr. *Wright*, a botanist).

Wring, ring, *v.a.* to twist; to turn and strain; to squeeze; to press; to force by twisting; to writhe; to distress; to press with pain; to distort; to pervert; to persecute with extortion; to bend or strain out of its position. *To wring off*, to force off or separate by wringing. *To wring out*, to force out; to squeeze out by twisting; to free from water by wringing. *To wring from*, to force from by violence; to extort (A.S. *wringan*, to press, strain).

Wring, ring, *v.n.* to writhe; to twist, as with anguish: *s.* action of anguish.

Wring-bolt, ring'-bolt, *s.* a bolt used by ship-wrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and tree-nails.

Wringer, ring'-er, *s.* one who rings; an apparatus which forces water out of any thing as it were by wringing.

Wringing-wet, ring'-ing-wet, *a.* so wet as to require wringing, or that water may be wrung out.

Wring-staves, ring'-stavez, *s.* strong bars of wood used in applying wring-bolts.

Wrinkle, ringk'l, *s.* a small ridge, prominence or furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; corrugation; a crease; a fold or rumple in cloth; roughness; unevenness: *v.a.* to contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate; to make rough or uneven: *v.n.* to contract into wrinkles; to shrink into furrows and ridges (*wring*).

Wrinkly, ring'-kle, *a.* wrinkled; corrugated; liable to wrinkle.

Wrist, rist, *s.* the joint by which the hand is united to the arm and by which the hand turns. *Bridle-wrist*, the wrist of the rider's left hand. (A.S. *wrist.*) See **Writhe.**

Wrist-band, rist'-band, *s.* that band or part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

Wristlet, rist'-let, *s.* an elastic band worn by ladies around the wrist, to confine the upper part of a glove.

Writ, rit, *s.* that which is written; a precept issued from the proper authority to the sheriff, his deputy, or other subordinate officer, commanding him to perform some act, as to summon a defendant into court to answer, and the like [Law]; a legal or formal instrument. *Holy* or *Sacred Writ*, the Holy Scriptures.

Writ, rit, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Write.**

Write, rite, *v.a.* to form or trace by a pen on paper or other material, or by a graver on wood or stone; to put down or express in writing; to designate by writing; to engrave; to impress durably; to compose or produce, as an author; to copy; to transcribe; to communicate by letter: *v.n.* to perform the act of forming characters, letters, or figures, as representative of sounds or ideas; to be employed as a clerk or an amanuensis; to play the author; to recite or relate in books; to send letters; to call one's self; to use the style of; to compose; to frame or combine ideas and express them in words (A.S. *writan*).

Writer, ri'-ter, *s.* one who writes or has written; an author; a clerk or amanuensis; a penman; a scribe; in Scotland, a law agent or solicitor. *Writer to the signet*, one of a class of lawyers in Scotland answering to the highest class of attorneys in England.

Writership, rite'-er-ship, *s.* the office of a writer.

Writhe, *rithe*, *v.a.* to twist; to distort; to twist with violence; to wrest; to extort: *v.n.* to twist; to be distorted (A.S. *writhan*, to twist about).

Writhle, *rithe'l*, *v.a.* to wrinkle.

Writing, ri'-ting, *a.* used or intended for writing: *s.* the act or art of forming letters and characters for the purpose of recording or communicating ideas; anything written or expressed in letters; any legal instrument; any written composition; a book; a pamphlet; an inscription: *pl.* conveyance of lands, deeds, or any official papers.

Writing-book, rite'-ing-book, *s.* a book for practice in penmanship.

Writing-desk, rite'-ing-desk, *s.* a sloping desk to write on; a case with writing materials for correspondence.

Writing-master, rite'-ing-mäst-er, *s.* one who teaches the art of penmanship.

Writing-school, rite'-ing-skool, *s.* a school for instruction in penmanship.

Written, rit'n, *a.* expressed in writing. *Written laws*, laws enacted and recorded; statutes, as contradistinguished from unwritten or common law.

Wrong, rong, *a.* not physically right; not fit or suitable; not appropriate for use; not morally right; deviating from rectitude; not just or equitable; not legal; not according to truth; erroneous; in error: *ad.* not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously (A.S. *wrang*, from *wringan*, to wring, to wrest).

Wrongly, rong'-le, *ad.* in a wrong manner; unjustly.

Wrongness, rong'-nes, *s.* the state of being wrong; wrong disposition; error.

Wrong, rong, *s.* whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass; a violation of right. *Wrongs* are *public* or *private*. *Private wrongs*, as defined by Blackstone, civil injuries immediately affecting individuals; *public wrongs* are crimes and misdemeanours which affect the community. *In the wrong*, in a wrong position; in error.

Wrong, rong, *v.a.* to injure; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to do injustice to by imputation; to impute evil unjustly.

Wrong-doer, rong'-doo-er, *s.* one who injures another; one who commits a tort or trespass [Law].

Wrong-doing, rong'-doo-ing, *s.* evil or wicked act or action.

Wronger, rong'-er, *s.* one who wrongs or injures another.

Wrongful, rong'-ful, *a.* injurious; unjust; contrary to moral law or justice. **Wrongfully**, rong'-ful-le, *ad.* unjustly. **Wrongfulness**, rong'-ful-nes, *s.* injustice.

Wrong-headed, rong'-hed-ed, *a.* wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse. **Wrong-headedness**, rong'-hed-ed-nes, *s.* perverseness; erroneousness.

Wronglessly, rong'-les-le, *ad.* without injury to anyone.

Wrongous, rong'-us, *a.* illegal [Scots Law].

Wrong-timed, rong'-timed, *a.* done at an improper time.

Wrote, rote, *pret.* of **Write.**

Wroth, rawth, *a.* very angry; much exasperated (A.S. *wradh*, twisted, from *writhan*, to twist).

Wrought, rawt, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Work**; *a.* worked; formed by work or labour. *Wrought on*, influenced; prevailed on. *Wrought to*, excited; inflamed.

Wrought-iron, rawt'-i-urn, *s.* malleable iron deprived of its carbon.

Wrung, rung, *pret.* and *pp.* of **Wring.**

Wry, ri, *a.* twisted; turned to one side; distorted; not straight; deviating from the right direction; wrested; perverted (A.S. *wrigian*, to incline, to bend). **Wryly**, ri'-le, *ad.* in a wry manner. **Wryness**, ri'-nes, *s.* the state of being wry or distorted.

Wry-neck, ri'-nek, *s.* a twisted or distorted neck, in which the occiput is drawn down to one side, often the right, and the face directed to the opposite [Med.]; a disease of the spasmodic kind in sheep; a small bird of the eastern continent related to the woodpeckers.

Wyvern.

Wry-necked, ri'-nekt, *a.* having a distorted neck.

Wych-elm, witch'-elm, *s.* a species of the elm, the ulmus montana.

Wynd, wine'd, *s.* a narrow lane or alley [Scotch].

Wyvern, wi'-vern, *s.* an imaginary animal, sometimes represented in coats of arms, with the forepart of a dragon, the tail of a scorpion, the feet of a bird, and wings expanded [Her.] (L. *vipera*, a viper.)

X.

X is the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet. In the middle and at the end of words it has the sound of *ks* or *gs*. At the beginning of a word it has precisely the sound of *z*. It is used as an initial only in a few words borrowed from the Greek. As a numeral, X stands for ten; when horizontal, for 1,000; a dash over it, for ten thousand. It is the symbol of the unknown quantity in algebra. As an abbreviation, X. stands for Christ, as in Xn., Christian.

Xangti, zang'-ti, *s.* the Zeus or Supreme Being of the Chinese mythology.

Xanthate, zan'-thate, *s.* a salt of xanthic acid.

Xanthein, zan-the'-in, *s.* a matter in flowers which imparts to them a yellow colour, and is soluble in water (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow).

Xanthian, zan'-the-an, *a.* pertaining to or brought from *Xanthus*; as the Xanthian marbles in the British Museum.

Xanthic, zan'-thik, *a.* tending toward a yellow colour. *Xanthic acid*, an acid consisting of bisulphuret of carbon, water, and oxide of ethyl or ether. *Xanthic oxide*, uric oxide, a brown substance occurring in urinary calculi.

Xanthidium, zan-thid'-e-um, *s.* a name given to some of the minute organic bodies in the flint and chalk of England, supposed to be fossil infusoria.

Xanthine, zan'-thin, *s.* yellow colouring matter in flowers which is not soluble in water; the yellow dyeing matter contained in madder.

Xanthite, zan'-thite, *s.* xanthic oxide; a light-gray or yellow mineral whose constituents are silica, alumina, lime, peroxide of iron, and manganese.

Xanthium, zan'-the-um, *s.* a composite plant that yields a yellow dye.

Xanthochroi, zan-thok'-ro-i, *s.* the fair, white race, including the Teutons, Scandinavians, Celts, and Sclavs [Ethn.] (Gr. *xanthos*, and *chroa*, colour.)

Xanthocon, zan'-tho-kon, *s.* a mineral consisting of sulphur, arsenic, and silver, of a yellow colour when reduced to powder.

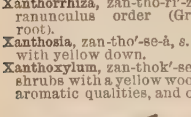
Xanthophyll, zan'-tho-fil, *s.* a matter in leaves supposed to be the cause of the yellow colour when they wither (Gr. *xanthos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf).

Xanthopicrine, zan'-tho-pik-rin, *s.* a bitter principle obtained from the bark of the xanthoxylum caribæum (Gr. *xanthos*, and *pikros*, bitter).

Xanthorrhiza, zan-tho-ri'-za, *s.* the yellow-root of the ranunculus order (Gr. *xanthos*, and *rhiza*, a root).

Xanthosia, zan-tho'-se-â, *s.* a genus of plants covered with yellow down.

Xanthoxylum, zan-thok'-se-lum, *s.* a genus of trees and shrubs with a yellow wood, characterized by pungent aromatic qualities, and of medicinal value (Gr. *xanthos*, and *xylon*, wood).



Xebec.

Xantippe, zan-tip'-pe, *s.* a scold; a quarrelsome woman (the name of Socrates' wife).

Xebec, ze'-bek, *s.* a small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean Sea, formerly used by the Algerine pirates (Ar.)

Xenium, ze'-ne-um, *s.* a present anciently given to a guest or foreign ambassador; a picture of still life (L. from Gr. *xenos*, a stranger).

Xenodochy, ze-nod'-o-ke, *s.* reception of strangers; hospitality (Gr. *xenos*, and *dechomai*, to receive).

Xenogenesis, zen-o-jen'-e-sis, *s.* heterogenesis (Gr. *xenos*, and *genesis*).

Xenotime, zen'-o-time, *s.* a native phosphate of yttria, having a yellowish-brown colour.

Xerasia, ze-ra'-she-â, *s.* a disease in the hair in which it becomes dry and ceases to grow [Med.] (Gr. *xeros*, dry.)

Xerocollyrium, ze-ro-kol-lir'-e-um, *s.* a dry collyrium or eye-salve (Gr. *xeros*, and *kollyrion*, fine clay).

Xerodes, ze-ro'-deez, *s.* any tumour attended with dryness.

Xeromyrum, ze-ro-mi'-rum, *s.* a dry ointment (Gr. *xeros*, and *myron*, a perfume).

Xerophagy, ze-rof'-â-je, *s.* subsistence on a dry or meagre diet; a sort of fast among the primitive Christians (Gr. *xeros*, and *phago*, to eat).

Xerophthalmia, ze-rof-thal'-me-â, *s.* a dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes (Gr. *xeros*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye).

Xerotes, ze-ro'-teez, *s.* a dry habit or disposition of the body.

Xiphias, zif'-e-as, *s.* a genus of fishes including the sword-fish; a southern constellation (Gr. *xiphos*, a sword).

Xiphoid, zif'-oyd, *a.* pertaining to a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast bone; ensiform (Gr. *xiphos*, and *eidos*, like).

Xylanthrax, zi-lan'-thraks, *s.* wood coal, in contradiction to pit-coal (Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *anthrax*, coal).

Xylite, zi'-lite, *s.* a liquid which exists in commercial pyroxylic spirit; rock wood, a mineral.

Xylobalsamum, zi-lo-bal'-sâ-mum, *s.* the wood of the balsam-tree.

Xylograph, zi'-lo-graf, *s.* a wood-engraving.

Xylographer, zi-log'-rà-fer, *s.* a wood-engraver.

Xylographic, zi-lo-graf'-ik, *a.* belonging to xylography or wood engraving; a kind of ungrained painting in wood (Gr. *xylon*, and *grapho*, to write).

Xylography, zi-log'-rà-fe, *s.* wood-engraving; the act or art of cutting figures in wood.

Xyloid, zi'-loyd, *a.* like wood (Gr. *xylon*, and *eidos*, like).

Xyloidine, zi-loi'-din, *s.* a compound of an explosive nature produced by the action of nitric acid on starch.

Xylol, zi'-lole, *s.* an oily aromatic fluid, one of the oils separated from crude wood spirit by the addition of water.

Xylophaga, zi-lof'-â-gà, *s.pl.* a family of insects akin to the weevils and wood-eaters (Gr. *xylon*, and *phago*, to eat).

Xylophagan, zi-lof'-â-gan, *s.* one of the xylophaga.

Xylophagous, zi-lof'-â-gus, *a.* eating or feeding on wood, as the wood-gnawing insects.

Xylopyrography, zi-lo-pir-og'-rà-fe, *s.* the art or practice of engraving on wood, by charring it (Gr. *xylon*, *pyr*, fire, and *grapho*, to write).

Xyst, zist, } *s.* a long and open, or sometimes
Xystos, zis'-tos, } covered, court, with porticos for athletic exercises (Gr. *xystos*, scraped, polished).

Xyster, zis'-ter, *s.* a surgeon's instrument for scraping bones (Gr. *xyo*, to scrape).

Y.

Y, the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, taken from the Greek *υ*. At the beginning of words, it is called an *articulation* or *consonant*. In the middle and at the end of words, *y* is precisely the same as *i*. It is sounded as *i* long, when accented, as in *defy*, *rely*; and as *i* short, when unaccented, as in *vanity*. At the beginning of words, *y* answers to the German and Dutch *j*.

Yacca-wood, yak'-à-wood, *s.* the wood of a small tree in Jamaica used for cabinet-work.

Yacht.

Yacht, yot, *s.* a swift-sailing, light, and elegantly furnished vessel, used either for private parties of pleasure, or as a vessel of state to convey princes, &c., from one place to another: *v.n.* to sail in a yacht (Dut. and Ger. *jagen*, to hunt, to chase).

Yachter, yot'-ter, *s.* one engaged in sailing a yacht; one who commands a yacht.

Yachting, yot'-ting, *a.* in a yacht: *s.* sailing in a yacht.

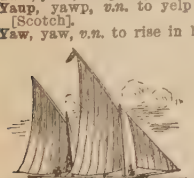
Yachtsman, yots'-man, *s.* one who keeps a yacht, or a sailor in a yacht.

Yager, yä'-ger, *s.* one belonging to a body of German light infantry armed with rifles (Ger. a huntsman). See **Chasseur.**

Yahoo, yä'-hoo, *s.* a name given by Swift, in one of his satires, to a race of brutes having the form but all the degrading passions of man; a rude boorish character.

Yak, yak, *s.* a species of ox found in central Asia, both wild and domesticated, with horns curving outwards, and covered with long silky pendant hair.

Yaksha, yak'-sha, *s.* a Hindu gnome.
Yam, yam, *s.* a large esculent tuber or root of various climbing plants, of the genus dioscorea, growing in tropical climates.
Yama, yä'-mä, *s.* the sun-descended lord of the nether world, of which he is also the judge, having been the first to descend to Hades, and pave a way through the dark into bliss for "the dead who have lived nobly" [Hindu Myth.]
Yamboo, yam'-boo, *s.* a plant which produces fruit like a plum.
Yank, yangk, *v.a.* to jerk (U.S.)
Yankee, yang'-kee, *s.* the popular name of the American citizens of New England, but applied indiscriminately to the inhabitants of the United States (supposed to be an Indian pronunciation of the word *English*, or *Anglais*).
Yankee-doodle, yang'-kee-doo-dl, *s.* a well-known air, of English origin, and adopted by the Americans.
Yankeeism, yang'-kee-ism, *s.* a Yankee idiom or practice.
Yanolite, yan'-o-lite, *s.* a mineral, whose crystals resemble an axe; axinite.
Yaourt, yourt, *s.* a liquor, similar to koumiss, made by the Turks.
Yap, yap, *v.n.* to bark like a cur: *s.* a yelp (from the sound).
Yapock, yap'-ok, *s.* a small Brazilian marsupial of the opossum family, and of aquatic habits.
Yapon, yap'-un, *s.* the cassine, or South Sea tea, an evergreen plant of the genus ilex.
Yard, yärd, *s.* a measure or a measuring rod of three feet or thirty-six inches; a long, slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended (A.S. *gyrd*, a rod).
Yard, yärd, *s.* a small, inclosed place in front of or around a house or barn; an enclosure for any purpose: *v.a.* to confine cattle to the yard (A.S. *geard*, an inclosure). See **Guard**. *Dock-yard*, a place where ships are laid up. *Prison-yard*, an inclosure about a prison, or attached to it.
Yard-arm, yärd'-arm, *s.* either half of a ship's yard, from the centre or mast to the end.
Yard-stick, yärd'-stik, *s.* a stick, three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c.
Yard-wand, yärd'-wond, *s.* a yard-stick.
Yare, yare, *a.* quick; dextrous; eager (A.S. *gearn*, ready). **Yarely**, yare'-le, *ad.* quickly; dexterously.
Yarn, yärn, *s.* spun thread; in rope-making, one of the threads of which a rope is composed; a story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his companions (A.S. *gearn*).
Yarr, yär, *v.n.* to growl or snarl, as a dog (from the sound).
Yarrish, yär'-rish, *a.* having a rough, dry taste.
Yarrow, yär'-ro, *s.* a plant of the genus achillea; the milfoil (A.S.) See **Yare**.
Yataghan, yat'-tä-gan, *s.* a long Turkish dagger; an ataghan.
Yate, yate, *s.* a gate [North of England].
Yaup, yawp, *v.n.* to yelp; to cry out like a child [Scotch].
Yaw, yaw, *v.n.* to rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar works; to steer wild, or deviate out of the line of her course, as a ship [Naut].


Yawl.

Yawl, yawl, *s.* a small boat, belonging to a ship or other vessel, and usually rowed by four or six oars; a decked boat with two masts (Dan.)
Yawl, yawl, *v.n.* to cry out or howl (*yell*).
Yawn, yawn, *v.n.* to gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth open involuntarily, through drowsiness or dulness; to open wide; to express desire by yawning: *s.* a gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation; an opening wide (A.S. *ganian*).
Yawning, yawn'-ing, *a.* gaping; opening wide; sleepy; drowsy; dull: *s.* the act of gaping or opening wide. **Yawningly**, yawn'-ing-le, *ad.* in a yawning manner.
Yaws, yawz, *s.pl.* a disease of African origin, characterized by cutaneous tumours, numerous and successive, swelling into pustules the size of a raspberry, and propagated by the infection of the matter (*yaw*, a raspberry).
Y-clad, e-klad, *pp.* clad (*y*, being an old English particle prefixed to past participles).
Y-cleped, e-klept', *pp.* called; named.
Y-drad, e-drad, *pp.* dreaded.
Ye, yee, *pron.* the nominative plural of the second person, of which *thou* is the singular, now superseded by *you*, except in the solemn style (A.S. *ge*).
Yea, ya, *ad.* yes; a word that expresses affirmation or assent; not only so, but more; in Scripture, used to denote certainty, consistency, harmony, and stability (A.S. *gea*).
Yean, yeen, *v.n.* See **Yeen**.
Yeanling, yeen'-ling, *s.* an eanling; the young of sheep; a lamb.
Year, yeer, *s.* the period of time, determined by astronomical observations, in which the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic, or whole circle, and returns to the same point; the so-called tropical or solar year, which comprehends twelve calendar months, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 49 7-10ths seconds; the time in which any planet completes a revolution; the great year, see *Infra*: *pl.* age or old age. The *lunar year*, the space of twelve lunar months. The *bissextile*, or *leap-year*, a year occurring every fourth year of 366 days, when February has 29 days, instead of 28. The *Sabbatic year*, among the Israelites, every seventh year, when their land was suffered to lie untilled. The *great year*, the time in which the fixed stars make a revolution (A.S. *gear*).
Year-book, yeer'-book, *s.* a book published annually with information up to date; a book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.
Yearling, yeer'-ling, *a.* being a year old: *s.* a young beast one year old or in the second year of its age.
Yearly, yeer'-le, *a.* annual; happening, accruing, or coming every year; lasting a year; comprehending a year: *ad.* annually; once a year.
Yearn, yern, *v.n.* to feel an earnest desire; to have an uneasy feeling from longing, tenderness or pity; to be strained; to be pained or distressed: *v.n.* to pain; to grieve; to vex (A.S. *georn*, desirous).
Yearnful, yern'-ful, *a.* mournful; distressing.
Yearning, yern'-ing, *ppr.* or *a.* longing; having longing desire: *s.* strong emotion of desire, tenderness, or pity. **Yearningly**, yern'-ing-le, *ad.* with yearning.
Yeast, yeest, *s.* barm, or ferment, appearing in the foam, froth, or flower of beer or other liquor in fermentation; any preparation used for raising dough for bread, &c.: spume or foam of water in agitation: *a.* having the nature or action of yeast (A.S. *gist*).
Yeasty, yeest'-e, *a.* like yeast; frothy; foamy; spumy. **Yeastiness**, yeast'-e-nes, *s.* the state of being yeasty.
Yeen, yeen, *v.n.* to bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb (A.S. *eanian*).
Yelk, yelk, *s.* the yellow part of an egg; the yolk.
Yell, yel, *v.n.* to cry out with a hideous noise; to cry or scream, as with agony or horror: *s.* a sharp, loud, hideous outcry (A.S. *gellan*).
Yelling, yel'-ling, *a.* uttering hideous outcries; shrieking: *s.* the act of screaming hideously.
Yellow, yel'-lo, *a.* being of the colour of gold: *s.* a bright colour, like that of gold, which, after white, reflects more light than any other colour, and occurs in the solar spectrum between green and orange: *v.a.* to make yellow: *v.n.* to become yellow. *Yellow Bachelor's Buttons*, the double garden variety of the plant ranunculus repens. (A.S. *geolu.*) **Yellowness**, yel'-lo-nes, *s.* the quality of being yellow; jealousy.
Yellow-bird, yel'-lo-bêrd, *s.* a small singing bird of the finch family of a rich yellow colour, common in the United States.
Yellow-blossomed, yel'-lo-bloss-md, *a.* furnished or adorned with yellow flowers.
Yellow-boy, yel'-lo-boy, *s.* a gold coin.
Yellow-bunting, yel'-lo-bunt-ing, *s.* a yellow hammer.
Yellow-colours, yel'-lo-kul-urz, *s.pl.* yellow pigments or substances yielding yellow paint.
Yellow-earth, yel'-lo-érth, *s.* a yellowish clay, coloured by iron.
Yellow-fever, yel'-lo-fee-ver, *s.* a malignant febrile disease of warm climates, which is often attended with yellowness of the skin.
Yellow-hammer, yel'-lo-ham-mer, *s.* a bird of the genus emberiza, so called from its yellow colour.
Yellowish, yel'-lo-ish, *a.* somewhat yellow. **Yellowishness**, yel'-lo-ish-nes, *s.* the quality of being somewhat yellow.
Yellow-rattle, yel'-lo-rat-tl, *s.* the common name of the plants of the genus rhinanthus.
Yellow-root, yel'-lo-root, *s.* the plant zanthorriza apiifolia.
Yellows, yel'-lose, *s.* a disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of eyes.
Yellow-wash, yel'-lo-wosh, *s.* a lotion for ulcers, formed by the composition of corrosive sublimate in lime-water.

Yellow-wort, yel'-lo-wurt, *s.* the plant chlora perfoliata, so named from its dyeing yellow.

Yelp, yelp, *v.n.* to bark, as a dog, after his prey; to bark with quick sharp sounds, as a dog: *s.* a quick sharp bark (A.S. *gealp*).

Yenite, ye'-nite, *s.* a black or brownish-black mineral of a submetallic lustre, found in Elba (*Jena*).

Yeoman, yo'man, *s.* a small freeholder, being one of a class next below the gentry; an officer in the queen's household, of a middle rank between a gentleman and a groom; an inferior officer under the boatswain, gunner, or carpenters, charged with the stowage and distribution of the stores [Naut.] *Yeomen of the guard*, a body-guard of the king, consisting of certain corps of gentlemen and farmers, subjected to specific military regulations; the beef-eaters. (Old Friesic, *ga*, a village, and *man*).

Yeoman-like, yo'-man-like, *a.* like a yeoman.

Yeomanly, yo'-man-le, *a.* pertaining to a yeoman.

Yeomanry, yo'-man-re, *s.* the collective body of yeomen or freeholders; a volunteer cavalry force, consisting of gentlemen and well-to-do farmers, who provide their own horses, and their uniform for most part, their arms and ammunition being supplied by government.

Yerk, yerk, *v.a.* to throw or thrust with a sudden, smart spring: *s.* a sudden or quick thrust or motion. See **Jerk**.

Yer-nut, yer'-nut, *s.* an earth-nut; a pig-nut. See **Arnot**.

Yes, yes, *ad.* an expression of affirmation or consent; opposed to no (A.S. *gea*, yea, and *si*, let it be).

Yest, yest, *s.* See **Yeast**.

Yester, yes'-ter, *a.* last; last past; next before the present (A.S. *geostra*).

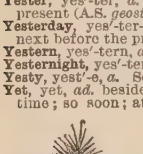
Yesterday, yes'-ter-da, *s.* the day last past; the day next before the present.

Yestern, yes'-tern, *a.* relating to the day last past.

Yesternight, yes'-ter-nite, *s.* the last night.

Yesty, yest'-e, *a.* See **Yeasty**.

Yet, yet, *ad.* besides; over and above; still; at this time; so soon; at least; at all; it is prefixed to words denoting extension of time or continuance; still; in a new degree; even; after all; hitherto: *conj.* nevertheless; notwithstanding; however (A.S. *get*).



Yew.

Yew, yew, *s.* an evergreen tree, of the genus taxus, allied to the pines, valued for its wood, which has been used from an early date for making bows: *a.* relating to the yew; made of yew (A.S. *iw*).

Yew, yew, *v.n.* to rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt-works. See **Yaw**.

Yewen, yew'-en, *a.* made of yew.

Yex, yeks, *s.* a hiccough: *v.n.* to have the hiccough.

Yezidees, yez'-e-deze, *s.pl.* a small nation bordering on the Euphrates, whose religion is said to be a mixture of the worship of the devil, with some of the doctrines of the Magi, Mohammedans, and Christians.

Yggdrasil, ig'-drà-sil, *s.* an ash tree in symbol of the mystic spiritual oneness of the universe, drawing its vigour from roots that connect themselves with both upper and nether worlds, and death as well as life [Scand. Myth.]

Yield, yeeld, *v.a.* to produce, as land, stock, or funds; to give in return for labour, or as profit; to produce, in general; to afford; to exhibit; to allow; to concede; to admit to be true; to give, as claimed of right; to permit; to grant; to emit; to give up; to resign; to surrender: *v.n.* to give up the contest: to submit; to comply with; to give place: *s.* amount yielded; product (A.S. *gildan*, to pay.)

Yieldableness, yeeld'-a-bl-nes, *s.* disposition to comply.

Yieldance, yeeld'-ans, *s.* act of yielding; concession.

Yielder, yeeld'-er, *s.* one who yields.

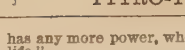
Yielding, yeeld'-ing, *a.* inclined to yield or comply; accommodating: *s.* act of producing; concession: submission. **Yieldingly**, yeeld'-ing-le, *ad.* with compliance. **Yieldingness**, yeeld'-ing-nes, *s.* disposition to comply; quality of yielding.

Y-moth, wi'-moth, *s.* a moth with a shining mark like a **Y** on its wings.

Yoga, yo'-gà, *s.* in the Hindu philosophy, the return of the soul to the unity of being by an austere process of detachment from everything unworthy of it.

Yogin, yo'-gin, *s.* among the Hindus, one who has achieved his yoga, "over whom nothing perishable has any more power, who is emancipated from this life."

Ycjan, yo'-jan, *s.* in the E. Indies, a measure or distance of five or more miles.



Yoke.

Yoke, yoke, *s.* a piece of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of oxen, by means of which two are connected for drawing; a frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended on each side; a mark of servitude; slavery; bondage; a chain; a bond of connection; a couple; a pair; service; a frame at the head of a boat's rudder, from the end of which are lines by which the boat is steered: *v.a.* to put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; to couple; to enslave; to bring into bondage; to restrain; to confine (A.S. *ioc*, Ger. *joch*, L. *jugum*).

Yoke-fellow, yoke'-fel-low, *s.* one associated with another in some common work; one connected with another in the bonds of wedded life.

Yokel, yo'-kel, *s.* a bumpkin.

Yoke-mate, yoke'-mate, *s.* a yoke-fellow; an associate or companion; a mate; a partner in marriage.

Yolk, yoke, *s.* the yellow part of an egg; the unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep, which renders the pile soft and pliable; the vitellus, a part of the seed of plants, so named from its supposed analogy to the yolk of an egg (A.S. *geoleca* yellow part). See **Yellow**.

Yon, yon, **Yond**, yond, **Yonder**, yon'-der, } *a.* and *ad.* being at a distance within view, used when pointing at any distant object (A.S. *geon*).

Yond, yond, *a.* mad; furious or alienated in mind.

Yoni, yo'-ni, *s.* the Hindu symbol of the female power in nature.

Yonker, yunk'-er, *s.* a young fellow.

Yore, yore, *ad.* old time; long ago, as in days of yore (A.S. *geara*, of years). See **Year**.

Yorkshire-grit, york'-shire-grit, *s.* a stone used for polishing marble and copper-plates.

Yorkshire-pudding, york'-shire-pood-ing, *s.* a batter pudding baked under meat.

You, yoo, *pers. pron.* second pers.; *pl.* as well as *sing.* in the nominative or objective case; it is used, like *on* in French, for anyone; as, "this at a distance looks like a rock; but as you approach it, you see a little cabin" (A.S. *eow*, objective of *ge*). See **Ye**.

Young, yung, *a.* not having been long born; being in the first part of life; not old, as a young girl; being in the first part of growth, as a young plant; having little experience; youthful; ignorant; weak: *s.* the offspring of animals, either a single animal or offspring collectively (A.S. *geong*). **Youngly**, yung'-le, *ad.* early in life; ignorantly. **Youngness**, yung'-nes, *s.* the state of being young.

Youngish, yung'-ish, *a.* somewhat young.

Youngling, yung'-ling, *s.* any animal in the first part of life; a young person.

Youngster, yung'-ster, *s.* a young person; a lad.

Younker, yungk'-er, *s.* a young fellow or a stripling.

Your, yoor, *pron. a. sing.* and *pl.* belonging to you; it is used indefinitely, as "Every true man's apparel fits your thief." *Yours* is used as a substitute for a noun in the nominative or objective. See **You**.

Yourself, yoor-self', *pron.*; *pl.* **Yourselves**, a compound of *your*, and *self*, used to express distinction emphatically between you and other persons; as, "this work you must do yourself."

Youth, yooth, *s.* the state of being young; the part of life that succeeds to childhood, the stages of life being usually divided into infancy, childhood, youth, and manhood; a young man; a young person, male or female; young persons collectively.

Youthful, yooth'-ful, *a.* young; pertaining to the early part of life; suitable to the first part of life; full of youth; fresh; vigorous, as in youth. **Youthfully**, yooth'-ful-le, *ad.* in a youthful manner. **Youthfulness**, yooth'-ful-nes, *s.* the state of being youthful.

Youthhood, yooth'-hood, *s.* the state of youth.

Youthly, yooth'-le, *a.* early in life; youthful.

Yowl, yowl, *v.n.* to cry out or howl like a dog.

Y-pight, e-pite', *a.* fixed, that is, pitched.

Yttria, it'-tre-à, *s.* a metallic oxide, discovered in 1794, being a white powder, insipid, insoluble in water, and infusible.

Yttrious, it'-tre-us, *a.* pertaining to yttria; containing yttria.

Yttrium, it'-tre-um, *s.* the metallic base of yttria.

Yttro-cerite, it-tro-se'-rite, *s.* a rare mineral, of a violet-blue colour, inclining to gray and white.

Yttro-columbite, it-ro-ko-lum'-bite, **Yttro-tantalite**, it-tro-tan'-tà-lite, } *s.* an ore of columbium and

yttrium, found in Sweden, it occurs of yellow, brown, and black colours.

Yucca, yuk'-ká, *s.* a genus of plants of the lily order, natives of sub-tropical America, one of them, the yucca gloriosa, being now conspicuous in English gardens with its evergreen, sword-shaped leaves rising in a tuft from the stem, and its white-panicled flowers.

Yuck, yuk, *v.n.* to itch (Ger. *juchen*).

Yufts, yufts, *s.* Russian leather prepared from ox hides in a peculiar manner.

Yuga, yu'-gá, *s.* the name given by the Hindus to the ages into which they divide the duration or existence of the world.

Yulan, yew'-lan, *s.* a beautiful flowering tree of China, the magnolia yulan.

Yule, yewl, *s.* an old name for the festival of Christmas, when it was celebrated with rites borrowed from the old sun-worship at the period of the winter solstice (A.S. *geol*).

Yule-log, yewl'-log, *s.* a large log of wood placed on the fire during the Christmas merry meetings.

Yule-tide, yewl'-tide, *s.* the time of yule.

Yunx, yungks, *s.* the wryneck bird (Gr.)

Z.

Z is the last letter of the English alphabet, and is merely a vocal *S*.

Zabaism, za'-ba-isin, } *s.* See **Sabianism**.
Zabism, zab'-ism, }

Zaccho, zak'-ko, *s.* the lowest part of the pedestal of a column (Arch.)

Zaffre, zaf'-fir, *s.* impure oxide of cobalt; the residuum of cobalt, after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination, being when fused into glass of an intensely blue colour, and used in the arts from this property.

Zaim, zá'-im, *s.* a Turkish military chief.

Zaimet, zá'-e-met, *s.* the district of a zaim, from which he draws his revenue.

Zalacca, zá-lak'-ká, *s.* a fruit-bearing plant of the genus calamus, a native of Java, supposed to yield the substance called dragon's blood.

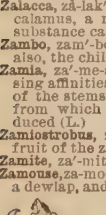
Zambo, zan'-bo, *s.* the child of a negro and a mulatto; also, the child of an Indian and a negro (Sp.)

Zamia, za'-me-à, *s.* a genus of tropical plants, possessing affinities with palms and tree-ferns, the centre of the stems of some of them containing a starch from which a kind of sago or arrowroot is produced (L.)

Zamiostrobus, za-me-os'-tro-bus, *s.* a presumed fossil fruit of the zamias (L. *zamia*, and Gr. *strobos*, a cone).

Zamite, za'-mite, *s.* a fossil plant of the genus zamia.

Zamouse, za-moos', *s.* a W. African ox or buffalo, without a dewlap, and with a peculiar fringing about the ears.


Zany.

Zanonia, za-no'-ne-à, *s.* a plant of the cucumber tribe.

Zany, za'-ne, *s.* a merry-andrew; a buffoon: *v.a.* to mimic (It. *zanni*, abbreviated from *Giovanni*, John).

Zanyism, za'-ne-ism, *s.* the state, character, or buffoonery of a zany.

Zaphara, zaf'-à-rà, *s.* a mineral used by potters to produce a sky-colour in their wares; zaffre.

Zapote, zap'-ote, *s.* in Mexico, the general name of fruits which are roundish, and contain a hard stone.

Zareba, zar'-e-bà, *s.* an encampment defended by brushwood, extemporized in an enemy's country by an invading army.

Zarnich, zär'-nik, *s.* the native sulphurets of arsenic, realgar, and orpiment (*arsenic*).

Zax, zaks, *s.* a tool used by slaters for cutting slate (Ice. *sax*, a knife).

Zayat, za'-yat, *s.* a Burmese caravansary or resting-place for travellers.

Zea, zé'-à, *s.* the generic name of maize. *Zea mays*, common Indian corn (Gr. *zea*, a sort of corn).

Zeal, zeel, *s.* passionate ardour in the pursuit of any thing; sustained eagerness of desire to accomplish or obtain some object, whether in a good or a bad cause (Gr. *zelos*, from *zeo*, to boil, to be boiling hot).

Zealful, zeel'-ful, *a.* zealous.

Zealless, zeel'-les, *a.* wanting zeal.

Zealot, zel'-ot, *s.* one who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardour; generally one whose ardour is intemperate; a fanatic.

Zealotical, ze-lot'-e-kal, *a.* ardently zealous.

Zealotism, zel'-ot-izm, *s.* zealotry; fanaticism.

Zealotry, zel'-ot-re, *s.* behaviour of a zealot; fanaticism.

Zebra.

Zealous, zel'-us, *a.* warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object; ardent; fervent; enthusiastic. **Zealously**, zel'-us-le, *ad.* with passionate ardour; with eagerness. **Zealousness**, zel'-us-nes, *s.* the quality of being zealous; zeal.

Zebra, ze'-brà, *s.* a slight, graceful quadruped of Southern Africa, living in small herds, allied to the horse, and nearly as large, with a white or slightly yellowish body, and striped with numerous brownish-black bands.

Zebra-wood, ze'-brà-wood, *s.* a beautiful wood grown in Guiana, used in cabinet work.

Zebu.

Zebrine, ze'-brine, *a.* like the zebra.

Zebu, ze'-boo, *s.* a bovine quadruped, found in India and Northern Africa, furnished with a fatty excrescence or hump on the shoulders, a class of animals which includes the sacred bull of the Hindus.

Zechin, ze'-kin, *s.* a Venetian gold coin, usually written sequin, which see.

Zechstein, zek'-stine, *s.* a magnesian limestone, forming the upper portion of the permian formation (Ger. *Zeche*, a mine, and *Stein*, a stone).

Zed, zed, *s.* the name of the letter Z.

Zedoary, zed'-o-à-re, *s.* a medicinal root, belonging to a plant, curcuma zedoaria, growing in the East Indies, and of a pungent and tonic quality (Ar.)

Zeidæ, ze'-e-de, *s.pl.* a family of acanthopterygious fishes, of the tribe microleptes.

Zeine, ze'-in, *s.* the gluten of maize; a substance of a yellowish colour, soft, insipid, and elastic, procured from Indian corn. See **Zea**.

Zemindar, zem-in-dar', *s.* in India, the holder of a large portion of land under the government, which he governs and collects the taxes of (Hind. landholder).

Zemindary, zem'-in-dá-re, *s.* the jurisdiction or territory of a zemindar.

Zenana, ze-nä'-na, *s.* the part of a house in India reserved for the women.

Zend, zend, *s.* a language that formerly prevailed in Persia, in which the sacred books of Zoroaster are written, akin to the Sanscrit; the Zend-Avesta.

Zend-Avesta, zend-à-ves'-tà, *s.* a sacred book of the Guebres or Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster, and reverenced as a bible or sole rule of faith and practice (*zend*, commentary, and *avesta*, text).

Zenith, zen'-ith, *s.* that point in the visible celestial hemisphere which is vertical to the spectator, and from which a direct perpendicular line, passing through the spectator, would proceed to the centre of the earth; opposed to nadir. *Zenith-distance*, the distance of a celestial body from the zenith. *Zenith-sector*, an astronomical instrument for measuring with great accuracy the distances from the zenith of stars which pass near that point (Ar.)

Zeolite, ze'-o-lite, *s.* a mineral, or rather a family of minerals, being hydrous silicates of alumina, with some of the earths or alkalies, so named from their intumescence before the blow-pipe (Gr. *zeo*, to boil, and *lithos*, a stone).

Zeolitic, ze-o-lit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to zeolite; consisting of or like zeolites.

Zeolitiform, ze-o-lit'-e-form, *a.* having the form of zeolite.

Zephyr, zef'-er, *s.* the west wind; any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

Zephyrus, zef'-er-us, *s.* the west wind or zephyr personified (L. from Gr. *zophos*, the dark quarter, the west).

Zerda, zer'-dà, *s.* a canine quadruped of Africa, with large ears.

Zero, ze'-ro, *s.* a cipher; nothing; the point of a thermometer from which it is graduated, being in Réaumur's and the centigrade thermometers, at the freezing point of water; in Fahrenheit's thermometer, at 32° below this, at about the temperature of a mixture of salt and snow (Ar. *sifr*, a cipher).

Zest, zest, *s.* a piece of orange or lemon-peel, used to give flavour to liquor or the oil which spurts out of

it when squeezed; the woody skin quartering the kernel of a walnut; something that gives a pleasant taste; relish; the taste itself; *v.a.* to give a relish or flavour to; to cut the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slips; or to squeeze the peel over the surface of any thing (Gr. *schistos*, divided).

Zeta, ze'-tâ, *s.* a Greek letter, corresponding to our Z; a little closet or chamber with pipes running along the wall, to convey into it fresh air.

Zetetic, ze-tet'-ic, *a.* that proceeds by inquiry; that seeks: *s.* a seeker; a Pyrrhonist (Gr. *zeteo*, to seek).

Zeticula, ze-tik'-u-là, *s.* a small withdrawing room.

Zeugma, zewg'-mà, *s.* a figure in grammar by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote [Gram.] (Gr. *zeugnymi*, to join.)

Zeus, zews, *s.* the central divinity and sovereign god of the system of world-order as conceived by the Greeks [Myth.]

Zeuxite, zewks'-ite, *s.* a brown mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and protoxide of iron.

Zibet, zib'-et, *s.* a small carnivorous quadruped of India and Africa, closely allied to the civet.

Zigzag, zig'-zag, *a.* having short sharp turns: *s.* something that has short, sharp turns or angles alternately salient and re-entrant; a moulding running in a zigzag line [Arch.]; a trench or path with several windings, so cut that the besieged are prevented from enfilading the besieger in his approaches [Fort.]: *v.a.* to form with short, sharp turns: *v.n.* to move or run in a zigzag fashion (*tack*).

Zigzagged, zig'-zag'd, *a.* formed with short turns.

Zimb, zim, *s.* a dipterous insect in Abyssinia, supposed to be allied to the tsetse, and very destructive to cattle.

Ziment water, zim'-ent-waw'-ter, *s.* a name given to water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper (Ger. *Cement-wasser*, cement-water).

Zimome, zi'-nome, *s.* See **Zymome**.

Zinc, zingk, *s.* a metal of a brilliant white colour, with a shade of blue, somewhat like tin. *Sulphate of zinc*, the most abundant of the zinc ores, found efflorescent in the form of stalactites. *Flowers of zinc*, the oxide of zinc which ascends, when the vessel is heated, in the form of white flowers; sometimes called philosophical wool (Ger. *Zinc.*)

Zinc-amyl, zingk'-am-il, *s.* a colourless transparent liquid composed of amyl and zinc.

Zinc-blende, zingk'-blend, *s.* a compound of sulphur and zinc.

Zinc-bloom, zingk'-bloom, *s.* an opaque mineral of a greenish dull lustre, composed of carbonic acid, oxide of zinc, and water.

Zinc-ethyl, zingk'-ee-thel, *s.* a colourless, transparent, and poisonous liquid, consisting of ethyl and zinc.

Zinciferous, zing-kif'-er-us, *a.* containing or affording zinc (Ger. *Zinc*, and L. *fero*, to bear).

Zincite, zin'-site, *s.* a name for red zinc iron.

Zincke, zink, *s.* a small hornpipe or whistle of German origin.

Zincky, zingk'-e, *a.* pertaining to zinc, or having its appearance.

Zinc-methyl, zingk'-meth-il, *s.* a volatile liquid, of a very fetid smell, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and zinc.

Zincode, zink'-ode, *s.* the positive pole of a galvanic battery (Ger. *Zinc*, and Gr. *hodos*, a way).

Zincographer, zing-kog'-rà-fer, *s.* one who practises zincography.

Zincographical, zing-ko-graf'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to zincography.

Zincography, zin-kog'-rà-fe, *s.* the art of drawing upon and printing from plates of zinc by a process similar to lithography (Ger. *Zinc*, and Gr. *grapho*, to write).

Zincoid, zing'-koyd, *a.* zincous; denoting the positive electrode (Ger. *Zinc*, and Gr. *eidos*, like).

Zincous, zin'-kus, *a.* pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Zinc-white, zingk-hwite, *s.* the oxide of zinc used as a pigment for the same purposes as white lead.

Zinc-worker, zingk'-wurk-er, *s.* one who works in zinc, or makes utensils of zinc.

Zingel, tsing'-gel, *s.* a genus of fishes of the perch family.

Zingiber, zin'-je-ber, *s.* a genus of plants, including ginger (L.)

Zinkenite, zingk'-en-ite, *s.* a steel-gray ore of antimony and lead.

Zion, zi'-un, *s.* a hill in Jerusalem, which, after the capture of that city, became the royal residence of David and his successors; Church of God.

Zircon, zer'-kun, *s.* a mineral containing the earth zirconia and silica, occurring in square prisms, with pyramidal terminations, of a brown or gray colour, and often nearly transparent.

Zirconia, zer-ko'-ne-à, *s.* an oxide of the metal zirconium, resembling alumina in appearance.

Zirconite, zer'-ko-nite, *s.* a variety of zircon.

Zirconium, zer-ko'-ne-um, *s.* the metallic base of zirconia; commonly in the form of a black powder.

Zithern, zith'-ern, *s.* the cithara.

Zivola, ziv'-o-là, *s.* a bird resembling the yellow hammer.

Zizania, ziz-a'-ne-à, *s.* a genus of grasses, including the Canadian rice (Gr. tares).

Zizel, ziz'-el, *s.* a rodent animal, the suslik or earless marmot.

Zoanthropy, zo-an'-thro-pe, *s.* a monomania in which the patient believes himself transformed into one of the lower animals (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *anthropos*, a man).

Zobo, zo'-bo, *s.* in India, an ox-like animal valuable as a beast of burden and for its flesh and milk, being a cross between a yak and an ox.

Zocco, zok'-ko,
Zoccolo, zok'-ko-lo,
Zocle, zok'-l, } *s.* a square body under the base of a pedestal, &c., serving for the support of a bust, column, or statue [Arch.] (L. *soccus*, a slipper, a sock.)

Zodiac.

Zodiac, zo'-de-ak, *s.* a broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs through which the sun passes in its annual course, the ecliptic dividing it in the middle; a girdle (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, the constellations in the zodiac being chiefly conceived as and represented in animal forms).

Zodiacal, zo-di'-à-kal, *a.* pertaining to the zodiac. *Zodiacal light*, a luminous track of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, seen after sunset or before sunrise in low latitudes, due, it is alleged, to a glow proceeding from some illuminated matter near the sun.

Zoeotrope, zo'-e-o-trope, *s.* an optical instrument by means of which pictures of objects appear as if endowed with life (Gr. *zoe*, life, and *trepo*, to turn).

Zofra, zo'-frà, *s.* a kind of Moorish floor-cloth or carpet.

Zohar, zo'-här, *s.* a Jewish book of cabalistic commentaries on Scripture [Heb.]

Zoilean, zo-i-le'-an, *a.* bitterly and severely critical (*Zoilus*, a severe critic of Homer).

Zoilism, zo'-il-izm, *s.* illiberal or carping criticism, like that of Zoilus.

Zoisite, zo'-is-ite, *s.* a grayish variety of epidote (Van *Zois*, who discovered it).

Zoll, zol, *s.* a toll or customs duty (Ger.)

Zollverein, zol'-ver-ine, *s.* a commercial union of German states for establishing a uniform rate of customs (Ger. *Zoll*, toll, and *Verein*, union).

The Zones.

Zonar, zo'-nar, *s.* See **Zonnar**.

Zonate, zo'-nate, *a.* having a dark belt in the shape of a horse-shoe, as in the pelargonium [Bot.]

Zone, zone, *s.* a girdle; a division of the earth with respect to the temperature of different latitudes; there being five zones, the torrid, two temperate, and two frigid zones [Geog.]; a band or stripe running round any object; circuit; circumference (Gr. *zone*).

Zoned, zone'd, *a.* wearing a zone; having zones or concentric bands.

Zoneless, zone'-les, *a.* not having a zone.

Zonnar, zon'-nar, *s.* a belt or girdle, which the Christians and Jews in the Levant are obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mohammedans.

Zonule, zo'-newl, *s.* a little zone.

Zonurus, zo-nu'-rus, *s.* a saurian lizard, having the head covered with regular polygonal shields.

Zoochemical, zo-o-kem'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to animal chemistry (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *chemical*).

Zoochemy, zo-ok'-e-me, *s.* animal chemistry.

Zoogeny, zo-oj'-e-ne, } *s.* the doctrine of animal forma-
Zoogony, zo-og'-o-ne, } tion (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *gennao*, to produce).

Zoographer, zo-og'-rà-fer, *s.* one who describes animals, their forms and habits.

Zoographical, zo-o-graf'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to the description of animals.

Zoography, zo-og'-raf-e, *s.* a description of animals, their forms and habits (Gr. *zoon*, and *grapho*, to write).

Zoolite.

Zoolatry, zo-ol'-à-tre, *s.* the worship of animals (Gr. *zoon*, and *latreia*, worship).

Zoolite, zo'-o-lite, *s.* an animal substance, petrified or fossil (Gr. *zoon*, and *lithos*, a stone).

Zoolithology, zo-o-li-thol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on fossil animal remains (Gr. *zoon*, *lithos*, and *logos*, science).

Zoological, zo-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to zoology. **Zoologically,** zo-o-loj'-e-kal-le, *ad.* according to the principles of zoology.

Zoologist, zo-ol'-o-jist, *s.* one who is well versed in the natural history of animals.

Zoology, zo-ol'-o-je, *s.* that part of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, classification, and habitations of all animals, from man to the lowest of all the tribes (Gr. *zoon*, and *logos*, science).

Zoomorphic, zo-o-mor'-fik, *a.* after an animal form.

Zoomorphism, zo-o-mor'-fizm, *s.* representation in animal form or forms (Gr. *zoon*, and *morphe*, shape).

Zoonic, zo-on'-ik, *a.* pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.

Zoonomia, zo-o-no'-me-à, *s.* zoonomy.

Zoonomy, zo-on'-o-me, *s.* the laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *nomos*, a law).

Zoopathology, zo-o-pà-thol'-o-je, *s.* the doctrine of the diseases of animals.

Zoophagan, zo-of'-à-gon, *s.*; *pl.* **Zoophaga**; an animal that attacks others alive and feeds on them (Gr. *zoon*, and *phago*, to eat).

Zoophagous, zo-of'-à-gus, *a.* feeding on animals.

Zoophily, zo-of'-e-le, *s.* fondness for animals (Gr. *zoon*, and *philia*, love).

Zoophite, zo'-o-fite, *s.* See **Zoophyte.**

Zoophoric, zo-o-for'-ik, *a.* applied to a column which supports the figure of an animal [Arch.] (Gr. *zoon*, and *phero*, to bear.)

Zoophorus, zo-of'-o-rus, *s.* the same with the frieze in modern architecture; a part between the architrave and cornice, so called from the figures of animals carved upon it [Ancient Arch.]

Zoophyte, zo'-o-fite, *s.* a term applied to simple polyps and compound individuals consisting of many polyps united together, thus forming the connecting link between plants and animals, as corals, sponges, &c. (Gr. *zoon*, and *phyton*, a plant).

Zoophysiology, zo-o-fiz-e-ol'-o-je, *s.* animal physiology (Gr. *zoon*, and *physiology*).

Zoophytic, zo-o-fit'-ik, *a.* pertaining to zoophytes.

Zoophytological, zo-o-fit-o-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to zoophytology.

Zoophytology, zo-o-fe-tol'-o-je, *s.* natural history of zoophytes (Gr. *zoon*, and *phyton*, and *logos*, science).

Zoosperm, zo'-o-sperm, *s.* one of the spermatozoa of an animal (Gr. *zoon*, and *sperma*, seed).

Zoospore, zo'-o-spore, *s.* the spore of an acotyledonous plant, so-called because it moves as if alive after it is discharged from the spore-case (Gr. *zoon*, and *spore*).

Zootomical, zo-o-tom'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to zootomy.

Zootomist, zo-ot'-o-mist, *s.* one who dissects the bodies of animals; a comparative anatomist.

Zootomy, zo-ot'-o-me, *s.* the anatomy or dissection of animals for the purpose of discovering their structure, the functions of their several parts, &c. (Gr. *zoon*, and *tome*, cutting).

Zopissa, zo-pis'-sà, *s.* pitch scraped off from the sides of ships, and then tempered with wax and salt.

Zoril, zor'-il, *s.* a S. American variety of the skunk.

Zoroastrian, zo-ro-as'-tre-an, *a.* pertaining to *Zoroaster*, the founder of the religion of the Magi or Persians; pertaining to the system of Zoroaster.

Zoster, zos'-ter, *s.* a kind of tetter; the shingles.

Zouave, zoo'-av, *s.* a member of a French military corps of light infantry, wearing the Arab dress, formed after the conquest of Algiers (an Algerian tribe).

Zounds, zownds, *int.* an exclamation contracted from "God's wounds," used formerly as an oath and an expression of anger or wonder.

Zuffolo, zuf'-fo-lo, *s.* a little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds (It.)

Zulu, zoo'-loo, *s.* one of a S. African Kaffir race in the north of Natal.

Zumbooruk, zoom-boo'-ruk, *s.* a swivel gun mounted on the back of a camel.

Zuna, zew'-na, *s.* a singular kind of sheep found in Angola, with a slender and almost naked tail hanging to the ground.

Zurlite, zur'-lite, *s.* a Vesuvian mineral.

Zygodactylic, zig-o-dak-til'-ik, } *a.* having the toes
Zygodactylous, zig-o-dak'-te-lus, } disposed in pairs; applied to those birds whose feet have two anterior and two posterior toes, like the parrot or cuckoo (Gr. *zygon*, a yoke, and *daktylos*, a toe or finger).

Zygomatic, zig-o-mat'-ik, *a.* pertaining to the zygoma, or cheek-bone [Anat.] *Zygomatic muscles* are two muscles of the face, which rise from the zygomatic bone, and are inserted into the corner of the mouth. *Zygomatic processes*, the processes of the temporal and cheek bones, which unite to form the zygomatic arch. *Zygomatic suture*, the suture which joins the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones. (Gr. *zygon*, a yoke).

Zygophyllum, zig-o-fil'-um, *s.* a genus of plants, including the bean caper (Gr. *zygon*, and *phyllon*, a leaf).

Zymate, zi'-mate, } *s.* a supposed compound of the
Zumate, zu'-mate, } imaginary *zymic acid* with a base.

Zymic acid, zi'-mic-as'-id, *s.* a supposed peculiar acid obtained by the acetous fermentation of vegetable substances.

Zymological, zi-mo-loj'-e-kal, *a.* pertaining to zymology.

Zymologist, zi-mol'-o-jist, *s.* one who is skilled in the fermentation of liquors.

Zymology, zi-mol'-o-je, *s.* a treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation (Gr. *zyme*, leaven, and *logos*, science).

Zymome, } zi'-mome, } *s.* one of the supposed proxi-
Zimome, } mate principles of the gluten of wheat.

Zymometer, zi-mom'-e-ter, } *s.* an instrument for
Zymosimeter, zi-mo-sim'-e-ter, } ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids (Gr. *zyme*, *zymosis*, and *meter*).

Zymosis, zi-mo'-sis, *s.* an epidemic or endemic contagious affection, due to some morbific agent fermenting in the system (Gr. fermentation).

Zymotechny, zim-o-tek'-ne, *s.* the art of exciting fermentation (Gr. *zyme*, and *techne*, art).

Zymotic, zi-mot'-ik, *a.* pertaining to or produced by zymosis. **Zymotically,** zi-mot'-e-kal-le, *ad.* in a zymotic manner.

Zythepsary, zi-thep'-zà-re, *s.* a brewery or brew-house.

Zythum, zi'-thum, *s.* a beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat (Gr. *zithos*).

PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

"THE pronunciation of the learned languages" (says Walker, in his 'Key to Classical Pronunciation') "is much more easily acquired than that of our own. Whatever might have been the variety of different dialects among the Greeks and the different provinces of the Romans, their languages, now being dead, are generally pronounced according to the respective analogies of the several languages of Europe, when those languages are cultivated without partaking of those anomalies to which the living languages are liable." But as regards the pronunciation of Greek and Latin proper names, which are of frequent occurrence in reading and conversation, the following compendious rules will be found generally useful:—

THE VOWELS.

EVERY accented vowel, not followed by a consonant is pronounced as in English, with its first, long, open sound: thus, *Ca'to, Philome'la, Ori'on, Pho'cion, Lu'cifer*, &c., have the accented vowels sounded exactly as in the English words *pa'per, me'ter, spi'der, no'ble, tu'tor*, &c., respectively.

Every accented vowel, followed by a consonant, has the short sound, as in English: thus, *Man'lius, Pen'theus, Pin'darus, Col'chis, Cur'tius*, &c., have the short sound of the accented vowels, as in *man'ner, plen'ty, prin'ter, col'lar, cur'few*, &c., respectively.

Every final *i*, though unaccented, has the long, open sound: thus, the final *i* forming the genitive case, as in *Magis'tri*, or the plural number, as in *De'cii*, has the long, open sound, as in *vi'al;* and this because the Latin *i* final in such cases is always long. Consequently, where the accented *i* is followed by *i* final, both are pronounced with the long diphthongal *i*, like the noun *eye*, as *Achi'vi*.

Every unaccented *i* ending a syllable not final, as that in the second syllable of *Alcibiades*, the *Hernici*, &c., is pronounced like *e*, as if written *Alcebiades*, the *Herneci*, &c. So also the last syllable but one of the *Fabii*, the *Horatii*, the *Curiatii*, &c., is pronounced as if written *Fa-be-i, Ho-ra-she-i, Cu-re-a-she-i;* and therefore, if the unaccented *i* and the diphthong *æ* conclude a word, they are both pronounced like *e*, as *Harpyiæ, Harpy'e-e.*

The diphthongs *æ* and *œ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced exactly like the long English *e*, as *Cæsar, Œta*, &c., as if written *Cee'sar, Ee'ta*, &c.; and like the short *e*, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as *Dædalus, Œdipus*, &c., pronounced as if written *Deddalus, Eddipus*, &c. The vowels *ei* are generally pronounced like long *i*. For the vowels *eu* in final syllables, see the word *Idomeneus;* and for the *ou* in the same syllables, see the word *Antinous*, and similar words in the Terminational Vocabulary.

Y is exactly under the same predicament as *i*. It is long when ending an accented syllable, as *Cy'rus;* or when ending an unaccented syllable, if final, as *Æ'gy, Æ'py*, &c.: short when joined to a consonant in the same syllable, as *Lyc'idas;* and sometimes long and sometimes short, when ending an initial syllable not under the accent, as *Lycur'gus*, pronounced with the first syllable like *lie*, a falsehood; and *Lysim'achus* with the first syllable like the first of *legion*, or nearly as if divided into *Lys-im'-a-chus*, &c.

A, ending an unaccented syllable, has the obscure sound which it has in the same situation in English words; but it has a sound bordering on the Italian *a*, or the *a* in *father*, as *Dia'na*, where the difference between the accented and unaccented *a* is palpable.

E final, both with and without the preceding consonant, always forms a distinct syllable, as *Penelope, Hippocrene, Evoe, Amphitrite*, &c. When any Greek or Latin word is Anglicized into this termination, by cutting off a syllable of the original, it then becomes an English word, and is pronounced according to our own analogy: thus, *Acidalius*, altered to *Acidale*, has the final *e* sunk, and is a word of three syllables only. *Proserpine*, from *Proserpina*, undergoes the same alteration. *Thebes* and *Athens*, derived from the Greek Θῆβη and Ἀθῆνη, and the Latin *Thebæ* and *Athenæ*, are perfectly Anglicized; the former into a monosyllable, and the latter into a dissyllable: and the Greek Κρήτη and the Latin *Creta* have both

sunk into the English monosyllable *Crete; Hecate* likewise, pronounced in three syllables when Latin, and in the same number when in the Greek word Ἑκάτη, is in English usually contracted into two, by sinking the final *e*.

The Roman magistrate, named *Ædilis*, is Anglicized by pronouncing it in two syllables, *Æ'dile*. The capital of Sicily, *Syracusæ*, of four syllables, is made three in the English, *Syr'acuse;* and the city of *Tyrus*, of two syllables, is reduced to a monosyllable in the English, *Tyre*.

THE CONSONANTS.

C and *G* are hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as *Cato, Comus, Cures, Galba, Gorgon*, &c.; and soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *Cebes, Cinna, Cycnus, Geryon, Geta, Gillus, Gyges, Gymnosophistæ*, &c.

C, *S*, and *T*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, when preceded by the accent in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*, as *Accius, Caduceus, Helvetii, Hesiod, Mœsia, Portia, Portius, Socias, Statius, Tatian*, pronounced *Akshеus, Cadushеus, Helveshei, Hezheod, Mezhea, Porshea, Porsheus, Sosheas, Stasheus, Tashean*, &c. But when the accent is on the first of the diphthongal vowels, the preceding consonant does not change into *sh*, but preserves its sound pure, as *Miltiades, Antiates*, &c.

Proper names ending in *tia, sia, cyon*, and *sion*, when preceded by the accent, change the *t*, *s*, &c., into *sh* and *zh*. Thus *Phocion, Sicyon*, and *Cercyon* are pronounced agreeably to our own analogy, as if written *Phoshean, Sichean*, and *Sershean*. *Artemisia* and *Aspasia* sound as if written *Artemizhea* and *Aspazhea; Galatia, Aratia, Alotia*, and *Batia*, as if written *Galashea, Arashea, Aloshea*, and *Bashea;* and if *Atia*, the town in Campania, is not so pronounced, it is to distinguish it from *Asia*, the eastern region of the world. But the termination *tion* (of which there not so many as twenty examples in proper names throughout the whole Greek and Latin languages) seems to preserve the *t* from going into *sh*, as the last remnant of a learned pronunciation, as if to avoid, as much as possible, assimilating with so vulgar an English termination: thus, though *Æsion, Iasion, Dionysion*, change the *s* into *z*, as if written *Æzion, Iazion, Dionyzion*, the *z* does not become *zh;* but *Philistion, Gration, Eurytion, Dotion, Androtion, Hippotion, Iphition, Ornytion, Metion, Polytion, Stration, Sotion, Æantion, Pallantion, Ætion, Hippocration*, and *Amphyction*, preserve the *t* in its true sound. *Hephæstion*, however, from the frequency of appearing with Alexander, has deserted the small class of his Greek companions, and joined the English multitude by rhyming with *question;* and *Tatian* and *Theodotion* seem perfectly Anglicized. With very few exceptions, therefore, it may be concluded that Greek and Latin *proper* names are pronounced alike, and that both of them follow the analogy of English pronunciation.

Ch before a vowel is always pronounced like *k*, as *Chabrias, Cholchis*, &c.; but when it comes before a mute consonant, at the beginning of a word, as in *Chthonia*, it is mute, and the word is pronounced as if written *Thonia*. Words beginning with *Sche*, as *Schedius, Scheria*, &c., are pronounced as if written *Skedius, Skeria*, &c.; and *c* before *n* in the Latin prænomen *Cneus* or *Cnæus* is mute: so in *Cnopus, Cnossus*, &c., and before *t* in *Ctеatus*, and *g* before *n* in *Gnidus*, pronounced *Nopus, Nossus, Teatus*, and *Nidus*.

At the beginning of Greek words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *MN, TM*, &c., as *Mnemosyne, Mnesidamus, Mneus, Mnesteus, Tmolus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Nemosyne, Nesidamus, Neus, Nesteus, Molus*, &c., in the same manner as we pronounce the words *bdellium, pneumatic, gnomon, mnemonics*, &c., without the initial consonant. The same rule holds *C* hard, like *K*, when it comes before *T*, as *Ctesiphon, Ctesippus*, &c. Some of these words we see sometimes written with an *e* or *i* after the first consonant, as *Mnesteus, Timolus*, &c., and then the initial consonant is pronounced.

Ph, followed by a consonant, is mute, as *Phthia, Phthiotis*, pronounced *Thia, Thiotis*, in the same manner as the naturalized Greek word *phthisic* is pronounced *tisic*.

Ps. P. is mute also in this combination, as in *Psyche, Psammetichus*, &c., pronounced *Syke, Sammetichus*, &c.

Pt. P. is mute in words beginning with these letters when followed by a vowel, as *Ptolemy, Pterilas*, &c., pronounced *Tolemy, Terilas*, &c., but when followed by *l*, the *t* is heard, as in *Tleptolemus*, for, though we have no words of our own with these initial consonants, we have many words that end with them, and they are certainly pronounced. The same may be observed of the *Z* in *Zmilaces*.

The letters *S, X*, and *Z* require but little observation, being generally pronounced as in pure English words. It may, however, be remarked that *s*, at the end of words preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, has its pure, hissing sound, as *mas, dis, os, mus*, &c.; but when *e* precedes, it goes into the sound of *z*, as *pes, Thersites, vates*, &c. It may also be observed that, when it ends a word preceded by *r* or *n*, it has the sound of *z*. Thus the letter *s* in *mens, Mars, mors*, &c., has the sound as in the English words *hens, stars, wars*, &c. *X*, when beginning a word or syllable, is pronounced like *z*, as *Xerxes,*

Xenophon, &c., are pronounced *Zerkzes*, *Zenophon*, &c. *Z* is uniformly pronounced as in English words; thus the *Z* in *Zeno* and *zeugma* is pronounced as we hear it in *zeal*, *zone*, &c.

QUANTITIES OF THE VOWELS IN ENGLISH.

A first vowel in words of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, whatever be the quantity of it in the first syllable in Greek or Latin, is always made long in English. Thus *Crates*, the philosopher, and *crates*, a hurdle; *decus*, honour, and *dedo*, to give; *ovo*, to triumph, and *ovum*, an egg; *Numa*, the legislator, and *numen*, the divinity, have the first vowel always sounded long by an English speaker, although in Latin it is short.

On the contrary, words of three syllables, with the accent on the first, and with but one consonant after the first syllable, have the vowel of that syllable pronounced short, let the Greek or Latin quantity be what it may. Thus the first vowel of *regulus* and *remora*, *mimicus* and *minium*, is pronounced short in English, though it is long in Latin; and the *u* in *fumigo* and *fugito* is pronounced long in both words, though in Latin the *u* in the latter is short. This rule is never broken but when the first syllable is followed by *e* or *i* preceding another vowel; in this case the vowel in the first syllable is long, except the vowel be *i*; thus *lamia*, *genius*, *Libya*, *doceo*, *cupio* have the accent on the first syllable, and this syllable is pronounced long in every word but *Libya*, though in the original it is equally short in all.

In order to reduce these rules into a small compass, that they may be more easily comprehended and remembered, it may be observed, that as we always shorten every ante-penultimate vowel but *u* with the *primary* accent, unless followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, though this ante-penultimate vowel is often long in Greek and Latin, as *Æschylus*, *Æschines*, &c.; and the ante-penultimate *i*, even though it be followed by such a diphthong, as *Eleusinia*, *Ocrisia*, &c.; so we shorten the first syllable of *Æsculapius*, *Ænobarbus*, &c., because the first syllable of both these words has the *secondary* accent, but we pronounce the same vowels long in *Æthiopia*, *Ægialeus*, *Haliartus*, &c., because this accent is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong.

The general rule of quantity indicated by the syllabication, is, that, when a consonant ends the syllable, the vowel is always short, whether the accent be on it or not; and that, when a vowel ends a syllable with the accent on it, it is always long; that the vowel *u*, when it ends a syllable, is long, whether the accent be on it or not, and that the vowel *i*, when it ends a syllable without the accent, is pronounced like *e*; but if the syllable be final, it has its long, open sound, as if the accent were on it.

THE ACCENT.

Words of two syllables, either Greek or Latin, whatever be the quantity in the original, have, in English, the accent on the first syllable; and if a single consonant come between two vowels, the consonant goes to the last syllable, as *Cato*, *Ceres*, *Comus*, &c.

Polysyllables, when adopted without change from the Greek or Latin into English, have generally the accent of the Latin; that is, if the penultimate be long, the accent is on it, as *Severus*, *Democedes*, &c.; if short, the accent is on the ante-penultimate, as *Demosthenes*, *Aristophanes*, *Posthumus*, &c.

When Greek or Latin Proper Names are Anglicized, either by an alteration of the letters or by cutting off the final syllables, the accent of the original, as in appellatives under the same predicament, is transferred nearer to the beginning of the word. Thus, *Proserpina* has the accent on the second syllable; but when altered to *Proserpine*, it transfers the accent to the first. The same rule applies to *Homerus*, *Virgilius*, *Horatius*, &c., when Anglicized to *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, &c. But *Acrion*, *Arion*, *Amphion*, *Echion*, *Orion*, *Ixion*, *Pandion*, *Asion*, *Alphion*, *Ærion*, *Ophion*, *Methion*, *Axion*, *Eion*, *Thlexion*, and *Sandion* preserve their penultimate accent invariably; while *Ethalion*, a word of the same form and origin, is pronounced with the accent on the ante-penultimate, like *Deucalion* and *Pygmalion*.

The difficulty apparent here in deciding between common usage and classical propriety appears in words ending in *ia*, as *Alexandria*, *Antiochia*, *Seleucia*, *Samaria*, *Iphigenia*, and several others, which were pronounced by our ancestors, as is plain from their poetry, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the ante-penultimate syllable; and there is no doubt but every word of this form would have fallen into the same accentuation, if classical criticism had not stepped in and prevented it. Some, however, seem always to have preserved the accent of their original language, as *Thalia* and *Sophia*, although *Iphigenia*, *Antiochia*, *Seleucia*, and *Samaria* have generally yielded to the English ante-penultimate accent; and *Erythia*, *Deidamia*, *Laodamia*, *Hippodamia*, *Apamia*, *Ilithyia*, and *Orithyia*, from their seldom appearing in mere English composition, have not often been drawn aside into plain English pronunciation. The same may be observed of words ending in *nicus* or *nice*. If they are compounded of the Greek *νικη*, the penultimate syllable is always long, and must have

the accent, as *Stratonicus*, *Berenice*, &c.; if this termination be what is called a gentile, *i.e.*, naming a man from his country, the penultimate is short, and the accent is on the ante-penultimate, as *Macedonicus*, *Sardonicus*, *Britannicus*, &c.

Thus we see that many of these proper names are of dubious accentuation; and the authorities which may be produced on both sides sufficiently show us the futility of criticising beyond a certain point. It is with these as with many English words: there are some which, if mispronounced, immediately show a want of education; and there are others which, though not pronounced in the most erudite manner, stamp no imputation of ignorance or illiteracy. To have a general knowledge, therefore, of the pronunciation of these words, seems absolutely necessary for those who would appear respectable in the more respectable part of society. Perhaps no people on earth are so correct in their accentuation of proper names as the learned among the English. The Port Royal Grammar informs us that, "notwithstanding all the rules that can be given, we are often under the necessity of submitting to custom, and of accommodating our pronunciation to what is received among the learned, according to the country we are in."

But however uncertain and desultory the accentuation of many words may be, it is a great satisfaction to a speaker to know that they are so. There is a wide difference between pronouncing words of this kind ignorantly and knowingly. A person who knows that scholars themselves differ in the pronunciation of these words can always pronounce with security; but one who is unacquainted with the state of the accent is not sure that he is right when he really is so.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

THE following list will be found to contain nearly all the names likely to cause any difficulty to a general reader:—

A-bac'e-na
Ab-a-ca'-num
Ab'a-ga
Ab'a-la
Ab'a-lus
A-ba'na
A-ban'tes
Ab-an-ti'a-des
Ab'a-ris
A-ba'rus
Ab-a-si'-tis
Ab-as-se'na
Ab-as-se'ni
Ab'a-tos
Ab-de'ra
Ab-de-ri'tes
Ab-de'rus
Ab-el-la'ni
Ab-el-li'num
A-be'lus
Ab'e-lux
Ab'ga-rus
A'bi-a
Ab'i-la
A-bis'a-res
A-ble'-rus
A-ble'-tes
Ab'no-ba
A-bo'bus
A-bœc'ri-tus
A-bo'lus
A-bon-i-ti'chos
Ab-o-ra'-ca
Ab'o-ras
Ab-ra-da'tas
A-bra'ha-mus
A-broc'o-mas
A-bron'y-cus
A-bro'ta
A-brot'o-num
A-bryp'o-lis
Ab-sa'rus
Ab-se'us
Ab-u-li'tes
Ab-y-de'nus
A-by'dos
Ab'y-la
Ab-ys-si'ni
Ac'a-cus
Ac-a-de'mus
Ac'a-mas
A-can'tha
Ac'a-ra
Ac-ar-na'nes
Ac'a-ton
Ac'ci-a
Ac'ci-la
Ac-e-di'ci
Ac'e-le
Ac'e-lum
Ac-e-ra'tus
Ac-e-si'nes
A-ces-to-do'rus
Ac-es-tor'i-des
A-ce'tes
Ach-a-by'tos
A-chæ'a
A-chæ'i
A-chæm'e-nes
A-chæ'us
A-cha'i-a
A-cha'tes
Ach-e-lo'i-des
Ach-e-lo'us
Ach'e-ron
A-che'tus
Ach-il-le'a
Ach-il-le'is
A-chil'les
A-chil'leus
A-chi'vi
Ach-o-lo'e
A-cho'rus
Ach-ra-di'na
Ac-i-da'sa
A-ci'la
A-cœ'tes
Ac'o-ris
A'cra
A-cri'on
Ac-ris-i-o'ne
A-cris-i-o-ne'us
A-cri'tas
A-cro'a-thos
Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-a
A-croc'o-mæ
A'cron
A-crop'o-lis
Ac-ro-re'a
Ac'ro-ta
A-crot'a-tus
Ac-ro-tho'um
Ac-tæ'on
Ac'ti-um
Act'o-ris
A-cu'le-o
A-cu-si-la'us
A-cy'rus
A-cy'tus
Ad'a-mas
Ad'a-na
Ad'du-a
A-de'mon
A-deph'a-gus
Ad-her'bal
A-di-a-be'ne
Ad-me'ta
Ad-me'tus
A-do'nis
Ad-ra-myt'ti-um
Ad-ra'na
A-dra'num
Ad-ras-ti'a
Ad-ras-ti'ne
A-dre'ne
A-dri-a'nus
Ad-ri-me'sum
Ad-u-at'i-ci
A-du'la
A-du'lis
Ad-yr-mach'i-dæ
Æ-ac'i-des
Æ'a-cus
Æ-a-me'ne
Æ-an-te'um
Æ'a-tus
Æ-di'lis, *pl.* -les
A-e'don
Æ-ë-do'nis
Æd'u-i
Æ-e'ta, or Æ-e'tes
Æ-gæ'on
Æ-ga'tes
Æ-ge'li
Æ-ge'ri-a
Æ-ge'us
Æ-gi'a-le
Æ-gi'a-lus
Æg'i-la
Æg'i-lips
Æ-gi'na
Æg-i-ne'ta
Æ-gi'o-chus
Æg'i-pan
Æ-gi'ra
Æ-gi'tum
Æ'gi-um
Æ'gle
Æ-gle'tes
Æg'lo-ge
Æ-goc'e-ros
Æg-os-pot'a-mos
Æ-gos'the-na
Æ-li-a'nus
Æ-lu-li-a'nus
Æ-mo'na
Æm'o-nis
Æ-ne'a
Æ-ne'a-des
Æ-ne'as
Æ-ne'i-a
Æ-ne'is
Æ-nes-i-de'mus
Æ-ne'tus
Æn'i-cus
Æ-ni'des
Æ-ni'o-chi
Æn'o-cles
Æ'nos
Æ-ny'ra
Æ'o-lis
Æ-o'li-æ
Æ-ol'i-des
Æ'o-lus
Æ ra
Æ-pe'a
Æ'py
Æp'y-tus
Æ-qua'na
Æ'qui
Æ-quic'o-li
Æ-er'o-pe
Æs'a-cus
Æs'a-rus
Æs'chi-nes
Æs'chri-on
Æs'chy-lus
Æs-cu-la'pi-us
Æ'son
Æ-son'i-des
Æ-so'pus
Æs'u-la
Æ-sy'me
Æth'a-le
Æ-tha'i-des
Æ-thi'ces
Æth'i-cus
Æ-thi'on
Æ'thi-ops, *pl.* -thi'o-pes
Æ-thi-o'pi-a
Æ-eth'li-us
Æ-thu'sa
Æ-e'ti-on
Æ-ti'tes
Æ-e'ti-us
Æ-to'lus
Æx-o'ne
Af-ri-ca'nus
Af'ri-cus
Ag'a-bus
Ag'a-me
Ag-a-me'de
Ag-a-mem'non
Ag-a-me'tor
Ag'a-mus
Ag-a-nip'pe
Ag'a-pæ
Ag-a-pe'nor
Ag'a-ri
A-gas'i-cles
A-gas'the-nes
A-gas'tro-phus
Ag'a-tha
A-ga'thi-as
Ag'a-tho
A-gath'o-cles
Ag'a-thon
A-gath'o-pus
Ag-a-thy'rus
A-ga've
A-ga'vus
Ag-e-la'das
Ag-e-la'us
Ag-e-le'a
A-gen'di-cum
A-ge'nor
Ag-e-nor'i-des
A-ge'si-as
A-ges-i-la'us
Ag-e-sip'o-lis
A-ge'tor
Ag-ge'nus
Ag-gri'næ
Ag-i-la'us
A'gis
A-gla'ia
Ag-la-o-phe'me
A-gla'o-phon
Ag-la'us
Ag-nod'i-ce
Ag-non'i-des
Ag-no'tes
A-go'nes
Ag'o-ra
Ag-o-ra'a
A-gra'i
Ag'ra-gas
A-grau'le
A-grau'los
A-gric'o-la
Ag-ri-gen'tum
A-gri'o-pe
A-grip'pa
Ag-rip-pi'na
A-gro'tas
A-grot'er-a
A-gyi'e-us
A-gy'rus
A-ha'la
Ai-do'ne-us
A-i'la
A'jax
Al'a-bon
A-la'ni
Al'a-res
Al-a-ri'cus
Al-ba'nus
Al-bi'ci
Al-bi-no-va'nus
Al-bi'nus
Al'bi-on
Al'bu-la
Al-cæ'us
Al-cam'e-nes
Al-ca'nor
Al-cath'o-e
Al-cath'o-us
Al-ces'te or
Al-ces'tis
Al'ce-tas
Al-ci-bi'a-des
Al-ci'da
Al-cid'a-mas
Al-ci-da-me'a
Al-ci'das
Al-ci'des
Al-cim'e-de
Al'ci-mus
Al-cin'o-us
Al'ci-phron
Al-cith'o-e
Alc-mæ'on
Alc-me'ne
Al-cy'o-ne
A'le-a
A-le'bas
A-lec'to
A-lec'try-on
A-le'sa
A-le'si-a
A-le'sus
A-le'tes
A-le'tum
A-lex-a-me'nus
Al-ex-a'nor
Al-ex-i-ca'cus
Al-ex-i'nus
Al-lex'is
Al-fe'nus
Al'gi-dum
Al-go'num
A-li'phae
A-li-phe'ra
A-li'so
Al-lob'ro-ges
Al-lot'ri-ges
Al-me'ne
Al-mo'pes
Al-o-i'dae
Al'o-pe
A-lop'e-ce
A-lop-e-con-ne'sus
Al-pe'nus
Al-phe'nus
Al-phe-si-bœ'a
Al-phe'us
Al-pi'nus
Al-thæ'a
Al-thæm'e-nes
Al-ti'num
Al'y-ba
Al-y-bi'da
A-ly'mon
Al-y-ze'a
Am'a-ge
Am-al-thæ'a
A-ma'nus
Am-a-ryi'lis
Am-a-se'a
A-ma'sis
A-ma'thus
Am-ax-i'ta
A-maz'o-nes
Am-ba'tæ
Am'be-nus
Am-bi-a-li'tes
Am-bi-a'num
Am-bi'cus
Am-bi-ga'tus
Am-bi'o-rix
Am-bro'dax
Am-bro'nes
Am-bry'on
Am'e-les
Am-e-ni'des
A-mes'tra-tus
A-mic'las
A-mi'da
A-mil'car
A-mym-o'ne
A-min'i-as
A-min'o-cles
Am-i-se'na
Am-y-cha'on
Am-mi-a'nus
Am-ni'sus
Am-ni'tes
A'mor
Am'pe-lus
Am-phe'a
Am-phi'a-nax
Am-phi-a-ra'us
Am-phic'ty-on
Am-phid'a-mas
Am-phi-ge-ni'a
Am-phil'o-chus
Am-phil'y-tus
Am-phim'a-chus
Am-phim'e-don
Am-phi'on
Am-phip'o-lis
Am-phis-bæ'na
Am-phis'tra-tus

Am-phi-tri'te
Am-phit'ry-on
Am-phit-ry-o-ni'a-des
Am-phot'e-rus
Am-phry'sus
Amp'sa-ga
A-my'clæ
A-my'clas
Am-y-cli'des
Am'y-cus
Am-y-mo'ne
Am'y-rus
Am-y-tha'on
A-nah'a-sis
An'a-ces
An-a-char'sis
An-a-cle'tus
A-na're'cre-on
An-a-dy-om'e-ne
A-nag'y-rus
An-a-i'tis
An-a-ni'as
An'a-phe
A-na'pus
A-nar'gy-ri
A-nath'e-ma
A-nat'o-le
An-ax-ag'o-ras
An-ax-ar'e-te
An-ax-e'nor
An-ax-ic'ra-tes
A-nax-i-da'mus
A-nax'i-las, or la'us
A-nax-i-man'der
An-ax-im'e-nes
An-ca-li'tes
An-chi'a-le
An-chi'ses
An-co'na
An-cy'le
An-cy'ra
An-da'na
An-de'ra
An-doc'i-des
An'dro-cles
An-dro-cli'des
An-dro'clus
An-dro'ge-os
An-drom'a-che
An-drom'e-da
An-dro-ni'cus
An'ga-ri
An-gi'tes
An-i-ce'tus
A-ni'grus
A'ni-o
An-nic'e-ris
An-tæ'us
An-tag'o-ras
An-tal'ci-das
An-te'a
An-te'nor
An'te-ros
An-the'don
An-the'la
An-the'ne
An-thi'a
An-tho'res
An-thro-pi'nus
An-ti-a-ni'ra
An'-ti-as
An-ti-cle'a
An'ti-cles
An-tic'ra-gus
An-tic'ra-tes
An-tic'y-ra
An-tig'e-nes
An-tig'o-ne
An-tig'o-nus
An-ti-lib'a-nus
An-til'o-chus
An-tim'a-chus
An-ti-nop'o-lis
An-tin'o-us
An-ti'o-chus
An-ti'o-pe
An-ti-o'rus
An-tip'a-ros
An-tip'a-ter
An-tip'a-tris
An-tiph'a-nes
An'ti-phon
An-tiph'o-nus
An-tip'o-lis
An-tis'the-nes
An-tom'e-nes
An-to-ni'nus
A-nu'bis
An'y-tus
A'o-nes
A-o'ris
A-o'rus
A-o'ti
A-pa'me
Ap-a-me'a
Ap-a-me'ne
A-pe-li-o'tes
A-pel'les
Ap-el-le'us
Ap-en-ni'nus
Ap'e-sus
Aph'a-ce
Aph-a-re'tus
Aph-a-re'us
Aph'e-tæ
A-phi'das
Aph-ne'um
Aph-œ-be'tus
A-phri'ces
Aph-ro-dis'i-as
A-phro-di'te
A-phy'tis
Ap-i-ca'ta
A-pid'a-nus
A-pi'o-læ
A'pi-on
Ap-o-do'ti
A-pol-li-na'ris
A-pol'lo
Ap-ol-loc'ra-tes
A-pol-lo-do'rus
Ap'o-nus
Ap-pi-a'nus
Ap'pi-I Fo'rum
Ap'si-nus
Ap'te-ra
Ap-u-le'i-us
Aq'ui-la
Aq-ui-le'i-a
Aq'ui-lo
A-qui'nas
Ar'a-bes
A-rach'ne
Ar-ach-ne'a
Ar-a-cho'ti
Ar'a-dus
Ar-a-phi'a
A'rar, Ar'a-ris
A-ra'tus
A-rax'es
Ar-ba'ces
Ar-be'la
Ar'ca-des
Ar-ces'i-las, -la'us
Ar-ched'i-cus
Ar-cheg'e-tes
Ar-che-la'us
Ar-ches'tra-tus
Ar'chi-as
Ar-chi-da'mus
Ar-chig'e-nes
Ar-chil'o-chus
Ar-chi-me'des
Ar-chi'nus
Ar-chy'tas
Arc-ti'nus
Arc-toph'y-lax
Arc-tu'rus
Ar'de-a
Ar'dys
Ar'e-las
A-re-o-pa-gi'tæ
A-re-op'a-gus
A'res
Ar'e-ta
Ar-e-tæ'us
Ar'e-tas
A-re'te
Ar-e-thu'sa
Ar-gan-tho'na
Ar-gath'o-na
Ar-gi-le'tum
Ar-gi-nu'sæ
Ar-gi'vi
Ar'go-lis
Ar-go-nau'tæ
Ar-gy'ra
Ar-gyr'i-pa
A-ri-ad'ne
A-ri-a-ra'thes
Ar-i-ma'zes
Ar'i-mi
A-rim'i-num
A-ri-o-bar-za'nes
A-ri-o-me'des
A-ri'on
Ar-is-tæn'e-tus
Ar-is-tag'o-ras
Ar-is-tar'che
Ar-is-tar'chus
A-ris-ta-za'nes
A-ris'the-nes
Ar-is-tid'es
Ar-is-to-bu'lus
A-ris'to-cles
Ar-is-toc'ra-tes
A-ris-to-de'mus
Ar-is-tog'e-nes
A-ris-to-gi'ton
Ar-is-tom'a-che
Ar-is-tom'a-chus
Ar-is-tom'e-nes
A-ris-to-nau'tæ
A-ris-to-ni'cus
Ar-is-ton'y-mus
Ar-is-toph'a-nes
A-ris'to-phon
Ar-is-tot'e-les
Ar-is-tox'e-nus
Ar'me-ne
Ar-mor'i-ca
A-rom'a-ta
Ar-pi'num
Ar-ri-a'nus
Ar'sa-ces
Ar-sa'nes
Ar-se'na
Ar-se'sa
Ar-sin'o-e
Ar-si'tes
Ar-ta-ba'nus
Ar-ta-ba'zus
Ar'ta-bri
Ar'ta-ce
Ar-ta-pher'nes
Ar-ta-vas'des
Ar-tax'a-res
Ar-tax-erx'es
Ar-tem-i-do'rus
Ar'te-mis
Ar-te-mi'ta
Ar'te-mon
A'runs
As-cal'a-phus
As'ca-lon
As-ci'i
As-cle-pi'a-des
As-cle-pi-o-do'rus
As-cle'pi-us
As'cu-lum
As'dru-bal
A-si-a-ge'tes
As'i-na
A-so'pus
As-ple'don
As-sar'a-cus
As-se'sus
As-so'rus
As-su-e'rus
As'ta-pus
As-tar'te
As'te-ris
As-ter'o-pe
As-ti'o-chus
As-træ'a
As'tu-ra
As'tu-res
As-ty'a-ges
As-ty'a-nax
As-tyd'a-mas
As-ty-da-mi'a
As-tyn'o-me
As-ty'o-che
As-ty-o-chi'a
As'ty-ra
As'y-chis
A-syn'cri-tus
A-tab'u-lus
A-tab'y-ris
At-a-lan'ta
A-tar'be-chis
A't'as
Ath'a-mas
A-the'na
A-the'næ
Ath-e-nag'o-ras
Ath-e-na'is
A-then-o-do'rus
Ath'e-sis
Ath'mo-ne
A'thos
A-ti'na
At-lan'tes
At-lan-ti'a-des
At-re-ba'tes
A-tri'des
At-ro-pa-te'ne
A-trop'a-tes
At'ro-pos
At-ta-li'a
At'ta-lus
At'ti-ca
At'ti-cus
At'ti-la
At'u-rus
Au-fi-de'na
Au'fi-dus
Au'ga-rus
Au'ge-æ
Au-gi'as, Au-ge'as
Au-gus-ti'nus
Au-gus'tus
Au'lis
Au-lo-cre'ne
Au-re-li-a'nus
Au-re'o-lus
Au'so-nes
Au-toch'tho-nes
Au'to-cles
Au-tol'y-cus
Au-tom'o-li
Au-ton'o-e
Au-trig'o-nes
Aux'i-mon
Avar'i-cus
Av-en-ti'nus
A-ver'nus
A-vi'tus
Ax'e-nus
Ax'i-on
Ax'o-na
A-za'ni
A-zo'rus
A-zo'tus

Bab'i-lus
Bac-che'is
Bac-chi'us
Ba-ce'nis
Bac-tri-a'na
Bæ-so'la
Bæ-tho'ron
Ba-go'as, Ba-go'sas
Bag'ra-da
Bai'æ
Ba'la
Ba-la'nus
Ba-la'ri
Bal-bi'nus
Ba-le-a'res
Ba-le'tus
Bal-is-be'ga
Bal'y-ras
Bam-by'ce
Bar'a-do
Bar'a-thrum
Bar-bos'the-nes
Bar-ci'tæ
Bar'ci-no
Bar-ci'nus
Bar-da'nes
Bar-di'ne
Ba-re'a
Ba're-a (a person)
Bar-gu'si-i
Ba-ri'ne
Bar'i-sas
Bar-si'ne
Bar-se'ne
Bar-za'nes
Ba-se'ra
Bas-i-li'des
Ba-sil'i-us (a person)
Bas-i-li'us (a river)
Bas'i-lus
Bas'sa-ris
Ba-ta'vus, or
Bat'a-vus
Bath'y-cles
Ba-ti'ni
Bat'u-lum
Beb'ry-ces
Bel-e-mi'na
Bel'e-sis
Bel'gi-ca
Be-lis'a-ma
Bel-i-sa'ri-us
Bel-ler'o-phon
Bel-lo'na
Bel-lov'a-ci
Be'lus
Be-na'cus
Ben-e-ven'tum
Ben-the-sic'y-me
Be-pol-i-ta'nus
Ber'bi-cæ
Ber-e-ni'ce
Ber'go-mum
Ber'o-e
Ber-o-ni'ce
Be-ro'sus
Be-ry'tus
Bes'a-ra
Bet'a-si
Bi-a'nor
Bi-bac'u-lus
Bi-brac'te
Bib'u-lus
Bi-e'phi
Bis'to-nes
Bit-u-i'tus
Bi-tu'ri-ges
Bo-ad-i-ce'a
Bœ-o'ti
Bo-e'thi-us
Bo'i-i
Bo-joc'a-lus
Bo-i'næ
Bo-nil'car
Bo-o'tes
Bo're-as
Bo-re'on
Bo-rys'the-nes
Bos'pho-rus
Bo-vi-a'num
Brac'a-ra
Brach-ma'ni
Bran'chi-dæ
Bras'i-das
Bres'ci-a
Bri-a're-us
Bri-se'is
Bri'ses
Brit-o-ma'rus
Brix'i-no
Brun-du'si-um
Bru'ti-i
Bru'tus
Bry'as
Bry'ce
Bry'ges
Bu'ba-sus
Bu-ceph'a-lus
Bu-col'i-ca
Bu-do'rum
Bu'pa-lus
Bu'pha-gus
Bur-dig'a-la
Bu-si'ris
Bu'tes
Bu'tho-e
Bu-thro'tum
By-zan'ti-um

Ca-an'thus
Ca-ba'lis
Ca-bi'ra
Ca-bi'ri
Ca'cus
Cad-me'a
Cad-y'tis
Cæc'i-lus
Cæ-ci'na
Cæc'u-bus
Cæc'u-lus
Cæ-ni'na
Cæ're, or Cæ'res
Cær'i-tes
Cæs-a-re'a
Cæ-sa-ro-du'num
Cæs-a-rom'a-gus
Cæ-se'na
Ca-i-e'ta
Ca'i-us
Ca-je'ta

Cal'a-ber
Cal-a-gu'ris
Cal'a-is
Cal'a-mis
Cal'a-mus
Ca-la'nus
Ca-le'nus
Ca-le'rus
Ca-le'tæ
Ca-le'rus
Ca-lig'u-la
Cal-le'ni
Cal'li-as
Cal-lic'ra-tes
Cal-lid'ro-mus
Cal-lim'a-chus
Cal-lim'e-don
Cal-li-ni'cus
Cal-li'nus
Cal-li'o-pe
Cal'li-phon
Cal-lip'o-lis
Cal'li-pus
Cal-lir'ho-e
Cal-lis'the-nes
Cal-lis'to
Cal-lis'tra-tus
Cal-lix'e-na
Cal-vi'nus
Cal'y-don
Ca-lyp'so
Cam-a-lo-du'num
Cam-a-ri'na
Cam-bu'ni
Cam-by'ses
Cam-e-ri'num
Cam-e-ri'nus
Ca-mœ'næ
Cam-pa'nus
Can'a-ce
Can'a-chus
Can'da-ce
Can-di'o-pe
Ca-nin-e-fa'tes
Ca-no'bus
Ca-no'pus
Can'ta-bri
Can'tha-rus
Ca-pa'ne-us
Ca-pe'na
Cap'e-tus
Cap'i-to
Cap-i-to-li'nus
Cap-i-to'li-um
Cap-nob'a-tæ
Ca'preæ
Cap'u-a
Ca-rac'ta-cus
Car'a-lis
Car-a'nus
Car-ci'nus, or
Car'ci-nus
Car-dam'y-le
Car-du'chi
Ca-re'sus
Ca'ri-a
Ca-ri'næ
Ca-ri'nus
Car-na'ni
Car-na'nor
Car-ne'lus
Car-ne'a-des
Car-nu'tes
Car-nu'num
Car'pa-tes
Car'pa-thus
Car-se'o-li
Car-thag-i-ni-en'ses
Car-tha'go
Ca-ry-a'tis, *pl.* at'i-des
Cas-i-li'num
Ca-si'num
Cas-san'dra
Cas-san-dri'a
Cas-si-o-do'rus
Cas-si'o-pe, or Cas-si-o-pe'a
Cas-si-ter'i-des
Cas-si-ve-lau'nus
Cas-so'pe
Cas-tab'a-la
Cas'tu-lo
Cat-a-du'pi
Cat'a-na
Cat-i-li'na

Ca-tul'lus
Ca-tu'ri-ges
Cau'ca-sus
Ca-u'ci
Cau-co'nes
Cau-di'nus
Cav'a-res
Cav-a-ri'nus
Ca-y'cus
Ca-ys'ter
Ceb-al-li'nus
Ce'bes
Ce-bre'ne
Ce'crops
Ce-dre'a
Cel'a-don
Ce-læ'næ, Ce-le'ne
Ce-læ'no
Cel'e-res
Cel'ti-ber
Cel-ti-be'ri
Cel'ti-ca
Cen'chre-æ
Cen-o-ma'ni
Cen-so-ri'nus
Cen-tau'rus
Cen-tim'a-nus
Cen-tri'tes
Ce'os
Ceph'a-læ
Ceph-al-le'ni
Ceph'a-lo
Ceph'a-lon
Ceph'a-lus
Ce'phe-us
Ce-phis-i-do'rus
Ce-phi'sus
Cer'a-mus
Cer'a-sa
Cer'a-ta
Ce-rau'ni-i
Cer'be-rus
Cer-ca-so'rum
Cer'ce-tæ
Cer-ci'na
Cer-co'pes
Cer'cy-on
Cer'cy'ra
Ce'res
Ce-re'tes
Ce'ron
Cer-re-ta'ni
Cer'y'ces
Cer-y-ne'a
Ce'the'gus
Ce'yx
Cha-bo'ras
Cha'bri-as
Cha're-a
Chæ-re'mon
Chær'e-phon
Chær-o-ne'a
Cha-læ'on
Chal-cæ'a
Chal-ce'don
Chal-cid'i-ca
Chal-dæ'a
Chal'e-tos
Chal'y-bes
Chal'y-bon
Cha'o-nes
Char'a-dra
Char'a-dros
Cha-rax'us
Chä'res
Char'i-cles
Char'i-clo
Char-i-de'mus
Char-i-la'us
Char'i-ton
Char'mi-des
Cha'ron
Cha-ryb'dis
Cha-u'ci
Che-lid'o-nis
Che'ops
Che'phren
Cher'si-phron
Cher-so-ne'sus, or
Cher-ro-ne'sus
Chi-lo'nis
Chi'on
Chi'os
Chi'ron
Chi-to'ne

Chlo'-e
Chlo'ris
Cho-a-ri'ne
Cho-e'ro-es
Chre'i-phon
Chro'mis
Chry'sa, -se
Chry-san'tas
Chry-san'tis
Chry-sa'or
Chry'sas
Chry-se'is
Chry'ses
Chry-sip'pe
Chry'sis
Chry-soc'e-ras
Chry-sog'o-nus
Chrys-o-la'us
Chry-sop'o-lis
Chry-sor'rho-as
Chry-sos'to-mus
Ci-a-gi'si
Cib'a-læ
Cib-a-ri'tis
Ci-bo'tus
Cib'y-ra
Cic'e-ro
Cich'y-ris
Cic'o-nes
Cil'i-ces
Cim'bri-cum
Cim'bri-cus
Cim-me'ri-i
Ci-mo'lis
Ci'mon
Ci-næ'thon
Cin'a-ra
Cin-cin-na'tus
Cin'e-as
Cin-get'o-rix
Cin'gu-lum
Cin'na-mus
Cin'y-ras
Ci'os
Ci-pe'rus
Cir'rha
Cis-al-pi'na
Cis-se'us
Cis-the'ne
Ci-thæ'ron
Clau-di-a'nus
Clau-di-op'o-lis
Cla-zom'e-næ
Cle-ob-u-li'na
Cle-o-bu'lus
Cle-o-cha'res
Cle-o-do'ra
Cle-og'e-nes
Cle-o-la'us
Cle-om'bro-tus
Cle-o-me'des
Cle-om'e-nes
Cle'on
Cle-o'næ
Cle-on'y-mus
Cle'o-pas
Cle-op'a-ter
Cle-o-pa'tra
Cle-op'a-tris
Cle-oph'a-nes
Cle'o-phes
Cle'o-phon
Cle-op-tol'e-mus
Cle-os'tra-tus
Cli'o
Clis'the-nes
Cli-tom'a-chus
Cli-tum'nus
Clo-a-ci'na
Clo'tho
Clu-a-ci'na
Clym'e-ne
Clym'e-nus
Cly-em-nes'tra
Cne'mus
Cne'us
Cni'dus
Cno'pus
Cnos'sus
Co-a-ma'ni
Coc'a-lus
Coc-ce'i-us
Co'cles
Co-cy'tus
Co-da'nus

Co-dom'a-nus
Cod'ri-dæ
Co'drus
Cœ'le
Co'es
Co-læ'nus
Co'li-as
Col-la-ti'nus
Col-li'na
Co-lo'næ
Co-lo'nos
Col'o-phon
Co-los'se
Co-los'sus
Co-lo'tes
Col-the'ne
Co-lu'thus
Com-a-ge'na
Co-ma'na
Com-bre'a
Com'mo-dus
Con-da'te
Con-dru'si
Co-no'pa
Con-sy'gna
Co'os
Cop-a'is
Cop'ra-tes
Co-ra'li
Cor'bu-lo
Cor-cy'ra
Cor'du-ba
Cor-du-e'na
Cor'e-tas
Co-ri-o-la'nus
Co-ri'o-li
Cor-nic'u-lum
Cor-nu'tus
Co-rœ'bus
Cor-o-ne'a
Co-ro'nis
Co-ro'pe
Cor-se'a
Cor'si-ca
Cor'so-te
Cor-to'na
Cor-vi'nus
Cor'y-don
Cor'y-la
Cor'y-thus
Co-sy'ra
Cot-i-nu'sa
Cot'i-so
Co-ty'to
Cran'a-e
Cra-ne'um
Cras'si-pes
Cra'tes
Crat'y-lus
Crem'e-ra
Cre-mo'na
Cre'on
Cre-on-ti'a-des
Cre-oph'i-lus
Cre'ta
Cre'te
Cre-u'sa
Cre-u'sis
Cri-ni'sus
Cris-pi'nus
Crit'i-as
Crit-o-la'us
Croc-y-le'a
Crœ'sus
Cro'my-on
Cro'ton
Cro-to'na
Cro-to'pus
Cru'nos
Crus-tu'me-ri
Cryp-te'a
Cte'a-tus
Cte'si-as
Cte-sib'i-us
Ctes'i-cles
Ctes'i-phon
Ctim'e-ne
Cu'la-ro
Cu'mæ
Cu-nax'a
Cu'res
Cu-re'tes
Cu-ri-a'ti-i
Cu-ri-o-sol'i-tæ
Cu'sus

Cy'a-ne
Cy-a'ne-e
Cyb'a-le
Cyb'e-le
Cyb'i-ra
Cyc'la-des
Cy-clo'pes
Cyc-lo-pe'us
Cy'don
Cyd-o-ne'a
Cyl-le'ne
Cy-me'lus
Cy-mo'lus
Cy-moth'o-e
Cyn-æ-gi'-rus
Cy-na'ne
Cy-nax'a
Cy-ne'si-i
Cyn-o-ceph'a-le
Cy-nop'o-lis
Cyn-o-sar'ges
Cyn-os-se'ma
Cyn-o-su'ra
Cyp-ri-a'nus
Cy'prus
Cyp'se-lus
Cyr-e-na'i-ca
Cy-re'ne
Cy-rop'o-lis
Cy'rus
Cy-the'ra
Cyth-e-re'a
Cy-the'ris
Cy-ther'on
Cyth-e'rus
Cy-to'rus
Cyz'i-cus

Da'æ
Da'cæ
Dac'ty-li
Da-du'chus
Dæd'a-la
Dæd-a-le'a
Dæd'a-lus
Da'i-cles
Da-iu'a-chus
Da-im'e-nes
Da-i'ra
Dal'ma-tæ
Dam-a-ge'tus
Dam'a-lis
Da'mas
Dam-as-ce'ne
Da-mas'cus
Dam-a-si'pus
Dam-a-sis'tra-tus
Dam-a-si'ton
Dam'a-sus
Dam-no'ni-i
Dam'no-rix
Dam'o-cles
Da-moc'ra-tes
Da'mon
Dam-o-ni'cus
Dam'o-phon
Da-mos'tra-tus
Da-mox'e-nus
Dan'a-e
Da-na'i-des
Dan'a-us
Da'o-chus
Da'o-nes
Dar'da-ni
Dar'da-nus
Da-ri'us
Das'cy-lus
Das-sar-e'tæ, or Das-sa-ri'tæ
Dat'a-mes
Da'tis
Dec-a-du'chi
De-cap'o-lis
De-ceb'a-lus
Dec-e-le'a
De-ci-a'tum
Dec'i-mus
De'ci-us
Dec'u-ma
Dec-u-ma'tes
De-id-a-mi'a
De-il'o-chus
De-im'a-chus
De-i'o-ces
De-i'o-ne

Dc-iph'o-bus
De-ip'y-lus
Dej-a-ni'ra
Dej'o-ces
De-li'a-des
De'los
Del'-phi-cus
Del-phy'ne
Dem'a-des
Dem-a-ra'tus
Dem-a-re'ta
De-me'ter
Dem-o-ce'des
De-moch'a-res
Dem'o-cles
De-moc'ra-tes
Dem-o-do'rus
De-mo'nax
Dem'o-phon
De-mos'the-nes
De-mos'tra-tus
De-mu'chus
De-od'a-tus
Der'bi-ces
Der-cen'nus
Der'ce-to, or -tis
Der-to'na
Deu-ca'li-on
Deu'do-rix
Dev'o-na
Dex-am'e-nus
Di'a-cris
Di-a-du'me-nus
Di-ag'o-ras
Di-a'lis
Di-a'na
Dic-e-ar'chus
Did'i-us
Di'do
Did'y-ma
Did'y-mus
Di-es'pi-ter
Di-ge'na
Di-ge'ri
Di-i-po-li'a
Din-dy-me'ne
Din'dy-mus, -ma
Din'i-che
Di-noc'ra-tes
Di-nom'e-nes
Di-nos'the-nes
Di-o-cæs-a-re'a
Di-o-cle'a
Di'o-cles
Di-o-cle-ti-a'nus
Di-o-do'rus
Di-og'e-nes, -ni'a
Di-o-me'a
Di-om-e-de'a
Di-o-me'des
Di-om'e-don
Di-o-næ'a
Di-o'ne
Di-o-nys'i-us
Di-o-ny'sus
Di-oph'a-nes
Di-o-pi'thes
Di-op'o-lis
Di-os'co-rus
Di-os-cu'ri
Di-os'pa-ge
Di-os'po-lis
Di-ot're-phes
Diph'i-lus
Dip'o-lis
Dis'co-rum
Dis'o-ræ
Div-i-ti'a-cus
Di-vo-du'rum
Div'o-na
Do-be'rus
Do-do'na
Dol-a-bel'la
Dol'i-che
Do-li'o-nes
Dol'o-pes
Do-min'i-ca
Do-mit-i-a'nus
Do-na'tus
Do-nu'sa
Dor-ce'a
Dor'i-cus, -a
Do-ri-e'us
Dor'i-las
Dor-i-la'us

Do'ris
Dor'y-las
Dor-y-la'us
Do-ryph'o-ri
Do-se'nus
Do-si'a-des
Dot'a-das
Drac'a-num
Dra'co
Dra-con'ti-des
Drep'a-num
Drim'a-chus
Dro-mach'e-tus
Drop'i-ci
Dru-sil'la
Dru'sus
Dry'a-des
Dry'o-pe
Dry'o-pes
Dry'ops
Du'bis
Du-lich'i-um
Du-lop'o-lis
Dum'no-rix
Du'ra-nus
Du'ra-to
Du-ro-cor'to-rum
Dy'-mas
Dy-nam'e-ne
Dy-ra'chi-um
Dy-so'rum

E'a-nes
E-a'nus
Eb'do-me
Eb'o-ra
E-bor'a-cum, or Eb-o-ra'cum
E-bu'dæ
Eb-u-ro'nes
Eb-u-ro-vi'ces
Eb'u-sus
Ec-bat'a-na
E-ce'tra
Ech'e-mus
Ech'e-tra
Ech'e-tus
E-chid'na
E-chin'a-des
E-chi'on
E'cho
E-des'sa
E-do'ni
E-e'ti-on
E-ge'ri-a
E-i'on
E-i'o-nes
El-a-gab'a-lus
E-la'is
El-a-te'a
El'a-tus
E-la'ver
E'le-a
E-le-a'tes
E-lec'tra
E-lec'try-on
E'le-on
El-e-phan'tis
El-e-phe'nor
El-e po'rus
E-leu'sis
E-leu'the-ræ
E-leu'the-rus
El-i-me'a
E'lis
E-li'sa
E-lo'ne
El-pe'nor
El-pi-ni'ce
El-y-ma'is
El'y-mus
El'y-rus
E-lys'i-um
Em-bo-li'ma
E-mo'dus
Em-ped'o-cles
Em'pe-dus
Em-pu'sa
En-cel'a-dus
En-de'ra
En-dym'i-on
En-gy'um
E-nip'e-us
En'ni-us
En'no-mus

En'o-pe
E-ny'o
E'os
E-o'us
E-pam-i-non'das
E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ep'a-phus
Ep-e-tri'mi
Eph'e-sus
E-phi-al'tes
Eph'o-ri
Eph'o-rus
Eph'y-ra
E-pich'a-ris
Ep-i-char'mus
Ep'i-cles
E-pic'ra-tes
Ep-ic-te'tus
Ep-i-cu'rus
E-pi-cy'des
Ep-i-cy-di'des
E-pig'e-nes
E-pig'o-ni
E-pim'e-nes
Ep-i-men'i-des
Ep-i-me'the-us
E-piph'a-nes
E-pi'rus
Ep'i tos
Ep'o-na
E-pon'y-mus
E-po'pe-us
Ep-o-red'o-rix
Ep'y-tus
Er-a-si'nus
Er-a-sis'tra-tus
Er'a-to
Er-a-tos'the-nes
Er-a-tos'tra-tus
E-ra'tus
Er'e-bus
Er-ech-the'um
E-rech'the-us
Er-ech-ti'dæ
E-re'sus, or Er'e-sus
Er'ga-ne
Er-gi'nus
Er-i-bœ'a
Er-i-bo'tes
Er-i-ca'tes
Er-i-ce'a
Er-i-ce'tes
E-rich'tho
Er-ich-tho'ni-us
Er-i-cin'i-um
Er-i-cu'sa
E-rid'a-nus
Er-ig-du'pus
E-rig'o-ne
E-rig-o-ne'i-us
E-rig'o-nus
Er-i-gy'us
E-ril'lus
E-rin'ny-es
Er-i'o-pis
E'riph-us
Er-i-phy'le
E'ris
E-ri'za
E'ros
E-ros'tra-tus
E-ry'a-lus
Er-y-ci'na
Er-y-man'thus
Er-y-sich'thon
Er-y-thi'ni
Er'y-thræ
E'ryx
Es-qui-li'nus
Es-sed'o-nes
E-te'o-cles
E-te'o-clus
E-te-o'nus
E-te'si-æ
E'tis
Eu-bœ'a
Eu-bu'lus
Eu-cli'des
Eu'cra-tes
Eu-de'mus
Eu-dox'us
Eu'ga-mon
Eu-ga'ne-i
Eu-hem'e-rus
Eu-mæ'us

Eu-me'des
Eu-me'lus
Eu'me-nes
Eu-me-ni'a
Eu-men'i-des
Eu-mol'pus
Eu-ni'ce
Eu'no-mus
Eu'o-ras
Eu'pa-tor
Eu'pha-es
Eu-phe'nus
Eu-phor'bus
Eu-pho'ri-on
Eu-phra'nor
Eu-phra'tes
Eu-phros'y-ne
Eu'po-lis
Eu-po'lus
Eu-rip'i-des
Eu-ri'pus
Eu-roc'ly-don
Eu-ro'pa
Eu-ro'pus
Eu-ro'tas
Eu-ry'a-lus
Eu-ryb'a-tes
Eu-ry-cle'a
Eu'ry-cles
Eu-ryd i-ce
Eu-ry-e'lus
Eu-ryl'o-chus
Eu-rym'e-don
Eu-rym'e-nes
Eu-ry'o-ne
Eu'ry-phon
Eu-ryp'y-lus
Eu-rys'the-nes
Eu-rys'the-us
Eu'ry-tus
Eu'se-bes
Eu-ter'pe
Eu-thy-de'mus
Eu-tre'sis
Eu-tro'pi-us
Eu'ty-ches
Eu'ty-chus
Eux-i'nus
E-vad'ne
E-vag'o-ras
E-ve'nor
E-ve'nus
E-ver'ge-tes
E-vip'pus

Fab'a-ris
Fa-ba'tus
Fa-bi-a'ni
Fa'bi-us
Fa-bric'i-us
Fæs'u-læ
Fa-le'ri-i
Far'fa-rus
Far'si-nus
Fau-cu'la
Fau-sti'nus
Faus'tu-lus
Fav-o-ri'nus
Feb'ru-us
Fel'si-na
Fer-en-ti'num
Fe-ro'ni-a
Fes-cen'ni-a
Fes'cu-læ
Fi-bre'nus
Fi-de'næ
Fid-e-na'tes
Fid-en-ti'nus
Fi-dic'u-læ
Fir'mi-cis
Flam'i-nes
Flam-i-ni'nus
Fla-vi-a'num
Fla-vi'na
Fla'vi-us
Fla-vo'na
Flo-ra'lis
Flo-ri-a'nus
Flo'rus, -a
Fon-ta'nus
For'ni-æ
Foi-mi-a'num
For-tu'na
For-tu-na'tæ
For'u-li

Fo'rum Ap'pi-i
Fre-ge'næ
Fren-ta'ni
Frig'i-dus
Fris'i-i
Fron-ti'nus
Fru'si-no
Fu'ci-nus
Ful-gi-na'tes
Ful-gi'nus
Fun-da'nus
Fu-ri'na
Fus-ci'na
Fus'cus

Gab'a-la
Gab'a-lus
Ga-be'ne
Ga-bi-e'ne
Ga'bi-i
Ga-bi'na
Ga-bin'i-us
Gad'a-ra
Ga'des
Gæ-tu'li
Ga-læ'sus
Gal'a-ta
Gal-a-tæ'a
Gal'bu-la
Ga-le'nus
Ga-le'o-læ
Ga-le'sus
Gal-i-læ'a
Gal'li-a
Gal'li-cus
Gal-li-e nus
Gal-lip'o-lis
Gal-li'ta
Gan-da-ri'tæ
Gan-gar'i-dæ
Gan-ge'tis
Gan-y-me'des
Gar-a-man'tes
Gar'a-mas
Gar-ga'nus
Gar'ga-rus, -a
Gar-get'tus
Ga-ri'tes
Ga-rum'na
Ga'the-næ
Gau-ga-me'la
Gau-ra'nus
Ga-zo'rus
Ge-dro'si
Ge-ga'ni-i
Ge'la
Ge-la'nor
Ge-lo'ni
Gem'i-nus
Ge-mi'nus (the astrologer)
Gen-a'bum
Ge-nau'ni
Ge-ne'va, -na va
Ge-ni'sus
Ge-no'ni
Gen'se-ric
Gen'u-a
Gen-u'-sus
Gen'y-sus
Ge-phy'ra
Geph-y-ræ'i
Gep'i-dæ
Ger-a-ne'a
Ger'a-sa
Ge-re'a
Ger'gi-thus
Ge'ri-on
Ger-ma'ni-a
Ger-man'i-cus
Ger-ma'nus
Ge'rus
Ge'ry-on
Ge-ry'o-nes
Ges'sa-tæ
Ge'tæ
Geth-sem'a-ni
Get'i-cus
Gi-gan'tes
Gig-an-te'us
Gi-go'nus
Gin-da'rus
Gin-gu'num
Glaph'y-ra

Glau'œ
Glau'con
Glau'cus
Glis'as
Glyc'e-ra
Gly'con
Gni'dus
Go'bry-as
Gom'o-ra
Gor-di-a'nus
Gor'di-us
Gor-di-u-ti'chus
Gor-ga'sus
Gor'gi-as
Gor'go-nes
Gor-go'pis
Gur-ty'na
Gur-tho'nes
Gra-di'vus
Græ-ci'nus
Græ'cus
Gra-ju'ge-næ
Gra-ni'cus
Gra'ti-æ
Gra-ti-a'nus
Gra'ti-on
Gre-go'ri-us
Gro-ne'a
Gry-ni'um
Gy'a-ra
Gy'a-rus, Gy'a-ros
Gy'ges, or Gy'es
Gyl-a-ce'a
Gym-ne'tes
Gyr-to'na
Gy-the'-um

Ha-dri-a-nop'o-lis
Ha-dri-a'nus
Ha-dri-at'i-cum
Hæ'mon
Ha'ges
Hal-cy'o-ne
Hal-e'sa
Ha-le'sus
Ha-li-ac'mon
Hal-i-car-nas'sus
Ha-lic'y-æ
Ha-lim'e-de
Hal-i-zo'nes
Hal-mo'nes
Hal'my-ris
Ha-loc'ra-tes
Hal-on-ne'sus
Ha-lo'tus
Hal'y-cus
Ha'lys
Ham-a-dry'a-des
Ha-max'i-tus
Ham-ax-o'bi-i
Ha-mil'car
Han'ni-bal
Har'ca-lo
Har'ma-tus
Har-mo'di-us
Har-mo'ni-a
Har-mos'y-ni
Har-pa'gi-a
Har'pa-gus
Har-pal'i-ce
Har'pa-lus
Har'pa-sa
Har'pa-sus
Har-poc'ra-tes
Har-py'i-æ
Ha-ru'des
Has'dru-bal
He-au-ton-ti-mo-ru'me-nos
Heb'do-me
He'be
He-be'sus
He-brom'a-gus
He'brus
He-bu'des
Hec'a-le
Hec-a-me'de
Hec'a-te
Hec'a-to
Hec-a-tom'po-lis
Hec-a-tom'py-los
Hec-a-ton-nc'si
Hec-te'næ
Hec'tor
Hec'u-ba

Hed'y-lus
He-ge'mon
Heg-e-si'a-nax
He-ge'si-as
Heg-e-sil'o-chus
Heg-e-si'nus
Heg-e-sip'pus
Heg-e-sip'y-le
Hel'e-na
Hel'e-nus
He-li'a-des
Hel-i-ca'on
Hel'i-ce
Hel'i-con
He-li-o-do'rus
He-li-o-gab'a-lus
He-li-op'o-lis
He'li-os
Hel-lan'i-cus
Hel-la-noc'ra-tes
Hel-le'nes
He-lo'rus
He'los
He-lo'tæ
Hel-ve'ti-i
Hel-vi'na
Hel'y-mus
He-mo'dus
He'mon
He-mo'na
He'mus
Hen'e-ti
He-ni'o-chi
He-ni-o-chi'a
He-phæs'ti-a (a city)
Heph-æs-ti'a (a festival)
He-phæs'ti-a-des
He-phæs'ti-on
He-phæs'tos
Hep-tap'o-lis
He'ra
Her-a-cle'a
Her-a-cle'i-a
Her'a-cles
He-rac'le-um
He-rac-le-o'tes
Her-a-cli'dæ
Her-a-cli'des
Her-a-cli'tus
He-ræ'a
Her-be'sus
Her-ce'us
Her-cu-la'ne-um
Her'cu-les
Her-cu'le-um
Her-cy'na
Her-cyn'i-us, -a
Her-do'ni-a
Her-do'ni-us
He're-us
He-ril'lus
Her'i-lus
Her'ma-chus
Her'mæ
Her-mag'o-ras
Her-man'di-ca
Her-man-du'ri
Her-maph-ro-di'tus
Her-ma-the'na
Her'mes
Her-me-si'a-nax
Her-mi'as
Her-mi'o-ne
Her-mi'o-nes
Her-mi-on'i-cus
Her-mi'o-nis
Her-moc'ra-tes
Her-mo-do'rus
Her-mog'e-nes
Her-mo-la'us
Her-mo'nax
Her-mop'o-lis
Her-mo-ti'mus
Her-mun-du'ri
Her'ni-ci
He'ro
He-ro'des
He-ro-di-a'nus
He-rod'i-cus
He-rod'o-tus
Her-o-du'lus
He-roph'i-lus
He-ros'tra-tus
Her-sil'i-a

Her'u-li
He-si'o-dus
He-si'o-ne
Hes-per'des
Hes'pe-ris
Hes-ti'a
Hes-ti-æ'a
He-sych'i-us
He-tric'u-lum
Hex-ap'y-lum
Hi-ber'ni-a
Hi-ber'nus
Hic'e-tas
Hi-emp'sal
Hi'e-ra (an island)
Hi-e'ra (a person)
Hi-e-rap'o-lis
Hi'e-ro
Hi-er'o-cles
Hi-e-ro-du'lum
Hi-e-ro-ne'sos
Hi-er-o-ni'ces
Hi-e-ron'y-mus
Hi-e-roph'i-lus
Hi-e-ro-sol'y-ma
Hi-gi'nus
Him'e-ra
Hi-mil'co
Hip-pag'o-ras
Hip'pa-lus
Hip-par'chus
Hip-pa-ri'nus
Hip'-pa-ris
Hip'pa-sus
Hip'pi-as
Hip-pob'o-tum
Hip-po-co'me
Hip-poc'o-on
Hip-poc'ra-tes
Hip-po-cre'ne
Hip-pod'a-me
Hip-pod'a-mus
Hip-pod'i-ce
Hip-po-do'rus!
Hip'po-la
Hip-pol'o-chus
Hip-pol'y-tus, -te
Hip-pom'e-don
Hip-pom'e-nes
Hip-po'nax
Hip-po-ni'cus
Hip-po'ni-um
Hip-pon'o-us
Hip-pot'a-des
Hip'po-tes
Hip-poth'o-on
Hip-poth'o-us
Hip-pu'ris
Hip-pu'rus
Hir-pi'ni
His'pa-lis
His-pa'ni-a
His-pa'nus
His-tas'pes
His-ti-æ'us
His'tri-a
Ho-mer'i-dæ
Ho-me'rus
Hom'o-le
Hom-o-ti'mi
Ho-no'ri-us
Ho-pli'tes
Ho-ra'ti-us
Hor-ten'si-us
Hor-ti'num
Hor-to'na
Hun-ne-ri'cus
Hun-ni'a-des
Hy-a-cin'thus
Hy'a-des
Hy'a-la
Hy-am-pe'a
Hy-am'po-lis
Hy-an'tis
Hy-a-pe'a
Hy'as
Hy'bla
Hy-bre'as, or Hyb're-as
Hyc'ca-ra
Hyd'a-ra
Hy-dar'nes
Hy-das'pes
Hy'dra
Hyd-ra-o'tes

Hyd're-a
Hy'drus
Hy'e-la
Hy-emp'sal
Hy-ge'i-a
Hy-gi'nus
Hy'las
Hy'lax
Hy-lon'o-me
Hy-loph'a-gi
Hy-met'tus
Hy-o'pe
Hy-pæ'pa
Hyp'a-nis
Hyp-a-ri'nus
Hyp'a-ta
Hy-pe'nor
Hyp-e-ra'on
Hyp-er-bo're-i
Hy-per'i-des
Hyp-e-ri'on
Hyp-erm-nes'tra
Hy-per'o-chus
Hyp-se'a
Hyp-se'la
Hyp-se'nor
Hyp-sic'ra-tes
Hyp-sip'y-le
Hyr-ca'ni-a
Hyr-ca'nus
Hyr-mi'na-ne
Hyr'ta-cus
Hys-tas'pes
Hys-ti-æ'us

I-ac'chus
I-a'der
I-a-le'mus
I-al'me-nus
I-al'y-sus
I-am'be
I-am'bli-cus
I-am'e-nus
I-am'i-dæ
I-a-ni'ra
I-an'the
I-ap'e-tus
I-a-pyg'i-a
I-a'pyx
I-ar'bas
I-ar'chas
I-ar'da-nus
I-as'i-des
I-a'si-on
I-a'sis
I'a-sus
I-be'ri
I-be'ri-a
I-be'rus
I'bis
Ib'y-cus
I-ca'ri-a
Ic'a-rus
I-ce'ni
Ic'e-tas
Ich-thy-oph a-gi
I-ci'i-us
I-co'ni-um
Ic-ti'nus
I'da
Id'a-lus
I'das
I-de'ra
I-dis-ta-vi'sus
I-dom'e-ne
I-dom'e-neus
I-do'the-a
I-dri'e-us
I-du'be-da
I-du-me'a
I-dy'i-a
I-e'tæ
Ig'e-ni
Ig-na'ti-us
Ig-ne'tes
Il-a-i'ra
Il-e-a'tes
Il-er-ac'o-nes
I-ler'da
Il-er-ge'tes
Il'i-a
Il'i-as
Il-i-en'ses
Il'i-on
I-li'o-ne

Il-i-o'neus
I-lis'sus
Il-lib'a-nus
Il-lib'e-ris
Il-li-tur'gis
Il-lyr'i-cum
Il'ly-ris
I'lus
Il-ur-ge'a
I-lyr'gis
Im'a-us
Im'ba-rus
Im'bra-sus
Im'bros
Im'o-la
In'a-chis
In'a-chus
I-nam'a-mes
I-nar'i-me
In'a-ros
In'di-a
In-dib'i-lis
In-di-ge'tes
In-dig'e-ti
In-gæv'o-nes
In-ne'sa
I'no
I-no'us
In'su-bres
In-ta-pher'nes
In-te-ram'na
In-ter-ca'ti-a
I-ny'cus
I'o
I-ob'a-tes
I'o-bes
I'o-las, or -la'us
I-ol'chos
I'o-le
I'on
I-o'ne
I-o'ni-a
I-on'i-cus
I-o'pas
I'o phon
I-o'pis
I'os
Iph'i-clus, *or* -cles
I-phic'ra-tes
Iph-i-ge-ni'a
Iph-i-me-di'a
I-phim'e-don
Iph-i-me-du'sa
I'phis
Iph'i-tus
Ip-sæ'a
I'ra
I-ra'is
Ir-e-næ'us
I-re'ne
I-re'sus
I'ris
I'rus
I-sæ'cus
I-sag'o-ras
I-san'der
I-sa'pis
Is'a-ra
I-sar'chus
Is-chy'ras
Is-de-ger'des
I-se'pus
Is-i-do'rus
I'sis
Is-ma-e'la
Is'ma-rus
Is-me'ne
Is-me'nus
I-soc'ra-tes
Is-se'don
Is-sed'o-nes
Is-to'ne
Is-trop'o-lis
I'sus
It'a-li
I-tal'i-cus
It'a-lus
I-tar'gris
Ith'a-ca
I-tho'me
I-tho'mus
I-tho'ne
Ith-u-re'i
I-to'ni-a
I-to'nus

It'u-na
It-u-ræ'a
I-tu'rum
It'y-lus
I'tys
I-u'lus
Ix-i'on
Ix-i-o'ne-us
Ix-i-on'i-des

Ja-co'bus
Jad'e-ra
Ja-nic'u-lum
Ja'nus
Ja-pet'i-des
Jap'e-tus
Ja'son
Jaz'y-ges
Jen'i-sus
Je-ro'mus
Je-ron'y-mus
Je-ru'sa-lem
Jo-ba'tes
Jo-cas'ta
Jo-se'phus
Jo-vi-a'nus
Jo-vi'nus
Ju'ba
Ju-dæ'a
Ju-ga'lis
Ju-gur'tha
Ju'li-a
Ju-li'a-des
Ju-li-a'nus
Ju-li-op'o-lis
Ju'li-us
Ju'ni-us
Ju'no
Ju'pi-ter
Ju'ra
Jus-ti'nus
Ju-tur'na
Ju-ve-na'lis
Ju-ven'tas
Ju-ver'na

La-an'der
La-ar'chus
Lab'a-ris
Lab'da-cus
La'be-o
La-be'rus
La-bi'ci
La-bi'cus, -um
La-bi-e'nus
La-bo-ri'ni
La-bo'tas
La'bron
La-by'cas
Lab-y-ne'tus
Lac-e-dæ'mon
Lac-e-dæ-mon'i-cus
Lac-e-dæm'o-nes
La-cer'ta
Lac-e-ta'ni
Lach'a-res
La'ches
Lach'e-sis
Lac'i-des
La-cin'i-um
La'co
La-cob'ri-ga
La-co'nes
La-co'ni-a
La-con'i-ca
Lac'ra-tes
Lac'y-des
La'de
La'don
Læ'laps
Læ-li-a'nus
Læ'li-us
Læ'nas
Læ'ne-us
La-er'tes
La-er-ti'a-des
Læ-stryg'o-nes
Læ-vi'nus
La'gus
La-gu'sa
La-gy'ra
La'is
La'i-us
Lal'a-ge
Lam'a-chus

Lam-me'tus
La'mi-a
La-mi'rus
Lam-pe'ti-a (a female)
Lam-pe-ti'a (a city)
Lam'pe-tus
Lam'pro-cles
Lamp'sa-cus
Lamp-te'ri-a
La'mus
Lam'y-rus
Lan-go-bar'di
La-nu'vi-um
La-oc'o-on
La-od'a-mas
La-od-a-mi'a
La-od'i-ce
La-od-i-ce'a
La-od-i-ce'ne
La-od'o-chus
La-o-me-di'a
La-om'e-don
La-on'i-cus
La-on-o-me'ne
Lap'a-thus
La-pe'thus
Laph'ri-a
La-phy'ra
Lap'i-thæ
Lap-i-thæ'um
La'ra
La-ren'ti-a
La'res
La-ri'num
La-ris'sa
La'ri-us
La-rym'na
La'sus
Las'the-nes
Lat-e-ra'nus
La-ti'nus
La'ti-um
La-to'i-a
La-tob'ri-gi
La-to'na
La-top'o-lis
La-to'us
Lau-do'ni-a
Lau-fel'la
Lau'ra
Lau-re'a-cum
Lau-ren-ti'ni
Lau-ren'tum
Lau-re'o'lus
Lau'ron
La'us
Lau'sus
La-ver'na
La-vi-a'na
La-vin'i-a
La-vin'i-um
Le-an'der
Le-ar'chus
Leb-a-de'a, -di'a
Leb'e-dos
Le-be'na
Le-bin'thos
Le-chæ'um
Lec'y-thus
Le'da
Le'dus
Le'i-tus
Lel'e-ges
Le'lex
Le-man'nus, -ma'nus
Lem-o-vi'ces
Lem'u-res
Len'tu-lus
Le'o
Le-ob'o-tes
Le-och'a-res
Le-oc'ra-tes
Le-od'a-mas
Le-on'e-ca
Le-o-na'tus
Le-on'i-das
Le-oph'o-ra
Le'o-phron
Le'os
Le-os'the-nes
Le-o-tych'i-des
Lep'i-dus
Le-pi'nus
Le'pre-os

Lep'ti-nes
Le'ri-a
Le-ri'na
Le'ro
Le'ros
Les-bo'nax
Les'bos
Les-tryg'o-nes
Les'u-ra
Le-ta'num
Le'the
Leu'ca
Leu-ca'ni
Leu'cas
Leu'ce
Leu'ci
Leu-cip'pe
Leu-co-ge'i
Leu'co-la
Leu'con
Leu-con'i-cus
Leu-con'o-e
Leu-cop'e-tra
Leu'co-phrys
Leu-cop'o-lis
Leu'cos
Leu-cos'y-ri
Leu-coth'o-e, or Leu-co'the-a
Leu'cus
Leu-cy-a'ni-as
Leu-tych'i-des
Le-va'na
Lex-o'vi-i
Lib'a-nus
Lib-en-ti'na
Lib'e-ra
Li-be'thra
Li-beth'ri-des
Lib'i-ci
Lib-i-ti'na
Li'bo
Li-bur'ni-a
Lib'y-a
Lib'y-cus
Lib-ys-si'nus
Lic'a-tes
Lich'a-des
Li'chas
Li'ches
Li-cin'i-us
Lic'i-nus
Li-ci'nus
Li-ga'ri-us
Lig-ge'a
Lig'er, or Lig'e-ris
Lig'u-res
Lig-u-ri'nus
Li-gus'ti-cus
Lig'y-es
Lil-y-bæ'um
Lil'y-be
Li-mæ'a
Li-me'ra
Lim-næ'um
Lim-no-re'a
Li-mo'num
Lim'y-ra
Lin'go-nes
Lin-ter'num
Li'nus
Lip'a-ra
Lip'a-ris
Lip-o-do'rus
Li-ri'o-pe
Li'ris
Li-sin'i-as
Lit'a-na
Li-ter'num
Li'vi-us, -a
Lix'us
Lo'bon
Lo'cri
Lo'cris
Lo-cus'ta
Lol-li-a'nus
Lol'li-us, -a
Lon-di'num
Lon-gi'nus
Lon-go-bar'di
Lon'gu-la
Lor'y-ma
Lo'tis
Lo-toph'a-gi
Lox'i-as

Lu'a
Lu'ca
Lu-ca'ni
Lu-can'i-cus
Lu-ca'nus
Lu'ce-res
Lu-ci-a'nus
Lu'ci-fer
Lu-cil'i-us
Lu-ci'na
Lu-ci'o-lus
Lu'ci-us
Lu-cre'ti-us
Lu-cri'num
Lu-cri'nus
Luc-ta'ti-us
Lu-cul'lus
Lu'cu-mo
Lug-du'num
Lu'na
Lu-per'cal
Lu-per'cus
Lu'pi-as
Lu-po-du'num
Lu'pus
Lu-si-ta'ni-a
Lu-si-ta'nus
Lu-so'nes
Ly-bo'tus
Lyb'y-a
Lyc'a-bas
Lyc-a-be'tus
Ly-cæ'um
Ly-ca'on
Ly-ca'o-nes
Ly'cas
Ly'ce
Ly-ce'um
Lych-ni'dus
Ly'ci-a
Ly'ci-das
Ly'ci-us
Lyc-o-me'des
Ly'con
Ly-co'ne
Ly-co'pes
Lyc'o-phron
Ly-cop'o-lis
Ly-co'pus
Ly-co'ris
Ly-cor'tas
Lyc-o-su'ra
Ly-co'tas
Lyc-o-ze'a
Ly-cur'gus
Ly'cus
Ly'de
Ly'dus
Lyg'da-mis
Ly'gus
Ly'max
Lym'i-re
Lyn-ces'tes
Lyn-ce'us
Lyn-ci'des
Lyr-ce'a
Lyr-ci'us
Lyr'i-ce
Lyr'o-pe
Ly-san'der
Ly-sa'ni-as
Ly-si'a-des
Ly-si'a-nax
Lys'i-as
Lys'i-cles
Ly-sid'i-ce
Ly-sim'a-che
Ly-sim'a-chus
Ly-sin'o-e
Ly-sis'tra-tus
Lys-i-thi'des
Ly-sith'o-us
Ly'so
Lyx-e'a

Ma'cæ
Ma'car
Mac-a-re'is
Ma-ca'ri-a
Mac'a-ris
Mac'a-ron
Mac-ca-bæ'i
Mac'e-do
Mac-e-do'ni-a
Mac-e-don'i-cus

Ma-cel'la
Ma'cer
Ma-ce'ris
Ma-cha'on
Ma-che'on
Ma-che'rus
Ma-cri-a'nus
Ma-cri'nus
Ma'cro
Ma-cro'bi-i
Ma-cro'bi-us
Ma-cro'nes
Mac-ron-ti'chus
Mac-ry-ne'a
Mac-u-lo'nus
Ma-de'tes
Ma-dre'ni
Ma'dy-tus
Mæ-an'der
Mæ-ce'nas
Mæ-dob-i-thy'ni
Mæn'a-ca
Mæn'a-des
Mæn'a-lus
Mæ'ni-us
Mæn-o-bo'ra
Mæ'non
Mæ-o'ni-a
Mæ-on'i-des
Mæ'o-nis
Mæ-o'tæ
Mæ-o'tis
Mæ-so'li
Mæ'vi-us
Ma'gas
Mag-do'lum
Mag'e-tæ
Ma'gi
Mag-ne'tes
Ma'go
Ma'gon
Mag-on-ti'a-cum
Ma'gus
Ma-har'bal
Ma'i-a
Ma-i-u'ma
Ma-jor'ca
Mal'a-ca
Mal'chi-on
Ma-le'ba
Ma-le'os
Ma'lis
Mal-loph'o-ra
Ma-lo'des
Mal-thi'nus
Mal-va'na
Ma-mer'cus
Mam-er-ti'ni
Ma-mil'i-us, -a, -i
Mam-me'a
Mam-mo'nas
Ma-mu-ri-a'nus
Ma-nas'ta-bal
Man-ci'nus
Man-da'ne
Man-de'la
Man-do'ni-us
Man'dro-cles
Man-du'bi-i
Man'e-ros
Ma'nes
Man'e-tho
Man-ti-ne'a
Man'tu-a
Mar-a-can'da
Mar'a-thon
Mar-cel-li'nus
Mar-cel'lus
Mar-ci-a'na
Mar-ci-a-nop'o-lis
Mar-ci-a'nus
Mar'ci-on
Mar-co-man'ni
Mar-com'e-res
Ma-re-o'tis
Mar-gi'tes
Ma-ri'a
Ma-ri'a-ba
Ma-ri-am'ne
Ma-ri-an-dy'num
Ma-ri-a'nus, -a
Mar'i-ca
Ma-ri'nus
Mar'i-sus
Ma-rit'i-ma

Ma'ri-us
Mar-mar'i-ca
Mar-ma'ri-on
Ma'ro
Mar-o-ne'a
Mar-pe'sus
Mar-ru-ci'ni
Mar-ru'vi-um
Mar'sa-la
Mar-sig'ni
Mars'pi-ter
Mar'sy-as
Mar-ti-a'lis
Mar-ti-a'nus
Mar-tig'e-na
Mar-ti'na
Mar-tin-i-a'nus
Mas-i-gi'ton
Mas-i-nis'sa
Mas'sa-ga
Mas-sag'e-tæ
Mas-sil'i-a
Mas'sy-li
Mas-tram'e-la
Ma-thi'on
Ma'tho
Ma-ti'nus
Ma-tis'co
Mat-ro'na
Mat-ti'a-ci
Ma-tu'ta
Mat-u-ti'nus
Mau'ri
Mau'ri-cus
Mau-ru'si-i
Mau-so'le'um
Mau-so'lus
Ma'vors
Max-e'ræ
Max-im-i-a'nus
Max-i-mi'nus
Max'i-mus
Maz'a-ca
Maz'a-ces
Maz'a-res
Maz'i-ces
Me'a-rus
Me-ca'nas, -as
Me-de'a
Me'de-on
Me'di-a
Me-di-o-la'num
Me-di-o-ma-tri'ci
Me'di-on
Med-i-tri'na
Me-do'a-cus
Me-dob'ri-ga
Me'don
Me-do'res
Med'u-li
Med-ul-li'na
Me-du'sa
Meg-a-by'zus
Meg'a-cles
Me-gac'li-des
Me-ga'ra
Me-ga'le
Meg-a-lop'o-lis
Meg-a-me'de
Meg-a-ni'ra
Meg'a-ra
Meg'a-reus
Meg-a-re'us
Meg'a-ris
Me-gas'the-nes
Meg-a-ti'chus
Me'ges
Mel-am-pe'a
Me-lam'pus
Mel-am-py'ges
Mel'a-ne
Mel-a-nip'pe
Mel-a-no'pus
Mel-a-nos'y-ri
Me-lan'thus
Me'las
Mel-com'a-ni
Me-le-a'ger
Me'les
Mel'e-se
Mel-e-sig'e-nes
Me-lib'o-cus
Mel-i-bœ'a
Mel-i-cer'tes

Mel'i-chus
Me-li'na
Me-lis'sus
Mel'i-ta, or -te
Mel-i-te'ne
Me-lob'o-sis
Me'los
Mel-pom'e-ne
Me-mac'e-ni
Mem'no-nes
Mem-no-ni'um
Mem-phi'tis
Me-nal'cas
Men-a-lip'pus
Me-na'pi-i
Men'a-pis
Me'nas
Men-che'res
Men'e-cles
Me-nec'ra-tes
Men-e-de'mus
Me-neg'e-tas
Men-e-la'us
Me-ne'ni-us
Men'e-phron
Me'nes
Me-ne'the-us
Men'e-tas
Me-nip'pe
Me-nod'o-tus
Me-nœ'ce-us
Me-nœ'tes
Men-œ-ti'a-des
Me'non
Me-noph'i-lus
Me-phi'tis
Mer-cu'ri-us
Me-ri'o-nes
Mer'me-ros
Mer'o-e
Mer'o-pe
Me'rops
Mer'u-la
Me-sab'a-tes
Me-sem'bri-a
Me-se'ne
Mes'o-a
Mes-o-me'des
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
Mes-sa'la
Mes-sa-li'nus
Mes-sa'na
Mes-sa'pus
Mes-sæ'ne
Mes-so'gis
Me-su'la
Met'a-bus
Met-a-ni'ra
Met-a-pon-ti'ni
Met-a-pon'tum
Me-tau'rus
Me-tel'ius
Met-e-re'a
Meth'a-na
Me-thi'on
Me-tho'ne
Meth'o-ra
Me-thyd'ri-um
Me-thym'na
Me-ti-a-du'sa
Me-ti'o-chus
Me'ti-on
Me'tis
Me'ton
Met'o-res
Met'ro-cles
Met-ro-do'rus
Me-tu'lum
Me-zen'ti-us
Mi-a-co'rus
Mi-cip'so
Mi-cy'thus
Mid-a-i'on
Mi'das
Mi'e-za
Mi-le'tus
Mil'i-as
Mil'i-chus
Mi-li'nus
Mil-iz-i-ge'ris
Mi'lo
Mil-ti'a-des
Mil'vi-us
Mil'y-as
Mi-mal'lo-nes

Mi'mas
Mim-ner'mus
Min'ci-us
Min'da-rus
Mi-ne'i-des
Mi-ner'va
Min'i-o
Mi-no'a
Mi'nos
Min-o-tau'rus
Min'y-æ
Min'y-as
Min'y-cus
Mi-se'num
Mis-ge'tes
Mith-ra-da'tes
Mi'thras
Mi-thre'nes
Mith-ro-bar-za'nes
Mit-y-le'ne
Mna'se-as
Mnas'i-cles
Mna'son
Mna-sy'lus
Mne'mon
Mne-mos'y-ne
Mne-sar'chus
Mnes-i-bu'lus
Mnes-i-la'us
Mne-sim'a-chus
Mne-sith'e-us
Mnes'tne-us
Mne'vis
Mo-a-pher'nes
Mo-des'tus
Mo'di-a
Mœ-on'i-des
Mœ-rag'e-tes
Mœ'ris
Mo-gy'ni
Mo-li'on
Mo-li'o-ne
Mo'lo
Mo-los'sus
Mo'lus
Mo-lyc'ri-on
Mo-ly'rus
Mo-mem'phis
Mo'mus
Mo'na
Mo-ne'sus
Mo-ne'ta
Mon'i-ca
Mon'i-mus
Mon'o-dus
Mon'o-mus
Mon-ta'nus
Mon'y-chus
Mon'y-mus
Mo'phis
Mop'so-pus
Mor-ge'tes
Mor-i-me'ne
Mor'i-ni
Mor-phe-us
Mo'rys
Mo'sa
Mos'chi-on
Mo-sel'la
Mo-sych'lus
Mo-sy'ni
Mo-tho'ne
Mo-ti-e'ni
Mo'ty-a
Mo'y-ses
Mu-ci-a'nus
Mul'ci-ber
Mul'u-cha
Mum'mi-us
Mu-ni'tus
Mu-nych'i-a
Mu-ræ'na
Mu-re'tus
Mur-ra'nus
Mu'sa
Mu-sæ'us
Mu-sag'e-tes
Mus-te'la
Mu'ti-na
Mu-ti'nus
Mu-tu'nus
Myc'a-le
My-ce'næ
Myc-e-ri'nus
My'con

Myc'o-nos
My'don
My-e'nus
Myg'a-le
My-i'a-grus
My'las
My'nes
My'o-nes
My-o-ne'sus
My'ra
Myr'ge-tæ
My-ri'ce
My-ri'cus
Myr-i-on'y-ma
Myr-mec'i-des
Myr'mi-don
Myr-mid'o-nes
My'ron
My-ron'i-des
Myr'rhi-nus
Myr'si-lus
Myr'si-nus
Myr'ti-lus
Myr-to'um
Myr-tu'sa
Mys'i-a
My'son
Myt-i-le'ne

Nab-ar-za'nes
Nab'a-thes
Na'bis
Nac'o-le
Næ'vi-us
Næv'o-lus
Na-ge'ri
Na-i'a-des
Na'ias
Na-is'sus
Nam-ne'tes
Nan-tu-a'-tæ
Na-pa'ta
Na-pe'gus
Naph'i-lus
Nar-bo'na
Nar-ce'a
Nar-cis'sus
Nar'-ga-ra
Nar'ni-a
Nar'y-cus
Nas'a-mon
Nas-a-mo'nes
Na-si'ca
Na-sid-i-e'nus
Na-sid'i-us
Na'so
Naa'u-a
Na-ta'li-a
Nau'cra-tis
Nau'cra-tos
Nau-cy'des
Nau'lo-chus
Nau-pac'tus
Nau'pli-a
Nau-sic'a-a
Nau'si-cles
Nau-sith'o-us
Na'vi-us
Naz'-a-ra
Naz-i-an'-sus
Ne-al'ces
Ne-al'i-ces
Ne-an-dri'a
Ne-an'thes
Ne-ap'o-lis
Ne-a-r'chus
Ne-bro'des
Ne'chos
Nec-tan'a-bis
Nec-ti-be'res
Ne'is
Ne-i'tæ
Ne'leus
Ne-li'des
Ne-mæ'a
Ne'me-a
Nem'e-sis
Ne-me'-tes
Ne-me'us
Ne-o-bu'le
Ne-o-cæs-a-re'a
Ne-och'a-bis
Ne'o-cles
Ne-og'e-nes
Ne-om'o-ris

Ne'on
Ne-on-ti'chos
Ne'o-phron
Ne-op-tol'e-mus
Ne'o-ris
Nep'e-te
Neph'e-le
Neph'-e-ri-tes
Ne'pos
Ne-po-ti-a'nus
Nep-tu'nus
Ne-re'i-des
Ne-re'is
Ne'reus
Ne-ri-e'ne
Ner'i-tos
Ne'ro
Ner-to-brig'i-a
Ner'u-lum
Ner'va
Ner'vi-i
Ne-si'des
Ne-sim'a-chus
Ne-si-o'pe
Ne-so'pe
Nes'to-cles
Nes-tor'i-des
Ne'tum
Ne'u-ri
Ni-cæ'a
Ni-cag'o-ras
Ni-can'der
Ni-ca'nor
Ni-car'chus
Ni-ca'tor
Ni'ce
Ni-ceph'o-rus
Ni'cer
Ni-cer'a-tus
Ni-ce'tas
Nic'i-as
Nic-o-bu'lus
Ni-coch'a-res
Nic'o-cles
Ni-coc'-ra-tes
Ni-co'cre-on
Nic-o-de'mus
Nic-o-do'rus
Nic-o-la'us
Ni-com'a-chus
Nic-o-me'des
Nic-o-me-di'a
Ni'con
Nic'o-phron
Ni-cop'o-lis
Ni-cos'tra-tus
Ni-cot'e-les
Ni'ger
Ni-gri'næ
Ni-la'mon
Nil'us
Nin'i-ve
Nin'o-e
Nin'y-as
Ni'o-be
Ni-pha'tes
Nir'-eus
Ni'sa
Ni-sæ'a
Nis'i-bus
Ni-so'pe
Ni'sus
Ni-sy'ros
Nit-i-ob'ri-ges
Ni-to'cris
Nit'ri-a
No'as
No-di'nus
No-e'mon
No'la
No-la'nus
Nom-en-ta'nus
Non-a-cri'nus
No-na'cris
No'ra
Nor-ba'nus
Nor'i-cum
Nos'o-ra
No'tus
No-va'tus
Nov'e-rus
No-vi-o-du'num
No-vi-om'a-gus
No-vom'a-gus
Nu-ce'ri-a

Nu-ith'o-nes
Nu'ma
Nu-ma'na
Nu-man'tia
Nu-man-ti'nus
Nu-ma'nus
Nu'me-nes
Nu-me'ni-a
Nu-me-ri-a'nus
Nu-mi'cus
Nu'mi-da
Nu-mis'tro
Nu'mi-tor
Nun'di-na
Nyc-te'is
Nyc'teus
Nyc'ti-lus
Nyc-tim'e-ne
Nyc'ti-mus
Nym-phæ'um
Nym-pho-do'rus
Ny'sa
Ny-sæ'us
Ny-se'um
Ny-si'a-des
Nys'i-æ
Ny-sig'e-na
Ny-si'ros

O'a-rus
O'a-sis
O-ax'es
O-ax'us
Ob'ri-mas
Ob'se-quens
O-ca'le a
O-ce-an'i-des
O-ce'a-nus
O-ce'lis
Oc'e-lum
O'cha
Och'ro-na
Och-y-ro'ma
O-cric'u-lum
Oc-ta-vi-a'nus
Oc-ta'vi-us
Oc-to-ge'sa
Oc-tol'o-phus
O-cy'a-lus
O-cyp'e-te
O-cyr'o-e
Od-o-na'tus
O-des'sus
O-de'um
Od-o-a'cer
Od-o-man'ti-ce
Od'ry-sæ
Od-ys-se'a
Od-ys'seus
Œ'a-ger
Œ'a-grus
Œ-an'thæ
Œ-an-the'a
Œ'ax
Œb'a-lus
Œ-bo'tas
Œ'cle-us
Œ-cli'des
Œc-u-me'ni-us
Œd'i-pus
Œ-ne-o'ne
Œ'neus
Œ-ni'des
Œn'o-e
Œ-noun'a-us
Œ-no'no
Œ-nop'i-des
Œ-no'pi-on
Œ-no'tri
Œ-no'trus
Œ-nu'sæ
Œ'o-nus
Œr'o-e
Œ-sy'me
Œ'ta
Œt'y-lus
Og-do'rus
O-glo'sa
Og'y-ges
O-gyg'i-a
Og'y-ris
O-ic'leus
O-il'eus
Ol'a-ne
O-la'nus

Ol-be'lus
Ol'-ca-des
Ol-chin'i-um
O-le'a-ros
O'len
Ol'e-nus
Ol'ga-sys
Ol-i-gyr'tus
Ol'-i-zon
Ol-o-phyx'us
Ol-u'rus
Ol-ym-pe'ne
O-lym'pi-a
Ol-ym-pi'a-des
O-lym'pi-as
O-lym-pi-o-do'rus
O-lym'pus
Ol-ym-pu'sa
O-lyn'thus
O-ly'ras
Om'bri-ci
Om-bro'nes
Om'o-le
Om'pha-le
Om'a-ger
O-na'tas
On-ce'um
On-ches'tus
On-e-sic'ri-tus
O-nes'i-mus
O-ni'vos
On'o-ba
On-o-mac'ri-tus
On-o-mar'chus
On'o-phas
On-o-san'der
O-nug-na'thus
O-phe'las
O-phel'tes
O-phi-og'e-nes
O-phi'on
O'phis
Oph-i-te'a
O-phi'tes
O-phi-u'chus
O-phi-u'sa
Op'i-ci
O-pig'e-na
O-pim'i-us
O'pis
Op'i-ter
O-pi'tes
Op'o-is
Op-pi-a'nus
Op'pi-us
O-pun'ti-a
Or'a-sus
Or-be'lus
Or-bo'na
Or'ca-des
Or-chom'e-nus
Or-ci'nus
Or-des'sus
O-re'a-des
Or-e-sit'ro-phus
O-res'tes
O-res-te'um
Or-es-ti'dæ
Or'e-tæ
Or-e-ta'ni
O'reus
Or'ga-na
Or-get'o-rix
O-rib'a-sus
Or'i-cum, -cus
Or'i-gen
O-rig'e-nes
O-ri-ob'a-tes
O-ri'on
O-ri'tæ
O-rith'i-as
O-rith-y'ia
Or'me-nus
Or'ne-æ
Or'-neus
Or-ni'thon
Or-o-a'tis
Or'o-ba
O-ro'des
O-ros'tes
O-ron'tes
O-ro'pus
Or'o-sa
O-ros'pe-da
Or'pheus

Or-sed'i-ce
Or-sil'o-chus
Or-si'nes
Or'ta-lus
Or-thag'o-ras
Or-tho'sis
Or-to'-na
Or-tyg'i-a
O-ry'us
O-sa'ces
Os'ci
O'si
O-si'ris
Os-rho-e'ne
Os-te-o'des
Os'ti-a
Os ti-o'nes
Os-tra-ci'ne
Ot'a-ces
O-ta'nes
Oth'ma-rus
O'tho
O-thry'a-des
O'thrys
O'tre-us
O'tus
O'tys
O-vid'i-us
Ox-ar'tes
Ox'i-nes
Ox'us
Ox-y'a-res
Ox-y-ca'nus
Ox'y-lus
Ox-y-ryn'chus
O-zi'nes
Oz'o-li

Pa-ca-ti-a'nus
Pac'ci-us
Pa'ches
Pa-chi'nus
Pa-chym'e-res
Pac'o-rus
Pac-to'lus
Pac'ty-as
Pac'ty-e
Pa-cu'vi-us
Pa'dus
Pa-du'sa
Pæ'an
Pæ-a'nes
Pæ-ma'ni
Pæ'o-nes
Pæ-on'i-des
Pæ'o-plæ
Pæ'sos
Pa-ga'ni
Pag'a-sæ, or sa
Pag'a-sus
Pa'grœ
Pa-læ-ap'o-lis
Pa-læ'mon
Pa-læph'a-tus
Pa-læp'o-lis
Pal-æs-ti'na
Pal-a-me'des
Pal-a-ti'nus
Pa'les
Pa-li'ci
Pa-li'lis
Pal-i-nu'rus
Pal'la-da
Pal-la'di-um
Pal-le'ne
Pal-lui'sos
Pal-my'ra
Pal-um-bi'num
Pam'me-nes
Pam'phi-lus
Pam'phy-la
Pam-phy'lus
Pan-a-ce'a
Pan'a-cra
Pan'a-res
Pan'da-ma
Pan'da-rus
Pan'da-tes
Pan-de'mus
Pan-di'on
Pan-do'ra
Pan'dro-sos
Pa-ne'as
Pa-neg'y-ris
Pan'e-lus

Pan'e-nus
Pa'ni-a
Pan-i-ge'ris
Pan-no'ni-a
Pan'no-nes
Pan'o-pe
Pa-no'pe-æ
Pa-no'pe-us
Pa-nop'o-lis
Pa-nop'tes
Pa-nor'mus
Pan-ta'le-on
Pan-the'a
Pan'the-on
Pan'the-us
Pan'tho-us
Pan-tic'a-pes
Pa-ny'a-sis
Paph'la-gon
Pa'phos
Pa-pi-a'nus
Pa-pin'i-us
Pa-pir'i-us
Par-a-bys'ton
Pa-ræt'a-cæ
Par'a-lus
Par'e-dri
Pa-ret'ro-nes
Pa'ris
Pa-ris'a-des
Pa'ri-um
Par'me-nas
Par-men'i-des
Par-me'ni-o
Par-nas'sus
Par-o-pam'i-sus
Par-o-re'a
Pa'ros
Par'tha-sis
Par-tha'on
Par-the'ni-as
Par-then'i-ce
Par'the-non
Par-then'o-pe
Par-thi'ni
Pa-ry'a-dres
Par-ys'a-tis
Pa-sar'ga-da
Pa'se-as
Pas'i-cles
Pa-sit'a-les
Pa-sit'i-gris
Pas'sa-ron
Pas-si-e'nus
Pat'a-lus
Pat'a-ra
Pat-a-vi'nus
Pa-ta'vi-um
Pa-ter'cu-lus
Pa'træ
Pa-tro'cles
Pa-tro'cli
Pat-ro-cli'des
Pa-tro'clus
Pa-tro'us
Pau-li'nus, -a
Pau'lus
Pau-sa'ni-us
Pau'si-as
Pau-sil'y-pon
Pe'as
Pe-da'ni
Ped'a-sa
Ped'a-sus
Pe-di-a'nus
Pe'di-us
Pe'do
Pe-gas'i-des
Peg'a-sis
Peg'a-sus
Pe-la'gi-us
Pel'a-gon
Pe-lar'ge
Pe-las'gi
Pe-las'gus
Pel'a-tes
Pe-len'do-nes
Pe-let'ro-nes
Pe'le-us
Pe-li'a-des
Pe'li-as
Pe-li'des
Pe-lig'ni
Pe'li-on
Pel-la'næ

Pel-le'ne
Pel'o-pe
Pel-o-pe'a
Pel-o-pe'us
Pe-lop'i-das
Pel-o-pon-ne'sus
Pe'lops
Pe-lo'rus
Pe-lu'si-um
Pe-na'tes
Pe-ne'is
Pe-nel'o-pe
Pe-ne'us
Pen'i-das
Pen-tap'o-lis
Pen-tel'i-cus
Pen'the-as
Pen-the-si-le'a
Pen'thi-lus
Pep-a-re'thos
Pe-phre'do
Pe-ræ'a
Per'co-te
Per-dic'cas
Per-e-gri'nus
Pe-ren'na
Pe-ren'nis
Pe'reus
Per'ga-mus
Per'ga-se
Pe-ri-an'der
Pe-ri-ar'chus
Pe-rib'o-lus
Per'i-cles
Per-i-clym'e-nus
Pe-ri-e'res
Pe-rig'e-nes
Per-i-la'us
Per-i-me'de
Pe-rin'thus
Per-i-pa-tet'i-ci
Pe-rip'a-tus
Per'i-phas
Per-i-phe'tes
Per-i-pho-re'tas
Pe-ris'te-re
Pe-ris'the-nes
Pe-rit'a-nus
Per'i-tas
Pe'ro, Pe-ro'ne
Per'o-e
Per-pe-re'ne
Per-pho-re'tus
Per-rhæ'bi
Per-se'is
Per-seph'o-ne
Per-sep'o-lis
Per'seus
Per-si'des
Per'sis
Per'ti-nax
Pe-ru'si-a
Per-u-si'nus
Pes-cen'ni-us
Pes-si'nus
Pet'a-le
Pet'a-lus
Pe'te-on
Pe'te-us
Pet-o-si'ris
Pe'tra
Pe-træ'a
Pe-tri'nus
Pe-tro'ni-us
Peu'ce
Peu-ced'-a-nos
Peu-ces'tas
Peu-ci'ni
Peu-co-la'us
Pex-o-do'rus
Phæ'a
Phæ-æ'ces
Phæ'ax
Phæ'don
Phæ'dra
Phæ'drus
Phæ-nar'e-te
Pha'e-thon
Pha-e-tu'sa
Pha-e-ton-ti'a-des
Phal-a-cri'ne
Phal'a-ra
Phal'a-ris
Pha-le'rum
Pha-lo're

Phæm-e-no'phis
Pha-na'ces
Pha-nag'o-ra
Phan-a-rce a
Pha'nas
Pha-na'tes
Phan'o-cles
Phan-o-de'mus
Phan'o-tis
Pha'on
Pha'ræ
Pha-ras'ma-nes
Pha'ris
Phar-me-cu'sa
Phar-na-ba'zus
Phar-na'ces
Phar-na-pa'tes
Pha'ros
Phar-sa'lus
Pha-ru'si-i
Phas-a-e'lis
Pha-se'lis
Phav-o-ri'nus
Phaz-e'mon
Phe'a
Phe-ca'dum
Phe'ge-us
Phe'lle-e
Phe'mi-us
Phe-mon'o-e
Phe-ne'us (a man)
Phe'ne-us (a lake)
Phe'ræ
Phe-rec'ra-tes
Pher-e-cy'des
Pher-e-ni'ce
Phe'res
Pher-e-ti'ma
Phe-ri'num
Phi'a-le
Phid'i-as
Phi-dip'pi-des
Phi'don
Phid'y-le
Phig-a-le'a
Phil-a-del-phi'a
Phil-a-del'phus
Phi'læ
Phi-læ'ni
Phi-lam'mon
Phi-lar'chas
Phil'e-as
Phi-le'mon
Phi-le'ne
Phil-e-ta:rus
Phil'i-des
Phi-li'nus
Phi-lip'pi
Phi-lip'pi-des
Phi-lip-pop'o-lis
Phi-lip'pus
Phi-lis-ti'des
Phi-lis'ti-on
Phi-lis'tus
Phi'lo
Phi-loch'o-rus
Phil'o-cles
Phi-loc'ra-tes
Phil-oc-te'tes
Phil-o-de'mus
Phi-lod'i-ce
Phil-o-la'us
Phi-lol'o-gus
Phi-lom'a-che
Phil-o-me'la
Phil-o-me'tor
Phi-lon'i-des
Phi-lon'o-me
Phil-o-pœ'men
Phil-o-steph'a-nus
Phi-loa'tra-tus
Phi-lo'tas
Phil-o-ti'mus
Phi-lox'e-nus
Phil'y-res
Phi-lyr'i-des
Phin'e-us
Phi-ni'des
Phin'ti-as
Phleg'e-thon
Phle'gi-as
Phle'gon
Phle'gra
Phle'gy-as
Phli'as
Phli'us
Pho-be'tor
Pho-cæ'a
Pho'ci-on
Pho'cis
Pho'cus
Pho-cy'l-i-des
Phœ'be
Phœb'i-das
Phœ'bus
Phœ-ni'ce
Phœ-ni'ces
Phœ-ni'cus
Phœn-i-cu'sa
Phœ-nis'sa
Phœ'nix
Pho'i'o-e
Pho'lus
Phor-cy'nis
Phor'mi-o
Pho-ro'ne-us
Phor-o-ni'dæ
Pho-ro'nis
Phos'pho-rus
Pho-ti'nus
Phra-a'tes
Phra-ha'tes
Phra-or'tes
Phras'i-cles
Phre-ge'na
Phrix'us
Phron'i-ma
Phry'ges
Phry'ne
Phryn'i-chus
Phry'nis
Phth'a
Phth'i-o'tis
Phy'a
Phy'cus
Phyl'a-ce
Phyl'a-cus
Phy-lar'chus
Phy'las
Phy'le
Phy-li'des
Phyl'i-ra
Phyt'a-lus
Pi'a-sus
Pi-ce'ni
Pic-en-ti'ni
Pi-ce'num
Pic-ta'vi
Pic-ta'-vi-um
Pic'to-nes
Pi'cus
Pi-do'rus
Pi'e-ra
Pi-e'ri-a
Pi-er'i-des
Pi'e-rus
Pi'gres
Pi-la'tus
Pi-le'sus
Pi-lo'rus
Pi-lum'nus
Pim-ple'a
Pin'a-ra
Pin'a-rus
Pin'da-rus
Pin'da-sus
Pi'o-ne
Pi-ræ'us, -ræ'e-us
Pi-re'ne
Pi-rith'o-us
Pi-ro'mis
Pi'rus
Pi'sa
Pi'sæ
Pi-san'der
Pi-sa'nus
Pi-sa'tes
Pi-sau'rum
Pi-se'nor
Pis'i-as
Pis'i-dæ
Pi-sid'i-a
Pi-sid'i-ce
Pis-is-trat'i-des
Pi-sis'tra-tus
Pi'so
Pi-so'nis
Pi'sus
Pit'a-ne
Pith-e-cu'sa
Pi'tho
Pith-o-la'us
Pi'thon
Pit'ta-cus
Pit'the-us
Pit-u-la'ni
Pit-y-o-ne'sus
Pit'y-us
Pit-y-u'sa
Pla-cen'ti-a
Pla-cid-e-i-a'nus
Pla-na'si-a
Plan-ci'na
Plan-u'des
Pla-tæ'a
Plat'a-ge
Plat-a-mo'des
Plat'a-nus
Pla-te'a
Pla'to
Pla-ton'i-ci
Plau-ti-a'nus
Plau'tus
Pla'vis
Pleb-is-ci'tum
Plei'a-des
Plei'o-ne
Pleu-ra'tus
Pli-ni'us
Plin-thi'ne
Plis-tar'chus
Plis'the-nes
Plis-to'a-nax, or -to'nax
Plis-to-ni'ces
Plo-the'a
Plo-ti'nus, -a
Plu-tar'chus
Plu'to
Plu'tus
Pod-a-le'a
Pod-a-lir'i-us
Po-dar'ces
Po-dar'ge
Pœ'as
Pœc'i-le
Pœm'e-nis
Pœ'ni
Pol'e-mon
Po-le'nor
Po'li-as
Po-li-e'um
Po-li-or-ce'tes
Po-lis'tra-tus
Pol'i-o
Po-ly-æ'nus
Po-ly-ar'chus
Pol-y-be'tes
Po-lyb'i-us
Pol-y-bo'tes
Po-lyb'o-tus
Pol'y-bus
Pol-y-car'pus
Pol-y-cle'a
Pol'y-cles
Pol-y-cle'tus
Po-lyc'ra-tes
Po-lyd'a-mas
Pol-y-dec'tes
Pol-y-do'rus
Pol-yg-no'tus
Po-ly-hym'ni-a
Po-lym'ni-a
Po-ly-i'dus
Pol-y-la'us
Pol-y-me'de
Pol-ym-nes'tes
Pol-ym-nes'tor
Pol-y-ni'ces
Po-lyn'o-e
Pol-y-phe'mus
Pol'y-phron
Po-lys'tra-tus
Po-ly'tes
Pol-y-ti-me'tus
Pol-y-ti'mus
Po-lyx'e-na
Po-lyx'o
Pol-y-ze'lus
Pom-e-ti'na
Po-mo'na
Pom-pe'ia
Pom-pe-i-a'nus
Pom-pe'i-i
Pom-pe-i-op'o-lis
Pom-pe'i-us
Pom'pe-lon
Pom-pe-o'na
Pom-pi'lus
Pomp-ti'nae
Pon'ti-cus
Pon-ti'nus
Pon'ti-us
Po-plic'o-la
Por'a-ta
Por'ci-a
Por-do-se-le'ne
Po-red'o-rax
Po-ri'na
Por-o-se-le'ne
Por'ri-us
Por'se-na, -sen'na
Por-tu'nus
Po'rus
Po-si'don
Po'si-o
Post'hu-mus
Pot'a-mon
Pot'a-mus
Po-thi'nus
Po'thos
Pot-i-dæ'a
Po-ti'tus
Pot'ni-æ
Præ-nes'te
Præn-es-ti'ni
Præ'sos
Pra'si-i
Pras'i-nus
Prat'i-nas
Prax-ag'o-ras
Prax'i-as
Prax-id'i-ce
Prax'i-la
Prax-iph'a-nes
Prax-it'e-les
Prax-ith'e-a
Pri-am'i-des
Pri'a-mus
Pri-a'pus
Pri-e'ne
Pri'o-la
Pris-ci-a'nus
Pris-cil'la
Pri-ver'num
Pro'bus
Pro'cas
Proch'o-rus
Pro'cle-a
Pro'cles
Pro-cli'dæ
Pro'clus
Proc-on-ne'sus
Pro-co'pi-us
Pro'cris
Pro-crus'tes
Proc-u-le'i-us
Proc'u-lus
Prod'i-cus
Prod'ro-mus
Prœt'i-des
Prœ'tus
Pro-la'us
Pro-me'the-us
Pro-me'this
Pro-nap'i-des
Pro'nax
Pron'o-mus
Pron'o-us
Prop'u-ba
Pro-pœt'i-des
Pro-pon'tis
Prop-y-le'a
Pros-e-le'ni
Pro-ser'pi-na
Pros-o-pi'tes
Pro-tag'o-ras
Pro-tes-i-la'us
Pro'te-us
Pro-tog'e-nes
Prot-o-ge-ni'a
Prox'e-nus
Pru-den'ti-us
Pru'sa
Pru'si-as
Prym-ne'sus
Pryt'a-nis
Psam'a-thos
Psam-me-ni'tus
Psam-met'i-chus
Psa'phis
Pse-bo'a
Pse-ne'rus
Psit'ta-ce
Psy'che
Pte'le-um
Ptol-e-mæ'us
Ptol-e-ma'is
Pub-lic'o-la
Pub'li-us
Pu-di'ca
Pu'ni-cum
Pu-te-o-la'num
Pu-te'o-li
Pyg'e-la
Pyg-mæ'i
Pyg-ma'li-on
Pyl'a-des
Py'las
Py-le'ne
Py'los
Pym'a-tus
Py-ram'i-des
Pyr'a-mus
Py-re'ne
Pyr'o-des
Pyr'rhi-as
Pyr'rhi-ca
Py-thag'o-ras
Pyth'e-as
Pyth'i-as
Pyth'i-on
Pyth-i-o-ni'ce
Py'tho
Pyth'o-cles
Pyth-o-de'lus
Pyth-o-do'rus
Pyth-o-la'us
Py'thon
Pyth-o-ni'ce
Pyth-o-ni'cus
Pyt'ta-lus
Pyx-ag'a-thus

Qua'di
Qua-dra'tus
Quad'ri-frons
Quad'ri-ceps
Qua'ri
Qui-e'tus
Quinc-ti-a'nus
Quinc-til'i-us
Quin-til-i-a'nus
Quin-til'lus, -a
Quin'ti-us
Quin'tus
Quir-i-na'li-a
Qui-ri'nus
Qui-ri'tes

Ra-bir'i-us
Ra-cil'i-a
Ræ-sa'ces
Ram'ses
Ra-pha'na
Ra-phi'a
Ra-scip'o-lis
Ra-tu'me-na
Rau-ra'ci
Ra-ven'na
Rav'o-la
Re-a'te
Re-dic'u-lus
Red-o'nes
Reg'u-lus
Re'sus
Rhab-du'chi
Rha-ce'lus
Rhad-a-man'thus
Rhæ'ti
Rha'ti-a
Rha'gæ
Rha-me'lus
Rham-nu'si-a
Rhamp-si-ni'tus
Rha-phe'a
Rhap-so'di
Rhas-cu'po-lis
Rha-to'us
Rhe'a
Rhe'bas
Rhed'o-nes
Rhe'gi-um
Rhe-ne'a

Rhe'nus
Rhe-o-mi'tres
Rhe'sus
Rhe-u'nus
Rhex-e'nor
Rhi-a'nus
Rhi-mot'a-cles
Rhi-pæ'i
Rhi'um
Rho-be'a
Rhod'a-nus
Rho'dæ
Rho'di-a
Rhod'o-pe
Rho-do'pis
Rho'dus
Rhœ'cus
Rhœ-te'um
Rhœ'tus
Rho-sa'ces
Ri-phæ'i
Ri-phe'us
Rix'a-næ
Ro-bi'go
Rod-e-ri'cus
Ro'ma
Ro-ma'nus
Rom'u-lus
Ros'ci-us
Ro-tom'a-gus
Rox-a'na
Rox-o-la'ni
Ru'bi-con
Ru-bi-e'nus
Ru-bi'go
Ru-bre'nus
Ru'di-æ
Ru-fi'nus
Ru'fus
Ru'gi-i
Ru-pil'i-us
Rus'ci-no
Rus-pi'num
Rus'ti-cus
Ru-te'ni
Ru'ti-lus
Ru'tu-ba
Ru'tu-li

Sa'ba
Sab'a-con
Sa-bæ'i
Sab'ba-tæ
Sa-ba'tra
Sa-ba'zi-us
Sa-bel'li
Sa-bi'na
Sa-bi'nus
Sab'ra-ta
Sa-bri'na
Sac'a-das
Sa'cæ
Sac-a-se'ne
Sa'cer
Sach-a-li'tæ
Sa-cra'ni
Sac'ro-ne
Sad'a-les
Sa-dy-a'tes
Sæt'a-bes
Sag'a-na
Sag'a-ris
Sa-gun'tum
Sag-un-ti'nus
Sa'is
Sa-i'tis
Sa'la
Sal'a-mis
Sal-a-mi'na
Sal'a-ra
Sa-lar'i-ca
Sa-le'ni
Sal-en-ti'ni
Sa-ler'num
Sa'li-a
Sa-li'ni
Sal-i-na'tor
Sal-lus'ti-us
Sal-mo'ne
Sal-mo'ne-us
Sal-mo'nis
Sal-my-des'sus
Sa-lo'na, -næ
Sal-o-ne'a
Sal-o-ni'nus, -na
Sa-lo'ni-us
Sal-pi'nus
Salvi-an
Sal-vid-i-e'nus
Sa'ly-es
Sa-ma'ri-a
Sam-ni'tes
Sam'ni-um
Sa'mos
Sa-mos'a-ta
Sam-o-thra'ce
Sam-o-thra'ces
Sa'mus
San-cho-ni'a-thon
San-da'ce
San'da-nis
San-dro-cot'tus
San'ga-la
San-ga'ri-us, or
San'ga-ris
San-nyr'i-on
San'to-nes
San-to'ni-cus
Sa-o'ce
Sa-oc'o-ras
Sa'on
Sa-pæ'i
Saph'a-rus
Sap-i-re'ne
Sa-pi'res
Sa'por, -po'res
Sap'pho
Sar-a-ce'ni
Sar-a-pa'ni
Sa-ra'vus
Sar-da-na-pa'lus
Sar-de'ne
Sar'di-ca
Sar-din'i-a
Sar'dis
Sar'do-nes
Sar-doni'-cus
Sar'do-nyx
Sar'do-um
Sar'ma-tæ
Sa'ron
Sa-ron'i-cus
Sar-pe'don
Sas-pi'res
Sas-san'i-dæ
Sat'a-la
Sat-i-bar-za'nes
Sa-tic'u-la
Sa'tis
Sa-tra'i-dæ
Sat-ra-pe'ni
Sat'ra-pes
Sa-tri'cum
Sat-ur-ni'nus
Sa-tur'ni-us
Sa-tur'nus
Sat'y-ri
Sat'y-rus
Sau-fe'i-us
Sau-rom'a-tæ
Sav'e-ra
Sa'vus
Sax'o-nes
Scæ'va
Scæv'o-la
Sca-man'der
Scan-de'a
Scan-di-na'vi-a
Scap'u-la
Scar-do'a
Scar-phe'a
Scau'rus
Scel-e-ra'tus
Sce-ni'tæ
Sche'di-us
Sche'ra
Schœ'nus
Sci-ap'o-des
Sci'a-thus
Sci'dros
Sci-de'a
Sci-pi'a-des
Scip'i-o
Sci'ras
Sci'ron
Scol'o-ti
Sco'lus
Sco'pas
Scop'e-los
Sco-ti'nus
Scri-bo-ni-a'nus
Scri-bo'ni-us
Scyl'a-ce
Scy'lax
Scy-lu'rus
Scy-ri'a-des
Scy'ros
Scy'thæ
Scy-the'ni
Scy'thes, or-tha
Scyth'i-a
Scyth'i-des
Scy-thi'nus
Scy-thop'o-lis
Se-bas'te
Seb-as-top'o-lis
Se-be'thus
Se-dig'i-tus
Se-du'ni
Se-du'si-i
Se-ges'ta
Se-ges'tes
Se-gob-ri'-ga
Seg'o-nax
Se-go'vi-a
Se-gu-si-a'ni
Se-gu'si-o
Se-ja'nus
Se-le'ne
Se-leu'ci-dæ
Se-leu'cis
Se-leu'cus
Se-li'nus
Sel-la'si-a
Sel-le'is
Se-lym'bri-a
Sem'e-le
Se-mir'a-mis
Sem'no-nes
Se-mo'nes
Sen'e-ca
Se'ni-a
Sen'o-nes
Se'pi-as
Sep-tem'pe-da
Sep-tim'ius
Seq'ua-na
Seq'ua-ni
Se-ra'pes
Se-ra'pis
Ser-bo'nis
Se-re'na
Se-re'nus
Ser-ges'tus
Ser'gi-us
Ser'i-ca
Se-ri'phus
Ser'my-la
Ser-ra'nus
Ser-to'ri-us
Ser-vi-a'nus
Ser-vil-i-a'nus
Ser-vil'i-us
Ses'a-mus
Se-sos'tris
Ses'ti-us
Set'a-bis
Se'thon
Se-ve'rus
Sex-ti'lis
Sex'tus
Si-bi'ni
Sib'o-tes
Si-bur'ti-us
Si-byl'læ
Sib-yl-li'nus
Si-cam'bri
Si-ca'ni
Si-chæ'us
Si-cil'i-a
Si-ci'nus
Sic'u-lus, -i
Sic'y-on
Sid-a-ce'ne
Si-de'nus
Si-de'ro
Sid-i-ci'ni
Si'don
Si-do'nes
Si-ge'um
Sig-ni'nus
Si'la
Si-la'i
Si-la'nus
Si-le'nus
Sil'u-res
Sil-va'nus
Sim'o-is
Si'mon
Si-mon'i-des
Sim-plic'i-us
Sim'y-ra
Si'non
Si-no'pe
Sin-ti'ca
Sin-u-es'sa
Si-o'pe
Si-pon'tum
Siph'y-lus
Sir-bo'nis
Si-re'nes
Si'ris
Sis'a-pon
Sis'a-ra
Sis'e-nes
Si-sen'na
Sis-i-gam'bis
Sis'y-phus
Sis-ta'ces
Si'thon
Si-tho'ni-a
Sit'o-nes
Sma-rag'dus
Smi'lis
Smin'the-us
So'a-nes
Soc'ra-tes
Sod'o-ma
Sœ'mi-as
Sog-di-a'na
Sog-di-a'nus
So-la'nus
So-li'nus
Sol'o-e
So'lon
Sol'y-ma
Sop'a-ter
So-phe'ne
Soph'o-cles
Soph-o-nis'ba
So'phron
Soph-ro-nis'cus
So-phros'y-ne
So-pi'thes
Sop'o-lis
So-rac'te
So-ra'nus
Sor'di-ce
Sos'i-cles
So-sic'ra-tes
So-sig'e-nes
Sos'i-lus
So-sip'a-ter
So-sip'o-lis
Sos'pi-ta
Sos'the-nes
Sos'tra-tus
Sot'a-des
So'ter
So-te'res
So-ti-a'tes
So-ti'ra
So-zo'me-nus
So-zop'o-lis
Spar'ta-cus
Spar-ti-a'nus
Spar-to'ius
Spar'a-le
Sper-che'us
Sper-ma-toph'a-gi
Sphen-sip'pus
Sphac-te'ri-æ
Sphe'rus
Spho'dri-as
Spin'tha-rus
Spo-le'tum
Spor'a-des
Spu-ri'na
Stab'u-lum
Sta-gi'ra
Staph'y-lus
Sta-san'der
Sta-te'nus
Sta-ti'ra
Sta'ti-us
Sta'tor
Steg'a-nos
Stel-la'tes
Ste-noc'ra-tes
Sten'to-ris
Sten-y-cle'rus
Steph'a-ne
Steph'a-nus
Ster'o-pes, -pe
Ster-sich'o-rus
Ste-sag'o-ras
Stes-i-cle'a
Ste-sim'bro-tus
Sthen'e-lus
Sthe'-no
Stil'i-cho
Sto-bæ'us
Sto'i-ci
Stra'bo
Stra-tar'chas
Strat'o-cles
Strat-o-ni'ce
Stra-ton-i-ce'a
Stron'gy-le
Stroph'a-des
Stro'phi-us
Stru'thus
Stry'mon
Strym'o-nis
Styg'i-us
Stym-pha'lis
Stym-pha'lus
Sty'ra
Su-a'da
Su-ag'e-la
Su-a'na
Su-ba'tri-i
Su-blic'i-us
Su-bu'ra
Su-de'ti
Su-es'sa
Su-es'so-nes
Sue-to'ni-us
Sue'vi
Suf-fe'nus
Su-fe'tes
Sui'das
Su-il-la'res
Su-i-o'nes
Sul-pic'i-us
Sum-ma'nus
Su'ni-ci
Su'ni-um
Su-od'o-na
Su-si-a'na
Su-va'ni
Syb'a-ris
Sy-e'ne
Sy-en'e-sis
Sym'ma-chus
Syr-a-cu'sæ
Sy'ros
Sys-i-gam'bis
Sy-sim'e-thres
Sys'i-nas
Sy'thas

Ta'bor
Ta-bu'da
Ta-bur'nus
Tac'a-pe
Tac-a-pho'ris
Tac-fa-ri'nas
Ta-champ'so
Ta'chos
Tac'i-tus
Tac'o-la
Tæn'a-ros
Tæn'a-rum
Ta-e'pa
Ta'ges
Ta'gus
Tal'a-us
Ta-la'y-ra
Tal'e-tum
Ta'lus
Tam'a-ris
Tam'e-sis
Ta'mos
Tam'y-ris
Tan'a-gra
Tan'a-ger
Tan'a-is
Tan'a-quil
Ta-ne'tum
Tan-tal'i-des
Tan'ta-lus
Ta-nu'si-nus
Ta'o-ce
Ta'phi-æ

Ta-phi-as'sus
Tap-o-si'ris
Ta-prob'a-ne
Tap'u-ri
Ta-ras'co
Tar-en-ti'nus
Tar-pe'i-us, -a
Tar-quin'i-us
Tar-ra-ci'na
Tar'ra-co
Tar'ta-rus
Tar-te'sus
Tar-tes'sus
Tas-ge'ti-us
Ta'ti-an
Ta'ti-i
Tau-chi'ra
Tau-ri'a
Tau-ri'ni
Tau-ris'ci
Tax'i-la
Tax'i-les
Ta-yg'e-te, -ge'ta
Ta-yg'e-tus, -ta
Te-a'num
Te'a-rus
Te-a'te
Te-ge'a-te
Tech'na-tis
Tec-tos'a-ges
Te'ge-a, Te-gæ'a
Te-ge-a'tes
Tel'a-mon
Tel-chi'nes
Te-leb'o-æ
Te-le'cles
Tel-e-cli'des
Te-leg'o-nus
Te-lem'a-chus
Tel'e-mus
Tel-e-phas'sa
Tel'e-phus
Te-les'i-cles
Tel-e-si'nus
Tel-e-sip'pus
Tel-le'ne
Tel-mes'sus
Tem-e-ni'tes
Ten'e-nus
Ten'e-sa
Ten'pe
Tench'te-ri
Te'ne-a
Ten'e-dos
Ten'e-sis
Ten'ty-ra
Ten-ty'ra
Te-re'don
Te-ren'ti-us, -a
Ter-i-ba'zus
Ter-i-da'tes
Te-ri'na
Ter'me-ra
Ter'me-rus
Ter'mi-nus
Terp-sich'o-re
Ter-ra-ci'na
Ter-tul-li-a'nus
Te-trap'o-lis
Tet'ri-cus
Teu-chi'ra
Teu-mes'sus
Teu-thro'ne
Teu'to-ni, -nes
Teu-ton'i-cus
Thal'a-mæ
Tha'les
Tha-le'tes
Tha-li'a
Tham'y-ras
Tham'y-ris
Than'a-tos
Thap'sa-cus
Thau'mas
The-æ-te'tus
The-ag'e-nes
The-a'no
The-a-te'tes
Theb'a-is
Theg-a-nu'sa
Thel-pu'sa
Thelx-i'on
The-mis-cy'ra
Them'i-son
The-mis'ti-us

The-mis'to-cles
Them-i-stog'e-nes
The-o-cle'a
The'o-cles
The-o-clym'e-nus
The-oc'ri-tus
The-od'a-tus
The-o-dec'tes
The-o-do'ra
The-o-do-re'tus
The-o-do-ri'cus
The-o-do'rus
The-o-do'si-us
The-o-do'ti-on
The-o'do-ta
The-o-du'lus
The-o-gi'ton
The-og-ne'tes
The-og'nis
The-om-nes'tus
The-o'nas, ni'cus
The-o'nas, -ni'cus
The-on'o-e
The'o-pe
The-oph'a-nes
The-oph'i-lus
The-o-phras'tus
The-o-phy-lac'tus
The-o-pom'pus
The-o'ris
The-o-ti'mus
The-ox'e-na
The-ram'e-nes
The-rap'næ
The'ri-cles
Ther-mo'don
Ther-mop'y-læ
Ther-mo'da-mas
Ther-san'der
Ther-si'o-chus
Ther-si'tes
The-se'a
The'seus
The-si'des
Thes-pe'a
Thes-pi'a-des
Thes'pi-æ
Thes-pro'ti
Thes-sa'li-a
Thes'sa-lo-ni'ca
Thes'sa-lus
Thes'ti'a-des
Thes'ty-lis
The'tis
Theu-pros-o'pon
Thi-od'a-mas
This'e-a
Tho-an-te'us
Thom'y-ris
Tho-ni'tes
Tho-o'tes
Thra'ce
Thra'ces
Thras-y-bu'lus
Thras-y-dæ'us
Thra-syl'lus
Thra-sym'a-chus
Thras-y-me'des
Thu-cyd'i-des
Thu'ri-æ
Thu-ri'nus
Thy'a-mis
Thy-a-ti'ra
Thy-bar'ni
Thy-es'tes
Thym'bri-a
Thym'e-le
Thy-mi'a-this
Thy-mœ'tes
Thy-od'a-mas
Thy-o'ne
Thy'o-tes
Thyr'e-a
Thyr-e-a'tis
Thyr-sag'e-tæ
Ti-be'ri-as
Tib-e-ri'nus
Tib'e-ris
Tib'u-la
Ti-bul'lus
Ti'bur
Tib-ur-ti'nus
Ti-ci'nus (a river)
Tic'i-nus (a man)
Ti-fa'ta

Ti-fer'num
Tig-el-li'nus
Ti-gra'nes
Tig-ran-o-cer'ta
Tig-u-ri'ni
Ti-mag'e-nes
Tim-a-ge'tes
Ti-man'thes
Ti-mar'chus
Ti-ma'vus
Tim-o-cle'a
Tim'o-cles
Ti-mo'cre-on
Ti-mo'le-on
Ti-mo'lus
Ti-mom'a-chus
Ti-mo'nax
Ti-mo'the-us
Ti-re'si-as
Tir-i-da'tes
Ti-sam'e-nes
Tis-ic'-ra-tes
Ti-siph'o-ne
Tis-sa-pher'nes
Ti-ta'nes
Ti-ta'nus (a giant)
Ti'ta-nus (a river)
Ti-tha'nus
Ti-tho're-a
Ti-thraus'tes
Tit-i-a'nus
Ti-tin'i-us
Tit'y-rus
Tit'y-us
Tle-pol'e-mus
To-ga'ta
To-le'tum
Tol'o-phon
To-lo'sa
Tom'a-rus
Tom'o-rus
Tom'y-ris
Ton-do'ta
To-ro'ne
Tor-qua'tus
Tox'i-li
Trach'a-lus
Trach-o-ni'tis
Traj-a-no'po-lis
Tra-ja'nuz
Trans-al-pi'nus
Trans-pa-da'nus
Trans-tib-e-ri'nus
Trap'e-za
Trap'e-zon
Trap'e-zus
Tras-i-me'nus
Treb'u-la
Trib'o-ci
Tri-bu'ni
Tric-as-ti'ni
Trich'i-nas
Tri-cho'nis
Tric-o-lo'ni
Tri-cor'y-thus
Tri-cra'na
Tri-den'tum
Tri-e'res
Trif-o-li'nus
Tri-go'num
Tri-na'cri-a
Trin-o-ban'tes
Tri-oc'a-la
Tri'o-pas
Tri-phy'lis
Trip'o-lis
Trip-tol'e-mus
Tris-me-gis'tus
Trit-o-ge-ni'a
Tri-to'nes
Tri-yi'cus
Tro'a-des
Troch'a-ri
Trœ-ze'ne
Trog'i-lus
Trog-lod'y-tæ
Tro'i-lus
Tro-ju'ge-næ
Troph'i-mus
Tros'su-lum
Trot'i-lum
Tru-en'tum
Tryph-i-o-do'rus
Try-pho'sa

Tu'be-ro
Tu-gi'ni
Tu-gu-ri'nus
Tul-li-a'num
Tul-li'o-la
Tur-de-ta'ni
Tur'du-li
Tu-re'sis
Tu'ro-nes
Tus-cu-la'num
Tus'cu-lum
Tu-ti-ca'nus
Tu'ti-cum
Ty'a-na
Ty-a-ni'tis
Tych'i-cus
Tyd'e-us
Ty-di'des
Tyn-dar'i-des
Tyn'da-ris
Tyn'da-rus
Ty-pho'nis
Tyr-an-gi'tæ
Ty-ran'nus
Tyr-i-da'tes
Ty-ri'o-tes
Ty-rog'ly-phus
Tyr-rhe'ni
Tyr-rhe'nus
Tyr-se'ta
Tzac'o-nes

U-cal'e-gon
U'cu-bis
U-fen-ti'na
Ul-pi-a'nus
U'lu-bræ
U-lys'ses
Un-bre'nus
Um'bri-a
Up-sa'lum
U-ra'ca
U-ra'gus
U'ra-nus
Ur'bi-cus
Ur-bi'num
U-re'um
Ur'ge-num
U-ri'on
Ur-si'nus
Us-ca'na
U-sip'e-tes
U'ti-ca
Ux'a-ma
Ux-el-lo-du'num
Ux-is'a-ma
U-zi'ta

Va-cu'na
Vad-i-mo'nis
Vag-e-dru'sa
Va-ge'ni
Va-ge'sus
Va'ha-lis
Va-i'cus
Val-a-mi'rus
Va-len-tin-i-a'nus
Val-en-ti'nus
Va-le-ri-a'nus
Val'e-rus
Van'da-li
Van-da'li-i
Van-gi'o-nes
Va-ra'nes
Var'i-cus
Va-ri'ni
Va-sa'tæ
Vas'co-nes
Vat-i-ca'nus
Va-tre'nus
Ve-chi'res
Vec-to'nes
Ve-i-a'nus
Ve-la'brum
Vel'e-da
Vel'i-ca
Ve-li'num
Vel'i-tes
Ve-li'træ
Ve-na'frum
Ven'e-dæ
Ven'e-di
Ven'e-li
Ven'e-ti
Ven'e-tus

Ven-no'nes
Ve-nu'si-um
Ve-ra'gri
Ver-cin-get'o-rix
Ver-gil'i-a
Ver-gob're-tus
Ve-ro'na
Ver-o-ni'ca
Ver-re-gi'num
Ver-ru'go
Ver'ti-co
Ver-u-la'nus
Ves'a-gus
Ve-se'vus
Ves-pa-si-a'nus
Ves-ta'les
Ves-ti'nus
Ves'u-lus
Vet-to'nes
Vi-a'drus
Vib-i-o'nes
Vic-to-ri'nus
Vim-i-na'lis
Vin-da'lum
Vin-dem'i-tor
Vir-du'ma-rus
Vir-i-dom'a-rus
Vir-i-pla'ca
Vis'tu-la
Vi-tis'a-tor
Vit'ri-cus
Vog'e-sus
Vo-la'na
Vol'e-sus
Vol-u-se'nus
Vo-lu-si-a'nus
Vol'u-sus
Vo-ma'nus
Vo-no'nes
Vul-ca'nus
Vul-si'num

Xan-tho-pu'lus
Xan'ti-cles
Xan-tip'pus, -pe
Xe-nag'o-ras
Xen-o-cle'a
Xen'o-cles
Xe-noc'ra-tes
Xe-nod'i-ce
Xen-o-do'rus
Xe-nod'o-tes
Xe-noph'a-nes
Xen'o-phon
Xerx-e'ne
Xi-me'ne
Xi-phe'ne
Xyp'e-te
Xys'ti-ci

Za-ba'tus
Zab-di-ce'ne
Zab'u-lus
Zac'o-rus
Za-cyn'thus
Za-leu'cus
Za-molx'is
Zan'the-nes
Zan'thi-cles
Zar-bi-e'nus
Zar-do'ces
Zar'e-te
Za-ri-as'pes
Za-vec'es
Ze-bi'na
Ze-le'a
Zen'o-cles
Zen-o-cli'des
Zen-o-do'rus
Ze-noph'a-nes
Zeph'y-rus
Zeu-gi-ta'na
Zeux-i-da'mus
Zeux-ip'pe
Zi-gi'ra
Zi-ma'ra
Zi-my'ri
Zi-ob'e-ris
Zo'i-lus
Zo-i-te'um
Zon'a-ras
Zop'y-rus
Zos'i-mus
Zy-gan'tes
Zy-gom'e-la

PRONUNCIATION

OF

HEBREW AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

It is generally admitted that the true pronunciation of Hebrew is now lost; a few general rules, however, may be given as a guide to the pronunciation of the Hebrew proper names occurring in the Old and New Testaments. The sound of the letter *g*, which in Greek and Latin is soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*—as Gellius, Gippius, Gyas, &c., in Hebrew names is hard—as Gerizim, Gideon; except Bethphage, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, has conformed itself to the Greek pronunciation.

In Hebrew names, the double letter *ch*, which in the English language admits of three different pronunciations (*k*, *tch*, and *sh*), is sounded hard like *k*—as *Chebar*, *Enoch*; but the words *Rachel* and *Cherubim* are Anglicised in their pronunciation, as in the English word *charity*, although the city of *Cherub* is pronounced *Ke'rub*.

The consonants *c*, *s*, and *t*, before *ia* and *iu*, take the sound of *zh* or *sh*, in a number of Scripture names, when preceded by an accent—as Asia, Cappadocia, Galatia, &c.

As to the vowels and diphthongs, the final *i*, when it forms a distinct syllable, is pronounced with a long sound—as *A'i*, *A-ris'-a-i*; but the two vowels *ai* are pronounced sometimes as a diphthong, as in *Mor'de-cai*, and sometimes as two distinct vowels, as in *Hag'-ga-i*. The two vowels *ia*, when preceded by a vowel, are sometimes pronounced as one syllable, the *i* sounding like *y*—as *Isaiah* (I-sa'yah), *Benaiah* (Be-na'yah); but when sounded as two syllables, the accent is on the *i*—as *Ad-a-i'ah*. When *ei* is followed by a vowel, the *i* is usually sounded like the consonant *y*—as *Iphideiah* (If-e-de'yah). Names of Gentile origin, whether plural or singular, ending in *ene*, *ine*, and *ite*, are pronounced like the English formatives—as *Nazarene'*, *Philis'tine*, *Am'monite*, though *Magdale'ne* forms an exception.

The following is an alphabetical list of Scripture Proper Names of more than two syllables, the accentuation and syllabication of each being duly noted. Words of only two syllables are omitted, because, as they are always accented on the first, no mistake can arise in their pronunciation.

A'a-lar
Ab'a-cuc
A-bad'-don
Ab-a-di'-as
Ab'a-na
Ab'a-rim
Ab'a-ron
Ab-di'as
Ab'-di-el
A-bed'ne-go
A'bel Me-ho'lath
A'bel Miz'ra-im
Ab'e-san
Ab'e-sar
Ab'ga-rus
A-bi'a *or* A-bi'ah
A-bi'a-saph
A-bi'a-thar
A-bi'dah
Ab'i-dan
A'bi-el
A-bi-e'zer
A-bi-ez'-rite
Ab'i-gail
A-bi'hu
A-bi'hud
A-bi'jah
A-bi'jam
Ab-i-le'ne
A-bim'a-el
A-bim'e-lech
A-bin'a-dab
A-bin'o-am
A-bi'ram
A-bi'rom
A-bis'a-i
Ab-i-se'i
Ab'i-shag
A-bish'a-har
A-bish'a-i
A-bish'a-lom
A-bish'u-a
Ab'i-shur
Ab'i-sum
Ab'i-tal
Ab'i-tub
A-bi'-ud
A'bra-ham
Ab'sa-lom
A-bu'-bus
Ac'a-ron
Ac'a-tan
Ac'ca-ron
A-cel'da-ma
A-cha'i-a
A-cha'i-cus
A-chi-ach'a-rus
A-chim'e-lech
A-chi'ram
Ach'i-tob
A-chit'o-phel
Ach'me-tha
Ac'i-pha
Ac'i-tho
A-cu'a
Ad'a-da
Ad-ad-e'zer
Ad-ad-rim'mon
Ad-a-i'ah
Ad-a-li'a
Ad'a-ma
Ad'a-mi
Ad'a-mi Ne'keb
Ad'a-sa
Ad'a-tha
Ad'be-el
Ad'i-da
A'di-el
Ad'i-na
Ad'i-nus
Ad'i-tha
Ad-i-tha'im
Ad'la-i
Ad'ma-tha
Ad'o-nai
Ad-o-ni'as
A-don-i-be'zek
Ad-o-ni'jah
A-don'i-kam
A-don-i'ram
A-don-i-ze'dek
A-do'ra
Ad-o-ra'im
A-do'ram
A-dram'e-lech
A'dri-a
A'dri-el
A-du'el
A-dul'lam
A-dum'min
A-e-di'as
Æne'-as
Ag'a-ba
Ag'a-bus
A'gag-ite
Ag-a-renes'
Ag'e-e
Ag-ge'us
Ag-noth-ta'bor
A-har'ah
A-har'al
A-has'a-i
A-has-u-e'rus
A-ha'va
A-haz'a-i
A-ha-zi'ah
A-hi'ah
A-hi'am
A-hi-e'zer
A-hi'hud
A-hi'jah
A-hi'kam
A-hi'lud
A-him'a-az
A-hi'man
A-him'e-lech
A-hi'moth
A-hin'a-dab
A-hin'o-am
A-hi'ra
A-hi'ram
A-hi'ram-ites
A-his'a-mach
A-hish'a-hur
A-hi'sham
A-hi'shar
A-hi'tob
A-hit'o-phel
A-hi'-tub
A-hi'ud
A-ho'e *or* A-ho'ah
A-ho'ite
A-ho'lah
A-hol'bah
A-ho'li-ab
A-hol'i-bah
A-ho-lib'a-mah
A-hu'ma-i
A-hu'zam
A-huz'zah

A-i'ah
A-i'ath
A-i'jah
Ai'ja-lon
Aij'e-leth
A-i'oth
A-i'rus
Aj'a-lon
Ak-rab'bim
A-lam'e-lech
Al'a-meth
Al'a-moth
Al'ci-mus
A-le'meth
Al-ex-an'dri-a
A-li'ah
A-li'an
Al-le-lu'jah
Al-mo'dad
Al'na-than
Al-phe'us
Al-ta-ne'us
Al-tas'chith
Al'te-kon
A-mad'a-tha
A-mal'da
Am'a-lek
Am'a-lek-ites
Am'a-na
Am-a-ri'ah
Am a-sa
A-mas'a-i
Am-a-shi'ah
Am-a-the'is
Am'a-this
Am-a-zi'ah
A-min'a-dab
A-mit'tai
A-miz'a-had
Am-mad'a-tha
Am-mid'i-ol
Am'mi-el
Am-mi'hud
Am-mi-shad'da
Am'mon-ites
Am'o-rites
Am'-pli as
Am'ram-ites
Am'ra-phel
An'a-el
An-a-ha'rath
An-a-i'ah
An'a-kims
A-nam'e-lech
An'a-mim
An-a'ni
An-a-ni'ah
An-a-ni'as
A-nan'i-el
A-nath'e-ma
An'a-thoth
An'a-thoth-ite
An-dro-ni'cus
A'nem *or* A'nen
A'ni-am
An'na-as
An-nu'us
An-ti-lib'a-nus
An'ti-och
An-tip'a-tris
An'ti-pha
An-to'ni-a
An-to-thi'jah
An'toth-ite
Ap-a-me'a
Aph-a-ra'im
A-phar'sites
A-phe'kah
A-pher'e-ma
A-pher'ra
A-phi'ah
A-poc'a-lypse
A-poc'ry-pha
A-pol'los
A-pol'ly-on
Ap'pa-im
Ap'phi-a (*Af-*)
Aq'ui-la
Ar'a-bah
Ar-a-bat'ti-ne
Ar-a'bi-a
A'rad-ite
Ar'a-dus
Ar'a-rat
A-rau'nah
Ar'ba *or* Ar'bah
Ar-bat'tis
Ar-be'la
Ar-bel'la
Ar'bite
Ar-bo'nai
Ar-che-la'us
Ar-ches'tra-tus
Ar'che-vites
Ar-chi-at'a-roth
Ar-chip'pus
Arch'ites
A-re'li
A-re'lites
A-re-op'a-gite
A-re-op'a-gus
Ar-e'tas
A-re'us
A-rid'a-i
A-rid'a-tha
A-ri'eh
A'ri-el
Ar-i-ma-the a
A'ri-och
A-ris'a-i
Ar-is-to-bu'lus
Ar-ma-ged'don
Ar-mi-shad'a-i
Ar'ne-pher
Ar'o-di
Ar'o-er
Ar-phax'ad
Ar'sa-ces
Ar'te-mas
Ar'u-both
A-ru'mah
Ar'vad-ites
As-a-di'as
As'a-el
As'a-hel
As-a-i'ah
As'a-na
As'a-phar
A'sa-ra
A-sar'e-el
As-a-re'lah
As-baz'a-ret
As'ca-lon
A-se'as
A-seb-e-bi'a
As-e-bi'a
As'e-nath
A-se'rar
Ash-a-bi'ah
Ash'be-a
Ash'bel-ites
Ash'doth-ites
A'she-an
Ash'i-math
Ash'ke-naz
Ash'pe-naz
Ash'ri-el
Ash'ta-roth
Ash'ta-roth-ites
Ash'te-moth
A-shu'ath
A-shu'rim
Ash'ur-ithes
A'si-a (*A'she-a*)
As-i-bi'as
A'si-el
As'i-pha
As'ke-lon
As'ma-dai
As'ma-veth
As-mo-de'us
As-mo-ne'ans
As-nap'per
As-o'chis
As'pa-tha
As-phar'a-sus
As'ri-el
As-sa-bi'as
As-sal'i-moth
As-sa-ni'as
As-si-de'ans
As'ta-roth
As-tar'te
A-syn'cri-tus
At'a-rah
A-tar'ga-tis
At'a-roth
At-e-re-zi'as
Ath-a-i'ah
Ath-a-li'ah
Ath-a-ri'as
Ath-e-no'bi-us
At-ta-li'a
At'ta-lus
At-thar'a-tes
Au'gi-a
Au-ra-ni'-tis
Au-ra'nus
Au-te'us
Av'a-ran
Az-a-e'lus
Az-a-li'ah
Az-a-ni'ah
A-za'phi-on
Az'a-ra
A-za're-el
Az-a-ri'ah
Az-a-ri'as
A-za'zel
Az-a-zi'ah
Az-baz'a-reth
A-ze'kah
Az-e-phu rith
A-ze'tas
A-zi'a
A-zi'e-i
A'zi-el
Ben-ha'nan
Ben'i-nu
Ben'ja-min
Ben'jam-ite
Ben'jam-ites
Be-no'ni
Be-nu'i
Ben-zo'heth
Ber'a-chah
Ber-a-chi'ah
Ber-a-i'ah
Be-re'a
Be-ri'ah
Ber-ni'ce
Be-ro'dach
Ber'o-thäi
Be-ro'thath
Ber-ze'lus
Bes-o-dei'ah
Beth-ab'a-rah
Beth'a-nath
Beth'a-ny
Beth-ar'a-bah
Beth'a-ram
Beth-ar'bel
Beth-a'ven
Beth-az'ma-veth
Beth-ba-al-me'-on
Beth-ba'ra
Beth'ba-si
Beth-bir'e-i
Beth-da'gon
Beth-dib-la-tha'-in
Beth'el-ite
Beth-e'mek
Beth-es'da
Beth-e'zel
Beth-ga'der
Beth-ga'mul
Beth-hac'ce-rim
Beth-ha'ran
Beth-hog'lah
Beth-ho'ron
Beth-jes'i-moth
Beth-leh'e-oth
Beth'le-hem
Beth'le-hem-ite
Beth-lo'mon
Beth-ma'a-cah
Beth-me'on
Beth-nim'rah
Beth-o'ron
Beth-pa'let
Beth-paz'zer
Beth-pe'or
Beth'pha-ge
Beth'phe-let
Beth'ra-bah
Beth'ra-pha
Beth're-hob
Beth-sa'i-da
Beth'-sa-mos
Beth-she'an
Beth'she-mesh
Beth-shit'tah
Beth'si-mos
Bech'ti-leth
Bed-a-i'ah
Be-el-i'a-da
Be-el'sa-rus
Be-el-teth'mus
Be-el'ze-bub
Be-e'ra
Be-e'rah
Be-er-e'lim
Be-e'ri
Be-er-la-ha'i-roi
Be-e'roth
Be-e'roth-ites
Be-er'she-ba
Be-esh'te-rah
Be'he-moth
Be'la-ites
Bel'e-mus
Bel'ga-i
Be'li-al
Bel'ma-im
Bel-shaz'zar
Bel-te-shaz'zar
Be-na'i-ah (*a'yah*)
Ben-am'mi
Ben-eb'e-rak
Ben-e-ja'a-kam
Ben'ha-dad
Ben-ha'il
Ben-ha'nan
Ben'i-nu
Ben'ja-min
Ben'jam-ite
Ben'jam-ites
Be-no'ni
Be-nu'i
Ben-zo'heth
Ber'a-chah
Ber-a-chi'ah
Ber-a-i'ah
Be-re'a
Be-ri'ah
Ber-ni'ce
Be-ro'dach
Ber'o-thäi
Be-ro'thath
Ber-ze'lus
Bes-o-dei'ah
Beth-ab'a-rah
Beth'a-nath
Beth'a-ny
Beth-ar'a-bah
Beth'a-ram
Beth-ar'bel
Beth-a'ven
Beth-az'ma-veth
Beth-ba-al-me'-on
Beth-ba'ra
Beth'ba-si
Beth-bir'e-i
Beth-da'gon
Beth-dib-la-tha'-in
Beth'el-ite
Beth-e'mek
Beth-es'da
Beth-e'zel
Beth-ga'der
Beth-ga'mul
Beth-hac'ce-rim
Beth-ha'ran
Beth-hog'lah
Beth-ho'ron
Beth-jes'i-moth
Beth-leh'e-oth
Beth'le-hem
Beth'le-hem-ite
Beth-lo'mon
Beth-ma'a-cah
Beth-me'on
Beth-nim'rah
Beth-o'ron
Beth-pa'let
Beth-paz'zer
Beth-pe'or
Beth'pha-ge
Beth'phe-let
Beth'ra-bah
Beth'ra-pha
Beth're-hob
Beth-sa'i-da
Beth'-sa-mos
Beth-she'an
Beth'she-mesh
Beth-shit'tah
Beth'si-mos
Beth-su'ra
Beth-tap'pu-a
Be-thu'el
Beth-u-li'a
Be-to'li-us
Bet-o-mes'tham
Bet'o-nim
Be-u'lah
Be-zal'e-el
Bi'a-tas
Big'tha-na
Big'va-i
Bil'e-am
Bil'ga-i
Bin'e-a
Bin'nu-i
Bir'za-vith
Bi-thi'ah
Biz-i-jo-thi'ah
Bo-a-ner'ges
Boch'e-ru
Bos'o-ra
Brig'an-dine
Buk-ki'ah

Cäi'a-phas
Ca-i'nan
Cal-a-mol'a-lus
Cal'a-mus
Cal'i-tas
Cal'va-ry
Ca'naan-ites
Can'da-ce
Ca-per'na-um
Caph-ar-sal'a-ma
Ca-phen'a-tha
Ca-phi'ra
Caph'to-rim
Caph'to-rims
Cap-pa-do'ci-a
Car-a-ba'si-on
Car'cha-mis
Car'che-mish
Ca-re'ah
Ca'ri-a
Car-ma'ni-ans
Car'mel-ite
Car'na-im
Car'-ni-on
Car-she'na
Ca-siph'i-a
Cas'lu-bim
Ca-thu'ath
Ce-le-mi'a
Cen'chre-a
Cen-de-be'us
Cen-tu'ri-on
Cha'di-as
Chae'-re-as
Chal'ce-do-ny
Chal-de'a
Chan-nu-ne'us
Char-a-ath'a-lar
Char'a-ca
Char'a-sim
Cha're-a
Chas'e-ba
Ched-er-la o-mer
Chel'ci-as
Chel'u-aus
Che-lu'bai
Che-lu'bar
Chem'a-rims
Che-na'an-nah
Chen'a-ni
Chen-a-ni'ah
Che-phi'rah
Che're-as
Cher'eth-ims
Cher'eth-ites
Cher'u-bim
Ches'a-lon
Che-sul'loth
Chi-li'on
Chil'le-ab
Cho-re'sin
Chos-a-me us
Cho-ze'ba
Cin'ner-eth
Cir'a-ma
Ci'säi
Cith'e-rus
Cle-a'sa
Cle'o-phas
Col-ho'zeh

Col'i-us
Co-lo'se
Co-los'si-ans
Co-ni'ah
Con-o-ni'ah
Co-rin'thi-ans
Cre'ti-ans
Cu'the-ans
Cy'a-mon
Cy-re'ne
Cy-re'ni-ans

Dab'a-reh
Dab'ba-sheth
Dab'e-rath
Da'bri-a
Da-co'bi
Dad-de'us
Dal-a-i'ah
Dal'i-lah
Dal-ma-nu'tha
Dam'a-ris
Dam-a-scenes'
Dan'i-el
Dan-ja'an
Dan'o-brath
Da'ri-an
Dath'e-mah
Deb'o-rah
De-cap'o-lis
Ded'a-nims
De-ha'vites
Del-a-i'ah
Del'i-lah
De-u'el
Deu-ter-on'o-my
Dib'la-im
Dib'za-hab
Di'drachm
Di'dy-mus
Di'le-an
Di-mo'nah
Di'na-ites
Din'ha-bah
Di-ot're-phes
Diz'a-hab
Dod'a-i
Dod'a-nim
Dod'a-vah
Do-rym'e-nes
Do-sith'e-us
Do'tha-im

E'a-nas
E-bed'me-lech
Eb-en-e'zer
E-bi'a-saph
E-bro'nah
E-ca'nus
Ec-bat'a-na
Ec-cle-si-as'tes
Ec-cle-si-as'ti-cus
E'di-as
E'dom-ites
Ed're-i
Eg'la-im
Ek're-bel
Ek'ron-ites
El'a-dah
El-beth'el
El'ci-a (*El'she-a*)
El'da-ah
E'le-ad
E-le-a'leh
E-le'a-sah
E-le-a'zer
E-le-a-zu'rus
El-e-lo'he Is-ra-el
E-leu'the-rus
El-eu-za'i
El-ha'nan
E-li'ab
E-li'a-da
E-li'a-dah
E-li'a-dun
E-li'ah
E-li'ah-ba
E-li'ah-kim
E-li'a-li
E-li'am
E-li'as
E-li'a-saph
E-li'a-shib
E-li'a-sis
E-li'a-tha
E-li-a'zar
E-li'dad
E'li-el
E-li-e'na-i
E-li-e'zer
E-li'ha-ba
El-i-ha'na
El-i-ho'reph
E-li'hu
E-li'jah
El'i-ka
E-lim'e-lech
E-li-o'e-na-i
E-li-o'nas
El'i-phal
E-liph'a-leh
E-li'phaz
E-liph'a-let
E-lis'a-beth
El-i-sæ'us
El-i-se'us
E-li'sha
E-li'shah
E-lish'a-ma
E-lish'a-phat
E-lish'e-ba
El-i-shu'a
E-lis'i-mus
E-li'u
E-li'ud
E-liz'a-phan
E-li'zur
El'ka-nah
El'ko-shite
El'la-sar
El'mo-dam
El'na-am
El'na-than
E'lon-ites
El'pa-al
El'pa-let
El-pa'ran
El'te-keh
El'te-keth
El'te-kon
El'to-lad
E-lu'za-i
El-y-ma'is
El'y-mas
El'za-had
El'za-phan
Em-a-cu'el
E-man'u-el
Em'ma-us
E'ne-as
En-eg-la'im
En-e-mes'sar
E-ne'ni-as
En-gan'nim
En'ge-di
En-had'dah
En-hak'ko-re
En-ha'zor
En-mish'pat
En-rim'mon
En-ro'gel
En'she-mesh
En-tap'pu-ah
Ep'a-phras
E-paph-ro-di tus
E-pen'e-tus
E'phes-dam'mim
Eph'pha-tha
E'phra-im
E'phra-im-ites
Eph'ra-tah
Eph'rath-ites
E'ran-ites
E-ras'tus
E-sa'ias
E'sar-had'don
Es-dre'lon
Es'e-bon
E-se'bri-as
Esh'ba-al
E'she-an
Esh'ka-lon
Esh'ta-ol
Esh'ta-ol-ites
Esh-tem'o-a
Esh'te-moth
Es-ma-chi'ah
E-so'ra
Est'ha-el
Eth'a-nim
Eth'ba-al
Eu-as'i-bus
Eu-bu'lus
Eu'na-than
Eu-ni'ce
Eu-o'di-as
Eu-pol'e-mus
Eu-roc'ly-don
Eu'ty-chus
Ex'o-dus
Ez'ba-i
Ez-e-chi'as
Ez-e-ki'as
E-ze'ki-el
Ez-e-ri'as
E-zi'as
E'zi-on Ge'bar
Ez'ra-hite
Ez'ri-el
Ez'ron-ites

Gab'a-el
Gab'a-tha
Gab'ba-tha
Ga'bri-as
Ga'bri-el
Gad'a-ra
Gad-a-renes'
Gad'di-el
Ga'i-us (*Ga'yus*)
Gal'a-ad
Gal'e-ed
Gal'ga-la
Gal'i-lee
Gal'li-o
Gam'a-el
Ga-ma'li-el
Gam'ma-dims
Gar'i-zim
Gaz'a-bar
Ga-za'rä
Ga'zath-ites
Ga-ze'ra
Ged-a-li'ah
Ge-de'rah
Ged'e-rite
Ge-de'roth
Ged-e-roth-a im
Ge-ha'zi
Gel'i-loth
Ge-mal'li
Gem-a-ri'ah
Ge-nes'a-reth
Gen'e-sis (*Jen-*)
Ge-ne'zar
Gen-ne'us
Gen-u'bath
Ger'a-sa
Ger'ga-shi
Ger'ga-shites
Ger-ge-senes
Ger'i-zim
Ger'ra-ans
Ger-rin'i-ans
Ger'shon-ites
Gesh'u-rites
Geth-o-li'as
Geth-sem'a-ne
Ge-u'el
Ge'zer-ites
Gib'-be-thon
Gib'e-ah
Gib'e-ath
Gib'e-on
Gib'e-on-i
Gid-dal'ti
Gid'e-on
Gid e-o'ni
Gil'a-läi
Gil'e-ad
Gil'e-ad-ite
Gi'lo-nite
Gin'ne-tho
Gir'ga-shites
Git'ta-im
Git'tites
Gi'zo-nite
Gol'go-tha
Go-li'ah
Go-li'ath
Go-mor'rah
Gor'gi-as
Gor'ty-na
Go-thon'i-el
Gre'ci-a (*sâe-a*)
Gud'go-dah
Gur-ba'al

Ha-a-hash'ta-ri
Ha-ba'iah
Hab'ak-kuk
Hab-a-zi-ni'ah
Ha-ber'ge-on
Hach-a-li'ah
Hach'i-lah
Hach'mo-ni
Hach'mo-nite
Had-ad-e'zer
Had'a-shah
Ha-das'sah
Ha-dat'tah
Had'la-i
Ha-do'ram
Hag'a-bah
Hag'a-i
Ha-gar-enes'
Ha'gar-ites
Hag'ga-i
Hag'ge-ri
Hag-gi'ah
Hak'ka-tan
Ha-ku'pha
Hal-le-lu'jah
Hal-lo'esh
Ha'math-ite
Ham'e-lech
Ham'i-tal
Ham-mel'a-tha
Ham-mol'e-keth
Ham'o-nah
Ha-mu'el
Ha'mul-ites
Ha-mu'tal
Ha-nam'e-el
Ha-nan'e-el
Han'a-ni
Han-a-ni'ah
Han'i-el
Han'na-thon
Han'ni-el
Ha'noch-ites
Haph-a-ra'im
Har'a-dah
Har-a-i'ah
Ha'ra-rite
Har-bo'nah
Har'ha-ta
Har'ne-pher
Ha'-ro-dite
Har'o-eh
Ha'ro-rite
Har'o-sheth
Ha-ru'maph
Ha-ru'phite
Has-a-du'ah
Has-e-nu'ah
Hash-a-bi'ah
Hash-ab'nah
Hash-ab-ni'ah
Hash-bad'a-na
Hash-mo'nah
Ha-shu'pha
Has-se-na'ah
Ha-su'pha
Hat'i-ta
Hat-ti'pha
Hav'i-lah
Ha'za-el
Ha-zä'ah
Ha-za'roth
Ha-ze'rim
Ha-ze'roth
Haz'e-zon
Ha'zi-el
Haz'u-bah
He'ber-ites
He'bron-ites
Heg'a-i
Hel-chi'ah
Hel'da-i
He'lek-ites
Hel'ka-i
Hel-ki'as
Hen'a-dad
He'pher-ites
Heph'zi-bah
Her-mog'e-nes
Her'mon-ites
He-ro'di-ans
He-ro'di-as
Hez'e-ki
Hez-e-ki'ah
He-zi'a
He'zi-on
Hez'ra-i
Hez'ron-ites
Hid'da-i
Hid'de-kel
Hi-er'e-el
Hi-er'e-moth
Hi-er-i-e'lus
Hi-er'mas
Hi-er-on'y-mus
Hig-ga'ion
Hil-ki'ah
Hir-ca'nus
His-ki'jah
Hod-a-i ah
Hod-a-vi'ah
Ho-de'vah
Ho-di'ah
Ho-di'jah
Hol-o-fer'nes
Hor-a-gid'dad
Hor-o-na'im
Hor'o-nites
Ho-san'na
Ho-se'a (*Ho-ze'a*)
Hosh-a-i'ah
Hosh'a-ma
Ho-she'a
Hu'pham-ites
Hu'shath-ite
Hu-shu'bah
Hy-das'pes
Hy-e'na
Hy-men-e'us

Ib'le-am
Ib-nei'ah
Ib-ni'jah
Ich'a-bod
I-co'ni-um
Id'a-lan
Id'u-el
Id-u-ma'a
Ig-da-li'-ah
Ig-e-ab'a-rim
Ig'e-al
Im-man'u-el
I-o'ta
Iph-e-dei'ah
I-ri'jah
Ir'na-hash
Ir'pe-el
Ir-she'mish
I-sa'iah
Is-car'i-ot
Is-da'el
Ish'bo-sheth
I-shi'ah
I-shi'jah
Ish'ma-el
Ish-ma-i'ah
Ish'me-rai
Ish'u-a
Ish'u-ai
Is-ma-chi'-ah
Is-ma-i'ah
Is'ra-el
Is'ra-el-ites
Is'sa-char
Is-tal-cu'rus
Is'u-ites
It'a-ly
Ith'a-i, *or* It'a-i
Ith'a-mar
Ith'i-el
Ith're-am
It'ta-i
It-u-re'a
Iz'e-har
Iz'-har-ite
Iz-ra-hi'ah
Iz'ra-hite
Iz-ra-i'a
Iz're-el

Ja'a-kan
Ja-ak'o-bah
Ja-a'lah
Ja-a'lam
Ja'a-näi
Ja-ar-e-or'e-gim
Ja-as-a-ni'a

Ja-a'si-el
Ja'as-sau
Ja-a'zah
Ja-az-a-ni'ah
Ja-a'zar
Ja-a-zi'ah
Ja-a'zi-el
Jab'ne-el
Ja'chin-ites
Ja-co'bus
Jad-du'a
Ja-ha'le-el
Ja-hal'e-lel
Ja-ha'zah
Ja-ha-zi'ah
Ja-hu'zi-el
Jal'da-i
Jah'di-el
Jah'-le-el-ites
Jah'ma-i
Jah'ze-el-ites
Jah'ze-rah
Jah'zi-el
Ja'ir-ites
Ja'i-rus
Ja'min-ites
Jam'na-an
Jam-ni'a
Ja-no'ah
Ja-no'hah
Ja-ph'ia
Japh'le-ti
Jar-e-si'ah
Ja-ro'ah
Jas'a-el
Ja-sho'be-am
Jash'u-bi Le'hem
Jash'ub-ites
Ja'si-el
Ja-su'bus
Jath'ni-el
Ja'zi-el
Je'a-rim
Je-at'e-rai
Je-ber-e-chi'ah
Je-bu'si
Jeb'u-sites
Jec-a-mi'ah
Jec-o-li'ah
Jec-o-ni'aL
Je-da'iah
Jed-de'us
Jed-e-di'ah
Je-de'i-ah
Je-di'a-el
Jed'i-ah
Je'di-el
Jed'u-thun
Je-el'li
Je-e'zer-ites
Je-ha'le-el
Je-hal'e-lel
Je-ha'zi-el
Jeh-dei'ah
Je-hel'el
Je-hi'e-li
Je-hish'a-i
Je-his-ki'ah
Je-ho'a-dah
Je-ho-ad'dan
Je-ho'a-haz
Je-ho'ash
Je-ho'ha-dah
Je-ho'ha-nan
Je-hoi'a-chin
Je-hoi'a-da
Je-hoi'a-kim
Je-hoi'a-rib
Je-hon'a-dab
Je-hon'a-than
Je-ho'ram
Je-ho-shab'e-ath
Je-hosh'a-phat
Je-hosh'e-ba
Je-hosh'u-a
JE-HO'VAH
Je-hoz'a-bad
Je-hub'-bah
Je'hu-cal
Je-hu'di
Je-hu-di'jah
Je-kab'ze-el
Jek-a-me'am
Jek-a-mi'ah
Je-ku'thi-el

Jem'i-ma
Je-mu'el
Je-phun'neh
Je-rahm'e-el
Je-rahm'e-el-it
Jer'e-chus
Jer'e-mai
Jer-e-mi'ah
Jer'e-moth
Jer'e-mouth
Je-ri'ah
Jer'i-bai
Jer'i-cho
Je'ri-el
Je-ri'jah
Jer'i-moth
Je'ri-oth
Jer-o-bo'am
Jer'o-don
Jer'o-ham
Je-rub'ba-al
Je-rub'e-sheth
Jer'u-el
Je-ru'sa-lem
Je-ru'sha
Je-sa'i-ah
Jesh-a-i'ah
Jesh'a-nah
Jesh-ar'e-lah
Jesh-eb'e-ab
Jesh-eb'e-ah
Jesh'i-mon
Je-shish'a-i
Jesh-o-ha-i'ah
Jesh'u-a
Jesh'u-run
Je-si'ah
Je-sim'i-el
Jes'u-a
Jes'u-i
Je'u-el
Jez-a-ni'ah
Jez'e-bel
Je-ze'lus
Je'zer-ites
Je-zi'ah
Je'zi-el
Jez-li'ah
Jez'o-ar
Jez-ra-hi'ah
Jez're-el-ite
Jiph'thah-el
Jo'a-chaz
Jo-a-da'nus
Jo'a-haz
Jo'a-kim
Jo-an'na
Jo-an'nan
Jo'a-tham
Jo-a-zab'dus
Joch'e-bed
Jo-e'lah
Jo-e'zer
Jo(k)'be-ah
Jo-ha'nan
Joi'a-da
Joi'a-kim
Joi'a-rib
Jok'de-am
Jok'me-an
Jok'ne-am
Jok'the-el
Jon'a-dab
Jon'a-than
Jo'ra-i
Jor'-i-bas
Jo'ko-am
Jos'a-bad
Jos'a-phat
Jos-a-phi'as
Jos'e-dech
Jo'se-el
Jo-se'phus
Josh'a-bad
Josh'a-phat
Josh-a-vi'ah
Josh-bek'a-sha
Josh'u-a
Jo-si'ah
Jo-si'as
Jos-i-bi'ah
Jos-i-phi'ah
Jot'ba-tha
Joz'a-bad
Joz'a-char

Joz'a-dak
Ju-da'a
Ju'li-a
Ju'ni-a
Ju-shab'he-sed

Kab'ze-el
Kad'mi-el
Kad'mon-ites
Kal'la-i
Ka-re'ah
Kar-ka'a
Kar'na-im
Ked'e-mah
Ked'e-moth
Ke-hel'a-thah
Ke-la'iah
Kel'i-ta
Ke-mu'el
Ken'niz-zites
Ke'ri-oth
Ke-tu'rah
Ke-zi'a
Kib'za-im
Kir-har'a-seth
Kir'i-eth
Kir'i-oth
Kish'i-on
Ko'bath-ites
Kol-a-i'ah
Ko'rah-ites
Ko'rath-ites
Kush-ai'ah

La'a-dah
La'a-dan
Lab'a-na
La-cu'nus
La-hai'roi
Lap'i-doth
La-se'a
La-sha'-ron
Las'the-nes
Laz'a-rus
Leb'a-nah
Leb'a-non
Leb'a-oth
Leb-be'us
Le-bo'nah
Le'ha-bim
Lem'u-el
Le-tu'shim
Le'um-mim
Le-vi'a-than
Le-vit'i-cus
Lib'a-nus
Lib'y-a
Lig-nal'oes
Lo-am'mi
Lod'e-bar
Loth-a-su'bas
Lu'ci-fer
Lu'ci-us
Lyc-a-o'nia
Ly-sa'ni-as
Lys'i-a
Lys'i-as

Ma'a-cah
Ma-ach'a-thites
Ma-ad'ai
Ma-a-di'ah
Ma-a'i
Ma-al'eh
Ma'a-nai
Ma'a-rath
Ma-a-sei'ah
Ma-a-si'ah
Ma-a-zi'ah
Mah'da-i
Mac'a-lon
Mac-ca-bæ'us
Mac'ca-bees
Mach'be-nah
Mach'be-nai
Mach-he'loth
Ma'chir-ites
Mach-na-de'bai
Mach-pe'lah
Mad'a-i
Ma-di'a-bun
Ma-di'ah
Ma'di-an
Mad-man'nah
Mad-me'nah

Ma-e'lus
Mag'da-la
Mag'da-len
Mag-da-le'ne
Mag'di-el
Mag'pi-ash
Ma'ha-lah
Ma'ha-lath
Ma-ha'le-el
Ma'ha-li
Ma-ha-na'im
Ma'ha-neh Dan
Ma'ha-nem
Ma-har'a-i
Ma'ha-vites
Ma-ha'zi-oth
Mäi-an'e-as
Ma-ke'loth
Mak-ke'dah
Mal'a-chi
Mal-chi'ah
Mal'chi-el
Mal'chi-el-ites
Mal-chi'jah
Mal-chi'ram
Mal-chi-shu'ah
Mal'lo-thi
Ma-ma'jas
Ma-mu'cus
Man'a-en
Man'a-hath
Man'a-hem
Ma-na'heth-ites
Man-as-se'as
Ma-nas'seh
Ma-nas'sites
Man-ha-na'im
Ma-no'ah
Ma'on-ites
Mar'a-lah
Mar-a-nath'a
Mar-do-che'us
Ma-re'shah
Mar'i-sa
Mar're-kah
Mar'se-na
Mar'te-na
Mas'e-loth
Mas're-kah
Mas-si'as
Mat-ta-ni'ah
Mat'tan-nah
Mat'ta-tha
Mat-ta-thi'as
Mat-te-na'i
Mat-the'ias
Mat-thi'as
Mat-ti-thi'ah
Maz-i-ti'as
Maz'za-roth
Me-a'ni
Me-hu'näi
Mech'e-rath
Mech'e-rath-ite
Med'a-lah
Med'e-ba
Me'di-a
Me-e'da
Me-gid'don
Me-ha'li
Me-het'a-bel
Me-hi'da
Me-hol'ath-ite
Me-hu'ja-el
Me-hu'man
Me-hu'nims
Me-jar'kon
Mek'o-nah
Mel-a-ti'ah
Mel-chi'ah
Mel-chi'as
Mel'chi-el
Mel-chis'e-dek
Mel-chi-shu'a
Me-le'a
Mel'i-ta
Mel'li-cu
Me-mu'can
Men'a-hem
Men'o-thäi
Me-on'e-nem
Meph'a-ath
Me-phib'o-sheth
Mer-a-i'ah
Me-ra'ioth

Mer'a-ri
Mer'a-rites
Mer-a-tha'im
Mer'e-moth
Mer'i-bah
Me-rib'ba-al
Mer'-i-moth
Me-ro'dach
Me-ron'o-thite
Mesh-el-e-mi'ah
Me-shez'a-be-el
Me-shez'a-bel
Me-shil-la'mith
Me-shil'le-moth
Me-sho'bah
Me-shul'lam
Me-shul'le-mith
Mes'o-bah
Mes'o-ba-ite
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
Mes-si'ah
Mes-si'as
Me-te'rus
Meth're-dath
Me-thu'sa-el
Me-thu'se-lah
Me-u'nim
Mez'a-hab
Mi'a-min
Mi-ca'iah (*-ka'-*)
Mi'cha-el
Mi-cha'iah
Mich'me-thah
Mid'i-an-ites
Mig'da-lel
Mij'a-min
Mik-nei'ah
Mil-a-la'i
Mi-ni'-a-min
Mir'i-am
Mish'a-el
Mi'she-al
Mish-man'na
Mish'ra-ites
Mis'pe-reth
Mis'ra-im
Mith'ri-dath
Miz'ra-im
Mo'ab-ites
Mo-a-di'ah
Mol'a-dah
Mo-o-si'as
Mo'rash-ite
Mo'ras-thite
Mor'de-cai
Mor'esh-eth
Mo-ri'ah
Mo-se'rah
Mo-sol'lam
Mo-so'roth
Mo-sul'la-mon
Muth-lab'ben
Myt-e-le'ne

Na'a-mah
Na'a-man'
Na'a-ma-thites
Na'a-mites
Na'a-rah
Na'a-räi
Na'a-ran
Na'a-rath
Na-ash'on
Na'a-thus
Nab-a-ri'as
Na-ba-the'ans
Na'bath-ites
Na-dab'a-tha
Na-ha'bi
Na-ha'li-el
Na-hal'lal
Na'ha-lol
Na-ham'a-ni
Na-har'a-i
Na'i-dus
Na-ne'a
Na'o-mi
Naph'i-si
Naph'tha-li
Naph'tu-him
Na-than'a-el
Nath-a-ni'as
Naz-a-rene'
Naz'a-reth
Naz'a-rite

Ne-a-ri'ah
Neb'a-i
Ne-bāi'oth
Ne-ba'joth
Ne-bal'lat
Neb-u-chad-nez'zar
Neb-u-chas'ban
Neb-u-chod-on'o-sor
Neb-u-zar'a-dan
Ne-co'dan
Ned-a-bi'ah
Ne-e-mi'as
Neg'i-noth
Ne-hel'a-mite
Ne-he-mi'ah
Ne-hush'tah
Ne-hush'tan
Ne'i-el
Ne-ko'-da
Ne-mu'el
Ne-mu'el-ites
Ne-phish'e-sim
Neph'tha-li
Nep'tho-ah
Neph'tu-im
Ne-phu'sim
Ne're-us
Ne-ri'ah
Ne-than'e-el
Neth-a-ni'ah
Neth'i-nims
Ne-to'phah
Ne-toph'a-thites
Ne-zi'ah
Nic-o-de'mus
Nic-o-la'i-tans
Nic'o-las
Nin'e-veh
Nin'e-vites
No-a-di'ah
No'e-ba
Nom'a-des
No-me'ni-us

Ob-a-di'ah
O'chi-el
Oc-i-de'lus (*Os-*)
Oc'i-na (*Os'i-na*)
O-dol'lam
Od-on-ar'kes
Ol'a-mus
Ol'i-vet
O-lym'phas
Om-a-e'rus
O'me-ga
O-nes'i-mus
On-e-siph'o-rus
O-ni'a-res
O-ni'as
O-ny'as
On'y-cha
O-ri'on
Or-tho-si'as
O-sai'as
O-se'as
O'she-a
Os'si-frage
Oth'ni-el
Oth-o-ni'as
O-zi'as
O'zi-el
O-zo'ra

Pa'a-räi
Pa'gi-el
Par'a-disc
Par-mash'ta
Par'-me-nas
Par-shan'da-tha
Par'u-ah
Par-va'im
Pas-dam'min
Pa-se'ah
Pass'o-ver
Pat'a-ra
Pa-te'o-li
Pa-the'us
Path-ru'sim
Pat'ro-bas
Ped'a-hel
Ped'ah-zur
Pek-a-hi'ah
Ped-äi'ah
Pel-a-li'ah

Pel-a-ti'ah
Pe'leth-ites
Pe-li'as
Pel'o-nite
Pe-ni'el
Pe-nin'nah
Pen'ni-nah
Pen-tap'o-lis
Pen'ta-teuch
Pen'te-cost
Pe-nu'el
Per'a-zim
Per'ga-mos
Pe-ri'da
Per'iz-zites
Per'me-nas
Per-u'da
Peth-a-hi'ah
Pe-thu'el
Pe-ul'thāi
Phac'a-reth
Phāi'sur
Phal-dā'ius
Pha-le'as
Phal'ti-el
Pha-nu'el
Phar'a-cim
Pha'ra-oh (*Fa'ro*)
Phar-a-tho'ni
Pha'rez-ites
Phar'i-sees
Pha'se-ah
Pha-se'lis
Phas'i-ron
Phe-ni'ce
Phib'e-seth
Phi-lar'ches
Phi-le'mon
Phi-le'tus
Phi-lis'ti-a
Phi-lis'tim
Phi-lis'tines
Phi-lol'o-gus
Phil-o-me'tor
Phin'e-as
Phin'e-has
Phy-gel'lus
Phy-lac'te-ries
Pi-ha-hi'roth
Pil'e-tha
Pir'a-thon
Pir'a-thon-ite
Poch'e-reth
Pon'ti-us Pi'late
Por'a-tha
Pot'i-phar
Po-tiph'e-ra
Proch'o-rus
Pu-te'o-li
Pu'ti-el

Ra'a-mah
Ra-a-mi'ah
Ra-am'ses
Rab'o'ni
Rab'sa-ces
Rab'sa-ris
Rab'sha-keh
Rad'da-i
Rag'u-a
Ra-gu'el
Ra-math-a'im
Ram'a-them
Ra'math-ite
Ra-me'ses
Ra-mi'ah
Ra'pha-el
Raph'a-im
Rath-u-mus
Re-a-i'ah
Re-bec'ca
Re'chab-ites
Re-el-äi'ah
Re-el-i'as
Ree-sa'ias
Re-gem'me-lech
Re-ha-bi'ah
Re-ho-bo'am
Re-ho'both
Rem-a-li'ah
Re'pha-el
Reph-a-i'ah
Reph'a-im
Reph'i-dim
Re-u'el

Re-zi'a
Rhe'gi-um
Rhod'o-cus
Ro-ge'lim
Ro'i-mus
Ro-mam-ti-e'zer
Ru'ha-mah
Rus'ti-cus

Sa-bac-tha'ni
Sab'a-oth
Sab'a-tus
Sab-ba-the'us
Sab-be'us
Sab-de'us
Sa-be'ans
Sab'te-cha
Sad-a-mi'as
Sad-de'us
Sad'du-cees
Sa-ha-du'tha
Sal-a-sad'a-i
Sa-la'thi-el
Sal'la-i
Sal-lu'mus
Sal-mo'ne
Sa-lo'me
Sam'a-ei
Sa-ma'ias
Sa-ma'ri-a
Sa-mar'i-tans
Sam'a-tus
Sa-mē'us
Samp'sa-mes
Sam'u-el
San-a-bas'sa-rus
San'a-sib
San-bal'lat
San'he-drim
San-san'nah
Saph-a-ti'as
Sap-phi'-ra
Sar-a-bi'as
Sar-a-i'ah
Sa-ra'ias
Sa-ra'-thi
Sar-se'chim
Sath-ra-baz'nes
Sav'a-ran
Sa'vi-as
Sce'va (*Se'va*)
Scyth'i-ans
Scy-thop'o-lis
Sec'a-cah
Sech-e-ni'as
Sed-e-ci'as
Se'i-rath
Sel-e-mi'as
Sem-a-chi'ah
Sem-a-i'ah
Sem-a-i'as
Sem'e-i
Se-mel'le-us
Sen'a-ah
Sen-na-che'rib or Sen-nach'-e-rib
Sen'u-ah
Se-o'rim
Seph'-a-rad
Seph-ar-va'im
Se'phar-vites
Se-phe'la
Se-ra-i'ah
Ser'a-phim
Sha-al-ab'bin
Sha-al'bim
Sha-al'bo-nite
Sha-a-ra'im
Sha-ash'gas
Sheb-beth'-a-i
Shach'i-a
Shad'da-i
Sha-haz'i-math
Shal'i-sha
Shal'le-cheth
Shal'lum-i
Shal-ma-ne'ser

Sham-a-ri'ah
Sham-mu'ah
Sham-she-ra'i
Shar'a-i
Shar'a-im
Shar'ma-im
Sha-re'zer
Sha'ron-ite
Sha-ru'hen
Shash'a-i
Sha'ul-ites
Sha-u'sha
She-al'ti-el
She-a-ri'ah
She-ar-ja'shub
Sheb-a-ni'ah
Sheb'a-rim
Sheb'u-el
Shec-a-ni'ah
She'chem-ites
Shech'i-nah
Shed'e-ur
She-ha-ri'ah
She'lan-ites
Shel-e-mi'ah
Shel'o-mi
Shel'o-mith
Shel'o-moth
She-lu'mi-el
Shem'a-ah
Shem-a-i'ah
Shem-a-ri'ah
Shem'e-ber
She-mi'da
Shem'i-nith
She-mir'a-moth
She-mu'el
She-na'zar
Sheph-a-ti'ah
She-phu'phan
Sher-e-bi'ah
She-re'zer
Shesh-baz'zar
Shib'bo-leth
Shig-gāi'on
Shi'i-im (*She'*)
Shil'lem-ites
Shi-lo'ah
Shi-lo'ni
Shi-lo'nites
Shim'e-a
Shim'e-ah
Shim'e-am
Shim'e-ath-ites
Shim'e-i
Shim'e-on
Shim'ron-ites
Shit'ra-i
Sho'ba-i
Sho-shan'nim
Shu'ba-el
Shu'ham-ites
Shu'lam-ite
Shu'math-ites
Shu'nam-ite
Shu'pham-ite
Shu'thal-ites
Shu'the-lah
Si'a-ka
Sib'ba-chāi
Sib'bo-leth
Sib'ra-im
Si-gi'o-noth
Sil'o-ah
Sil'o-as
Sil'o-e
Si-mal-cu'e
Sim'e-on
Sim'e-on-ites
Sir'i-on
Sis-am'a-i
Sis'e-ra
Si-sin'nes
Sod'o-ma
Sod'om-ites
Sol'o-mon
Sop'a-ter
Soph'e-reth
So-sip'a-ter
Sos'the-nes
Sos'tra-tus
So'ta-i
Steph'a-na
Steph'a-nas
Ste'phen (*Ste'ven*)

Su'ba-i
Suc-ca'th-ites
Suc'coth Be'noth
Su'di-as
Suk'ki-ims
Su'san-chites
Su-san'nah
Syc'a-mine
Sy-ce'ne
Sy-e'lus
Sy-e'ne
Syn'a-gogue
Syn'ti-che
Syr'i-a Ma'a-cah
Syr'i-on
Sy'ro-phe-nic'i-a

Ta'a-nach
Ta'a-nach Shi lo
Tab'ba-oth
Ta'be-al
Ta'be-el
Ta-bel'li-us
Tab'e-ra
Tab'i-tha
Tab'ri-mon
Tach'mo-nite
Ta-han'ites
Ta-hap'e-nes
Ta-haph'a-nes
Tah'pe-nes
Tah're-a
Tal'i-tha Cu'mi
Tan'hu-meth
Taph'e-nes
Tap'pu-ah
Tar'a-lah
Ta're-a
Tar'pel-ites
Tar-shi'si
Tat'na-i
Teb-a-li'ah
Te-haph'ne-hes
Te-hin'nah
Te-ko'ah
Te-ko'ite
Tel'a-bib
Tel'a-im
Te-las'sar
Tel-ha-re'sha
Tel-har'sa
Tel'me-lah
Tem'a-ni
"Te'man-ites
Tem'e-ni
Ter'a-phim
Ter'ti-us
Ter-tul'lus
Thad-de'us
Tham'na-tha
The-co'e
The-las'ser
The-ler'sas
The-oc'a-nus
The-od'o-tus
The-oph'i-lus
Ther'me-leth
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca
Thim'na-thath
Thom'o-i
Thra-se'as
Thy-a-ti'ra
Ti-be'ri-as
Ti-me'lus
Tim'na-thah
Ti-mo'the-us
Ti'rath-ites
Tir'ha-kah
Tir'ha-nah
Tir'i-a
Tir'sha-tha
To'a-nah
To-bi'ah
To-bi'as
To-bi-el
To-bi'jah
To-gar'mah
To'la-ites
Tol'ba-nes
Trach-o-ni'tis
Trip'o-lis
Tro-gyl'li-um
Troph'i-mus
Try-phe'na
Try-pho'sa

Tu-bi'e-ni
Ty-be'ri-as
Tych'i-cus
Ty-ran'nus

U'la-i
U-phar'sin
Ur'ba-ne
U-ri'ah
U-ri'as
U'ri-el
U-ri'jah
U'tha-i
U'za-i
Uz-zi'ah
Uz-zi'el
Uz-zi'el-ites

Va-je'a-tha
Va-ni'ah

Xan'thi-cus
Xe'ne-as
Xer-o-pha'gi-a
Xe-rol'y-be

Za-a-na'im
Za'a-man
Za-a-nan'nim
Za'a-van
Zab-a-dæ'ans
Zab-a-da'ias
Zab-de'us
Zab'di-el
Za-bi'na
Zab'u-lon
Zac'ca-i
Zac-che'us
Zach-a-ri'ah
Zal-mo'nah
Zal-mun'nah
Zam-zum'mims
Za-no'ah
Zar'a-ces
Zar-a-i'as
Za're-ah
Za're-ath-ites
Zar'e-phath
Zar'e-tan
Zar'ta-nah
Zath'-o-e
Za-thu'i
Zeb-a-di'ah
Ze-ba'im
Zeb'e-dee
Ze-bi'na
Ze-bo'im
Ze-bu'da
Zeb'u-lon-ites
Zech-a-ri'ah
Zed-e-ki'ah
Ze-lo'phe-had
Ze-lo'tes
Zem-a-ra'im
Zem'a-rite
Ze-mi'ra
Ze-or'im
Zeph-a-ni'ah
Zeph'a-thah
Zeph'on-ites
Zer-a-bi'ah
Zer-a-i'a
Zer'e-dah
Ze-red'a-thah
Zer'e-rath
Ze-ru'ah
Ze-rub'ba-bel
Zer-u-i'ah
Zer-vi'ah
Zib'e-on
Zib'i-on
Zi-do'ni-ans
Ziph'i-on
Zip-po'rah
Zo'ar
Zo-be'bah
Zo'he-leth
Zon'a-ras
Zo'rath-ites
Zo're-ah
Zo-rob'a-bel
Zu'ar
Zu'ri-el
Zu-ri-shad'da-i
Zu'zims

PRONUNCIATION

OF THE

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

It accords with the general objects of a Dictionary such as this, that we should supply some useful rules for the correct pronunciation of those European names with which we are constantly meeting in the course of reading and conversation; and these accordingly we insert here.

The four languages of Europe which most frequently come in our way are French, German, Italian and Spanish; and therefore we shall confine ourselves to the rules which apply to them, merely premising that the Dutch, Swedish and Danish very much resemble the German in pronunciation as well as otherwise, as the Portuguese does the Spanish. A knowledge of the following rules will be helpful in pronouncing the names of many foreign places and persons.

FRENCH NAMES.

The vowel **A**, in French, has two distinct sounds: the first long, found in *pas*, as in the English word *far;* the second short, found in *bal*, as in *hat*. The circumflex *â*, however, has a sound broader than *a* in *pas*, being intermediate between that in *far* and that in *fall*.

E has three sounds: the first short and acute, like *e* in *met*, as *été;* the second open, and more prolonged, like *a* in *hate*, as *tête;* and the third obscure, like *e* in *battery*, as *retour*.

I is distinguished by two sounds: the first found in *il*, nearly as in the English word *fig;* the second in *exil*, like *ie* in *field*.

O has three sounds: the first in *trône*, sounded nearly as in *robe;* the second in *parole*, sounded as in *rob;* the third in *corps*, sounded as in *lord*.

U, which has no precise equivalent in English, takes nearly the vocal sound of *ue* in *flue;* although with the nasal *n*, as in *un*, it takes the sound of *ung*.

Y is similar to the French *i*.

Ai is like *è* or *a*.

Au is like *o*.

Ei is like *è*.

Eu is similar to the sound of *u* in *tub*, only more prolonged, and nearly resembles *u* in *fur*.

Ie is like *ee* in English, or *i*.

Oi usually sounds like *wà;* *e.g. moi* is pronounced *mwà* or *mwòh*.

Ou sounds like *oo* in English.

B, c, d, f, k, p, t, v, and **z** sound the same as in English.

G, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is hard, as in the English word *gap;* before *e*, *i*, and *y* it is soft, having the sound of *zh*, or of *s* in *pleasure*.

Gu sounds like *g* hard; thus *gué*, *guide*, are pronounced *ga*, *gheed*.

H is never pronounced in French so forcibly as in English. Some orthoëpists say that *h* has no sound in French.

J sounds like soft *g* in French, or *zh* in English.

L has usually the same sound as in English; but when it ends a word preceded by *i*, or when *ll* follows *i*, in any situation, it usually has what is called its liquid sound. This may be said to answer nearly to the sound of *lli* in *million*, the sound of *l* in such cases being blended with that of *y* (consonant); *e.g., papillon* is pronounced pă'-peel'-yŏn'; *Chantilly*, shăn'-teel-ye', &c.

M and **N**, when followed by a vowel, or when double, have the same sound as in English; but when at the end of a word, not immediately followed by another word beginning with a vowel, or when followed by another consonant in the middle of a word, they have what is termed the *nasal* sound, which resembles that of *ng*, as in *long*, *pang*, &c., but is somewhat softer. Thus, *m* and *n* are nasal in such words as *comparer*, *contente*, but have their natural sound in such as *commune*, *connu*.

Q or **qu**, in French, generally sounds like *k;* *e.g., quel* is pronounced kel; *qui*, kee, &c.

R is like the English *r*, but is trilled more strongly, especially when it precedes another consonant, or stands at the end of a word, as in *vertu*, *punir:* in similar cases the English *r* itself is but very slightly sounded.

S, when single and between two vowels, sounds like *z:* in other cases it is the same as in English.

X generally has the same sound as it has in English, but is sometimes sounded like *s;*

e.g., in *six*, pronounced *sees*, and *Bruxelles* (Brussels), pronounced Bru`-sell'; and occasionally like *z*, as in *dixième*, de`-ze`-ame'.

Ch is like *sh* in English: *th* is like *t*.

Gn (the same as in the Italian) has a sound which blends that of *n* and *y* (consonant), or, in other words, is equivalent to the sound of *ni* in *minion*. Thus *Avignon* is pronounced ä`-veen`-yong.

The vowel *e* at the end of a word, when not marked with an accent, is invariably mute, *e.g.*, in *parle*, *contente*, &c.

The French consonants, when occurring at the end of a word, are generally not pronounced, unless they are immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel; as in *content*, *Bordeaux*, and *dents*. If, however, they are followed by a mute *e*, or any other vowel, they must always be articulated, *e.g.*, *contente*, *dente*, &c.

It may be observed that the French language has no accent in the sense in which we employ this term. The marks called *accents*, that are placed over the different vowels, serve only to indicate some particular sounds of these letters. Thus the accent over the *e* in *parlé* serves to show that this vowel has its first French sound, and at the same time distinguishes it from *parle*, another form of the same verb, in which the *e* is mute. The circumflex imparts to the vowels over which it is placed, a longer and deeper sound than ordinary; *e.g.*, in *hâte*, *tempête*, *gîte*, and *apôtre*.

GERMAN NAMES.

A, in German, usually sounds as in the English word *far*, though it sometimes approximates the *a* in *fat*.

E, when long, sounds like *a* in *fate;* when short, like *e* in *met:* frequently, however, it has an obscure sound, like *e* in *battery*.

I, long, sounds like *i* in *marine*, or *ee* in English; *i*, short, sounds like *i* in *pit*.

O, long, is like that in *no;* *o*, short, like that in *on*.

U, long, is like *oo* in *cuckoo;* *u*, short, is like *oo* in *good*.

Y sounds like the German *i*.

Ae, or *ä*, is similar to the German *e*, or to the English *a* in *fate*.

Oe, or *ö*, nearly resembles the *eu* in French, but has no parallel sound in English; the sound in our language nearest to it is that of *e* in *her*, or *u* in *fur;* the German poets often rhyme it with *e* (*ä* or *ë*).

Ue, or *ü*, is like the French *u*.

Au is equivalent to the English *ou* in *our*.

Äu and *eu* resemble in sound the English *oi*, as in *oil*.

Ei and *ey* have the sound of *i* in *mine*.

Ai is similar to the preceding, but somewhat broader.

Ui sounds like *öö-e*.

Ie is equivalent to *ee* in English.

The consonants *f*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and *x*, are pronounced as in English.

B and *d*, at the beginning of a word, have the same sound as in English; at the end of a word, *b* is pronounced like *p*, and *d* like *t*.

C, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, sounds like *k;* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, like *ts*.

Ch has a sound unknown in our language, and which, consequently, can be learned from an oral instructor only. It somewhat resembles that of our *h*, with a strong aspiration: after *a*, *o*, and *u*, it is guttural: for example, in the word *ach*. When it follows *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *äu*, or *eu*, it seems to be sounded more in the palate, as in *ich*.

G, at the beginning of a word, sounds as in the English word *get*. In other situations it should be pronounced like the German *ch*. In some German dialects, however, it is sounded, in all cases, nearly like *g* hard in English.

H is pronounced only when it begins a word.

G and *h*, occurring after a vowel, lengthen its sound; *e.g.*, in *Täg*, *Zähl*, *Flöh*, &c.

When *g* and *h* occur in the middle of a compound word, they have the same sound as when they are initial.

J has the sound of the English *y* (consonant).

Q is only used before *u*, and sounds as in the English word *quit*.

R is pronounced like *rr* in the English word *terror*, but somewhat more strongly.

S, at the beginning of a word, or between two vowels, is like *z;* in other cases it is sharp, as in *this*. *Ss* is always sharp.

Sch sounds like the English *sh;* *sz*, like *ss*.

Th is pronounced like *t*.

V sounds like *f* in English, except when between two vowels; it is then usually pronounced like our *v*.

W resembles our *v;* but in pronouncing it the upper teeth should not be allowed to touch the lower lip, as is done in uttering the English *v*.

Z and **tz** sound like *ts*.

ITALIAN NAMES.

A, in Italian, is like the English *a* in *far*, though its sound varies somewhat in different situations.

E has two sounds: first close, as *a* in *fate;* second open, like *e* in *met*.

I is like *e* in *me*, or *i* in *fig*.

O has two sounds: first close, as in *note;* second open, similar to *o* in *not*, but rather broader.

U is like *oo* in English.

Ai and **au**, in Italian, are *proper* diphthongs. Accordingly, *Cairo* is to be pronounced kī′-ro, and *Ausa*, ou′-să, &c.

The consonants *b, d, f, l, m, n, p, q, s, t,* and *v*, are similar to the English.

K, w, x, and **y**, are not used by the Italians, except in spelling foreign names.

C and **cc**, before *a, o*, and *u*, are sounded like *k;* before *e, i*, and *y*, like *ch* or *tsh.*

As **c**, when immediately before *a, o*, or *u*, is never pronounced like *ch*, in order to express this sound in such cases, the vowel *i* is inserted; thus, *cia, cio, ciu*, are pronounced *chă, cho, choo.*

Ch is employed to express the sound of *k* before *e* and *i.*

G, before *a, o*, and *u*, is hard, as in the English word *get;* before *e, i*, and *y*, it sounds like the English *j; gia, gio, giu*, are pronounced *jă, jo, joo.*

Gh is used to express the sound of hard *g* before *e* and *i.*

Gli has the sound of the liquid *l* (l), or of *li* in *million;* thus *Boglio* is pronounced bole′-yo.

Gn has the same sound as in French; or, in other words, is like the Spanish *n; e. g. Bologna* is pronounced bo-lone′-yă.

H is never sounded in Italian.

J, at the beginning of a syllable, is like the English *y* (consonant); at the end of a word, it is equivalent to *ii* (Italian).

R resembles the French, but is trilled somewhat more strongly.

Sc, before *e* and *i*, is like the English *sh; e. g. Scio* is pronounced Shee′-o.

Z has commonly the sound of *dz* in English; *zz* is pronounced like *ts.*

SPANISH NAMES.

The Spanish **a** sounds as in the English word *far; e* like *a* in *ale; i* like *e* in *mete; o* as in English; *u* like *oo;* and *y* like Spanish *i.*

Ai and **ay** are like long *i* in English. *Au* sounds like *ou* in *our. Ei* and *ey* are pronounced ā′-e.

The consonants *f, l* (single), *m, n, p, s, t,* and *v*, are pronounced nearly as in English.

B at the beginning of a word sounds as in English; but when it occurs between two vowels, its sound resembles that of *v*, with this difference—*v* is pronounced with the upper teeth placed against the under lip, while the sound of the Spanish *b* is formed by bringing the lips loosely or feebly into contact. This sound seems to be between that of *v* and the English *w.*

C, before *a, o*, and *u*, is pronounced as in English; before *e* and *i*, it has the sound of *th* in the word *thin.* In the Catalan dialect it is the same as in English.

Ch has the same sound as in English, except in the dialect of Catalonia, where it is pronounced like *k.*

D, at the beginning of a word, is sounded very nearly as in English, but is pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth, while in pronouncing the English *d* the tongue is made to touch the roof of the mouth.

G, before *e* and *i*, and *J* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch* in *ach.*

G, before *a, o*, and *u*, is hard, as in English.

Gua and **guo** sound somewhat like *gwă, gwo*, but the *g* is so soft that it is scarcely perceived; so that in these cases the sound of *gu* seems to approximate very nearly to that of the English *w. Gu*, before *e* and *i*, is usually sounded like *g* hard; thus, *Guiana* is pronounced ghe-ăn′-ă.

H, in Spanish, is never pronounced, except in words beginning with *hue*, and then very slightly.

Ll (now sometimes written *l*), has a sound which combines that of *l* and *y* (consonant), and is similar to the liquid *l* in French; *e. g. villa* or *vila* is pronounced veel′-yă: *Llerena*, lyā-rā′-nă.

N, in a similar manner, unites the sounds of *n* and *y*, and is like *gn* in French; thus *peña*, is pronounced pane′-yă.

Q, in Spanish, is always followed by *u. Qu*, before *a* and *o*, is sounded as in English; or, in other words, equivalent to *kw;* before *e* and *i* it is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* be marked with a diæresis, in which case it is like *kw.*

R is similar to the French, but is trilled more strongly.

T is to be pronounced by putting the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth.

X is usually sounded like the Spanish *j*, which letter, according to the present mode of spelling, has been generally substituted for it: thus, instead of the old spelling, *Ximenes, Xucar*, &c., we now see *Jimenes, Juzar*, &c.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,

WITH THEIR PRONUNCIATIONS.

Aachen, ä'-chen.
Aar, är.
Aargau, är'-gou.
Aarhuus, är'-hoos.
Abano, ä-bä'-no.
Abauj, o-bo'-oo-ee.
Abbeville, ab-veel', *or* ab'-be-vil.
Abergavenny, ab-er-ga'-ne.
Aberystwith, ab-er-ist'-with.
Ablis, ä-ble'.
Abomey, a-bo'-ma.
Aboukir, a-boo'-keer
Abrantes, a-bran'-tase.
Abrolhos, a-brole'-yose.
Abydos, a-bi'-dos.
Abydus, a-bi'-dus.
Acapulco, a-ka-pool'-ko.
Acarai, ak-ä-ri'.
Achill, ak'-il.
Achray, ach-ra'.
Aconquija, a-kon-ke'-hä.
Acre, a'-ker *or* a'-ker.
Actopan, ak-to-pan'.
Adelsheim, ä'-delz-hime.
Aden, a'-den *or* ä'-den.
Adige, ä'-dee-ja.
Adrianople, ad-ree-a-no'-pl.
Ægean, ee-je'-an.
Afghanistan, af-gan'-is-tän.
Agades, a-gä'-deez.
Agen, a-zhang.
Agincourt, a-zhang-koor'.
Agulhas, a-gool'-yäs.
Ahmedabad, ä-med-ä-bäd'.
Aisne, ane.
Aix-la-Chpelle, akes-lä-shä-pel'.
Ajaccio, a-yä'-tsho.
Akermann, ä'-ker-man.
Alabama, al-a-bä'-ma.
Alameda, a-lä-ma'-*thä*.
Aland, a'-land.
Albano, al-bä'-no.
Albarracin, al-bä-rä-theen'.
Albemarle, al'-be-marl.
Albuera, al-boo-a'-rä
Albuquerque, al-boo-ker'-ka.
Alcala, al-ka-lä'.
Alcañiz, al-kä-nyeeth'.
Alcantara, al-kän-tä'-rä.
Alcino, al-tshe'-no.
Alderney, awl'-der-ne.
Alemtejo, a-leng-ta'-zho.
Alençon, ä-lang-song.
Algiers, al-jeerz'.
Alhama, al-ä'-mä.
Allahabad, al-lä-hä-bad'.
Alleghany, al-le-ga'-ne.
Alloa, al'-lo-a.
Almaden, al-mä-*then*'.
Almeida, al-ma'-ee-dä.
Almuñecar, al-moo-nya-kär'.
Alnwick, an'-nik.
Alsace, al-säs'.
Altai, al-ti'.
Altona, al-to'-nä.
Alyth, a'-lith.
Ambert, ang-bare.
Amboise, ang-bwawz.
Amherst, am'-erst.
Amiens, ä-mee-ang.
Amite, ä-meet'.
Amlwch, am'-look.
Amoor, a-moor'.
Amoy, a-moy'.
Anahuac, a-nä-wak'.
Ancona, an-ko'-na.
Andaman, an-dä-man'.
Andover, an'-do-ver.
Andrews, St., sint an'-drooz.
Angers, ang-zha'.
Angola, an-go'-lä.
Angoulême, ang-goo-lame'.
Angoumois, ang-goo-mwaw'.
Anguilla, ang-gil'-la.
Anjou, ang-zhoo'.
Ankobar, an-ko'-bär.
Annapolis, an-nap'-o-lis.
Annecy, an-se'.
Antibes, ang-teeb'.
Antigua, an-te'-ga.
Aosta, ä-os'-tä.
Apoquido, ap-o-ke'-*tho*.
Appalachians, ap-pä-la'-che-anz.
Appenzell, ap-pen-tsel'.
Apure, ä-poo'-ra.
Aquila, ä'-kwe-lä.
Aracan, ä-rä-kan'.
Araguaya, ä-rä-gwi'-ä.
Arapahoe, ä-rap'-ä-ho.
Ararat, ä'-rä-rat.
Arauco, ä-rou'-ko.
Arbois, är-bwaw'.
Arcole, är-ko'-la.
Arcot, är-kot'.
Ardeche, är-dashe'.
Ardennes, är-den'.
Ardrishaig, är-drish'-ag.
Arequipa, är-a-ke'-pä.
Arezzo, ä-rate'-tso.
Argens, är-zhäng.
Argenteuil, är-zhäng-tu-e'-ye.
Argentine, är'-jen-tine.
Argyle, är-gile'.
Arica, ä-re'-kä.
Ariège, ä-ree-azhe'.
Arkansas, är-kan'-sas.
Arles, ärl.
Armagh, är-mä'.
Aroa, ä-ro'-a.
Arpino, är-pe'-no.
Arras, är-rä',
Artois, ar-twaw'.
Aruba, ä-roo'-bä.
Ashantee, ash-an-tee'.
Assam, as-sam'.
Assaye, as-si'.
Assisi, as-se'-zee.
Assouan, as-soo-än'.
Astrakhan, as-trä-kän'.
Atacama, ä-tä-kä'-mä.
Athlone, ath-lone'.
Athy, a-thi'.
Aube, obe.
Auch, oshe.
Aude, ode.
Audenarde, o-de-närd'.
Auerbach, ow'-er-bach.
Augsburg, ougz'-burg.
Aunis, o-ne'.
Auvergne, o-vérn'.
Auxerre, ose-sare'.
Aveiro, ä-ya'-ee-ro.
Avesnes, ä-vane'.
Aveyron, ä-va-rong'.
Avignon, ä-veen-yong'.
Avranches, ä-vrängsh'.
Ayacucho, ä-yä-koo'-ho.
Azof, aze'-of, or ä'-zof.
Azores, ä-zores'.

Baalbec, bäl-bek'.
Baardwijk, bärd'-vike.
Babelmandeb, ba-bel-man'-deb.
Bacchiglione, bä-keel-yo'-na.
Badajoz, bä-dä-hose', *or* bä-*thä*-hoth'.
Baden, bä'-den.
Badenoch, bad'-e-noch.
Badenweiler, bä-den-vi'-ler.
Bagnols, bän-yole'.
Bahamas, bä-ha'-maz.
Bahia, bä-e'-a.
Baiern, bi'-ern.
Baikal, bi'-kal.
Baireuth, bi'-royt.
Baktchiserai, bak-tshee-sa-ri'.
Bala, bä'-lä.
Balaghauts, bä'-lä-gawts.
Balasore, bä-lä-sore'.
Bâle, bäl.
Balize, bä-leez'.
Balkan, bäl-kän'.
Ballinasloe, bal-le-nas-lo'
Baltic, bawl'-tik.
Baltimore, bawl'-te-more.
Banat, bä-nät'.
Banff, banf.
Bantam, ban-tam'.
Barcelona, bär-the-lo'-nä.
Barèges, bä-razhe'.
Barelly, bä-ra'-e-le.
Baroda, bä-ro'-dä.
Barthélémy, bär-ta-la-me'.
Basel, bä'-zl.
Bassano, bä-sä'-no.
Bassora, bä-so'-rä.
Bastia, bas-te'-a.
Batoum, bä-toom'.
Bayazid, bi-a-zeed'.
Bayeux, bä-yeu'.
Bayonne, bä-yon'.
Bazarchik, bä-zär'-tsheek.
Beaminster, bem'-in-ster.
Bearn, ba-är'.
Beauharnois, bo-här'-na.
Beaumaris, bo-ma'-ris.
Beaumont, bo-mong'.
Bedouin, be-doo-een'.
Beira, ba'-ee-ra.
Beja, ba'-zhä.
Bejapoor, be-ja-poor'.
Belfast, bel-fast'.
Belgrade, bel-grade'.
Belize, be-leez'.
Beloochistan, be-loo-tshis-tän'.
Benares, be-nä'-res.
Bendigo, ben'-de-go.
Bengal, ben-gawl'.
Benguela, ben-ga'-lä.
Benin, be-neen'.
Berbera, ber'-be-rä.
Berbice, ber-bees'.
Berezov, ba-ra-zof'.
Bergamo, ber'-ga-mo.
Bergen, ber'-gen.
Berlin, ber-leen', *or* ber'-lin.
Berthier, ber'-tee-a.
Berwick, ber'-ik.
Besançon, ba-säng-song'.
Bevedero, ba-va-da'-ro.
Beyra, ba'-ee-rä.
Beyrout, *or* **Beyrut**, bi'-root.
Bhaugulpore, baw-gul-pore'.
Bhopaul, bo-pawl'.
Bhotan, bo-tän'.
Bhurtpoor, burt-poor'.
Biarritz, bee-ar-reets
Bicester, bis'-ter.
Bilbao, beel-bä'-o,
Blanc, blang.
Blantyre, blan-tire'.
Blenheim, blen'-im.
Blois, blwaw.
Bocage, bo-käzh'.
Bodensee, bo'-den-zee.
Bogota, bo-go-tä'.
Böhmerwald, beu'-mer-vält.
Bois le Duc, bwaw-le-duk'.
Bokhara, bo-kä'-rä.
Bolivar, bo-le-vär'.
Bologna, bo-lo'-nyä.
Bolsena, bol-sa'-nä
Bombay, bom-ba'.
Bonifaccio, bo-nec-fat'-sho.
Bonin, bo-neen'.
Bootan, boo-tän'.
Bordeaux, bor-do'.
Bordelais, bor-de-la'.
Borneo, bor'-ne-o.
Borodino, bo-ro-de'-no.
Bosna-serai, bos-na-sa-ri'.
Bosphorus, bos'-fo-rus.
Boullion, bool-yong'.
Boulogne, boo-lon'-ye.
Bourges, boorzh.
Braemar, bra-mär'.
Brazil, brä-zil'.
Brechin, breech'-in.

Brecon, bre'-kon.
Breda, bra'-dä.
Bremen, bra'-men.
Breslau, brase'-lou.
Brest, brest.
Bretagne, bra-tän'-ye.
Brienz, bre'-ents.
Brieuc, St., sang-bree-euk'.
Brindisi, breen'-dee-see.
Brixham, briks'-am.
Bromley, brum'-le.
Bromwich, brum'-itsh.
Bruges, broozh.
Brühl, brool.
Brunswick, brun'-zik.
Bruxelles, broo-sel'.
Bucharest, boo'-chä-rest.
Budweis, bood'-vise.
Buenos Ayres, bu-a'-no-si'-res.
Bukowina, boo-ko-ve'-nä.
Buncombe, bung'-kum.
Burdwan, burd-wän'.
Burgos, boor'-gose.
Bury, ber'-e.
Bushire, boo-sheer'.
Bussorah, bus'-so-rah.

Cabrera, kä-bra'-rä.
Cabul *or* **Cabool**, kaw'-bool.
Cabulistan, kaw-bool-is-tän'.
Cadiz, ka'-diz.
Caen, käng.
Caerleon, kär-le'-on.
Cagliari, kä'-lyä-ree.
Cahir, kah'-her, *or* ka'-er.
Cahors, kä-or'.
Caicos, ki'-kose.
Cairo, ki'-ro.
Calabar, ka-là-bär'.
Calais, kal'-is *or* kä-la'.
Calcutta, kal-kut'-tä.
Caldera, kal-da'-rä.
Callao, kal-yä'-o.
Cambray, käng-bra'.
Cambridge, kame'-brij.
Camerino, kä-ma-re'-no.
Cameroons, kam-e-roonz'.
Campagna, kam-pän'-yä.
Candahar, kan-dä-här'.
Candeish, kan'-desh.
Cantal, kang-tàl'.
Canton, kan-ton'.
Cape Breton, kape-brit'-on.
Caprera, kä-pra'-rä
Caracas, kä-rä'-kas.
Carbonara, kär-bo-nä'-rä.
Cardiff, kär'-dif.
Carhaix, kär-a'.
Cariaco, kä-ree-ä'-ko.
Carlisle, kär-lile'.
Carlsruhe, karlz-roo'-e.
Carniola, kär-nee-o'-là.
Carrara, kär-rä'-rä.
Cartagena, kär-tà-he'-nä.
Cartago, kär-tä'-go.
Casale, kä-zä'-la.
Casbin, kas-been'.
Cashel, kash'-el.
Cashgar, kash-gär'.
Cashmere, kash-meer'.
Castambul, käs-tam-bool'.
Castiglione, kas-teel-yo'-na.
Castile, kas-teel'.
Castlebar, kas-l-bär'.
Castres, kästr.
Catoche, kä-to'-tsha.
Cattaro, kat'-tä-ro.
Caucasus, kaw'-kä-sus.
Cavan, ka'-van.
Cavery, ká'-ve-re.
Cawnpore, kawn-pore'.
Cayambi, ki-am'-bee.
Cayenne, ki-en'.
Cayman, ki-man'.
Ceará, sa-ä-rä'.
Cefalu, tsha-fä-loo'.
Celano, tsha-lä'-no.
Celebes, sel'-e-bez.
Cenis, se-ne'.
Ceram, se-ram'.
Cerigo, tsher'-ee-go.
Cervin, ser-vang'.
Cesano, tsha-zä'-no.
Ceuta, syu'-tà.
Cevennes, se-ven'.
Ceylon, see-lone'.
Chagres, tshä'-gres.
Chalonnais, shä-lon-na'.
Chalon-sur-Saône, shä-long'-seur-sone.
Chamouni *or* **Chamonix**, shä-moo-ne'.
Champagne, shäng-pän'-ye.
Champlain, sham-plane'.
Chanfilly, shäng-teel-ye'.
Charente, shä-rangt'.
Charleroi, sharl-rwaw'.
Charlottenburg, shar-lot'-en-burg.
Chartres, shärtr.
Chartreuse, shär-treuz'.
Chateaubriant, shä-to-bree-ong'.
Chatelet, shät-la'.
Chatellerault, shä-tel-ro'.
Chatham, tshat'-am.
Chaves, shä-vase'.
Cherbourg, sher-borg'.
Cherokee, tsher-ro-ke'.
Cherson, ker-son'.
Chertsey, tsher'-tsee.
Chesapeake, tshes'-á-peek.
Chesuncook, tshe-sun'-kook.
Chetimaches, tshet-e-matsh'-es, *or* shet-mash'.
Cheviot, tshe'-ve-ut.
Chiavari, kee-ä-vä'-ree.
Chicago, she-kä'-go.
Chichester, tshe'-tshes-ter.
Chièvres, shee-avre'.
Chihuahua, tshee-wä'-wä.
Chile, tshil'-e.
Chillan, tsheel-yan'.
Chillianwalla, tshil-le-an-wawl'-à.
Chiloe, tshee-lo-e'.
Chimborazo, tshim-bo-rä'-zo.
Chinchilla, tsheen-tsheel'-yä.
Chinsurah, tshin-soo'-rä.
Chioggia, kee-oje'-ä.
Chippenham, tship'-en-am.
Chiquitos, tshee-ke'-tose.
Chrudim, kroo'-deem.
Chudleigh, tshud'-le.
Chuquisaca, tshoo-kee-sä'-kà.
Chur, koor.
Chusan, tshoo-san'.
Cimone, tshee-mo'-na.
Cincinnati, sin-sin-á'-te.
Cinque Ports, sink'-ports.
Cirencester, sis'-e-ter, *or* si'-sis-ter
Ciudad Real, thee-oo-*thath*'-ra-äl'.
Ciudad Rodrigo, thee-oo-*thath*'-ro-*thre*'-go.
Civita Vecchia, tshee-vee-tä-va'-kee-ä.
Clapham, klap'-ham.
Clausenburg, klou'-sen-burg.
Cleves, kleevz.
Clonmel, klon-mel'.
Cloud, St., sang kloo.
Cobija, ko-be'-hä.
Coblenz, ko'-blentz.
Cochin, ko'-tshin.
Cognac, ko-nyak.
Coimbra, ko-eem'-brä.
Coire, kwawr.
Colchagua, kol-tshä'-gwä.
Cologne, ko-lon'-ye.
Colonsay, kol'-on-sa.
Colorado, kol-o-rä'-do.
Comorin, ko'-mo-rin.
Concan, kon-kan'.
Congo, kong'-go.
Connaught, kon'-nawt.
Connemara, kon-ne-mä'-rà.
Coomassie, koo-mas'-se.
Copiapo, ko-pee-ä-po'.
Coquet, kok'-et.
Cordillera, kor-deel-ya'-rä.
Cordoba *or* **Cordova**, kor'-do-vä.
Corea, ko-re'-á.
Corfu, kor-foo'.
Cortona, kor-to'-nà.
Coruña, ko-roon'-yà.
Cotopaxi, ko-to-paks'-ee.
Courtray, koor'-tra.
Coventry, kuv'-en-tre.
Cowes, kouz.
Cremona, kra-mo'-nä.
Crewe, kroo.
Crimea, kre-me'-a.
Croagh Patrick, kro'-ach-pat'-rik.
Culebra, koo-la'-brà.
Culloden, kul-lod'-en.
Cupar, koo'-per.
Curaçao, koo-rä-sä'-o.
Cutch, kutsh.
Cuttack, kut'-tak.
Cuxhaven, kooks'-hä-fen.
Cuyaba, koo-yä-bä'.
Cuyahoga, ki-à-ho'-gà.
Cyclades, sik'-là-deez.
Czaslau, tshas'-lou.
Czenstochov, tshane-sto'-kof.
Czernowitz, tshare-no'-veetz.

Dahomey, dä-ho'-me.
Dakota, dà-ko'-tà.
Dalhousie, dal-hou'-ze.
Dalkeith, dawl-keeth'.
Dalry, dal-ri'.
Dalton, dawl'-ton.
Danzig, dan'-tsik.
Darfur, där-foor'.
Darien, dá'-ree-en, *or* da'-re-en.
Darwar, där-wär'.
Dauphiné, do-fee-na'.
Daventry, dan'-tre.
Dawalagiri, dä-wà-là-ge'-ree.
Debreczin, da-bre'-tzeen.
Decatur, de-ka'-ter.
Dees, daze.
Delagoa Bay, de-là-go'-à-ba.
Delaware, del'-à-wer.
Delfzijl, delf'-zile.
Delgada Point, del-gä'-dä-poynt.
Delhi, del'-e (Ind.); del-hi' (U.S.)
Demavend, de'-mà-vend.
Dembea, dem'-be-à.
Demerara, dem-er-a'-rà.
Denbigh, den'-be.
Dendera, den'-de-rà.
Denis, St., sang-de-ne', *or* d'ne'.
Deptford, det'-ford.
Deseret, des-er-et'.
Dessau, des'-sou.
Detroit, de-troyt'.
Dettingen, det'-ting-en.
Deutz, doytz.
Deux Ponts, deu-pong'.
Devizes, de-vi'-zes.
Diarbekir, dee-är'-ba-keer.
Dieppe, dee-ep'.
Digne, dee'-nye.
Digny, deen-ye'.
Dijon, dee-zhong'.
Dinapoor, dee-na-poor'.
Dnieper, ne'-per.
Dniester, ne'-ster.
Doab, do'-ab.
Dolgelly, dol-geth'-le.
Domingo, San, san-do-meeng'-go.
Dominica, dom-e-nee'-kà.
Domremy, dong-ra-me'.
Donaghadee, don-nà-chà-de'.
Donau, do'-nou.
Doncaster, dongk'-as-ter.
Donegal, don-e-gawl'.
Doneraile, don-er-ale'.
Dongola, dong'-go-là.
Dorama, do-rá'-nà.
Dordogne, dor-don'-ye.
Dordrecht, dor'-drecht.
Douay, doo-a', *or* doo'-a.
Doubs, doo, *or* doobz.
Douglas, dug'-las.
Douro, doo'-ro.
Dovrefjeld, do'-vre-fyelt.
Dowlatabad, dou-là-tà-bäd'.
Drave, drav, *or* drave.
Drenthe, dren'-ta.
Drogheda, dro'-che-dà.
Drohobycz, dro'-ho-beetsh.
Dromore, dro-more'.
Drontheim, dront'-hime.
Dubois, doo-bwaw', *or* doo-boys (U.S.)
Duero, doo-a'-ro.
Dulce, dool'-sa.
Dulwich, dul'-itsh.
Dumfries, dum-frees'.
Düna, doo'-nà.
Dunblane, dun-blane'.
Dundalk, dun-dawk'.
Dundas, dun-das'.
Dundee, dun-de'.
Dunfermline, dun-ferm'-lin.

Dungarvan, dun-gär'-van.
Dunkeld, dun-keld'.
Dunkirk, dun'-kirk.
Duntocher, dun-toch'-er.
Durham, dur'-am.
Dvina, dve'-nä.
Dysart, di'-zert.

Eaglesham, e'-glz-ham.
Ebro, e'-bro.
Ecclefechan, ek-kl-fech'-an.
Echelles, a-shel'.
Ecuador, ek-wä-dore'.
Edgecumbe, ej'-kum.
Edina, e-di'-nä.
Edinburgh, ed'-in-bur-u.
Efat, a'-fat.
Egina, e-ji'-nä.
Ehrenbreitstein, a-ren-brite'-stine.
Eichstädt, iche'-stet.
Eilau, i'-lou.
Eisenach, i'-ze-nach.
Eisleben, ise-lä'-ben.
Ekaterinburg, a-kä'-ter-een-burg.
Ekaterinoslav, a-ka-ter-een-o-slav'.
Elbe, elb.
Elberfeld, el'-ber-felt.
Elbeuf, el-beuf'.
Elbrouz, el'-brooz.
Elburz, el-boorz'.
El Dorado, el-do-rä'-do.
Ellesmere, elz'-meer.
Ellora, el-lo'-rä.
Ellwangen, el-vang'-en.
Elsinore. el-see-nore'.
Ely, e'-le.
Emmerich, em'-me-reech.
Enara, a-nä'-rä.
Enghien, ang'-gee-ang.
Enniscorthy, en-nis-kor'-*the.*
Enniskillen, en-nis-kil'-en.
Entre Douro e Minho, en'-tra-doo'-ro-a-meen'-yo.
Entre Rios, en-tra-re'-ose.
Epernay, a-per-na'.
Erekli, a-rek-le'.
Ericht, er'icht.
Erie, e'-re.
Erlangen, er'-lang-en.
Erzeroum, er-ze-room'.
Erzgebirge, erts-ge-beer'-ge.
Esmeralda, es-me-räl'-dä.
Espirito Santo, es-pe'-ree-to-san'-to.
Esquimaux, es-ke-mo'
Essequibo, es-se-ke'-bo.
Es Slout, es-see-oot'.
Estremoz, es'-tra-mozb.
Etienne, St., sang-ta-tee-en'.
Etive, et'-iv.
Etowah, et'-o-wä.
Euphrates, yu-fra'-teez.
Evesham, evez'-am.
Evora, ev'-o-rä.
Evreux, a-vreu'.
Exeter, eks'-e-ter.
Eyder, i'-der.
Eylau, i'-lou.

Faaborg, faw'-borg.
Faenza, fä-ane'-tsä.
Fahlun, fä'-loon.
Faido, fi'-do.
Faloom, fi-oom'.
Falkirk, fawl'-kirk.
Faroe, fa'-ro.
Faversham, fav'-er-sham.
Fayal, fi-äl'.
Fayence, fä-yängs'.
Fayoum, fi-oom'.
Felipe, fa-le'-pa.
Fermanagh, fer-man'-à.
Fermoy, fer-moy'.
Fernez, *or* **Ferney,** fer-na'.
Ferrara, fa-rä'-rä.
Ferrol, fer-role'.
Fezzan, fez-zän'.
Fichtelberg, feech'-tel-berg.
Fiesole, fee-a'-so-la.
Figeac, fee-zhak'.
Figueras, fee-ga'-ras.
Fiji, fe'-jee.
Finistère, fee-nees-tare'.
Fioro, fee-o'-ro.
Fiume, fee-oo'-ma.
Flèche, flashe.
Flers, flare.
Florida, flor'-e-dä.
Flushing, flush'-ing.
Fochabers, foch'-à-berz.
Foggia, foje'-à.
Folkestone, foke'-stone.
Fontainebleau, fong-tane-blo'.
Fontana, fon-tä'-nä.
Fontenay, fong-te-na'.
Fontenoy, fong-te-nwaw'.
Forfar, for'-far.
Formosa, for-mo'-sà.
Fortrose, fortroze.
Fotheringay, fo'-*ther*-in-ga.
Fougères, foo-zhare'.
Foyers, foy'-ers.
Foyle, Loch, loch-foyl.
Franche Comté, frängsh-kong'-ta.
Frankfort, frangk'-fort.
Frascati, fras-kä'-tee.
Freiburg, fri'-burg.
Frejus, fra-zhue'.
Fremont, fre-mont'.
Friuli, free-oo'-lee.
Frobisher's Strait, frob'-ish-ers-strate.
Frontenac, frong-te-nak'.
Frontera, fron-ta'-rà.
Fuego, Tierra del, tee-er'-rä-del-foo-a'-go.
Fueraventura, foo-er-ä-ven-too'-rà.
Fünen, fu'-nen.
Funshal, foon-shäl'.
Futteghur, fut-te-gur'.
Fyum, fi-oom'.
Fyzabad, fi-zä-bäd'.

Gadamis, gä-dä'-mis.
Gaeta, gä-a'-tà.
Gagliano, gal-yä'-no.
Galapagos, gà-là-pa'-gos.
Galatz, gà-lats'.
Galena, gà-le'-na.
Galle, Point de, poynt de gal.
Gallipoli, gal-lip'-o-lee.
Gambier, gam'-beer.
Ganges, gan'-jeez.
Gard, gar.
Gardafui, gär-dà-fwe'.
Garonne, gà-ron'.
Gascogne, gas-kon'-ye.
Geelong, gee-long', *or* jee-long'.
Gefle, yef'-la.
Gelderland, gel'-der-lant.
Geldern, gel'-dern.
Genessee, jen-e-se'.
Geneva, je-ne'-và.
Genevieve, St., sint jen'-e-veev.
Genoa, jen'-o-à.
Germain, St., sang-zher'-mang.
Gex, zheks.
Ghauts, gawts.
Ghent, gent *or* gäng.
Ghizeh, ge'-ze.
Gibraltar, je-brawl'-ter.
Gilolo, gee-lo'-lo.
Girgenti, geer-jane'-tee.
Gironde, zhee-rongd'.
Gizeh, ge'-ze.
Glencoe, glen-ko'.
Glengarry, glen-gar're.
Glenorchy, glen-or'-ke.
Gloucester, glos'-ter.
Gnesen, na'-zen.
Gobi, go'-bee.
Godavery, go-dav'-e-re.
Goldau, gole'-dou.
Gorgonzola, gor-gon-tso'-là.
Goruckpoor, go-ruk-poor'.
Gotha, go'-tà.
Gothard, St., sint goth'-ärd.
Göttingen, geut'-ting-en.
Gouda, gou'-dà.
Granada, grà-nà'-*thà.*
Grand Pré, grang pra.
Grantham, grant'-am.
Grätz, gretz.
Gravelines, grav-leen'.
Greenock, green'-ok.
Greenwich, green'-itsh.
Greifswalde, grifes'-väl-de.
Greitz, grites.
Grenada, gre-na'-dà.
Grenoble, gre-no'-bl.
Grindelwald, green-del-vält.
Gris Nez, gree-ne.
Grisons, gree-zong'.
Groningen, gron'-ing-en.
Grosswardein, grose-var'-dine.
Guadalaviar, gwä-*thà*-là-vee-är'.
Guadalaxara, gwä-*thà*-là-hä'-rà.
Guadalquivir, gwä-*thal*-kee-veer'.
Guadalupe, gwä-*thà*-loo'-pa.
Guadeloupe, gà-de-loop'.
Guadiana, gwä-*thee*-ä'-nà.
Guardafui, gwär-dä-fwe'.
Guatemala, gwä-ta-mä'-lä.
Guayana, gwi-ä'-nà.
Guayaquil, gwi-ä-keel'.
Guelders, gel'-derz.
Guercino, gwer-tshe'-no.
Guiana, gee-ä'-nà.
Guienne, gee-en'.
Guinea, gin'-a.
Guines, geen.
Guisborough, giz'-bur-u.
Guise, geez.
Gujerat, goo'-je-rat.
Gwalior, gwäl'-lee-or.
Gyula, dyu'-lo.

Haarlem, här'-lem.
Habana, hà-bä'-nà.
Hacienda, ä-see-en'-dà.
Hadramaut, had-rà-mout'.
Hague, hage.
Haguenau, à-ge-no'.
Hainan, hi-nan'.
Hainaut, ha-no'.
Halberstadt, häl'-ber-stat.
Haleb, hä'-leb.
Halle, hal'-le.
Hamadan, hä-mä-dan'.
Hamburg, ham'-burg.
Hanover, han'-o-ver.
Harfleur, här-fleur'.
Harwich, här'-itsh.
Hastings, ha'-stings.
Hatteras, hat'-ter-as.
Havanna, hä-vä'-na.
Haverfordwest, hav'-er-ford-west.
Havre, hävr.
Hawaii, hä-wi'-ee.
Hawarden, haw'-är-den.
Hawea, hä-wa'-à.
Hawick, haw'-ik.
Hayti, ha'-te.
Hebrides, heb'-re-deez.
Heidelberg, hi'-di-berg.
Heilbronn, hile'-bron.
Helena, St., sint-e-le'-nà.
Heliers, St., sint-hel'-yerz.
Helvellyn, hel-vel'-en.
Herat, he-rat'.
Hérault, a-ro'.
Hereford, her'-e-ford.
Héricourt, a-ree-koor'.
Herrnhut, hern'-hoot.
Hertford, här-ford, *or* hert'-ford.
Herzegowina, her-tse-go'-ve-na.
Hesse Darmstadt, hes'-se-därm-stat.
Hières, ee-are'
Hilaire, St., sang-tee-lare'.
Hildesheim, hil'-des-hine.
Himalaya, him-a-là'-yà.
Hispaniola, his-pä-nee-o'-là.
Hoang-Ho, ho-ang-ho'.
Hochheim, hoch'-hime.
Höchstadt, heuch'-stat.
Hochstetten, hoch'-stet-ten.
Hohenlinden, ho'-en-lind-en.
Hohenlohe, ho'-en-lo-e.
Hohenstaufen, ho'-en-stau-fen.
Hohenzollern, ho-en-tsol'-ern.
Holcar, hol-kär'.
Holstein, hole'-stine.
Honan, ho-nan'.
Honduras, hon-doo'-ras.
Honfleur, hong-fleur'.
Hong Kong, hong-kong'.
Honiton, hon'-e-ton.
Honolulu, ho-no-loo'-loo.
Hooghly, hoog'-le.
Hoogstraeten, hog-strä'-ten.
Hoonan, hoo-nan'.
Horsham, hors'-am.
Houghton-le-Spring, ho'-ton-le-spring.
Hounslow, hounz'-lo.

Houssa, hous'-sä.
Howick, how'-ik.
Huamachuco, wä-mä-tshoo'-ko.
Huari, wä-re'.
Hué, hoo-a'.
Huelva, hoo-el'-vä.
Huesca, hoo-es'-kä.
Huescar, hoo-es-kär'.
Hurdwar, hurd-wär'.
Huron, hu'-ron.
Huy, hoy, *or* oo-ee.
Hyderabad, hi-der-ä-bäd'.
Hyères, ee-are'.
Hythe, *hithe*.

Ibicui, ee-bee-kwe'.
Ibraila, ee-brä-e'-lä.
Ichaboe, ik'-ä-bo.
Icolmkill, i-kome-kil'.
Iglau, ee-glou'.
Iguaçu, ee-guä'-so.
Igualada, ee-gwä-lä'-*thä*.
Ilfracombe, il'-frä-koom.
Illawara, il-lä-wär'-rä.
Illimani, eel-lee-mä'-nee.
Illinois, il-le-noys'.
Ilmen, il'-men.
Ilmenau, il'-me-nou.
Imandra, ee-man'-drä.
Imola, ee-mo'-lä.
Indiana, in-de-an'-ä.
Indore, in-dore'.
Indre, angdr.
Ingoldstadt, ing'-gold-stat.
Inhambane, in-am-bä'-na.
Innerleithen, in-ner-le'-*then*.
Innspruck, ins'-prook.
Interlaken, in-ter-lä'-ken.
Iona, i-o'-nä.
Iowa, i'-o-wä.
Ipsambool, ip-sam-bool'.
Ipswich, ips'-witsh.
Iquique, ee-ke'-ke.
Irak Ajemi, e'-rak-aj'-e-mee.
Irak Arabi, e'-rak-är-ä-bee.
Irkutsk, ir-kootsk'.
Iroquois, ir-o-kwoy', *or* -koi.
Irrawaddy, ir-rä-wad'-de.
Irtish, eer-tish'.
Ischia, is'-kee-ä.
Iserlohn, e'-zer-lone.
Isili, ee-se'-lee.
Islamabad, is-lam-ä-bäd'.
Islay, i'-la.
Islington, iz'-ling-ton.
Ismail, is-mä-eel'-.
Ispahan, is-pä-hän'.
Itamaraca, ee-tä-mä-rä-kä'.
Itawamba, it-ä-wam'-bä.
Ithaca, ith'-ä-kä.
Ives, St., sint ives.
Iviça, ee-ve'-sä.
Iziza, ee-ve'-sä.
Iznajar, eeth-nä-här'.

Jablonec, yä-blo-nets'.
Jacinto, San, san jä-sin'-to.
Jacmel, *zhak*-mel'.
Jägerndorf, yä'-gern-dorf.
Jalapa, hä-lä'-pä.
Jalisco, hä-lees'-ko.
Jamaica, jä-ma'-kä.
Janina, yä'-nee-nä.
Jan Mayen, yan mi'-en.
Japan, jä-pan'.
Japura, yä-poo'-rä.
Jaroslav, yä'-ro-slav.
Jassy, yas'-see.
Java, jä'-vä.
Jedo, ye'-do, *or* yed'-do.
Jelalabad, jel-al-ä-bäd'.
Jersey, jer'-ze.
Jeypoor, ji-poor'.
Joaquin, San, san wä-keen'.
Johannisberg, yo-han'-ees-berg.
Joinville, zhwawng-veel'.
Joodpoor, jod-poor'.
Jorullo, ho-rool'-yo.
Juan Fernandez, joo'-an fer-nan'-dez.
Jubbulpoor, ju-bul-poor'.
Juggernawth, jug'-ger-nawt.
Juliers, zhu-le-a'.
Jungfrau, yoong'-frou.
Jutland, jut'-land.

Kabool, kaw'-bool.
Kahira, kä'-hee-rä.
Kaira, kä'-ee-rä.
Kairwan, kire-wan'.
Kaisarieh, ki-zä-re'-e.
Kalafat, kä-lä-fat'.
Kalisch, kä'-lish.
Kalisz, kä'-lish.
Kalmar, kal-mär'
Kaluga, kä-loo'-gä.
Kamaran, kä-mä'-ran.
Kamieniec, kam-yin'-yets.
Kamtchatka, kam-tshat'-ka.
Kanawha, ka-naw'-wä.
Kandahar, kan-dä-här'.
Kandy, kan'-de.
Kanoje, kä'-noje.
Kansas, kan'-zas.
Kara-Dagh, kä-rä'-dag.
Kara Hissar, kä-rä'-his-sär'.
KarakoramPass, kä-rä-koram-pas.
Karlstadt, kärl'-stat.
Kasan, kä-zan'.
Katrine, Loch, lock kat'-rin.
Kazan, kä-zan'.
Kebir, El, el ke-beer'.
Kecskemet, ketsh-ke-met'.
Keighley, keeth'-le.
Kelat, ke lat'.
Kenah, ken'-e.
Kenia, ke-ne'-ä.
Kennebec, ken-ne-bek'.
Kentucky, ken-tuk'-e.
Kerah, ka'-rä.
Kerguelen, kerg'-e-len.
Kershaw, ker-shaw'.
Keswick, kez'-ik.
Kew, kyoo.
Kharkow, kär-kof.'
Khartoom, kär-toom'.
Kherson, ker-son'.
Kiuva, ke'-va.
Khojend, ko-jend'.
Khokand, ko-kand'.
Khorasaan, ko-räs-saan'.
Khyber Pass, ki'-ber-pas.
Kiachta, kee-ach'-tä.
Kidderminster, kid'-der-min-ster.
Kiel, keel.
Kienlung, kee-en-lung'.
Kiev, kee-ef'.
Killala, kil-lä-lä'.
Killarney, kil-lär'-ne.
Kilmalcolm, kil-mä-kome'.
Kilsyth, kil-sithe'.
Kincardine, kin-kär'-din.
Kinross, kin-ros'.
Kinsale, kin-sale'.
Kintore, kin-tore'.
Kiowa, ki'-o-wa.
Kirghiz, kir-geez'.
Kirkcaldy, kir-kawl'-de.
Kirkcudbright, kir-koo'-bre.
Kiusiu, kee-oo'-see-oo.
Kizil Irmak, kiz'-il-eer-mak'.
Klagenfurt, klä'-gen-foort.
Klausenburg, klou'-zen-burg.
Knaresborough, nares'-bur-u.
Koenigsberg, keun'-igs-berg.
Kokan, ko-kan'.
Koko-nor, ko-ko-nor'.
Kolozsvar, ko-lozh-vär'.
Komorn, ko-morn'.
Konia, ko'-nee-a.
Konieh, ko'-nee-e.
Königgrätz, keun'-eg-grets.
Königsberg, keun'-igs-berg.
Koordistan, koor-dis-tän'.
Kordofan, kor-do-fän'.
Körös, keu-reush'.
Kosciusko, kos-e-us'-ko.
Kostroma, kos-tro'-mä.
Köthen, keu'-ten.
Kouenlun, koo-en-loon'.
Koutayeh, koo-ti'-ye.
Krakow, krä'-kou.
Krefeld, kra'-felt.
Kronberg, krone'-berg.
Kronstadt, krone'-stat.
Kunchinjunga, kun-tshin-jung'-gä.
Kur, koor.
Kurdistan, koor-dis-tän'.
Kuriles, kyou'-rilez.
Kurland, koor'-land.
Kurrachi, koo-rä'-tshee.
Küstrin, kus'-trin.
Kutaiyeh, koo-ti'-ye.

Laaland, lä'-land *or* lo'-län.
Labrador, lab-rä-dore'.
Labuan, lä-boo-an'.
Laccadives, lak-ä-divez'.
Lachen, lä'-chen.
Lackawannock, lak-ä-wan'-ok.
Ladakh, lä-däk'.
Ladoga, lad'-o-gä *or* lä-do'-gä.
Ladrones, lä-dronez'.
La Fayette, laf-ä-yet'.
Lagan, lag'an.
Laguna, lä-goo'-nä.
La Hogue, la hoge'.
Lahore, lä-hore'.
La Mancha, lä-man'-tshä.
Lamego, la-ma'-go.
Lamlash, lam-lash'.
Lammermoor, lam-mer-moor'
Lampeter, lam'-pe-ter.
Lanark, lan'-ärk.
Lanciano, lan-tshä'-no.
Landes, längd.
Langholm, lang'-om.
Langres, längr.
Languedoc, läng-ge-dok'.
Lanzarote, lan-sä-ro'-ta.
Laon, lä-ong'.
Laos, lä'-ose.
La Plata, lä-plä'-tä.
Lasalle, lä-zäl'.
Latakia, lä-tä-ke'-ä.
Laubach, lou'-bach.
Lauenburg, lou'-en-burg.
Launceston, länns'-ton.
Laurencekirk, law'-renz-kirk.
Lausanne, lo-zän'.
Lauterbrunnen, lou'-ter-broon-en.
Lauwer Zee, lou'-ver-za.
Lavoro, lä-vo'-ro.
Laybach, li'-bach.
Leamington, lem'-ing-ton.
Lebanon, leb'-ä-non.
Lecce, lat'-tsha.
Leeuwarden, la'-oo-var-den.
Legnano, lan-ge-ya'no.
Leibnitz, libe'nitz.
Leicester, les'-ter.
Leighton, le'-ton.
Leighton-Buzzard, la'-ton-buz'-ärd.
Leinster, len'-ster.
Leipzig, lipe'-tsig.
Leith, leeth.
Leitrim, le'-trim.
Leman, lem'-an.
Lena, le'-nä.
Lenoir, le-nore'.
Leogane, la-o-gan'.
Leominster, lem'-ster.
Leon, la-on' *or* le'-on.
Leonard's St., sint len'-ärds.
Le Puy, le pwe'.
Lerida, ler'-e-dä.
Lerwick, ler'-ik *or* ler'-wik.
Les Andelys, lez-ängd-le'.
Leuchars, looch'-ars.
Leuchtenberg, loych'-ten-berg.
Levant, le-vant'.
Leven, le'-ven.
Lewes, lu'-es.
Lewisham, loo'-ish-am.
Leyden, li'-den.
Libanus, lib'-ä-nus.
Lichfield, litsh'-feeld.
Liddesdale, lid'-dis-dale
Liège, lee-azhe'.
Liegnitz, leeg'-nits.
Ligny, leen'-ye.
Lima, le'-mä *or* li'-mä.
Limari, lee-mä-re'.
Limbourg, lang'-boor.
Limoges, lee-mozhe'.
Limousin, lee-moo-zang'.
Limoux, lee-moo'.
Lincoln, lingk'-un.
Linnhe, lin'-ne.
Lion, lee-ong'.
Lipari, le'-pä-ree *or* lip'-ä-re.
Lisieux, lee-zee-yeu'.
Lisle, leel.
Lismore, liz-more' *or* lis'-more.
Llandaff, lan-daf'.
Llangollen, lan-goth'-len.

Llanos, lyä'-nose.
Loango, lo-ang'-go.
Lochaber, loch-ä'-ber.
Lochgilphead, loch-gilp'-hed.
Lochinvar, loch-in-vär'.
Lodi, lo'-dee.
Loire, lwawr.
Lomond, lo'-mond.
Lopez, lo'-pez.
Lorient, lo-ree-äng'.
Lot, lo *or* lot.
Lothian, lo'-*the*-an.
Loudoun, lou'-don.
Loughborough, luff'-bur-u.
Lough Neagh, loch-na'.
Louis, St., sint loo'-e *or* loo'-is.
Louisburg, loo'-is-burg.
Louisiana, loo-ee-ze-i'-nä.
Louisville, loo'-is-vil.
Lourdes, loord.
Louth, louth.
Louvain, loo-vane'.
Louviers, loo-vee-a'
Löwenberg, leu'-ven-berg.
Lowndes, loundz.
Loyola, lo-yo'-lä.
Lübeck, leu'-bek.
Lucerne, loo-sern'.
Lucknow, luk'-now.
Ludwigsburg, lood'-vigs-burg.
Lugano, loo-gä'-no.
Lumphanan, lum-fan'-an.
Lüneburg, lü'-ne-berg.
Lunéville, lü-na-veel'.
Lupata, loo-pä'-tä.
Lützen, lüt'-sen.
Luxembourg, luks-äng-boor'.
Luzern, loo'-tsern.
Luzerne, loo-zern'.
Lyme-Regis, lime-re'-gis.
Lymfiord, lim-fe-ord'.
Lynn-Regis, lin-re'-jis.
Lyon, lee-ong'.
Lyonnais, lee-on-na'.
Lys, lees.

Maas, mäs.
Maastricht, mäs'-tricht.
Macao, mä-kä'-o, *or* mä-kou'.
Macclesfield, maklz'-feeld.
Maceyo, ma-sa'-yo.
Macomb, mä-koom'.
Macquarrie, mak-kwo'-re.
Madagascar, mad-e-gas'-ker.
Madeira, mä-da'-rä, *or* mä-da'-ee-rä.
Madras, mä-dras'.
Madrid, mä-drid', *or* mä-*threeth*'
Madura, mä-doo'-rä.
Maelstroem, male'-streum.
Maese, mäs.
Maestricht, mäs'-tricht.
Magdala, mag-dä'-lä.
Magdalena, mag-dä-la'-nä.
Magdeburg, mag'-de-burg.
Magellan, mä-gel'-lan, *or* mä-hel-yan'.
Magenta, mä-jen'-tä.
Mageröe, mä'-ger-u-e.
Maggiore, mä-jo'-ra.
Mahanuddy, mä-hä-nud'-de.
Mahon, mä-on'.
Maintenon, mang-te-nong'.
Mainz, minets.
Majorca, mä-yor'-kä
Malabar, mal-a-bär'
Malaga, mä-lä'-gä.
Mälar, ma'-lar.
Malay, mä-la'.
Maldive, mal-dive'.
Malesherbes, mal-sherb'.
Malines, mä-leen'.
Malmesbury, mams'-ber-re.
Malo, mä-lo'.
Malplaquet, mäl-plä-ka'.
Malta, mawl'-tä.
Malvern, mawl'-vern.
Manaar, mä-när'.
Manche, La, lä-mänsh.
Manchester, man'-tshes-ter.
Mandara, man-dä'-rä.
Mangalore, man-gä-lore'.
Mangola, man-go'-lä.
Manilla, mä-nil'-lä, *or* mä-neel'-yä.
Manitoba, man-e-to-t*ä*'.
Manitowoc, man-e to-wok',

Mannheim, man'-hime.
Mantua, man'-tu-ä.
Manzanares, man-zä-nä'-res.
Maracaibo, mä-rä-ki'-bo.
Marañon, mä-rän-yon'.
Maree, Loch, loch-mä-re'.
Marengo, mä-reng'-go.
Mareotis, mä-re-o'-tis.
Margate, mar'-get.
Margherita, mär-gä-re'-tä.
Marianna, mä-ree-an'-nä.
Marie Galante, mä-re'-gä-längt'.
Marienbad, mä-re'-en-bäd.
Marienwerder, mä-re'-en-ver-der.
Marienzell, mä-re'-en-tsel.
Marigliano, mä-reel-yä'-no.
Marlborough, marl'-bur-u.
Marmora, mär'-mo-rä.
Marquesas, mar-ka'-zas.
Marsala, mar-sä'-lä.
Marseilles, mar-salez'.
Martaban, mar-tä-ban'.
Martigny, mar-teen'-ye.
Martinique, mar-ten-neek'.
Maryculter, ma-re-koo'-ter.
Marylebone, mar'-e-bun.
Mas-a-fuera, mas-ä-foo-a'-rä, *or* -fwa'-rä.
Mascat, mas-kat'.
Massachusetts, mas-sä-tshoo'-sets.
Massillon, mas'-sil-lon.
Masulipatam, mä-soo-lee-pä-tam'.
Matanzas, mä-tan'-sas, *or* -thas.
Matapan, mä-tä-pan'.
Mataro, mä-tä'-ro.
Maturin, mä-too'-rin.
Maulmain, moul'-mine.
Mayance, ma-ängs'.
Mayenne, mä-yen', *or* mi-en'.
Mayn, mine.
Maynooth, ma-nooth'.
Mayo, ma'-o.
Mazzara, mat-tsä'-rä.
Meanee, mee-ä'-nee.
Meaux, mo.
Mechlin, mech'-lin.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, mek'-len-burg-shva'-rin.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, mek'-len-burg-stra'-lits.
Medina, ma-de'-nä, *or* -di'-nä.
Medway, med'-way.
Meerut, me'-rut.
Meinam, ma-nam', *or* ma-ee-nam'.
Meiningen, mine'-ing-en.
Meissen, mi'-sen.
Menai Strait, men'-e strate.
Melbourne, mel'-burn.
Melrose, mel'-roze.
Melton Mowbray, mel'-tun-mo'-bra
Menam, ma-nam'.
Mendocino, men-do-se'-no.
Mendoza, men-do'-sä, *or* -thä.
Mentone, men-to'-na.
Mequinez, ma'-ke-nez.
Merida, mer'-ee-dä, *or* -thä.
Merioneth, mer'-e-on-eth.
Mersey, mer'-ze.
Merthyr Tydvil, mer-thér-tid'-vil.
Messina, ma-se'-nä.
Metz, mets.
Meziers, ma-zee-are'.
Miako, mee-ä'-ko.
Miami, mi-ä'-me.
Michigan, mish'-e-gan.
Milan, mil'-an, *or* me-lan'.
Milano, mee-lä'-no.
Milngavie, mil-gi'.
Milo, me'-lo.
Milwaukee, mel-waw'-kee.
Mincio, meen'-tsho.
Mindanao, min-dä-na'-o.
Minho, meen'-yo.
Minnesota, min-ne-so'-tä.
Miramichi, mir-a-me-she'.
Mississippi, mis-sis-sip'-e.
Missolonghi, mis-o-long'-gee.
Missouri, mis-soo'-re.
Mobile, mo-beel'.
Mocha, mok'-a.
Modena, mod'-e-nä.
Mœris, me'-ris.
Mogador, mo-gä-dore'.
Mohacs, mo-hatsh'.
Mohawk, mo'-hawk.

Mojos, mo'-hose.
Moldau, mol'-dou.
Moluccas, mo-luk'-kaz.
Molwitz, mol'-vits.
Monaco, mo'-nä-ko.
Monadnock, mo-nad'-nok.
Monaghan, mon'-ä-chan.
Mondego, mon-da'-go.
Mondovi, mon'-do-vee.
Monghir, mon-geer'.
Monifieth, mon-e-feeth'.
Monongahela, mo-non'-gä-he'-lä.
Monovar, mo-no-var'.
Monreale, mon-ra-ä'-la.
Monroe, mun-ro'.
Monserrat, mon-ser-rat'.
Montagnana, mon-tan-yä'-nä.
Montalban, mon-täl-ban'.
Montana, mon-tä'-nä.
Montauban, mong-to-bäng'.
Montcalm, mont-käm'.
Montevideo, mon-ta-vee-da'-o *or* -ve'-da-o.
Montferrat, mont-fe-rat'.
Montgomery, munt-gum'-e-re.
Montijo, mon-te'-ho.
Montmartre, mone'-märtr.
Montmorency, mong-mo-rang'-se.
Montpelier, mont-peel'-yer.
Montpellier, mong-pel-ee-a'.
Montreal, mon-tree-awl'.
Montrose, mon-troze'.
Montserrat, mont-se-rat'.
Monzie, mo-ne'.
Moorshedabad, moor-she-dä-bäd'.
Morava, mo-rä'-vä.
Moray, mur'-re.
Morbihan, mor-bee-ang'
Morea, mo-re'-a.
Morecambe, more'-kam.
Morena, Sierra, see-er'-rä mo-ra'-nä.
Morlaix, more-la'.
Moselle, mo-zel'.
Mossgiel, mos-geel'.
Mostar, mos-tar'.
Mosul, mo'-sul.
Moukden, mook'-den.
Moulins, mou-lang'.
Moultan, moul-tan'.
Mourzouk, moor-zook'.
Moxos, mo'-hose.
Mozambique, mo-zam-beek'.
Muhlberg, mül'-berg.
Muhlhausen, mül'-houz-en.
Mullingar, mul-lin-gar'.
München, mün'-chen.
Munich, mu'-nik.
Munkacs, moon'-katsh.
Murat, mu-rä'.
Murrumbidgee, mur-rum-bij'-ee.
Murviedro, moor-vee-a'-*thro*.
Muscat, mus-kat'.
Muskatoon, mus-kä-teen'.
Mysore, mi-sore'.

Naas, na'-as.
Nablous, nä-bloos'.
Nacogdoches, na-ko-do' -'s.
Nagpoor, nag-poor'.
Nagy várad, nod-ye-vä'-rod.
Nahant, nä-hant'.
Namur, nä-moor'.
Nancy, näng-se'.
Nangasaki, nan-gä-sä'-kee.
Nanking, nan-king'.
Nantes, nängt.
Nantucket, nan-tuk'-et.
Nantwich, nant'-itsh *or* -witsh
Naples, na'-pelz.
Napoli, nä'-po-lee.
Narbonne, nar-bon'.
Naseby, naze'-be.
Nassau, nas'-sou.
Natal, nä-tal'.
Natchez, natsh'-ez.
Natchitoches, nak'-e-tosh.
Naumburg, noum'-burg.
Nauvoo, naw-voo'.
Navan, na'-van.
Navarino, nä-vä-re'-no.
Navarre, nav-är'.
Neagh Lough, loch-na', *or* na'-ach.
Neches, netsh'-ez.
Neckar, nek'-ar.
Negapatam, na-gä-pä-tam'.

Neilgherries, neel-ger'-ris.
Neisse, nise'-se.
Némours, na-moor'.
Neots, St. sint-ne'-ots.
Nepaul, ne-pawl'.
Nephin, nef'-in.
Nepissing, nep'-is-ing.
Neuberg, noy'-berg.
Neuchâtel, nu-shä-tel'.
Neudorf, noy'-dorf.
Neufchâtel, nu-shä-tel'.
Neusiedl, noy-zeed'.
Neusiedler See, noy-zeed'-ler-za.
Neustadt, noy'-stat.
Neva, na'-vä.
Nevada, Sierra, see-er'-rä-na-vä'-thä.
Nevas, ne-vase'.
Nevis, Ben, ben-ne'-vis.
Newfoundland, nu-found'-land *or* nu-found-land'.
Ngami, ngä'-mee.
Niagara, ni-ag'-à-rà.
Nicaragua, nee-kä-rag'-wä.
Nice, nees.
Nicobar, nik-o-bar'.
Nicolaiev, nee-ko-li'-yef.
Niemen, ne'-men.
Niger, ni'-jer.
Nijmeyen, ni-ma'-gen.
Nijnei-Novgorod, nizh-nē-nov'-go-rod.
Nilgherry, nil-ger'-re.
Nimwegen, nim-va'-gen.
Niphon, nee-fon'.
Nismes, neem.
Nivernais, nee-ver-na'.
Nizam, nee-zam'.
Nordkyn, nor'-kin.
Norrköping, nor-keup'-ing.
Norwich, nor'-itsh.
Nottingham, not'-ing-am.
Novara, no-vä'-rä.
Novaya Zemlya, no-vi'-yä-zem'-lya.
Novgorod, nove'-go-rod.
Nueva, noo-a'-vä *or* nwa-vä.
Nuevo Leon, noo-a'-vä-le-on'.
Nuneaton, nun-e'-ton.
Nunivack, noon'-e-vak.
Nürnberg. nürn'-berg.
Nyassa, nyas'-ä.

Oahu, o-ä-hoo' *or* wä'-hoo.
Oakham, o'-kam.
Oban, o'-ban.
Obeid, o-ba'-eed.
Oberlin, o'-ber-lin.
Oberwesel, o-ber-va'-zel.
Oceana, o-she-ä'-nä.
Oceola, o-se-o'-lä.
Ochills, och'-ils.
Ochiltree, och'-il-tree.
Ochotsk, o-chotsk'.
Ocmulgee, ok-mul'-ge.
Odense, o'-den-sa.
Odessa, o-des'-sà.
Oeiras, o-a'-ee-räs *or* -wa'-räs.
Oeland, ü'-land *or* e'-land.
Oettingen, e'-ting-en.
Oglio, ole'-yo.
Ohio, o-hi'-o.
Ohlin, o'-lou.
Okhotsk, o-chotsk'.
Oldeboorn, ol-de-en-borne'.
Oldenburg, old'-en-burg.
Oldham, old'-am.
Oléron, o-la-rong'.
Olivares, o-lee-vä'-res.
Oliveira, o-lee-va'-ee-rä.
Olmütz, ol'-meetz.
Omagh, o'-mä *or* o-mach'.
Omaha, o'-mà-haw.
Omer, St., sangt-o-mare'.
Onega, o-na'-gà.
Oneida, o-ni'-dà.
Ontario, on-ta'-re-o.
Ooroomiyah, oo-roo-me'-yà.
Oppido, op'-pee-do.
Oran, o-ran'.
Oregon, or'-e-gon.
Orinoco, o-ree-no'-ko.
Orizaba, o-ree-sä'-vä.
Orléans, or-la-ang'.
Oronoco, or-o-no'-ko
Ortegal. or-te-gäl'
Ortona, or-to'-nä.
Oruba, or-oo'-bä.
Oruro, o-roo'-ro.
Orvieto, or-vee-a'-to.
Osage, o'-sij.
Osilo, o-se'-lo.
Osnabrück, os'-nä-brük'.
Ostend, ose-tend'.
Osterode, os-ter-o'-da.
Oswego, os-we'-go.
Otago, o-tä'go.
Otaheite, o-tä-he'-te.
Otranto, o-tran'-to.
Otsego, ot-se'-go.
Ottawa, ot'-tà-wà.
Ouachita, wawsh'-e-taw.
Oude, oud,
Oudenarde, oo-de-närd'.
Ourique, u-re'-ka.
Ouse, ooz.
Ovada, o-vä'-dä.
Oviedo, o-vee-a'-*tho.*
Owhyhee, o-hwi-he'.
Ozark, o-zärk'.
Ozorkov, o-zor'-kov.

Pachacamac, pä-tshä-kà-mak'
Pachuca, pä-tshoo'kà.
Padang, pä-dang'.
Paderborn, pä'-der-born.
Padua, pad'-u-a.
Paisley, paze'-le.
Palatinate, pä-lat'-e-nate.
Palenque, pä-lenk'-a.
Palermo, pä-ler'-mo.
Palk, pawk.
Palmyra, pal-mi'-rà.
Pampeluna, päm-pe-loo'-nä
Panama, pä-nà-mä'.
Panay, pa-ni'.
Paniput, pä-nee-put'.
Panuco, pä-noo'-ko.
Paou, pä'-oo.
Papua, pap'-u-à.
Paracatu, pä-rä-kä-too'.
Paraguay, par'-à-gwa *or* pä-rä-gwi'.
Parahiba, pä-rä-e'-bà.
Paramaribo, par-à-mar'-e-bo.
Paramatta, pä-rà-mat'-tà.
Paranahyba, pä-rä-nä-e'-bä.
Paris, par'-is *or* pä-ree.
Pascuaro, pas-koo-ä'-ro.
Pas-de-Calais, pä-de-kä-la'.
Passaic, pas-sa'-ik.
Patras, pä-tras'.
Pau, po.
Pavia, pa'-ve-à *or* pä'-vee-à.
Pawtucket, paw-tuk'-et.
Payta, pä'-ee-tà.
Peckham, pek'-am.
Pegu, pe-goo'.
Pei-Ho, pa-ho'.
Peipus, pa'-ee-poos.
Pekin, pe-kin' *or* -king'.
Penang, pe-nang'.
Penge, penj.
Penicuik, pen-ne-kook'.
Penryn, pen'-rin.
Penzance, pen-zans'.
Perekop, pe'-re-kop.
Périgord, pa-ree-gor',
Périgueux, pa-ree-gü',
Pernambuco, per-nam-boo'-ko.
Perpignan, per-peen-yong'.
Persepolis, per-sep'-o-lis.
Pertuis, per-twe'.
Peru, pe-roo'.
Pesaro, pa-sä'-ro.
Pescara, pase-kä'-rà.
Peschiera, pase-kee-a'-rä.
Peshawer, pesh-ä'-wer *or* pesh-ou'-er.
Pesth, pest.
Petchora, pe-tsho'-rà.
Peterculter, pee-ter-koo'-ter.
Petersburg, St., pe'-terz-burg.
Peterwardein, pa'-ter-var'-dine.
Petra, pe'-trà.
Petropaulovski, pa-tro-poul-ov-'ske
Petrozavodak, pa-tro-zä-vodsk'.
Pfalz, pfaltz.
Philippines, fil'-e-pines.
Philippopoli, fil-ip-pop'-o-lee.
Piacenza, pee-ä-tshen'-zà.
Piave, pee-ä'-va.
Picardie, pee-kar-de'.
Pictou, pik-too'.
Piedmont, peed'-mont.
Pierre, St., sang pe-are'.
Pieter-Maritzburg, pee-ter-mä'-rits-burg.
Pilcomayo, peel-ko-mä'-yo.
Pillau, peel'-ou.
Pimlico, pim'-le-ko.
Pinerolo, pee-na-ro'-lo.
Pinheiro, peen-ya'-ee-ro.
Piraeus, pi-re'-us.
Pisa, pe'-zà.
Pisek, pe'-zek.
Pistoja, pees-to'-yä.
Pittsburg, pits'-burg.
Placencia, pla'-then-the-à.
Plassey, plas'-se.
Plata, La, lä-plä'-tä.
Plevna, plev'-nä.
Plombieres, plong-bee-are'.
Plymouth, plim'-uth.
Poitiers, pwaw-tee-a'.
Poitou, pwaw-too'.
Poligny, po-leen-ye'.
Poltawa, pole-tä'-vä.
Pommern, pome'-mern.
Pomona, po-mo'-nà.
Pondicherry, pon-de-sher'-re.
Pontarlier, pong-tar-lee-a'.
Pontefract, pom'-fret.
Poolewe, pool-yoo'.
Popocatepetl, po-po-kä'-te-petl.
Port-au-Prince, porte-o-prangs'.
Portmoak, porte-moke'.
Porto Rico, porte-to-re'-ko.
Portree, porte'-tree.
Portsea, porte'-see.
Posega, po-sa'-ga.
Posen, po'-zen.
Potomac, po-to'-mak.
Potosi, po-to-se', *or* po-to'-see.
Pozzuoli, pot-soo-o'-lee.
Prague, präg, *or* prage.
Prescot, pres'-kot.
Pressburg, pres'-burg.
Prestwick, prest'-ik.
Prome, prome.
Provence, pro-vängs'.
Pruth, prooth.
Puebla, La, lä-poo-eb'-là.
Pulteney Town, pult'-ne-town.
Pultusk, pool-toosk'.
Punjab, pun-jäb'.
Purbeck, pur'-bek.
Puy de Dome, pwee-de-dome.
Pyrenees, pir-e-neez'.

Qaherah, kä'-ha-rä.
Quangtong, kwang-tong',
Quatre Bras, kä'-tr-brà.
Quebec, kwee-bek',
Quedah, kee-dä'.
Quedlinburg, kved' lin-burg.
Quentin, St., sang-käng-tang.
Quiberon, kee-be-rong'.
Quibo, ke'-bo.
Quillota, keel-yo'-tà.
Quimper, kang-pare'
Quito, ke'-to.
Quorra, kwor'-rà.

Raab, räb.
Rabat, rà-bat'.
Radnor, rad'-nor.
Radovitz, rä'-do-vits.
Ragusa, rà-goo'-zà.
Rajpootana, raj-poo-tä'-nà.
Raleigh, rä'-le.
Rambouillet, rang-bool-ya'.
Ramillies, rà-mee-ya'.
Rangoon, rang-goon'.
Rappahannock, rap-pà-han'-nok.
Rassova, ras-o'-vä.
Rathlin, rath'-lin.
Ratho, rä'-tho.
Ratisbon, rat'-is-bon.
Ravenna, rà-ven'-nà.
Ravensburg, rä'-venz-burg.
Reading, red'-ing.
Regensburg, ra'-genz-burg.
Reggio, ree'-jo.
Reichenbach, ri'-chen-bach.
Reikiavik, ri'-kyä-vik.
Reims, reemz.

Rennes, ren.
Requena, ra-ka'-nyä.
Réunion, ra-eu-ne-ong'.
Reus, re-oos'.
Reuss, roys.
Revel, ra'-vel.
Rheims, reemz.
Rhodes, rodez.
Rhône, rone.
Richelieu, reesh-lee-eu'.
Richmond, ritsh'-mond.
Rideau, ree-do'.
Riera, ree-a'-rä.
Riesengebirge, re'-zen-ge-beer-ge.
Rieti, ree-a'-tee.
Riga, re'-gä.
Righi, re'-gee.
Rimini, re'-mee-nee.
Rio de Janeiro, re'-o-zhä-ni'-ro.
Ripon, rip'-on.
Rivoli, re'-vo-lee.
Roanoke, ro-an-ok'.
Rochdale, rotsh'-dale.
Rochefort, rosh-fore'.
Rochefoucauld, rosh-foo-ko'.
Rochelle, La, lä ro-shel'.
Rochester, rotsh'-es-ter.
Rocroi, ro-kraw'.
Rodez, ro-da'.
Rodriguez, ro-dre'-gez.
Rokeby, roke'-be.
Romagna, ro-man'-yä.
Romanzoff, ro-man-zof'.
Ronaldshay, ron'-ald-sha.
Roncesvalles, ron-thes-väl'-yes.
Roque, San, san ro'-ke.
Rosetta, ro-zet'-tä.
Roslin, ros'-lin.
Rosrath, ros'-bach.
Rossignol, ros-seen-yole'.
Rostock, ros'-tok.
Rothbury, roth'-ber-re.
Rothenburg, ro'-ten-burg.
Rotherham, *roth'*-er-am.
Rotherhithe, *roth'*-er-*hithe*.
Rothes, ro'-thes.
Rothesay, roth'-sa.
Rotterdam, rot'-ter-dam.
Roubaix, roo-bä'.
Rouen, roo-ang'.
Roumelia, roo-meel'-yä.
Rousay, roo'-sa.
Rousillon, roo-seel'-yong.
Rovigno, ro-veen'-yo.
Rovigo, ro-ve'-go.
Roxburgh, roks'-bur-u.
Rubicon, roo'-bi-kon.
Rudolstadt, roo'-dol-stat.
Rugby, rug'-be.
Runnymede, run'-ne-meed.
Russia, rush'-e-ä.
Rustchuk, roos-tshook'.
Rutherglen, *ruth'*-er-glen, *or* rug-len.
Rydal, ri'-dal.
Ryde, ride.
Ryswick, riz'-wik.

Saalle, zä'-la.
Saarbrück, zär'-breuk.
Saardam, sär-dam'.
Saarlouis, zär-loo'-e.
Sabara, sä-bä'-rä.
Sabine, sä-been'.
Sabioncello, sä-bee-on-tshel'-lo.
Sachsen, sak'-sen.
Sachsenhausen, sak-sen-hou'-zen.
Sackatoo, sak-ka-too'.
Saghalien, sä-hä'-le-en.
Saginaw, sag'-e-naw.
Saguenay, sag-e-na'.
Sahara, sä-hä'-rä.
Said, sä-eed'.
Saigon, si-gon'.
Saintonge, sang-tongzh'.
Sakkara, säk-ka'-rä.
Salado, sä-lä'-do.
Salamanca, sä-lä-man'-ka.
Salamis, sal'-lä-mis.
Salerno, sä-ler'-no.
Salford, saw'-ford.
Salina, sä-le'-na.
Salisbury, sawlz'-ber-e.
Saloniki, sä-lo-ne'-kee.
Salop, sal'-op.
Saluen, sal-ween'.
Salvador, sal-vä-dore'.
Salzburg, sälz'-burg.
Salzwedel, sältz'-vä-del.
Samarkand, sä-mar-kand'.
Samoan Islands, sä-mo'-an-i'-lands.
Samos, sä'-mos.
Samothraki, sä-mo-thrä'-kee.
Samoyedes, sam-o yeedz'.
Sandhurst, sand'-hurst.
Sandwich, sand'-witsh.
San Marino, san-mä-re'-no.
Sanquhar, sang'-ker.
Santa Cruz, san'-tä-krooz.
Santander, san-tan'-der.
Santarem, san-tä'-reng.
Santiago, san-tee-ä'-go.
Santo Domingo, san'-to-do-ming'go.
Santorin, san-to-reen'.
Saône, sone.
Sarabat, sä-rä-bat'.
Saragossa, sä-rä-gos'-sä.
Saratoga, sar-a-to'-gä.
Saratov, sä-rä-tov'.
Sarawak, sa-rahwk.
Sardes, sar'-des.
Sarthe, särt.
Sarum, sa'-rum.
Saskatchewan, sas katsh-e-wän'.
Sassafras, sas'-ä-fras.
Sault Sainte Marie, so-, *or* sawlt-sint-ma'-re.
Saumur, so-mür'.
Savannah, sä-van'-nä.
Savigliano, sä-veel-yä'-no.
Savona, sä-vo'-nä.
Saxe-Altenburg, saks-e-äl'-ten-burg
Saxony, saks'-o-ne.
Scafell, skaw-fel'.
Scala Nova, skä'-lä-no'-vä.
Scanderoon, skan-de-roon'.
Scarborough, skär'-bur-u.
Schaffhausen, shaf-houz'-en.
Schaumburg-Lippe, shoum'-burg-lip'-pe.
Scheldt, skelt.
Schemnitz, shem'-nits.
Schlesien, shla'-zee-en.
Schleswig, shlase'-vig.
Schönbrunn, shean'-broon.
Schouwen, skou'-ven.
Schreckhorn, shrek'-horn.
Schuylkill, skool'-kil.
Schwarzburg, shvärts'-burg.
Schwarzwald, shvärtz'-vält.
Schweinfurt, shvine'-foort.
Schweiz, shvites.
Schyl, sheel.
Scilly Islands, sil'-le i'lands.
Scinde, sind.
Scio, se'-o.
Scioto, si-o'-to.
Scone, skoon.
Scutari, skoo-tä'-ree.
Sebastopol, se-bas'-to-pol.
Sedan, se-dang'.
Sedgemoor, sej'-moor.
Seine, sane.
Sempach, sem'-pach.
Seneca, sen'-e-kä.
Senegal, sen-e-gawl'.
Senlis, sang-lees'.
Sennar, sen-när'.
Serampore, se-ram-pore'.
Seringapatam, se-ring-gä-pä-tam'.
Seringham, se-rin-gam'.
Setubal, se-too-bäl'.
Severn, sev'-ern.
Seville, se-vil'.
Sevres, saver.
Seychelles, sa-shel'.
Shanghai, shang-hi'.
Shellif, shel-leef'.
Shenandoah, shen-nan-do'-ä.
Shendy, shen'-de.
Shershel, sher-shel'
Shiraz, shee-raze'.
Shoa, sho'-ä.
Shoeburyness, shoo'-ber-re-nes.
Shrewsbury, shrooz'-ber-re.
Shumla, shoom'-lä.
Shuster, shoos'-ter.
Siam, si-am', *or* see-am'.
Sicily, sis'-e-le.
Sidlaw (Hills), sid'-law.
Sidmouth, sid'-muth.
Siebengebirge, zee'-ben-ge-beer-ge.
Siedlitz, seed'-lits.
Siena, see-a'-nä.
Sierra Leone, see-er'-rä le-o'-ne.
Sierra Nevada, see-er'-rä na-*vä*thä.
Sigmaringen, sich-mä-ring'-en.
Silestria, se-lees'-tre-ä.
Simla, sim'-lä.
Sinde, sind.
Singapore, sing-gä-pore'.
Sinope, see-no'-pa.
Sioux, see-oo'.
Sir-e-Kol, seer-ee-kol'.
Sirwan, seer-wän'.
Sisal, see-säl'.
Sistora, sees-to'-rä.
Sivas, se'-vas.
Siwah, se'-wä.
Skagen, skä'-gen.
Skager-Rack, skä'-ger-rak.
Skibbereen, skib-ber-een'.
Skiddaw, skid'-daw.
Skye, ski.
Slieblibloom, sleev-bloom'.
Smailholm, smale'-om.
Smethwick, *smeth'*-ik.
Smolensk, smo-lensk'.
Smyrna, smir'-nä.
Snowdon, sno'-dn.
Soar, sore.
Sobraon, so-brä'-on.
Socotra, so-ko'-trä.
Sofala, so-fä'-lä.
Sohar, so-här'.
Soissons, swaw-song'.
Solent, so-lent'.
Soleure, so-leur'.
Solfatara, sol-fä-tä'-rä.
Solfarino, sol-fä-re'-no.
Solothurn, so'-lo-toorn.
Solway, sol'-wa.
Somerset, sum'-er-set.
Somme, som.
Somnauth, som-nawth'.
Sondershausen, zon'-derz-houz'-en.
Songari, son-gä-re'.
Sophia, so-fe'-ä.
Sorata, so-rä'-tä.
Sorel, so-rel'.
Soudan, soo-dän'.
Souillac, sool-yäk'.
Southampton, south-amp'-ton.
Southwark, *suth'*-ärk *or* south'-ärk.
Spa, spä, *or* spa.
Spalatro, spä-lä'-tro.
Spandau, span'-dou.
Spey, spa.
Speyer, spire.
Spezzia, spet'-tzee-ä.
Spires, spirez.
Spitzbergen, spitz-ber'-gen.
Spoleto, spo-lä'-to.
Sporades, spor'-ä-deez.
Spree, spra.
Squillace, skweel-lä'-tsha.
Stamboul, stam-bool'.
Stanhope, stan'-ope.
Stanislaus, stan-is-lou'.
Staten, stä'-ten.
Staubach, stou'-bach.
Staunton, stän'-ton.
Steiermark, sti'-er-mark.
Steinach, stine'-ach.
Steinbach, stine'-bach.
Stellenbosch, stel'-len-bosh.
Stettin, state'-teen *or* stet-teen'.
Stockholm, stok'-holm.
Stonehenge, stone'-henj.
Stornaway, stor'-nä-wa.
Stourbridge, stur'-brij.
Stow, sto *or* stou.
Strabane, strä-bane'.
Stralsund, strál'-zoont.
Stranraar, stran-rär'.
Strassburg, stras'-burg.
Stratford-upon-Avon, strat'-ford-u-pon-a'-von.
Strathaven, stra'-ven.
Stromboli, strome'-bo-lee.
Strömöe, streu'-meu-e.
Stuttgart, stoot'-gärt.
Suaken, soo-ä'-keen.
Sudbury, sud'-ber-re.

Suez, soo′-ez.
Suffolk, suf′-fok.
Suir, soor.
Sumatra, soo-mä′-trä.
Sunderbunds, soon′-der-bunds.
Surat, soo-rat′.
Surinam, soo-ree-nam′.
Susquehanna, sus-kwe-han′-nä.
Sutlej, sut′-lej.
Sveaborg, sva′-å-borg.
Swansea, swän′-zee.
Swinemünde, sve′-ne-mün-de.
Sydenham, sid′-en-am.
Syene, si-e′-ne.
Syracuse, si′-rä-kuse.
Szegeden, seg′-e-deen.

Taboa, tä-bo′-ä.
Tabriz, tä-breez′.
Tadcaster, tad′-kas-ter.
Tafilelt, tä-fee-lelt′.
Taganrog, tä-gan-rog′.
Taglio, tal′-yo.
Tagus, ta′-gus.
Tahiti, tä-he′-tee.
Tahura, tä-hoo′-rä.
Talavera, tä-lä-va′-rä.
Talbot, tawl′-bot.
Tamar, ta′-mar.
Tamatave, tä-mä-tav′.
Tamise, tä-meez′.
Tampico, tam-pe′-ko.
Tananarivo, tä-nä-nä-re′-vo.
Tangier, tan-jeer′.
Tanjore, tan-jore′.
Taos, tä′-ose.
Tapajos, tä-pä′-zhose.
Tapera, tä-pa′-rä.
Taptee, tap-te′.
Tarakai, tä-rä-ki′.
Taranaki, tä-rä-nä′-kee.
Taranto, tä-ran′-to.
Tarifa, tä-re′-fä.
Tarragona, tä-rä-go′-nä.
Taunton, tawn′-ton.
Taupo, ta′-oo-po
Taurus, taw′-rus.
Tavistock, tav′-is-tok.
Tefiis, tef′-lees.
Teheran, te-her-än′.
Tehuacan, ta-wä′-kan.
Tehuantepec, ta-wän′-ta-pek.
Teify, ti′-ve.
Teignmouth, tin′-muth.
Tel-el-Kebir, tel-el-ke-beer′.
Telugu, tel-o-goo′.
Tenasserim, te-nas′-ser-im.
Teneriffe, ten-er-if′,
Tennessee, ten-nes-se′.
Tepic, ta-peek′.
Terracina, ter-rä-tshe′-nä.
Terra di Lavoro, ter-rä-dee-lä-vo′ro
Terre Haute, ter-hote′.
Tevere, ta′-va-ra.
Teviot, te′-ve-ot.
Tewksbury, tukes′-ber-re.
Texas, teks′-as.
Texel, teks′-el.
Thames, temz.
Thanet, than′-et.
Thaso, thä′-so.
Thaya, ti′-yä.
Thebes, theebz.
Theiss, tise.
Thetford, thet′-ford.
Thian Chan, the-än′-shän.
Thibet, ti-bet′.
Thiers, tee-are′.
Thionville, tee-ong-veel′.
Thomar, to-mär′.
Thorn, torne.
Thornaby, thor′-nä-be.
Thorne, thorn.
Thorshaven, tores-häv′-en.
Throndhjem, trone′-yem.
Thun, toon.
Thurgau, toor′-gou.
Tiber, ti′-ber.
Tibet, ti-bet′.
Ticino, tee-tshe′-no.
Tidore, tee-dore′.
Tiflis, tif-lees′.
Tigris, ti′-gris.
Tilsit, til′-set.
Timbuctoo, tim-buk′-too.
Tioga, tee-o′-gä.
Tipperah, tip′-pe-rä.
Tiree, te-re′.
Tirhoot, tir-hoot′.
Tirlemont, teerl-mong′.
Titicaca, tee-tee-kä′-kä.
Tivoli, te′-vo-lee.
Tobago, to-ba′-go.
Tobolsk, to-bolsk′.
Tocantins, to-kan-teenz′.
Tokay, to-ka′.
Toledo, to-la′-do, *or -tho*
Tolentino, to-len-te′-no.
Tolosa, to-lo′-sä.
Tongatabu, tong-gä-ta′-boo.
Tongres, tongr.
Tonquin, ton-keen′.
Teplitz, teuy′-leetz.
Torbay, tor-ba′.
Torgau, tore′-gou.
Tornea, tor′-ne-å.
Torres Vedras, tor′-ase-va′-dras.
Tortola, tor-to′-lä.
Tortona, tor-to′-nä.
Tortuga, tor-too′-gä.
Touat, too-at′.
Toulon, too-long′.
Toulouse, too-loos′.
Touraine, too-rain′.
Tournai, toor-na′.
Tours, toor.
Towy, tou′-e.
Trafalgar, trä-fal-gär′ *or* tra-fal′-gar.
Tralee, trä-le′.
Tranent, trä-nent′.
Trapani, trä′-pä-nee.
Traquair, trä-kware′.
Travancore, trä-van-kore′
Trebia, tra′-bee-ä.
Trebizonde, treb′-e-zond.
Tredegar, tred′-e-gär.
Trèves, trave.
Treviglio, tra-veel′-yo.
Treviso, tra-ve′-zo.
Trichinopoly, tre-tshe-nop′-o-le.
Trier, treer.
Trieste, tree-est′.
Trincomalee, trin-kom′-å-lee.
Tringano, trin-gä′-no.
Trinidad, trin-e-dad′.
Tripoli, tre′-po-lee.
Tripolizza, tree-po-leet′-tsà.
Trogen, tro′-gen.
Trolhätta, trole-hate′-tà.
Trondhjem, trone′-yem.
Trossachs, tros′-aks.
Troyes, trwaw.
Trujillo, trod-heel′-yo.
Truro, troo′-ro.
Tuam, tu′-am.
Tübingen, tü′-bing-en.
Tucuman, too-koo-man′.
Tudela, too-*tha*′-lä.
Tullamore, tul-la-more′.
Tunis, tu′-nis.
Tupiza, too-pe′-zä
Turin, tu-rin′.
Turkestan, toor-kes-tän′.
Turnhout, turn′-hout.
Turriff, tur′-rif.
Tuscany, tus′-kä-ne.
Twickenham, twik′-en-am.
Tynemouth, tin′-muth.
Tynninghame, tin′-ning-gam.
Tyrol, tee-role′.
Tyrone, ti-rone′

Ucayale, oo-kä-yä′-la
Udine, oo′-dee-na.
Ufa, oo′-fä.
Uig, wig.
Uist, wist.
Ukraine, oo′-krane.
Ullapool, ul′-lä-pool.
Ulleswater, ulz′-waw-ter.
Ulm, oolm.
Ulster, ul′-ster.
Umballa, um-bal′-lä.
Umritsir, um-reet′-ser.
Unst, unst.
Unterwalden, oon′-ter-väl-den.
Uphall, up-hawl′.
Upsala, oop-sa′-lä.
Ural, oo-räl′.
Urbino, ur-be′-no.
Uri, oo′-ree.
Urquhart, ur′-kart.
Uruguay, oor′-oo-gwa.
Urumiyah, oo-roo-me′-yä.
Usedom, oo′-ze-dome.
Ushant, oo-shäng′.
Usk, usk.
Ustica, oos′-tee-kä.
Utah, yu′-tä.
Utica, yu′-te-kà.
Utrecht, oo′-trecht.
Uttoxeter, ut-oks′-e-ter.
Uxbridge, uks′-brij.
Uznach, oots′-nach.

Vaigatz, vi-gatz′.
Valais, vä-la′.
Valdai, val-di′.
Valença, val-en′-sä.
Valence, vä-längs′.
Valenciennes, vä-lang-see-en′.
Valenzuela, vä-len-thoo-a′-lä.
Valhalla, väl-häl′-lä.
Valladolid, val-yä-*tho*-leeth′.
Valois, väl-waw′.
Valparaiso, väl-pä-ri′-so.
Van Buren, van-bu′-ren.
Vancouver's Island, van-koo′-verz-i′-sand.
Van Diemen's Land, van-de′-menz-land.
Varano, vä-rä′-no.
Varennes, vä-ren′.
Varinas, vä-re′-nas.
Varna, vär′-nà.
Vasarhely, vä-shar-ha′-le.
Vaucluse, vo-klooz′.
Vaud, vo.
Vauxhall, vawks-hawl′.
Velino, vä-le′-no.
Velletri, vale-la′-tree.
Vellore, vel-lore′.
Vendée, väng-da′.
Vendome, väng-dome′.
Venezuela, ven-eth-wa′-lä.
Venice, ven′-is.
Vennachar, ven′-nà-char.
Ventnor, vent′-nor.
Vera Cruz, va′-rä-krooz.
Verdun, ver′-dun.
Vermejo, ver-ma′-ho.
Vermont, ver-mont′.
Verona, va-ro′-nà.
Versailles, ver-salez′.
Verviers, ver-vee-a′.
Vervins, ver-vang′.
Vesuvius, ve-zoo′-ve-us.
Viatka, vee-at′-kä.
Viborg, ve′-borg.
Vicenza, vee-tshen′-zà.
Vichy, vee-she′.
Vicksburg, viks′-burg.
Victoria Nyanza, vik-to′-re-à-nyan′-zà.
Vienne, vee-en′.
Vigo, ve′-go.
Villafranca, veel-yä-fran′-kà.
Villeneuve, veel-neuv′.
Villers, veel-ya′.
Vimeira, vee-ma′-ee-rä.
Vincennes, vang-sen′.
Vincent, St., sint-vin′-sent.
Vindhya, veen′-dyà.
Vistula, vis′-tu-là.
Vittoria, vit-to′-re-à.
Viviers, vee-vee-a′.
Vladimir, vlä′-dee-meer.
Voghera, vo-ga′-rà.
Volga, vol′-gà.
Volhynia, vol-hin′-e-à.
Volta, vol′-tà.
Volterra, vol-tare′-rà.
Volturno, vol-toor′-no.
Vorona, vo-ro′-nà.
Vosges, vozhe.
Vulcano, vool-kä′-no.

Wabash, waw′-bash.
Waday, wä-di′.
Wagram, vag′-räm.
Wahsatch, wä-satsh′.
Waigatz, vi-gatz′.
Wakatipu, wä-kä-te′-poo.
Walcheren, val′-che-ren.

Waldeck, väl'-dek.
Wallingford, wol'-ling-ford.
Wallsend, wawlz-end'.
Walmer, wawl'-mer.
Waltham, wol'-tham.
Walworth, wawl'-wurth.
Wandsworth, wawndz'-worth.
Wangari, wan-gä'-ree.
Wappatoo, wäp-pä-too'.
Wapping, wop'-ing.
Warasdin, vä'-ras-deen'.
Warsaw, wawr'-saw.
Warwick, wawr'-ik.
Washita, wosh'-e-tä.
Wednesbury, wenz'-ber-re.
Weimar, vi'-mär.
Weissenfels, vise'-en-fels.
Weissenhorn, vise'-en-horn.
Welland, wel'-land.
Wemyss, weemz.
Wener, va'-ner.
Wernigerode, ver-ne-ge-ro'-de.
Wertheim, vert'-hime.
Wesel, va'-zel.
Weser, va'-zer.
Wessel, wes'-sel.
Weston-super-Mare, wes'-ton-su-per-ma'-ree.
Wetherby, weth'-er-be.
Wetterhorn, vet'-ter-horn.
Wetzlar, vets'-lar.
Wey, wa.
Weymouth, wa'-muth.
Whitby, hwit'-be.
Whithorn, hwit'-horn.
Wicklow, wik'-lo.
Widdin, veed'-deen.
Wien, veen.
Wiesbaden, vees'-bä-den.
Wigan, wig'-an.
Wight, wite.
Willoughby, wil'-lo-be.
Wimbledon, wim'-bl-don.
Winchelsea, win'-tshel-zee.
Winchester, win'-tshes-ter.
Windermere, win'-der-meer.
Windsor, wind'-zor.
Winnipeg, win'-ne-peg.
Wirksworth, wirks'-worth.
Wisbeach, wiz'-beetsh.
Wisconsin, wis-kon'-sin.
Wishaw, wish'-aw.
Wismar, wiz'-mar.
Witham, with'-am.
Wittenberg, vit'-ten-berg.
Wladimir, vlä'-dee-meer.
Woburn, wo'-burn.
Wolfenbüttel, vol'-fen-bü-tl.
Wolga, vol'-gä.
Wollaston, wol'-las-ton.
Wolverhampton, wool-ver-hamp'-ton.
Wombwell, woom'-bel.
Woolwich, wool'-itsh.
Worcester, woos'-ter.
Worms, vorms, *or* wurmz.
Wörth, veurt.
Worthing, wur'-*th*ing.
Wrekin, rek'-in.
Wrexham, reks'-am.
Wunsiedel, voon'-zee-dl.
Würtemburg, vür'-tem-berg.
Würzburg, vurtz-burg.
Wusterhausen, voos'-ter-houz-en.
Wycombe, wi'-kom.
Wye, wi.
Wyoming, wi-o'-ming.
Wyvis, Ben, ben wi'-vis.

Xalapa, hä-lä'-pä.
Xarayes, shä-rä'-yas.
Xavier, hä'-vee-are.
Xenia, ze'-ne-ä.
Xeres, her-es'.
Xingu, sheen'-goo.

Yablonoi, yä-blon'-oy.
Yadkin, yad'-kin.
Yakutsk, yä-kootsk'.
Yana, yä'-nä.
Yangtse-kiang, yang-tse-ke-ang'.
Yanina, yän'-e-nä.
Yaoori, yä-oo'-ree.
Yapura, yä-poo'-rä.
Yaqui, yä-ke'.
Yarkand, yar'-kand.
Yarriba, yar'-ree-bä.
Yazoo, yä-zoo'.
Yeddo, yed'-do.
Yemen, yem'-en.
Yenikale, yen-ee-kä'-la.
Yenisei, yen-ee-si'.
Yeovil, yo'-vil.
Yesso, yes'-so.
Yetholm, yet'-om.
Youghall, yawl.
Ypres, e'-per.
Yser, ee-sare'.
Yssel, is'-sel.
Yucatan, yoo-kä-tan'.

Zaandam, zan'-dam.
Zacatecas, zä-kä-ta'-kas.
Zacatula, zä-kä-too'-lä.
Zambesi, zam-be'-ze.
Zamora, sä-mo'-ra.
Zanguebar, zang-ga-bar'.
Zante, zan'-ta.
Zanzibar, zan-zee-bär'.
Zapatosa, zä-pä-to'-sä.
Zara, tsä'-rä.
Zea, ze'-ä.
Zeeland, za'-land.
Zeila, za'-lä.
Zeitun, za'-toon.
Zerbst, tsarebst.
Zug, tsoog.
Zuider-Zee, zoy'-der-za.
Zürich, zoo'-rich.
Zweibrücken, tzwi'-breu-ken.
Zwickau, tswik'-kou.
Zwittau, tswit'-ou.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FAMILIAR PHRASES, PROVERBS, MAXIMS, QUOTATIONS, AND MOTTOES,

FROM THE LATIN, FRENCH, AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES;

WITH SUITABLE TRANSLATIONS.

*** When the quotation is French or Italian, it is indicated by Fr. and It., in Greek by Gr., and in German by Ger. All the rest, which constitute the great majority, are Latin. The mottoes are chiefly those of our nobility, as inscribed on their armorial bearings, and are distinguished by the letter M.

COMPILED BY THE EDITOR.

A bas.—Down! down with! (Fr.)
Ab extra.—From without.
Ab initio.—From the beginning.
Ab irato.—In a fit of passion.
A bon droit.—Justly; according to reason (Fr.)
A bon marché.—Cheap (Fr.)
Ab origine.—From the beginning.
Ab ovo.—From the beginning (lit. from the egg).
Ab ovo usque ad mala.—From the beginning to the end (lit. from the egg to the apples).
Abrégé.—Abridgment (Fr.)
Absit invidia.—Envy apart.
Ab uno disce omnes.—From a single instance you may infer the whole.
Ab urbe condita (A.U.C.)—From the building of the city, *i.e.* of Rome.
A capite ad calcem.—From head to heel.
A compte.—In part payment (lit. on account—Fr.)
A couvert.—Under cover (Fr.)
A cruce salus.—Salvation from the Cross.
Ad aperturam.—Wherever a book may be opened.
Ad arbitrium.—At pleasure.
Ad avizandum.—Into consideration (Scots Law).
Ad captandum vulgus.—To catch the rabble.
A Deo et rege.—From God and the king (M.)
Ad extremum.—At last.
Ad finem.—To the end.
Ad Græcas kalendas.—At the Greek calends, *i.e.* never.
Ad hominem.—Personal (lit. to the man).
Adhuc sub judice lis est.—The affair is not yet decided.
Ad infinitum.—To infinity.
Ad interim.—Meanwhile.
A discrétion.—Without any restriction (lit. at discretion) (Fr.)
Ad libitum.—At pleasure.
Ad majorem Dei gloriam.—To the greater glory of God (M. of the Jesuits).
Ad nauseam.—To disgust.
Ad patres.—Dead; to death (lit. to the fathers).
Ad quod damnum.—To what damage.
Ad referendum.—For further consideration.
Ad rem.—To the point (lit. to the thing).
A droit.—To the right (Fr.)
Adscriptus glebæ.—Attached to the soil.
Ad unguem.—To a nicety (lit. to the nail).
Ad unum omnes.—All to a (lit. one) man.
Ad utrumque paratus.—Prepared for either case.
Ad valorem.—According to the value.
Ad vitam aut culpam.—Till some misconduct be proved (lit. for life or fault).
Ad vivum.—To the life.
Ægrescit medendo.—The remedy is worse than the disease (lit. the disorder increases with the remedy).
Æquam servare mentem.—To preserve an even temper (M.)
Æquo animo.—With an even or equable mind (M.)
Affaire d'amour.—A love affair (Fr.)
Affaire d'honneur.—An affair of honour; a duel (Fr.)
Affaire du cœur.—An affair of the heart (Fr.)
A fond.—Thoroughly (lit. to the bottom).
A fortiori.—With stronger reason.
A gauche.—To the left (Fr.)
Age quod agis.—Attend to (lit. do) what you are doing.
A grands frais.—At great expense (Fr.)
Aide-toi, le Ciel t'aidera.—Help yourself and Heaven will help you (Fr.)
A l'abandon.—At random; little cared for (Fr.)
A la bonne heure.—Well-timed (Fr.)
A l'abri.—Under shelter (Fr.)
A la dérobée.—By stealth (Fr.)
A la mode.—According to the fashion (Fr.)
Alea est jacta.—The die is cast; the step is taken.
Alere flammam.—To feed the flame.
Al fresco.—In the open air (It.)
Alias.—Otherwise.
Alieni appetens, sui profusus.—Covetous of other men's property, prodigal of his own.
A l'improviste.—Unawares (Fr.)
Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus.—Sometimes even the good Homer nods.
Alma mater.—A benign mother.
Alter idem.—Another exactly similar.
Alter ipse amicus.—A friend is a second self.
A main armée.—By force of arms (Fr.)
Amende honorable.—Satisfactory apology; reparation (Fr.)
A mensâ et thoro.—From bed and board; divorced.
A merveille.—To a wonder (Fr.)
Amicus humani generis.—A friend of the human race.
Amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas.—Plato is my friend, but truth is my divinity (lit. more a friend).
Amor patriæ.—The love of our country.
Amour propre.—Vanity; self-love (Fr.)
Anglicè.—In English.
Anguis in herbâ.—A snake in the grass.
Animo et fide.—By courage and faith (M.)
Animo, non astutia.—By courage not by craft (M.)
Anno domini.—In the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi.—In the year of the world.
Annus mirabilis.—The year of wonders.
Ante meridiem.—Before mid-day.
A outrance.—To the uttermost (Fr.)
Aperçu.—A Sketch (Fr.)
A perte de vue.—Beyond the range of vision (Fr.)
A point.—To a point exactly (Fr.)
A posse ad esse.—From possibility to actuality.
A posteriori.—From the effect to the cause; by induction.
A priori.—From the cause to the effect; by deduction.
A propos.—To the point; seasonably; in due time (Fr.)
Aquila non capit muscas.—An eagle does not catch flies.
Arbiter elegantiarum.—The arbitrator of elegances; the master of the ceremonies.

Argent comptant.—Ready money (Fr.)
Argumentum ad hominem.—An argument in refutation drawn from an opponent's own principles (lit. an argument to the man).
Argumentum ad ignorantiam.—An argument founded on the ignorance of an adversary.
Argumentum ad invidiam.—An argument which appeals to low passions.
Argumentum ad judicium.—An appeal to common sense.
Argumentum ad populum.—An appeal to popular prejudice.
Argumentum ad verecundiam.—An appeal to respect for some authority.
Argumentum baculinum.—Club law.
Ariston metron.—The mean the best (Gr.)
Arrière pensée.—A mental reservation (Fr.)
Ars longa, vita brevis.—Art is long, life is short.
Artis est celare artem.—The perfection of art is to conceal art.
Artium magister.—Master of arts.
Assumpsit.—An action on a verbal promise (Law).
A tâtons.—Groping (Fr.)
A tort et à travers. — Without consideration; at random (Fr.)
Au bon droit.—To the just right (M.—Fr.)
Au courant.—Perfectly acquainted with (Fr.)
Audi alteram partem.—Hear the other party; hear both sides.
Au fait.—Expert; skilful (Fr.)
Aufklärung.—Illuminism (Ger.)
Au fond.—To the bottom (Fr.)
Au pis aller.—At the worst (Fr.)
Aura popularis.—Popular favour (lit. breeze).
Aurea mediocritas.—The golden mean.
Au reste.—For the rest (Fr.)
Au revoir.—Farewell till we meet again (Fr.)
Auri sacra fames.—The accursed appetite or thirst for gold.
Aut Cæsar, aut nullus.—Either Cæsar or no one.
Aut vincere aut mori.—Either to conquer or die.
Aux armes.—To arms (Fr.)
Avant propos.—Prefatory matter (Fr.)
A verbis ad verbera.—From words to blows.
A vinculo matrimonii.—From the bond or tie of marriage.
A votre santé.—To your health (Fr.)

Bas bleu.—A blue stocking (Fr.)
Beau monde.—The fashionable world (Fr.)
Beaux esprits.—Men of wit (Fr.)
Bel esprit.—A person of genius; a brilliant mind (Fr.)
Ben trovato.—Well invented (It.)
Bête noir.—An eye-sore; a bugbear (lit. a black beast.) (Fr.)
Billet doux.—A love letter (Fr.)
Bis dat qui cito dat.—He gives twice who gives quickly.
Bonâ fide.—In good faith; in reality.
Bon chien chasse de race.—Children have the (bad) qualities of their parents (Fr.)
Bon gré, mal gré.—Whether willing or not (Fr.)
Bonhomie.—Good nature (Fr.)
Bon jour.—Good day (Fr.)
Bonne.—A nurse (Fr.)
Bonne bouche.—A delicate morsel (Fr.)
Bon soir.—Good evening (Fr.)
Bon ton.—The height of fashion (Fr.)
Bon vivant.—A good liver (Fr.)
Breveté.—Patented (Fr.)
Brevi manu.—Offhand; summarily (lit. with a short hand).
Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio.—When labouring to be concise, I become obscure.
Brutum fulmen.—A harmless thunderbolt.

Cacoëthes scribendi.—An itch for scribbling.
Cacoëthes loquendi.—An itch for talking.
Campus Martius.—A place of military exercise (lit. field of Mars).
Canaille.—The rabble (Fr.)
Candide et constanter.—With candour and constancy (M.)
Cap-à-pie—From head to foot (Fr.)
Capias.—A writ to authorize the seizure of a defendant's person (Law).
Caput mortuum.—The worthless remains.
Caret.—It is wanting.
Carpe diem.—Make a good use of the present.
Casus belli.—A cause for war.
Cave canem.—Beware of the dog.
Cavendo tutus.—Safe by caution (M.)
Cedant arma togæ.—Let the military yield to the civil power (lit. arms to the gown).
Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte.—It is only the first step that is difficult (lit. costs). (Fr.)
Certiorari.—To order the record from an inferior to a superior court (Law.)
C'est autre chose.—That's another matter (Fr).
Ceteris paribus.—Other things being equal.
Chacun a son goût.—Every one to his taste (Fr.)
Chargé d'affaires.—A subordinate diplomatist (Fr.)
Chef de cuisine.—A head cook (Fr.)
Chef-d'œuvre.—A masterpiece (Fr.)
Chemin de fer.—The iron way, the railway (Fr.)
Chevalier d'industrie.—One who lives by persevering fraud (lit. a knight of industry) (Fr.)
Ci-devant.—Former (Fr.)
Ci-gît.—Here lies (Fr.)
Circuitus verborum.—A round-about story or expression.
Circulus in probando.—Begging the question (lit. a circle in the proof).
Claqueur.—One hired to applaud (Fr.)
Clarior e tenebris.—The brighter from the obscurity.
Clarum et venerabile nomen.—An illustrious and honoured name.
Cogito, ergo sum.—I think, therefore I am.
Comme il faut.—As it should be (Fr.)
Commune bonum.—A common good.
Communi consensu.—By common consent.
Compagnon de voyage.—A fellow-traveller (Fr.)
Compos mentis.—Of sane mind.
Compte rendu.—A report; an account (Fr.)
Con amore.—With love; earnestly (It.)
Concio ad clerum.—An address to the clergy.
Concours.—A competition (Fr.)
Confrère.—A brother monk or associate (Fr.)
Congé d'élire.—A leave to elect (Fr.)
Consilio et animis.—By counsel and courage.
Consuetudo pro lege servatur.—Custom is observed as law.
Contra bonos mores.—Against good morals.
Contraria contrariis curantur.—Contraries are cured by contraries.
Contre-temps.—A mischance (Fr.)
Cordon bleu.—A skilful cook (lit. a blue ribbon) (Fr.)
Cordon sanitaire.—A guard to prevent a disease spreading (Fr.)
Corps diplomatique.—The diplomatic body (Fr.)
Corpus delicti.—The body of the offence (Law).
Couleur de rose.—A flattering representation (Fr.)
Coup d'essai.—First attempt (Fr.)
Coup de soleil.—Sun-stroke (Fr.)
Coup d'état.—A sudden stroke of policy (Fr.)
Coup de théâtre.—Theatrical effect (Fr.)
Coup de grace.—The finishing stroke (Fr.)
Coup de main.—A bold effort (Fr).
Coup d'œil.—A rapid glance of the eye (Fr.)
Courage sans peur.—Courage without fear (Fr.)
Coûte qu'il coûte.—Let it cost what it may (Fr.)
Credat Judæus Apella.—Let Apella, the circumcised or credulous Jew, believe that.
Crux criticorum.—The puzzle of critics.
Crux medicorum.—The puzzle of physicians.
Cui bono?—Whom does it benefit.
Cuique suum.—His own to every one.
Cul de sac.—A street or lane that has no outlet (Fr.)
Cum grano salis.—With a grain of salt, *i.e.*, with some allowance.
Cum privilegio.—With privilege.
Currente calamo.—With a running pen.
Custos rotulorum.—The keeper of the rolls.

Da capo.—From the beginning (It.)
De auditu.—By hearsay.
De bonne grace.—With good grace; willingly (Fr.)
Deceptio visus.—Optical illusion.
De die in diem.—From day to day.
De facto.—In point of fact.
Dégagé.—Free and unrestrained (Fr.)
De gustibus non disputandum.—There is no disputing about tastes.
Dei gratia.—By the grace of God.
Dejeûner à la fourchette.—A meat breakfast (Fr.)
De jure.—By right.
Delectando pariterque monendo.—By imparting at once pleasure and instruction.
Delenda est Carthago.—Carthage must be destroyed.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum.—Let nothing be said of the dead but what is favourable.
De nihilo nihil fit.—From nothing nothing is produced.
De novo.—Anew.
Deo favente.—With God's favour.
Deo gratias.—Thanks to God.
Deo ignoto.—To the unknown God.
Deo juvante.—With God's help.
Deo volente.—With God's will.
De plano.—With ease.
De profundis.—Out of the depths.

Dernier ressort.—A last resource (Fr.)
Desideratum.—A thing desired, but regretfully wanting.
Desunt cætera.—The remainder is wanting.
Detour.—A circuitous march (Fr.)
De trop.—Too much (Fr.)
Dies non.—A day when there is no court.
Dieu et mon droit.—God and my right (Fr.)
Die Wacht am Rhein.—"The watch on the Rhine," a German national song (Ger.)
Dii penates.—Household gods.
Disjecta membra.—Scattered remains.
Disponendo me, non mutando me.—By disposing of me, not by changing me (M.)
Distingué.—Distinguished; eminent; gentlemanlike (Fr.)
Distrait.—Absent in mind (Fr.)
Divide et impera.—Divide and govern.
Docendo discimus.—We learn by teaching.
Dolce far niente.—Sweet idleness (It.)
Dominus providebit.—The Lord will provide.
Domus et placens uxor.—Thy house and pleasing wife.
Double entendre.—A double meaning (Fr.)
Double entente.—Double signification (Fr.)
Dramatis personæ.—Characters represented.
Droit des gens.—The law of nations (Fr.)
Dulce domum.—Sweet home.
Dulce est desipere in loco.—It is pleasant to jest at the proper time.
Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.—It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero.—While I breathe, I hope (M.)
Dum vivimus, vivamus.—Let us live while we live.
Durante beneplacito.—During good pleasure.
Durante vita.—During life.

E contra.—On the other hand.
Ecce homo!—Behold the man!
E contrario.—On the contrary.
Edition de luxe.—A splendid and expensive edition of a book (Fr.)
Editio princeps.—The original edition.
Ego et rex meus.—I and my king.
Eloignement.—Estrangement (Fr.)
Emeritus.—One retired from active official duties.
Empressement.—Ardour; warmth (Fr.)
En ami.—As a friend (Fr.)
En attendant.—In the meantime (Fr.)
En famille.—In a domestic state (Fr.)
Enfants de famille.—Children of the family (Fr.)
Enfants perdus.—The forlorn hope (lit. lost children), (Fr.)
Enfant gâté.—A spoiled child (Fr.)
Enfant trouvé.—A foundling (Fr.)
En foule.—In a crowd (Fr.)
En grande tenue.—In full dress (Fr.)
En masse.—In a body (Fr.
En passant.—By the way (Fr.)
En rapport.—In relation; in connection (Fr.)
En règle.—According to rules (Fr.)
En route.—On the way (Fr.)
Ense et aratro.—With sword and plough.
En suite.—In company (Fr.)
Entourage.—Surroundings (Fr.)
Entre nous.—Between ourselves (Fr.)
En vérité.—In truth (Fr.)
Epicuri de grege porcus.—A pig of the flock of Epicurus.
Errare humanum est.—It is human to err.
Espérance en Dieu.—Hope in God (M.—Fr.)
Esprit de corps.—Spirit of brotherhood or a corporate body (Fr.)
Esse quam videri.—To be rather than to seem.
Est modus in rebus.—There is a mean in everything.
Esto perpetua.—Let it be perpetual.
Et hoc genus omne.—And everything of this kind.
Et sic de ceteris.—And so of the rest.
Et tu, Brute.—And you, Brutus.
Ex abrupto.—Without preparation.
Ex æquo.—By right.
Ex animo.—From the soul; heartily.
Ex cathedrâ.—From the chair; with authority.
Excelsior.—Still higher.
Exceptio probat regulam.—The exception proves the rule.
Exceptis excipiendis.—The requisite exceptions being made
Ex concesso.—Admittedly.
Ex curia.—Out of court.
Ex delicto.—From the crime.
Exempli gratia.—By way of example.
Ex mero motu.—From one's own free will.
Ex nihilo nihil fit.—Nothing produces nothing.
Ex officio.—By virtue of his office.
Ex opere operato.—By the external act.
Ex parte.—On one part or side.
Ex pede Herculem.—We judge of the size of the statue of Hercules by the foot.
Experimentum crucis.—A decisive experiment.
Experto crede.—Believe one who has had experience.
Ex post facto.—After the event.
Ex professo.—Like one who knows.
Extra muros.—Beyond the walls.
Ex ungue leonem.—The lion may be known by his claw.
Ex uno disce omnes.—From one judge of all.

Faber suæ fortunæ.—The maker of his own fortune.
Fach.—Department (Ger.)
Facile princeps.—The admitted chief; with ease at the top.
Facilis est descensus Averni.—The descent to hell is easy; the downward road is an easy one.
Facit indignatio versum.—Indignation gives spirit to a song.
Fac simile.—An engraved resemblance of a man's handwriting (lit. do the like).
Factotum.—A man of all work (lit. do everything).
Fæx populi.—The dregs of the people.
Fainéant.—Do-nothing (Fr.)
Fait accompli.—A thing already done (Fr.)
Fama clamosa.—A current scandal.
Fas est et ab hoste doceri.—It is right to derive instruction even from an enemy.
Fasti et nefasti dies.—Lucky and unlucky days.
Fata obstant.—The fates oppose it.
Faux pas.—A false step (Fr.)
Fecit.—He did it.
Felo de se.—A suicide (Law).
Femme de chambre.—A chambermaid.
Femme de charge.—A housekeeper (Fr.)
Feræ naturæ.—Of a wild nature.
Fervet opus.—The work goes on with spirit.
Festina lente.—Hasten slowly.
Fête champêtre.—A rural feast (Fr.)
Feu de joie.—A firing of guns in token of joy
Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum.—Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall in.
Fiat lux.—Let there be light.
Fidei defensor.—Defender of the faith.
Fides Punica.—Punic faith; treachery.
Fidus Achates.—The faithful Achates; a trusty friend.
Filius nullius.—The son of nobody.
Filius terræ.—A son of the earth; one low born.
Fille de chambre.—A chambermaid (Fr.)
Fille de joie.—A woman of pleasure (Fr.)
Finem respice.—Have regard to the end.
Finis coronat opus.—The end crowns the work.
Flagrante bello.—During the war.
Flagrante delicto.—In the very act.
Flebile ludibrium.—A sad mockery.
Fortiter et recte.—Courageously and honourably (M.)
Fortiter in re.—With firmness in action.
Fortuna favet fortibus.—Fortune favours the brave.
Fortuna multis dat nimium, nulli satis.—To many fortune gives too much, to none enough.
Fortuna sequatur.—Let fortune follow (M.)
Foy pour devoir.—Faith for duty (Old Fr.) (M.)
Frangas, non flectes.—You may break, but you will not bend me.
Fronti nulla fides.—There is no trusting to appearances.
Fugit irreparabile tempus.—Irrecoverable time is flying away.
Fuimus.—We have been (M.)
Fuit Ilium.—Troy was.
Furor loquendi.—A rage for speaking.
Furor poeticus.—The poet's frenzy.
Furor scribendi.—A rage for writing.

Gaieté de cœur.—Gaiety of heart (Fr.)
Gallicè.—In French.
Garçon.—A boy; a waiter (Fr.)
Garde à cheval.—Mounted guard (Fr.)
Garde du corps.—A bodyguard.
Gardez bien.—Take care (M.—Fr.)
Gardez la foi.—Guard the faith (M.—Fr.)
Gaudeamus.—Let us have a joyful time.
Gens de condition.—People of rank (Fr.)
Gens d'église.—Churchmen (Fr.)
Gens de guerre.—Soldiers (Fr.)
Gens de lettres.—Literary people (Fr.)
Genus irritabile vatum.—The irritable tribe of poets.
Germanicè.—In German.
Gibier de potence.—A gallows bird (Fr.)
Gloria in excelsis.—Glory to God in the highest.
Gloria Patri.—Glory to the Father.
Goutte à goutte.—Drop by drop (Fr.)
Gradus ad Parnassum.—A help to the composition of classic poetry.
Gratis.—For nothing.

Guerre à mort.—War to the death (Fr.)
Guerre à outrance.—War to the uttermost (Fr.)
Gutta cavat lapidem non vi, sed semper cadendo.—The drop hollows the stone not by force, but by constant falling.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—It will be a joy to us to recall this some day.
Hannibal ante portas.—The enemy at the gates.
Haud passibus æquis.—With unequal steps.
Heliuo librorum.—A devourer of books.
Heureka.—I have found it out (Gr.)
Hic et nunc.—Here and now.
Hic et ubique.—Here and everywhere.
Hic jacet.—Here lies.
Hinc illæ lachrymæ.—Hence these tears.
Hoc age.—Mind what you are about (lit. do this).
Hoc genus omne.—All persons of that kind.
Hoc loco.—In this place.
Hoc opus, hic labor est.—This is a work, this is a toil.
Hodie mihi, cras tibi.—My turn to-day, yours to-morrow.
Hoi polloi.—The multitude.
Homme d'affaires.—A business man (Fr.)
Homme d'esprit.—A witty man (Fr.)
Homo solus aut deus aut demon.—Man alone is either a god or a devil.
Homo sum, et nihil humani a me alienum puto.—I am a man, and I reckon nothing human alien to me.
Homo unius libri.—A man of one book.
Honi soit qui mal y pense.—Evil be to him that evil thinks (Royal M.—Fr.)
Honus alit artes.—Honour nourishes the arts
Horresco referens.—I shudder as I relate.
Hors de combat.—Out of condition to fight (Fr.)
Horti siccus.—A dry garden; a collection of dried plants.
Hôtel de ville.—A town hall (Fr.)
Hôtel Dieu.—The house of God; the name of an hospital (Fr.)
Humanum est errare.—To err is human.

Ibidem.—In the same place.
Ich dien.—I serve (Ger.)
Id est.—That is.
Id genus omne.—All persons of that description.
Ignis fatuus.—A deceiving light; a "Will-o'-the-wisp."
Ignorantia legis excusat neminem.—Ignorance of the law excuses nobody.
Ignoratio elenchi.—Ignoring of the point at issue.
Ignotum per ignotius.—The unknown by the still more unknown.
Il n'a ni bouche ni éperon.—He has neither wit nor go in him (lit. he has neither mouth nor spur) (Fr.)
Il penseroso.—The pensive man (It.)
Imo pectore.—From the bottom of the heart.
Impavidum ruinæ ferient.—The wreck of things will strike him unmoved.
Imperium in imperio.—A government within a government.
Imprimatur.—Let it be printed.
In æternum.—For ever.
In anima vili.—On a subject of little worth.
In articulo mortis.—At the point of death.
In capite.—In chief.
In cauda venenum.—Poison lurks in the tail, or there is a sting in the tail.
In cœlo quies.—There is rest in heaven.
In commendam.—In trust or recommendation.
In curia.—In the court.
Index expurgatorius.—An expurgated index.
In esse.—In being.
In extenso.—At full length.
In extremis.—At the point of death.
In formâ pauperis.—As a poor man.
In foro conscientiæ.—Before the tribunal of conscience.
Infra dignitatem.—Beneath one's dignity.
In hoc signo vinces.—By this sign thou shalt conquer (M.)
In hoc statu.—In this state or condition.
In limine.—At the threshold.
In loco parentis.—In the place of a parent.
In medias res.—Into the midst of things.
In medio tutissimus ibis.—You will go safest in the middle.
In medio virtus.—Virtue lies in the mean.
In memoriam.—To the memory of.
In nomine.—In the name of.
In nubibus.—In the clouds.
In nuce.—In a nutshell.
In partibus infidelium.—In unbelieving countries.
In petto.—In reserve (It.)
In posse.—Possible.
In præsenti.—At present.
In propriâ personâ.—In person.
In puris naturalibus.—Stark naked.
In re.—In the matter of.
In rerum natura.—In the nature of things.
In sæcula sæculorum.—For ages and ages.
Insculpsit.—He engraved it.
In situ.—In its original situation.
Insouance.—Indifference (Fr.)
Instar omnium.—The example of others.
In statu quo.—In the state in which it was.
Inter alia.—Among other matters.
Inter canem et lupum.—Between the dog and the wolf; at the twilight.
Inter nos.—Between ourselves.
Inter pocula.—At one's cups.
In terrorem.—As a warning.
In totidem verbis.—In so many words.
Intra muros.—Within the walls.
In transitu.—In passing.
In vacuo.—In empty space.
In vino veritas.—There is truth in wine; that is, the truth comes out under its influence.
Invita Minerva.—Without genius or the requisite inspiration; against the will of Minerva.
Ipse dixit.—He himself said it; dogmatic assertion.
Ipsissima verba.—The very words.
Ipso facto.—In the fact itself.
Ipso jure.—By the law itself.
Ira furor brevis est.—Anger is a short madness.
Ita lex scripta.—Thus the law is written.

Jacta est alea.—The die is cast.
Januis clausis.—With closed doors.
Je ne sais quoi.—I know not what (Fr.)
Jet d'eau.—A jet of water (Fr.)
Jeu de main.—A practical joke (Fr.)
Jeu de mots.—A play on words, or pun (Fr.)
Jeu d'esprit.—A witticism (Fr.)
Jeu de théâtre.—A stage trick (Fr.)
Jurare in verbo magistri.—To swear by the words of the master.
Jure divino.—By divine law.
Jure humano.—By human law.
Juris utriusque doctor.—Doctor of both laws, civil and canon.
Jus civile.—The civil law.
Jus divinum.—Divine law.
Jus et norma loquendi.—The law and rule of language.
Jus gentium.—The law of nations.
Juste milieu.—The golden mean (Fr.)
Justum et tenacem propositi virum.—A man just and firm of purpose.

Kalendæ Græcæ.—Never. See **Ad Græcas Kalendas.**

Laborare est orare.—To labour is to pray.
Labore et honore.—By labour and honour.
Labor ipse voluptas.—Labour itself is pleasure (M.)
Labor omnia vincit.—Labour conquers everything.
La critique est aisée, et l'art est difficile.—Criticism is easy, and art is difficult (Fr.)
Laisser faire.—To let things alone and take their course (Fr.)
L'allegro.—The merry man (It.)
La maladie sans maladie.—Hypochondria (Fr.)
Langage des halles.—Language of the fish market (Fr.)
Lapsus calami.—A slip of the pen.
Lapsus linguæ.—A slip of the tongue.
Lapsus memoriæ.—A slip of the memory.
Lares et penates.—Household gods.
Latet anguis in herbâ.—There is a snake in the grass.
Latitat.—He lurks; a writ of summons [Law].
Laudari a viro laudato.—To be praised by one who has himself been praised.
Laudator temporis acti.—An admirer of the past.
Laus Deo.—Praise to God.
L'avenir.—The future (Fr.)
Legatus a latere.—An extraordinary Papal ambassador.
Le grand monarque.—Louis XIV., the grand monarch (Fr.)
Le pas.—Precedence in place or rank (Fr.)
Le roi et l'état.—The king and the state (Fr.)
Le roi le veut.—The king wills it (Fr.)
Les affaires font les hommes.—Business makes men (Fr.)
Le savoir faire.—The knowing how to act (Fr.)
Le savoir vivre.—The knowing how to live (Fr.)
Lèse majesté.—High treason (Fr.)
Le tout ensemble.—The whole together (Fr.)
Lettres de cachet.—Private sealed letters from the king.
Lex non scripta.—The common law.
Lex scripta.—The statute law.
Lex talionis.—The law of retaliation.

Lex terræ.—The law of the land.
Liberum arbitrium.—Free will.
L'incroyable.—The incredible (Fr.)
Lite pendente.—During the law suit.
Litera scripta manet.—The written letter remains (as proof).
Loci communes.—Topics.
Loco citato.—In the place quoted.
Locum tenens.—A deputy or substitute.
Locus classicus.—A classical passage.
Locus pœnitentiæ.—Place for repentance.
Locus sigilli.—The place of the seal.
Locus standi.—Standing in a case.
Lucidus ordo.—A lucid arrangement.
Lucus a non lucendo.—*Lucus*, a grove, from *luceo*, to shine, because there is no light in it; a fanciful derivation.
Lupus in fabula.—The wolf in the fable.
Lusus naturæ.—A monstrosity; a freak of nature.

Macte animo.—Courage!
Ma foi.—My faith (Fr.)
Magister dixit.—The master said so.
Magna civitas, magna solitudo.—A great city is a great desert.
Magna est veritas, et prævalebit.—Truth is powerful, and will ultimately prevail.
Magna est vis consuetudinis.—The force of habit is great.
Magni nominis umbra.—The shadow of a great name.
Magnum bonum.—A great good.
Magnum est vectigal parsimonia.—Economy is a great revenue.
Magnum opus.—A great work.
Magnus Apollo.—A great oracle.
Maison de santé.—A madhouse (Fr.)
Maison de ville.—A town house (Fr.)
Maître d'hôtel.—A house steward (Fr.)
Maladie du pays.—Home-sickness (Fr.)
Mala fide.—In bad faith.
Mal à propos.—Ill-timed (Fr.)
Malis avibus.—Under bad omens.
Mandamus.—We order; a law writ [Law].
Manège.—Riding-house; horsemanship (Fr.)
Manibus pedibusque.—With might and main (lit. with hands and feet).
Manu propria.—With one's own hand.
Mariage de convenance.—A marriage from considerations of advantage (Fr.)
Materia medica.—Substances used in medicine; therapeutics.
Materiem superabat opus.—The workmanship surpassed the materials.
Matinée.—A morning recital or performance (Fr.)
Mauvais goût.—Bad taste (Fr.)
Mauvaise honte.—False modesty; excessive bashfulness (Fr.)
Mauvais sujet.—A worthless fellow (Fr.)
Mea culpa.—By my fault.
Medio tutissimus ibis.—The medium is the safest course.
Me judice.—I being judge; in my opinion.
Memento mori.—Remember you must die.
Memorabilia.—Things to be remembered.
Memoriter.—By rote.
Ménage.—Housekeeping (Fr.)
Mensa et toro.—From bed and board.
Mens agitat molem.—Mind moves the mass or matter.
Mens conscia recti.—A mind conscious of rectitude.
Mens sana in corpore sano.—A sound mind in a sound body.
Menus plaisirs.—Pocket-money (Fr).
Meo periculo.—At my own risk.
Mésalliance.—A marriage with one of lesser rank (Fr.)
Meum et tuum.—Mine and thine.
Mezzo termine.—A middle course (It.)
Minutiæ.—Trifles; minute parts.
Mihi cura futuri.—My care is for the future.
Mirabile dictu.—Wonderful to tell.
Mirabile visu.—Wonderful to see.
Mise en scène.—The getting up or putting in preparation for the stage (Fr.)
Miseris succurrere disco.—I know how to succour the wretched.
Mittimus.—We send (Law).
Modo et forma.—In manner and form.
Modus operandi.—The manner of operation.
Mollia tempora fandi.—The favourable moments for speaking.
Monstrum horrendum.—A horrible monster.
Monstrum nullâ virtute redemptum a vitiis.—A monster whose vices are not counterbalanced by a single virtue.
Mont de piété.—Pawnshop; originally store of money to lend to poor people without interest (Fr.)
Morceau.—A morsel; a bit (Fr.)
More majorum.—After the manner of our ancestors.
More suo.—After his own manner.
Mors omnibus communis.—Death is common to all.
Mot du guet.—Watchword (Fr.)
Mots d'usage.—Phrases in common use (Fr.)
Motu proprio.—Of his own accord.
Multa gemens.—Groaning deeply.
Multa paucis.—Much in little.
Multum in parvo.—Much in little.
Munus Apolline dignum.—A gift worthy of Apollo.
Mutatis mutandis.—After making the necessary changes.
Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.—Change the name, and the story will apply to yourself.

Natio comœda est.—The nation is a company of players.
Natura lo fece, e poi ruppe la stampa.—Nature formed him, and then broke the mould (It.)
Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret.—You may drive out nature by violence (lit. with a pitchfork), but she will ever come rushing back again.
Né, *m.*; **Née,** *fem.*—Born.
Nec cupias nec metuas.—Neither desire nor fear (M.)
Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus.—Let not a god be introduced, unless the difficulty be worthy of such intervention.
Ne cedas malis.—Do not yield to misfortunes.
Necessitas non habet legem.—Necessity has no law.
Nec placida contentus quiete est.—Nor is he contented with quiet repose (M.)
Nec pluribus impar.—Not an equal match for numbers.
Nec prece nec pretio.—Neither by entreaty nor a bribe.
Nec quærere nec spernere honorem.—Neither to seek nor despise honours (M.)
Nec scire fas est omnia.—The gods do not permit us to know everything.
Nec temere nec timidè.—Neither rashly nor timidly (M.)
Ne fronti crede.—Trust not to appearances.
Ne Jupiter quidem omnibus placet.—Not even Jupiter pleases everybody.
Nem. con.—Abbreviation for *nemine contradicente*; without opposition.
Nem. dis.—Abbreviation for *nemine dissentiente*. Without opposition.
Nemo me impune lacessit.—No one annoys me with impunity (M. of Scotland).
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.—No man is wise at all times.
Nemo repentè fuit turpissimus.—No man ever became incurably vicious at once.
Ne plus ultra.—What cannot be surpassed; perfection (lit. no more beyond).
Ne quid nimis.—Shun extremes; not too much.
Ne sutor ultra (properly **supra**) **crepidam.**—Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Nihil ad rem.—Nothing to the purpose.
Nil admirari.—To wonder at nothing.
Nil desperandum.—Never despair.
N'importe.—It matters not (Fr.)
Nisi Dominus frustra.—Unless the Lord be with us, we strive in vain (M. of Edinburgh).
Nisi prius.—Unless before; a judicial writ.
Nobilitatis virtus non stemma character.—Virtue, not pedigree, should characterize nobility (M.)
Noblesse oblige.—Rank has its obligations (Fr.)
Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurna.—Let these be your studies by night and by day.
Nolens volens.—Whether he will or not.
Noli me tangere.—Touch me not.
Nolle prosequi.—To be unwilling to proceed.
Nolo episcopari.—I do not wish to be made a bishop.
Nom de guerre.—An assumed name (Fr.)
Nom de plume.—Assumed name of an author (Fr.)
Non assumpsit.—He did not assume (a legal plea).
Nonchalance.—Coolness; indifference (Fr.)
Non compos mentis.—Not sound in mind.
Non constat.—It does not appear.
Non est vivere, sed valere vita.—Life is not mere existence, but the enjoyment of health.
Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem.—Not to elicit smoke from splendour, but light from smoke.
Non generant aquilæ columbas.—Eagles do not bring forth pigeons (M.)
Non multa, sed multum.—Not many things, but much.
Non obstante.—Notwithstanding.
Non omnia possumus omnes.—We cannot all of us do everything.
Non omnis moriar.—I shall not altogether die.
Non sequitur.—It does not follow.
Non sibi, sed patriæ.—Not for himself, but for his country (M.)
Non sum qualis eram.—I am not now what I once was.
Nosce te ipsum.—Know thyself.

Noscitur ex sociis.—He is known by his companions.
Nota bene.—Mark well.
Nôtre Dame.—Our Lady (Fr.)
Nous avons changé tout cela.—We have changed all that (Fr.)
Nous verrons.—We shall see (Fr.)
Novus homo.—A new man; a man risen from obscurity.
Nudum pactum.—A naked agreement.
Nugæ canoræ.—Melodious trifles.
Nulli secundus.—Second to none.
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.—Being bound to swear to the dogmas of no master.
Nullum numen abest si sit prudentia.—Where there is prudence, a protecting divinity is not far away.
Nullum tempus occurrit regi.—No time impedes the king.
Nullus dies sine linea.—No day without something done.
Nunc aut nunquam.—Now or never.
Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.—Nature never says one thing, and wisdom another.
Nunquam non paratus.—Always ready (M.)
Nusquam tuta fides.—Our confidence is nowhere safe.

Obiit.—He or she died.
Obiter dictum.—A thing said by the way, or in passing.
Obscurum per obscurius.—Explaining something obscure by what is more obscure.
Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit.—Obsequiousness procures us friends, truth enemies.
Obsta principiis.—Resist the beginnings.
Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo.—I loathe and repulse the profane vulgar.
Odium theologicum.—Hatred among theologians.
Œil de bœuf.—A small round window (bull's-eye). (Fr.)
Omne ignotum pro magnifico.—Everything unknown is thought to be magnificent.
Omne solum forti patria.—To a brave man every soil is his country.
Omne trinum perfectum.—There is a threefoldness or trinity in everything perfect.
Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.—He has gained every point who has combined the useful with the agreeable.
Omnia bona bonis.—All things are good with good men.
Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.—All things change, and we along with them.
Omnia vincit amor.—Love conquers all things.
Omnia vincit labor.—Labour conquers all things.
On dit.—They say; a flying rumour (Fr.)
On ne donne rien si libéralement que ses conseils.—Men give nothing so liberally as their advice (Fr.)
Onus probandi.—The weight of proof.
Operæ pretium est.—It is worth while.
Optimates.—Men in the highest position.
Ora et labora.—Pray and labour.
Ora pro nobis.—Pray for us.
Ore rotundo.—With full round voice.
Origo mali.—The origin of the evil.
O si sic omnia.—O that he had always spoken or acted thus!
O tempora, O mores!—O the times and the manners!
Otium cum dignitate.—Ease with dignity.
Otium sine dignitate.—Ease without dignity.
Ouvrage de longue haleine.—A long-winded business (Fr.)
Ouvriers.—Artizans (Fr.)

Pace tua.—With your leave.
Pacta conventa.—Terms agreed on.
Palmam qui meruit ferat.—Let him who has won the palm bear it.
Palma non sine pulvere.—The palm is not gained without labour (M.)
Par excellence.—By way of eminence; pre-eminently (Fr.)
Pari passu.—With equal steps or pace.
Par nobile fratrum.—(ironically) a noble pair of brothers.
Pars minima sui.—The frittered remnant of the man or thing (lit. the smallest part of itself).
Particeps criminis.—An accomplice.
Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.—The mountain is in labour, and a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth.
Parva componere magnis.—To compare small things with great.
Parvum parva decent.—Little things are suitable to a little man.
Passato il pericolo, gabbato il santo.—When the danger is past, the guardian saint is derided (It.)
Passim.—Everywhere.
Passe-partout.—A master key (Fr.)
Pater familias.—The father of the family.
Pater patriæ.—The father of his country.
Patience passe science.—Patience surpasses knowledge (M.—Fr.)
Patria cara, carior libertas.—My country is dear, but liberty is dearer (M.)
Patriæ pietatis imago.—An image of paternal tenderness.
Pauca sed bona.—Few or little, but good.
Pax in bello.—Peace in war (M).
Pax vobiscum.—Peace be with you.
Peccavi.—I have done wrong; an acknowledgment of error.
Pede pœna claudo.—Punishment follows crime with a slow foot.
Peine forte et dure.—Strong and severe pain (Fr.)
Pense à bien.—Think for the best (M.—Fr.)
Per ardua libertas.—Freedom through difficulties.
Per contra.—Contrariwise.
Per diem.—By the day.
Per fas et nefas.—Through right and wrong.
Per il suo contrario.—By its reverse or opposite (It.) (M.)
Per mare, per terras.—By sea and land.
Per saltum.—By a leap.
Per se.—By itself.
Perseverando.—By perseverance (M.)
Petitio principii.—A begging of the question.
Petit-maître.—A fop (Fr.)
Peu de gens savent être vieux.—Few persons know how to be old (Fr.)
Philosophia stemma non inspicit.—Philosophy does not look into genealogies.
Pinxit.—He painted it.
Pis aller.—The last resource (Fr.)
Pleno jure.—With full authority.
Pluries.—At several times (Law).
Poco à poco.—Little by little (It.)
Poëta nascivur, non fit.—Nature, not study, forms the poet (lit. a poet is born, not made).
Point d'appui.—Point of support; a rallying point (Fr.)
Pondere, non numero.—By weight, not by number.
Pons asinorum.—The asses' bridge.
Populus vult decipi, et decipiatur.—Let the people be deceived, as they wish it.
Posse comitatûs.—The civil force of the country.
Possunt quia posse videntur.—They are able because they think they are so.
Post cineres gloria sera venit.—Fame comes too late to our ashes.
Post hoc, ergo propter hoc.—Coming after, therefore in consequence, a logical fallacy.
Poste restante.—To remain until called for (Fr.)
Post-mortem.—After death.
Post tot naufragia portum.—After so many shipwrecks, a port (M.)
Postulata.—Things required.
Pour passer le temps.—To pass the time (Fr.)
Pour prendre congé.—To take leave (Fr.)
Præmonitus, præmunitus.—Forewarned, forearmed.
Prendre la lune avec les dents.—To aim at impossibilities (lit. to seize the moon with the teeth—Fr.)
Prêt d'accomplir.—Ready to perform (M.—Fr.)
Prêt pour mon pays.—Ready for my country (M.—Fr.)
Preux chevalier.—A brave knight (Fr.)
Primâ facie.—On the first view, or appearance.
Primum mobile.—The main spring; the first impulse.
Primus inter pares.—First among his equals or peers.
Prior tempore, prior jure.—First in time, first in right.
Pro aris et focis.—For our altars and our hearths.
Probatum est.—It has been proved.
Probitas laudatur et alget.—Honesty is praised and is left to starve.
Probitas verus honos.—Probity is true honour.
Pro bono publico.—For the public good.
Probum non pœnitet.—Honesty repents not (M.)
Procès-verbal.—A written statement (Fr.)
Pro Deo et ecclesia.—For God and the Church.
Pro et con.—For and against.
Pro hac vice.—For this time.
Projet de loi.—A legislative bill (Fr.)
Pro patria.—For our country.
Pro rata.—In proportion.
Pro rege, lege, et grege.—For the king, the law, and the people (M.)
Pro re natâ.—For a special business (lit. for a matter that has arisen).
Pro salute animæ.—For the health of the soul.
Pro tanto.—As far as it goes.
Pro tempore.—For the time being.
Punica fides.—Carthaginian faith; treachery.

Quæ fuerunt vitia, mores sunt.—What were vices once are now manners.
Quærens quem devoret.—Seeking some one to devour.
Qualis ab incepto.—Such as at the beginning.

Quam diu se bene gesserit.—As long as he shall conduct himself properly.
Quanti est sapere.—How valuable is wisdom.
Quantum.—How much.
Quantum libet.—As much as you please.
Quantum mutatus ab illo!—How changed from what he once was!
Quantum sufficit.—As much as is sufficient.
Quid novi?—What news?
Quid nunc?—What now? a newsmonger.
Quid prodest?—What is the use?
Quid pro quo.—One thing for another.
Quid rides?—Why do you laugh?
Quid violentius aure tyranni?—What more violent than the ear of a tyrant?
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?—Who shall guard the guards themselves?
Qui vive?—Who goes there? (Fr.)
Quoad hoc.—To this extent.
Quo animo?—With what purpose, or intention?
Quocunque trahunt fata, sequamur.—Wherever the Fates direct us, let us follow.
Quod di omen avertant.—May the gods avert this.
Quod erat demonstrandum.—Which was to be proved.
Quod erat faciendum.—Which was to be done.
Quod petis hic est.—What you seek is here.
Quod scripsi, scripsi.—What I have written, I have written.
Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus.—What has been believed always, everywhere and by all.
Quod vide.—Which see.
Quondam.—Former.
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.—Those whom God has a mind to destroy, he first deprives of their senses.
Quot homines, tot sententiæ.—So many men, so many opinions.
Quo warranto?—By what warrant? (A legal writ.)

Raison d'état.—A reason of state (Fr.)
Raison d'être.—Reason for a thing's existence (Fr.)
Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno.—A rare bird in the earth, and very like a black swan; a prodigy.
Rari nantes in gurgite vasto.—Swimming, one here, another there, on the vast abyss.
Réchauffé.—Heated again; stale (Fr.)
Rectè et suaviter.—Justly and mildly (M.)
Reculer pour mieux sauter.—To go back in order to leap the better (Fr.)
Redeunt saturnia regna.—The golden age (lit. the age of Saturn) returns.
Reductio ad absurdum.—A reducing a position to an absurdity.
Refero relata.—I relate as it has been related to me.
Regium donum.—A royal grant.
Re infectâ.—Without attaining his end; the business being unfinished.
Rem acu tetigisti.—You have hit the nail on the head (lit. touched it with a needlepoint).
Rentes.—Funds bearing interest; stocks (Fr.)
Rente viagère.—An annuity (Fr.)
Rentier.—One who enjoys an income (Fr.)
Requiescat in pace.—May he rest in peace.
Res angusta domi.—Narrow circumstances at home.
Res gestæ.—Exploits.
Res judicata.—A case already decided.
Respublica.—The commonwealth.
Resurgam.—I shall rise again.
Revenons à nos moutons.—Let us return to our subject (Fr.)
Ride si sapis.—Laugh if you are wise.
Rien n'est beau que le vrai.—Nothing so lovely as truth (Fr.)
Risu inepto res ineptior nulla.—Nothing is more contemptible than silly laughter.
Risum teneatis, amici?—Can you refrain from laughter, my friends?
Rudis indigestaque moles.—A rude and unarranged mass.
Ruse contre ruse.—Diamond cut diamond (Fr).
Ruse de guerre.—A stratagem (Fr.)
Rus in urbe.—The country in town.
Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis.—The rustic waits till the river flow by.

Sal atticum.—Wit (lit. Attic salt).
Salus populi suprema est lex.—The supreme law is the welfare of the people.
Salvo jure.—Saving the right.
Salvo pudore.—Without offence to modesty.
Sanctum sanctorum.—The holy of holies.
Sang froid.—Indifference; apathy (Fr.)
Sans cérémonie. / **Sans façon.** } Without ceremony (Fr.)
Sans changer.—Without changing (M.—Fr.)
Sans Dieu rien.—Nothing without God (M.—Fr.)
Sans peur et sans reproche.—Without fear and without reproach (Fr.)
Sans souci.—Without care; free and easy (Fr.)
Sapere aude.—Dare to be wise.
Sartor resartus.—The tailor patched.
Sat cito, si sat bene.—Soon enough, if well enough.
Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum.—Plenty of fine talk but little real wisdom.
Satis superque.—Enough and more.
Satis verborum.—Enough of words.
Sauve qui peut.—Save himself who can (Fr.)
Savoir faire.—Tact (Fr.)
Savoir vivre.—Good manners (Fr.)
Scribimus indocti doctique poëmata passim.—Learned or unlearned, we are all scribbling verses.
Secundum artem.—According to rule.
Semper ad eventum festinat.—He always makes straight for his goal.
Semper avarus eget.—The covetous man is ever in want.
Semper fidelis.—Always faithful (M.)
Semper idem.—Always the same.
Semper paratus.—Always ready (M.)
Sempre il mal non viene per nuocere.—Evil does not always come to injure (It.)
Se non è vero, è ben trovato.—If not true, it is well invented (It.)
Seriatim.—In a series.
Sero sed serio.—Late, but seriously (M.)
Servabo fidem.—I will keep faith (M.)
Sic itur ad astra.—This is the way to immortality (lit. to the stars).
Sic passim.—So everywhere.
Sic transit gloria mundi.—Thus passes away the glory of the world.
Sic vos non vobis.—Thus you do not labour for yourselves.
Silent leges inter arma.—Laws are silent in the midst of arms.
Simel et simul.—Once and together.
Similia similibus curantur.—Like things are cured by like.
Similis simili gaudet.—Like rejoices in like.
Si monumentum quæris, circumspice.—If you seek his monument, look around.
Simplex munditiis.—Simple and elegant.
Sine die.—Without a day being appointed.
Sine quâ non.—An indispensable condition.
Sint ut sunt, aut non sint.—Let them be as they are, or not at all.
Si sit prudentia.—If there be but prudence (M.)
Siste, viator.—Stop, traveller.
Sit tibi terra levis.—May the earth lie lightly on thy grave.
Si vis me flere.—If you wish me to weep.
Si vis pacem, para bellum.—If you wish peace, prepare for war.
Sol-disant.—Self-styled (Fr.)
Sola nobilitas virtus.—Virtue alone is true nobility (M.)
Sola virtus invicta.—Virtue alone is invincible (M.)
Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.—They make it a desert, and call it peace.
Solvuntur tabulæ.—The defendant is acquitted.
Sotto voce.—In an undertone (It.)
Spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas.—To scatter deceptive rumours among the people.
Spectemur agendo.—Let us be tried by our actions (M.)
Spero meliora.—I hope for better times (M.)
Spes mea in Deo.—My hope is in God (M.)
Spes tutissima cœlis.—The safest hope is in heaven.
Spirituel.—Intellectual; witty (Fr.)
Spolia opima.—The richest of the spoil.
Sponte sua.—Of one's own accord.
Stans pede in uno.—While standing on one leg; that is, easily executed.
Stat magni nominis umbra.—He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
Status quo.—The state in which the thing is; as things were before.
Status quo ante bellum.—The state in which both parties were before the war.
Stemmata quid faciunt?—Of what avail are pedigrees?
Stet.—Let it stand.
Studiis et rebus honestis.—By honest pursuits and studies (M.)
Stylo inverso.—With the back of the pen.
Sua cuique voluptas.—Every man has his own pleasures.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.—Gentle in the manner, but vigorous in the deed.
Sub judice.—Under consideration.

Sublata causa, tollitur effectus.—When the cause is removed, the effect ceases.
Sub pœna.—Under a penalty.
Sub rosa.—Under the rose; privately.
Sub silentio.—In silence.
Sufficit.—It is enough.
Sui generis.—Of its own kind.
Suivez raison.—Follow reason (M.—Fr.)
Summum bonum.—The chief good.
Summum jus summa injuria.—The rigour of the law is the height of oppression; the excess of justice is the excess of injustice.
Sum quod eris, fui quod es.—I am what thou wilt be; I have been what thou art.
Sunt lachrymæ rerum.—Our tears are from the things themselves.
Sunt superis sua jura.—The gods have their own laws.
Suo Marte.—By his own exertion.
Supersedeas.—A writ to stay proceedings (Law).
Suppressio veri.—The suppression of truth.
Sursum corda.—Keep up your heart.
Suum cuique.—Let every man have his own.
Suus cuique mos.—Every one has his own habit.

Tableau vivant.—A scene in which statues or pictures are represented by living persons (Fr.)
Table d'hôte.—A common table for guests (Fr.)
Tabula rasa.—A smooth or blank tablet.
Tâche sans tache.—A work without stain (Fr.)
Tædium vitæ.—A weariness of life; ennui.
Talis pater, qualis filius.—Such a father, such a son.
Tam Marte quam Minervâ.—As much by his courage as genius.
Tantæ molis erat.—It was such a task.
Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ?—Do the gods harbour such resentment?
Tant mieux.—So much the better (Fr.)
Tant pis.—So much the worse (Fr.)
Tarde venientibus ossa.—Those who come late to the table find nothing but bones.
Tel maître, tel valet.—Like master, like man (Fr.)
Telum imbelle sine ictu.—A feeble weapon thrown without effect.
Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.—The times are perpetually changing, and we with the times.
Tempus edax rerum.—Time that devours all things.
Tempus fugit, et nunquam revertitur.—Time flies, and never returns.
Tempus omnia revelat.—Time discloses all things.
Teres et rotundus.—Smooth and round.
Terminus ad quem.—The goal or end.
Terminus a quo.—The starting point.
Terræ filius.—A son of the earth.
Terra incognita.—An unknown country.
Tertium quid.—A third something.
Tête-à-tête.—Face to face; a private conversation (Fr.)
Tiens ta foy.—Preserve thy faith (M.—Old Fr.)
Tiers état.—The third estate; the commons (Fr.)
Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.—I distrust the Greeks, even when they offer gifts.
Tirer le diable par la queue.—To pull the devil by the tail; to take the bull by the horns (Fr.)
Toga virilis.—The gown of manhood.
Tot homines, tot sententiæ.—So many men, so many opinions.
Totidem verbis.—In so many words.
Toties quoties.—As often as.
Totis viribus.—With all his strength.
Toto cœlo.—By the whole heavens; as wide as the poles asunder.
Tour de force.—A feat of strength or skill (Fr.)
Tourner casaque.—To turn one's coat; to change sides (Fr.)
Tout-à-fait.—Quite (Fr.)
Tout bien ou rien.—The whole or nothing (M.—Fr.)
Trahit sua quemque voluptas.—Every one is drawn by his own inclination.
Tria juncta in uno.—Three joined in one (M.)
Troja fuit.—Troy was.
Tua res agitur.—It is a matter that concerns you.
Tulit alter honores.—Another has carried of the honour.
Tu ne cede malis.—Yield not to misfortune.
Tu quoque!—You too!
Tutte quanti.—Et cetera (It.)

Ubi bene ibi patria.—Where it is well, there is our country.
Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.—Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.
Ubique.—Everywhere.
Ubi supra.—Where above mentioned.
Ultima ratio regum.—The last reasoning of kings, *i.e.* arms.
Ultimus Romanorum.—The last of the Romans.
Ultra vires.—Beyond the powers or rights possessed.
Unâ voce.—With one voice; unanimously.
Unguibus et rostro.—With talons and beak.
Unum et idem.—One and the same.
Urbi et orbi.—For the Rome (lit. the city) and the world.
Usque ad aras.—To the very altars.
Usque ad nauseam.—To utter disgust.
Utile dulci.—The useful with the agreeable.
Ut infra.—As below.
Uti possidetis.—As you possess; or, as you now are. (A phrase in diplomacy.)
Ut prosim.—That I may do good (M.)
Utrum horum mavis accipe.—Take whichever you prefer.
Ut supra.—As above stated.

Vacuus cantat coram latrone viator.—The traveller who has an empty purse sings in the face of the robber.
Vade in pace.—Go in peace.
Vade mecum.—Go with me; a constant companion.
Vade retro.—Avaunt.
Væ victis!—Woe to the vanquished!
Valeat quantum valere potest.—Let it pass for what it is worth.
Valete, ac plaudite.—Farewell, and applaud.
Vanitas vanitatum.—Vanity of vanities.
Variæ lectiones.—Various readings.
Variorum notæ.—Notes of various authors.
Veluti in speculum.—As if in a mirror.
Venire facias.—Compel him to appeal (the writ for summoning a jury.—Law).
Veni, vidi, vici.—I came, I saw, I conquered.
Velis et remis.—With sails and oars.
Ventis secundis.—With favouring winds.
Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles.—A hungry belly has no ears (Fr.)
Verbatim et literatim.—Word for word, and letter for letter.
Verba volant, scripta manent.—Words fly, writings remain.
Verbum sat sapienti.—A word is enough to a wise man.
Veritas parit odium.—Truth begets hatred.
Vérité sans peur.—Truth without fear (M.—Fr.)
Ver non semper viret.—Spring does not always flourish (M.)
Vestigia nulla retrorsum.—There are no traces or steps backward (M.)
Vexata quæstio.—A much-debated question.
Via media.—A middle course.
Vice.—In place of.
Vice versâ.—The terms being exchanged.
Victis honos.—Honour to the conquered.
Vide ut supra.—See the preceding statement.
Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor.—I see and approve of the better, and I follow the worse.
Vi et armis.—By main force (lit. by force and arms).
Vincit amor patriæ.—The love of our country prevails.
Vincit veritas.—Truth conquers (M.)
Vires acquirit eundo.—She acquires strength in her progress (spoken of Fame).
Virtus laudatur et alget.—Virtue is praised and is left to starve.
Virtus semper viridis.—Virtue is ever green.
Virtute et fide.—By virtue and faith (M).
Virtuti nihil obstat et armis.—Nothing can resist valour and arms (M.)
Virtuti non armis fido.—I trust to virtue and not to arms (M.)
Virtutis amor.—The love of virtue (M.)
Vis-à-vis.—Opposite; face to face (Fr.)
Vis inertiæ.—Inert property of matter.
Vitam impendere vero.—To consecrate his life to truth.
Vivâ voce.—By or with the living voice.
Vive la bagatelle.—Success to trifling (Fr.)
Vive la république.—Long live the republic (Fr.)
Vive le roi.—Long live the king (Fr.)
Vivida vis animi.—The lively vigour of genius.
Vivit post funera virtus.—Virtue survives the grave (M.)
Voilà une autre chose.—That's quite another matter (Fr.)
Volo non valeo—I am willing but unable (M.)
Vox et præterea nihil.—A voice and nothing more.
Vox faucibus hæsit.—The voice stuck in the throat.
Vox populi, vox Dei.—The voice of the people is the voice of God.

Zonam prædidit.—He has lost his purse.
Zonam solvere.—To unloose the virgin zone.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

USED FOR

DESPATCH IN WRITING, &c., &c.

A 1.—First class.
A.B. or **B.A.** (**Artium Baccalaureus**).—Bachelor of Arts.
A.B.—Able-bodied Seaman.
Abbr.—Abbreviated.
Abp.—Archbishop.
A.C. (**Ante Christum**).—Before Christ.
A.D. (**Anno Domini**).—In the Year of our Lord.
A.D.C.—Aide-de-camp.
Ad lib. or **Ad libit.**—At pleasure.
Æt. (**ætatis**).—Aged.
A.H.—In the year of the Hegira.
Al. or **Ala.**—Alabama.
A.M. or **M.A.** (**Artium Magister**).—Master of Arts.
A.M.—Before Mid-day.
A.M. (**Anno Mundi**).—In the Year of the World.
Ana.—In like quantity.
Anon.—Anonymous.
A.P.G.—Professor of Astronomy to Gresham College.
App.—Appendix.
Ark.—Arkansas.
Arr.—Arrived.
A.R.A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.S.A.—Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A.R.S.S.—(**Antiquariorum regiæ societatis socius**). Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
A.S.—Anglo Saxon.
Asst.—Assistant.
A.U.C. (**Anno urbis conditæ**, or **Anno ab urbe condita**). In the year of or from the building of the city (of Rome).
Avoir.—Avoirdupois.

B.A.—Bachelor of Arts.
Bart. or **Bt.**—Baronet.
B.C.—Before Christ.
B.C.L.—Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
Beds.—Bedfordshire.
Berks.—Berkshire.
B.LL. or **LL.B.**—Bachelor of Laws.
B.M.—British Museum.
Bp.—Bishop.
B.S.—Bachelor of Surgery.
B.Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
B.S.L.—Botanical Society of London.
Bucks.—Buckinghamshire.

C.—Centigrade.
C., Ct., Cent.—A hundred.
C. or **Cap.**—Chapter.
C.A.—Chartered Accountant.
Cal.—California.
Cam., Camb.—Cambridge.
Cantab. (**Cantabrigiensis**).—Of Cambridge.
Capt.—Captain.
Cath.—Catholic.
C.B.—Companion of the Bath.
C.C.C.—Corpus Christi College.
C.E.—Civil Engineer; Canada East.
Celt.—Celtic.
Cf., conf.—Compare.
Ch.—Church.
C. J.—Chief Justice.
C.M.—Common Metre.
C.M. (**Chirurgiæ Magister**).—Master in Surgery.
C.M.—Certificated Master.
Co.—Company; county.
Col.—Colonel.
Coll.—College.
Com.—Commander; commodore; committee.
Conn. or **Ct.**—Connecticut.
Cor. Mem.—Corresponding Member.
Cor. Sec.—Corresponding Secretary.
Cos.—Cosine.
C.P.—Common Pleas; Clerk of the Peace.
C.R.—Keeper of the Rolls.
Crim. Con.—Criminal conversation, or adultery.
C.P.S.—Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Cr.—Credit; creditor.
C.S.—Keeper of the Seal; Court of Session.
C.S.I.—Companion of the Star of India.
Ct.—Connecticut.
C.T.—Certificated Teacher.
Cur., curt.—Current—this month.
C.W.—Canada West.
Cwt.—A hundred weight.

D. (**denarius**).—A penny or pence; 500.
D.C. (**De capo**).—From the beginning.
D.C.L.—Doctor of Civil Law.
D.D.—Doctor of Divinity.
Deg.—Degree.
Del.—Delaware.
Del (**deliniavit**).—"He drew it"—meaning the drawer or painter.
Dep.—Deputy.
D.F.—Defender of the Faith; Dean of Faculty.
D.G. (**Dei gratia**).—By the grace of God.
D.L.—Deputy Lieutenant.
Do. (**ditto**).—The same.
Doz.—Dozen.
Dr.—Debtor; doctor; dram.
D. Sc.—Doctor of Science.
D.T. (**Doctor theologiæ**).—Doctor of Divinity.
D.V. (**Deo volente**).—God willing.
Dwt.—A pennyweight.

E.—East.
Ebor. (**Eboracum**).—York.
E.C.—East Centre; Established Church.
Eccl., Eccles.—Ecclesiastical.
Ecclus.—Ecclesiasticus.
Ed.—Editor; edition.
Edin.—Edinburgh.
E.E.—Errors excepted.
E.G. (**exempli gratia**).—For example.
E.I.—East Indies.
E.I.C.—East India Company.
E. long.—East longitude.
Emp.—Emperor; Empress.
E.N.E.—East-north-east.
Eng.—England.
Engr.—Engineer.
Ep.—Epistle.
E.S.E.—East-south-east.
Esq., Esqr.—Esquire.
E.T.—English Translation.
Etc., &c.—And so forth.
Et. seq.—And the following.
Ex.—Example; exception.
Exch.—Exchequer; exchange.
Exec.—Executor.
Exon. (**Exonia**).—Exeter.

Fahr.—Fahrenheit.
F.A.S.—Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F.A.S.E.—Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F.B.S.E.—Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F.C.—Free Church of Scotland.
Fcp.—Foolscap.
F.D.—Defender of the faith.
Fec.—He did it.
F.E.I.S.—Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
F.F.A.—Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
F.G.S.—Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.H.S.—Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
Flor. or **Fa.**—Florida.
F.L.S.—Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M.—Field Marshal.
Fo. or **fol.**—Folio.
F.O.—Field Officer.
F.P.—Fire-plug.
F.P.S.—Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr.—France or French.
F.R.A.S.—Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

F.R.C.P.—Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.—Fellow of the Royal College of Preceptors.
F.R.C.S.—Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S., L.—Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
F.R.G.S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S.—Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E.—Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L.—Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.S.A.—Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A., Scot.—Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F.S.S.—Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Ft.—Foot, feet, fort.
F.T.C., D.—Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
F.Z.S.—Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G.A.—General Assembly.
Ga.—Georgia.
Gael.—Gaelic.
Gall.—Gallon.
G.B.—Great Britain.
G.B. and I.—Great Britain and Ireland.
G.C.B.—Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.H.—Grand Cross of Hanover.
Gen.—General.
Genmo.—Generalissimo.
Gent.—Gentleman.
Geo.—Georgia.
G.L.—Grand Lodge.
Gov.—Governor.
G.P.O.—General Post Office.
Gr.—Grains or gross.
Gtt. (**Guttæ**).—Drops.

Hants.—Hampshire.
H.B.C.—Hudson's Bay Company.
H.E.I.C.S.—Honourable East India Company's Service.
Hf.-bd.—Half-bound.
H.G.—Horse Guards.
H.I.H.—His or Her Imperial Highness.
H.J.S. (**hic jacet sepultus**).—Here lies buried.
H.M.—His or Her Majesty.
H.M.P. (**hoc monumentum posuit**).—Raised this monument.
H.M.S.—His or Her Majesty's Ship or Service.
Hon.—Honourable.
Hond.—Honoured.
H.P.—Half-pay; horse-power.
H.R.—House of Representatives.
H.R.E.—Holy Roman Empire.
H.R.I.P.—Here rests in peace.
H.R.H.—His or Her Royal Highness.
H.S.H.—His or Her Serene Highness.
H.S.S. (**Historiæ Societatis Socius**).—Fellow of the Historical Society.

Ia., Ind.—Indiana.
Ib. (**ibid.**)—In the same place.
Id.—The same.
I.e.—That is.
I.H.S. (**Jesus Hominum Salvator**; properly the initial letters of the name Jesus, in Greek).—Jesus the Saviour of Men.
Ill.—Illinois.
Imp.—Imperial.
Incog. (**incognito**).—Unknown.
In lim. (**in limine**).—At the outset (lit. on the threshold).
In loc. (**in loco**).—In its place.
I.N.R.I.—Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Inst.—Instant; the present month.
Int.—Interest.
Io.—Iowa.
I.O.G.T.—Independent Order of Good Templars.
I.O.O.F.—Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I.O.U.—I owe you.
I.Q. (**idem quod**).—The same as.
I.R.O.—Inland Revenue Office.
J.A.—Judge Advocate.
J.C.D.—Doctor of Civil Law.
Jn., Jun.—Junior.
J.P.—Justice of the Peace.
Kan., Ks.—Kansas.
K.B.—Knight of the Bath; King's Bench.
K.C.B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.H.—Knight Commander of Hanover.
K.C.S.I.—Knight Commander of the Star of India.
Ken.—Kentucky.
K.G.—Knight of the Garter.
K.G.C.—Knight of the Grand Cross.
K.G.C.B.—Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.G.F.—Knight of the Golden Fleece.
K.H.—Knight of Hanover.
K.L.H.—Knight of the Legion of Honour.
Knt.—Knight.
K.S.E.—Knight of the Star of the East.
K.T.—Knight of the Thistle (Scotland).
Ky.—Kentucky.

L. or **l.**—A pound sterling.
L.A.—Law Agent; Literate in Arts.
La.—Louisiana.
Lat.—Latitude; Latin.
Lb. (**libra**).—A pound weight.
L.c. (**loco citato**).—In the place quoted; lower case.
L.C.B.—Lord Chief Baron.
L.C.J.—Lord Chief Justice.
L.D.S.—Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
L.F.P.S.G.—Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.
Lib. (**liber**).—A book.
Lieut.—Lieutenant.
Linn.—Linnæan.
Lit.—Literally.
L.J.C.—Lord Jesus Christ.
LL.B.—Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D.—Doctor of Laws.
Lon., long.—Longitude.
Loq. (**loquitur**).—Speaks.
L.R.C.P., E.—Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S., E.—Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
L.S. (**locus sigilli**).—Place of the seal.
L.S.A.—Licentiate of the Society or Company of Apothecaries.
L. S. D. (**libræ, solidi, denarii**).—Pounds, shillings, and pence.

M.—Roman Numeral for 1,000.
M.A.—Master of Arts; Military Academy.
Mad.—Madam.
Mass.—Massachusetts.
Math.—Mathematics.
M.B.—Bachelor of Medicine or of Music.
M.C.—Member of Congress.
M.D.—Doctor of Medicine.
Md.—Maryland.
Mdlle., Mlle.—Mademoiselle.
M.E.—Mining Engineer.
Mem.—Memorandum.
Messrs.—Gentlemen.
M.M.—Messrs.; Messieurs.
Mo.—Missouri; month.
Mons. or **M.**—Monsieur.
M.P.—Member of Parliament.
M.P.S.—Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
Mr.—Mister.
M.R.A.S.—Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M.R.A.S.—Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences.
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M.R.G.S.—Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M.R.S.L.—Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
Mrs.—Mistress.
M.S.—Sacred to the Memory.
MS.—Manuscript.
MSS.—Manuscripts.
Mt., Mts.—Mount; mountains.
Mus. B.—Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D.—Doctor of Music.

N.—North.
N.B.—North Britain; North British; New Brunswick.
N.B. (**nota bene**).—Note well; take notice.
N.C.—North Carolina; New church.
N.E.—North-east.
Neb.—Nebraska.
Nem. con. (**nemine contradicente**).—No one contradicting.
N.F.—Newfoundland.
N.H.—New Hampshire.
N.J.—New Jersey.
N.N.E.—North-north-east.
N.N.W.—North-north-west.
No. (**numero**).—Number.
Non pros. (**non prosequitur**).—He does not pursue or prosecute.
Non seq. (**non sequitur**).—It does not follow.
Nos.—Numbers.
Notts.—Nottinghamshire.
N.P.—Notary Public.
N.S.—New style; Nova Scotia.
N.T.—New Testament.
N.W.—North-west.
N.Y.—New York.

Ob. (**obiit**).—Died.
Obs.—Obsolete.
O.M.—Old Measurement.
O.H.M.S.—On Her Majesty's Service.
O.S.—Old Style.
O.T.—Old Testament.
Oxon. (**Oxonia**).—Oxford.
Oz.—Ounce.

P. Page; **pp.** pages.
Pa., Penn.—Pennsylvania.
Par.—Paragraph.
P.C.—Privy Councillor; **Conscript Fathers.**
Pd.—Paid.
Per an.—By the year.
Per cent.—By the hundred.
Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Trans.—Philosophical Transactions.
Pinx., pxt. (**pinxit**).—He or she painted it.
P.L.C.—Poor Law Commissioners.
P.M. (**post meridian**).—Afternoon.
P.M.G.—Postmaster-General.
P.O.—Post Office.
P.O.C.—Peninsula and Oriental Company.
P.O.O.—Post Office Order.
P.P.C. (**pour prendre congé**).—To take leave (Fr.)
P.R.A.—President of the Royal Academy.
Pres.—President.
Prof.—Professor.
Pro tem. (**pro tempore**).—For the time.
Prox. (**proximo**).—Next.
P.R.S.—President of the Royal Society.
P.S. (**post scriptum**).—Postscript.
P.T.O.—Please turn over.

Q., Qu.—Question; query.
Q.B.—Queen's Bench.
Q.C.—Queen's Council.
q.d. (**quasi dicat**).—As he should say
q.e. (**quod est**).—Which is.
Q.E.D. (**Quod erat demonstrandum**).—Which was to be demonstrated.
Q.E.F. (**Quod erat faciendum**).—Which was to be done.
Q.E.I. (**Quod erat inveniendum**).—Which was to be found out
q.l. (**quantum libet**).—As much as you please.
Q.M.G.—Quartermaster-General.
qr.—Quarter; quire. **qrs.**—Quarters; quires.
q.s. (**quantum sufficit**).—Enough.
qt.—Quart.
q.v. (**quod vide**).—Which see.

R. (**Rex, Regina**).—King; Queen.
R. (**recipe**).—Take.
R.A.—Royal Academy; Royal Artillery.
R.E.—Royal Engineers.
Ref. Ch.—Reformed Church.
Reg. Prof.—Regius Professor.
Rev.—Reverend.
R.H.A.—Royal Horse Artillery
R.H.G.—Royal Horse Guards.
R.I.— Rhode Island.
R.I.P. (**requiescat in pace**).—May he or she rest in peace.
R.M.—Royal Mail; Royal Mariner
R.M.A.—Royal Military Asylum.
R.M.S.—Royal Mail Steamer.
R.N.—Royal Navy.
R.S.A.—Royal Society of Antiquaries; Royal Scottish Academy.
R.S.E.—Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R.S.L.—Royal Society of London.
Rt.—Right.
R.V.—Rifle Volunteers.

S.—South.
Sarum.—Salisbury.
S.A.S. (**Societatis Antiquariarum Socius**).—Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
Sc., Scil. (**scilicet**).—To wit; namely.
Sc. (**sculpsit**).—He or she engraved it.
S.C.—South Carolina.
S.C.L.—Student of Civil Law.
Sculp. (**sculpsit**).—He engraved it.
S.E.—South-east.
Sec.—Secretary.
Sep. or **Sept.**—Septuagint.
Seq. (**sequentes** or **sequentia**).—The following
Serg., Sergt.—Sergeant.
Sol.-gen.—Solicitor-general.
S.P.C.K.—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G.—Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R. (**Senatus Populusque Romanus**).—The senate and people of Rome.
SS.—Steamship.
S.S.C.—Solicitor before the Supreme Courts.
S.S.E.—South-south-east.
S.S.W.—South-south-west.
St.—Saint.
S.T.P. (**Sacræ Theologiæ Professor**).—Professor of Theology).
Supp.—Supplement.
S.W.—South-west.
Syn.—Synonymous.

Ten. or **Tenn.**—Tennessee.
Text. Rec.—Received text.
T.O.—Turn over.

U.C.—Upper Canada.
Ult. (**ultimo**).—Last.
U.J.C.—Doctor of both laws
Univ.—University.
U.P.—United Presbyterian.
U.S.—United States.
U.T.—Utah Territory.

V.—Numeral for five.
V. (**versus**).—Against.
V. (**vide**).—See.
Va.—Virginia.
V.C.—Vice-Chancellor.
V.C.—Victoria Cross.
V.D.M. (**Verbi Dei Minister**).—Minister of God's Word
Ven.—Venerable.
Ver.—Vermont.
V.G. (**verbi gratia**).—For example.
Visc.—Viscount.
Viz.—Namely; to wit.
V.R.—Victoria Regina.
V.S.—Veterinary surgeon.
Vul.—Vulgate.

W.—West.
W.C.—West centre.
W.I.—West Indies.
Wis.—Wisconsin.
W.N.W.—West-north-west.
W.S.—Writer to the Signet.
W.S.W.—West-south-west.

X.—Numeral for ten.
X. or **Xt.**—Christ.
Xm., Xmas., Xms.—Christmas.
Xn., Xtian.—Christian.

Yd.—Yard.

&.—And.
&c.—And so forth.

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